

LA ABEJA.

VERA-ORLEANS, 14 DE JUNIO 1830.

Guayreco con algunos números de Veracruz que alcanzan a tres meses: hoy damos un artículo que muestra el restablecimiento del orden en el Estado de Tabasco, en nuestros últimos números extractaremos lo que hallemos de mas interesante.

MEXICO 26 de mayo. Se ha restablecido completamente el orden en el Estado de Tabasco, según se infiere de la proclama del Sr. Palomino, que hemos insertado. En este fausto acontecimiento ha tenido mucha parte el capitán D. Amado Vicario, quien salvó al Sr. Palomino de las garras de sus enemigos a tiempo que éstos lo iban a embarcar, y poniéndolo a la cabeza de los valientes que se decidieron a castigar a los revoltosos, logró felicemente la reacción, haciéndolos huir desprovistos y errantes. Cada día reciben los anarquistas nuevos ejemplos de escarmiento y de desengaño los incautos. (Gladiator.)

MEXICO 18 de mayo. Ayer se han puesto en libertad a D. Lucas Valdeiras, D. Agustín Gallegos, Dr. Agustín Elgueta, D. Pedro Nava, D. José María Rivero, D. José María Santa Cruz, D. Rafael Gomez, D. José María Morales, D. Nicolás Navarrio, D. Ignacio Vega y D. N. Trejo, denunciados de promovedores de una conspiración el 11 del corriente. A los seis falsos delatores se les instruye la correspondiente sumaria con arreglo a las leyes, para ser castigados conforme a las mismas. Tanto el Sr. Alpuche como el Sr. fiscal, se han desistido de la suplicación que habian interpuesto del fallo de la tercera sala de la suprema corte de justicia. Pero como las causas criminales deben tener dos instancias lo menos, la segunda sala de la misma corte ha pedido un adjunto al juzgado eclesiástico de Puebla, como tribunal de apelación, recayendo el nombramiento en el R. P. Lic. D. Felix Lope de Vergara.

PARTE OFICIAL. Secretaria de guerra y marina.—Sección central.

Division del Sur.—Escmo. Sr.—Habiendo recibido parte del comandante del Egipto teniente D. Severiano Moctezuma, que sobre el punto del Limon hacian los facciosos reanion considerable, dispuse saliese el capitán Moreno, del segundo regimiento, con ciento cincuenta dragones de su cuerpo y el sexto regimiento, y emprendiendo una carga sobre ellos abandonaron su posición, corriendo por aquellos desfiladeros, en que los persiguió por tres leguas, dispersándolos enteramente y regresando en la tarde a este cuartel general sin novedad. Lo que espero se sirva V. E. elevar al conocimiento del Escmo. Sr. vicepresidente, con las patentizaciones de mi respeto.—Dios y libertad. Sabana mayo 4 de 1830.—Nicolás Bravo.—Escmo. Sr. ministro de la guerra.

Division del Sur.—Escmo. Sr.—Son las tres de la tarde, hora en que acabo de tomar posesion de la fortaleza de S. Diego de Acapulco y de su ciudad, cuyos por menores daré a V. E. en cuanto las ocupaciones que me rodean lo permitan.—En tanto tenga la bondad V. E. de ponerlo en el conocimiento del Escmo. Sr. vicepresidente diciéndole tan feliz suceso y a muy poca costa, y que en este día la ley, el orden, la constitucion y las garantías sociales han tomado su asiento en esta importante fortaleza y ciudad.—Dios y libertad. Fortaleza de S. Diego de Acapulco mayo 5 de 1830.—Nicolás Bravo.—Escmo. Sr. ministro de la guerra. Son copias. Méjico 9 de mayo de 1830.—Facio.

Méjico 18 de mayo. En el Registro oficial de ayer se lea lo siguiente:

El teniente coronel D. José Gonzalez Ojeda, que salió de Toluolapan en direccion a Cutzamala, sabiendo en su tránsito que habia una reunion en el cerro del Tequesquite, resolvió atacarla, y para esto, habiendo dividido su fuerza, temerariamente emprendió el ataque del cerro con solo sesenta infantes, parte del segundo activo de Méjico y el resto de civicos de Toluolapan; y habiendo sufrido alguna pérdida tuvo que retirarse.

El Sr. Armijo da parte desde Cutzamala con fecha del 13, diciendo: que impuesto de la pérdida que habia sufrido Ojeda en el cerro del Tequequite, por el mismo Ojeda que se le habia reunido, iba a obrar activamente para destruir aquella reunion; y a cuyo efecto habia tambien dispuesto se le reuniese el Sr. Izquierdo con la tropa de su mando. Que habia cojido al capitán del cuarto de caballería D. Julian Puente y a un oficial de Mexitlan, Yiliagas, que fué boticario en esta ciudad, ambos compañeros y ayudantes del general Guerrero, los que iba a hacer juzgar inmediatamente en consejo de guerra.

Hoy ha sido vista en consejo de guerra la causa de los comprendidos en la del diputado Cerceero, que se han juzgado militarmente. Hemos oido todo el relato de los tres cuadernos formados por los fiscales capitanes D. Miguel Azcarate, D. Luis Antepara y D. José María Matamoros, los cuales manifiestan los buenos conocimientos de estos tres oficiales en la formacion de causas criminales. Tambien hemos oido las defensas de los procuradores del general D. José María Figueroa, coronel D. Luis Pinzon, coronel D. Francisco Ordiera, capitán D. Abundo Lopez, otro oficial Lopez, cafetero del puente del Fierro, D. Lucas Valdeiras, D. Matias Peña,

un lacayo del diputado Cerceero y el hermano de este subteniente D. José María. Todas estuvieron bien escritas, especialmente la del coronel D. Francisco Ordiera, presentada por su defensor capitán D. Pablo Sanchez. Pero sobre todo la conclusion fiscal estuvo arreglada a las leyes y puesta con orden y maestria. En ella se pide la pena de muerte para el subteniente D. José María Cerceero, convicto y confeso de su crimen, y la confinacion a California por ocho años para servir en clase de soldados al oficial Lopez (no D. Abundo) y al lacayo del diputado. Para los demas que hemos relacionado pide la libertad y cuidaremos de instruir al público de la sentencia del consejo, así sobre los referidos, como sobre uno u otro de los ausentes llamados por los edictos públicos. (El Gladiator.)

El Señor A. BEAUVAIS, candidato a la plaza de Gobernador del Estado de la Luisiana, será sostenido en Julio próximo por un gran número de ELECTORES.



PRINTED BY J. BAYON DELAUF, & DUJERRE. NEW-ORLEANS: MONDAY (MORNING) JUNE 14, 1830.

The U. S. frigate BRANDYWINE, captain Ball, was spoken on the 9th inst., off the Bar, from Campechy, Vera-Cruz and Tampico, 5 days from the latter place.

Duties on Imports.—The success of the bill (now a law) to reduce the duties on Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, has encouraged the friends of free trade in Congress to attack other branches of the system of duties; and thus far, their prospects are encouraging. On Thursday, the House of Representatives ordered to a third reading the bill reducing the duty on salt, by a vote of 103 to 88; and on Friday, a bill to reduce the duty on molasses, was reported, read, a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. This is the first attack which has been made upon the Tariff of 1828; with any prospect of success. Tea, coffee, cocoa, and salt, were unaffected by that Tariff, as well as by the Tariff of 1824. Molasses, on the contrary, was raised from 5cts. duty per gal. to 10 cents, and the present bill, should it succeed, will just annul, in respect to this article, the provisions of said law. The following is a copy of the bill. Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the 30th day of September, 1830, the duty on Molasses shall be five cents per gallon, and no more, and from and after that time, there shall be allowed a drawback of four cents upon every gallon of spirits distilled in the United States, or the territories thereof, from foreign molasses, on the exportation thereof, to any foreign port or place, other than the dominions of any foreign State immediately adjoining the U. S. in the same manner, and on the same conditions, as before the tariff of May the 19th 1828.

LONDON, April 20.—The Paris Papers do not confirm the report we gave yesterday from the Constitutionnel, respecting the decision of the Ministry to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. However, they all concur in regarding it as near at hand; and the partisans as well as the opponents of the present Government appear to be actively preparing for the event.

An association is forming in the city, of the merchants and others interested in South American affairs, for the purpose of urging upon Ministers the necessity of some interference to put an end to hostilities between the mother country and her cidevant colonies.—Globe.

The expedition of France against Algiers occupies at present the attention of Europe more than any other event. It is many years since such an armament has been fitted out in Europe. The list of the different regiments intended to compose it shows a total of nearly 34,000 men, exclusive of the seamen. Those of the inhabitants of France who remember the expedition to Egypt under Bonaparte, which sailed thirty-two years since, consider, it is said, the present armament equal to that in efficiency. The total amount of the troops expected to join the expedition, and which were to arrive at Toulon between the 25th and 29th of April, is stated at 30,025 infantry, 600 cavalry, 1900 artillery, and 1225 engineers. The number of horses and mules for the cavalry, artillery, and wagon train and baggage, to be embarked, will be 2450. To the above may be added 30 horse and 70 foot Gendarmes, 100 deputy commissaries, and 200 men employed as clerks, secretaries attendants upon the field hospitals, and other supernumeraries, divided into two companies. The ships belonging to the royal navy intended for the expedition were all in harbor at Toulon on the 12th of April, except the Maria Teresa, and had already formed their lines. They are 87 in number, among which were five of

the line. M. de Bourmont, Minister of War and Commander in Chief of the expedition, was daily expected; together with Lieut. Gen. Depruz, Maj. Gen. of the expedition; Lieut. Gen. Loverdo, commanding a division; Lieut. Gen. Duc d'Escars, commanding another division; and Lieut. Gen. Berthezene, also commanding a division.

An account from Marseilles, published in the Paris papers, of a descent made by the Pacha of Egypt upon Tripoli, has caused great sensation in Paris. It is said that the Pacha has succeeded in obtaining possession of two towns. His object is thought to be to anticipate the French expedition, and indeed to render it unnecessary.

By a letter from Madrid, it appears that an order had been issued to arrest Gen. Barradas, in consequence of his having addressed a representation to the government, in which he describes the conduct of Don Vives, Captain General of Cuba, and Don Laborde, Admiral of the Spanish forces at Havana, during his stay in Mexico, as irregular, in not sending him the succour they promised. It is asserted that Gen. Barradas terminates his representation by stating, that he may be thought a man without capacity, but not a traitor or an enemy to the King—stains which other people will never be able to wipe out.

ALGIERS. The following article from the Moniteur, may be considered as a formal justification of the necessity of the expedition, and a review of the causes which provoke it:—

Several of the publications which have lately given an account of the causes of the war which has taken place between France and Algiers, contain details very inexact. We think it necessary to recall to the memory of our readers the principal circumstances which have forced the Government to make war against the Regency, and determined it to send an expedition to the coast of Africa.

In 1817, France recovered the establishment of which she had been in possession on the coast of Africa for no less than four centuries. The advantageous situation of the sepossessions, the richness of their produce in grain, cattle, wool, wax, honey, &c., the extraordinary facilities which they offer for sending our merchandise into the interior of Africa, and the abundant coral fishery on the coast—all this had become a great source of profit to the Companies which carried on commerce there before the Revolution. But since 1817, the instability of our relations with the Regency of Algiers, added to the open and avowed design of the Dey to deprive us of our possessions in Africa, have prevented our merchants from returning there and forming any considerable establishments, which must be always founded on confidence to stand on a solid basis. Such a state of affairs must be considered one of our principal grounds of complaint against Algiers, for the hostile positions of the Dey have directly contributed to prevent an old French possession from acquiring that importance which it formerly enjoyed.

In the audience in which the Dey insulted our Consul, he told him publicly, that he would not allow a single French cannon to remain on the territory of Algiers; and he should hence forward only acknowledge us to possess those general rights which were enjoyed by the other European merchants who came to Algiers for traffic. Such are his own expressions, and it will soon be seen that he immediately caused all the forts belonging to France to be demolished, together with the commercial establishments which had been founded under their protection.

Besides the possession of an extensive territory, we enjoyed also the exclusive right of fishing coral for about sixty leagues along the coast; and this right had been acknowledged in our treaties with the Porte, as well as with the Regency of Algiers. These treaties stipulated that we should pay for the privilege 17,000 francs, according to the original conditions; but this sum was increased to 60,000 francs when we recovered the privilege in 1817. But two years had hardly elapsed when the Dey suddenly declared that we must choose between giving up our privilege, or the annual payment of 200,000 francs. The interest of our commerce made the Government consent to this new augmentation of charges; and yet, notwithstanding our punctuality in paying the duty, the Dey published, in 1826, a manifesto, granting to all nations the permission of fishing coral on the coast of the Regency of Algiers, thus depriving us of a privilege of which he still was desirous to receive the price.

A considerable number of private motives of complaint might be added to these general acts; but we shall at present only speak of the most flagrant, which are posterior to the restoration. In 1814, the Dey intimated to

the Consul General, M. Dubois Thainville, an order to settle the accounts of several of his Algerine subjects, who had become the creditors of France; and as the Consul represented that he could not do so without the authorization of his Government, the Dey made him leave Algiers immediately. The events of the hundred days obliged us to pass over this insult, and a new Consul was sent in 1816; but the Dey consented to receive him only on condition of being previously paid 100,000 francs as a present.

In 1818, the French brig La Fortune was attacked and pillaged by the inhabitants of the district of Bona, and the Dey constantly refused to give any kind of satisfaction.

In 1818, the Dey, on being summoned by the French Admiral Jurieu, and the English Admiral Fremantle, to give up piracy, according to the resolution taken at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, answered that he intended to reserve to himself the right of making slaves of the subjects of all Powers which should not enter into Treaties with him, and should not send to his States Consuls through whose hands the tributes to him might pass.

In 1825, notwithstanding the express tenour of the Treaties, and under the pretext of smuggling, the Dey caused a domiciliary visit and search to be made in the house of the French Consul at Bona. The result of the search proved the falseness of the accusation, and yet the Dey gave no satisfaction for this new insult.

COMMERCIAL.

From the N. Orleans Price Current. The weather has been unusually cool for the last few days, otherwise dry and favorable to business. The Mississippi has fallen three inches since the 4th inst., and was yesterday 15 inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 4th inst., Louisiana and Mississippi 141 bales. North Alabama and Tennessee 2429, from beyond lake Pontchartrain 27; together 2597 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool 15,055, Havre 1738, Bordeaux 33, Genoa 530, New-York 597, Boston 56, Providence 259, Baltimore 108; together 16,276 bales—making a reduction in stock of 13,779, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on ship-board a stock of 24,422 bales. Since our last report, when we left the market dull, a very respectable business has taken place, principally in the cotton of Alabama and Tennessee. Sales are now generally made at an average price, for lots comprising a proportion of several qualities; and though we are unable to give the particulars, we concluded that they are equal to former quotations which are continued. The news from Liverpool, up to the 27th April, has not affected the market, prices and demand continue the same. The stock of Louisiana and Mississippi cotton in first hands does not, we are informed, exceed 1000 bales, and sales of choice have been made this week at 12 cents, other qualities are held at and bring quotations.

SUGAR & MOLASSES, on plantation.—No change in price or demand for either has come to our knowledge. Sugar 6 3-4 a 7 cents. Molasses 19 cents. More is asked, but we have not heard of sales.

TORACCO has experienced an unusually dull week since our last report, and generally a reduction of 1-4 cent in price. Selections have, however, been sold at 1-4 and 1-2 cent over present quotations. Lots of Missouri, of very superior quality, are held as high as 6 cents, and sales of fair qualities have been made at 4 1-2 cents.

FLOUR has not improved in demand, and the increase of the stock on hand has reduced the price.—Bakers \$3 63 1-2.

PORK.—No change in price; sales are principally for home consumption, the export demand being very limited. Former quotations are continued.

BAGGING and BAILE ROPE are not brisk, and small sales continue to be made at former prices.

LEAD.—Accounts from St. Louis state the upper Mississippi to be falling, which may cause the arrivals to fall short of the quantity expected. The last sales were \$2 87 1-2 on the levee. Holders of the article in store are rather unwilling to take that price.

FREIGHTS. To Liverpool 11-16d. 5-8d. has been taken for small lots to fill up and make despatch. To Havre 1-2. 1-3-8 cent has been taken but is not general. Coastwise Freight, have in some instances suffered a slight decline, but generally they are much the same as they have been for some time past.

Mr. A. BEAUVAIS will be supported by a great number of voters, at the next election, as Candidate for the place of Governor of the State of Louisiana.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. B. ROMAN will be supported as a Candidate for the office of Governor.

Marshal's Sale.

J. Dupuy vs. Longeopt and Loomis. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. Judge P. Smith associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 23d of June, at Hewlett's Coffee-house at 12 o'clock, at noon, one Sorrel horse, and Dray.—Seized in the above suit. June 14 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

Polly Hicky vs. D. Black. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. P. Smith, Associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 23d of June at 4 o'clock at the principal, 3 Boxes containing Bacon and Beef, and 6 Barrels Fishes & Bacon, &c. &c. seized in the above suit. June 12 Ls. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Mrs. Gordon vs. Marie Soly. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate Judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 21st of June, at the Principal, at 4 o'clock, sundry articles of Furnitures, seized in the above suit. June 11 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED. Ship Alexander, Marseilles, Bremen, J. Frey & co. Ship Mars, Clapperton, Greenock, M M Thompson. Brig William Taylor, Havana, L H Gale. Brig William, Williams, Boston Stinson & Avery. Schr Carroll, White, New York, P B Bheips.

ARRIVED. Steamer Atlas, Hodgson, fm S W Pass, towed to sea on the morning of the 10th, brigs Sarah and Montpellier; spoke brig Florida at Johnson's plantation; brig Bordenaux ashore at McCull's plantation, made fast to her and tried for two hours to get her off, but found it impossible as the water had fallen a foot from the time she went ashore—recommended the captain to throw his ballast overboard. Schr United-States at Morgan's.

Steamer Shark, Wood, from the Passes, having towed to sea, ships Talma and Albree; brigs Cherokee and Billow; also, schr Primera de Mahon—Brought up ship Wm. Badger, from Liverpool, ship Science from Havre; and brig Tola, from Philadelphia; left the Passes on the 11th—in the offing, two ships and a bark. At East Bayou, brig Ajax; passed at Johnson's brig Florida; at Poverty Point, brig Delta; at the English Turn a brig and a schooner.

Ship Science, Chace, Havre, to T. Nicolet and co; cargo mdze wine demijohns, curb stones etc to sundries. Ship Wm Badger, Harris, fm Liverpool, 23d April; with salt to the master. Brig Tola, Person, Philadelphia, to T Toby; cargo to G Vance; C Byrne; J G Washington; A Fisk and co; Stewart and Easton; Brander and McKenna; Foster and Hutton; Growning, Wright and co; J Dicks, J Hagan and co; Whittall, Jaudon co; Stetson and Avery; J Mager; J Fowler, jr; N Hoey; Wallace, Lambeth and Pope, Thos Toby; W G Hewes; A Evioll; Marye and Dudley Nicholl and Hill; J R Wolf; J R Wolf; J G Stevenson; Kohn and Hordier; B F West; P Blixon; M Jambu; N and J Dick and co; and order.

Steamer Patriot, James, Louisville, cargo, 220 lbs flour to L James; 225 do 229 kegs lard 32 lbs 86 do 24 lb do beef to T Sloo, jr; 19 lbs to Stetson and Avery; 18 cks hams 32 lbs pork 450 kegs lard 217 lbs whiskey to M F Maher; 36 bbls flour etc to order. Passengers, Mrs McQuinn, Messrs Gillespie, Scull, Shannon, Townsley, Perry; 9 way and 25 on deck. Came out of the Ohio with a moderate rise; 9 feet water on the Bar.

Steamer Uncle Sam, Russell, Louisville, with 551 hds tobacco flour whiskey, pork lard corn Symp mdze etc etc to J Hagan and co; Charles Byrne; Whittall, Jaudon and co; Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; H and W Bell; J H Graham; J Oldham; Foster and Hutton; and order. Passengers, Messrs McLean, Ish and 30 slaves, flour and 8 slaves; Oldham, Williams, Curry, Blachman, Greer, McLeod, several on deck. Green, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers rising.

Steamer Natchez, Strong, Bayou-Sarall, with 61 bales cotton 50 hds sugar to L Millaudon, sundries to Foster and Hutton and order; 19 passengers.

Towboat Post Boy, Herriman, from below—took to sea ship majestic, and to B Pass anchorage, ship Ceres, both for Liverpool—Left the bar on Thursday, at 7 a m—brought up ship Eugene, brigs Jasper and New Columbia—Passed at the Turn, schr U. States brought up—met the boat Shark at 1 a m on Friday, at Grand Prairie. Nothing new in the river.

Steamboat Oregon, Newman, from St Louis, with 2400 pigs lead to Macey & Miller; 2700 do to 220 bbls flour 100 lbs pork 56 boxes soap & M Walsh; 11 hds tobacco J W Breedlove; 2 bales rope yarn to order; 47 bales hemp Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 33 kegs butter Tupper & Brett; 10 kegs and 1 bbl lard 6 bbls corn meal 1 bbl beans owner on board; 19 hds tobacco 2 boxes beef-wax 7 kegs lard M M Marmaduke, 14 boxes bacon 1 keg lard Brown & Morton; 10 bales cotton N & J Dick & co; 18 do A Fisk and co; 4 to J W Breedlove; 4 M White—13 cabin and 15 deck passengers.

Ship Eugene, Shaxter, fm Liverpool, 24th April, with salt to the master.

Brig Jasper, Colburn, fm Cadiz via Mobile in ballast. Left no vessel at Cadiz for this port. May 19; spoke off the Hole in the wall, brig Betsey & Mary, from Portland for Havana. May 26, spoke off Key West, brig Independence, hence for Marseilles, 6 days out.

Brig New Columbia, Burr, fm Mobile, in ballast.

Schr Martha, Hayden, from Thomastown, with lime to L. Gale.

Schr Teaser, Fernandez, fm Matanzas, with 50 bags coffee; MEMORANDA.

Hence at Bordeaux, April 7, ship Ellis, Burgy. Hence at Marseilles, March 29, the Itoque, Seaver.

Hence at Dorchester, April 11, the Charles-Wharton; 16th Wm & John, Jourdan; Sarah Ralston, Winslow; 18th, Logan, Atkins, Shannadoh, Ro; 19th, Caroline, Wee's.

Cleared at New-York for this port, ship Ojio. At St. Thomas, May 6, the Sparvan, Barkley. Hence at New-York, brig Premonium, Friak. Ship Gratitudine, hence was spoken on the 8th May, lat. 25, long. 87.

Spoken at sea, 17th May, off Long-Island, the Exempler, Herriman, hence for Boston.

Spoken off Hatteras, on the 5th May, ship Chariot.

Hence at Norfolk, schr Hope, Monro.

Hence at Philadelphia, brig Casket, Tracy.

Cleared at Baltimore for this port, schr Anice. Sailed from Liverpool for this port, bark Whages & Ann, ships Wm. Badger, Charles-Wharton, Lyon gas and Saracen.

Spoken at sea, on the 13th May, lat. 24 28, long. 81, ship Olympia, hence for Havre.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

(SALE CONTINUED)

ON Monday, 14th inst. at 12 o'clock. Will be sold at Hewlett's Coffee House, 362 LOTS OF GROUND situate in the new suburb Marigny. Those lots are well situated, fronting on near the Rail Road and Marigny's Canal. Speculators may find an opportunity of placing funds in a most advantageous manner.

Terms:—1, 2, 3 and 4 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment. The deeds of sale to be passed before C. Pollock, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

The plan of said lots is exhibited at the Coffee House. June 14.

BY F. MUSSY.

ON Saturday, 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold.

A Lot of Ground situated in Royal street, measuring 36 feet 2 3-4 front on about 90 feet 7 inches in depth, bounded on one side by the property of Wm. Nott, and on the other by that of Pre. Roche.

Terms:—1 and 2 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment. June 14.