THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

On Sunday last, there were 26 interments in the Catholic Cemetry, and in the Protestant, 2.
Yesterday, at the Catholic, only FIFTEEN.

We received by the eastern mail yesterday, New-York papers of the 3d, Philadelphia of the 4th, Baltimore of the 6th and Charleston papers of the 8th instant.

We are indebted to a New-York paper for the intelligence below relative to ill-fated Poland.

It will be seen, also, that it is thought, that the Sublime Porte has acceded to the terms of peace proffered to him by the Pacha of Egypt:—

POLAND.

The Augsbourg Gazette of the 13th of April states that an insurrection of the Poles had taken place at Cracow, who had cut to pieces some detachments of Russian troops. Considerable bodies of Poles are represented to be organized in the forests, and the Russian Government is said to have had recourse to severe measures to suppress the spirit of revolt that has been manifested.

TURKEY.

By the following account published in the Wirtemberg Gazette, a semi-official journal, it will be perceived that the Sublime Porte has acceded to the terms of PEACE proposed to him by the Pacha of Egypt. The account is likewise confirmed by intelligence derived from other sources—

"Private letter from Vienna, April 14.

"We have this moment received by express, news from Constantinople, on the authority of which we may rely.

"The sultan has accepted the terms of peace proposed to him by the Pacha of Egypt, through Ali Pacha.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, June 4.

By the packet ship New York, Capt. Howe, arrived at New York on Sunday from Liverpool, our correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer has received London papers to the 30th April and Liverpool to the 1st May, inclusive. From proof-slips forwarded us, we extract the following:—

The prospects of the of the Belgian Government do not appear to have at all improved, whilst the war like preparations of the Dutch become more serious and menacing every day. Russia is said to have at last openly interfered in this unfortunate quarrel—a circumstance which is not likely to lead to a more speedy or satisfactory accommodation.

The King of the French prorogued the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th April. His speech on this occasion contains nothing remarkable. On the following day the royal ordinance opening the Sessions of 1833, was read in both Chambers, and the president and officers of the former chamber re-appointed.

In the House of Commons, a resolution "that the duty on malt be reduced from 20s. 8 1. to 10s. the quarter," was carried against the ministers by a majority of ten, in a house consisting of 314 members—the numbers being 162 to 152.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 26:—"There was some talk the other day of M. de Talleyrand's return to Paris, but the embarrassing state of the Turkish question, it is supposed, renders his presence in London necessary. The Duke of Orleans will start for England on the 15th of May, and will pass some weeks in London. The Duke de Valencay, son of the Duchesse de Dino, will accompany him."

A letter from Genoa, of the 13th April, says:—"Some misunderstanding has arisen between the Regency of Tunis and this Government, who have fitted out four double-banked frigates, which have sailed. Another double banked frigate and several gun-boats, are preparing, said to be designed for Tunis. A report has reached this from Tunis, of the 5th inst. that great preparations for war were making there, and that the Goletta was being put in the best state of defence.—About 10,000 men were encamped."

TURKEY.—The Journal of St. Petersburg contains some highly interesting documents respecting the interference of the Russians in the affairs of Turkey. They prove satisfactorily, that the Porte invited the Russians, tho' their movements were in no wise affected by the conduct of Austria and France, and that their ships are remaining in Bosporus, and their troops advancing on Constantinople, at the earnest request of the Sultan. The final resolve of the Emperor is, "that the squadron and corps of troops sent to assist the Sultan on the express request of that Sovereign, and to defend him in the position which they occupied at the moment that he himself gave evacuation of Asia Minor, and have returned over mount Taurus, and to the coast of Egypt shall have a right to the conditions proposed to him by the Porte." As soon as this twofold object shall have been attained, his Imperial Majesty has also expressly announced on the 17th of February, will give orders to withdraw and to his troops to return into Russia, and not before. On the one hand it is asserted, that the Sultan, more afraid of his friends than his enemies, has accepted the terms of his rebellious Pacha, and consented to the cession of Syria, in order to get rid of the proffered assistance of Russia. By other accounts it would appear, that the Porte has by no means complied to this course by the urgency of its position, and that terms will be kept with Mehemet no longer than while the Sultan is unable to curb the pretensions of his vassal, or until a sufficient Russian power shall be at his service. It is rumored that Smyrna is again occupied by the troops of Ibrahim.

PORTUGAL.—The following is the only account from Oporto since those we have previously given by former arrivals, there having no further skirmishes taken place later than those of the 9th and 10th ultimo:

FALMOUTH, April 28.—The cutter Sparrow is just arrived from Lisbon and Oporto. She left Lisbon on the 14th and Oporto on the 20th, but the latest mail from Oporto is up to the 18th, since which nothing had transpired of consequence. The day the packet left Oporto a tremendous firing was heard, which continued until the vessel was off at sea beyond the reach of the sound, so that in all probability something important has occurred, the particulars of which will doubtless be brought by the Pike, which is hourly expected. The squadron of Don Pedro was cruising off Oporto, and there were 22 vessels off the bar, laden with stores, waiting for an opportunity to land their cargoes. Don Miguel's squadron was at anchor in the Tagus, and the cholera had broken out in Lisbon.

The Sparrow has brought home a special messenger with dispatches from Donna Maria.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of April 26th announce the prorogation of the French Chambers on the morning of that day, by the King in person, and contain a copy of the speech delivered on the occasion, which will be found below.—The reception of the King of the French appears to have been marked with popular approbation, and the shouts of "Vive le Roi!" resounded from every side on his progress to and from the Chambers. His Majesty rode from the palace of Tuileries on horseback, attended by a numerous staff, and with the Prince Royal and the Duke de Nemours on each side. The Queen, the Princesses, and the younger Princes, were in the Chamber, and the attendance of the members was greater than usual. The King entered shortly before two o'clock, and when the cries of "Vive le Roi!" had subsided, read the speech in a deliberate and audible manner. The finances of the State form the principal topic of the speech, and it is for the regulation of these that a new session is said to be determined on.—The affairs of Belgium and Holland and the state of the East are briefly alluded to, and dismissed with the belief that "a speedy *tenouement* will restore peace in those countries." The Supplement to the Moniteur, published the same evening, contains a royal ordinance convoking the Chambers for the 26th instant, the day succeeding that on which they were prorogued. The following is a copy of the King's Speech:—

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Peers and of the Chamber of Deputies—

"The long and important labors of this session, I feel above all things the desire to return to you my thanks for what you have already done for France and for me: the monarchy and the charter have been strengthened by your energetic devotedness; you have known how to recognise and support on all occasions the true interests of France and the constitutional throne; you have lent the most loyal support to my government. Already France has reaped the fruits of this. It is no longer hope alone that we entertain, we have entered on a new era of present and future prosperity; the country is becoming calm and re-assured; commerce and industry are developing themselves with the most abundant activity; in every quarter industry assures the welfare of the population, and consolidates order wherever it is established. This progress is a source of despair to the factious; their regret vents itself in menaces; they will prove impotent; your honorable examples, gentlemen, will sustain the courage of the good citizens; and the firm support of my government will never be wanting for that purpose; and the peaceable developement of our institutions, the national security at home as well as abroad shall be our reward. In order to attain that end, it is indispensable that the finances and the administration of the state should be brought back to their regular situation; the *regime provisoire* under which circumstances have until this day imperatively held us, is a serious evil for the country and for its government. When that evil shall have ceased the examination of the expenses will become more efficacious, the vote of the subsidies will be free from all embarrassment, the state will be in possession of all its means of action, and the country of its full guarantees. This is the powerful motive which has determined me to ask from your patriotism your co-operation in a new session. I shall direct it to be immediately opened. The bills relating to the finances, which will at length affect some reductions in the expenses of the state, will be immediately presented to you, and you will, at the same time, complete the important measure of organization which has already been submitted to your deliberations. I have only to congratulate myself on the state of my foreign relations. Events have proved that the question which divides Holland and Belgium will be settled without compromising the peace of Europe. The state of the east is an object of anxious attention, but there is reason to believe that a speedy *denouement* will restore peace in those countries. Be assured that here as elsewhere, France will be found to have pursued the line of conduct and occupied the rank worthy of her; and I feel confident that, whether it be required to maintain her dignity, to ensure her happiness, or to guarantee her liberties, the nation will never be disappointed in what she has a right to expect from us, and that she will render justice to our common efforts."

The termination of this discourse was followed by renewed cries of "Vive le Roi;" after which, the ordinance closing the session having been read, the Royal cortege departed in the same order that it had entered.

From an extraordinary supplement to the Moniteur, published on Thursday evening:

"Louis Philippe, King of the French, &c."

"We have ordained and do ordain as follows:

"The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies are convoked for the 26th of the present month of April, 1833. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior and Public Worship is charged with the execution of the present ordinance."

"Given at the palace of the Tuileres, the 25th of April, 1833. LOUIS PHILIPPE."

TURKEY.

PARIS, April 27.—The Tribune publishes this morning, in very large type, the following paragraph:—

"Government has received news to-day by the telegraph of the entry of the Russians into Constantinople."

We also read in the Quotidienne:—

"We think we are able to affirm that the government today received news from Constantinople announcing that on the morning of the 3d of April, the Russian squadron landed 6,000 troops. Three Russian divisions were expected about the 13th or 14th in this capital, where the vast buildings of Ramis Tchiffick were being prepared for their reception."

No particulars have transpired relative to the effect which the embarkation of the Russians must have produced on the population of Constantinople. But the fact of the embarkation may be considered as certain.

We are indebted to the New York Evening Post for the following interesting news, relative to affairs of the east.

RUSSIA.

VIENNA, April 17.—The regiments of general Kesselefi having received no orders from Constantinople have passed the Danube at Rudschuck and Silistria. The Cossacks form the van. The main body consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The rear is advancing by forced marches from the Dniester.

This corps seems to be composed of all the troops that can be spared from the provinces of Kamine's, Podolsk, Jaerson, Kiew, Volhynia, Czernigow, Minsk, and Grodno. The garrisons of the Taurida, Pultawa, Ekaterinoslaw and Charkow, are concentrated to be embarked in the Crimea so that an army of 100,000 men will be at the disposal of the Porte, besides another corps which is assembling in environs of Tiflis to enter Armenia. This was always part of the plan of the Russian campaign in Turkey. We know that the mountain of the Caucasus are no obstacles to the Cossacks, of the Black Sea and the Don. Admiral Greigs, who has arrived at Odessa, and field-marshal Paskewitsch, who is not spoken of at present, will be entrusted with the execution of important projects.

The policy of Metternich is wholly devoted to Russia, notwithstanding the contrary wishes of Austria, and especially of Hungary, which expresses itself in a manner hostile to the Russians.

BELGRADE, April 5.—Ibrahim proceeds very systematically and cautiously; he has able officers about him, and it is said that numerous Frenchmen travel about the Turkish empire, to give him minute information, and gain the people in his favor. It might be almost conjectured that the whole expedition of Ibrahim is part of a very extensive plan which originated, not at Alexander or Cairo, but in France. We are extremely interested in the issue of affairs in Asia, and have reason to dread the effect of them on us. The Sultan will hardly subscribe to the terms of peace required by Mehemet Ali. It is said that he positively refuses to give up Caramania, and if he consents to the union of Syria with Egypt, it will only be with the reserve of the supremacy of the porte and the payment of an annual tribute.

This is said to be the spirit of the instructions of the Turkish Commissioners sent to Ibrahim's head quarters along with M. Varrennes to treat of peace. Mehemed demands, besides, that the provinces assigned him shall be hereditary in his family. Should these terms not be acceded to, and Ibrahim prosecute his operations till they are granted, it is not to be foreseen what may happen when the Russian auxiliary camp arrives.

At Constantinople it cannot be denied that the Egyptian army will find it difficult to land on the coast of Europe so long as the Russian and Turkish fleet act together against it. But should a revolution break out in the capital, matters might be so much the worse. Should the capital remain tranquil, and the European part of the empire remain faithful to the Sultan, he may certainly, with the help of the Russians, be able to make a regular defence, and maintain his power on this side of the Hellespont; but, considering the temper of the people in the Asiatic provinces, it will be very difficult to establish in them the authority of the Porte. We learn here that 100,000 Russian infantry have passed the Danube, on their march to Constantinople, General Kisseleff, Governor of the Principalities, will command the army that is hastening to the assistance of the Sultan.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin paper of April 17, has this paragraph:—It is reported that a proposal has been made by one of the European Cabinets for diplomatic conferences at Vienna, for the purpose of discussing in common the affairs of the east, which are daily becoming more important, in order that all those differences may be arranged in a manner suitable to the general interest. Whether this idea has really assumed the form of a direct proposal, and with what cabinet it originated, we must for the present leave undetermined. It is certain, however, that the questions relative to the east seriously engage the attention of the diplomatic body, and that frequent communications are made here on the subject.

SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, April 27.—The Universal Gazette of Switzerland says:—"The Vorort has addressed a circular to the chiefs of the several cantons, announcing that in future though all foreigners who are furnished with regular papers, may travel freely through the country, the Confederation cannot allow foreigners to do so who arrive in troops without passports, and who declare that they come merely to avoid the authorities of the country they have left. The Vorort expresses its apprehensions that the arrival of the various bodies of the Poles who have lately entered the country may disturb public order, while there are not sufficient resources for their maintenance. It consequently recommends the several cantons to adopt all such measures as they deem necessary for preserving order and tranquility.

By private accounts we learn that the Canton of Argau *has refused to admit Poles not furnished with a passport* signed by the Russian Ambassador; in the Canton of Zurich measures have been taken to repel such as may attempt to enter into the Cantonial territory, and in that of Soleure orders have been given for the immediate expulsion of all the Poles who have already arrived there.

By the late arrivals from Havana, we have received the following informations:

The brig CIVILIAN, Lawson, with a cargo of Cotton, 14 days from New Orleans for Liverpool, put into Havana on the 20th ult in consequence of the death of the Captain, which happened same day, 111-2 A M. when off the port. The C. sailed again for Liverpool on the 22d ult.

The exports of Sugar from Havana, from the 1st of January to the 1st of June, were 111,047½ boxes, of which 19,397 boxes have been shipped to the United States. The exports of Coffee for the same period were 108,764½ arrobes, of which 686,343 arrobes have been shipped to the United States. The exports of Molasses in the same period were 29,136½ hhds. of which 28,828 hhds. have been shipped to the United States. The exports of Sugar from Mantanzas in the same time were 59,311½ boxes, of which 10,340 were shipped to the United States. The exports of Coffee from the same port in the same time were 113,914½ arrobes, of which 99,554 arrobes were shipped to the United States. The exports of Molasses in the same period from the same place, were 21,655 hhds., of which all were shipped to the United States.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) FRIDAY, MAY 31.
TRIAL OF AVERY.

There is, at length, something like certainty, as to the final termination of this long protracted trial. We learned, last evening, from a source entitled to full credit, that the examination of witnesses was completed prior to the adjournment of the court at noon, yesterday. Mr. Randolph commenced his defence in behalf of the prisoner at about 3 o'clock, P. M., and assured he court that he would close before night. Mr. Mason, is to follow, this morning, on the same side, and will probably occupy today. The Attorney General will close to morrow; and there is a prospect that the case will go to the jury to-morrow:—*Journal.*

E. K. AVERY.—The trial of this unfortunate man is now occupying the fourth week from its commencement and not only from its great length, but from the great number of witnesses examined (about two hundred) and the general and continued interest it excites is perhaps without precedent in this country.

We understand that the testimony is about to be closed, and that after the arguments of the closing counsel on each side (which will probably occupy two or three days) the case will finally be committed to the jury for their verdict. What that will be it becomes not us at this time to predict, but whether for "weal or woe" to the prisoner, it must operate to a certain extent as a relief; for, to be harrassed day after day during near a month, is sufficient to goad the spirit of innocence itself to madness.

Whether guilty or not of the charge of which he is now being tried, no one can deny that the prisoner has through the protracted scene of his trial conducted himself with a firmness and equanimity never before exhibited under the like circumstances. Day after day, nay week after week have we witnessed his calm and resigned demeanor while listening to the evidence of his condemnation, and were we not acquainted with his person should probably at a loss to distinguish him from other [illegible] clergyman who daily attend the session of the court [illegible] complete control over the [illegible] of the anguish which must burn within his heart, marks the [illegible] or as no ordinary man, and though we can rarely discern *the glimmer of hope or shades of despair* which occasionally lighten or darken his countenance, yet we can discern that the fire which rages within his bosom is slowly but surely drying up the fountains of life, and must ere long exhaust the last source of vitality.

A file of the Singapore Chronicle, to the 21st December, received at the office of the Liverpool Standard, contains, under the head of "Sumatra," the following account of the wholesale assassination of three thousand Dutch troops by the natives. The Dutch, it appears had penetrated into the interior of Sumatra, in order to make reprisals upon some of the native princes, and were led into an ambuscade and there cut to pieces:—

"Intelligence of much importance has reached this settlement from Siac, relative to the Dutch expedition, which we mentioned, on the authority of some native traders lately arrived from Campar, as having reached Gunong Berapi in the Menangkebu country. The intelligence we allude to is of such a nature, and involves statements of such disastrous occurrences, that, on being made acquainted with it, we deemed it highly necessary to make minute inquiries as to its truth or probability, before we gave publicity to it. The result of our investigation among the several Siac people who arrived during the week, is such as to leave little doubt on our minds, of the entire probability of the statements. Our principal informant, on whose account reliance can be placed most, is the Naquodah of a Siac prow, and son of one of the Rajas of Siac, named Imen. This person state that previous to his leaving Siac, some 10 or 15 days ago, a confidential person arrived there from Rennanghalu, (a distance of about 15 days journey over land, according to some and 10 or 12 only according to others,) who informed the Rajah in the presence of this Naquodah, that the Dutch troops had been cut off by an immense body of natives, who assembled at night, and slaughtered them in a desperate AMOK. The troops are said to have been stationed at three different places, Passisek, Paya Kumboh, and Along Panjang, in the divisions of Agam and Rown beyond Goung Berapi. It is stated that the Dutch, having gained over the Rajah of Pagruyong as an auxiliary came into easy possession of most parts of the country, for, through the influence of this Rajah, the natives submitted to the Dutch, and allowed them to proceed as far as the island as they did, with little or no opposition. It appears, however that the Dutch, too confident of their political strength, abused the power so easily obtained, and treated the natives with such severity and oppression, by raising levies and contributions, that the latter became desperate, and having formed an extensive combination, attacked the troops at the three places above named, simultaneously, (in order to prevent a junction) and slaughtered them with their native weapons, as is believed, TO A MAN. The number of these victims, we are told, was not [illegible] thousand."

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—We find in the Foreign Quarterly Review relates the following anecdote of the plague:—In the village of Careggi, whether it were that due precautions had not been taken, or that the disease was of a peculiarly malignant nature, one after another, first the young and then the old, of a whole family dropt off. A woman who lived on the opposite side of the way, the wife of a laborer, the mother of two little boys, felt herself attacked by fever in the night; in the morning it increased, and in the evening the fatal tumour appeared. This was during the absence of her husband, who went to work at a distance, and only returned on Saturday night, bringing home the scanty means of subsistence for his family for the week.—Terrified by the example of the neighboring family, moved by the fond at love for her children, and determined not to communicate the disease to them, she formed the heroic resolution of leaving her home, and going elsewhere to die. Having locked them into a room, and sacrificed to their safety even the last and sole comfort of a parting embrace, she ran down the stairs, carrying with her the sheets and coverlets, that she might leave no means of contagion. She then shut the door with a sigh and went away. But the eldest hearing the door shut, went to the window, and, seeing her running in that manner, cried out. "Good bye, mother," in a voice so tender that she involuntarily stopped. "Good bye, mother," repeated the youngest child, stretching its little head out of the window. And thus was the poor afflicted mother compelled for a time to endure the dreadful conflict between the yearnings which called her back, and the pity and solicitude which urged her on. At length the latter conquered, and amid a flood of tears and the farewells of her children, who knew not the fatal cause and import of those tears, she reached the house of those who were to bury her. She recommended her husband and children to them, and in two days she was no more.

From the Casket.

ON THE DEATH OF CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

Weep not for him! affliction's tear drops shed,
When men untimely, and their Pilgrimage;
Not when the soul, hath from its prison fled
Like a freed warbler, from some time-worn cage.
Slowly he waned, he scarcely felt decay,
And with the leaves of Autumn, pass'd away.
Weep not for him!

Weep not for him! it was his lot to die,
When nature like himself, was fading fast,
When storms were gathering in the gloomy sky,
When flowers were dying in the chilling blast.
A fit imp time, for one mature in years,
To quit forever this sad vale of tears.
Weep not for him!

Weep not for him! the strong, the great in soul!
Can it be thought, oblivion's stream will hide
One name affixed, to that immortal scroll
Which the stern pow'r of Tyranny defied?
No! it will live while man shall worship God;
While freedom's vales, by unchained feet are trod.
Weep not for him!

Weep not for him! he died by crime unstain'd,
He lived till life had lost its wonted charms,
He saw the object of his toils obtained,
His country mighty both in arts and arms,
And then of earth, and all its joys took leave,
Like the sun dying on a breezel ss eve.
Weep not for him!

Weep not for him! he quailed not, when the frown
Of dark oppression tried the human heart,
He went to join his comrades in renown,
Like the lone bird, who see his mates depart
When winter threatens, to a clime more bland,
And flies to meet them in that better land.
Weep not for him!

Weep not for him! your pearly tributes pay
To those who early, find a dreamless sleep;
His spotless spirit, from its dome of clay
Hath fled exulting, its reward to reap
Where kindred spirits live 'mid joys untold,
Where saints bring music, from rich harps of gold.
Weep not for him!

Weep not for him! he left a deathless name,
Which with a nation's history is allied,
The lamp of life cast forth a feeble flame,
Long, long! before the dauntless patriot died.
He, with co-peers in fame, from earth have pass'd
Of which immortal band he was the last.
Weep not for him!

AVON BARD.

Commercial.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE.—116 shares New-Orleans Canal Bank, 113½; 150 do. do. do. 118½, time and interest; 9 do. City Bank New-Orleans, 113.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—The demand for cotton from the trade the last week was rather limited, but the market keeps steady, and the Surats offered by auction on Friday went off with spirit, at an advance of ¼d per lb; of 5,000 bales brought forward, about 2,7000 were sold, and of 950 bales of St Domingo, offered at the same time, 540 were sold at 7¼ to 7¾ per lb. The transactions of the week comprise 430 Sea Island at 11½d to 22½; with 100 Stained at 7½ to 11d; 4850 Bowed at 6½d to 8d; 3,370 Orleans 6½d to 8¼d and 10d; 1390 Mobile and Alabama, 6¾ to 8d; of which 1,000 American for shipment. The market is quiet, the sales on Saturday and to-day not exceeding 300 bags, at former prices.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The transactions in our cotton market last week were not extensive, the sales comprising 15,580 bales, viz: 430 Sea Island, at 11¼a22½; 10 Stained, 7½d 1; 4880 Upland, 6¾a7¾; 40 at 8; 10 at 10; 1390 Alabama, 6¾a7¾; 71 at 8; 1560 Brazils, 7¾a10; 80 Egyptian, 6¾a¼; 300 West Indian, 6¼a6¾; 2740 do at auction at 4¼a5½; 940 St Domingo do 7¼a7¾. The proposed reduction in duty produced but little effect on the market, the common and inferior qualities of American being offered in quantity, afforded buyers a wider range of choice, and in such we note a trifling reduction, while good and prime fully maintain previous rates, the later remark will apply to all descriptions of long stapled cotton, and 1500 a 2000 bags Sea Island are announced for auction on the third May next. The import of the week was 9700 bales. Thus far this week, the market has been quiet, but no change in prices; about 4500 bales have been sold in the last three days.

Ashes were more in request but at rather lower prices, about 300 bbls Montreal Pot sold at 21s 6d a 35s and about 59 of Pearl at 26s 9d a27s per cwt.

Tar, 700 bbls brought 12sa12s 3d pr bbl and 280 bbls Turpentine a little over 12s per cwt.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having received letters testamentary from the hon. the court of Probates of this city and parish, on the estate of the late N. A. Baron, jr. hereby request all persons having demands against said estate, to present the same for liquidation to Mm. Leefe, of the house of Baron jr. & Co., corner of St. Charles and Common streets, to whom also all persons indebted to said estate, will please to make payment.

FRANCOISE LAURE BARON,
née Bringier.
J. B. REYNAUD.
june 15

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give notice to the public that they have this day entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on business on their own account, and of closing that of the late N. A. Biron Jr., esq.

The style of the firm will be BARON Jr. & Co.

FRANCOISE LAURE BARON, née Bringier.
J. B. REYNAUD.
june 15

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Brig Peg, Moxon, Liverpool, W Alderson
Brig Wm, Kennedy, Baltimore, J W Zacharie & co
Schr St Tammany, Mobile, Master
Polacrene, Bartolmelie, Havana, Estevanelle & Courval
Sloop Jo, Ball, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED,

Steamboat Circle, from Louisville—cargo, flour, whiskey, &c.
Steamboat Justice Marshall, Brown, from Cincinnati, [illegible] whiskey, pork, butter, &c. &c.
[illegible], Harrison, from St Louis—cargo, tobacco, hemp, bagging, rope, &c.
Liverpool Boy, Crowell, towed to sea ship William Brown 1, for Liverpool, Brig Burdett, Smith, Batiscapa, primrock, Crawford, Charleston, and schooner Gen. Lee, Hoyt, New-York; towed up to town, nothing in the Bar day before yesterday; reports nothing in sight side.

☞ The departure of the Post Boy is deferred until day after to-mw afternoon, for packet ship Warsaw, Barstow, for New-York, and packet ship Henry Thompson, Williamston.

MEMORANDA.

Hence for New-York, 2d June, Ship Saratoga, Marshall, ship Alabama Waterman.

Ship Uhe, for Liverpool, was spoken on the 14th May, lat. png. 41.

Ship Ace, hence for Liverpool, was spoken at 20th April. off the Clear.

Up at Bo for this port, April 25th, ship Concordia, Upton, to sail on the 10th May.

Hence for Havre, the Boreas, Babidge.

PRICE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS CO.
New-Orleans, 18th June, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications has been made for renewal of certificate No. 32, for six shares in the capital stock of this company in the name of Henry de Ende, said certificate supposed to be lost.

june 18 WM. HUDSON, Sec'y.

COMMERAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the capital stock of this institution, are notified that the surplus amount paid by them will be returned applying at the Bank, No. 71, Royal street.

june 18 ROBERT G. DIXON, Sec'y.

STAVES 60,000 pipe staves, for sale by
june 14 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

THE Subribers are now receiving by the late arrivals fr Liverpool, in addition to their former stock of Dry Goods ases of Irish Linen, some of which are superfine; Fay Prints; Robes, fine Plaitilles and Bretagnes, suitable for the Mexican market, which they offer for sale on reasable terms at their Store, No. 18, Custom House st.

june 18-4 VANCE & MILLER.

WANTED—In a dry goods store, an acclimated young man who has a practical knowledge of Book Keeping and writes a good hand. Apply through the Post Office box No. 404. june 15-4t

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A Person wishes to employ himself in a grocery store, or any other line the best recomendations given, and security if quired.

Direct J. P. at this office. june 18

BUTTER—32 kegs fresh butter, received per steamboat Missourian, and for sale by
GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
june 18 35 New Levee street.

DRAFTS on Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles and New York, for sale by JULES LEBLANC,
june 19. Royal st. No. 103.

TO RENT.—Several Stores situate on Charter st, and one facing Levee st. now occupied by Mr. Allen.
june 18 B. MARIGNY.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—Runaway from Messrs. Dugue & Co. the following Slaves:—The pretty mulattoe Petit John, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; it is believed he embarked on board the steamer Belfast, he left on the 16th of June, he is very good looking. The negro Marc or Mark, left on the 16th of June, 5 feet 6 or 10 inches tall, he looks somewhat sullen but is good looking.—A reward of $10, for each of them, will be given to any person who will bring them back to the owner, or will cause them to be confined in the jail of the Orleans or Jefferson Parish.

MRS. GRANET, in compliance with the earnest desire which was manifested to her, having determined to accompany Mr. Granet at Jefferson College, begs to inform the parents and relations of her pupils that she will leave her establishment on the 1st of July next, and will leave it to the care of Mrs. Widow VERNIES.

Mrs. Granet begs to offer her sincere acknowledgments to the persons who have honored her with their liberal and friendly confidence. june 18

HAVANA COFFEE.—119 bags coffee, landing from brig Dos Hermanos, for sale by
H. PETITPAIN,
june 18 Chartres and Toulouse streets.

BUTTER.—136 kegs May butter, landing from steamboat Chief Justice Marshall—for sale by
june 18 LORIE & ORVIN.

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300 bales cotton, will be taken on freight for Havre, at a fact on less than 7/8, if application is immediately made. Apply to
june 18 I. MAGER.

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13 pipes linseed oil, now landing from ship New-Jersey, from New-York, for sale by J. Levy & Whiting, No. 20, St. Louis street. june

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COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Saturday, the 29th day of June 1833, at 5 o'clock, P M., will be sold, at the corner of Amour and Espagny streets, Faubourg Marigny, for account of the succession of the late Francois Moris, deceased, the contents of a Grog-Shop and other moveable effects belonging to said succession.

By order of the court,
june 18, 1833. P. L. B. DUPLESSIS, dep. r. of w.

SALE POSTPONED.—Court of Probates.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Saturday the 29th day of July, 1833, at noon, will be exposed for sale, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Mrs. Clarissa Henrietta Benard, the deceased wife of Amanet Constant Vallet; a negro girl, named Maria, aged twenty-one years, handy at every thing, which slave was advertised to be sold on the 7th June, instant, and could not be sold on account of her having absented herself, this being the only instance of her having run away.

☞ Terms of sale—CASH. By order of the court.
P. L. B. DUPLESSIS, dep. reg. of wills.

N. B.—The act of sale to be passed before T. Seghers, Esq. Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.
june 18

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Tuesday, the 23d day of July, 1833, at noon, will be exposed for sale, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Samuel C. Young, deceased, the following Slaves, to wit:—Charles, a mulatto man, aged 52 years, carpenter; Catiche, a mulatto woman, aged 27 years, with her child Gabriel, a mulatto boy, aged 8 years.

☞ Terms of sale:—Six months credit for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage.

By order of the court,
june 18. FELIX TALA, dep. reg. of wills.

NOTICE.—The partnership under the firm of *Willoz & Matossy*, being dissolved by a mutual consent, the subscriber is now charged with the affairs of said firm, and will continue the same kind of business. He informs the public that being on his departure, he has given to his young brother, Eugene Willoz, his procuration to transact the concerns of his house during his absence. He requests those to whom he may be indebted to come forward and have their accounts settled as soon as possible.

june 15 H. WILLOZ.

NOTICE.—Purchasers of lots at the sale of the Plantation of Lombard's son, and David Oliver, on the 25th and 27th May last, as well as those who purchased at the sale of Mr. L C Le Breton Deschapelles, on the 24th of the same month, in the parish of Jefferson, are requested to call immediately at the office of Octave de Armas, esq. notary public, No. 43 St Louis street, to comply with the conditions of the sale. june 14

MOLASSES.—The undersigned have on the Levee opposite the Ferry about 200 casks of Molasses which they offer for sale, or to ship to New York at a low freight.

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
june 14 15 New Levee.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday 8th instant, the American negress named FELIX, speaking English and French. She has a scar on the left jaw, and the wrist on same side out of its place—she has also a mark on the mouth. She had on, when she left, a white frock. The above reward will be given to whomsoever will bring her back to the city jail or to the owner.

Captains of steamboats and other crafts are forewarned against harboring said slave.

june 15 TOTOTE DESTRES.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

On the 16th of this month the negro DANIEL absconded; he is aged 24 years, five feet eight inches in height, English measure, of a reddish complexion, long face and shuts his eyes when speaking.

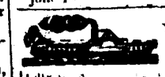
On the 10th of the said month, the negro CHARLES also absconded: he is aged 36 years, five feet three inches in height, of a most reddish complexion; he has a high forehead and cheek bones, and bending over when he walks.

The above slaves belong to the distillery of Millaudon & Sylvestre, in the suburb La Course, lately belonging to Fort & Gleason.

The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring them to city jail or this state, or to their masters. june 15

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The light draught steamboat LA FOURCHE, H. Asa, master, having all her cargo ready to go on board, will depart positively, on Thursday next, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock. For passage only, having good accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
june 18 15 New Levee.



FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE, ATTAKAPAS, and all inter mediate landings. The S. VERMILION, capt. J. W. [illegible] eight and will depart for the above places to-morrow morning the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
June 17 No. 39, New Levee street.

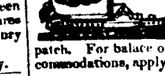
FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & PITTSBURGH.

Steamboat LANCASTER.
The light draught and fast running steamboat Lancaster, Hinkle, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, and ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch; for balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations for both cabin and deck passengers, apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
june 4 15 New Levee.

FOR LOUISVILLE,
Ohio and Mississippi mail line:

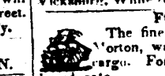
Steamboat HOMER, captain Gay, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, for both cabin and deck passengers, apply on board or to
june 3 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 15 New Levee.

FOR LOUISVILLE.



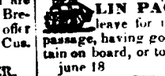
The light draught steam boat POWHATTAN, G. YOUNG, master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board, will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 24 15 New Levee.
N. B. The Powhattan will take freight for Natchez, Vicksburg, White river, Memphis, Randolph, &c.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



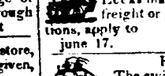
The fine British built brig MARY, Captain Norton, wants 200 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight of which, or passage, apply on board, or to
[june 5] B. BOOTH & CO.

FOR MARSEILLES—(passage only.)



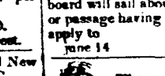
The copper and copper fastened ship DUBLIN PACKET, S. R. Butler Master, will leave for the above port on the 29th inst. For passage only, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
june 18 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR HAVRE.



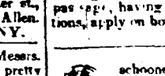
The new and fast sailing ship NAPIER, Lucas master, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to JULES LEBLANC,
june 17. Royal st., No. 103.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.



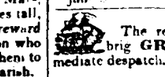
The swift sailing coppered and copper fastened schooner MARY & FRANCES, capt. Johnson, having nearly all her cargo engaged and going on board will sail about the 20th inst; for balance of freight, or passage having very superior furnished accommodations apply to COCKAYNE, WATTS & CO,
june 14 26 Bienville street.

FOR BALTIMORE.



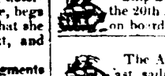
The remarkably fast sailing, copper fastened, new brig GRACCHUS, captain Snow, is now loading and will have immediate despatch: for freight or passage, having extensive and comfortable accommodations, apply on board opposite post No. 19, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO,

FOR MOBILE,



schooner SANTA ANNA, having a part of her cargo engaged will leave on the 15th instant.—For freight or passage, apply to
june 8 BLANC & BRUGIER.

FOR BALTIMORE.



The remarkable fast sailing, copper fastened brig GRACCHUS, cap. Snow, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
117 Royal str.

FOR HAVRE.