THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY [illegible] BAYON.

STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

We received by the eastern mail yesterday, New-York papers of the 4th, Philadelphia of the 5th, Baltimore of the 6th and Charleston papers of the 10th instant.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Cholera is doubtless subsiding very fast, and we think in a short time it will entirely disappear. We do not think the city a safe place for strangers yet, nor would we advise our friends who have left to return, until our city becomes entirely free from this disease. No people for the last two centuries have suffered so much from any plague, as our citizens have borne from the cholera. This is the second time that it has visited and summarily scourged us: and we pray that when it leaves us this time, it will take an everlasting flight.

We have received papers from Vera-Cruz, up to the 29th ult. from which we learn, that the cholera prevails in the [illegible], state of Yucatan.

We have also received late intelligence from Tampico, and the cholera prevails with great fatality there. The number of deaths considering the population, is unprecedented—the population, 5,000; deaths more than a hundred per day.

It seems that it is not the design of Providence to chastise any particular people, by the infliction of this plague, but every nation, and all people under heaven.

The schr. Emperor, which arrived last evening, sailed from Tampico on the 9th inst. and reports that she suffered a severe gale on the night of the 21st May, but sustained little or no damage. She also states that in the same gale the schr. Annette, capt. Hannah, was driven ashore about 60 miles northeast of Tampico, and that all hands were saved, but the schr. lost.

We also learn that the schr. John Hudson, A. Almeida, from Tuspan, for this port, was wrecked near Satala Marino, in the gale of the 21st May, and that the captain and crew were at Tampico.

FOR THE BEE.

The Rail Road.—This improvement in our city deserves commendation. The accommodations furnished by this *enterprising company* in defiance of the objections, fears and doubts of many of its practicability, are entitled to the praise of the judicious.

For the good of my health and also that of my family, I took a ride in the car in order to get the benefit of a salubrious atmosphere, but I was so much regaled by the delicious odour arising *from the carcasses of two gentlemen of free color*, that I was compelled to employ an additional physician.

A distinction has been made by the Almighty, by the constitution, and by the laws our State, between the white and black population—why it is not respected as it ought to be, in the name of decency, let the managers of the Rail Road answer. A CREOLE.

TRIAL OF JOEL CLOUGH.

We commence to-day the publication of the trial of this individual for the murder of Mrs. Hamilton at Bordentown, an event of which the distressing details are no doubt still fresh in the memory of our readers. One of our reporters who arrived at Mount Holly on the morning of the trial, transmitted to us the proceedings of the first day on Saturday, but in obedience to the wishes of the court we abstained from publishing them. Yesterday evening however a Philadelphia paper came to hand containing the commencement of this trial; as thus our cotemporaries in that city do not find it necessary to withhold the proceedings from the public, we can see no reason for our doing it—and we therefore now give them up to the night of Saturday last.—*Cour. & Enq.*

MR. AVERY'S ACQUITTAL.

PROVIDENCE, June 3.—This trial which has occupied the attention of the Supreme court for the last four weeks was submitted to the jury on Saturday evening at half past 7 o'clock. It was closed for the prisoner by the hon. Jeremiah Mason of Boston, and for the state by the hon. Albert C. Greene, attorney general. Mr. Mason's defence of his client was ingenious, able and learned, and the attorney general's close on the part of the government was equally so, and to our view more conclusive and impressive.

It is due to the attorney general to state that his management of this important case, which has excited the public mind to a degree hitherto unexampled in the judicial annals of our country, was characterised with the greatest fairness and liberality towards the prisoner and fidelity, judgment and eloquence, in behalf of the state. The prisoner was ably defended and the government as ably represented.

At the conclusion of the argument the chief justice charged the jury on the law of the case without reverting to the testimony at all. He declined going into the evidence, it being, as he said, the province of the jury to judge of the facts from their own recollection of the testimony. The facts they would determine from the testimony of the witnesses as they understood it. He remarked, that it too often happened where judges in capital cases charged the jury on the facts, that the verdicts of the jury were but echoes of the opinion of the judge.

The jury after being out sixteen hours, returned into court at 12 o'clock yesterday, and pronounced a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Thus has this case terminated, and we cannot but hope the public will be satisfied with the result. Never was a cause presented to a jury requiring a longer or more laborious investigation, never has there been one more fairly or fully investigated. In charity, in common humanity and justice to the rev. E. K. Avery, the judgment of the community should harmonize with the verdict of the jury in pronouncing him not guilty.

Mr. Avery was discharged by the court, and we learn he returned in the afternoon to his family in Bristol.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

VERY LATE FROM COLOMBIA.

We are indebted to captain Briggs, of the brig Elizabeth, for Bogota papers to 21st April inclusive, near a month later than previous advices.

Among the passengers in the Elizabeth, is the Hon. Thomas P. Moore, late minister of the United States at Bogota.

Mr. M'Affee, the Charge d'Affairs sent out to relieve Mr. Moore, met the latter gentleman at Carthagena, and thence proceeded on his journey to Bogota.

Mr. Moore caused the remains of the Hon. Richard C. Anderson, our first minister to Colombia who died at Carthagena, to be disinterred, and has brought them to the U. States.

All is quiet in New Grenada, and the present government appears to be firmly established.

From the papers above mentioned, we translate the following documents, growing out of the contemplated departure of Mr. Moore. They afford very gratifying evidence of the high estimation in which he was held at Bogota.—In this respect, at least, he has been vastly more fortunate than his predecessor. The post of Foreign Minister in any of the new Republics, is a station of delicacy and difficulty. To have filled that station both to the satisfaction of the country represented, and that to which the representation is made, is an honor which few are able to achieve.

Translated from the Bogota Gazette, April 21.

DEPARTURE OF MR. MOORE,

Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Mr. Moore having signified to the government, through the Secretary of Foreign Relations, that he was about to avail himself of a "leave of absence" obtained from his government, requested an audience with the President of the State. The 15th at 10 o'clock, having been appointed for this purpose, Mr. Moore was conducted by the Secretary Mosquera into the receiving-room, where was the President of the State, with the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War, and addressed his excellency in the following terms:

Mr. President—After a residence of more than three years in this capital, as a Representative of the United States, I have asked and received permission from the President to return to that country; and I should do great injustice to my feelings were I to depart without expressing to you, as Chief Magistrate of New Grenada, my profound gratitude for the kindness I have received in my relations with the government and the people of this country—gratitude, which neither time, nor distance, nor circumstances, can efface.

It has fallen to my lot to witness, in this capital, the deplorable consequences of civil discord and internal convulsions: but happily they have ceased, and I trust that under the protection of a beneficent Providence, they will not be renewed; and that New Grenada and all Colombia will, realise, soon and permanently, all the blessings which result from a good government, faithfully and vigilantly administered. No country in the world more abounds in the elements of wealth and national greatness, and no people are more deserve to be free, prosperous and happy, than the people of New Grenada. On returning to my country, I shall not fail to manifest these truths to my government and my fellow-citizens. I have not the least doubt that this people will be free, so long as your Excellency presides as chief of the Executive; and I fervently desire that its liberty may be as durable as the world. I [illegible] that the efforts of your Excellency [illegible] of civil liberty, will not have been made in vain; that your administration will be crowned with great success, and that you will promote the interest and happiness of your fellow-citizens.

I have special instructions from the President of the United States to say, that he sincerely desires to extend and strengthen the relations which now happily exist between the two Governments, and to secure to the people of the two Republics, a continuance of the benefits which result from these relations.

I present to your Excellency, Mr. Pickett, Charge de Affairs of the United States ad interim, until my successor arrives, and your Excellency may be assured that knowing the good feelings which the government of the United States entertains towards this country, and acting in accordance with his own political principles and personal predilections, nothing will be wanting on his part, while he remains in this capital, to preserve the friendly relations which now exist between New Grenada and the United States.

THE PRESIDENTS REPLY.

Sir—I have listened with much satisfaction to the sentiments of gratitude you express towards the people of New Grenada, and your wishes for their happiness and prosperity. You leave this country in far different circumstances *from those from which you found it on your arrival.* Now, order reigns instead of anarchy, laws instead of arbitrary power, and the purest patriotism instead of the meanest passions. I sincerely hope that this state of prosperity will be gradually progressive, and afford me the means of drawing closer the amicable relations happily existing between the government and the people of New Grenada and those of the United States. It affords me pleasure to assure you that the government of New Grenada is perfectly satisfied with your conduct, and although I regret your absence, I am confident that Mr. Pickett, Charge de Affaires, ad interim, *will endeavor to maintain, uninterrupted, the relations existing* between the two countries.

EARL GREY'S YOUTH.

His early years afforded a signal proof at once of the impetuosity and strength of his temperament. It is known that, led astray by the privileged seductions to which the youth of every titled man of fortune is exposed, he gained and lost to an immense amount. He in short, became the dupe of those legitimate sharpers, and coroneted and ermined swindlers, who have in modern times, been the curse and *disgrace of this country. And here the peculiar spirit* of the man showed itself: he paid the debt instantaneously, and with breathless haste—but gamed no more. The bitter draught of *corruption*, which, *to weaker stamina*, would have been an opiate and a poison, was to him a true corrective; and, perhaps, to this circumstance, some portion of his youthful hatred to flagrant vice and rank corruption, in the garb of usage, may be attributed.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Though the sufferings of all Europe during the long wars with France have rendered it a common interest, and almost a common necessity, to uphold the general peace, there are still such peculiar circumstances in the relations of the more remote States with each other, as in some degree raise other interests,—and,—as regards these particular Powers, almost counterweigh against their share in maintaining the continental system. The growing power of Russia excites a just alarm in the neighboring states of Austria and Prussia. France, and even England, have some cause of apprehension for the same overwhelming Power,—England, as to her possessions in India; and France, because experience has taught her that the regiments of St. Petersburgh and Moscow have no difficulty in reaching Paris and the banks of the Seine.

Under these circumstances, it is no just subject of surprise that much anxiety exists upon the subject of our foreign policy. We believe that the personal character of the Emperor Nicholas stands very fair both for candour and moderation, but it is equally well known that he and his cabinet were much irritated at the time, and still feel very sore, at the public sympathy of the English and French people with the late cause of the Poles. The generous, but imprudent warmth of many of the speeches in Parliament at that period has been remembered, we fear, up to the present time, and has excited a very general conviction on the Russian Court and Ministry, that Russia and England have any thing but a common interest; that sooner or later there must arise a war between them, and that therefore it would be a useless sacrifice on the part of Russia to let slip a favourable occasion for increasing her own power, in the vain hope of conciliating England and France. We believe that it was one of the objects of Lord Durham's mission to endeavour to assuage this feeling on the part of the Emperor, and to assure him that the Ministers were forcibly carried along by the irresistible strength of public opinion in England; but that they sought and desired nothing more than to mediate between the Poles and their Sovereign upon the score of general humanity. Lord Durham was received with a courtesy and munificence which were honorable to the personal generosity of the Emperor; but we much doubt whether he succeeded in removing the angry feeling between the two Courts.

To come, however, to our more immediate subject; the actual state of things under which our foreign policy is at present cast into a condition of peculiar delicacy.

It is known to our readers, that the present Viceroy of Egypt, Mehemet Ali, has for some years thrown off his allegiance to the Porte, that he has possessed himself of the whole dominion of Upper and Lower Egypt, and has not only asserted an exemption from all authority of the Grand Seignior, but has requested to be considered by him as a Power entirely independent. His master very naturally refused to acknowledge the successful rebel—whence an immediate war arose between them, the result of which has been that the ferocious chief has ravaged and subdued the richest provinces of the Turkish Empire, and after having taken by assault the strong fortress of Acre, the frontier bulwark between Syria and Asia Minor, has advanced to Smyrna, and thus effectually cut off the supply of corn to Constantinople.

It was under these circumstances, that,—seeing the Turkish empire about to fall, and the present dynasty about to be supplanted by a more powerful and vigorous Prince, The Emperor Nicholas sent a fleet into the Bosphorus, apparently to protect the Turks, but with the undoubted purpose of availing himself of the confusion which might ensue, and of preventing at all events the establishment of a more powerful Sovereign at Constantinople.—France has also sent a squadron, not so much to protect Turkey, as to watch the proceedings of Russia, and England has been called upon to co-operate in order to prevent the apprehended aggrandizement of Russia, by the appropriation of the fragments of the fallen monarchy. Thus the East is about to become the theatre of the negotiations of he rival powers of Europe and Asia, and thus it is scarcely possible that England can keep herself wholly clear both of the peril and of the cost.

It is strangely written in the history of the last fifty years, and perhaps still more legibly so in the ordinary providence by which God governs the world, that the religion and government of the Turks, the one built upon imposture and sensuality, and the other oppressing and degrading such a large portion of the human race, are now upon the verge of destruction,—and that, perhaps ten years will not elapse before this cruel and barbarous power shall be wholly erased from the map of Europe. But we heartily pray that the Viceroy of Egypt, a slave more cruel and base than his master, though the instrument of this change, may not be the prince to replace the Turk as the master of the Archipelago and Dardanelles. Nor, in truth, is there much apprehension of this event. Egypt has the voice of prophecy against her as a base kingdom, and is fated to be the slave of slaves; and the experience and observation of our life have convinced us that, where the Scriptures speak clearly, their declarations are judicial sentences, and their issues as sure and irreversible as the unchanging laws of nature.

Under these feelings and these impressions, it strikes us to be a matter of no moment to us, and, assuredly, will have no successful issue, to interpose between Turkey and her destiny. If we had, indeed, another Prince Leopold to send thither as a King, and thereby get rid of an annuity of fifty thousand a year, it might answer our purpose; but, as we have no one to recommend for the vacant sceptre, or rather scymetar, of the Turks, and as it will not be convenient for us to provide another Prince Otho and his outfit, we really do not see that this Turkish question very nearly concerns us.

It is assuredly a very different question with France and Austria and Prussia, and if they entertain a reasonable alarm at the growing power of Russia, it may be prudent in them to adopt due precautions,—and if the matter comes to a division of spoil, to be at hand in order to vindicate their due share. It is absurd in us, we think, to entertain any serious apprehensions of the aggrandizement of Russia, while our fleet covers the surface of the sea, and not a ship leaves the Baltic without our consent and concurrence. How is the power of Russia to reach us, and can she repair in a century the injury which we could inflict upon her navy in a day? What are her hordes of Scythians and Tartars to us; what fear have we of her Cossacks, and how can she break through our wooden walls? The continental nations have a just cause to watch her present greatness, and to apprehend her aggrandizement with jealousy, but to us she is remote as the millions of China, she cannot ever reach our defences. If the enormous power of Napoleon, commanded by a man of his military talent and ability, could effect nothing against us, what have we to fear from the Cossacs of the Don, or the Scythians of the Denieper, commanded moreover by such generals as we know the Russians to be? It appears to us to be much wiser to imitate in this respect the feelings of the Russians towards ourselves.

In the campaigne of 1812 Sir Robert Wilson, as is well known, accompanied the army of Kutozoff, and in Napoleon's memorable advance to Moscow, endeavored, in the first place, to spur on the old Russian to battle, and afterwards, on the retreat, to incite him to follow the French with more alacrity. The old Russian turned a deaf ear to all Sir Robert's entreaties, so as to provoke Sir Robert Wilson to say on one occasion that being with a Russian camp as an officer of his British Majesty, he should deem it his duty to report to the Ambassador at London the tardy and reluctant movements of the Russian Commander in chief, when the French army was actually in his power and he might finished the war by the capture of the Emperor Napoleon in a single day. "What!" exclaimed Kutozoff, "you write to London—do so if you please, what is London to me—what are the English to Russia!—London and England give me no concern, and occupy no portion of my thoughts."

The anecdote is related by Segur, in his excellent history of the Russian Campaign, and struck us as forcibly in [illegible] and of the English partisan officer, the one [illegible] and the other rather impertinently brave, the one taking a very just view of the general relations of Russia and England, and the other despising in a band of national right to meddle with every thing, and to take the upper hand even in another man's house.—*Bell's Messenger.*

JOHN RANDOLPH.—The Richmond Enquirer says, "we understand that a nuncupative declaration was made by him on his death bed, specifying some things that we are provided in his will (supposed to be left by him at home) and enjoining the most faithful execution of these items. From these explanations it was gathered, that Mr. R. had left all his slaves free, except the infirm and aged, who are to be provided for. It is estimated that Mr. R. has more than a 100 of them. It is believed that he has left the burthen of his estate to his two half brothers, judge Henry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, and judge Beverly Tucker, late of Missouri. He has no half sister, as the Pennsylvanian states. It is probable, that he has left several legacies in his written will to his particular friends."

POPULAR ERRORS.

It is a favorite paradox with some, that the greatest dandies make the greatest soldiers; as many take pleasure in repeating, that great men have usually had small persons. These opinions spring from that love of finding or making a wonder, which is one of the most tenacious principles in human nature, and is the cause of half the error that exists in the world. The fact seems to be, that brave men have been in general neither dandies or slovens, but simply neatly and cleanly, though, of course there are exceptions of both kinds. Great men, also, have been in general neither little nor big, though there have been many of both classes. Size has nothing *to do with the matter; and the* middle class has produced the greatest number of geniuses, simply because it is the most numerous; just as those who *purchase ten tickets in a lottery have a greater chance of* winning than those who possess only one.—*Monthly Magazine.*

A WEARIED BILL.—A fashionable tailor sent to a fashionable *creditor his bill pretty considerably over due with* the following polite note: "Sir, your bill having been standing a very long time, I beg to have it settled forthwith. *Your obedient and humble servant.*" To which the snip made the following reply: "Sir, when my bill is tired of standing, it is welcome to sit down. Your obedient and humble servant."

The Lexington (Ky.) Gazette notices the exhibition in that place, of a Miss Snyder, a young lady, about nineteen years of age, who is regarded as one of the greatest natural curiosities ever seen. The lady has neither hands nor arms, nor is there to be seen the least appearance of an arm! She has one leg and foot complete, with the exception *of the toes, being only four instead of five. The other leg* has but one joint (that of the ankle) is only about half the length of the first; the foot having on it, (like the other) only *four toes.* She is three feet one inch high, *weighing* 60 pounds, is in possession of all her mental faculties, converses very fluently on any subject, and is very fond of engaging in conversation with her visiters. She sews, knits, paints, cuts a variety of flowers, watch papers, &c. and writes tolerably well with her left foot.

Treasures of the Deep.—When we reflect on the number *of curious monuments consigned to the bed of the ocean* in the course of every naval war from the earliest times, our conceptions are generally raised respecting the multiplicity of lasting memorials which man *is leaving of his labors.* During our last great struggle with France, 32 of our ships of the line went to the bottom in the space of 22 years, besides seven 50 gun ships, 86 frigates, and a multitude of smaller vessels. The navies of European powers, France, Holland, Spain and Denmark, were almost annihilated during the same period, so that the aggregate of their losses must have many times exceeded that of Great Britain. *In every one of these ships were batteries of cannon constructed of iron or brass, whereof a great number* have the dates and places of their manufacture inscribed upon them *in letters cast in metal. In each there were* coins of copper, silver, and often many of gold, capable of service, as valuable historical monuments; in each were an infinite variety of instruments of the arts of war and peace, many of them formed of materials such as glass and earthenware, capable of lasting for indefinite ages, when once relieved from the mechanical action of the waves, and buried under a mass of matter which may exclude the corroding action of sea water. But the reader must not imagine that the fury of war is more conducive than the peaceful spirit of commercial enterprise to the accumulation of wreck of vessels in the bed of the sea. *From an examination of* Lloyd's List, from the year 1793 to the commencement of 1829, it has appeared that the number of British vessels alone, lost during that period, amounted, on an average, to no less than one and a half daily, a greater number than we should have anticipated, although we learn from Morgan's Tables that the number of merchant vessels employed in the navigation of England and Scotland amounted to about 20,000, having, one with another, a mean burthen of 120 tons. Out of 551 ships of the royal navy lost to the country during the period above mentioned, only 160 were taken or destroyed by the enemy, the rest having either stranded or foundered, or having been burnt by accident, a striking proof that the dangers of our naval warfare, however great, may be far exceeded by the storm, the hurricane, the shoal, and all the other perils of the deep.—*Liell's Geology.*

A paper recently laid before the British house of commons, on a call for the information, contains some curious particulars as to the number of the holders of the funded public debt of Great Britain, and the amount held by each. It appears that there were about 279,000 persons having perty in the public securities, of whom only 71 drew dividends of 2000*l.* and upwards. There were 103 holding in trust for societies and corporations, but only 71 as individuals. The number drawing less than 200*l* per annum was 260,000. To this 279,000 might be added, about 250,000 who had property in the Savings Banks. There were therefore 540,000 families whose property was invested on the credit and faith of the country.

THE GRAVE.—A fragment.

BY L. W. TRASK.

"Not all the wealth the Indies boast,
Not all the earth's enchanting bloom;
No sea—no scene, nor conquering host,
Can save a mortal from the tomb."

The sun, in all the pride of his brightness, shone on the peaceless wave—the earth adorned with the flowers and garlands of spring, seemed more like a paradise of light and innocence, than the habitation of sorrow and crime. Oh! at that bright period of the triumph of nature, of song, and of melody, what soul could not have participated in the enjoyment—what spirit so maculate, that it could not have bowed down and drank innocence, at the pure and delightful fountain of nature's inspiration. While I was engaged in these pleasing reflections, the funeral train of one who had perished by the dagger of a midnight assassin slowly approached me. There was the bier, bearing the sable coffin—the mourning friends were there; for the deceased was young, virtuous, and beloved. O man! I exclaimed, mentally, cannot the warnings of heaven—earth's emblems of innocence, or virtue's noble rewards, deter thee from the commission of crime?—No, they cannot; thou art the most degraded of beings, for thou hast degraded thyself.

The procession now reached the grave yard—the coffin was lowered and placed beside the grave—never, in my life, did such feelings oppress me. There yawned the awful grave—the coffin rested on its brink—the mourning friends stood around, with sorrow engraven on their countenances; but there was one, whose deep and unfeigned sorrow told that the deceased was the partner of her bosom—still she spoke not, nor complained; but, when the coffin was lowered to its final resting place—when the earth sounded on its lid—then her sorrow was insupportable.—The grave now contained the companion of her youth, and all her hopes. Overpowered by her sorrow, she sank in the arms of her attendants, and ere she revived, the turf was o'er the dead.

* * * * *

There is no scene better calculated to inspire melancholy contemplation, than the grave yard. There, in that repository of the triumphs of death, that land of silence and gloom, repose the proud and the rich, the poor and the humble. Strife is forgotten—the tongue of slander is dumb—the voice of censure is hushed—the guilty and contaminated are beside the child of angelic purity—kings, heroes, and subjects, moulder together, and are forgotten. The fairest sons of genius, lie beside the senseless idiot, and the greatest beauty sinks down by the most disgusting deformity—titles are unknown—distinctions are annihilated, and all sleep in forgetfulness in the earth's cold bosom. Is this the end of man? No! There is a fairer world beyond the sea of terrestrial sorrows and anxieties—a realm of consecrated beatitude—a clime of unspeakable delight. There the countenance of sorrow is changed to smiles, and delightful and enrapturing joys will repay a life of sorrow and pain!

A STREET DIALOGUE ON DIET.

CUFFE.—Wy Cato, wat you gwin to do wid dem are quash, and dem are mutton chop, wat you got in your basket?

CATO.—Wy wat'a fool question you ax, Cuff! I'm a goin to eat 'em, to be sure.

CUFF.—Eat 'em by gosh! You die, Cato, sartin's you eat 'em.

CATO.—Wal pose I do, Cuff what den? I mus die wen my time come, werrer no.

CUFF.—Yes, but you die fore you time come, sartin you take no better care you dimp. De Collar kill you, sartin you eat dem are nasty quash and dem are ogis mutton chop.

CATO.—[Looking black.] You tink so, Cuffee?

CUFF.—Tink so! Wy I no tink noffin about it—I know so. I hab de proof all around me.—Twenty-seben my acquaintance die since de Collar come—and day all, widout deception, eat one ting or anurrer. Wat you tink o' dat, Cato, ha?

CATO.—Dat is berry alarmin, I muss say, Cuffee; but are you sure any on 'em eat de quash and de mutton chop?

CUFF.—Am I sure! Wy, how long will you spute my word, Cato! I tell you dere was Sambo [illegible], he eat a hearty meal of pork and taters, and next day he was underneaf Potiphar's field. Den derewas Pompey Ticklip, he eat a hearty dinner of green pease and tingling beans, and, in less an true hour, he catch a cramp, turn blue in de face, and folly arter Sambo Cheer.—Den dare was Dina Phillis, a [illegible] hearty wench as ebber walk on two legs, [illegible] chops no [illegible] her [illegible] corn a' cocklelash, and now she underneave de sod too. Den, moreober, dere was Tom Trayshin, wat kept a wittlin house down sulie, he eat sebben hard bile eggs an a pown a gammon for supper, so dat day needn't be lose; and gosh almighty! fore de mornin light he wake up in todder worl. Den, moreober besides, dere was—O, loddy!—dere was abber so many oh'em die wid eatin dis ting, and dat ting, and todder ting—I tell you, Cato, dat unless you pay more tention to your diep you sartainly die, sure you lib.

CATO.—wat must I eat den, Cuffee?

CUFF.—Eat! Why, de safess way is not to eat noffin at all, den you no 'spose youself.

Commercial.

HAVRE MARKET.—April 15 to 22.—*Cottons*—We have experienced a steady and an extensive demand for this article throughout the last eight days. The sales, inclusive of about 1800 Uplands bought on speculation, have amounted to 7370, as follows: 3927 Louisiana at 90 to 118; 2563 Upland, Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee at 86 to 104; 30 Sea Island at 200; 130 Pernambuco at 131; 426 Para at 126 to 130½; 34 Bahia at 106, and 260 St. Domingo at 105: all these transactions have been made duty paid and at full prices. The arrivals, per contra, have been 5340 bales.

DIED—On the 11th instant, of the prevailing epidemic, Mrs. MARY ANN ALDEN, wife of Samuel Alden, formerly of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Henry Thompson, Williams, Boston, Tiernan, Cuddy & co

Barque Bellona, Hutchinson, Liverpool, Benjamin Booth & Co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Huntress, Herriman, towed to sea ships Queen Adelaide and Girard, and Brig Famee—brought up French brig Victor, from Marseilles, schooners Emperor, from Tampico, and Anice, Reed, from Matamoras. Left the N E Pass Monday morning at 8 A M—S W Pass same day 11 A M; ship Olbers on the bar, nothing in sight off either Pass, and nothing in the river.

Brig Victor, Cerdonnet, from Marseilles, to J Le Blanc; cargo, wine and mdze to the consignee.

Memoranda:—Brig Victor, spoke May 7, off Gibraltar, ship L. Edwards, hence for Marseilles. Parted company with French brig, Marshall Ney, from Marseilles, for Martinique; June 14th, spoke American brig ——, from Mobile, for Havre.

Schr Emperor, Boylan, from Tampico, to Nartique and Desbois.

Schr Anice, Reed, from Matamoras.

Steamer Freedon, Richardson, Cincinnati—cargo, flour, whiskey &c to sundry.

Steamer Cora, Streck, from Lafourche Interior—cargo, 10 bbls molasses to Reynolds, Byrne & co; sundries to order—12 passengers.

Steamer Experiment, Bostic, from Opelousas—Cargo, sheep, etc—8 passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, April 24, the Martha, Dummons; N Orleans.

Hence at Liverpool, Apr 28, Henry, Nowell; Prss. Charlotte, M'Kean; Hortensia, Paris, New-Orleans.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK.

AN election for a notary for this institution will take place on Thursday the 20th instant. Applicants will please address the direction.
By order of the board,
june 19-2t JAS. B. HULLIN, cashier.

THE subscriber being about to leave for France for some time, begs to inform those persons having business with him, that he may be found at his house, No. 122 Casacalvo street. He has empowered Mr. Gaspord Baume to take care of his affairs during his absence.
june 19 ROUCHARD.

THE copartnership between Estevanell & Courvall, is dissolved by common consent.
HIPOLITE DE COURVAL,
SILVESTRE DEL ACEBO.
The business of said commercial house will be continued by Messrs. H. de Courval, S. del Acebo and A. Rabasa, under the firm of Courval, Acebo & Co.
HIPOLITE DE COURVAL,
SILVESTRE DEL ACEBO,
ANTONIO RABASA.
The new copartnership is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of Estevanell & Courval, and of those of Jos. Estevanell. june 19

A Person wishes to employ himself in a grocery store, or any other line the best recommendations given, and security if required.
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 38 New Levee street.

DRAFTS on Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles and New York, for sale by JULES LEBLANC,
june 18. 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.—Ranaway 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 Mars, or Mark, left on the 16th of June, 5 feet 8 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 City or of Jefferson Parish.
june 18, 1833.

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 LOBRE & ORAIN.

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

OFFICE 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.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the capital stock of this institution, are notified that the surplus amount paid by them will be returned by applying at the Bank, No. 71, Royal street.
june 18 ROBERT G. DIXON, Sec'y.

STAVES.—60,000 pipe staves, for sale by
june 10 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from Liverpool, in addition to their former stock of Dry Goods; cases of Irish Linen, some of which are superfine; Fancy Prints; Robes, fine Platillas and Bretagnes, suitable for the Mexican market, which they offer for sale on reasonable 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

NOTICE.—The partnership under the firm of *Willoz & Malossy*, 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.—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 Mr. 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.
june 15 J. B. REYNAUD.

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. Baron [illegible].
The style of the firm will be Baron Jr. & Co.
FRANCOISE LAURE BARON, née Bringier
June 15 J. B. LEEFE.

GLASS.—The subscribers have received per brig Atlas, a new supply of Baltimore Glass, assorted sizes, which they offer for sale.
june 3 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH.—The light draught steamboat NEW BRUNSWICK, Clark, master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board, will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
june 10 15 New Levee

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 morning 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 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 superior 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 Morton, wants 200 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For frieght of which, or passage, apply on board, or to [june 18] B. BOOTH & CO.

FOR MARSEILLES—(passage only.)
The coppered and copper fastened ship DUBLIN PACKET, S. R. Butler Master, will leave for the above port on the 29th inst. For passage, 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 despatch. 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. 18, 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.
june 8 117 Royal str

FOR HAVRE.
Ship SALEM, captain Deatebech, will leave on the 20th June. For passage apply to the captain on board or to [june 5] J. MAGER.

FOR BALTIMORE.
The A. 1. copper fastened, coppered and very fast sailing brig CARROLL, captain Swan, will sail in 3 or 4 days. For passage apply on board, opposite post 20, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
june 4 117 Royal street.

FOR HAVRE. The fast sailing ship PLATO, Colligan, master, can handsomely accommodate 6 or 8 passengers, and will have immediate dispatch. Apply to the captain on board, or to
june 3 T. NICOLET & CO.

FOR TAMPICO. Schooner BONITA, captain Cozens, will leave immediately. For freight or passage, with fine accommodations, apply to
june 1 A. BARON or J. DUFART.

FOR HAVRE.
The ship OLYMPIA, captain Larkin, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th inst. she can accommodate a few more passengers. Apply to
june 1 F. PERRET, 59, Toulouse st

FOR VERA CRUZ.
The fast sailing schr TAMPICO, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail in the course of next week. For freight or passage, apply to
A BARON, or J DUFART,
may 30 100 Royal str

FOR BORDEAUX.
The JEUNE GABRIELLE, captain Dumar, will sail on or before the 15th June. For passage only, apply on board, or to
may 29 J. MAGER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The ship HERMITAGE, Churchill, master, wants 150 to 200 bales of cotton to complete her cargo; for freight apply on board, or to
may 29 B BOOTH & CO.

FOR HAVRE.
The fast sailing ship NEW ORLEANS, Patten, master, will have immediate despatch; for the freight of 100 or 200 bales, apply to
may 29 T NICOLET & CO.

COURT OF PROBATES.—State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemine.—Whereas Charles de Blanc, of the city of New-Orleans, has petitioned the court to be appointed administrator of the succession of Nicolas Reggio and Caroline Jordas his wife both deceased.
Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days from the date hereof, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
Parish of Plaquemine, June 13th, 1833.
june 13 G. LEONARD, Judge.

FIFTY THOUSAND SPANISH SEGARS, of a superior quality, on liberal terms. Apply at No. 55, St. Louis. june 12 A. J. de ATOCHA.

80 BARRELS MOLASSES, landing opposite Toulouse street, for sale by
june 12 BLANC & BRUGIER.

P. CHIGE begs to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has received from France by the ship Warsaw from Havre, an assortment of leather for summer shoes, from the best manufactures in Paris, such as leggings of boots in calf, morocco, grey and black chamois; also for shoes and pumps of the same quality. He avails himself of this opportunity to assure his customers, that he will spare nothing to secure their patronage. june 12

WAS committed to the jail of St. James parish, an American griff or mulatto, who calls himself William, and says he belongs to Mr George Burche, living 59 Canal street, New Orleans. The owner is requested to take him back and pay the expenses, conformably to law.
june 12 MICHEL SANSON, dep. sheriff.

FOR SALE.—Nine good and fine mules, persons desirous to purchase, are invited to call and examine them, at the subscriber's P. CAILLOU,
june 11 Carondelet st., between Gravier and Commone.

FOR SALE.—70 shares of the Union bank of Louisiana. Apply to
june 11 LESPARRE, 116 Bourbon street.
N. B. If said shares are not amicably disposed of on or before the 13th instant, they will on that day be sold at auction, at Hewlett's Exchange.

TILES.—15,000 Tiles, just landing from ship Salem from Havre, opposite the public square, for sale. Apply on board, or to VOR ROUMAGE,
june 11 116 Royal str

MESSRS. T. P. & R. DOLBEAR, will cease their Writing Academy for a short time, as they will be absent—over the lake. june 11

CITIZEN'S BANK OF LOUISIANA.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 30th May, 1833.
NOTICE is hereby given, agreeably to the 17th section of the charter, that an election of fifteen directors will take place at the office of the Commissioners, No. 175, Royal street, on Saturday the 29th June next, and that the said directors shall be elected by the subscribers who shall have become so, previous to, or on the day that the said election shall have been advertised, and who shall have owned and possessed the property on which they have so subscribed at least six months previous to the passage of this law.
By order of the Commissioners,
may 30 E. BARAU, Secretary.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.
WILL be sold on Wednesday 19th June, at 5 o'clock, on the levee, opposite Esplanade street, 24 carboys oil vitriol, just landing from brig Falco. june 19

BY H. J. DOMINGON.
ON Thursday, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will positively be sold at his auction store, the balance of the stock in trade of a dry goods store, consisting of Irish linen; white and colored muslins; India prints; calicoes; Siamoise blue; Swiss muslin; cottonade, &c. &c. Terms at sale. june 18

SALE AT AUCTION.
ON Thursday the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets—16 soda fountains, with draw-cocks, coolers and counter drums—complete. june 18

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.
WILL be sold on Friday next, 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M, Bourbon street between St Louis and Conti, several articles of house furniture, such as clocks, chimney ornaments, beds and bedding, hair and straw chairs, sofas, &c &c. Terms at sale. june 18

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.
WILL be sold on Friday, 5th July next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, by order of the syndic of the creditors of Jean Bertus, the negress Maria, about 15 years old.
Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at 6 months for approved endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before H. Pedesclaux, notary public. june 15

BY J LEVY & WHITING.
ON Tuesday the 2d of July next, by order of the parish court, on application of A L M Damaris, sindic of the creditors of Francis M'Manus, an absconding debtor, will be sold at Hewlett's exchange coffee house at 12 o'clock M. a lot of ground situated in Foucher street, between Julie and St Joseph streets, in suburb St Mary; with the buildings thereon, measuring 53 feet 4 inches front by 100 feet in depth. Terms, $3000 cash, the balance payable the 25th of February, 1834, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment. Act of sale to be passed before O De Armas, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. may 30

BY F. DUTILLET.
WILL be sold on Tuesday 2d July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, by virtue of an order of the court of probates, in and for the city and parish of New-Orleans, dated 27th May, 1833, the following slaves belonging to the estate of the late Jacques Bachemin, viz: 1st. Eleonore, negress, aged 23 years. 2d. Marthe, do do 16. 3d. Adelaide, do do 22 do, with her two children, Eleonore aged 4 years and the other aged 4 months. 4th. Auguste, a negro aged 19 years. 5th. Charlot, do 16 do. 6th. Voltaire, do 13 do. 7th. Madelini, negress, 60 do. 8th. Louis, a negro aged 23 years; a sore on the leg and the thumb of the right foot cut off. 9th. Dorothia, a negress, aged 38 years. 10th. Charles, a mulatto, aged 23 years. 11th. Elizabeth, mulattress, aged 18 years and her child aged 8 months.
Terms—6, 12 and 18 months in approved endorsed bills secured by mortgage until final payment. may 29

BY F. DUTILLET.
WILL be sold on Tuesday, 8th July next, at twelve o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, by virtue of an order of the Court of Probates, in and for the parish of Plaquemines, dated the 25th May 1833,
THE FOLLOWING SLAVES,
belonging to the estate of the late Henriette Lessard, deceased wife of Jacques Bachemin, viz:
1. Moreste, aged 40 years, with her daughter Titine, aged 8 years.
2. Adèle, aged 26 years, with her son Célestin, aged 11 years.
3. Benoit, aged 24 years.
4. Hypolite, aged 22.
5. Marcelite, aged 14.
6. Justine, aged 12.
7. Toto, aged 46, having a web on the eye.
TERMS—1 and 2 years credit in approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage until final payment. may 29

BY F. DUTILLET.
ON Thursday the 26th of June next, at noon, at Hewlett's exchange, by virtue of an order of the court of probates, in and for this city and parish; the slaves and lots of ground hereinafter described, belonging to the estate of the late widow Nicholas Roche Segur.
Pelagie, a negro woman, 42 years old, cook and washer, sickly.
Winey, a mulattress woman, 32 years old, washer, and rough seamstress.
Polly, negro woman, 55 years old, understands cooking a little and washing.
Rosette, negro woman, about 40 years old: she has for a long time sold vegetables on the Levee; also her daughter Louisa, 5 years old.
One square situated at faubourg Gravier, between Gravier, St Paul, Pigeonnier & Girod streets, and divided into lots as per plan exhibited at the exchange.
Terms:—The slaves ½ cash, the balance at 1 year, and the lots at 1, 2 and 3 years in approved endorsed paper secured by mortgage, divided in shares to suit the sellers.—Acts of sale before C. Pollock, at the expence of the purchasers. may 20

BEING about to leave for France, we invite those persons indebted to us to settle their accounts with Mr. Vallat, who is authorized to collect monies due us. We beg to inform the public that Mr. Louis Ferraud, notary public, is empowered to act as our attorney.
LESPARRE,
june 17 V. LESPARRE.

THE subscriber being about to leave the city, has the honor to inform the public, that his brother, P. C. VIGNAUD, has full power to transact his business during his absence.
june 17 VALSIN VIGNAUD.

PIG LEAD for sale by
june 17. J. MAGER.

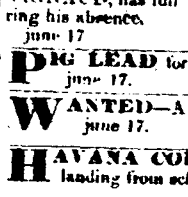
WANTED—A good ship for Havre—Apply to,
june 17. J. MAGER.

HAVANA COFFEE.—[illegible] bags fine green coffee landing from schooner Yzmal and for sale by
F. H. PETITPAIN,
june 17 corner of Chartres and Toulouse sts.

LEAD.—5,000 pigs lead, offered on freight for Philadelphia. Apply to
june 15 J. MAGER.

CHAMPAIGN WINE, &C.—150 caskets superior champaign wine in quart and pint bottles; 6 bales woolen blankets—received per ship Warsaw from Havre and for sale by
june 15—3t A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.
In store 60 casks Marseilles claret entitled to debenture.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.



On the 16th of this month the negro DANIEL absconded; he is aged [illegible] 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 38 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 & Clement.
The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring them to any jail of this state, or to their masters. june 14

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.

NOTICE.—Purchasers of lots at the sale of the Plantation of Lombard's son, and David [illegible] of the 25th and 27th May last, as well as those who purchased at the sale of Mr. L C Le Breton Deschapelles, on the 29th of the same month, in the parish of Jefferson, are requested to call immediately at the office of Octave de Armas, 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.

BORAX.—5 casks refined borax just received from Liverpool, and for sale by
june 3 THOMSON & GRANT, 41 Levee st.

HAY.—Landing from the brig Jasper, from New York, 200 bales superior hay, and for sale by
june 3 THOMSON & GRANT, 41 Levee st.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR A STRAY HORSE.—A light bay horse, with a few white spots hardly visible under the belly; 4 feet 6 or 8 inches high, his right eye is sore; he is 8 or 10 years old. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will bring him back to Captain Scott, of steamboat Friend, or to Messrs
june 4 TOLEDANO & LEGENDRE.

BOTTLES—Porter and wine bottles in store for sale by [may 29] B BOOTH & CO.

WANTED—300 city shares of the Union bank of Louisiana, apply to [may 30] P J TRICOU.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on under the firm of J. & P. Divine, having been for the sole benefit of J. Divine, has been this day dissolved by the death of James Divine. The subscriber, as surviving partner, will liquidate the affairs of the concern; and he requests all those indebted thereto, to come forward and arrange the demands against them, with the least possible delay.
june 7 MICHAEL DIVINE.