THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

☞ *Things to be remembered at the Polls.* ☜

Remember, that Edward D. White voted in favor of a law, calculated to bring distress and ruin upon the great flourishing interest of our State.

Remember, that we sent him to Congress to advocate our rights, and to represent our wants.

Remember, that he sold the one and mocked at the other.

REMEMBER, that John B. Dawson was raised among us—that we have grown up together, from a dependent province to an independent State—that he never deceived the confidence of his fellow citizens—in short, that he has ever been respected as a gentleman, loved as a man, and honored as a judge.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

B. MARIGNY.

For Congress:—1st District, CH. GAYARRE
2d " JAMES BRADFORD,
3d " J. WALKER.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

Bernard Lobre, Inspector of Flour for the city of New Orleans, vice Stephen C. Donohoe, deceased.

The mail yesterday failed beyond Mobile.

Yesterday was the hottest day that we have had this season. We are told that the thermometer stood at 92 in the shade at 2 o'clock.

MEETING OF BANK COMMITTEES.

On Monday last, all the Banks in this city, represented by committees, held a meeting for the purpose of devising measures for the relief of the community at the present moment of unparallelled pressure. The following are the resolutions adopted on the occasion:—

1. Resolved, That it is recommended to the various Banks represented in this assembly to adopt the following resolutions:

2. Resolved, That the notes under discount (provided the parties be entitled to credit,) shall upon application be renewed with the same security, with the reduction of ten per cent every sixty days until the first of December next.

3. Resolved, That if any unforseen circumstances should occur detrimental to the interest of the Banks as creditors, they reserve to themselves the right of setting aside the arrangement after giving notice to all the other Banks.

4. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions shall be binding as soon as all the Banks shall signify their concurrence to the president of this assembly.

5. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to request the mother bank of the U. S. in Philadelphia, to authorize its branch at New Orleans to extend its discounts one million of dollars, to expire the first of February next, or loan to the State Banks at ... per cent per annum interest, such amount as they may require, not exceeding five per cent on their capital, said loan to be returned on the first of February.

6. Resolved, That a committee be appointed, composed of one representative from each Bank in this city to carry the foregoing resolutions as soon as it is concurred in by the different Banks.

We understand that the first four resolutions have been sanctioned by the Board of Directors of the Branch Bank in this city. The Union Bank, but [illegible] we are informed, concurred in them.

We understand that an altercation took place yesterday afternoon, between Charles P. Lones, harbor-master, and Captain Evans, commanding the schr. Celestine. After some words, the former drew a pistol, and shot the latter. The wound is believed to be mortal.

The reward of $20, offered by our correspondent in West Feliciana lays open to whibever will name more than one voter opposed to Genl Dawson in that Parish. It is useless to waste words, if there be others let them be named, and the reward shall be forthcoming.

Edward D. White's pretensions are advocated by the notorious Wm. P. M. Wood. Let every voter bear this in mind and judge from the servant what the master must be.

The silk stocking gentry are to have a meeting in the sixth ward. It strikes us that there are "too many of the lower orders," too many of the "vile Irish," and too few old tories, yclept whigs, to make a respectable stand there. The sixth ward is, to our thinking, rather an unfortunate spot for the exclusives to commence operations in, although there is a [illegible] in the northern and about Common-street.

FOR THE BEE.

Another charge which is daily reiterated against Judge Dawson, is, "that he is opposed to the restoration of the deposites and the recharter of the United States Bank." This may be true or it may not, but if it is true, in what does he differ in this particular from millions of honest and incorruptible patriots throughout the Union.

The question has not yet been decided by the entire nation, whether the removal of the deposites or the oppressive and criminal despotism of the Bank itself has produced the general dismay and wide spread ruin which have urged us to the very brink of national destruction.

Nor can that question ever be finally satisfactorily settled until the hithe to mysterious operations of that colossal institution shall have been laid bare to the fair and free inspection and judicial decision of the entire American people.

There will be unfolded an iniquitous and fostering mass of depravity and corruption, enough to vitiate and pollute the whole moral atmosphere of our country, and which will cause every honest patriot to adore with thankful gratitude the beneficent disposer of events, who has placed at the helm, during this great and momentous struggle between purity and corruption, so uncompromising and disinterested a patriot as Andrew Jackson.

Had the administration of the U. S. Bank been upright and patriotically conducted, instead of expending in a single year fifty three thousand dollars in promulgating anti-Jackson speeches, political and electioneering pamphlets, and inflammatory invectives to the American people, they should as men of honour have deemed it a sacred and imperative duty, when the correctness of their actions was questioned to have laid before the world, a thorough, minute, and comprehensive exposé of every act, both public and private, in which the U. S. Bank had ever been concerned—they would have distributed such a document throughout the whole United States, and it would have been disseminated to every town, village, and hamlet within the remotest boundaries of our country. They would have thrown open their archives, and submitted with alacrity every book, paper, and document of the institution, to the familiar inspection of the government and the people. They would have invited and gloried in critical investigation, and exposed with proud indignation and open and manly confidence their most hidden actions, and thus have defied the Executive to the proof. Have they done it this? Not they! they have shunned with the sullen and dogged reluctance of guilty apprehension, any investigation of their proceedings, even by the Directors legitimately appointed by the government. They have subsidized presses in every direction to echo and reverberate the cry of Ruin to the nation or recharter to the Bank, and they have acted in their fiscal operations throughout the U. S. as if they were determined to fulfil their prediction. They have kept up pay a host of panic making eleemosynaries, whose duty and employment it has been to wind up the popular apprehension to the highest pitch of tension, in order to make it the key note of their leaders—"Restoration of the Deposites and renewal of their charter." They have carried the elements of corruption into the very senatorial halls of our country, and at this very moment their fee'd stipendiary (Webster) raises his voice in the councils of the nation as the avowed champion and advocate of their nefarious transactions.

Can we then reasonably object to Judge Dawson or any other citizen of the United States that he is opposed to all this! No! Fellow citizens, let us not be deceived by the clamorous outcries, the seductive machinations or specious representations of Bank agency. Let us not forge shackles to corrupt the hearts and fetter the independence of future generations,—let us transmit to them unsullied the holy legacy of emancipation from every species of bondage and not entail on them pecuniary enslavement, more grinding and oppressive than oriental despotism. The shackles of Bank oppression have been burst asunder by a noble act of self-devotedness,—let is not rivet them afresh,—for so sure as the present United States Bank is resuscitated or again recharter-ed, just so sure must its existence be coeval with the duration of the republic, and just so sure will any future attempt to terminate its existence, agitate the elements of a sanguinary revolution, uproot the very foundations of our national existence and scatter to the four winds the glorious fabrics of American liberty for which our fathers perilled their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honours, and shed their hallowed blood.

Ponder well on this, fellow-citizens, ere you obstruct the election of Judge Dawson, because he is opposed to the perpetuity of an institution, whose future existence involves such awful contingencies.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.

KINGSTON MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Autauga county, Alabama, held without distinction of party, pursuant to public notice, at Kingston, on the 11th May, 1834, to take into consideration the renewal of the deposites, James G. Johnson was called to the Chair, and Thomas J. Tarleton and Joseph Guthie were appointed Secretaries. On motion, John G. Graham, Edward W. Gilbert, Noah Edgarton, Robert Cattlners, John P. Dejernette, Henley Brown, William Kirke, Robert Mosley, John Griffis, David Rogers, John Bradford, D. D. Kaye, Lunsford Long, and Ted Robinson, esqrs. were appointed by the Chair, a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The Committee, after deliberation, returned the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting but with two or three dissenting voices.

All political power emanates directly from the people.—When any portion of that power is conferred upon public functionaries or agents, it is with a view of promoting by its exercise the happiness of the people, and not to advance the individual schemes of the officer. When any of those functionaries or agents abuse any trust con erred upon them, it is the duty and the right of those who conferred the power at once to withdraw it—and he who has forfeited the privilege, has no right to enter a complaint. All responsibility of public agents, is immediately or directly to the people, and the highest security which the American people, under Providence, have for their rights and liberties, is in the vigilance of those to whom they, have committed the care of their Government. It is the nature of those who have long exercised any function, or enjoyed any privilege, to claim it, not from a delegation by their master, the People, but to assert it as self-derived, and inherent in the nature of their offices. Such pretensions have been made on the part of the Bank of the U. States, during the pendency of the controversy between it and the Government, in relation to the custody of the public treasures; and appeals have been directly made to the people to sanction its claim. With the view of expressing the opinions of the people of Autauga, and informing our Representatives in Congress in relation to the sentiments of this portion of their constituents, we propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the custody of the Treasury of the U. States, and the power of designating the places where, the persons by whom, and the restrictions under which it shall be kept, has been vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States; and that no Congress has the right to make any contract which will prevent their successors from altering the place where, and changing the persons by whom, and the restrictions under which the same shall be guarded and controlled.

Resolved, That the charter granted to the Bank of the U. States, did not confer upon that corporation any right to have or impose upon the Government any obligation to cause the deposites of the public treasure to be be made in its vaults—but that under the charter, the right was reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to alter the place of deposite at his discretion, and that the Congress of the U. States could not deprive itself of the power to do the same.

Resolved, That the Bank of the United States having no right, forfeited all claim to the favor of having the deposites of public money, in attempting to corrupt the voters of the United States, by inordinate and extravagant loans of money—in particular sections of the country, immediately previous to elections—in afterwards suddenly contracting its discounts, in order to coerce their debtors into a compliance with its wishes, by fear of ruin—in subsidizing the editors of many influential papers—in giving to its President an unlimited and irresponsible control of its funds, and the treasures of the United States, in its custody, for the purpose of securing a renewal of its charter.

Resolved, That the right has never been given to Congress to grant to a few individuals the high power of regulating and controlling the currency of the country—of establishing the rates of exchange between the different parts of the country—of exempting from State taxation the property of their citizens, who receive all the blessings, and bear none of the burthens of the Government—of suing before tribunals, to enforce contracts regulated by State Laws, not created by those laws, and not responsible to them.

Resolved, That these privileges have created among us an aristocracy, whose powers have been frequently exerted to the ruin of our fellow-citizens, and could they corrupt the Executive Officers of our Government, might overthrow the liberties of our country.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the administration of Andrew Jackson—that we will earnestly support his measures for the restoration of the Government to its true republican tone; that we have seen him successively by his integrity, his fearless independence, and his distinterested efforts in the discharge of his official duties, destroyed a prodigal and corrupting system of appropriation for works of internal improvement, of little advantage to the country—by his faithful and diligent efforts, compelling the friends of the tariff to yield their pretensions, and to submit to a reduction of their gains—by his manly vindication of the Constitution, overwhelming the designs of those who would have dissolved the Union, and subverted their country's institutions—and finally, by giving a death blow to a monied aristocracy that tolerated no other rule, in this Republic, but their own—in this he has been opposed by some of the *politicians* of the country, but the *people* have sustained, and will continue to sustain him.

On motion, it was *Further Resolved*, That this meeting have every confidence in the firmness and integrity of our Senator in Congress, Wm. R. King, and our Representatives, Messrs. Clay, Mardis, Murphy and M'Kinley.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded by the Secretaries of this meeting to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretaries of this meeting, be published in the Montgomery Advertiser and Planter's Gazette, in the Union papers of the State generally, and in the Globe in the City of Washington.

JAMES G. JOHNSON, Chairman.
THOMAS J. TARLETON, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH GUTHIE, }

CONGRESSIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.—Mr Ogden, the only Jackson delegate from Massachusetts to Congress, lately presented resolutions and a memorial from his district, lamenting the present condition of the currency and praying for the restoration of the deposites. He said he had also received a letter of instructions from his constituents, *instructing him to vote for such measures* and he asked leave of the House to *state the reasons why he should not comply with their wishes*. The question being twice put on giving leave, and no quorum having voted on either time the House on motion of Mr. Wardwell, adjourned.

The Nationals express as much joy at getting rid of their old party name, as Nessus would have expressed to have shaken off the poisoned shirt. But it will be short lived joy. Any name however good, will soon be odious, when made to cover the vile principles. They must change these, which they will do when the leopard changes his spots, before they can become popular. They will not long deceive any one, either by assuming to themselves a popular name, or by attempting to fix an odious one on their opponents. They formerly called the Democrats, Jacobins, and Democrats in consideration of all no harm. They called Thomas Jefferson an infidel, and accused him of the most loathsome crimes, but the cup was returned to their own lips, and they were obliged to taste the draught they prepared for another; they are now reviving their former slanders, and he whom the spirit of treason hached into disgrace, is assailing the Author of the Declaration of American Independence in the scrip at his disinterestedness. [Post. Post.]

From the Augusta Chronicle.

"The Protest is one of the most able and ingenious among the many able and ingenious arguments that have been sent to this by the President, and no less artful, insinuating and insinuating than either of them. Its humbler and more plaintive tone is no proof of an altered and humbled spirit, but rather of a more cautious, designing, deliberate and determined one, as the Tiger ever crouches lower when its purpose is more firm, and its spring more secure and deadly."—

"Wrong as the President undoubtedly is, in his conduct in relation to the deposites—yes, wicked, corrupt and unjustifiable as we believe it—the Senate, by an unjust attack upon him, so far, repeatedly placed him in the right and themselves in the wrong—and thereby done a serious and unjustifiable injury to the cause and the country. Let this in future be a warning to them and to others. Let all remember, that an unjust judgment on any criminal, places the judge and the criminal, so far, on an equal footing and let it never be forgotten, that the severest and most certain of all punishments is, bare justice—nothing more than justice—yea, justice in mercy."

Late advices from Canton mention that a war of succession has broken out in Cochin China.

The contest lies between the present King, Ming-ming, who is a usurper and murderer, and the second grandson of the former King. Ming-ming appears to be cordially hated by a great portion of the people.

On the 19th July, the second grandson proclaimed himself King of the large district called Nung-na. Six provinces in succession submitted to him.

It is reported, says the Canton Register of Jan. 14th, that the Siamese have sent troops to assist—and it was intended to attack immediately the royal residence Foochun. In the mean time, Ming-ming had ordered upwards of fifty ships of war to be got ready and about four thousand troops to collect at Ma-le. No engagement had taken place. It is said that Nungna soldiers are veterans, and his supplies abundant—that high and low are of one mind—that he has formed alliances with powerful neighbors; that the passes are all well secured, and that warfare and calamity will be the necessary result, for no one knows how long a period.

Although the affair is still at a distance from China, ships with a fair wind can sail 3000 le in a day and a night; and moreover, the accomplices of Le-weileang, the late rebel who has been seized, are lurking about among the hills and valleys.

It is impossible to foretel how things will turn out. The frontiers between China and these foreigners should be guarded with care.

Here ends our farthing chronicle. We hear that the Governor of Canton has sent two thousand men to the help of Ming-ming.—[Phil. Gaz.

The Battery looks charmingly—Spring has breathed over it, carpeting it with velvet and living verdure, and fringing its trees with richest foliage. It is in perfect order, and its walks are rolled down to the smoothness of a table. A more delightful promenade no city can boast, but the good people of Gotham seem scarcely aware of its existence. It is like all the fine things constantly before our eyes and within the reach of our daily enjoyment. We sigh for the country, for shady walks, and fine prospects, and fresh air, when a few moments walk will place us in the possession of them all. The Battery affords them in their fullest perfection. The sight of a broad and noble bay rivalling that of Naples, and far superior to it in the vast number of gleaming sails that float over and whiten its bosom, dimpled with fair young islands green and smiling, covered with batteries—the shining village at the quarantine, backed by lofty hills, and the far blue highlands of Jersey in the distance, make it as beautiful a scene as eye ever rested on. You have quiet there within a stone's throw of the stir and bustle of business, and you may travel for fifty miles from the city without finding a more delightful spot. How people can go once to the Battery at this season of the year, and not repeat their visit is a matter that passes our understanding.—[N. Y. Times.]

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.

MRS. SIGOURNEY, well known by her beautiful verses, has just published a little volume in prose, entitled "*Sketches*," which does great credit to her talents as a writer. The first in the collection, entitled "A Father," deserves the place given it in the work. It is an eloquent and powerful description of the love of a father for his daughter, and the deep, despairing grief which he feels at her loss—a grief which "lies too deep for tears," and preys like a hidden fire on his heart and his frame. A single touching instance of the attention and sympathy of his friends, at length recalls him from the paths of sorrow to the relations which connect him with his fellow-creatures, his smothered passion breaks forth in a deluge of tears, and the burden which pressed upon his heart is removed. The two next articles are stories of the fortunes of the Massachusetts Huguenots, of whom little is said in our recorded traditions, and do whom the reader will not be very sorry to be introduced. They profess to be founded on fact. "Oriana," a tale of Indian gratitude and disinterestedness, appears to owe more to the author's imagination. "The Intemperate" has already appeared in one of the Annals and is copied into the paper. The rest of the [illegible] lection, with more character and interest than the three which precede it, and in some parts really pathetic. "The Patriarch," with which the volume concludes, is an account of a little colony of religious emigrants from New England, preserving and even improving their simple and primitive manners in the solitudes of a remote district in North Carolina. The author has acquitted herself with honour in her new department of composition. The volume is very neatly printed, and is published by Key and Biddle, of Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

Washington, May 14, 1834.

The Senate to-day have been humming upon the report of the Finance Committee relative to the refusal of the Bank to give up the books papers and funds, relating to the act of 1832 according to the order of the Secretary of War.

Mr Clayton of Delaware, who by the way is one of the very ablest men in the Senate, commenced his speech in reply to the argument of Mr Wright of New York, who is another exceedingly able man. The Senate will probably concur in the Report from the Committee of Ways and Means, diametrically opposite which they will also in all probability sustain. Thus things are done on a prodigious great scale in this country, according to Salmagundi.

The House have been occupied principally in Committee of the Whole, in the discussion of a couple of appropriation bills relating to the Indians.

An appropriation was proposed from the Committee on Indian Affairs, for granting $10,000 to relieve the Creeks in Alabama who were represented as suffering extremely from the want of provisions. It was discussed at considerable length, and the whole policy of the Government upon this subject touched upon, but as the bill will probably come before the House again to-morrow, the subject cannot be considered as disposed of.

An attempt was made to amend the bill making appropriations for Indian annuities, by providing that the amounts due should be paid to the Chiefs of the tribes—This was opposed by Mr Ashley of Missouri, who is supposed to be better acquainted with the practical operation of these things than almost any one—who stated that he had known large sums of specie which had been paid to the chiefs, transferred by them to traders on their own account, without the tribes enjoying any benefit whatever from the money to which each individual was entitled in his proportion.

The amendment was lost in Committee, but will probably again come up in the House.

An attempt will probably be made to-morrow to fix the time of the adjournment of Congress by the House. I have great doubt whether it will be done. As anxious as many members must of course be to get home—a vast mass of important business—the currency not the least—stares them in the face so glaringly that it will be exceedingly difficult to say that an adjournment can take place, consistently with the public interest, as the sixth month to come.

From the Georgia Times & Ath.

LOCUSTS.

The appearance of the "Cicadas Septendecim" has been a topic of much speculation among Naturalists. By the extract of a letter from a gentleman of Forsyth County, which we publish below, it will be observed that these singular insects are already effected a resurrection in the upper part of this State.

Extract of a letter, dated

COMMERCE, Forsyth Co., May 12.

"The Locusts (countless millions compared) and their cousins the Katydids, are in full chorus here, when I leave Georgia of the North and West seem not the country from deafening noise, on account of the legions of Egypt.

"So very numerous are they, that Corn-wine have been obtained from them—the Native Doctors have given it with great success in fevers, &c. Hogs are said to be very fond of them, and they frequently eat them every night, when they are accessible. Fowls are very fond of them, and their eggs are said to be very nourishing. Hogs should not be molested, for a few days after the locusts have been overcome by intoxication.

"I am at a loss for a name for the noisy visitors. Let it suffice that they are a wonderful insect, worthy the attention of a naturalist, and a great blessing to the country, in the production of a good crop of corn."

ANECDOTE.—An old Scotchman, who was a very [illegible] man, made an offer of marriage to the old maid of the Hill, and was accepted. The wedding was celebrated, and the happy pair sat down to a sumptuous feast, consisting of a fine goose and dumplings, gravy and sauce, and every thing else in every way.

When supper was ended, the old gentleman, pulling out his watch, and holding it out—"My dear new wife, I'm sorry I have to say it, but I must say it, Catty, my dear, it's time to go to bed."

From the New York Atlas.

BRASS.

"Oratory is brass,
Wit is a mixture of a lump of lead,
The brazen impudence."

DEAR ATLAS,

The three ingredients qualified as the for good oratory were said by Demosthenes to be, action—action—action, and we may safely add to put in the form, what are the three things most essential to a character in life, the answer would be, brass—brass—brass. Brass is the talisman—from the brazen front of the charlatan to the brazen way to the Woolsack, to the brazen front and the pretty woman who, with the help of a pair of fine eyes, a blushing countenance and unblushing hand, wins her way to the attainment of her object, in spite of all the opposition of her antagonists and of propriety. There is, indeed, no instance in which brass is so perfectly efficacious as on the face of a pretty woman. Any analyser of society may discern this kind of brass in the face of a managing mamma's of young pastures for quadrilles and for life—for long trains of daughters, or whose little dash of coquetry and ton the respectable metal begins to appear; and none can doubt the efficacy of the talisman, when we see retiring modesty languishing through the evening on a sofa, without the chance of a partner, and growing up into old maidenhood without the hope of a husband.

Of this precious metal there are many different species, all equally useful in their way.

There is your dinner brass, which first obtains the card of invitation, and then drinks all the champagne and engrosses all the conversation. There is your Almack's brass, that, without any pretension, asks the finest woman in the room, and leads her to the set, in spite of frowning mother, whose planning and plotting to obtain a certain rich or titled personage is thus in an instant overturned. There is your tradesman's brass, that asks double the value of an article; your gentleman's brass, that orders the article, and gets it a little under its real value, or never pays for it at all.

There is your creditor's brass, putting the brazen knocker at your door out of countenance with a "qualm-producing" single knock every morning before ten, till he is paid.

There is your debtor's brass, who drives his cabriolet through Bond street and Piccadilly, carelessly running the gauntlet of shops, in every ledger of which his name appears in neat round text, followed by those cabalistical letters, Dr, and L. S. D.

Then there is your lover's brass, that like the Doctor's is soft and malleable, and fuses into tears, "each drop of which would prove a crocodile," as occasion requires.

There is the courtier's brass, so highly polished that, like the chamelion, it takes the hue of the objects by which it is surrounded.

But more valuable than all is that which may be designated the modest brass—the brass which has learned to blush, and which has so much the appearance of that 'golden modesty, the brightest jewel in woman's dower,' that, like well-coined counterfeits, it is very apt to pass current for the real metal with more than half the populous world.

With regard to the possession of this precious metal, in spite of Locke's white paper system of ideas, some are certainly born with it; others acquire it with their classics at Eton and Westminster, and get it confirmed at Oxford or Cambridge. Some catch it as they do the small pox, by a too indiscriminate intercourse with the world, and others adopt it in self-defence, when they find modesty driven off the field.

In all circumstances of life, and in all situations of society, a certain portion of it is necessary; and a man who cannot swim, may as well jump into the sea without corks, as attempt to keep his head above water in the world without brass.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MAY:

J. D. Bien, T M Burgess, J W Breedlove
J. L. Bogert, Buckner, J Barelli,
H C Cruger

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS:

Thos. Urquhart, Esq. *President.*
Messrs. J. S. Peters, and J. B. Byrne, *Vice-Presidents.*
Messrs. James Dick, A Quartier,
W L Hodge, A Fisk,
H C Cammack, W Bogart,
By order of the Chamber. CHARLES BRIGGS,
may 8 Secretary

ONE of the translators to the Bee offers to translate on reasonable terms, from the Spanish and English languages into French, and from French into English. Apply at this office. may 20

SOLE Leather, 30 rolls, received and for sale by
may 15 ORAIN & MIGNON, 7 New Levee.

800 Hogsheads Sugar, for sale by
apr 12 BLANC & BRUGIER.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the succession of late Juan Rodriguez, Attorney at Law, are invited to apply to the subscriber, Dauphine street, No. 333. [may 20] FERNANDO LEMOS.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Edward Bonaffe, [illegible] Philadelphia, Wistall, Jaudon & co
Brig Atlas, Thompson, Charleston, Adams & Andrews
[illegible] Havana, Master
[illegible] Cowes and a Market, W & J Dick & co
[illegible] Martique, Tampico, M F Congot Master
Schr Fancy, Andrews, Mobile.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Lancaster, Hinkle, from St Martinsville, with 44 hhds sugar, Gray, Durrive and co; 58 do 2 bbls sugar, H W Palfrey; 16 hhds sugar, 2 bales cotton, 7 tierces molasses, 1 trunk, Miramond, O'Dubigg & co; 1 hhd sugar, Ducross and Murphy; 2 bales cotton, J B Plauche & co; 22 puncheons rum, Foster & Hutton; 30 hhds sugar, J Linton; 2 hhds 6 bbls sugar, 10 bbls, 1 tce molasses, 1 box castings, Orain & Mignon; 229 hides, 1 hhd sugar; 28 bbls do, 14 bbls 3 casks molasses, 1 horse to owners on board. Passengers, Messrs A Lowie, Ferry, S Wall, R McDonald, Boyce, L C Bacon, J D Vaullersiper, Edwards, A L Fair, Chardigne, P Vasser, Vitgeours, J De Hart, R J Davis, Woodruff, Cathcart, W B Eastin, S Pedend and lady, W Foyles, A Davely.

Steamer Freedom, Walker, from Bayou Sarah. Cargo—1 bale cotton, W Flower; 4 Williams & Lee; 9 J B Plauche & co; 15 B Laudinaly; 156 do 50 hhds sugar, Miramond, O'Dubigg & co; 1 cask bottles, B Hoey. Passengers, Mrs Newton, Mrs Hewes, Miss E D Duke, Miss Gibbs, Miss J Morrue, B Castee, Jackson, W C Whitaker, Jefferson, J Eclie, W P Westham, Dufours, W L Buklard, J W Genstie, F P St Martin, J Doss, J D Barton, A Kienne, Bullock and 3 servants, Walker, Paret, R Badon, D D Wager, Dr Parnly.

Steamer Lady Washington, Gordon, from Opelousas. Cargo—4 bales cotton, Kennedy, Durell and co; 6 do Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 32 R P Guillard and co; 4 do 12 hhds sugar, Miramond, O'Dubigg and co; 17 do Poyroux, Rivarde & co; 33 do A Fisk, Watt and co; 30 do A Wartell; 1 lot plank S Bossier, J Dunbar, N Frederick, L Woodward, A W Alexander, H Brough, F Chenette, and 3 on deck.

Steamer Claiborne, Barrett, from St Louis. Cargo—937 pigs lead, Bogart & Hawthorn; 4 kegs butter, 500 sacks corn, Sloo & Byrne; 28 kegs butter, J G Blanchard; 10 do and 1 box, S Staker; 316 bbls flour, 40 bales cotton, J Hagan and co; 250 bbls flour, J C Hill; 8 hhds tobacco, J W Breedlove & co; 2 bags feathers, D F Bewuh; 166 bales cotton, Bullitt, Shipp & co. 155 do A Fisk, Watt & co; 3 W Bogart; 5 coils rope, Punch and Bem; 300 bags coffee, 16 bbls dried apples, 1 horse, to owners on board. Passengers, Messrs Glazgow, Bishop, Howland, Bickerstaff, Nash, McNulty, Gilmore, Shoemaker, Riley, Carrero, Smith, 31 way and 60 on deck.

☞ The ship GLOUCESTER, from Boston, is discharging opposite post No 75, consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. may 20

CLARET WINE.

20 CASES Chateau Margeaux,
15 do Cantenac,
20 do St Estephe,
80 do St Julien, now landing and for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
may 29 117 Royal st

MADEIRA WINES.

10 cases Sercial Madeira, (Hyatt's,)
5 do Pomona do. (32 do do.)
Just received and for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
may 29 117 Royal st

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to his customers, that being compelled to be absent home for some time, he will close his Restaurant at the end of this month, and that he leaves to Mr Louis Evans, the power of receiving his dues and settling his affairs till his return.

He also has to sell or hire, a young negro fiddler of sixteen years old, cook and serves at table good house servant, warranted from all vices and diseases—provided by law. He has also a very fine massive mahogany wooden, For information apply to the above named gentleman at the office of Mr Prevost, justice of the peace. [illegible]
may 29

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

TAILORING.

[illegible]

HORSES.

A COUPLE of horses for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
Nos 28 & 29 New Levee.
may [illegible]

[illegible] New Orleans, the 2nd July 1831, [illegible] Hotel.
F. [illegible] BERNARD.
may 29 Mayor.

FOR RENT [illegible] Royal and Bourbon streets. Apply on the premises. may 26

TO RENT—A Warehouse three stories high, situated in Jefferson [illegible] now occupied by Messrs Talbot, [illegible]
may 26

TO RENT—The house in Mr Fisher's Row, Royal street, next to the corner of Conti, immediately possession will be given. Apply to
HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
may 26 117, Royal street

HOUSE TO RENT.

THE house situated in Royal street, between Dauphine and Hospital streets, lately occupied by Mr. Gleber. Apply to R. BERRARD,
may 24 180 Chartres st.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF N. ORLEANS.

THE President and Directors of the institution have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the amount of the capital stock, free of Bank tax, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after Tuesday next, the 3d June.
may 27 JOSEPH SAUL, Cashier.

GUSTAVE LE GARDEUR, *Notary Public*, has removed his office to the store room lately occupied by Messrs Rinoche brothers, at the corner of Royal and St. Louis streets. may 26—6t

WET NURSE.—A good, healthy and well constituted NURSE, warranted on all respect. Apply to A. LOZE.
may 26

NOTICE.

P. Chigé, Boot maker has recently received directly from Paris a complete assortment of leathers suitable to his trade, such as feet of boots in gray shamoy black shamoy, morocco leathers, and also an assortment of spurs in the latest fashion of France. may 17

BOOT, SHOE & HAT STORE

At the sign of the Gilt Shoe, No 62, Levee st. between St Louis and Conti streets.

THE subscriber formerly of the firm of Robert & Pitard, respectfully informs his customers that having dissolved the said partnership, he carries on the same kind of business a few doors above St Louis street. Those who will favor him with their custom may rely on his efforts to satisfy them, and on his having a constant supply of the above articles, which he will sell off moderate terms.
may 26 O. PITARD.

CARRIAGES REPOSITORY.

No. 12 and 14, Customhouse street.

M. WALTON & SON, are receiving per ships Alabama, Nashville and other late arrivals, two coaches, seven gigs, barrouches &c. on hand a large and well slected assortment of coaches, barrouches, barrouch waggons, phaetons, gigs &c for sale at reduced prices for cash or city paper.

M. W. & S. are agents for the principal carriage manufactories in the United States and will receive and attend to orders for carriages of any description, all carriages ordered by them will be fully guaranteed. may 23

MR. FABVRE, watch-maker, having absented himself from this city, persons in relation to him for business are requested to apply to Mr. Dubois, watch-maker, St Peter street, No 137, between Dauphin and Burgundy. may 24

CUCULLU, LAPEYRE, & Co, offer for sale,
184 bags fine green coffee, landing from brig Aurora;
36 casks wine, St. Julien, 1st quality;
32 do Haut Brion do;
3 do Chateau La Rose;
4 do Brame Mouton;
3 do Lafitte superior;
7 double boxes do do
9 do do La Rose;
12 do do genuine curacao;
12 pipes supe for cognac brandy;
300,000 Spanish segars, of all descriptions
may 27 27 Toulouse street.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, and received by various vessels arriving from Bordeaux; wine in casks, superior old Margaux, do still superior to the preceding; wine in casks old Medoc, do of various qualities, white wine in half casks, old Sautern, do of Bordeaux, red wine in cases, old Margaux of twenty four half bottles for each case, red wine of Pouillac Medoc of twelve bottles, do of St Estephen Medoc, of twelve bottles, superior white vinegar in half casks, Cognac brandy in half pipes, anisette of Bordeaux in baskets, a case of fine combs, well assorted, fine works of a whole length and half length.
may 24 J B & F LABATUT.

FLORIDA WATER.—Just landing from schr Ann of Baltimore and for sale by the subscriber, several doz of the admirable Florida Water.
may 24 A A PEYCHAUD.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATTI.

The light draft steam boat CARROLLTON, W. A. Woods master is now disbursing at the lower landing and will be ready to receive freights for the above ports on Monday morning. The Carrollton has a fine airy cabin on the upper deck, calculated to accommodate 60 passengers. She is of very light draft of water drawing only 35 inches when light and only from and a half feet with two thirds of a cargo on board (which is as much as she intends taken) in order that she may be those to get to Louisville with her freight and passengers notwithstanding the low state of the Ohio River. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 19 No 28 and 29 New Levee st.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The light draught steam boat CHAMPION, Ryan master, having most of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to
may 13 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 N Levee.

FOR MADISONVILLE, Fontainbleau and Mandeville.—The steamboat Blackhawk will commence running to Madisonville, Fontainbleau and Mandeville on Sunday the 12th April, and continue every Sunday throughout the season, leaving the rail road at half past 8 o'clock, A M.—Returning, will leave Madisonville at half past 2 o'clock, P M, touching at the above places.

Passengers will please be at the rail road in time to take the 8 o'clock car, as the boat will leave immediately upon its arrival at the lake.

For particulars apply to WELLS & BAYLEY,
april 10 27 Camp st.

FOR HAVRE.

THE superior new ship HOBART, captain Sprague, is now loading and will be immediately despatched. For freight of 200 bales cotton, apply to LINCOLN & GREEN, or
may 28 JULES LE BLANC.

The Hobart has comfortable accommodations for a family who may desire to go to France.

FOR NANTZ.

The French ship LA BONNE MERE, capt Beauregard, will leave for the above port on the 6th June. For passage, apply to the captain on board opposite Jefferson street, or to
may 28 J MAGER.

FOR TAMPICO.

The well known fast sailing schr MARY & FRANCES, C P Johnston master, will leave for the above port in a few days, for freight of a few tons of light goods or passage having excellent accommodations, apply to the captain on board or to
E J FURSTALL & CO
may 27 Royal st No 145

FOR HAVANNAH.

The excellent schooner INTREPID, capt Morris, having her cargo engaged, will sail from the 27 to the 28th inst. For passage only, apply to the captain on board or to
GARCIA, BLANCO & CO.
may 27

FOR HAVRE.

The fine packet ship ST. LOUIS, Stoddard master, will have an immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to
JULES LEBLANC,
may 24 No 103 Royal street.

FOR TAMPICO.—To sail on the 1st June—The new fast sailing copper fastened and copper fastened schr ORGOLL, J. Cormier, master, will positively sail for the above port on the 1st June. For freight or passage having elegant accommodations apply to HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
may 24 117, Royal st

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fast sailing schr ELIZABETH, burthen 50 tons, coppered and newly repaired, ready to take a cargo for any port of the West Indies. Apply to
C. CELL & LAPORTE.
may 21

[illegible]

FOR HAVRE.

[illegible] schr LODONA, Nason master, [illegible] expected for the above port. [illegible] having fine accommodations, apply to JULES LEBLANC,
may 21 Del Royal st.

FOR BRAZORIA, Bolls Landing, Texas.

The new and regular packet schr SAN FELIPPE, S Fisher master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board at post 17, or to
may 17 E W GREGORY, 60 Chartres.

FOR APALACHICOLA.

The schooner TAMAULIPAS, F R Davis, master, will be despatched immediately. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations for passengers, apply on board at post 17, or to
may 17 E W GREGORY, 60 Chartres.

FOR MOBILE, on the River.—The regular packet schooner BRILLIANT, J E Brown, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board at Canal street, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FOR MOBILE.

The packet schooner EMELINE, Stewart, master, is now ready to receive freight, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board at the end of the canal, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FOR APALACHICOLA.—The schr BRAZORIA, J G Rowland, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accomm