[illegible] subscription ten dollars per annum, payable [illegible] in advance.
[illegible] subscription will be stopped unless the arrearages be [illegible] and [illegible] persons wishing to discontinue their subscription, [illegible] give notice thereof, in writing, a week previous to [illegible] expiration of the half year.
[illegible] Advertisements are published in English and French, at [illegible] rate of one dollar per square, for each language, the [illegible] insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. [illegible] or less make a square.
Advertisements which are not limited as to the number of insertions, will be continued until stopped, at the expense of those who sent them.
A liberal deduction will be made to those who contract by the year.
No subscription from the country will be received unless an agent in this city be designated, to whom application may be regularly made for payment.
Letters must in all cases be *post paid*.

The New Orleans Bee.

No. 479. THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1832. VOL V.

FOR NEW-YORK.

LOUISIANA & N. YORK LINE OF PACKETS.

☞ To increase the facilities of intercourse between this city and New-York, a NEW LINE OF PACKETS composed of the following ships, has been established and will sail —

Ship **LOUISVILLE**, Captain BRIDE,

From N. Orleans.		From New-York.	
November	20th	October	13th
February	5th	December	28th
April	20th	March	13th
July	5th	May	28th
September	20th	August	13th

Ship **NASHVILLE**, Capt. RATHBONE.

From New-Orleans		From New-York.	
December	5th.	October	28th.
February	20th.	January	13th.
May	5th.	March	28th.
July	20th.	June	13th.
October	5th.	August	28th.

Ship **NATCHEZ**, Captain REED.

From N. Orleans		From New-York.	
December	20th.	November	13th.
March	5th.	January	28th.
[illegible]	20th	April,	13th.
August	5th.	June	30th.
October	20th.	September	13th.

Ship **CREOLE**, Captain PACK.

From New Orleans.		From New-York.	
January	5th.	November	28th.
March	20th.	February	13th.
June	5th.	April	28th.
August	20th.	July	13th.
November	5th.	September	28th.

Ship **HUNTSVILLE**, Capt. STODDARD.

From New-Orleans		From New-York.	
January	20th.	December	13th.
April	5th.	February	28th.
June	20th.	May	18th.
September	5th.	July	28th.
November	20th.	October	13th.

☞ The above ships are all new, of the first class, and upwards of 500 tons burthen, are of very light draft of water, being built in New-York expressly for the trade. Their cabins are fitted in the most improved and elegant style; ample stores of every description, and of the first quality, will be provided, and every regard had to the comfort and entire satisfaction of the passengers. These packets are commanded by captains well experienced in the trade, who will give every attention and exert themselves to accommodate. They will, at all times, be towed up and down the Mississippi, by steam-boats, and the strictest punctuality observed in the time of sailing. N. B.—No more passengers will be taken in these packets than can be accommodated with births in the cabin. For freight or passage, apply to
nov 10 FOSTER & HUTTON.

EXCHANGE on London and Paris, for sale by
(july 12) A. QUERTIER & BAKER.

BILLS on New York, for sale by
(june 2) A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool payable in London, Paris, Boston and Philadelphia, for sale by (may 28) TH. NICOLET & CO.

BILLS on Paris, Nantze and Bordeaux, for sale by A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.
may 29

EXCHANGE ON LONDON for sale by
m 28 FOSTER & HUTTON, 77 Canal st.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
may 19 J. MAGER.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK, for sale by
m 21 F. PERRET, Toulouse st.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON for sale by
I. OGDEN & CO.,
m 12 No. 59, Canal street.

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
m 4 WM G. HEWES, 9 Camp st.

BILLS ON LONDON for sale by
may 2 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
m18 W. G. HEWES, 9 Camp street.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK for sale by
may 12 I. OGDEN & CO.

CODFISH, SPERM CANDLES, & GOSHEN BUTTER—
245 boxes Codfish, landing from brig Mary & Eliza from Boston,
32 boxes Sperm Candles, long sizes,
47 kegs Goshen Butter, landing from ship Russel, from New-York for sale by
F. H. PETITPAIN,
july 5 Corner Chartres & Toulouse sts.

PRINTERS INK for sale by
THAYER, HURD & CO.,
m 22 9 Magazine street

HAY.—101 bales prime northern hay, just received per ship Natchez, for sale by
may 7 FOSTER & HUTTON.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber,
105 boxes, of 2 doz. each, Madeira Wine, 1st quality,
50 do., 1 doz. each, Champaign, J. Lauseuve & Co's brand, the best which can be imported,
50 do. do. Bourgogne Table,
50 do. do. Chambertin,
50 do. do. Romancé,
50 do. do. Fruits.
Also, an invoice of printed Calicoes, new patterns, for the Mexican market, each bale entitled to debenture, and a case of black Crape, No. 36, broad salvage, 1st quality.
F. PERRET.
june 7 No. 59, Toulouse st.

SUPERIOR French Wine; red and white Hermitage and Sauternes, for sale by
june 5. HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

W. C. NORRIS & CO. *No. 38 Chartres st.* Have just received per Ella, fine white drilling pantaloons; grass coatees, jackets and pantaloons; [illegible] do.; summer, cloth and nankin pantaloons; linen shirts, fine check shirts suitable for travellers, &c., to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited june 1

CHARLES ROMAIN, No. 97 Chartres street, has received by the ship Tallahassee, from Liverpool, a superb assortment of Rodger's razors and scissors. Also, true Maccassar Oil, for the preservation of the hair; Carbon prepared for the teeth; English tooth brushes, mounted in ivory with silver wire. In store, a general assortment of fresh perfumery, gum-elastic suspenders, &c. june 1

SARATOGA POWDERS—George W. Carpenter's Saratoga Powders; Extract of Buchu; Fluid [illegible] of Sarsaparilla, and Oil of Cantharides, just received for sale by J. S. SHAW,
corner of customhouse and royal.

300 sacks course Liverpool Salt, for sale
STETSON & AVERY,
31 Camp street.

WHISKEY, &C.
[illegible] fresh superfine flour,
do. fine do.
good whiskey,
old Monongahela do.
do. do. do.
prime pork, just received, and for sale
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
[illegible] New Levee.

[illegible] pig lead, for sale by
J. MAGER.

[illegible] by the subscriber, received by the ship [illegible] Captain Berger, Red Medoc Wine, first quality; do. do. very superior quality, do. [illegible] do. in [illegible] barrels; also in boxes of [illegible] by [illegible] ships; Champagne in [illegible].
J. B. LABATUT.

FOR HAVRE.—*Passage only.* THE fine brig AUTHENTIC, capt. Sweester, having all her cargo engaged, will sail on or before the 17th inst., and can handsomely accommodate four or five passengers. For terms apply on board opposite Jefferson street, or to P. E. & O. SORBE.
july [illegible] 118, Royal st.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened schr. ELIZABETH. For terms apply on board or to BARAU, FERIET & CO.
july 12 118 Railroad street.

FOR HAVANA.—The fine fast sailing hermaphrodite Spanish brig MANUELITA, captain Sales, will have despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
july 12 ESTEVANELL & COURVAL.

FOR FREIGHT for one of the ports in the Gulf of Mexico, the Island of Cuba, the Spanish Main, or any of the adjacent islands, the fine Danish schooner EMILIE, captain Fourton, of about 80 tons burthen. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, opposite the bluestores, or to
july [illegible] J. S. LAPORTE.

WANTED.
A schooner that will stow from 600 to 800 barrels for a port in the West Indies. Apply to HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
july 2 117 Royal st.

FOR BORDEAUX.—*French ship* MARTINIQUAIS, capt. Duporteau; for freight apply on board, or to J. MAGER.
june 15

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fine substantial coppered and copper fastened brig ORION, burthen about eight hundred hhds. of tobacco. She has undergone a thorough repair and is in complete order for any voyage. For terms apply to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
june 12 80 Bienville st.

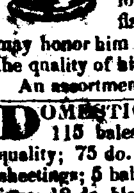
CITY BANK
New-Orleans, June 27th 1832.
THE STOCKHOLDERS in this institution, are hereby notified, that by a resolution of the board of directors of this date, the following instalments, are required to be paid into bank, on the capital stock held by them respectively, viz—on the 1st January 1833, fifteen dollars per share, on the 1st March 1833, fifteen dollars per share; on the 1st June 1833; twenty dollars per share. And at the transfer offices at New York and Philadelphia, 30 days anterior to the above dates. Persons paying any of said instalments in anticipation, shall be allowed an interest of 5 per cent per annum, in lieu of participations in the dividend on the portion so paid in advance. By order of the Board.
june 28 R. CLAGUE, Cash.

CITY BANK.—*New Orleans, June 18th 1832.*—By a resolution of the board of directors of this institution under date 14th April last, the stockholders are required to pay into Bank on or before the 5th November next, an instalment of twenty dollars per share on the capital stock held by them respectively. And any stockholder effecting payment, at least two months before that time, shall be entitled to an interest of five per cent per annum for the period so anticipated.
june 18 R. CLAGUE, Cash.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Etienne Cassard has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the succession of Bernard Goux, deceased: notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to shew cause within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner above named, should not be granted.
By order of the court,
july 17 MARTIN BLACHE, Register of Wills.

COURT OF PROBATES—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause, if any they have, within ten days, why the account rendered by Charles Beaulieu testamentary executor, of the late Gabriele Rodriguez widow Sanches, should not be homologated, and the said executor discharged from his trust and responsibility in the premises. By order of the court,
july 17 MARTIN BLACHE, Register.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Notice is hereby given* to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days, why the account rendered by Eliza Pile, should not be homologated, and the curator discharged from her trust and responsibility in the premises. By order of the court,
july 17 MARTIN BLACHE, Reg. of Wills.



L. GAMOTIS, (CHEMIST & DRUGGIST (*No. 39, Camp st. between Common and Gravier, near Bishop's hotel,*) Informs the public, that he has established a Drug Store, where every kind of Drug and Medicinal preparation will be found;—also all kinds of Syrups. He flatters himself that those persons who may honor him with their support will be satisfied with the quality of his drugs as well as moderate charges.
An assortment of all kinds of CHOCOLATE. july 3

DOMESTICS AND RUSSIA SHEETINGS. 115 bales 4-4 brown domestic sheetings, good quality; 75 do. 3-4 shirtings; 8 do. 40 inch bleached sheetings; 5 bales stripes 69 do. brown Russia sheetings; 18 do. bleached do, entitled to debenture, for sale by [june 11] LINCOLN & GREEN.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the steam boat Vermillion, are requested to present them immediately to GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
june 20 38 New Levee street

GOSHEN BUTTER—10 kegs fresh butter, landing from ship Louisville, for sale by
june 20 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

100 Hhds prime SUGAR, for sale by
june 11 SAM G. BELL, 81 Canal st.

HAVANA & CAMPEACHY SEGARS.—50,000 first quality Havana, and 50,000 Campeachy segars, received and for sale by
june 9 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

JUST received a new supply of Bulwar's novel; Eugene Aram. E. JOHNS & CO.,
No, 118 Chartres and corner of Common and Camp streets june 12

COFFEE—19 hhds and 15 tierces superior St. Jago Coffee for sale by
THAYER, HURD & CO.
may 25 39 Magazine street.

W. W. POTTER'S VEGETABLE CATHOLICON.—The subscriber informs those whom he has been unable to supply for the last three weeks, with the "Genuine Catholicon" that he has just received from W. W. Potter, *sole proprietor*, a fresh supply of said medicine, to be had at his store, corner of Chartres and Conti streets.
F. P. DUCONGE,
m 8 Sole agent for this city.

CASTOR OIL, BEANS, &c.—10 bbls. Castor oil, 10 do white beans, 27 bearskins, and 3 bbls. beeswax, in store and for sale by
GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
may 17 38, New Levee st

SPERM CANDLES.—100 boxes of superior quality, assorted sizes, received per ship Olympia and for sale by STETSON & AVERY,
my 17 31 Camp street.

EPSOM SALTS AND LIME JUICE.
60 casks Epsom Salts, and 10 puncheons Lime Juice, for sale by
ap 27 JAMES S. SHAW.

FRESH BUTTER.—50 kegs and 4 boxes, containing stone jars, fine fresh Ohio butter landing and for sale by STETSON & AVERY,
28th june 31. Camp street.

THE subscribers offer for sale a fine lot of lumber for carpenters, at the basin Carondalet, viz;
50,000 feet of cypress planks,
25,000 do. of assorted cypress timber,
25,000 do. of joists,
100,000 do, of pine plank.
They at the same time inform contractors that they have made arrangements on the other side of the lake, by which they will always have a supply of lumber of all kinds.
june 12 C. GUESNARD & ARPUENTE.

BAGGING [illegible].—60 ps. Kentucky bagging of superior quality, and 1,700 coils do. rope do. in store and for sale by FOSTER & HUTTON.
june 27

REGISTER OF WILLS' SALES.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Monday, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the store of the late Joseph Oudin, No. 156 Chartres street, the goods composing said store, consisting of watches, jewelry, &c. Terms: all sums under $100 payable cash, and all sums above, at a credit of 60 days, in notes satisfactorily endorsed. By order of the court.
july 19 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday, the 21st August, 1832, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose for sale, at the new Exchange coffee house, for the account of the estate of the late Joseph Oudin, a lot of ground situated in this city in St. Ann street, designated by No. 9 of square No. 58, and having 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth, together with the buildings thereon. Terms: $1300 cash, and the balance at 9 months credit, in a satisfactorily endorsed note, with special mortgage.
By order of the court.
july 19 MARTIN BLACHE, register.
N. B. The act of sale to be passed by C. Pollock, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose for sale at Hewlett's coffee house for the account of the estate of the late Otis Burlingham, 20 shares of the stock of the Merchants Insurance Company, on each of which $30 has been paid in. Conditions cash. By order of the court.
july 19 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

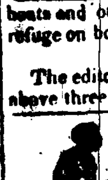
COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday the 14th August, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose for sale at Hewlett's coffee house for account of the succession of the late James Pitot, a negro girl named Nancy, aged about 12 years, having absented herself several times. Terms, 6 months credit in a note satisfactorily endorsed, with mortgage till final payment. The act of sale to be passed by L. T. Caire, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
july 14 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the register of wills.* On Tuesday the 14th August, 1832, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose for sale at Hewlett's coffee house, for account of the succession of the late Joseph Thomas, a negro man slave, named ARCHY, aged about 30 years, rough carpenter. Terms: six months credit in a note satisfactorily endorsed with mortgage till final payment. The act of sale to be passed by G. R. Stringer, not. pub. at the expense of the purchaser.
july 14 M. BLACHE, register.

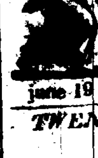
COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.* On Tuesday the 24th of July, 1832, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose for sale, at Hewlett's coffee house, for the estate of the late Peter Nelson, a negress named LIA.
Terms: 6 months credit, in an endorsed note, with special mortgage. By order of the Court.
June 22 MARTIN BLACHE, Register.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the register of wills. On Tuesday, the 24th of July 1832, at 12 o'clock, I will offer for sale, at Hewlett's coffee-house, for the account of the estate of the late Adelaide Thezan f. c. w. a negress named MARY, aged about 20 years, being in the country upwards of 6 years, good cook, washer and ironer.
Terms: 1-5 cash, and the balance at six and twelve months credit, in endorsed note with special mortgage.
By order of the Court.
MARTIN BLACHE, Register.
N. B. The act of sale to be passed by L. Feraud, notary at the expense of the purchaser. june 22

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the register of wills.*—On Tuesday, the 24th July next, at 12 o'clock, I will expose for sale, at Hewlett's coffee house, for the account of the estate of the late Marie Francoise Commenet f. c. w., a negro woman, named ROSALIE, about 67 years old, of a good character and servant of all work; HELOISE, her daughter, a creole negro woman, 24 years old, good washer and cook, and somewhat of an ironer, not warranted against the vice of running away.
Terms: one fifth cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months, in notes satisfactorily endorsed with special mortgage. By order of the court,
MARTIN BLACHE, register of wills.
N. B. The act of sale to be passed by L. Feraud, notary. june 22

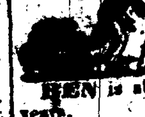


RANAWAY since the 25th of June last, the mulatto wench named MARY, 19 years old, middling size; she has large eyes, a wart between the lips, which is sometimes imperceptible.—A reward of five dollars will be given to whoever will lodge her in one of the jails of this state. Captains of steam boats and other vessels are cautioned against giving her refuge on board, under the strictest penalties of the law.
J. PENE.
The editor of "The Natchez" will please publish the above three times in English.



20 Dollars reward will be given to the person who will conduct to jail or to the office of the Bee, a young negress, aged 11 years, named Fanny. She speaks only English, and has an open pleasing countenance. She was seen on Sunday morning in one of the streets of faubourg St. Mary.
june 19

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

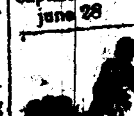


RANAWAY from the other side of the river, on Saturday last, the two Mulatto boys named NECK and BENN.
NECK is about 5 feet 6 inches, aged about 19 years.
BEN is about 5 feet 10 inches, aged about 21 years.
They have been seen near the Rail Road. Whoever will lodge the said slaves in the jail of this city, will receive the above reward on application to this office.
june 15

THE following slaves have been brought to the jail of the parish of Jefferson: the negro DAVY, who says he belongs to Mr. Bachus, bayou Manchac; and the negress FANCHETTE, to Mr. Dupernt; GIB, to madame Holliday of the parish of Jefferson, the negress PEGAY, to Mr. Collis of New Orleans; the negro JEAN BAPTISTE, to Mr. Augustine, Terre-aux-Boeufs; DAVIS, to Mr. Barker, parish of St. John Baptiste; BRUTUS, to Mr. James Freret; NELSON to Mr. O'Labranch; and WILES to Mr. John Bark, New Orleans. The owners are required to comply with the conditions of the law.
J. CHARBONNET, Sheriff.
july 10

BROUGHT to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, a negro man named Henry; says he belongs to *Mr.* Gibson; is marked with the small pox. The owner is required to comply with the conditions of the law.
june 11 J. CHARBONNET.

BROUGHT to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, a negro named JEAN-BAPTISTE, who says he belongs to Mr. Augustin, of Terre-aux-Boeufs. Also a negro man named PETER, who says he belongs to captain Fenton of New Orleans.
june 28 J. CHARBONNET, sheriff.



BROUGHT to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, on the morning of the 16th inst., a negro named Isaac, who says he belongs to Mr. J. St. Bernard, of the parish of St. Charles.
Also, two others, the one a negress, named *Vina*, who says she belongs to Mr. Carline, a planter of Lafourche.
june 18 J. CHARBONNET, sheriff and jailor.

NOTICE.—The subscriber informs the public that he is about opening a coffee house near the Rail Road, where he intends to keep a choice assortment of liquors of the first quality. He takes advantage of this occasion to invite the public to visit the target shooting with pistols, which will take place every day, commencing from the 16th instant. The target is fixed the same as that of Page, of Paris, no accidents can happen even if one should stand near it.
april 17 A. PARADOL.

PRAVINE [illegible], for sale by
june 30 THEODORE, NICOLET & CO.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

G. Pulliam vs. D. Kokernott: and Mrs. Kokernott security.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on Thursday, the 2d of August, at 5 o'clock, at the corner of St Louis and Old Levee streets, a parcel of dry goods.—Seized in the above suit.
july 21 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Levi Lacket vs. Thomas Dilop.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable Wm. Grivot, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 30th July, at 5 o'clock, at the principal, one chest containing sundry tools. Seized in the above suit.
july 21 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

John Collins vs. Nathaniel Kimbell.
BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the honorable Wm. Grivot, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday, the 31st of July, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis & Chartres streets, 8 drays and harness; and the same day at 5 o'clock, P. M. at the principal, sundry articles of kitchen furniture. Seized in the above suit.
july 21 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

C. Nugues vs. J. W. Carstens.
BY virtue of a fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday, July 30th, at the premises, at the Bayou St John, at 5 o'clock, 1 billiard tables, 1 doz. fancy chairs, 6 tubs, 1 clock, 1 side board, 4 pictures, 1 glass, 1 counter and shelves, stock of liquors, bottles, decanters, tumblers &c., seized in the above suit. [illegible] L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

H. Osborn vs. Capt. A. McDoland, schr. John Hope and owners.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 13th of August next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, the schooner John Hope her tackle, apparel and furniture, seized in the above suit.
july 14 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

C. Myers vs. D. Fisk.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the 11th of August next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres & St. Louis streets, a certain lot of ground, situated in fauxbourg Saulet, designated by No. 3, in the square No. 34, 60 feet fronting Backus street, by 120 feet in depth; half of the said lot is next the canal. Seized in the above suit. (july 12) L. DAUNOY, marshal.

J. Wiley vs. James Flood.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Honorable J Bermudes associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the first of August next at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis street, 3 certain lots of ground 7, 8, and 9, measuring each 30 feet front on Jersey Street between Jouvephine and St. Andre, and 29 feet 8 inches, in the rear by 100 feet deep. Also a portion of ground in the rear of said lots, giving to each of them a depth of 20 feet in addition to the above depth, seized in the above suit. (june 30.) L. DAUNOY, Mars.

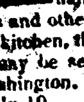
NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY

20th CLASS FOR 1832.

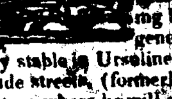
The drawing will take place on Saturday, 28 of July

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS
1 or	10,000	is	10,000
1 or	3,000	is	3,000
1 or	1,500	is	1,500
1 or	1,000	is	1,000
1 or	800	is	800
1 or	623	is	623
6 or	500	are	3,000
6 or	300		1,800
6 or	200		1,200
156 or	50		7,800
156 or	20		3,180
624 or	8		4,992
7800 or	4		31,200

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole Tickets $4 00
Halves 2 00
Quarters 1 00
J. B. FAGET, *Manager.*
july 21 No. 149, Chartres street.

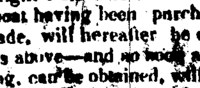


TO LET.—A handsome new house, consisting of four apartments, and two cabinets, agreeably situated in the centre of a half square, with a fine plantation of orange trees and other shrubbery. The dependencies consist of a kitchen, three chambers for domestics, stable, &c. It may be seen in St. Ferdinan street, Fauxbourg Washington. Apply to TUYES, & CO,
july 10 104, Royal street.

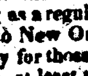


LIVERY STABLE.—The subscriber has the honor of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has established a livery stable in Urseline, between Rampart and Saint Claude streets, (formerly the establishment of Mr. La Fleytas) where he will constantly keep for hire, carriages, barrouches, cabriolets, tilburies, etc. together with riding horses. He will take horses to keep by the week or month, and will take care of such carriages as gentlemen may not wish to use. He flatters himself that by the moderation of his prices, and the promptitude with which he will execute business, to secure the encouragement of all who may honor him with their confidence.
july 10 CHARLES FABRE.

FOR MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.



THE well known steam boat CORSAIR, Bagley master, will leave the railway on every Sunday, at 6 o'clock A. M. and return in the evening. She will also leave the railway on Wednesdays at 9 o'clock A. M. for Madisonville, and thence up the river within one mile of Covington, and return on the following day (Thursday.) Passengers wishing to leave on either days of departure, are requested to be at the railway for the car at half past seven, or a quarter past eight o'clock A. M.
The boat having been purchased expressly for the Lake trade, will hereafter be continued as a regular packet as above—and so soon as the necessary barges for towing, can be obtained, will commence the freighting business from the other side of the Lake to the basin and railway, and between passage days would be willing to tow rafts of logs, lumber or spars. The subscriber respectfully solicits the public patronage.
july 12. WM. BAGLEY.



ENTERTAINMENT.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and accommodate a number of boarders, either by the month, week, day, or meal, on reasonable terms; his table will always be furnished with the best that the country, together with supplies furnished by every boat from the city, afford; and his bar supplied with the best wines and liquors that can be obtained. No reasonable expense or trouble on the part of the subscriber, will be spared to render those who visit his house, easy and comfortable.
And as the well known steam boat Corsair is now running as a regular packet from Madisonville and Covington to New Orleans, twice a week, there will be a certainty for those who wish to visit the city or country, to do so, at least that often. WM. BOWMAN.
Madisonville, July 12.

THE subscribers have just received per packet ship Nashville, from New York, and offer for sale, 30 boxes Goshen cheese, first quality; 12 half kegs butter do. put up for family use. In store, 10 hhds. and 8 half hhds. Cincinnati hams, superior quality; sardines preserved in oil and butter, stuffed olives, Lyon sausages, Marseilles do; 60 boxes Bordeaux prunes, and many other articles, which they will sell wholesale or retail, corner of Chartres and St. Peter.
july 12 CLAPIER & MICOUD.

BILLS on New York, London, and Paris, for sale by A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.
june 22

EIGHTY tons Campeachy Wood now landing and for sale by JOSE PRATS,
june 6 No 36, St. Ann st.

TAR.—400 barrels Tar for sale by
july 19 M. THOMAS, 27 Levee

MESSAGE

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Returning the bank bill, with his objections, &c.

TO THE SENATE:

The bill to "modify and continue" the act entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers of the bank of the United States," was presented to me on the 4th of July instant. Having considered it with that solemn regard to the principles of the constitution which the day was calculated to inspire, and come to the conclusion that it ought not to become a law, I herewith return it to the senate, in which it originated, with my objections.

A bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the Government and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank are unauthorized by the constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty at an early period of my administration to call the attention of congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining all its advantages and obviating these objections. I sincerely regret that, in the act before me, I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the constitution of our country.

The present corporate body, denominated the president, directors and company of the bank of the United States, will have existed, at the time this act is intended to take effect, twenty years. It enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking under the authority of the general government, a monopoly of its favor and support, and, as a necessary consequence, almost a monopoly of the foreign and domestic exchange. The powers, privileges and favors bestowed upon it, in the original charter, by increasing the value of the stock far above its par value, operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders.

An apology may be found for the failure to guard against this result, in the consideration that the effect of the original act of incorporation could not be certainly foreseen at the time of its passage. The act before me proposes another gratuity to the holders of the same stock, and, in many cases, to the same men, of at least seven millions more. This donation finds no apology in any uncertainty as to the effect of the act. On all hands it is conceded that its passage will increase at least twenty or thirty per cent. more, the market price of the stock, subject to the payment of the annuity of $200,000 per year, secured by the act; thus adding, in a moment, one-fourth to its par value. It is not our own citizens only who are to receive the bounty of our government. More than eight millions of the stock of this bank are held by foreigners. By this act, the American republic proposes virtually to make them a present of some millions of dollars. For these gratuities to foreigners, and to some of our own opulent citizens, the act secures no equivalent whatever. They are the certain gains of the present stockholders under the operation of this act, after making full allowance for the payment of the bonus.

Every monopoly, and all exclusive privileges, are granted at the expense of the public, which ought to receive a fair equivalent. The many millions which this act proposes to bestow on the stockholders of the existing bank, must come, directly or indirectly, out of the earnings of the American people. It is due to them, therefore, if their government sell monopolies and exclusive privileges, that they should at least exact for them as much as they are worth in open market. The value of the monopoly in this case may be correctly ascertained. The twenty-eight millions of stock would probably be at an advance of fifty per cent. and command in market at least forty-two millions of dollars, subject to the payment of the present bonus. The present value of the monopoly, therefore, is seventeen millions of dollars, and this the act proposes to sell for three millions, payable in fifteen annual instalments of $200,000 each. It is not conceivable how the present stockholders can have any claim to the special favor of the Government. The present corporation has enjoyed its monopoly during the period stipulated in the original contract. If we must have such a corporation, why should not the government sell out the whole stock and thus secure to the people the full market value of the privileges granted? Why should not congress create and sell twenty-eight millions of stock, incorporating the purchasers with all the powers and privileges secured in this act, and putting the premium upon the sales into the Treasury?

But this act does not permit competition in the purchase of this monopoly. It seems to be predicated on the erroneous idea, that the present stockholders have a prescriptive right, not only to the favor but to the bounty of government. It appears that more than a fourth part of the stock is held by foreigners, and the residue is held by a few hundred of our own citizens, chiefly of the richest class. For their benefit does this act exclude the whole American people from competition in the purchase of this monopoly, and dispose of it for many millions less than it is worth. This seems the less excusable, because some of our citizens, not now stockholders petitioned that the door of competition might be opened, and offered to take a charter on terms much more favorable to the government and country.

But this proposition, although made by men whose aggregate wealth is believed to be equal to all the private stock in the existing Bank, has been set aside, and the bounty of our government is proposed to be again bestowed on the few who have been fortunate enough to secure the stock, and, at this moment, wield the power of the existing institution. I cannot perceive the justice or policy of this course. If our government must sell monopolies, it would seem to be its duty to take nothing less than their full value; and if gratuities must be made once in fifteen or twenty years, let them not be bestowed on the subjects of a foreign government, nor upon a designated and favored class of men in our own country.—It is but justice and good policy, as far as the nature of the case will admit, to confine our favors to our own fellow citizens, and let each in his turn enjoy an opportunity to profit by our bounty.—In the bearings of the act before me, upon these points, I find ample reason why it should not become a law.

It has been urged as an argument in favor of re-chartering the present bank, that the calling in its loans will produce great embarrassment and distress. The time allowed to close its concerns, is ample, and if it has been well managed, its pressure will be light, and heavy only in case its management has been bad. If, therefore, it shall produce distress, the fault will be its own, and it would furnish a reason against renewing a power which has been so obviously abused. But, will there ever be a time when this reason will be less powerful? To acknowledge its force, is to admit that the bank ought to be perpetual, and as a consequence, the present stockholders and those inheriting their rights, as successors, be established a privileged order, clothed both with great political power, and enjoying immense pecuniary advantages, from their connection with the government.

The modifications of the existing charter, proposed by this act, are not such, in my view, as make it consistent with the rights of the States or the liberties of the people. The qualification of the right of the bank to hold real estate, the limitation of its power to establish branches, and the power reserved to congress to forbid the circulation of small notes, are restrictions comparatively of little value or importance. All the objectionable principles of the existing corporation, and most of its odious features, are retained without alleviation.

The fourth section provides "that the notes or bills of the said corporation, although the same be on the faces thereof, respectively made payable at one place only, shall, nevertheless, be received by the said corporation at the bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposit thereof, if tendered in liquidation or or payment of any balance or balances, due to said corporation or to any office of discount and deposit from any other incorporated bank." This provision secures to the state banks a legal privilege in the bank of the United States, which is withheld from all private citizens. If a state bank in Philadelphia owe the bank of the United States and have notes issued by the St. Louis branch, it can pay the debt with those notes; but if a merchant, mechanic, or other private citizen be in like circumstance, he cannot by law pay his debt with those notes, but must sell them at a discount, or send them to St. Louis to be cashed. This boon, conceded to the State Banks, though not unjust in itself, is most odious, because it does not measure out equal justice to the high and the low, the rich and the poor.

To the extent of its practical effect, it is a bond of union among the banking establishments of the nation, erecting them into an interest, separate from that of the people, and its necessary tendency is to unite the bank of the United States and state banks, in any measure which may be thought conducive to their common interest.

The ninth section of the act recognizes principles of worse tendency than any provision of the present charter.

It enacts that, "the Cashier of the Bank shall annually report to the Secretary of the Treasury the names of all stockholders who are not resident citizens of the United States, and on the application of the Treasurer a list of stockholders residing in, or citizens of such State, with the amount of stock owned by each."—Although this provision, taken in connection with a decision of the Supreme Court, surrenders by its silence, the right of the States to tax the banking institutions created by this corporation, under the name of branches throughout the Union,—it is evidently intended to be construed as a concession of their right to tax that portion of the stock which may be held by their own citizens and residents. In this light, if the act becomes a law, it will be understood by the States, who will probably proceed to levy a tax equal to that paid upon the stock of banks incorporated by themselves. In some states that tax is now one per cent, either on the capital or on the shares, and that may be assumed as the amount which all citizens or resident stockholders will be taxed under the operation of this act. As it is only the stock *held* in the states, and not that *employed* within them, which would be subject to taxation; and as the names of foreign stockholders are not to be reported to the Treasurers of the states, it is obvious that the stock held by them will be exempt from this burden. Their annual profits, will, therefore be one per cent more than the citizen stockholders, and as the annual dividends of the Bank may be safely estimated at seven per cent., the stock will be worth ten or fifteen per cent. more than the citizen stockholders, and as the annual dividends of the of Bank may be safely estimated at seven per cent., the stock will be worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to citizens of the United States. To appreciate the effects which this state of things will produce, we must take a brief review of the operations and present condition of the Bank of the United States.

By documents submitted to Congress at the present session, it appears that on the 1st of January, 1832, of the 28 millions of private stock in the corporation, $8,405,500 were held by foreigners, mostly of Great Britain. The amount of stock held in the nine Western and Southwestern states, is $5,623,100; and in the Middle and Eastern States is about $13,522,000. The profits of the bank in 1831, as shown in a statement to congress, were about $3,455,598; of this there accrued in the nine western states, about $1,640,[illegible]; in the four southern states about $352,507; and in the middle and eastern states, about $1,463,641. As little stock is held in the west, it is obvious that the debt of the people, in that section, to the Bank, is principally a debt to the eastern and foreign stockholders; that the interest they pay upon it, is carried into the eastern states and into Europe; and that it is a burden upon their industry and a drain of their currency, which no country can bear without inconvenience and occasional distress. To meet this burden, and, equalize the exchange operations of the Bank, the amount of specie drawn from those states through its branches within the last two years, as shewn by its official reports, was about $6,000,000. More than half a million of this amount does not stop in the eastern states, but passes on to Europe to pay the dividends of the foreign stockholders. In the principle of a taxation recognized by this act, the western states find no adequate compensation for this perpetual burden on their industry, and drain of their currency. The Branch Bank at Mobile made, last year, $95,149; yet, under the provisions of this act, the state of Alabama can raise no revenue from these profitable operations, because not a share of the stock is held by any of her citizens. Mississippi and Missouri are in the same condition in relation to the branches at Natchez and St. Louis; and such, in a greater or less degree, is the condition of every western state.

The tendency of the plan of taxation which this act proposes, will be to place the whole United States in the same relation to foreign countries, which the western States now bear to the eastern. When by a tax on resident stockholders, the stock of this Bank is made worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to residents, most of it will inevitably leave the country.

Thus will this provision, in its practical effect, deprive the eastern, as well as the southern and western states, of the means of raising a revenue from the extension of business, and great profits of this institution. It will make the American people debtors to aliens in nearly the whole amount due to this bank, and send across the Atlantic from two to five millions of specie every year to pay the bank dividends.

In another of its bearings this provision is fraught with danger. Of the twenty-five directors of this bank five are chosen by the Government, and twenty by the citizen stockholders. From all voice in these elections, the foreign stockholders are excluded by the charter. In proportion, therefore, as the stock is transferred to foreign holders, the extent of suffrage in the choice of directors is curtailed. Already is almost a third of the stock in foreign hands, and not represented in elections. It is constantly passing out of the country, and this act will accelerate its departure. The entire control of the institution would necessarily fall into the hands of the few citizen stockholders, and the ease with which the object would be accomplished, would be a temptation to designing men to secure that control in their own hands, by monopolizing the remaining stock. There is danger that a president and directors would then be able to elect themselves from year to year, and without responsibility or control, manage the whole concerns of the bank during the existence of its charter. It is easy to conceive that great evils to our country and its institutions might flow from such a concentration of power in the hands of a few men irresponsible to the people.

Is there no danger to our liberty and independence in a bank, that in its nature has so little to bind it to our country? The President of the bank has told us that most of the state banks exists by its forbearance.—Should its influence become concentrated, as it may, under the operation of such an act as this in the hands of a self-elected directory, whose interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholders, will there not be cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace, and for the independence of our country in war? Their power would be great whenever they might choose to exert it; but if this monopoly were regularly renewed every fifteen or twenty years, on terms proposed by themselves, they might seldom, in peace, put forth their strength to influence elections or control the affairs of the nation. But, if any private citizen, or public functionary should interpose to curtail its powers or prevent a renewal of its privileges, it cannot be doubted that he would be made to feel its influence.

Should the stock of the bank principally pass into the hands of the subjects of a foreign country, and we should unfortunately become involved in a war with that country, what would be our condition? Of the course which would be pursued by a bank almost wholly owned by the subjects of a foreign power, and managed by those whose interests, if not affections, would run in the same direction, there can be no doubt. All its operations within, would be in aid of the hostile fleets and armies without; controlling our currency; receiving our public moneys, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependence, it would be more formidable and dangerous than the naval and military power of the enemy.

If we must have a bank with private stockholders, every consideration of sound policy, and every impulse of American feeling, admonishes that it should be purely *American.* Its stockholders should be composed exclusively of our own citizens, who, at least, ought to be friendly to our government, and willing to support it in times of difficulty and danger. So abundant is domestic capital, that competition, in subscribing for the stock of local banks, has recently led almost to riots.—To a bank, exclusively of American stockholders, possessing the powers and privileges granted by this act, subscriptions for two hundred millions of dollars could be readily obtained. Instead of sending abroad the stock of the bank in which the government must deposit its funds, and on which it must rely to sustain its credit in times of emergency, it would rather seem to be expedient to prohibit its sale to aliens under penalty of absolute forfeiture.

It is maintained by the advocates of the bank that its constitutionality in all its features ought to be considered as settled by precedent, and by the decision of the supreme court. To this conclusion, I cannot assent. Mere precedent is a dangerous source of authority, and should not be regarded as deciding questions of constitutional power, except where the acquiescence of the people and the states can be considered as well settled. So far from this being the case on this subject, an argument against the bank might be based on precedent. One congress in 1791 decided in favor of a bank; another in 1811 decided against it. One congress in 1815, decided against a bank, another in 1816 decided in its favour. Prior to the present congress, therefore, the precedents drawn from that source were equal. If we resort to the states, the expressions of Legislative, Judicial and Executive opinions against the bank, have been probably to those its favor, as four to one. There is nothing in precedent, therefore, which, if its authority were admitted, ought to weigh in favor of the act before me.