NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1840.

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.
Hon. EDWD. D. WHITE.
Second District—THOMAS GIBBS MORGAN.
Third District—JOHN MOORE.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM DEBOW, New Orleans.
2d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge;
3d do LŒUFROY BARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WILLIAM DE BUYS,
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
L. A. FERRIER,
GLENDY BURKE,
GEORGE BEDFORD,
A. W. PICHOT
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

☞ The first regular monthly meeting of the "AMERICAN ASSOCIATION of LOUISIANA," will be held this evening in the Gentlemens' Parlor of the St. Charles Exchange, at half past 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

L. A. FINLEY, } Recording
GEO. E. RICHARDSON, } Secretaries.

NEW ORLEANS YOUNG MEN'S TIPPECANOE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting will be held this evening July 2d at half past 7 o'clock at the Parish Court Room.

O. KURSHEEDT, } Secretaries.
N. DELAPLAINE, }

jly 2

FALSE ISSUES.

The federal locofocos are attempting to divert the public mind from the great issue before the people by raising their cuckoo note of bank reform. Be it remembered that these same wiseacres have been *reforming the banks for the last ten years*, and the country now is experiencing the *fruits* of their financial wisdom. Let the voters of New Orleans reflect for a moment on the condition of Mississippi, who has been bankrupted both in character and credit, by federal locofoco bank reformers. Should the administration party succeed in obtaining the possession of the state legislature, we may expect to see the currency of Louisiana reduced to a level with that of bank-ridden Mississippi. Our sister state is a perpetual memento of federal locofoco wisdom in the matter of financiering.

But independent of these considerations, this cry of bank reform is a mere fetch for the nonce. To whom of their candidates are the people of this city willing to trust the management of the delicate task of regulating the currency. Have any of them displayed any marvellous proficiency in that department of science. Mr. GAYMES, the Ajax Telemon of the ticket, opposed with all his powers the reform bill as they are pleased to term it, which was vetoed by governor WHITE—for which act of manly resistance to the destructive measures of the locofocos he deserves high praise. The locos would not have placed JOHN R. GAYMES upon their ticket if they had any definite notions about the reformation they prate of. Upon whom, then, of their ticket will devolve the business of digesting a bank bill? Upon the defeated candidate perhaps for a directorship in the Commercial Bank? Or will they put in requisition the financial talent and acumen of Mr. SOULÉ? who took his degrees in banking at the green board of the Improvement bank. This gentleman has recently become their oracle upon money questions. He may make a plausible speech upon the subject; for he is undoubtedly a man of great oratorical powers; but he must give more substantial proofs of his capacity to instruct mankind in financiering, than is afforded by his connection with the Improvement bank, before the people will apply at his tripod for inspiration at this straight.

This bank reform hubbub is now stirred, as we said before, in order to lead the mind of the people from the great issue before them. That is an issue of reform too—a reform which is to commence with the general government, with the head and front of offending,—then state reform will follow, and be efficacious.. It is utterly futile to imagine any adequate relief from state action so long as the federal power presses so heavily upon industry and the sources of national prosperity. It is like applying sedatives to a wound which requires the knife. It is like rooting up an inoffensive weed, and leaving the deadly Upas in all its rank luxuriance.

The whigs of New Orleans should be mindful how they listen to this threadbare subterfuge of bank reform. They have experienced, in all conscience, enough of locofoco reform in the last twelve years to make them feel qualmish at its very mention. Be on your guard then, they are amusing you with toys, whilst they are endeavoring to secure a majority in the legislature and thereby prevent the election of a United States senator who is really intent upon reform!! Reform, indeed! If the last twelve years of such reform as they would give us does not suffice, the people have more capacious stomachs for humbug than we had supposed.

GOVERNMENT DRAFT PROTESTED.

The government committed an act of bankruptcy last Tuesday, by allowing a draft drawn by the Treasury Department upon the Collector of this port to be *protested*! This draft was drawn in favor of Captain HEWES of the topographical corps, and endorsed by him payable to P. T. ELLIOTT, in payment of a government contract.

The draft was made for *ten thousand and sixty dollars*, and is now in the hands of the notary.

Thus we go! It is a beautiful commentary upon the sub-treasury system, and particularly recommended to the consideration of those who have been dosed with homilies respecting the hard money doctrine. The money due by government is owing to laboring men who have earned it by the sweat of their brows. The contractor can not satisfy the claims upon him so long as the government withholds his claims upon it. Would it not be as well for government to pay its own debts, before it makes such a humbug about other people? Shin plasters are better than nothing. Why don't the administration use its creditors—go into court and pay off their dues at ten cents in the dollar? Such a course would be more honorable than to draw drafts and suffer them to be protested.

Light begins to dawn even upon the darkest corner in the state. In the Florida parishes where Gen. JACKSON was wont to get an almost unanimous vote, and which, even two years ago, with a very unpopular congressional candidate, polled a heavy majority for the locofocos, we have good reasons for believing that the vote at the coming elections will be either equally divided, or will preponderate in favor of the democratic whig Candidates. The economy of these parishes are as intelligent and patriotic as those of any portion of the state; but various circumstances have, until lately, combined to maintain them in ignorance of the issues before the people. The population is sparse and scattered over a very large extent of country, so that few opportunities are enjoyed of bringing together large masses of men, for the purpose of political discussion. The district has been under the special superintendance of BLAIR & KENDALL, who have flooded it with the *Globe*, and party documents of every kind. A majority of the voters consist of small planters and farmers, who have been in the habit of acquiring their political creed from such rabid locofocos as the PENNS, the DAVIDSONS, and DAWSONS; and have generally relied implicitly upon the teachings of their instructors. We have been assured by an intelligent gentleman from Livingston that until within a few months, that parish had scarcely ever been favored with any other species of political information than was to be derived from huge packages of *Globes*, and the speeches of BUCHANAN and DUNCAN, franked by the generous hands of senators MOUTON and NICHOLAS.

Thanks to the all pervading spirit of REFORM, and the determination and activity of the Harrison Democrats, the delusions in the Florida parishes are rapidly passing away. Care has been taken to let the people have light. Many of them now see and despise the artifices of their leaders to keep them in darkness—many of them have come to the conclusion to hear both sides, and judge for themselves. The demagogues who have so long lorded it over the simple minded and honest people of the Floridas will not be able to lead them much longer by the nose. Before November next, the yoke will have been completely thrown off; and these very parishes, the strongholds of federal locofocoism, will give HARRISON and TYLER a triumphant majority.

The big meeting in the THIRD MUNICIPALITY, on Tuesday evening was a rouser. Our Creole friends mustered in their strength—enthusiasm in their countenances and resolution in their eyes.—The THIRD will give a good account of itself next week. The true spirit is awakened in the quarter. These are glorious indications of success. Mr. MARCHAND greatly distinguished himself in a powerful address, as did also C. M. CONRAD, Esq. *Upward and onward is the watchword of the whigs. Upward and onward the reply.*

THIRD WARD, FIRST MUNICIPALITY MEETING.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the third ward of the first municipality, held at the Municipal Hall, on the first instant—Mr. Manuel Cruzat was called to the chair, and Messrs. J. B. Vignié and A. Debaras, as Vice Presidents, and Mr. J. A. Duret as Secretary. On motion the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we will give our support to the regularly nominated whig tickets, and that we consider it as the duty of the friends of reform to vote the whole ticket.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a Committee of Vigilance to attend at the polls.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen on the Vigilance Committee, of the third ward of the first municipality:

Manuel Blanco,	Cha. Gaumard,
Aug. Bouisé,	John Bellow, jr.
René Blanchet,	Zenon Duro,
Jules Déjan,	Manuel Elliot,
F. Generelly,	Francis Lambert,
J. Lanerie,	V. Lafourcade,
Jules Mossy,	Victor St. Victor,
G. Pollock,	J. Pillé,
Salvador Viosca,	G. Urquhart,
Jas. Divine,	Wm. Armstrong,
Armand Dijan,	C. Patterson,
B. Wheeler,	J. B. Fergé,
J. N. Wolf,	S. Mitaud,
V. Duval,	A. Blanchet,
Chs. Boudousquié,	P. Paris,
J. Solomon,	J. L. Kerr,
W. Y. Lewis,	V. Sumange,
C. Urquhart,	P. Poisson,
C. Bernaudy,	M. Moses,
Jos. M. De Labarre,	L. Bercier,
	J. A. Quemper.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

M. CRUZAT, President.

J. A. DURET, Secretary.

A meeting of the voters of the first ward of the 1st municipality took place on Thursday, the 26th day of June, 1840, at the Conti Street Hotel.

J. W. Zacharie, Esq., was called to act as chairman, and A. Mazureau as secretary.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of twenty persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to see that every whig voter in the 1st ward of the 1st municipality shall come to the poll and deposit his vote in the ballot box at the ensuing election.

Peter F Rozendale,	Diego Murphy,
A L Fernet,	W E Camp,
Hiram Hart,	J Pringle,
M Barnett, sen.	M L McGilton,
Alexander Philips,	L A Levy,
Gourdain,	John S Lindner,
L A Barbarin,	Thomas Boyle,
Wm Saunders,	Zebulon Pike,
S W Nye,	D S Clark,
J M Milligan,	George Hughes,
J P Lang,	J W Pike,
Chamberlin, jr.	R Breeding,
Delaigne,	Thos Zachariae,
F Cook,	D B Wheatley,
F Guenot,	James D Denegre,
L J Harris,	H Beach,
	J B Bowles.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the boilers of the steamer *Chester*, from this port for Attakapas, exploded when about 25 miles above this city. Several of the crew were severely scalded; one of the engineers and one or two firemen were killed. The passengers escaped without any injury. The boat was towed down by the Ajax, who happened to be near at the time of the explosion.

The German citizens of Philadelphia were to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of the printing art on the 24th June.

ASSOCIATE MURDER.—On Saturday last, a desperado by the name of Edward Hall, murdered an individual named Mr. Ellis, about 30 miles from Mobile. He shot him with a gun, because he refused to give him some peaches. The murderer was at large on Monday.

There are a number of spurious half dimes in circulation in Mobile. They may be known by the absence of the thirteen stars over the figure of the Goddess of Liberty Otherwise the counterfeit is not easily detected.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship *Levant*, Jos. Smoot, commander, arrived at Pensacola on the 21st ult., from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, having visited Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tampico and the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. The frigate *Macedonian* and sloop of war *Warren* arrived at Pensacola on the 23d ult., from a cruise.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HARRISON.

General DUFF GREEN, of the *Pilot*, in a long and very able article, addressed to the People of the United States, exposes the machinations of the enemy and advises the Democratic Republicans how to defeat them. We have not room enough for the entire article, and must content ourselves with the following important extract which we strongly urge upon the consideration of every opponent of MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The adversary is fruitful in expedients. It is important that all their movements, their plots and counterplottings be counteracted. This can best be done by concentrating at this point information from every other section, and providing the means of distributing documents requisite to a right understanding of the questions that may arise in the course of the canvass; and that I may be the better enabled to do this, I earnestly invite a correspondence upon all subjects of interest, with the active friends of the cause throughout the United States, and respectfully request the local committees to communicate with me on the following topics:—

1. The name of your post office.
2. The name of your county or town.
3. The number of voters in your county.
4. How many votes were given at the last presidential election.
5. What was the majority for or against Mr. Van Buren.
6. What is the number of votes were given last year.
7. Did the last election turn upon the presidential question.
8. What was the majority for or against us.
9. Did any local cause affect the election.
10. Will it affect us now and how much.
11. Have there been any changes against us, and how many?
12. Upon what ground have those changes been made.
13. Are there any changes for us, and how many?
14. What arguments are relied on by our opponents?
15. What arguments are operating most in our favor?

The Mississippi *Snag Boat* gives cheering accounts of the progress of HARRISON and REFORM, in all parts of the State.

The *Mississippian* has taken up R. M. JOHNSON for Vice-president. We suppose he will be the Van Buren candidate in Mississippi.

CHARLES N. ROWLEY, the loco-foco candidate for the State Senate, in the parishes of Concordia, Carroll and Madison, gets terribly mauled by a correspondent of the Natchez *Courier*, who signs himself "Concordian." He is proved to have electioneered in one part of the district as a whig, and in the other as a Van Buren man. He has been taking a lesson from RICHARD WINN. Like his master, he is, we trust, destined to defeat.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, June 20, 1840.

THE BANKRUPT BILL—THE SUB-TREASURY.

The new bankrupt bill reported by the select committee has been made the special order for Monday next, in consequence of the absence of several senators who have taken great part in the discussions heretofore. I am happy to inform you that the opposition will, in the senate, present an undivided front in favor of the passage of the bill;—but the administration being decidedly hostile to the measure, as they are to every thing designed for the benefit of the people, it will not receive the votes of the majority.

The senate had no session to-day. Yesterday, the sitting was spent principally on private and local bills. During the morning, a resolution presented by Mr. Walker, for the appointment of an equal number of reporters of the two political parties, who should be sworn to report the proceedings with fidelity, was taken up;—but after a brief discussion, in which all seemed to admit the importance of something being done to secure accuracy in reports, and yet acknowledge the impracticability of accomplishing the object unless a number of reporters were employed at high salaries, the subject was laid aside for the present.

The house of representatives has been engaged exclusively with the sub-treasury bill. It is monstrous injustice to the individuals who have claims against government, and for whose relief bills have been reported, and matured, that the sub-treasury should be regularly made to intervene to defeat the benefits intended to be conferred by this prominent measure of the administration has, however, been distinguished by several speeches of uncommon power and eloquence. Mr. EVANS of Maine, has particularly honored himself and his party by his speech against this bill. It was a splendid effort of intellect; and places him among the first orators of the day.

The probability now is, that congress will close the present session about the end of the third week in July. When the sub-treasury shall have been disposed of. The army and navy appropriation bills will be taken up and acted on—and then nothing else will be done. What an unproductive session it has been.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE LOCO-FOCOS.

The tactics of the locos for the present campaign are those of attack, in the hope that some of their charges which have been so triumphantly vindicated, may spread into the interior amongst the honest yeomen of our country, and be believed, as when once the tories publish a charge or a slander, the refutation never follows it if they can prevent it. I am surprised that the whig party do not profit by the just grounds of attack which they have against Mr. Van Buren, and bring his party out in defence of the little fox, if such a thing is possible, and not allow him to remain in the back ground as is their policy, aware as they are that he is nothing but a politician by trade, that there is nothing noble in his character, patriotic in his life or consistent in his politics. Need I cite what is matter of history—his opposition to the late war! and afterwards, finding himself in the minority, his jumping the fence! His opposition to the election of the democratic candidate for president, Mr. Madison, in favor of the federal candidate!

His opposition to the election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency when first a candidate!! mark this all ye original friends of Jackson. His opposition to universal suffrage in the legislature of New York! which, whether a policy to be recommended or not, I will not say, but which is cited to show the consistency of the little fox, whose friends are now so anxious, in order to gain him votes, in recommending it as the wish of his party—and again, look at his vote in favor of free negro suffrage, and remember, citizens of Louisiana, that at the time you are depositing your vote for electors of president, the free negroes of New York are also depositing theirs. Will you vote for a person who calls himself a "northern man with southern principles," when his vote there stands as a matter of history to condemn him? Hundreds of other acts might be cited to show how unworthy Martin Van Buren is of all confidence, and that he is merely a politician by trade, taking advantage of every political movement to change side, and finally believe that he would now come out in favor of a national bank, did he not know that the opposition have lost all confidence in him, and that his new allies, headed by Mr. Calhoun, would desert him on that question.

I cannot close the article however without alluding to the name Bugbear with which the locos have tried to "scare" to frighten the Whigs—I mean the Banks. Let me ask who defended the local banks in opposition to the Whigs? Who advocated the charter of new local banks some few years since? The Loco-foco party headed by the Globe. Now that is found, as the Whigs have always predicted that the local banks can never furnish a national currency without a National Bank. The Whig party are called the advocate of local banks. This is false. The Whig party stand triumphantly where they have always stood in favor of no abuses of the banks, but of properly regulated corporations and of a National Bank to furnish a national currency. Let the Locofoco party show their banks and tell us where they are. While the little locos are running down all banks, the big ones at Washington have become frightened at the result of their advocating a specie currency and are backing out, but the little ones not yet having received their cue are still advocating a hard specie currency.

Whigs! place no confidence in the promises of the locos. They have fulfilled none and why shall we again trust them. Let us give a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether for Harrison and reform and vote the entire Whig ticket for legislature, for Congress and for electors for President.

ANTI-FOX.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

THE NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN FEELINGS.

What will the people of Virginia say when they are told that Martin Van Buren, the Northern man with Southern feelings, the especial friend of Southern slave-holders and Southern Rights, has countenanced and recognized a proceeding by which a gallant naval officer, aye, and a Virginian, has been convicted before a naval court martial, reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, and dismissed from a naval squadron, on ☞ THE TESTIMONY OF TWO NEGRO MEN. ☜

Read the following, ye friends of "the Northern man with Southern feelings," and tell us whether you will longer support a man who has countenanced a proceeding by which one of your *own free white and gallant* Virginians has been *tried* and *convicted* on the testimony of ☞ *TWO BLACK MEN!*

Extract, June 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Botts, of Virginia, asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolution: observing that he held himself, personally and as a representative, responsible for the truth of every word and syllable contained in the preamble, as established from a personal examination of the records of the case.

Whereas by reference to the proceedings of a naval general court martial, held in the month of May, 1839, on board the U. States ship Macedonian, then lying in Pensacola Bay, for the trial of Lieut. George Mann Hooe, of Virginia, of the U. S. Navy, on charges and specifications originally preferred against him by commander Uriah P. Levy: among other irregularities complained of by the accused, the following facts will appear, which call loudly for redress, to wit:

That, on the 20th day of May, James Mitchell, the steward, a negro servant of the said Commander Uriah P. Levy, of the U. S. ship Vandalia, was called, and sworn as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, to testify against the said Lieut. Hooe; that the accused objected to the examination of the witness upon the ground that he was a colored man; that the court, after deliberation, did not consider the objection a valid one, and ordered the examination to proceed; that the accused then offered the following protest, which was, at his request, spread upon the record:

"The accused begs leave to state to the Court, most distinctly, that he solemnly protests against the evidence of this witness being received and recorded It is far from the wish of the accused to object to any evidence which the Court may deem legal; but the witness is a colored man, and therefore, in the opinion of the accused, is not a competent witness even before this tribunal.

"G M. HOOE,
"Lieutenant U. S. Navy."

Whereupon the witness proceeded to deliver his evidence before the court; upon the conclusion of which, the accused offered the following paper in writing, which, at his request, was also spread upon the record:

"The accused having protested against the evidence of this witness, on the ground that he conceives his testimony to be altogether illegal; that he knows it would be considered by the civil tribunals of this territory, the forms and customs of which, he humbly thinks should be as closely followed by a martial court as possible; therefore asks to spread upon the record the fact that he cannot consent to, and has totally declined cross-examining this witness.

"GEORGE MANN HOOE,
"Lieut. U. S. N."

That, on the same day, to wit: the 20th day of May, Daniel Waters, a negro cook, and private servant of the said original prosecutor, Uriah P. Levy, was called, sworn, and examined before the court, whereupon the accused presented the following paper in writing, which, at his request, was spread upon the record, to wit:

"The Court having decided to receive and record the testimony of colored persons, the accused, in regard to this witness, can only reiterate his objections as set forth in the case of Mitchell, the captain's steward. The accused will pursue the same course with this witness that he decided to take with the other colored man.

"GEORGE MANN HOOE,
"Lieut. U. S. Navy."

That the trial progressed until Wednesday, the 5th day of June, when the court entered up its judgment, of which the following is the conclusion:—

"And the Court therefore hath and doth sentence the said Lieut. George H. Hooe to be dismissed from the West India squadron, after having been reprimanded in general orders by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy."

Which said proceedings are endorsed,

"Approved, J. K. PAULDING."

That, on the return of the president of the U. S. to the seat of government, the said Lieut. George M. Hooe addressed a remonstrance to the honorable the president, complaining of the irregularities of the court generally, which remonstrance concludes with the following statement:—

"There is one other point in the proceedings of the court (touching their legality) to which I invite the particular attention of your excellency. It respects a matter to which all southern men are deeply sensitive; and, if not overruled by your excellency, will assuredly drive many valuable men from the navy. In the progress of the proceedings of this court, two negroes one the cook, and the other private steward of commander Levy, were introduced as witnesses against me. I protested against their legal competency to be witnesses in the Territory of Florida, on the ground that by the laws of this territory they are disregarded by the public of New Orleans, and measuring 300 feet front on Broadway and the same front on Pine-street, by 240 feet front on each of Carrollton and Price streets, together with a handsome dwelling house, kitchen and other appurtenances.

Terms and conditions of the sale—One, two and three years credit, given in approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

Acts of sale before W. Levy, notary, at the costs of the purchaser.

June 30, 1840. (Signed) F. DUGUE, Judge.

That, after an examination of the record, the president returned the same to the Navy Department with the following endorsement:

"The president finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference. [M. V. B."

And whereas the introduction of negroes and private servants of the prosecutor as witnesses to testify against the character of gentlemen of the Navy, in the service of their country, is a practice, though sanctioned by the president of the U. S., that will not be justified, and ought not to be tolerated by southern men; or northern men with southern principles," and, if not corrected, must operate as a serious injury to the Navy, to the humiliation of its officers, and to the infinite discredit of the government.

Resolved, therefore, that the Secretary of the Navy be required to communicate to this House a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial held for the trial of Lieut. George M. Hooe, that his wrongs may be promptly redressed, and the evils complained of corrected without delay.

Mr. Dromgoole inquired what measure of redress his colleague proposed by the introduction of this resolution?

Mr. Stanley called Mr. Dromgoole to order, making some remarks which, from the confusion which immediately arose, were inaudible to the Reporter.

The Chair said the resolution could be received only by general consent.

Mr. F. Thomas, of Maryland, objected.

Mr. Botts thereupon moved to suspend the rules, and demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS, 95—NAYS, 86.

So the rules were not suspended.

Mr. McKay asked leave to offer a resolution simply applying for a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial, but concluded to postpone it till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, June 13.

Mr. Wise, by general consent, offered on behalf of his colleague, (Mr. Botts,) who was absent on the Committee of Elections, the following resolution, as a substitute for that offered by that gentleman yesterday which was read and agreed to, under the operation of the previous question, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this House a copy of the record of all the proceedings of the naval court-martial, held on board the United States ship Macedonian, then lying at Pensacola Bay, for the trial of Lieut. George M. Hooe; together with the approval, if any, of the judgment of the court by the Secretary of the Navy; the remonstrances, if any, of the said Lieutenant Hooe, addressed to the President of the United States, and all the proceedings of the Executive thereon.

☞ The following resolutions were passed by the Board of Managers of the Louisiana Colonization Society, at a meeting held May 28th, 1840.

Resolved, As the sense of this Board, that the principle of *State action* in the founding and fostering of colonies of free blacks on the western coast of Africa, is vital to the success of that great cause in the southern and south-western States of our national Union.

Resolved, That a proper regard, not only to the good of this cause, but to public opinion and our own consistency, calls imperiously on this Society to persevere in the plan of State action.

Resolved, That we consider the resolution of 1836, (Resolved, That it is expedient for this Society to take immediate measures for the establishment, under the general superintendance of the American Colonization Society, of a new colony in Africa, to be called Louisiana in Liberia, for the reception of emigrants from this State,) as publicly pledging this Society to the people of this commonwealth, and of this nation, to the maintenance of this plan operation.

Resolved, That in the relations of Society to the parent Society, as defined by the 7th article of the constitution of 1839, and affirmed by this Society at its annual meeting in June of the same year, we distinctly recognize our right to maintain such separate action,

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.
New-Orleans, July 1, 1840.
THIS bank will be closed on Saturday next, the 4th instant;—bills dated falling due on Friday will be payable on Friday, the 3d; and bills falling due on Saturday, and notes intended to be paid on that day must be discounted, or will be protested for non-payment the next Monday.
jy1-2t RICHARD RELY, Cashier.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING CO. OF N. ORLEANS.
1st July, 1840.
THIS bank will be closed on Saturday the 4th inst. bills and notes due on that day must be paid on Friday; offers for discount should be made on Thursday.
jy1 B. BRENAN, cashier.

IMPROVEMENT BANK,
New Orleans, July 1, 1840.
THIS institution will be closed on Saturday next, the 4th instant. Bills falling due on that day will be payable on Friday.
L. BERNEKER, Cashier. jy1

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 30, 1840.
THIS Bank will be closed on Saturday next, the 4th of July. Notes and bills falling due on that day, will be payable on the day preceding.
FREDERICK FREY, Cashier.
jy1

NOTICE.
MERCHANTS' BANK.
New Orleans, 30th June, 1840.
THIS bank will be closed on Saturday, the 4th day of July. Bills and notes held by the bank maturing on that day, must be paid on the day previous, and offerings for discount will be received on Thursday, the second of July.
By order,
ROBERT COPELAND,
jy1-2t Acting Cashier.

NOTICE—From this date Mr. Paul Lacroix is authorized to effect purchases and sales of sugar and molasses, for our house. HERMOGENE BROWN & Co.
jy1-3t No. 9 Conti st.

AN ORDINANCE

To amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance relative to public carriages for hire in the city of New Orleans," approved May 8th, 1838.

The General Council of New Orleans ordain as follows:—

Art. 1. From and after the promulgation hereof, it shall not be lawful for any owner, driver, or person having charge or authority over a public hack, carriage, or cab for hire, to charge other than the following rates, under a penalty of not more than fifty dollars for each offence, unless the said driver be a slave, then the penalty shall be not more than fifteen dollars for the first offence, and fifty dollars for every offence thereafter, to be recovered before any court having jurisdiction thereof, the fines or penalties collected under this ordinance to be divided between the three municipalities, as provided for in the twenty-second section of an ordinance passed and approved March 8th, 1836.

Art. 2. For every trip within the incorporated limits of either second municipality, or from the incorporated limits of the municipality to the incorporated limits of the adjoining municipality, twenty-five cents for each passenger.

From Esplanade street to the Ursuline Nuns' Convent and lower down, *pro rate*, according to the rate of distances hereinafter established.

From the incorporated limits of the second municipality to the incorporated limits of the third municipality, or *vice versa*, fifty cents for each passenger.

For every trip out of the incorporated limits of either municipality, to the unincorporated limits of either of the other municipalities, sixty-two and a half cents for each passenger.

For every trip out of the unincorporated limits of one municipality to the incorporated limits of the adjoining municipality, sixty-two and a half cents—provided the distance does not exceed three square of the city proper; then the charge to be *pro rate*.

Art. 3. After gun-fire, the owner or driver of a carriage, hack, or cab, for hire, shall be authorized to exact double rates prescribed in the foregoing article, for each passenger.

Art. 4. For every trip from either municipality to the lake shore, or to the lazaretto, or from the city of New Orleans to canal and banking company, five dollars for the whole carriage, not exceeding four passengers, and for a cab or gig, three dollars, and one dollar for each and every hour after the first hour the said carriage is detained by the passengers at the lake.

Art. 5. Any owner or driver of a carriage, hack, or cab, who shall refuse either to a number of persons, or to a single person, to convey them or him to the places comprehended to be within the measure of this ordinance, and upon the rates set forth in the same, shall be liable to a fine of from ten to one hundred dollars for each contravention, at the discretion of any competent court, before which suit shall be instituted for the recovery of the same.

Art. 6. Any owner or driver of a carriage, hack, or cab, who shall refuse either to take a passenger, or to discharge at the rate of one dollar per hour should only one person desire the use of his carriage.

Art. 7. It shall be the duty of every owner or driver of a carriage, hack or cab, for hire, to have the numbers of the same painted on the lamps in figures, in a conspicuous manner, and of the same size and form as those now in use in lieu of so much in thickness, which lamps shall be lighted every night, moonlight or dark, at dusk, and continue so lighted while in the public streets, under a penalty for the non-intention of this article, or any part thereof, the said owner or driver shall be subject to the same fine, and to be sued in the same manner as set forth in the 4th article of this ordinance.

Art. 8. It shall be the duty of every driver of a carriage, hack or cab, while at the stands, to remain in his or their seats, or within the fore-feet of the horses, and on all and every occasion of their leaving their carriages, they shall leave their whips in them—for every contravention of the provisions of this article, the driver shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars, nor exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered as provided in the 4th article of this ordinance.

Art. 9. Whenever there shall be a number of one or more carriages, or the drivers thereof having been racing or found driving at a speed to endanger the safety of persons or property, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of any competent court before which suit may be instituted for the recovery of the same.

Art. 10. Every owner or driver of a carriage, hack, or cab, shall be bound to have the present ordinance framed and hung up, and kept in constant repair, in some conspicuous place in the carriage, or shall be subject to be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars, recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Art. 11. All ordinances or parts of ordinances contrary to the meaning of this are hereby repealed.

DIED—Last evening, at 9 o'clock, Madame EMILE FARREBON.

Her friends, and those of her late son, J. A. Armitage, Esqr., are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 115 Conti street, without further invitation, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

NOTICE—Widow Francois Perillat, informs the public that, by a deed passed before Louis T. Caire, Esq. Notary Public, in the city, under date of the 23d April last, she has withdrawn all her powers of attorney granted to Mr. Guillaume Marmiche of this city.
jy2-2t in 10t

NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT AND BANKING COMPANY,
July 1st, 1840.
THIS Bank will be closed on Saturday, the 4th instant.—Bills falling due on that day are require to be paid on Friday next.
J. W. HOUSTON, Cashier.
jy2

RANAWAY—From the residence of A C Labatt, three negro boys,
FRANK, aged about 23 years, height about 5 feet 4 inches, stout built, stammers when speaking, bare spot on the back of his head, calls himself an engineer.
BEN, aged about 17 years, height, 5 feet 8 inches, slender built, limps from a weakness in his right leg, an intelligent boy, calls himself a millwright.
A liberal reward will be paid for the return of said boys, or any information that will lead to their recovery; and detection, by HART, LABATT & Co.
jy1 31 Chartres st.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the honorable Chas Maurian, judge—June 1st, 1840—No 13,082—Bartholmy Jourdan vs his creditors—Case of property lost—the petitioner is accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors: It is ordered that said creditors do meet in the office of Chas. Maurian, notary public, on the 20th July, 1840, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the insolvent, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.
By order of court, clerk's office, June 1st, 1840.
ARMAND PITOT, clerk
jy2-2t

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—First District Court—Saturday, the first of August next at noon, by virtue of a decree of the honorable the first judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, dated June 26, 1840, and rendered upon the petition of James Ogilvie, syndic of the creditors of Jean Baptiste Lacroix, insolvent, I, the undersigned, Parish Judge, ex-officio auctioneer in and for the parish of Jefferson, will offer at public sale at the Lafayette Exchange, corner of Baronne and Levee sts in the city of Lafayette, the following property, abandoned by the said insolvent to his creditors, viz:

One square of ground, situated in Carrollville, in this parish, designated by the number sixty-three, on the original plan drawn by B. Buisson, surveyor, under date of the 13th April, 1836, and deposited in the office of W. Peters, notary public of New Orleans, and measuring 300 feet front on Broadway and the same front on Pine-street, by 240 feet front on each of Carrollton and Price streets, together with a handsome dwelling house, kitchen and other appurtenances.

Terms and conditions of the sale—One, two and three years credit, given in approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

Acts of sale before W. Levy, notary, at the costs of the purchaser.

(Signed) F. DUGUE, Judge.

PARISH COURT—No 11,709—J & T H Jones vs. Talbert Wilson and others—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable parish court of the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold, at the City Exchange, in the Lower Market, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Tuesday, the 4th August, at 12 o'clock, M.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Talbert Wilson, in and to the steamboat Ganges, her machinery and appurtenances, in the state of Louisiana, seized and taken, on the 14th, 1836, payable twelve months after date, at the office of the Grand Gulf Railroad and Banking Company, being in the amount of four thousand dollars, drawn by William Dishuroon, to the order and endorsed by A. Tunstall & Co and others. Also, in and to a suit instituted upon said note in the circuit court of the United States for the 5th circuit and eastern district of Louisiana, on the 25th December, 1838, in the name of Talbert Wilson vs. William Dishuroon and upon which judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, on the 29th December, 1839, for four thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 17th June, 1836, which judgment is believed to be void, as it was rendered ex parte against defendant after his death. Also, eighteen hundred dollars of Mississippi bank notes. Seized in the above suit.

Terms—cash.

CHS. F. HOZEY, Sheriff.

Succession of widow Esteran Nunez.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of St Bernard—Court of Probates.

On Saturday the 1st of August, 1840, will be sold at the Parish Court of the parish of St. Bernard, by Octave S Rousseau, parish judge, in the Rousseau building, at 10 o'clock, the following property, in order to effect a partition:—

1st. Some house furniture and bedding, etc.
2d. A lot of sugar-kettles, one-horse sugar mill, etc. etc.
3d. Ten thousand bricks, one horse, and a pair of oxen.
4th. A quantity of other movables.

SLAVES.

1st. Kitty, a negro woman aged 56 years, with her two children—Melite, aged 7 years, and James, aged 5 years.
2d. Rosette, a negro woman aged 39 years, with her two children—Leandre, aged 6 years, and Armantine, aged 2 years.
3d. Julie, a negro woman aged 26 years.
4th. Humphrey, a negro man, aged 21 years.
5th. Joaquin, a negro boy, aged 18.
6th. Catalina, a negro girl, aged 11 years.
7th. Patricia, negro boy, aged 11 years.

All these slaves, with the exception of Julie, (who is sometimes attacked with the asthma) are warranted free from all vices and maladies prescribed by law.

LANDED PROPERTY.

A tract of Land or Plantation, situated in the parish of St Bernard, at about 14 miles from the river Mississippi, measuring 25 arpents front on both sides of Bayou and Bœuf Road, bounded at the upper line on both sides of said Bayou, by the property of Mr. Augustin Toutant, and at the lower line by the property of Felix Morrera, with the buildings thereon. The whole to be sold one arpent by one arpent, in conformity with a certain plan which shall be exhibited at the time of the sale.

CONDITIONS:

Purchasers shall put themselves in possession of the landed property.

Moveables to be sold for cash.

The slaves, one-third cash, and balance at 6 and 12 months from date, in notes endorsed and mortgage.

The land at one and two years, in notes endorsed and with mortgage on the property.

The acts of sale to be passed within ten days after the adjudication at the office of Octave S. Rousseau ex officio notary. In case any of the purchasers should not come to sign the sale within the aforesaid delay, vendors reserve to themselves the right to sell again at the risks and perils of said purchasers thirten days advertisement, and without putting them in default.

In case the notes furnished by the purchasers should not be paid at maturity, they shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. till final payment. Notes to be furnished by (coup