THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1832.

GOVERNOR.

J. B. DAWSON.

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

Candidates for the state legislature.

B. Z. Cazenove,	A. Duchos,
W. F. C. Duplessis,	D. Augustin,
S. Mazireau,	C. Daunoy,
A. Hoa,	F. Labatut,
J. R. Sterrett,	L. Allard,
S. D. Dixon,	J. Lalande,
B. Marigny,	E. Canon,
J. R. Grymes,	L. Peirce.

J. M. Kennedy,

There was no mail yesterday. The failure was occasioned by an accident to one of the steamboats that ply on the lake to Pascagoula. The same cause prevented the mail from arriving on Sunday and Tuesday.

It is to a part of this peculiar navigation, that namely along the coast of West Florida, and across Peninsular Florida that the documents referred to relate. The Chipola and Appalachicola rivers with their tributaries, if connected with St. Andrews bay, would give an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, for the productions of a thriving country extending far northwardly. The canal for these objects is practicable at small cost. Connected with this scheme is the extension of the inner navigation westwardly to New Orleans 350 miles, and eastwardly to and across the Peninsula of Florida, and so into the Atlantic. Pensacola, a naval station of the government, would be included in this navigation, which would give a passage *to the commerce of the Union*, unawed by Cuba or any naval enemies, undisturbed by pirates, safe from the perils of the navigation of the Gulf, and unretarded by the Gulf Stream. These objects the delegate from Florida, Mr. White, presses with zeal and understanding.

In forming this continuous line, great advantages would follow from diverting a portion of the Mississippi into a northerly outlet into the Gulf. A nearer route to and from New Orleans, would thus be formed, the superfluous volume of the stream drawn off, to the great relief of the levees, and the marshes drained so as to be made tillable and less unwholesome. The delta of the Mississippi has millions of acres which, thus drained, could be adapted to the cultivation of sugar. As to that part of the project which relates to a canal across East Florida, it is stated that the distance over the peninsula is ninety miles, and the cutting requisite would be *twelve*, or at most *eighteen* miles. At the same time the geological formation presents comparatively inconsiderable obstacles.

In such enterprises as these, vast indeed in their conception and their results, but practicable at a cost of little moment, which solicit the government of the union in its wide domain. To our apprehension, the application of the national wealth to objects so obviously national, is a matter of more worthy ambition than the paltry praise of paying off some few millions of debt by a given month,—within this or that president's particular term. Prosperity is as desirable as desirable as defence: we wisely spent millions for the latter; and a few would not be unwisely expended in promoting the former.

A morning and an evening paper having published demi-officially, the resolutions adopted by the meeting of citizens which assembled at the Exchange on Wednesday evening, "*for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the spirit of nullification and disunion, and of memorializing congress to adjust, at its present session, the subject of the tariff,*" (we quote verbatim the notice,) in justice to those who projected it, we publish the resolutions introduced by Mr Mayhew, which, we understand, were submitted to those who signed the call. Those who opposed the adoption of them, must have drank deeply indeed of an *American* spirit! It will be seen by a comparison of the resolutions proposed with those adopted, that the object of the projectors was entirely defeated; but we do not believe that those who presided will so far lose sight of their personal dignity as to make an official publication of the proceedings. The first and fourth resolutions only were adopted; on the second the *question was frequently put*, but no decision was had; the third, fifth, and sixth, were postponed *until the fourth of July next.*

1st. *Resolved*, That in the language of the venerated Father of our country, the federal constitution "is the result of a *spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation* has rendered indispensable," and that by a *firm* and persevering adherence to this spirit, has our beloved country been steadily advancing in prosperity at home and reputation abroad.

2d. *Resolved*, That whenever a system of policy which has been for a series of years pursued by the general government, has called forth decided and repeated complaints from any member of our confederacy, in the same "spirit of mutual deference and concession," that system should be thoroughly reviewed—its practical operations more carefully scrutinized—those complaints heard with patience and fraternal kindness—and, if possible, be effectually and permanently removed.

3d. *Resolved*, That while we advocate the system of protecting domestic industry, as a wise and constitutional policy, we do earnestly recommend to congress that the tariff laws be adjusted, at its present session, and if practicable; and that relying on the wisdom and patriotism of congress for the best means of effecting this most important object, we will only recommend that the adjustment be conducted in a sincere spirit of compromise and mutual concession.

4 *Resolved*, That we consider the doctrine of nullification, as it is termed, implying the existence of a right in the legislature of any one state to declare an act of congress unconstitutional and inoperative within its limits, *most unsound in principle*, wholly incompatible with the letter and spirit of the constitution and inevitably leading to disunion, anarchy and the ruin of our republic; and that we do therefore give it our most unqualified disapprobation.

5 *Resolved*, That we do *most deeply regret* the course of opposition to the general government which a portion of our fellow citizens in the State of South Carolina have for some years manifested, and more particularly in some of their late public proceedings and addresses; yet while we disapprove of their doctrines, our confidence in their patriotism and love of the union is undiminished; and that we do entertain a sincere and high respect for that important member of our confederacy distinguished for her revolutionary sufferings and services, for her long attachment to the union, and for the talents, attainments and virtues of her citizens; and that as brethren we do most earnestly and most respectfully implore them to desist from a course of proceedings which will endanger our safety, prosperity, and perhaps our national existence.

6. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the president, vice presidents and secretaries, with a copy of the notification calling it together, be transmitted to the senators of this state, and to the representative of this city in congress, to be by them laid before both houses of congress; and that they be requested to endeavor to effect a speedy settlement of the important subject of the tariff, in the spirit and upon the principles embodied in the above resolutions.

We learn from the Charleston Patriot, that Mr. Audubon, the great Naturalist has reached that place in good health after an exploration of East Florida equally arduous and successful. His collection of specimens in natural history was with difficulty conveyed in five cart-loads. It consists of plants, seeds, shells, coral, amphibious animals, and skins of quadrupeds and birds; the latter amount to more than five hundred and fifty. Seven species are new, and hitherto undescribed; among them the largest Heron (white) yet discovered, and also the largest eagle in the world,—*Falco Washingtonii.* Of the latter he has four living young ones. The labors of this great naturalist are as great as his genius; they have not been adequately patronized in his own country.

The protest of the duke of Wellington against the reform bill, which received the signature of forty-one peers, is conceived in plain and honest terms. It asserts that the [redacted] been a monarchy, that a monarchy is [redacted] adapted to the habits, wants and wishes [redacted] that the changes proposed, by taking [redacted] the king and the aristocracy over the [redacted] branch of the legislature, will introduce a democrat-

ical principle inconsistent with the monarchical. If this is stating the question plainly, it is also announcing a critical struggle. Earl Grey has propounded the question in a way quite as categorical. The people, he says, are determined on a change, and you are to decide whether you will give it with good grace, or yield full to violence.

We have looked over the documents laid before Congress relative to the opening of canals between Chipola river and St. Andrew's Bay, and from Matanzas to Halifax river, in the Territory of Florida. The peculiar formation of our Atlantic coast seems to adapt it as remarkably to what is called "inner coastwise navigation," as it takes away from its picturesqueness and boldness. Through a considerable extent of it, sandbanks, islands and reefs inclose bays, sounds and passages which may, by a few connecting links, be converted into one immense continuous line of navigation, highly convenient for the coasting trade, and which may yet at the same time, be made secure against hostile navies. Were this scheme completed,—and it were difficult to point out one which more merits the attention of a government which is just now about to be *embarrassed* with a superflux of revenue,—it would afford us, even in time of war, a prodigious circuit of internal navigation, to which we know no parallel in any country. While this series of navigation works presents itself in so important a relation to our domestic commerce, it is one, at the same time, which may strike the reader as demonstrating, in a peculiar manner, with what happy results the action of the general government might be directed, on a combined and consistent plan, to the general care and improvement of this branch of our domestic economy, this part of the "regulation of commerce." It is in some sort an argument in itself of the constitutionality of the exercise of this function.

FOR THE BEE.

To Denix Prieur Esq., Mayor of the city.

Sir: I conceive that it is the duty of every good citizen to support the laws and regulations of the community in which he may be transiently placed, or of which he is a permanent member. This duty compels me to draw your attention to the conduct of *four* of the city watch. Last evening (having sacrificed rather too freely to the God of libations,) about the hour of 11 o'clock, I unconsciously threw myself into the arms of Morpheus, on that verdant spot of ground, formerly of Congo notoriety, but now fashionably styled the "*Basin Square.*" About 1-2 past one o'clock, I was aroused from my slumbers by "the still small voices" of four of your conservators of the peace—I was as quiet as a mouse in a cheese, for I knew what would be the consequences, if those VIGILANT gentlemen should *accidentally* cast their eyes upon me. However I lay like a "*squatter*" on Indian lands, and tho' but 10 paces divided us, I remained unperceived. The four Watchmen threw themselves down on the *platform and bench*, attached to the circular rail-way in *Basin Square*, and in the twinkling of an eye, their eyes were closed. They slept from 1-2 past one A. M. until 3 o'clock A. M. and as Daniel Webster says in his reply to R. T. Hayne, they "slept soundly," in despite of musquitoes and their obligations to society.

As the clock struck 3 one of the most wakeful sprung up and aroused his companions. I trembled like the aspen leaf, but fortunately for me, and unfortunately for them, I escaped unnoticed. *A friend with me, and we would have unsheathed their swords, and presented them to your Honor this morning at 9 A. M.* I have not the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with your guardians of the peace. One of them I conceived to be a German or Dutchman, from his broken English. But such are the facts as I have stated, for the truth of which I *will swear upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God.* Now, would not these men be better employed in detecting robbers and murderers, than in thus sleeping away their hours of watching, and abusing the public confidence, and mal-treating a few frolicsome sailors, and innocent bystanders.

QUERY.

New Orleans, Wednesday morning 27 June. 1832

Among the numerous interesting reports and public documents which we have been unable to present to our readers, is the report of the committee on the public Lands, in the House of Representatives, (of which Mr. Wickliffe is the chairman,) upon so much of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to the public Lands. Having heretofore presented a sketch of the report of Mr. Clay, in the senate, on the same general subject, we will endeavor to give a fair abstract of Mr. Wickliffe's report, which takes a different view of the subject.

This report expresses a decided opposition to the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the subject of disposing of the Public Lands to the several states in which they respectively are situated, and of a division of the proceeds of the sale thereof among the several states.

The public lands are regarded, in the report, as one of the sources of public revenue, and the proceeds arising from the sales thereof are argued to be as much the public revenue as the proceeds of the custom house. The power of congress is said to be the same over both, and the one can be as well divided out among the states, for state purposes, as the other. The power so to divide either is denied by the report.

The report proceeds upon the presumption that the Law of Congres, and the changes of the system by which the United States have acquired and disposed of the public lands, are understood by the community. The committee has therefore refrained from going much into detail on these points. There is, however, attached to this report some tabular statements, which will be of great utility to those who are in pursuit of accurate and detailed information as to the costs and expenditures on account of the public lands, the quantity sold and unsold in each state and territory, and, what has not before been published, a statement of the amount abated or relinquished by the United States of the purchase money of the public lands, (sold under the credit system,) by the operation of the Relief Laws of 1821 2 3 4 6 8 and 1830; by which statement it appears, that the whole number of acres relinquished was 4,602,573 11-100; the purchase money due on the same being stated to have been $14,983,531 10.

The Report assumes it to be the duty of Congress to reduce the revenue of the Government "to the reasonable demands of the public service, after the payment of the National debt." This reduction, it is earnestly recommended, should be made at the present session of Congress.

The committee declare themselves to be opposed to the abstraction of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands from the revenue of the Government, but urge that the price of the public lands should be reduced for the two fold purpose, first, of reducing the amount of revenue derived from the sales thereof, and, secondly, with the view of placing it more immediately within the power of every man, however poor, to acquire a home for his family.

The report adverts to the effects upon the Western States of annually withdrawing so much money from the West as the price of these lands amounts to, and expending it in other portions under the present system, mitigated, as it has often been, by the justice and liberality of the National Legislature, and deprecates the state of things which is declared to be inevitable, should the funds arising from the sales of the publib lands be divided in any form, and in any ratio, among the several states for state purposes.

The Report recommends that Congress should retain the unrestricted control of the public domain, and that the national legislation over the same should be guarded by a policy which shall regard it rather as a mean to build up flourishing communities, than as a profitable source of revenue to the general government, or of wealth to the individual states. Upon this subject we will conclude this abstract by quoting the language of the report itself, as follows:

"The general government should dispose of them upon terms accommodated to the wants of the community; and when the unsold lands in the respective states shall become *refuse*, and no longer worth the expense of the federal superintendence and care, a relinquishment of them to the state in which they lie, or to individuals, would be the better policy.

"It is not probable that the government will be again placed in a condition when it will become necessary to resort to her public domain, either as the means of raising an army or of borrowing money.

"The committee have expressed the opinion that the period is fast approaching, if it has not already arrived, when it would be sound policy to reduce the price of the public lands. Arguments, other than the necessity of ridding the treasury of the revenue derived from sales at the present price, in favor of a reduction of the price of the public lands, could be advanced, if that were the question now under the consideration of the committee. The price was reduced in 1821, from two dollars to one dollar and twenty-five cts. per acre. Real estate, in common with every other species of property, has decreased in value since that time. The price of labor has lessened. The appreciation in value of the circulating medium since 1821, has been very considerable, and still the price of the public land is the same now as then. It should not be forgotten either, that, in most of the new states, the best and choice lands have been sold.

"Should the revenue arising from the sales of public lands be no longer needed for national purposes, and the reduction of the price will increase the effect of promoting a more rapid accumulation of national treasure, would it be not better to give to every individual of full age, or who is the head of a family, who would occupy, cultivate and improve it, a tract of land that he may call his own, than to sell these lands to the states, or to divide the proceeds among them?"

We have already alluded to a letter contained in the *Richmond Enquirer*, from Mr. Madison to Mr. Speaker Stevenson, giving his views on the construction of the phrase in the Constitution—"the common defence and general welfare." The letter was written nearly two years ago, and is published at this particular moment as,—in the opinion of the Enquirer,—a reply to Mr. Adams's late report to the house of representatives. The Enquirer says—"If there by any thing like demonstration in politics, it will be found in this letter. It completely overthrows the heresy, which Mr. Adams has advocated in his report." Much of the letter is historical, detailing the origin and progress of certain proposed amendments, in the Convention that framed the Constitution. Mr. Madison says—

The variations and vicissitudes in the modification of the clause in which the terms "common defence and general welfare" appear, are remarkable; and to be no otherwise explained than by differences of opinion concerning the necessity or the form of a constitutional provision for the debts of the Revolution; some of the members apprehending improper claims if not positively brought within the authorised functions of the new government; and others again considering the past debts of the United States as sufficiently secured by the principle that no change in the government could change the obligations of the nation. Besides the indications in the Journal, the history of the period sanctions this explanation.

But, it is to be emphatically remarked, that in the multitude of motions, propositions, and amendments, there is not a single one having reference to the terms "common defence and general welfare," unless we were so to understand the proposition containing them, made on August 25th, which was disagreed to by all the states except one.

The obvious conclusion to which we are brought, is, that these terms copied from the articles of Confederation, were regarded in the new, as in the old instrument, merely as general terms, explained and limited by the subjoined specifications, and therefore requiring no critical attention or studied precaution.

Subsequently he adds—

"Had the terms in question were not suspected in the Convention which formed the Constitution, of any such meaning as has been constructively applied to them, may be pronounced with entire confidence. For it exceeds the possibility of belief, that the known advocates in the Convention for a jealous guarded, & cautious definition of federal powers, should have silently permitted the introduction of words or phrases, in a sense rendering fruitless the restrictions and definitions elaborated by them.

Consider for a moment the immeasurable difference between the Constitution, limited in its powers to the enumerated objects; and expanded as it would be by the import claimed for the phraseology in question. The difference is equivalent to two Constitutions, of characters essentially contrasted with each other; the one possessing powers confined to certain specified cases; the other extended to all cases whatsoever: For what is the case that would not be embraced by a general power to raise money, a power to provide for the general welfare, and a power to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry these powers into execution; all such provisions and laws superseding at the same time, all local laws and Constitutions at variance with them? Can less be said with the evidence before us, furnished by the Journal of the Convention itself, than that it is impossible that such a constitution as the latter, would have been recommended to the states, by all the members of that body whose names were subscribed to the instrument?

Dying in sleep.—The following, from Miss Landon's novel of Romance and Reality, is new and striking: "Mr. Arundel (the uncle of heroine) had lain down some time. He was asleep—a calm, beautiful, renovating sleep—and Emily sat down by his bed side. The love which bends over the sleeping is, save in its sorrow, like the love which bends over the dead—so deep, so solemn! Suddenly he opened his eyes, but without any thing of the startling return to consciousness with which people generally awake—perhaps her appearance harmonized with his dream. Without speaking, but with a look of extreme fondness, he took her hand, and, still holding it, slept again.

Emily felt the grasp tighten and tighten till the rigidity was almost painful: she had drawn the curtains, lest the sun, now come round to that side of the house, should shine too powerfully: a strange awe stole over her in the gloom; she could scarcely, in its present position, discern her uncle's face, and she feared to move. The grasp grew tighter, but the hand that held hers colder; his breathing had all along been low, but now it was inaudible. Gently she bent her face over him unintentionally: for she dreaded to awaken him, her lips touched his; there was no breath to be either heard or felt, and his mouth was like ice. With a sudden desperate effort, she freed her hand, from which her uncles instantly dropped on the bedside, with a noise, slight indeed, but, to her ear, like thunder; she flung open the curtains—again the light came full into the room—and looked on a face which both those who have not, and those who have before seen, alike know to be the face of death.

Philadelphia, June 11.

We observe, in the *New York Mirror*, that the ladies of that city have it in contemplation to honor their learned and gentle countryman, Washington Irving, with a fancy ball, the characters of which are to be taken from the various pictures drawn by the author of the Sketch Book. This is truly an excellent plan, which we hope will be carried into full execution. What a singular assemblage could thus be drawn together! How many fair creations of feminine grace and loveliness;—what grotesque and laughable images, among "the opposite sex!" There would be the Stout Gentleman, just issued in languor from his pressing engagements in No. 13, and redolent with the odours of Stilton cheese; there, the sonorous trumpeter, Van Corlear of New Amsterdam, delighting his hearers with that "soul-stirring instrument," which whilomed the buxom fair ones of New England;—there the gentle Annette Delabre, talking, mayhap, with Wouter Van Twiller or Wilhelmus Kieft; there the Pride of the Village, mysteriously consorted with Rip Van Winkle;—the Wife, bearing unutterable things from the que-loving Kildermeester; the sad Widow, and Hard-koppig Piet; Ichabod Crane, and the sweet Bianca of Genoa; Katrina Van Tassell, and the melancholy Italiani—all these "and nameless numbers more," would be present. As one imagines the Ball, a thousand forms rise up like a gallery of pictures. The moving reality in such a scene of personification, could not fail to be in the widest sense, exciting and delightful. So numerous are the bantlings born of Irving's brain, that a modern assembly room could scarcely contain them. We know of no parent,—in this acceptation of the word, who has seen so much honor by the manufacture of such a varied and heterogeneous posterity.—*Gazette.*

Under the head of "Spirit of the Parisian Journals" of May the 8th Galignani's Messenger of the 8th, furnishes the annexed quotations in relation to the Duchess of Berri, of whom—if it was she who was captured—the French government did well to get rid as soon as possible.

"*Le Constitutionnel* contains an article entitled—'What ought to be done with the Duchess of Berry?' but all that can be gathered from it, as a reply to the question, is, that if the vessel in which she was embarked were merely driven on the French coasts by stress of weather or want of provisions, the misfortune ought to be respected; but that if it were not so, it is to be lamented that M. Bricqueville's proposition of pronouncing the 'banishment' of the members of the members of the late dynasty was reduced down into the 'interdiction' only; since, by the existing laws, if a 'banished' individual sets foot on French Territory, he is liable to transportation or confinement in a place to be fixed by Government; whereas no penalty is pronounced against the violation of an 'interdiction,' and there only therefore remain the articles of the penal code, which pronounce the penalty of death, but which the nation cannot wish to be applied to the Duchess of Berry, although it feels the necessity of changing the system of fatal indulgence hitherto pursued, for that of a salutary severity.

"*Le Temps* argues that as the King is the first subject of the law, it is his duty to put the laws in force, and bring the Duchess of Berry to trial, for an attempt to excite civil war. It does not, however, call for her execution; but says that if she be be condemned, there is nothing to prevent the King exercising his prerogative of mercy, and merely detaining her as a hostage for the tranquillization of the disturbed districts.

"*Le National* and *La Tribune* maintain, in even more forcible terms, that the Duchess of Berry has brought herself within the provisions of the 91st article of the Penal Code, and that it will be both illegal and unconstitutional to adopt any other course than that of bringing her to trial with the rest of the conspirators.

"*Le Courrier Francais* merely censures Government for not having confirmed or contradicted the report of the capture of the Duchess.

"*La Quotidienne* attempts to throw a doubt on the fact of the Duchess having embarked on board the Carlo Alberto.

"*La France Nouvelle* says that it shall refrain from any remarks on the opinions of the different journals as to what ought to be done with the Duchess, until her identity with the prisoner taken on board the Carlo Alberto is legally established.

"*Le Journal des Debats* merely copies the reports of the capture from the evening papers, without adding a word of comment."

COMMERCIAL.

Havana, June 16.

Market prices.—New Orleans flour $12a14; Philadelphia do. $14 75; lard $12a13 50 per quintal: pork $12a17; beef, $7a8; sperm candles, $30a32.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Oceana, Leslie, Cowes, J Laidaw
Ship Warsaw, Drew, Havre, Gordon & co
Brig Florida, Blaisdel, Liverpool, H Gale
Brig Leader, Hander, Boston, Quarles
Schr Pronta, Harta, Matanzas, Eaton Hall & Courval
Schr Crawford, Fisher, Sto la Marina, C J & A B Henshaw
Schr Durango, Wilder, New York, White & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Whale, Wheaton, from the passes having taken her tow to sea, brought up ship Plutarch, Johnson, from Havre, and Josephina, Granados, from Havana. Left the Bar yesterday noon; Reports nothing in sight off there.—The U. S schr Grampus had returned, landed her pilot and proceeded on her cruise. A ship with painted port and bright sided ship were off S W Pass.

Ship Plutarch, Johnson, from Havre—cargo, md'se. ect. to L Gally; J Jean; J W Zacharie & co; A L Boisnare, and order; 143 passengers.

Brig Josephine, Granados, Havana—sugar, segars and fruit.

Brig Adams, ——, from Pensacola; cargo, lumber.—Experienced a heavy gale on the 22d inst. and suffered considerable damage, having lost boat, sails and part of rigging; also sprung a leak.

Steamer Victory, Cuwry, from St. Martinsville; cargo, to captain and owners on board—4 pass

MEMORANDA.

Up at Havana for this port, June 16th, schrs Numa, Rafach; John, Hughes.

City Banks

New-Orleans, June 27th 1831.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in this institution, are hereby notified, that by a resolution of the board of directors of this date, the following instalments, are required to be paid into bank, on the capital stock held by them respectively, viz—on the 1st January 1833; fifteen dollars per share; on the 1st March 1833; fifteen dollars per share; on the 1st June 1833; twenty dollars per share. And at the transfer offices at New York and Philadelphia 20 days, anterior to the above dates. Persons paying any of said instalments in anticipation, shall be allowed an interest of 5 per cent per annum, in lieu of participation in the dividend on the portion so paid in advance By order of the board.

june 29 R. CLAGUE, cashier.

WANTED TO HIRE.—Three or four negroes, from the age of 8 to 12, at a tobacco manufactory. Apply at No. 15, Conti street. june 29.

NOTICE.—L. P. Ferry has the honor of informing his friends and the public that he offers his services in the capacity of a broker, in all branches; and that he will undertake the sale of real estate, slaves &c. His office is No 49 St Louis street opposite Hewlett's Exchange.

N. B. A good seamstress is wanted, a good price will be paid. june 26

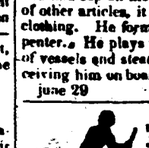
FLOUR, WHISKEY, &C.
600 bbls fresh superfine flour,
110 do. do. fine do.
150 do. good whiskey,
200 do. old Monongahela do.
60 half do. do. do.
150 bbls. prime pork, just received, and for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
150, New Levee.

NOTICE.—Written proposals will be received at the office of Secretary of State, until Thursday the 5th of July, for making the alterations and repairs to the Charity Hospital on Canal street, necessary for its adaptation to a State House.

Plans, and a particular description of the work to be done, may be seen, by persons wishing to undertake, at the Secretary of State's office, No. 86 St. Peter street, june 23

RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Runaway from the subscriber, night before last, an American mulatto, named Chesley, about 22 years of age, and a carpenter by trade, he is about 5 feet 5 inches in hight, American measure—had on when he went away white pantaloons, and Nankeen vest, and had cap on his head; but as he took away a variety of other articles, it is probable that he will change his clothing. He formerly belonged to Mr. Guilbeau, carpenter. He plays the flute remarkable well. Captains of vessels and steam boats, are cautioned against receiving him on board, under the penalties of the law. june 29



BROUGHT to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, a negro named JEAN-BAPTISTE, who says he belongs to Mr. Augustin, of Terreaux Bonefs. Also a negro man named PETER, who says he belongs to captain Fearson of New Orleans.

june 28 J. CHARBONNET, sheriff.

FIVE Dollars reward will be given to the person who will conduct to jail or to the office of the Bee, a young negress, aged 11 years, named Fanny. She speaks only English, and has an open pleasing countenance. She was seen on Sunday morning in one of the streets of Faubourg St. Mary.

june 19

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the other side of the river, on Saturday last, the two Mulatto boys named Nace and Ben.

NACE is about 5 feet 6 inches, aged about 19 years.

BEN is about 5 feet 10 inches, aged about 21 years.

They have been seen near the Rail Road. Whoever will lodge the said slaves in the jail of this city, will receive the above reward on application to this office.

june 15

BROUGHT to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, on the morning of the 16th inst. a negro named Isaac, who says he belongs to Mr. J. St. Bernard, of the parish of St. Charles.

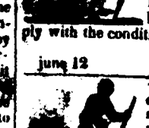
Also, two others, the one a negress, named Rosa, who says she belongs to Mr. Carline, a planter of Lafourche.

june 18. CHARBONNET, sheriff and jailor.

BROUGHT to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, a negro boy, aged about 18 or 19 years, named Anthony, says he belongs to Doctor Doussant, of the parish of St. Charles. The owner is required to comply with the conditions of the law.

J. CHARBONNET.

june 12 sheriff.



BROUGHT to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, a negro man named Henry; says he belongs to Mr. Gibson; is marked with the small pox. The owner is required to comply with the conditions of the law.

june 14. J. CHARBONNET.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—No. 6411. *Ralph Jacobs vs. his creditors.* Parish court for the Parish and City of New Orleans, present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge, June 26, 1832. The cession of property of the petitioner having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors. It is ordered that a meeting of said petitioners creditors take place on Saturday the 21st of July next, before Joseph Cavillier Esq. not. pub. 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 the Court

june 27 F. BUISSON, d'y clerk.

PAVING BRICKS for sale by
june 19 THEODORE, NICOLET & CO.

100 Boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins,
14 qr. casks Marseilles white Wine
110 boxes claret, for sale by
june 23 SAM C. BELL, 81 Canal st.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The well know steam boat LOUISIANA, C. T. Hayward, master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board will positively leave on Sunday morning the 1st of July; for balance of freight or passenge, her accommodations being of the most comfortable kind having a large airy cabin on the upper deck, with state rooms; apply to TOURNE & BECKWICK.

june 15 New Levee st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. ship SARAH & CAROLINE, capt. Prince, will meet with immediate dispatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, apply to
LINCOLN & GRFFN, or,
june 28 BENJ. BOOTH & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1 ship TACITUS, Capt. Chandler, will begin to load in four days, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. Apply on board, or to LINCOLN & GREEN.

june 27

FOR BOSTON—(*A Packet.*)
The fine fast sailing Ship HELEN MAR, Barker, master, having considerable cargo engaged, will meet with despatch, for freight or passage, her accommodation being good. Apply on board opposite Jefferson street, or to
27 June. STETSON & AVERY.

FOR BOSTON.
The fine Schooner JOHN GEORGE, Cobb master, having considerable cargo engaged will meet despatch, for freight or passage apply on board opposite the custom House, or to
June 26 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, To sail Wednesday, 27th inst.—The packet ship EDWARD BONNAFFE, Capt. Campbell, will sail as above; for passage only, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, or to
june 26 S. C. BELL.

FOR ANTWERP.—The splendid, very fast sailing, copper fastened, and coppered brig CANADA, J. L. White master, will positively sail on the 20th inst; for a deck load or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board opposite Post No. 102, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
jand 26 117 Royal st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The first class copper fastened ship ALCELOPE, A. T. White, master, wants 30 to 100 hhds tobacco and a deck load of 90 to 100 bales cotton, and can also handsomely accommodate three passengers Apply immediately or to
June 26 I. OGDEN & CO.
No. 59, Canal st

FOR HAVRE.—*Passage only.*
The very fast sailing copper fastened, Ship WARSAW, Joshua Drew, master will sail on the 26 inst. For passage, having superior accommodation, apply on Board or to
J. OGDEN.
june 23 59 Canal street

FOR VERA CRUZ—*Passage only.*
The fast sailing schooner GENERAL SANTA ANNA alias TAMPICO will sail for the above port on Thursday next. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board. june 23

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—THE fine ship MOGUL, P. Blake, master, is now ready to receive cargo; apply on board opposite Jefferson street, or to
june 22 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR NEW YORK AND HAVRE, (*to sail 5th July*)
Louisiana and New York Line of Packets.
The new elegant ship LOUISVILLE, capt Price, will commence loading to-morrow and sails as above. This ship will take freight for HAVRE ONLY; will stop at New York to land passengers, where her detention will not exceed two days. Passengers bound for Havre will find in this conveyance unusual comforts and conveniences. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to FOSTER & HUTTON.
june 21 77 Canal street

FOR VERA CRUZ.
The fast sailing brig KANHAWA, Ramsdale, master, will sails for the above port if sufficient freight is immediately offered. For freight or passage, apply to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
june 20 No. 80. Bienville st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE first class copper fastened ship LOUISA, James Goodwin master, for freight of 200 bales cotton, apply to J. OGDEN & CO.
june 18 No. 59 Canal street.

FOR BORDEAUX.—French ship MARTINIQUAIS, capt. Duparcan; for freight apply on board, or to J. MAGER.
june 15

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fine substantial coppered and copper fastened brig ORION, burthen about eight hundred hhds. of Tobacco. She has undergone a thorough repair and is in complete order for any voyage. For terms apply to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
june 12 80 Bienville st.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The fine fast sailing packet brig AJAX, W. Rollins master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board opposite the Custom House, or to
june 9 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR MARSEILLES.—The A. 1 Brig LATONA, S. Snow master, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
june 7 LAUVE & BENEDICT, 88 Common st.

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

TO-MORROW
AT
FELTON'S
NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH
LOTTERY,
16th Class for 1832.
The drawing will take place on Saturday evening 30th of June 1832.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1 OF	10,000	is	10,000
1 OF	3,000	is	3,000
1 OF	1,500	is	1,500
1 OF	1,000	is	1,000
1 OF	800	is	800
1 OF	623	is	623
&c.	&c.		&c.

For Tickets apply at
FELTON'S
Lucky Prize Office, No. 11 St. Philip street at the head of Vegetable Market.
June 27

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY
16th Class for 1832.
The drawing will take place on Saturday, 30th of June 1832.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS
1 of	10,000	is	10,000
1 of	3,000	is	3,000
1 of	1,500	is	1,500
1 of	1,000	is	1,000
1 of	800	is	800
1 of	623	is	623
4 of	500	are	2,000
6 of	200	are	1,200
6 of	100	are	1,200
188 of	50	are	7,800
156 of	20	are	3,120
664 of	6	are	4,002
7000 of	4	are	21,000

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole Tickets.....$4 00
Halves.....2 00
Quarters.....1 00
J. B. FAGET, *Manager.*
june 26 No. 119. Chartres street.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
5th June, 1832.

A PREMIUM of two hundred dollars is offered by this institution for the best plan of a banking house. Subscriptions will be received until the 15th of July next. By order of the board.

june 11 J. B. FERRAULT, Cashier.

For further particulars apply at the Bank.

LIME.—700 barrels just received per brig Canada, from Baltimore; it is a superior article, being half stronger than that usually imported here.

HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
june 14 117 Royal street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY M. C. L. McCOY.

THIS afternoon (Friday the 29th inst.) at 5 o'clock at Palferry's lower Cotton Press, will be sold about 70 bales cotton, damaged and sold for account of whom it may concern. Terms, cash. june 29.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON SATURDAY, next the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold slave Anderson, aged 21 years, a good cook and house servant, active and smart, has been mostly employed in hotels and steam boats, but cannot make himself useful at any kind of work, is acclimated, but has runaway since, owing solely to a disinclination to cross the lake. The act of sale will be passed, before W. Boswell, esq. at the expense of the purchaser. june 29.

BY T. MOSBY.

ON FRIDAY, the 29th instant, will be sold, at the auction store, at 10 o'clock, to close a concern, 6 trunks assorted Hosiery, 1 case printed Muslin. Terms at sale. *Also*—4 4 cotton Shirting, Platillas, Listadoes, Russia Sheeting, Diapers, &c. june 29.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 30th inst, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold slave Polly, aged 29 years, a first rate cook, good washer and ironer and pretty good seamstress, also an excellent midwife, acclimated and fully guaranteed.

Terms, 4 months credit for approved endorsed paper payable at the United States Branch Bank, secured by mortgage until final payment. june 27

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Thursday the 5th of July, at 10 o'clock at No. —— Tivoli between Delor and Naiad streets will be sold sundray articles, household and kitchen furniture, consisting of dinner, tea and card tables, mirrors, chairs, sofas, fenders, shovels and tongs, bedsteads, beds and bedding, carpets &c. &c. &c. The property of a gentleman declining house keeping.

Terms, cash. june 27

Steam Tow Boat Stock.
BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 7th July, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold 54 shares stock in the Steam Tow Boat Company. The boats belonging to this company are now in first rate order, having been thoroughly repaired last summer. Terms at sale. june 27.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold the following valuable slaves, viz: Anderson, aged about 24 years, a good drayman and storeman, strong and hearty, fully guaranteed. Selina, aged 19 years, good washer, ironer