THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1832.

GOVERNOR,
J. B. DAWSON.

CONGRESS—*First District.*
E. D. WHITE.

Candidates for the state legislature.

B. Z. Caponer,	A. Ducros,
W. F. C. Duplessis,	D. Augustin,
S. Marshall,	C. Dauvoy,
A. Roa,	F. Labatut,
J. H. Steerbett,	L. Allard,
S. D. Dixon,	J. Lafleurer,
B. Marigny,	P. Bayle.
J. R. Grymes,	L. Peirce.
J. M. Kennedy.	

The latest dates are—from New York of the evening of the 23d of May, Washington of the 24th, and Charleston of the 26th. There have been two foreign arrivals at New York, by which Havre, London and Paris dates are brought down to the 14th April. We give the compend of the New York *Evening Post.*

The sale of lots in the faubourg *D'Arcantel* will be closed this day. Among those remaining to be sold and those on the city side of the Gentilly road, are many admirably adapted for private residences and lumber yards.

The committee on manufactures in the national house of representatives, made a report on the 23d ultimo, by its chairman, Mr. Adams. It is based upon Mr. McLane's proposition, though differing from it in some of its details. The report occupies more than ten columns of the *National Intelligencer* At a future day our readers will have some account of it—but who could read ten columns yesterday?

Robert R. Reid of Georgia, and John A. Cameron of North Carolina have been appointed judges of Florida in the places of judges Breckenridge and Smith, whose commissions have expired. The appointments have been confirmed by the senate.

Nothing of interest has been done by either house of congress.

The New York *Mercantile Advertiser* states that Mrs. Trollope's book is now in the press of the Brothers Harper of that city. It is a very good piece of satire; but not quite so good as *John Bull in America* by Paulding.

The English papers by the *Thomas Dickinson* brings the constitution which Nicholas, autocrat of bears, has, in his clemency, given to Poland. We had marked it for insertion, but on looking it over, a second time, and finding that it is just what might be expected to be granted by a tyrant to a subjugated people, have concluded that our readers can just as well imagine its concessions, and spare us the room which it would occupy. The lot of Poland—chivalrous, noble Poland—is to be, henceforth, one of vassalage and oppression! Their patriotic efforts to be free—the sympathies and wishes of the friends of liberty in every land—have all proved unavailing: the country of Sobieski and Kosksuisko is again trodden down by the iron heel of the oppressor. The nationality of Poland, notwithstanding the repeated declarations of the French ministry, is now about to be swallowed up in the maw of the rapacious bear of the north. A seasonable interposition by France, would not only have prevented this degradation, but spared the effusion of much patriotic blood—but France has disappointed—cruelly disappointed, the hopes which she awakened among the groaning and oppressed nations of the earth—the destinies of Belgium are committed to the holy alliance—the axe has drunk the life-blood of the patriots of Italy, and now Poland is extinct, and France has looked coldly on all the while without daring to violate the principle of "non-intervention," although thousands of good swords were burning to leap from their scabbards, in defence of the newly awakened spirit of freedom.

Well—Poland is annihilated—and France has not interposed: but is it certain that she will now be permitted to carry out the plans of her own revolution, unmolested? We all remember the declaration of Lafayette, on the floor of the chamber of deputies, that Nicholas was only diverted from an armed interposition in the affairs of France, by the breaking out of the Polish revolt. Poland is now reduced; and if the disposition still exists, to restore the old order in France, the pretexts will easily be found; and France will be entitled to as little sympathy of the friends of freedom, should there even be a restoration, as she bestowed upon the gallant people who acted upon the example which she had set them, and who had every reason to look for her aid and protection.

We are no great sticklers for creeds—perfect liberty of conscience is becoming the order of the day all the world over The time will come, ere long, when in England there will no longer be "creeds and prayer books gagued by law," but universal toleration will prevail. In France there has lately been an attempt in the chamber of deputies to abolish the Christian Sabbath. This has called out the following creed from "O. P. Q." the Paris correspondent of the *London Morning Chronicle.* It is a good one:

"I believe in one God—in the Christian religion—in the canon, of the old and new testament, and in the great truths, facts, doctrines, and principles there revealed. I believe, therefore, in the Christian Sunday; in the necessity for observing it as a religious and moral institution, and I see no harm in celebrating the anniversaries of days remarkable in the christian church for the martyrdom of great and good men, long since dead, or the anniversaries of the death of men called saints; that is, men whose lives and characters were such as to adorn the church to which they belonged, by setting a good example to their contemporaries as well as to succeeding generations. I need not add that I consider those fete days as by no means morally or religiously binding, but that no harm can result from keeping them, provided there observance does not interfere with more important duties, and provided that these saints are only respected and honored as good and worthy men—and not as Gods and angels. Believing the christian religion to be the best and only true religion, I rejoice at all the efforts made to promulgate its doctrines and extend its influence, and I know, or at least I am convinced, that in proportion as the doctrines and precepts of christianity shall be extended, the world will become civilized, enlightened and happy. This is my creed. I wish it were the creed of millions in this country who do not believe in it. But my creed teaches me that I am forbidden to persecute by fine very religion I profess; and the history of christianity teaches me that it has never gained proselytes by proscription, nor made converts by penal statues."

New York, May 22.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Havre, captain Depeyster, arrived yesterday, bringing Paris papers to the 11th, and Havre to the 12th ultimo. The ship Splendid, captain Fish, from Bremen, arrived a few hours later, and by her we have Bremen dates to the 19th ultimo, containing London and Paris intelligence to the 14th. We give below a compend of the principal news brought by these arrivals.

Our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving, came passenger in the Havre.

The cholera, it will be seen, is extending its ravages fearfully in Paris, and no longer confines itself to the ill-fed and intemperate classes of society, but has attacked and proved fatal to a number of persons of rank and fortune. At the last dates, however, the disease seemed to be abating. The number of new cases in twenty two hours, had been as great as 1075; and of deaths in the same period, 455. This was from noon of the 9th, to 10 o'clock of the following day. On the 11th, this number was reduced to 985 new cases, and 356 deaths, on the 12th the number of new cases amounted to 850, and the number of deaths 361; and on the 13th, there had occurred during the previous 24 hours, 804 new cases, and 317 deaths—showing a gradual, but continual abatement of the disease, both in respect to its spread and its fatality.

Paris, April 9.

In twenty four hours from the 7th April, at noon, to the same hour on the 8th, there were 826 new cases, of which 509 were males, 317 females. Deaths not specified.

Official Sanitary Bulletin of the 9th.

The number of new cases is greater today, but the physicians are almost unanimous in asserting a very perceptible diminution in the malignity of the disease. There has been a greater number of deaths, but they are principally of persons who have been sick for some days.

To morrow the new hospitals of Grenier d'Abondance and Bons Hommes will be in operation. The subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers continue. Those of to day amount to 32,728 francs. His majesty has placed at the disposal of the prefecture of the Seine 1000 matrasses, and great quantities of other description of bedding.

The number of new cases from noon of April 8th, to the same hour on the 9th, is 1020, viz. males 633, females 387. Deaths 335, viz. male 258, female 132. Total cases from the commencement of the disease, 4923, deaths 1679.

Paris, April 10.

The cholera occupies almost exclusively public attention here; its continues its ravages with an intensity which surpasses all previous expectations. The official bulletin of each succeeding day goes to increase the public apprehension. It is painful to notice the departure of almost all those whose business or relations do not confine them to the city. From yesterday noon to ten o'clock this morning, we learn that the number of new cases, including those in private dwellings as well as in the hospitals, amounts to 1075, and of deaths to 465. If we add to this number those of the suburbs, and those which may be expected to occur from this hour (10 o'clock) till noon, the time when the sanitary committee make out their report, the total number for the 24 hours cannot be less than 1300. There have already occurred

2 cases at Segres, 4 miles S. W. of Paris.

5 do. and 5 deaths at St. Cloud, 2 miles W. of Paris.

5 do. and 4 deaths at St. Germain, 2 1-2 posts W. of Paris.

11 do. at Arguentil, 8 miles N. W. of Paris.

1 do. and death at Rambouillet, 27 miles S. W. of Paris.

19 do. and 7 deaths at Versailles, 12 miles S. W. of Paris.

The city of Paris has borne a melancholy aspect for some days. After 9 o'clock in the evening, scarcely any persons are to be seen in the streets.

M. Megendie continues to realise the most gratifying results. Already 15 or 16 persons, who had been most violently attacked, have left their rooms cured, and a great number more are in a fair way to recover. No other practice has afforded results as satisfactory, even when the cases, in point of aggravation, were precisely the same. That physician has adopted the custom of issuing each day a statement containing, 1. The number and names of the persons received under his charge prior to the last 24 hours. 2. The number and names of those who have died during that space of time. 3. The number and names of those who are considered convalescent. 4. The whole number of sick under his charge.

This morning common wagons, employed in removing the dead, are seen in the streets, dressed in black. These wagons, called *tapissieres*, have been introduced because the bearers are no longer sufficient for that purpose. They contain as many as six biers. The carriage of marshal Lannes is also brought into use for funeral purposes, being very large, and capable of conveying eleven coffins.

We learn with great grief that the typhus (fever) has made its appearance at the Hotel Dieu; and that the physicians of the hospital have this morning made a report on the subject to the minister of the interior. It is also said to have shown itself at the Hospital of Gros Caillou.

The deaths of a number of distinguished persons are announced, who, if we might rely upon the statements of certain journals, would have been considered not of the class liable to be attacked by the cholera. We mention the following:

The Baron of Montville, Peer of France.
M. Muset Pathay, major general of division.
The lady of colonel Chateau.
Count de Coetlosquet, peer of France.
Dr. Leroux, dean of the faculty of medicine.
Dr. Petit, surgeon of the hospital of Gros Caillou.

Besides many other less celebrated physicians of Paris and the departments. Of the latter, some have been attacked in the diligences, while returning to their places of above. And here it is proper to remark, that a considerable number of cases have developed themselves in the public conveyances, in consequence of the fatigue of travelling, which deranging all the ordinary habits of the system, undoubtedly expose it to receive the infection of the disease.

The alarm is very great in the fashionable quarters of Paris.

To give an idea of the ravages of the disease, I will say that since Sunday, the official statements only mention the number of cases and the deaths occurring in the hospitals. The difficulty of stating the date, &c. of cases occurring elsewhere, has compelled the authorities to renounce their former intentions.

Up to the present time the typhus which has shown itself in the hospitals, is not at all contagious.

There has been circulated on change to day, the following bulletin relative to the health of the president of the council of ministers:

10th of April, half past 12.

The president has had a good night, and slept several hours. This morning he is better. Every hour increases the confidence of the physicians, and affords indications of returning health."

Notwithstanding the bulletin, every body perceives that it will be impossible for M. Cas. Perier to resume the direction of the cabinet for some time. M. d'Argout will be charge, in the interim, with the duties of minister of the interior.

Grenelle is the place, next to Paris, where the cholera has made the greatest ravages. It is lamentably true that the number of victims is proportionably greater in the commune, than in any other place where the disease has made its appearance.

Havre, April 11.—It is stated that a case of Cholera has occurred at Bolbec; but nothing as yet leads us to suppose that the report has any foundation.

Paris, April 11.—The cholera still continues its ravages, but its intensity is a little abated. From Monday noon to yesterday, the number of fresh cases is 985, deaths 356. The president of the council continues to grow better and better.

The number of persons of note attacked continues to augment. Among them is the prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan ambassador, but his attack is represented as not very serious. In the Spanish ambassador's suit some persons have been attacked, and one is dead.—Madame Perier, wife of Scipion Perier, brother to the prime minister, died yesterday of cholera, as also M. Bisson, an ancient prefect. M. Seguien, first president of the court royale, and several members of the bar are ill, but it is hoped not seriously. The North West district of Paris still continues least infested. The weather is still vary changeable. A letter received this morning from Switzerland positively contradicts the statement of the cholera having appeared in Berne and Geneva.

Paris, April 12.—Numbers of new cases during the 24 hours ending yesterday noon, 850; deaths 361.

Paris April 13.—The number of new cases of cholera during the 24 hours ending yesterday noon was 804, deaths 317. Total cases from the beginning 7560; deaths 2912. The convalescence of M. Perier continued, the news of which was spread to the departments by telegraphic communications. Among the victims of the cholera are mentioned M. Melville, peer of France; the marquis de Croix, also peer; gen. Coetlosquet; M. Bonoist, former secretary of state, the celebrated Italian physician, M. Baretti; and M. Debruil, president of the health commission for the district of Monterguil. The vice president of the chamber, M. Seguier, is also dead. The deputies,—M. Pages, gen. Lemarque, the duke of Mecsay, son in-law of marshal Soult.—The cholera was also raging at Troyes, Nemours, Begeux, Reuil, Puteaux, and many villages in the neighborhood of Paris. The lower classes still attributed it to poisoning, and imagined that the cholera had no existence.

Paris, April 14.—In the chamber of deputies, the minister of commerce asked for an extraordinary loan of 2,000,000 francs, for the purpose of carrying into effect certain measures against the cholera.

ENGLAND.

London, April 13—The debate on the reform bill, comes on again this evening in the house of lords. There is little doubt the second reading will be carried; this seems to be the general impression, but opinions differ very materially as to the numbers of votes by which it will be carried. The more sanguine among the reformers anticipate a majority from 15 to 20; the more observant and experienced think it will not exceed four or five. The truth probably lies between the two. Public anxiety meantime is more actively awake than ever. Nothing is talked of, nothing is thought of, but the approaching momentous division. The Ultras from all we can learn are in the lowest state of depression, and the ministerial party more confident than ever. It is not expected a division will take place until six or seven o'clock to-morrow morning.—*Sun.*

London, Friday evening, April 13.—It being generally understood that the debate on the second reading of the reform bill would be brought to a close this evening or to-morrow morning, the gallery was crowded before 3 o'clock; Ram Mohun Roy entered the house and took his seat in that part of it generally allotted to foreign ambassadors. The division will certainly take place to-night. The majority for the second reading, it is said will not be more than 14, unless there should be some new adhesions. If the second reading is carried, it is understood that the house will go into committee on Monday.

London, April 12.—Cholera return. New cases 10, recovered 11, died 16. Total in London, 3381; recovered 966; died 1261. Total out of London, cases 7,766, deaths 2,687.

RUSSIA.

Frontiers of Russia, March 24.—It had been determined to make new dispositions for the distribution of the Russian troops; but on the whole, the former are to be adhered to, and the regiments which had been ordered to suspend their march, are moving forward to the interior of the provinces of the Empire. On the first news of the violent occupation of Ancona, it had been thought necessary at St. Petersburg to assemble on the frontiers of Poland larger bodies of troops that they, might, if necessary, be moved rapidly forward to the banks of the Rhine. But since it is understood that the affairs can be arranged by means of negotiation, the former plan has been resumed. It is said that the conduct of Prussia towards the Holy See excited the most lively dissatisfaction at St. Petersburg, and that war was considered inevitable. Count Pozzo di Borgo was ordered to express distinctly to the Ministry, not only a disapprobation of an act which violated the law of nations, but at the same time to avert, in the name of the Emperor, to the consequences which would ensue, if the satisfaction required by the pope should not be granted. Despatches since received, both from Paris and Vienna, induce a belief that affairs have taken a more favorable turn.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, April 12.—A cabinet order has become known to the public, directing that the reserve regiments shall again be increased to the war footing, viz. from 687 men per regiment to 1002.

PORTUGAL.

The Bayonne Sentinel communicates news from Lisbon of a highly interesting character. On the 23d of March six ships of Don Pedro's expedition made their appearances on the north side of the town, and after a brisk cannonade against the fort St. Sujane, continued their course along the coas to the northward. The armed force of Don Miguel amounts to 90,000 men, including 20,000 artillery.

SPAIN.

Madrid, March 30.—The court journal has at last broken its silence relative to the expedition of Don Pedro. It contains a long article against mixed governments, wherein it is attempted to show that the emperor Don Pedro must necessarily fall; that his misfortunes in Brazil were a necessary consequence of the constitutional charter which he gave to the Brazilians.

Our government has received a diplomatic note, in which all intervention of Spain in the disputes of the two brothers of the house of Braganza is protested against in the strongest manner. This note was communicated to his majesty the king in a private audience with the plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

ITALY.

Bologna, April 6.—The last news from Ancona makes no mention of the arrival of fresh troops from France, nor of any movement of the Austrian troops in that vicinity. But while on the part of the troops the greatest tranquility prevails, this is by no means the case on the part of the inhabitants. The Roman court, which is no way pleased with the occupation of Ancona, has removed the provincial government from the town; the remaining police were insulted by the people and relinquished their functions. There now reigns a sort of anarchy, and a strong excitement against the papal government, which increases every day.

Erratum.—The vice president of the French Chamber of deputies, and the deputies M. Pages, gen. Lamarque, and M. Morney, have all been attacked with the cholera, but as late as the 12th of April, were neither of them dead. In the hurry of translating from our German papers by the Splendid, at a very late hour last night, the latter signification was attached to the words "be fallen sind," instead of the former.

Evening editor of the Jour. Com,

Monument to the mother of Washington. We have before us an engraved likeness of the monument to be erected over the grave of the Mother of Washington near Fredicksburgh, Virginia. Mr Silas E. Burrows, it may remembered, erects this monument at his own expense. The plan is by R. Wetherell, Architect, and is engraved by D. G. Johnson. The height of the monument will be 45 feet. It will present a tasteful fluted obelisk, 18 1 2 feet high. The pedestal is simple and neat, on each side, it shows two Doric columns, and on each corner will be placed a spread eagle The obelisk will be surmounted with a bust of Washington, a choice specimen of sculpture, from the chisel of Carrera, which cost $2000, has been presented for the occasion, by Dr. Howard of Baltimore. The marble for this monument will be of pure white, from a celebrated quarry at West Stockbridge; the obelisk will be one solid piece, and weigh about 16 tons. We understand the contract is made, and the work is in progress. The materials will be shipped from Albany to Fredericksburgh, and the corner stone will be laid by our venerable President in December next. The inscription is simple, yet eloquent, in these words:

MARY
THE MOTHER OF
WASHINGTON.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

From the Southern Patriot.

THE QUESTION—ANOTHER LOOK AT IT.

South Carolina is 189 by 160 miles in length and breadth.

582,000 is the entire population.
250,000 are out of the view.
165,000 are against nullification.
167,000 may be for it; which is a less number for nullification, scattered over 30,212 square miles, than is centered against it in the single city of New York or Philadelphia.

Only a part of a fraction of the least populous section of the nation in favor of the principle.

What is there to be apprehended?

First—The sovereign act of nullification, making proud South Carolina a smuggling state for the Union.

Next—The federal navy off the bar to protect the revenue.

Then—The seizure by the state of the United States Forts.

And then, where will be peace, commerce, and plenty?

Gone to our laughing neighbors.

Savannah will take our place, and we shall have only plenty of business to let, plenty of grass in the streets, plenty of cotton, plenty of laborers without work, plenty of clear stalls in the market-house, plenty of unsatisfied stomachs, plenty of hot scuff to the contrary not withstanding.

Harpeth Shoals.—How much would it cost to clear away the obstructions at Harpeth Shoals, so as to make the river navigable there for small boats at all times, and for large ones, with a moderate rise? Answer, not more than is lost by reason of the obstruction in one year.

It is believed that the additional expense incurred, annually on account of the obstructions referred to, would not fall much short of 60,000 dollars. This sum judiciously expended, would so improve the navigation of our river, as to render lighting of boats almost unnecessary.

The benefits would not by any means be confined to the owners of steam boats. On the contrary, the people at large who sell produce, and buy merchandize would derive the most immediate advantage from it.

An improvement in navigation would enable steam boat owners to freight at a lower price, and yet make the same profits as they now do. The price of freight is now one dollar per hundred from New Orleans, but with the improvements proposed, it could perhaps as well be afforded for 75 cents, thus making a difference of one fourth in the expense of transportation, and reducing just so much the cost of every article of merchandise, passing through that channel. The consequences too, would be most beneficial to Nashville.—The lowest possible rate of carriage on merchandize, has the greatest tendency to bring custom from a distance, and to attract purchasers for groceries from sections of country heretofore supplied from other places. This subject is intimately connected with the improvement of our roads, now in progress.

It is one which should command the earnest attention of every citizen of middle Tennessee, and we might include East Tennessee too, as interested in this matter. For with good roads leading from us, and good navigation to us, they will find it their, at least for some years to come, to obtain most of their supplies of groceries here.—*Nashville Herald.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

HAVRE MARKET.

Sales April 10th 208 bales Orleans Cotton at 60c101f; 278 do. Mobile 59c95f; 230 Tennessee 55f; 75 bags St. Domingo Coffee 60c; 112 bbls. Potash 32f 25; 60 tcs Carolina Rice 31c32f; 500 bbls. Alexandria Flour 37f 50. 50 bbls. New York do. 41f 50. Sales 8th; 190 bales Orleans Cotton 97f 50c84f; Wholebale at 125f free. 7th, 486 bales Orleans Cotton 90c95f 50; 270 do. 85c90f; 75 do. Georgia 95f 50; 100 bags St. Domingo Coffee 50cts entrepôt; 50 mill Wholebale 120f free; 150 chests Hyson Tea 77f 50.

NANTES, April 5th.—Sugar, Coffee and Cotton continue in favor.

PARIS, April 10th—5 per cents 69f 25; 3 per cents 69f 30.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Antigua Packet, M'Dwight, Liverpool, Taylor, Grimshaw & Sloane
Brigue Hedaquin, Ashton, Liverpool, B Booth & co
Schr Phoenix, Mack, Pensacola, J Forsyth
Schr Franchise, Beaubeat, Campeachy, S Fernandez
Schr Columbus, Pratt, Apalachicola, E W Gregory
Schr Maraim, Whitemore, Newburyport, Lincoln and Green

ARRIVED.

Steamer Shark, from sea—towed up brig Peruvian, from New York; British bark Henry, from Liverpool, (31st March.) Left the Bar on Monday at 11 o'clock. A steamer was towing in an American bark; a ship and a brig in sight. On the 1st inst. the brig Peruvian spoke and supplied the ship Superior, from Marseilles, for this port, about 100 miles from the Balize.

Bark Henry, Spear, fm Liverpool, to J Dunlap and co—cargo, crates, etc. Passengers, Mrs. Leggat and 4 in the steerage.

Brig Peruvian, Churchill, fm N York, to the master, cargo, hay and curb stones.

Steamer Henry Clay, Crawford, from Louisville—cargo, whiskey, flour, bacon, pork, lard, tobacco, bale rope and bagging, wax, skins, etc. to Foster and Hutton; Gray, Derrive and co; Yorke, Macalleuer and co; and others. 51 passengers.

Steamer Mohican, Kelly, from Florence, Ala. no freight; 8 passengers. Steamer Huntsville, was to leave Florence on the 2d inst. with 1400 bales.

Steamer Atlantic, Ryon, from Louisville—cargo, tobacco, deer skins, whiskey, flour, corn, etc. to Townsley, Price and co; Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; and others. 24 passengers.

Steamer North Alabama, Myners, from Florence—cargo, mdse and cotton, to J Hagan and co; M White; Whitall, Jordon and co; and others.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Charleston 27th ult. schr Covington, Stark; sloop New Orleans, Ashby, do.

Schr Boston Packet, Tripp, hence at N. York, 31st ult.

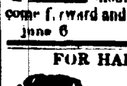
THE subscribers wish to employ a dozen Irishmen to dig a canal twenty feet wide and four feet deep, through six arpents. Those who may wish to engage in the work are requested to apply at our office.
THEODORE NICOLET & CO.
june 6 No. 105, Royal street.

10 Casks Porter and Ale, received by the Philadelphia, and for sale at No. 45 Duane st.
june 6

EIGHTY tons Campeachy Wood now landing and for sale by JOSE PRATS.
june 6 No 55, St. Ann st.

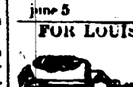
WAS brought to the Livery Stable of the subscriber, No. 110 Bourbon street, a bay horse, about 11 years old, having the mark of the letter D. reversed on his left shoulder. The owner is requested to come forward and pay charges and take him away.
june 6 J. B. LESPARE & CO.

FOR HAMBURGH, AMSTERDAM,
And other landings on the Big Block, and all intermediate ports.



The new and fast running steamboat WOODSMAN, Captain Park, is now loading and will depart on Wednesday morning the 6th inst at 10 o'clock; for freight or passage apply on board, at the upper landing, or to
FOSTER & HUTTON,
june 5 77 Canal street.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.



The superior low pressure steamer CINCINNATIAN, captain PERRY, will meet with dispatch, having part of her freight engaged. For freight or passage, having a commodious upper cabin, apply on board, or to
june 2 STETSON & AVERY, 31 Camp st.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.

The superior first class steamer PHILADELPHIA, Capt. PENNEYWIT, will have dispatch for the above ports, having a good portion of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, having extensive and comfortable accommodations, apply on board, or to
m 23 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. ship CALUMET, capt. Osgood, is now loading. For freight, apply on board, or to
june 5 LINCOLN & GREEN.

NEW YORK PACKETS—*New Line.*

The packet ship TENNESSEE, Capt. G. Fowler, will positively sail on her regular day, Friday, the 8th inst. at 5 o'clock, p.m. A few more passengers can be accommodated: apply to the captain on board, opposite the house of M. Marigny, or to WM. G. HEWES,
june 5 No 9 Camp st

A Few tons light freight wanted for the ship JOHANNES, capt. J. Moller, for Gottenburg, to sail on the 9th inst.; a few more passengers can be comfortably accommodated, apply on board opposite post no 49, or to
june 5 I. OGDEN & CO. 59 Canal st

FOR NEW YORK PROVIDENCE OR BOSTON.—The fine fast sailing (A) schooner FRANCIS, Kemp master, burthen about 700 barrels; for freight or passage apply on board, near the ferry, or to THAYER, HU. D. & CO.
june 5 29 Magazine st.

FOR TAMPICO.—The elegant new schr. BONITA, capt. W. H Taylor, will sail on the 7th inst; for freight of a few barrels or having a spacious cabin, apply to
TUYES & CO. No. 104 Royal st.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The very fast sailing copper fastened and coppered packet brig BOURNE, Captain Bennett, will positively sail on Sunday next the 10th instant. For passage, having commodious accommodations, apply on board opposite post No. 19, or to
june 4 HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

FOR TAMPICO.—THE schooner EMPEROR, capt L. Cornies, will leave positively, on the 6th inst. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
june 1 S. CUCULLU.

FOR THE BRASSOS OF ST. JAGO.—The fine schooner SWAIN, Green, master, will sail on the 3d of June;—for freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
may 28 81 Bienville st.

FOR HAVRE. The first class coppered and copper fastened ship CRESCENT, P. Rogers, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and wants 300 bales cotton to complete her lading; Apply to I. OGDEN & CO.
may 23 59 Canal st.

FOR NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, to sail 5th June, (Louisiana and New York line,) the new and elegant ship CEROLE, Capt. Page, will commence loading to-morrow, and sail as above. This ship will take freight to Liverpool only; will stop at New York to land passengers, where her detention will not exceed two days. To passengers bound to Liverpool this conveyance presents unusual comforts and conveniences. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the vegetable market, or to
may 23 FOSTER & HUTTON, 77 Canal st.

FOR SALE.—An American mulattress, 22 to 24 years of age, a good house servant, cook, washer and tolerable ironer. She has two children, the one 2 years, and the other 2 months. She will be sold at auction on the 8th of this month, unless previously sold at private sale. In the meantime, any one in want of a valuable servant, will please apply at this office. j 1

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

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.

OWNERS of vacant lots situate on Royal street, in the vicinity of the United States Bank, who may be desirous of disposing of them, are hereby informed that proposals to that effect will be received until Wednesday, 6th inst.
J. B. PERAULT, Cashier.
june 1

W. C. NORRIS & CO. *No. 28 Chartres st.* Have just received per Ella, fine white drilling pantaloons; grass cassimere jackets and pantaloons; bombazine do.; summer, cloth and nankin pantaloons; fine linen shirts, fine check shirts suitable for travellers, &c. &c., to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited
june 1

MUSTARD, in quarter lb. bottles, of excellent quality, for sale
may 30 STETSON & AVERY.

BILLS on New York, [illegible] by
(June 3) A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

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

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

EXCHANGE ON LONDON for sale by
m 26 FOSTER & HUTTON, 77 Canal st.

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

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

EXCHANGE ON LONDON for sale by
m 18 I. OGDEN & CO.,
No. 59. Canal street.

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

BILLS ON LONDON for sale by
may 3 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
m 18 W. G. HEWES, 9 Camp street.

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

THE subscribers offer for sale the cargo of the ship Emulous, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles:
440 casks claret, 1st quality,
250 boxes Frontignan muscat wine first quality,
25 boxes Macaroni,
50 boxes Vermacelli,
200 boxes superfine sweet oil, large bottles,
10 bags almonds,
50 boxes of assorted pickles,
30 boxes anchovies
30 boxes stuffed olives,
1 bag long corks,
10 hampers claret bottles
4 jars of sausages
10 boxes plums in bottles,
100 Dutch cheeses.
C. OGER & CO.
june 5 17 Toulouse street.

SPLENDID LUCK at *Felton's Office.*—Drawn numbers of the last lottery, 22, 18, 20, 16, prizes of $500, $100, and several other smaller prizes sold and cashed by FELTON, No. 11, St. Philip street, at the vegetable market.

Lottery draws again on Saturday the 9th instant.

N. B. ☞ Highest prizes $10,000, $3000, 1500, etc. etc. Far tickets apply at

'FELTON'S

Lucky Prize Office. No. 11, St. Philip street, head of the vegetable market.
june 5

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

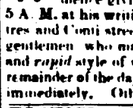
STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Honorable CHL. MAURIAN, judge; may 28th 1832. (No. 6366.)—*Hans Hurt* and *David M. E Brintnall*, vs. *the creditors of D. M. E. Brintnall & Co.*—Upon reading & filing the petition and schedule in this case, it is ordered that a meeting of the petitioners creditors take place in open court, on Saturday the 23d day of June inst. to deliberate upon the affairs of the petioners; and in the mean time all proceedings against the petitioners and their property are stayed.

New Orleans, May 29th, 1832.
Signed, CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.
By order of the court. Clerk's Office, May 31st 1832.
june 5 ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

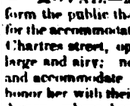
WRITING—MR. DOLBEAR Will commence giving lessons, this week, at half past 5 A. M. at his writing establishment, (corner of Chartres and Conti streets,) for the accommodation of those gentlemen who may wish to acquire a more *elegant* and *rapid* style of writing, but are engaged during the remainder of the day. All applications should be made immediately. Other classes, as heretofore. june 5

NOTICE.—*Isaac L. McCoy* has removed his office to the second story of No. 92 near the corner of Conti street.
june 5

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.—REMOVAL.—Madame Perez has the honor to inform the public that she has taken a new establishment for the accommodation of Boarders, situated at No. 173, Chartres street, opposite Jefferson st. The house is large and airy; and she is prepared to receive ladies, and accommodate all respectable persons who may honor her with their patronage. She also keeps an ordinary, where breakfasts and dinners may be had at moderate prices.
june 4



TO BE LET, from the 15th of the month, a handsome one story house, situated in Dumain, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, and very commodious for a large family. For conditions, apply at the office of this paper.
june 2



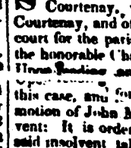
TO BE LET.—A small one story house, with a large lot of ground, at the corner of Esplanade and Bourgugne streets very convenient for a small family. Apply to G. MONTAMAT.
june 1 50 St. Ann st.

HOUSE TO LET, Between the Levee cotton press and the Faubourg Marigny, and fronting upon the river. There is a handsome parterre in front, and a spacious yard in the rear, together with rooms for domestics. Apply to Felix Foestall or Adolphe Laurel, at the Basin.
may 30

LAST WEEK.

EXHIBITION OF FANCY GLASS WORKING, over Mr. Muh's Jewelry store, 115 Chartres street. Mr. FINN returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of New Orleans for the very liberal patronage he has received, and begs leave to inform them that his Exhibition of Fancy GLASS WORKING in miniature, will close the latter part of this week. A beautiful collection of specimens on sale, well adapted for relatives or friends. Admission 50 cents—children half price. Open from 10 in the morning till 9 at night.
june 4

RUNAWAY SLAVE.—RANAWAY from the Cotton Press of Messrs. Freret & Brothers, on Saturday last, the American negro named GASPARD, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, American measure, a 28 or 30 years of age, has small whiskers, with sunken cheeks, and a very black skin, speaks French a little. Captains of steam boats and other vessels, are cautioned against receiving him on board under the penalty of the law. A reward of ten dollars will be given to whoever will conduct him to jail.
june 2



REMOVAL.

J. P. BOUGENEL, has removed his saddlery Warehouse from Conti street to Conde street, No. 23, near St. Anne street, where, as hitherto, he will use every exertion to give satisfaction.
may 7—2m

STATE OF LOUISIANA, No. 6284, Wm. F. Courtenay, vs. The creditors of Bryden and Courtenay, and of Wm. F. Courtenay & Co. Parish court for the parish and city of New Orleans, present the honorable Charles Maurian, judge—May 14, 1832. Upon reading and filing the supplemental petition in this case, and for the reason therein set forth, and on motion of John Moreedy, esq. of counsel for the insolvent: It is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of said insolvent take place at the office of Carlise Pollock, Esq. Notary Public, on monday the 18th day of June next; then and there to deliberate upon the affairs of said petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. By order of the court. F. BUISSON, Deputy Clerk.
Clerk's Office, May 15.

STATE of Louisiana—No. 6232—James Kent Boyd vs. his creditors and the creditors of J. K. Boyd and Co. Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the hon Charles Maurian, judge. New Orleans, May 5th, 1832.—Upon reading and filing the petition and schedule in this case, it is ordered that a meeting of the petitioners' creditors take place at the office of C. Pollock, esq., a notary public in this city, on Monday the 11th of June next, to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and let absent creditors; and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. New Orleans, May 5th, 1832.
Signed, CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.
By order of the court. Clerk's office, May 8, 1832.
m 8 ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

PIG LEAD, for sale by
may 14 J. MAGER.

ADHESIVE PLASTER—English Adhesive Plaster, spread on linen, for sale by
may 30 J. G. SHAW.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. 40 logs Norway pine, fine timber, squared to 12 to 13 inches by 24 to 27 feet long, lying along side the Swedish ship Johannes, next above the Meat Market.
june 6

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday 9th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold slave *Jefferson*, he is a stout healthy negro, has been 6 months in the country, and has had the small pox. He is an excellent dray man, sober and steady, and fully guaranteed against all vices and maladies prescribed by law. Terms, cash.

Also at the same