NEW-ORLEANS BEE
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NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1840.

WHIG
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 BIBB MORGAN.
Third District—JOHN MOORE.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.
1st District—WILLIAM DEBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge.
3d do EPHURON BARRAD, Lafourche.
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry.
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
WILLIAM DE BUYS,
WM. W. COLLAIBORNE,
L. L. FERRIERE,
GLENDY BURKE,
GEORGE BEDFORD,
A. W. PICHOT,
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

THE CONTRAST.

We have now concluded the testimony in favor of General Harrison's entire concurrence with the South on all questions affecting her domestic institutions. We have demonstrated that his opinions or [illegible] are as sound as those of any slave holder in the country. We might have added, that the strong fact of his receiving the *unanimous* vote of the National Convention, would of itself be a strong *prima facie* proof of his uncompromising hostility to abolitionism, and that the name of John Tyler, as the candidate for vice president on the same ticket—of John Tyler the southerner, slave holder and champion of State Rights, ought to quiet the apprehensions of the faithful, and neutralize the aspersions of the enemies of Harrison.

But let us look a little into Mr. Van Buren's acts and professions in relation to this incendiary doctrine. Do they offer the same direct, unambiguous and conclusive evidence of southern principles as those of Harrison? Are they satisfactory to the south? We shall see.

In 1821 Mr. Van Buren instructed the senator from New York to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union. General Harrison was the year previous a member of congress; and while Mr. Van Buren was striving to exclude Missouri, and was cooperating with the anti-slavery party in the Union, General Harrison was voting on every question incidental to this portentous subject with the south, and *against* Mr. Van Buren's abolition allies. Fortunately for the people, the conspiracy of the fanatics to dissever the confederacy was defeated through the unswerving patriotism of a Harrison and a Clay. In the year 1821 Mr. Van Buren, as a member of the New York Convention, for altering the constitution of that state, voted against the property qualification, and against the disfranchisement of the negro population. While engaged in associations for the emancipation of the enlightened negrophilism, General Harrison was in Cincinnati, maintaining the constitutional rights of the south, boldly avowing the reasons of his vote, and appealing to the good sense and patriotism of his constituents for his vindication. An appeal which failed to convince the violent abolitionists of his district, and which probably only aided in accomplishing his defeat.

The inevitable inference from these facts is almost too clear for comment. Mr. Van Buren *acted* with the north, against the south—Gen'l Harrison with the south against the north. The epoch is too memorable to be easily forgotten. Thousands of men yet living, can testify to the fearful forebodings which took the courage of the most confident, and induced almost sanguine upholders of the perpetuity of a republic, to believe that the dissolution of the Union was near at hand. Nothing but the unflinching, the heroic devotion of a little band of patriots at the hazard of their lives, saved the country from the impending catastrophe. Both the great men have since been denounced by the [illegible] retainers of locofocoism as the enemies of the south. Martin Van Buren the abettor of this monstrous [illegible] against human liberty," as Mr. Jefferson called the conduct of the conspirators, [illegible] enthusiasm as the special guardian of the south—the Ajax Telamon of anti-abolitionism—the northern man with southern principles"

Mr. Van Buren and General Harrison were brought out about the same time as the rival candidates for the presidency. In the course of the year 1836, a committee of gentlemen from North Carolina, interrogated, Mr. Van Buren as to his sentiments respecting abolition. Now mark the characteristic cunning and ambiguity of his response.

"I owe it, however, in candor to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to congress, in the constitution, of the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatever over the federal district, does not include the power to exercise authority over the subject, that would otherwise have been possessed by the states of Maryland and Virginia; or that congress might *not*, in virtue thereof, take such steps in this district, as those states might themselves take in their own limits, and consistently with their rights of sovereignty.

"Thus viewing the matter, I would NOT, from a right now before me, *feel myself safe in pronouncing that congress do not possess the power of interfering with, or abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia.*"

However obfuscated and beclouded by studied circumlocution, it requires no peculiar sagacity to detect the lurking poison of these opinions. They admit all that the abolitionists have ever contended for—the right to interfere with slavery in the district of Columbia is the point they have ever aimed to establish. This single encroachment of constitutional power once acquired, they will easily discover good and sufficient reasons for further innovation. The acknowledgment of the power of congress to touch the slavery question in the federal district, is, by the concession of the organs, all that they seek for at present. They know how construction can be heaped upon construction, and interpretation follow interpretation. Let the power of congress be once formally declared, and its exercise will soon follow as a matter of course. From the district, the usurpation will be extended to the states, and the warmest wishes of the abolitionists (the emancipation of our slaves or the destruction of the confederacy) must be realized. Nothing therefore, can be more dangerous than this address of Mr. Van Buren. That he received southern votes, after so monstrous a declaration, is to be attributed to the overwhelming popularity of his predecessor, and the imperfect organization of the opposition party.

It is true that Mr. Van Buren, while regarding this power as entirely constitutional, considered it inexpedient, and pledged himself to veto any bill having for its object the abolition of slavery. But is the safety of the south to depend upon a president's notion of *expediency*, or to repose upon the eternal basis of constitutional right? Are we to trust for the durability of our domestic institutions, and the peace and quiet of our citizens, to the shifting sentiments of a mere politician present expediency? Principles are constitutable; and the south would be in perfect security under the administration of an executive, whose ruling principle was the constitutional inviolability of her domestic institutions. But what guarantee has the south that a question of expediency may not present a different aspect a year, a month, or a week hence. There is no trust to be reposed in professions of political faith, of which the constitution is not the guide. We insist, that the south is unsafe under the rule of those who believe that congress has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Doubly unsafe is she under the rule of a man who not only entertains this belief, but whose EVERY ACT has proved him sincere in the opinion, and ardently disposed to the practical illustration; and whose sole claim to her support is the promise not to sanction an act for the abolition of slavery.

Unsatisfactory and objectionable as are these views of Mr. Van Buren, they were extorted from him by direct interrogation; and to those who know the man, there can be little doubt, that they were purposely cast into this obscure and periphrastic style. Mr. Van Buren was equally unwilling to offend the South and to forfeit the support of the fanatics of the north. Hence the saving clause in the letter alluded to, in which, while deprecating abolition, he admits its unconstitutionality.

But in the sentiments of Gen'l. Harrison there is not a solitary word that can be caught at as savoring of abolition, no saving clauses, or mental reservations—no courting the South and the north at the same moment. He speaks with the frankness of a soldier

[illegible]

[illegible] Gen'l Harrison's declaration concerning the appropriation of the surplus revenue, in his Vincennes speech, which formed a part of his *Cheviot* speech, delivered in 1833, which speech as the reader will have perceived by the extracts formerly cited, is violently denunciatory of the abolitionists, it is hardly worth while to continue the argument. Go read Gen'l Harrison's life neighbor, and cease to expose your ignorance. What becomes of the force of your reasoning when you learn that the Cheviot speech was delivered more than a year before Harrison was dreamed of as a candidate for the presidency.

The assertion that the Vincennes speech winds up with "a palaver about the expediency of abolition" is a wanton calumny; for in that same speech, Gen'l. H. confines himself to the constitutional question, and has never at any time opposed abolition on mere expediency. He left expediency for that paltering abolitionist, Martin Van Buren. Since our *vis à vis* don't like our saying hah! to his government, we will not offend him by a repetition. We will only say Pshaw!!!

Answer this question categorically. Did or did not Gen'l. Harrison in his letters to Mr. Sloo and Judge Berrien, say that Congress had no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

CORRUPTION FUND—SECRET CIRCULAR

The following *secret* circular, bearing the signatures of several leading administration [illegible] is admonish the whig [illegible] throughout the country. In this unholy conspiracy the post-office department, under the administration of its new head, is to be subsidized. Already complaints are made every day of the detention of whig papers, and the suppression of documents franked by whig members of congress.—We are warranted in the belief that when this system is fully under way, the mails will be exclusively burdened by pamphlets, tracts, &c. franked by office-holders, calculated to delude and mislead the public.

The people have a powerful government engine against them, and must bestir themselves if they would achieve the overthrow of their oppressors. Upon the activity of the whig editors and candidates for office we expect much; but every man who can circulate a whig document show'd do so. No stone should be left unturned to counteract the designs of our enemies.

[SECRET CIRCULAR.]

Sir—With a view to counteract the unparalleled exertions of our opponents, we respectfully suggest through you to the Republican party of the country the following mode of organizing the party and disseminating among the people of every county in the state, political information as to the principles of the two parties and the issues which are involved in the approaching presidential election:

1st. A call of the republican party in each county should be made *at as early a day* as a general attendance can be had, to nominate the strongest candidates for the offices to be filled by the August election, where candidates are not yet in the field.

2d. A committee of from fifty to a hundred of the strongest men in every part of the county should be appointed, to be called the Republican County Committee.

3d. This Committee should elect three or five of their number, near the Court House, or some central point, to be called the Central Republican Committee, whose duty it should be to fix the place and call meetings of the party for the purpose of discussion, select the individuals who are to address the party, and promote, when they think proper, public discussions, challenging their opponents to meet for that purpose—*They should cause COLLECTED FACTS to be sent from the members of the party for the purpose of disseminating political information in newspapers, books, or pamphlets*, report to some republican newspaper their proceedings at the time of the organization, setting forth the names of the several committees; correspond with similar committees in other counties, *and with some one of the undersigned*, giving from time to time the results of their organization, and about once a fortnight, have a complete report from every part of the county, through the County Committee, of the prospects of the Republican ticket.

4th It should be the duty of the County Committee to report from their respective neighborhoods to the Central Committee as often as required; use their exertions to procure a full attendance at the meetings of the party; disseminate such information as may be procured by the County Committee, and report what sort of information is most required in their respective neighborhoods. In short, they should use all fair and honorable means to procure the success of the Republican ticket, and do whatever can properly be done to aid the good cause of republican principles throughout their country. Among other things, they should report the names of such persons in their neighborhood, as would read with interest, such political information as we might send to them, designating their appropriate post offices, and through the Central Committee, have a full list of all such persons in the county, forwarded to us as soon as possible.

In surgeoting the propriety of RAISING A FUND *for the dissemination of information, it is no part of our purpose to exempt ourselves from the duty we have always willingly assumed, of circulating, in addition to public documents printed by Congress,* SPEECHES, CIRCULARS AND PAMPHLETS, published at our own expense, and calculated to contain our own views of public men and measures. We have not been, nor do we intend to be, remiss in assuming this expense. But what are our individual means of circulating such information, against a Committee of our opponents, who, with immense funds, collected from a party numbering in their ranks a large majority of the mercantile and professional classes, and backed by the banks, in a contest waged against the present Administration mainly to restore to these institutions the use of the public revenue and credit which the Government has heretofore given to their notes by receiving them in payment of public dues? With all the aid we can hope to receive from our republican friends, we are convinced that our circulation will not be comparable to that of our opponents. *We, however, promise that* ANY FUNDS YOU MAY SEND US *to us, shall be employed in bringing into circulation* SUCH PAPERS, PAMPHLETS AND SPEECHES, *as are calculated to advance Republican principles*; and trying on the justice of our cause, we will not doubt that with the small aid which may be given to our individual means, the people will be prepared with sufficient information to meet the great issue which is to settle the great character of our Government, as one of liberty and equality or monopoly and privilege.

We also urge upon you to extend the circulation of Republican newspapers. The Republican press has adapted itself to the pecuniary condition of the country, and to arrest the misrepresentations of our opponents, cheap publications may be had at a subscription price one dollar from this until the Presidential election, and even at a less price, for several subscribers who may send on their names.

We again urge on you the necessity of *immediate action in organizing your county, in publishing your organization, and in sending on to us, forthwith a complete list of the names of persons and the appropriate post offices to whom we should send* PUBLIC DOCUMENTS! It is also important we should know who constitute your Committee and the post offices where we may address any one of them. In making out lists of names, we wish them made out without respect of parties, as we believe that many of our opponents only want correct information to form a correct judgment. Let the lists include all who feel sufficient interest in public affairs to read the information we may furnish them.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
WILLIAM R. KING,
CLEMENT C. CLAY,
REUBEN CHAPMAN,
DAVID HUBBARD,
DIXON H. LEWIS.
Washington, May, 14, 1840.

The *Planters' Banner*, of the 23d, says, that the Hon. John Moore arrived in Franklin on the day previous, from a tour through the upper section of the district, in fine health and spirits.

A CREVASSE has occurred on Bayou Lafourche, about 36 miles below the point where the Bayou leaves the river.—Mr. Obed of this city, is the owner of the land on both sides of the river in this part of the country.

The St. Louis *New-Era*, thinks there will be little difficulty in remedying the Winnebago Indians.

[illegible] Congress, on the 6th inst., to memorialize congress for the passage of a general bankrupt law.

"DAVID BRADFORD, late superintendant of the Branch Mint, at New-Orleans, is now editor of the Louisiana *Journal*, published in St. Francisville.—It is a locofoco paper.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.—St. Helena, *once* the stronghold of locofocoism in the second district, is said, will return THOMPSON, the whig candidate for the house. Washington—another locofoco citadel—will elect a whig. The whigs are even sanguine of electing Col. FINWARDS, in the senatorial district, over that most rabid Van Buren man, GREEN B. DAVIDSON. The second district will do her duty at the coming contest.

FATAL DUELTS.—The Feliciana *Whig* says:—"We learn that a dispute took place last week in Washington Parish, between two persons named *Wheat* and *Sanders*, which led to a fight between the parties, in the course of which a brother of Sanders drew his pistol and shot Wheat, who fell dead immediately.—The murderer had not been arrested at the last accounts."

☞ The Clinton and Port Hudson rail road is completed to Clinton, so that there is now a speedy mode of convenience to the river.

A fire occurred in Charleston, on the 23d instant, which destroyed a handsome furniture warehouse, corner of Horsebeck's alley and King street.

Gen'l DUFF GREEN, of the *Pilot*, addresses a letter to senator GRUNDY, in which he *proves* him to be a wilful calumniator of HARRISON.

FANNY ELSSLER continues to attract unprecedentedly-large houses at the Park.

The Philadelphia *Commercial Herald* has been united to and consolidated with the Pennsylvania *Inquirer*.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 19th inst., says: The Earl of Mulgrave, (son of the Marquis of Normanby,) arrived in this city on Sunday last, the bearer of despatches to the British minister.

In a letter published in the [illegible] McMAHON, president of the [illegible] states that the amount su[illegible] Lincoln, is $2,430 19½.

Ex-president ADAMS [illegible] few days since, which excited [illegible] for its consequences. In movi[illegible] Hall of Representatives to [illegible] caught in the straw matting, and [illegible] violence as to dislocate his right shoul[illegible] ever, soon replaced, and Mr. A [illegible] activity, was within twenty-four hours [illegible]

[FROM OUR W[illegible]

[illegible] 18th, 1840.

The senate, [illegible] consideration of the uniform ban[illegible] Mr. Webster made a speech in fav[illegible] enlightened benevolence [illegible] will add fresh laurels [illegible] a lawyer and an orator. [illegible] of argument for which the Dem[illegible] constitution is celebrated, were never displayed to a greater effect than in demonstrating the power of Congress to pass a uniform bankrupt law to be express, general, and absolutely unlimited; in replying to the objections urged by Mr. Wall on the part of the administration; and in opposing the schemes of the government to bring the banks and other corporations of the States under the operation of a system of bankruptcy. I have a full sketch of this unrivalled argument nearly prepared, and will transmit it to you by to-morrow's mail. Towards the close, Mr. Webster rose to a height of true, fervent, and manly eloquence, seldom surpassed in ancient or modern times. His impressive appeal to men of all parties to lay aside their political strife, and unite in giving the great and substantial relief to the country which would follow from the bill, will, I trust, not be without its effects upon the minds and hearts of his auditors. A large and brilliant assemblage filled the senate chamber during the day; and whatever political differences might exist, there could be but one opinion among all such gifted and right-judging persons present, his reverence to the gigantic intellect whose power and splendour was displayed before them. History will rank this speech among the greatest productions of American statesmen

When Mr. Webster finished, Mr. Strange, of N. Carolina, rose, and on his motion the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The senate then went into executive session, and confirmed the following a ninations of the president:

John M. Niles of Connecticut, (ex-senator) to be post master general, vice Amos Kendall, resigned.

Churchill C. Cambreleng, (ex-representative of N. York,) to be minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Emperor of all the Russias, in place of Mr. Dallas, who has returned home.

Aaron Vail, (now in the state department, and lately secretary of legation in London, to be charge d'affaires to Spain, in the place of Mr. Eaton, minister.

The house of representatives spent the whole day in the presentation of petitions and memorials.

Two attempts were made to bring up the sub-treasury bill, which failed—the motion requiring a vote of two thirds to suspend the rules. D. McL.

THE GREAT ARCTIC PROBLEM SOLVED.—Messrs. Simpson and Dease, of the Hudson's Bay company, after two previous attempts (in 1837 and 1838,) which were but partially successful, have at last succeeded in effecting a complete solution of the problem relating to a "North West Passage" to the Pacific Ocean.—They have ascertained that such a passage exists, and that Boothia is an island. This great island is separated from the main-land by a strait from 3 to 10 miles wide, running from S. E to N. W. and connecting the Gulph of Boothia with the Northern Ocean.
Journal of Commerce.

ALL BUT A ROGUE.—A man in Portland was paid $450 more than he was entitled to receive by the cashier of the Canal Bank. Some time after, that officer received the following note:

"J. B. Scott—Sir: I send $350 of the money that was paid at your Bank through mistake. I shou'd send the other hundred, but I have spent it:
Yours, &c.
One that tried to be a rogue, but sometimes succeeds [illegible] him."

[illegible] Gen. Harrison in a letter to Mr. Thos. Sloo, jr. of this city, said,

"I do not believe that congress can abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, without the consent of Virginia and Maryland and the people of the district.

From the foregoing facts drawn from history, and incontrovertably established, we leave the people to draw their own conclusions.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser]

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Late and very interesting letters from Mr. Stephens have been received, one or more of which we hope to obtain for the gratification of our readers. At the time of writing Mr. Stephens and his companion Mr. Catherwood were at Guatemala, having returned from Nicaragua, and were just on the eve of setting out for Palen que. He describes the political condition of the country as horrible beyond expression. There is nothing like a government, and not the shadow of protection for life or property except what can be afforded by the strong arm. The factions are so nearly balanced in power that scarcely a week passes without a local revolution; and at each temporary triumph there is a dreadful scene of murder and pillage. On instance Mr. Stephens mentions, in which a military leader of some note, whose name our informant could not remember, was shot down as he was quietly riding along; the alcalde and military executions, without trial of any kind, were of frequent occurrence.

We understand that after visiting Palenque, and devoting ample time to the exploration of its stupendous ruins, Mr. Stephens will return to the United States, as there is not the slightest prospect of his being able to accomplish any thing in his diplomatic character, so total is the anarchy prevailing.

At the date of our last previous accounts General Morazan was marching upon the city of Guatemala then in possession of his rival Carrara. From Mr Stephens' letters we learn that in the subsequent battle Morazan was defeated; and when the letters were written, Carrara was gone to a municipality at some distance off to dine, to shoot certain parties who had favored Morazan, and on his return was going to shoot his prisoners.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

GENERAL HARRISON'S TASTE FOR HARD CIDER.

It appears that Gen. Harrison's taste for "hard cider" has been imbibed since his residence in Ohio, but originated in the family of his ancestors who have been famous for the excellent cider which they manufactured. Some years ago, John Randolph and Dr. Parish, of Philadelphia, were in conversation about the relative amount of the good things of this life which were produced in the different states of the Union. Mr. Randolph took the ground that his own state, Virginia, produced more than any other. After enumerating a good many excellent things which Virginia was famous, he was interrupted by Dr. Parish, who said, "Surely Mr. Randolph, you will admit you have never seen any cider in Virginia equal to the *Jersey* cider which you have just been drinking." He gave pardon, replied Mr. Randolph he had never tasted any in Berkeley, which was superior to any Jersey cider I ever drank. Dr. Parish will procure some for you in order that you may judge for yourself. Dr. Parish accepted the offer, and Mr. Randolph addressed the following letter to Mr. Harrison of Berkeley:

Dear Sir—I take the liberty to remind you of a promise which you were so good as to make me, to send me a few bottles (half a dozen) of your fine cider to my friend, "David Parish, Esq. Chestnut Street, Philadelphia." Left with Messrs. Tompkins & Mustin, Richmond and addressed to the care of Thomas P. Cope, Philadelphia, it will (the dangers of the seas excepted) go safe.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant with great respect,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, Esq. Berkeley, Charles City
March 22, 1816. J. R.

NEW ORLEANS YOUNG MEN'S TIPPECANOE ASSOCIATION.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to address the public on the subject of great importance to the whig cause—and they are respectfully requested to meet at the Parish Court Room, over the Post Office, on THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, PRECISELY.

N. A. Vienne	Joseph Knettler
J. A. Beard	A. Blondeau
John Freeland	B. Barbarin
M. Musson	Hospice Trémé
J. Hise	G. Cruzat
Ad. Layet	F. Furet
W. Saunders	Thomas Zacharie
J. B. Leefe	R. B. Sykes
E. L. Boscher	H. Woodruff
Philip Queenen	J. C. Gardette
Aug. Vivant	N. Oldham
C. Guenet	W. L. Hodge
J. Hewitt	T. G. Hunt
C. C. Williams	J. Goodman
H Florance	J. Younes
James Branch	F. L. Morris
Fergus Gardere	Anthony Fernandez
Peter B. Rapp	John Kilshaw, jr.
J. F. Bisore	Samuel Locke
James Gottschalk	B. Rodriguez
T. R. Cloquhoun	S. M. Carter
P. Maria	John Culbertson
J. J. Day	H. Cantrelle
H. E. Lawrence	D. Vezin
D. Bouligny	J. J. Isnard
	E. C. Storrs

G. KURSHEDT, N. DELAFLAINE, Secretaries.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNER-HIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscriber, under the firm of Kidder & Head, was dissolved on the 11th inst. Thos. H. Kidder will attend to all business connected with the late concern.
New-Orleans, 28th May, 1840.
THOS. H. KIDDER,
CHAS. D. HEAD.
m29-3t

THE subscriber has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his store, No 257 Royal street to 45 Maine, between Conde and Royal, where he will have as formerly, a fine assortment of fancy grocery, cordials, &c.
m29-4t S M DUTEMPLE.

NOTICE.—Persons desirous of assisting to the sale of the properties of the estate of P. Dennis de la Ronde, will please take notice that the locomotive of the Mexican Gulf Railway Company, will positively depart and return on Saturday, (the day of the sale,) on the following hours, viz:

Departure	Return
7 o'clock, A. M.	9 o'clock, A. M.
9½ " "	10 " "
2 " P. M.	3½ " "
5 " "	6½ " "

m28 EDWD SERAGUE.

NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD—Summer Arrangement—Commencing on Monday, 1st June, 1840:

Time of departure,	6 A. M.
" "	12 M.
" "	4½ P. M.

☞ Return at the usual hour.
m29 JAS. H. CALDWELL, President.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa to me directed by the hon Wm. Orville, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on the 8th of June, 1840, at noon, opposite the Exchange, St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres sts., the cow, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case.
Terms, cash.
CHAS CLAIBORNE, marshal.
m29

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa to me directed by the honorable O P Jackson, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 8th of June, 1840, at noon, at my office, Exchange Alley, between Conti and St Louis streets,
One box of chewing tobacco, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case.
Terms, cash.
CHAS CLAIBORNE, marshal.
m29

SWISS MUSLINS—100 cases embracing every variety of Swiss goods, received direct from the manufactory, are offered for sale on liberal terms, by the package.
m28-3t BOURRY DIVERNOIS, 56 Chartres st.

[illegible] Sale of Fish.
WILL sell, this afternoon, Friday 29th, at 4½ o'clock, on the Levee, opposite the head of Jefferson street, [illegible] Columbia,
[illegible] barrels Mackerel, 1, 2 and 3;
do do herrings; 100 boxes Codfish
m29

BY R B SYKES
Sale of fish.
WILL be sold on Saturday morning, 30th inst at 8 o'clock, near the warehouse of Messrs. Jones of Prescot, Jones & co, Gravier st,
[illegible] barrels mackerel, 1, 2 and 3
do do herrings
Terms, 30 days, for sums over $100.
m29

FOR HOUSTON
On Sunday that is to state—the steamer GEN. SUMTER, for freight or passage, apply to
ANDREWS & BRITTAIN,
Clerk's Office, May 29th, 1840 ARMAND BRIOT,
m29-2t Clerk.

$15 REWARD—Runaway from the subscriber's plantation on the 16th instant, the American negro HIRAM, about 21 years old, mostly black, generally employed conducting a large horse cart. He has a [illegible] of both on the thumb, speaks French well, [illegible] and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.
Whoever harbors or conceals this negro will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
The above reward will be given to whoever will bring him in one of the jails of this state.
m29-2t JEAN GIRON.

$6 REWARD—Runaway from the subscriber on the 24th inst. the American negro ROBERT, known by the name of Bob, about thirty-seven years old; having lost several of his teeth. He has several [illegible] on the breast and back of the neck. He is five feet ten inches high. Has been seen in Frenchmen st.
Captains of vessels and steamboats are cautioned not to receive said negro on board, on pain of prosecution according to law.
The above reward will be paid to whoever will deliver him to his master, or will lodge him in one of the state prisons.
JOSE STA MARINA,
Corner Toulouse and Levee sts.
m29-2t

$10 REWARD—Runaway from the subscriber the negress JULIA, about 22 years, had on a light colored calico gown. The above reward will be given to whoever will deliver her at No 149, Old Levee.
O. B. MESRITZ.
The above slave was purchased yesterday from an individual named James Hagan, domiciliated at Baton Rouge.
m29-3t

TO RENT—On the 1st of June, the small house No 10, Great Mex street, apply to
R BRUGIER, 9 St Louis st.
m29

TO RENT—Possession to be given immediately—The new two story brick house, situated in Burgundy street, between Bienville and Customhouse. Apply to
R BRUGIER, 9 St Louis st.
m29

TO RENT—Store No. 30 Customhouse street, lately occupied by Messrs. Coit & Co, possession given immediately. Apply to
E CAMMACK & Co.
m29

TO RENT—The upper part of a house, situated in Chartres street, No. 123.
A house in Victory street, between St. Ferdinand and Port sts.
Four houses in Claiborne street, between St. Anne and Main. Apply at No 121 Chartres street.
m29

THE creditors and debtors of J. B. Lagrande, are requested to apply to Madame Lagrande, who on behalf of her children will administer the estate.
m29-2t 282

NOTICE—The subscriber having been appointed by a majority of the creditors of J. Ian Minnere, requests all those who are indebted to the insolvent by note, account or otherwise, to pay to him the amount of their debt, and those to whom said insolvent is indebted to present their accounts, and make known their claims in the shortest possible time.
CHARLES DE BLANC, Assignee.
m28-3t&w3w Nos. 42 and 43 N. Orleans.

Official Drawing of the Louisiana Lottery—Class No. 44
Extra.
19, 46 66 63 11 67 29 8 76 23 73 62 51.

THIS DAY, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
LOUISIANA LOTTERY.
Two Capital prizes of $7,000
Tickets only $20.
To be drawn in the Exchange Office, 31 St. Charles street, at seven o'clock, p. m.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	$7,000	is	$7,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,000		1,000
1	500		500
10	200		2,000
20	100		2,000

Tickets $5 ea, shares in proportion.
☞ Package or single Tickets for sale at the MANAGERS' OFFICE,
m28 35 Canal st.

PRESERVED MEATS, &c.—The subscribers have in store, of late importations, an extensive assortment of preserved meats, from the celebrated manufacture of J. Colin, of Nantes, consisting chiefly of the following articles: 60 cases of 50 boxes in tierces of oil; 20 do do of half do; 30 do 30 boxes do; 10 do do of 5 do; 40 do of Sardines in butter; 45 cases fruits in their juice, assorted, 9 doz; 10 do do do do 1 doz; 30 do do in syrup, 1 doz; 3 do do cash; 20 do do do do 1 doz; 60 do do cash; 30 cases green peas; 12 do truffles; 8 do Julienne; 14 do green beans; 8 do mushrooms; 8 do game, pates, &c. &c. 8 do fruit jelly, assorted; 1 case tomato sauce; 15 cases ready dressed mushrooms, &c. &c. for sale, at very low prices, by
m29-4t BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 26 Bienville st.

WINES AND CORDIALS—300 cases Bordeaux wine, 50 do do Hunters cash, assorted in each case, old superior clarets; 25 do 12 half do do do; 40 do 12 bottles each, superior St Estephe, 1826; 100 do 12 half do do do; 30 do 12 bottles or 12 half do, St Estephe, 1826, superior; 20 do do do 1822 do; 25 do do do, 1834 do; 15 do do do do; 15 do do St Julien, 1825, superior; 25 do do do Leoville St Julien, 1825 do; 25 do do do Chateau Lafite and Chateau Margaux, 1822, superior; 15 do do do Leoville, 1821; 200 baskets Champagne wine of a very well known brand; 16 cases Chambertin; 14 do Romanee, 4 do Croton; 50 do old Chateau Margaux; 50 do do Chateau Lafite; 10 do Grande Noyau; 50 do assorted superfine Bordeaux cordials; 500 baskets assorted; 25 boxes Kirschenwasser; 25 do old Rhine wine, for sale at very low prices by
m29-6t BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 26 Bienville st.

DRY GOODS—4 cases embroidered Swiss muslins; 1 do do do do curtains; 1 do printed Swiss muslin for do; 4 cases assorted Swiss ruffles; 9 do assorted Swiss muslins, stripes and checks; 20 bales 3 point French blankets, from several manufactories; 2 bales do do blue; 1 case silk and nankeen vests, for sale by
m29 BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 26 Bienville st.

PERFUMERY, PAPER, &c—8 packages well assorted fine and fancy perfumery, just landed; 27 packages letter and foolscap French paper, entitled to drawback; 1 case 100 pairs superfine French boots in store and for sale very low, by
BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co,
m29 26 Bienville st.

LUMBER—The undersigned, agents for the Bellevue mills, will furnish lumber of every description, which may be required at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms, deliverable at the new basin.
m29 ALLEN & BRO, 25 Camp st

SPERM OIL, CANDLES—200 boxes sperm candles; 4000 gallons winter sperm oil; 5000 do do whale do; 1000 barrels winter do do; 10,000 spring sperm do; 2000 bill do, in store and for sale by
E. FIELD, 73 Bienville st
m29 73 Camp street.

KEL BOATS—3 keel boats, one of white oak, having the [illegible] and anchor, lying at Lafourche Crossing river, for sale. Apply to
m29 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co,
26 Poydras street.

CLOTHING—8.0 pieces pantaloons; 500 ginghams fresh from Connecticut; 1000 Chatt linen do do; 300 brown linen sheeting (plaited fresh goods) in store and for sale by
D. IRRANG & Co, 39 Old Levee.

MACKEREL—200 bbls No 3 No 2 and 1; 15 half do do; 50 bbls packed cod and scaled fish; 60 do do herrings, one half do do; 200 boxes codfish, in store and for sale by
J B FIELD, 73 Bienville st
m29 73 Camp street.

COPYING BOOKS—Fine copying books of the best King Street paper; inks, press and apparatus complete, for sale at the New Orleans Stationery Warehouse.
m29 NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 14 Camp st.

SAVANA SEGARS—500,000 first and second quality segars, of Vea, Murguia's brand, for sale low to close venta in bond by
m29 J M CABALLERO,
32 Old Levee.

MEXICAN WOOL—Large and small bales, received by the last arrivals, for sale by
m29 R D BLOODMAN, 30 Bienville st.

LIME—400 casks fresh Thomaston lime, in order for sale
m29 S & J F WHITNEY,
73 Camp street.

FLOUR—800 bbls, landing and for sale by
m29 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co,
26 Poydras street.

HAMS—50 bbls superior hams, cured with sugar, and for sale by
m29 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co,
26 Poydras street.

BEEF—120 half bbls finally mess beef, and 60 bbls prime beef, and 20 half do, for sale by
m29 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 26 Poydras street.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON—A bill for 2,000 16 dollars, 60 days sight, for sale by
m29 S & J F WHITNEY,
73 Camp st

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA—A bill for 1100 dollars, 30 days sight, for sale by
m29 S & J F WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

PLOUGH IRON—400 pieces of plough iron, of various sizes, in store and for sale by
m29 J B FIELD, 73 Bienville st.

COFFEE—500 bags prime green Havana, for sale by
m29 J BOSKET & Co, 47 Bienville st

GUNNY BAGS—Large and small size, in store and for sale by
m29 MADDEN & HALL, 38 New Levee.

FLOUR—Superfine, and seconds, for sale by
m.6 MADDEN & HALL, 38 New Levee.

LARD—300 kegs leaf lard, in store and for sale by
MADDEN & HALL, 38 New Levee.

STARCH—50 boxes starch, Fox's Cincinnati brand, for sale by
m29 MAHARD & BRO, 38 New Levee.

COGNAC—100 boxes and 18 casks, for sale by
m29 EDW. SERAGUE, 32 Customhouse st

BUTTER—50 firkins prime Goshen butter, for sale by
m27 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 38 Gravier st

CLARET & CHAMPAIGN WINES—For sale by
m27 F A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

CLOVES—For sale by
m27 F A GIRAUD,
12 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—1000 barrels landing from the boat, and for sale by
m27 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

BACON—25 hhds bacon, in store and for sale by
m27 C S HARRISON, 34 Poydras st

TOBACCO—12 hhds tobacco, for sale by
m27 C S HARRISON, 34 Poydras st

INDIGO—3 cerons Indigo, in store and for sale by
m27 C S HARRILON, 34 Poydras st

CATSUP, &c.—50 boxes tomato catsup, in quart jars; 2 do assorted pickles; 1 do do do, for sale by
m26 MAHARD & BRO, 38 New Levee.

BACON—200 hhds Cincinnati cured bacon hams, sides and shoulders, for sale by
m26 MAHARD & BRO, 38 New Levee.

PORK—300 bbls mess pork, 90 half do do do, 200 bbls prime do, for sale by
m26 MAHARD & BRO,
38 New Levee.

INDIGO, ALUM COPPERAS—7 cerons Caracas indigo; 100 bbls Baltimore alum; 30 bbls copperas, for sale by
m26 JARVIS & ANDREWS,
corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas sts

TAR, ROSIN, TURPENTINE, &c—600 bbls tar; 300 do rosin; 50 do pitch; 100 do turpentine; 40 do alum; 25 tierces and 15 half do rice, cargo of ochr. Asheppo, daily expected from Wilmington, for sale, to arrive, by
m26 WOOD & SIMONS, 84 Magazine st

SALT—4000 sacks of two bushels each Turks Island salt; for sale in quantities to accommodate purchasers, apply to
m26 E F JENKINS,
corner Poydras & Magazine sts.

PORK AND BEEF—2 0 brls prime and P. O. pork; also 40 brls prime and B beef, lately inspected, and for sale by
m25 BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
61 Gravier st

THE subscriber offers for sale, at reasonable terms, the following articles; viz.—Shelled almonds; 100 boxes superior sherry wine, 200 do; port wine, 300 do; Champagne (different brands), 15 baskets; Allcant's foot mats, 87 bales, No 1.
m26-1w HENRY TETE, 13 Conti st

IRISH LINENS—4-4 in whole pieces, low priced and fine; 4-4 in half " " do.
5-4 brown Hollands;
4 5, 5 4 and 7 8 ounce, some extra fine;
for sale by WILLIAM FREEMAN, 66