THE BEE,

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JEROME RAYON.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1832.

GOVERNOR,
J. B. DAWSON.

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

candidates for the state legislature.

Z. CAROSS,	A. LUCAS,
A. P. C. DUPLESSIS,	D. AUGUSTIN,
S. MARTINEAU,	C. DAUBOT,
A. HOA,	F. LABATUT,
J. B. STURGEST,	L. ALLARD,
C. D. DIXON,	J. LALANDE,
R. WARTNY,	E. CAREN,
J. B. GRYMES,	L. PERCE.

J. M. KENNEDY.

The city council will keep tugging at the stone of Sysiphus. At its last sitting an ordinance was passed for opening several streets through the old Catholic burying ground. Had any of the members read the following section of the act to authorize the city of New Orleans to make a certain donation, and for other purposes," approved March 27, 1828? We recommend his honor the mayor to read it before approving the ordinance.

"*Section* 2. From and after the first of June next, it shall no longer be permitted to bury the dead in the present Catholic grave-yard, under the penalty of a fine of five hundred dollars for each and every contravention, which fine shall be recovered on information of the attorney general before any court of competent jurisdiction, one half thereof for the benefit of the informer, and the other half for the benefit of the charity hospital of New Orleans: *Provided*, that the present grave-yard shall never be destroyed nor shall at any time sooner be alienated or put to any other use: *Provided moreover*, that it shall be lawful for the mayor of the city of New-Orleans, whenever he shall think it compatible with the healthiness of the said city, to permit the opening any family tomb, actually situated in the present grave-yard, in order to depose therein the body of any member of the same family."

Yesterday's northern mail brought New York papers of the evening of the 8th inst. (there were none from Washington,) and Charleston of the 14th. They are entirely barren.

The arrival at this port of the brig Motion, from Havre, was the subject of much conversation yesterday, arising from reports of the extensive mortality that prevailed on board, during the voyage. The Motion left Havre on the 18th of April, with 112 Swiss and other passengers. During the first weeks of the voyage, 12 of the passengers died; but as soon as the vessel came within the tropics, the mortality ceased, and the health of those who were sick soon became re-established. If, as it is supposed, the disease which prevailed on board this vessel, were the cholera, it would seem that it is disarmed of its terrors, when it comes within the tropics.

We cannot avoid the conclusion that much more importance is attached to the failure of lord Grey's amendment to the reform bill, in the British house of lords, than the occurrence intrinsically demands. The situation of the bill, before the committee, is by no means changed by this vote, and perhaps the loss of time, occasioned by the adjournment of the subject until the 10th of May, is the only real disadvantage resulting from this incidental defeat, that ought to be deplored. It is true indeed, that the weakness of the ministers has been somewhat prematurely discovered; but this discovery will force them to resort to the strength which is within their reach; and a timely reinforcement of liberal peers, will still enable the minister to carry out the plan which he proposed, of considering the clauses of the bill. Lord Grey has evidently placed too much reliance on his declaration, on its second reading, "that he would not hesitate in the creation of new peers, should such a measure become necessary." It has now become so, and he has only to redeem his pledge, and all is well again. The people of England will probably be again disturbed by this untoward blunder of the premier; and its effects cannot but be again detrimental to commerce.

The intelligence from Portugal warrants the conclusion, that by this time, the armament of Don Pedro has made its descent upon the coast of Portugal; what his reception may be, is very uncertain. The discontents that prevail in that country, from the wretched malpractices of the tyrant Miguel, would appear to favor the success of the invading force; but there is an enemy with which Pedro will have to contend, more formidable than the army of his sanguinary brother,—the gross ignorance of the people, coupled with the fanaticism and authority of the priesthood. Unless these can be, in some measure, directed in his favor, the task he has undertaken will be found to be one of no ordinary difficulty. It matters but little what cruelties are exercised—what oppressions are experienced: the energies of the people are bound down by the trammels of superstition,—they are but the passive agents in the hands of the priests.

In Italy there is the stillness of the grave. Adopting the language of the eloquent historian of the "Italian republics," M. Sismondi, "She is crushed; but her heart still beats with the love of liberty, virtue and glory; she is chained and covered with blood; but she still knows her strength and her future destiny; she is insulted by those for whom she has opened the way to every improvement; but she feels that she is formed to take the lead again; and Europe will know no repose till the nation which, in the dark ages, lighted the torch of civilization with that of liberty, shall be enabled herself to enjoy the light which she has created."

Alas! poor Tray—he has been "most cruelly treated only for being found in bad company." An ill-natured cat happening to bite a little girl, our worship'ul corporation have deemed it meet that every dog shall henceforth wear a collar and pay a tax of two dollars per annum. Whether this is to entitle them to vote at elections for aldermen, we are not informed; but it is a principle in our system, that taxation and representation should go together. The result, however, will be beneficial, every way: a pretty round sum will go into the treasury—and all the worthless of the canine race will have "had their day," and curtail their hideous night howlings. None but respectable dogs will be protected. The cat which has been the occasion of producing this wise measure, deserves a monument.

The ultra advocates of the American system, in this state, are loud in the denunciations of the project of the secretary of the treasury, for reducing the tariff on the diminished necessities of the government, because it proposes a reduction of half a cent per pound upon the importation of foreign sugar, leaving that upon brown at two and a half cents, instead of three, as at present. We have conversed upon this subject, with several of the most intelligent sugar planters in this state, who enter fully into the views of Mr. McLane, and prefer to submit to this trifling reduction of the duty upon their staple, by a revenue system which shall be based upon fair and liberal compromise of the several interests of the republic, and will therefore become *permanent*, than to trust to the maintenance of the "American system" untouched, now that the government does not require, for any constitutional purpose. In this they show a degree of forbearance towards the other portions of the Union in which sugar is not produced, and which are rather prejudiced than benefitted by the protective duty upon that article, that might be advantageously inflicted by the producers other articles that are favored with the protection of the government.

These ultra tariffites seem to treat the subject as if sugar were the only staple of Louisiana; they seem to forget entirely that the annual crop of cotton which is produced in this state, far exceeds in value the crop of sugar; they entirely overlook the fact that the culture of sugar is limited to about eight hundred individuals, while cotton is grown by twice as many thousand persons, and that it is contended by the growers of cotton that the entire repeal of the tariff, would ensure them not only a steady market, but a better price, for their staple. The fact that eight hundred sugar planters receive a protection of three cents upon every pound of which they produce, while twenty thousand cotton planters receive no protection whatever; and must contribute, as a consumer, to make the protection to his opoulent neighbor, the sugar-planter, shows that there is a degree of inequality, in the present system, which calls for immediate correction. We are glad to see that a spirit of compromise is diffusing itself, and are not without strong hopes that the present session will not close without effecting a satisfactory accommodation of the vexed question. We tremble for the fate of the republic, should our anticipations, in this respect, be disappointed.

FRANKFORT, June 7.

The Indians.—Since our last paper went to press we have learned that the loss by Major Stillman's detachment did not exceed *twenty five*. It was estimated at fifty-two, but fell short of the estimate one half. The Indians are re-commencing their usual treacherous mode of warfare. Two or three families, amounting in all to fifteen persons, have been butchered in cold blood and their bodies wantonly mutilated and grossly mangled. The main body of the Indians have retreated, and are pursued by the militia and regular troops. Two young ladies are supposed to be in their possession. Nothing more than death need to appear to them, for never has one instance in Indian warfare occurred, where female virtue was assailed. They may apply the most cruel and barbarous tortures which can be conceive, and protract the life of their victim through the slow and excruciating agonies of fire, but, never have they stained the annals of their cruelties with one instance of an injured female.

We understand that companies have been formed in our state to go to the relief of the citizens of Illinois. The patriotism of Kentuckians, and their readiness to give up the comforts and blessing of social home, at their country's call, have never been doubted.—Should it be deemed necessary, we are convinced, a large company of volunteers could be formed in our own town. We have also heard that a corps of four or five hundred has been formed in Cincinnati, to march to the battle field. This is a praiseworthy and generous exhibition of patriotism, but we expect hardly necessary.

Something should be done. An example should be made. The red men should be dragged from his covert, and the folly of his weakness exhibited. If we act at all, let every thing be done with vigor.—There occasionally comes across the mind a feeling of deep sympathy for those who are driven from their father-land, to revisit no more; but self-preservation is the first law of nature, and as long as the Indians are so deluded as to war against civilized man, so long let their punishment be severe, and a death blow be given to their hopes.—*Kentuckian.*

NASHVILLE, June 11.

Another Steam Boat Accident!—The steam boat Hornet was totally captured, near Portsmouth, on the Ohio: The Louisville Journal and Focus of 7th inst. says:

We learn, that the steam boat Hornet, at the time of her being captured, had on board about 14 cabin and 20 deck passengers. Of the persons lost the following is thought to be a correct list:

John Sullivan, (Captain,) Charleston; John Johnson, (Pilot) Gallipolis; one sailor, shipped at Cincinnati.

Cabin Passengers.—Thomas Duvall, Muskingum River; 2 French gentlemen, New Orleans; Mrs. Garrett, Greensburgh; a gentleman, Kingston, Ohio.

Deck Passengers.—Mr. Blackstone, Guyandotte; three or four passengers: names and residence unknown: two colored men, belonging to deck passengers; Chambermaid, a colored woman.

CHARLESTON, June 14.

Great movement of the Union Party.—One of the most overwhelming and respectable political meetings ever held in the State, was that of Tuesday evening last. We were astonished, not less than gratified, at the vast assemblage of orderly and quiet citizens, who had met peaceably together to deliberate upon the measures that honor and patriotism should require them to pursue, in the present momentous crisis—and to discuss the principles and action of a suitable remedy for such future exigencies as may hereafter occur. It appeared to us entirely out of the question to estimate the numbers at the meeting—but, in the usual method of computing the extent of similar assemblages which we have witnessed in larger cities, we should think they must have been 10 to 1200 persons present.

The meeting was organized by calling the venerable and Hon. *Henry Middleton* to the chair, and *John Phillips, Esq.* to act as Secretary. Mr. M. upon ascending the chair, delivered an address full of patriotism and eloquence—and entire devotion to the American name and character.

J. L. Pringle, Esq. previous to moving the appointment of a Committee to advance the purposes of the meeting, address it with his usual ability and eloquence. It appeared to us a matter of general regret that the learned and virtuous GRIMKE should have felt it his imperative duty to oppose, what otherwise must have been passed with distinguished unanimity. His objections seem to have been the result of a most conscientious and thorough conviction as to the dangers of a Southern Convention. *Col. Hunt* replied with a masterly and splendid effort—clearly removing every difficulty and doubt that Mr. GRIMKE's apprehensions had suggested.

There was one passage in the appeal of *Col. Hunt*, which must have sunk deep into the heart of every one within the sound of his voice.—It was this: "Aye, sir, we will send note to the convention WILL *calculate the value of the Union.* In place of employing foreigners to calculate for us, let us employ men whose veins are *filled with American blood*; and, trust me, *they will find it above all price!*"

Viewed, as we fervently hope it will be, by those States, who, alike with our own, are deeply interested in the questions which gave rise to the meeting on Tuesday night, the movement is probably the most important if any that the party have hitherto adopted.

We feel that it will be a duty incumbent on us to advert, hereafter, to the consequences which may be expected to result from this great movement.

City Gazette.

Latest from the Cape de Verde.—We have been politely favored with the inspection of a letter, received by a gentleman of this town, from the American Consul, at Villa de Praya, St. Jago, dated 28th April. From this we learn that the inhabitants in Fogo, an island in the neighborhood, containing 12,000 people, were on the verge of starvation; that *fifteen* died daily, and that the survivors were so weak and emaciated as hardly to be able to bury their dead. Every thing in the shape of a crop had entirely failed, owing to the absence of rain for a *whole year*. The provisions on the island would not suffice for a week's sustenance; and all that was carried there came from St. Jago, which was poorly able to supply it. The Portuguese government was too wretched to afford any present aid.

The commandant of the U. States ship Peacock had touched at St. Jago and left there 150 of the islanders with a small supply of provisions.

The letter writer states that, without rain, St. Jago will be shortly in a condition quite as wretched as Fogo.

The wants and sufferings of these islanders present strong claims upon the compassion and charities of the civilized brethren abroad, and we hope the appeal will not be unanswered here. (*Newburyport Her.*)

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—It is stated that 50 colored families in Charleston, S. C. are about to emigrate to Liberia. An auxiliary Colonization Society has been recently formed in Augusta, Geo. Two of its members, A. Campbell and Gen. Hargreaves, Esqrs. have each transmitted $500 to the Parent Institution, as their own private donations. A letter from Natchez, (Miss.) to the Secretary of the Am. Colonization Society, says, "we have raised funds for the transportation of the free blacks residing among us, to Liberia. One gentleman has raised on his subscription paper, *upwards of six thousand dollars in less than a fortnight.*" (*N. Y. Jour. Com.*)

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

OWARD, FRIENDS, OWARD! and tell those who have POWER *through your suffrages*, that the government-tariff bill MUST NOT PASS! You have the same right to *protection* that you have to *life*. DEMAND IT, AND SECURE IT.

We are informed that Mr. *McDuffie*, in his speech the other day, in support of his outrageous bill—a bill not less intolerable to us than one to emancipate all the slaves of the South would be to him and those who act with him, proclaimed the secession of South Carolina in "five months" unless *relief* was obtained—that all was "ready," &c. Well—let it be so; if a part of the *people* so contemptible for their comparative numbers, can set aside he will of the vast majority, the sooner the experiment is tried, the better. If there is not energy and power enough in the constitution to preserve to the people the management of their own affairs, and continue itself—let it perish! It is not worth a sigh.—*Niles' Reg.*

If such are the feelings of Tariff-men generally, we are nearer to the dreaded crisis, than we had before imagined. Nothing certainly could be more calculated to drive the Southern people to desperation, than such contemptuous sneering at their sufferings, be they real or imaginary. Much as we abhor the doctrines of nullification, we regard the sentiments above quoted with equal abhorrence, and consider them equally dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union. We had supposed it was the part of brethren, and fellow-citizens, to treat each others' complaints with kindness and charity. When the Union was formed, it was based upon principles of mutual forbearance and concession. *If this spirit is to be abandoned*, and we are to say to those who feel themselves aggrieved, We will not relax an inch of our demands to save the nation from ruin; if you cannot bear the burdens we impose, the sooner you break from the confederacy the better; we say if such is the temper with which Tariff men regard the complaints of the South, the Union *will* be dissolved, and the pen of history will ascribe the effusions not of men of the South, as to those infatuated men, who claiming "the same right to protection" [illegible]

[illegible] the Union and crush wrong from the sockets of shell[illegible] bayonets—but feared not prepared to sacrifice the [illegible] which have been purchased in the country by oceans of blood and treasure, without a "sigh."—Why, without lifting up the voice of remonstrance, and conjuring all who are not absolutely demented on the subject of protection, to pause and consider the desperate lengths to which they are going, and the fearful consequences of an event which they are urging to its consummation with a recklessness altogether unaccountable.

Were it the last sentence which we ever expected to write, we would entreat the leaders of the Tariff party, and all who have any influence on this momentous subject, to weight well the consequences of the course they are now pursuing. Remember the question is not whither they will relinquish protection altogether, for the sake of conciliating the extensive districts of country which feel themselves aggrieved,—but whether they will give up any thing? Whether they will content to the project of the Secretary of the Treasury, or that of the Committee of Manufactures either of which will leave the manufacturing interests largely protected, and at the same time prove to the South that their complaints are not altogether unheeded. If they will not concede so much,—if in short they will concede nothing,—if they will cling to the ne plus of protection till the last gasp,—and if in consequence of this, our fair Republic should be torn asunder,—posterity will build monuments to their memory, but they will be monuments of infamy, scorn and detestation.

What a monstrous sentiment is this which the Tariff organ urges upon its friends,—"You have the same right to protection that you have to life!" We will not insult the understandings of our readers by attempting to disprove so preposterous a doctrine; and we only quote it to show the nature of the claims which are urged by the leaders of the Tariff party. But admitting that they have the same right to protection that they have to life? does it follow that there are to be no limits to the extent of this protection? Will not 20, 30, 35, or even 50 per cent. answer? Have they the same right to still further protection that they have to life? Shame on such nonsense.

This subject is at last before Congress in a form which indicates that something may be done. Mr. M'Duffie's bill has been rejected by the House, and that of the Committee of Manufactures, reported by Mr. Adams, is under discussion. We hope and trust there are liberal minded men and patriots enough in that body to adopt either this bill, or that of the Secretary of the Treasury. The concessions proposed in these bills, one or the other of them, are the least which will part with the people of the South,—and perhaps we should say, the least that ought to pacify them. Not that either of them is at all adequate to their wishes,—but they have sense enough to know that where the views and interests of men differ so widely, the line of compromise lies between the two extremes. A few days will decide; and we are strongly of opinion that a more momentous decision, under all the circumstances, was never made on the floor of Congress.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

BRITISH SHIPPING.—From copious extracts received at the department of State from the Consul of the United States, for Kingston upon Hull, it appears that in the year 1814 there were built and registered in the several ports of the British Empire, 864 vessels, the tonnage of which amounted to 97,949 tons. In 1831 there were built 1,003 vessels, tonnage 107,776 tons. The greatest number in the intermediate years was in 1826, when they amounted to 1719, tonnage 207,088 tons; and the smallest was in 1828, when they amounted to 780, tonnage 67,144. In the year 1814 the number of vessels belonging to the several ports of the empire was 24,418, amounting to 2,616,965 tons, and navigated by 173,085 men; in 1831 the number had decreased to 24,242, amounting to 2,581,964 tons, and navigated by 158,422 men.

In the coasting trade, in 1824, the inward tonnage was 8,222,190 tons, the outward 8,020,859: in 1831, the former was 9,279,306, the latter 9,486,981. This does not include the coasting trade of Ireland. (*Patriot.*)

African Colonization.—It is stated that 50 colored families in Charleston, S. C. are about to emigrate to Liberia. An auxiliary Colonization Society has recently formed in Augusta, Geo. Two of its members, A. Campbell and Geo. Hargreaves, Esqrs. have each transmitted $500 to the Parent Institution, as their own private donations. A letter from Natchez, (Miss.) to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, says, "We have raised funds for the transportation of the free blacks residing among us, to Liberia. One gentleman has raised on his subscription paper, *upwards of six thousand dollars in less than a fortnight.*" *N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From the Albany Argus.

EARTH'S VOICES.

"In Heaven's ear they all rejoice
"And utter forth a glorious voice."

To him who has an ear for melody,
Who loves earth's natural music, where no harp
Of curious make, by man's device, is framed
To measure sounds by arbitrary laws—
How manifold the minstrelsy that swells
From her voiced instruments—he walks abroad,
And Nature is attuned to harmony
Earth caught her music when the morning stars
Welcomed the stranger to their galaxy;
And ever since, there is not a thing that lives
But hath an utterance, though inaudible
To him whose ear is wedded to the wire,
And to the viol's smooth, voluptuous trills,
The stream that through the untrodden desert flows,
Impregnates with its cadences the air;
The first white snow-drop and the last brown flower
That leans its withered cheek on Winter's breast,
Hold eloquent converse with the changing year.

Spring has a joyful tune—
There's a glad murmur through the forest trees,
And budding boughs, stirred by the southern breeze,
As if their Maker's hand were o'er them thrown,
Give forth a voice peculiarly their own.

Summer, a carolet sing,
When birds pursue their mates upon the wing,
And hold their revels round the shaded spring,
Or perched upon some branch, the whole day long
Echo each other's numbers, clear and strong.

Autumn, too, has a tongue
Of varied melody; Oft times she grieves,
And o'er her faded sheen a requiem weaves;
At whiles her garners with ripe spoils are heap,
And the loud harvest-home is gally sung.

Stern Winter goes not by
With silent footsteps: There's a crashing sound
Where the hewn cedar topples to the ground;
And the pure snow, when from the frosty sky
Its flakes come down, yields delicate minstrelsy.

And Childhood's early day—
It is all music! With the blush of light
Its hymn commences; at the shut of night
Only the tune is changed—a gentler lay
Stealeth from its sleeping lips to heaven away.

And where is he! O, where!
Who has not known a mother's voice, and felt
Its power to sway, to move, to soothe, to melt!
And when for those she loves, that voice is prayer,
Angels aloft its supplications bear.

Love breathes a fitful strain
Of broken melody: When love is young,
Like mingled pearls that have not yet been strung,
It hath some rapturous meanings, but 'tis pain,
When warbled once, to sing them o'er again.

Pale Sorrow hums a part
In this unceasing concert; and her wail
Is like the mourning of November's gale,
Or of the plaint of the death-stricken heart,
Pierced by the fleetest ranger's barbed dart.

Religion's anthem swells
From holy lips, unchanged by years or clime,
Still soaring heavenward with a note sublime,
Or whispering inwardly, its utterance falls
Of pleas, drawn from salvation's living wells.

O, Faith is never dumb!
Hark to the burst of triumph from yond bed—
Her thrilling chant—"Death, thou art captive led—
"From this low earth, my temporary home,
"To take my high reward, I come! I come!"

VIATOR.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $5.00 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give, during the ensuing week, 47 ounces of bread for a bit. June 22.

HOLLAND GIN.—10 pipes of very superior quality, warranted pure, for sale by
may 30 STETSON & AVERY, 31 Camp st

TILES.—50,000 TILES landing from ship Cyrus Butler, for sale by
ap 30 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

HAVANA SUGAR.—25 boxes of superior Havana yellow sugar, for sale by
THAYER, HURD & CO.
June 16 29, Magazine street.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Monticello, Miller, Philadelphia. L. H. Gale
Brig Amber, Botts, Havana, Tuffs & co.
Brig Pulaski, Healy, Richmond, L. H. Gale
Schr Caroline, Roche, St Juan de Cuba, J Hagan & co.
Schr Mary Perry, Monroe, Providence, Master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pocahontas, Hubbell, from the Passes, having towed to sea, ship Cashmere, Barque Valhalla, brig Moscow, schr Ohio & W A Tyson. Brought up ship Mary & Harriet, and brig Motion. At anchor off S W Pass, ship John Sargeant and U. S. schr Shark.

Brig Motion, Rogers, from Havre, cargo to A Delpech, and the master. 112 passengers, 12 of whom died on the passage. On the 7th during the gale, lost her fore top mast and main top gallant mast, and a complete set of sails.

Ship Mary & Harriet, Tibbets, from Savanah—cargo.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at New York, for this port, ship Russell, Beauvais, and brig Olive, Albree, for this port.

Hence at Philadelphia, ship Helen Mar, Harrison.

Ship Senator, entered for loading at Liverpool, May 7th, for this port.

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

EFFICACIOUS REMEDY.—For sale by E. P. Romain & co. No. 97 Chartres street, an Elixir for toothache, which will remove the tartar from from the teeth and the gums, and give the breath an excellent odor. It is to be rubbed in a small piece of cotton and applied to the tooth in case of pain. A constant use of it every morning will strengthen the gums, render the teeth white, and protect them against future decay. Also an excellent dentifrical powder that will whiten the teeth in three days. It is good accompaniment to the above mentioned Elixir. June 23.

Jacques Barody vs. George H. Hagan.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Honorable W. Grivot, assistant Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 9th of July, at 5 o'clock at the principal, sundry articles of furniture; seized in the above suit.
june 23 L. DAUNOY, *Mar'l.*

Widow Savary vs. Jacques Pagnon.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable G. Preval, assistant judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Friday the 6th day of July, at the principal, at 5 o'clock, a silver watch, seized in the above suit.
june 23 L. DAUNOY, *Mar'l.*

H. H. Henderson vs. James Handley

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable G. Preval, assistant judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Thursday the 5th of July, at 5 o'clock, on the premises in Jefferson street, a quantity of cots, mattresses, sheets, blankets, quilts, empty bottles, cooking utensils, and sundry other articles. Seized in the above suit.
june 23 L. DAUNOY, *Mar'l.*

A. Mitchell vs. Jean B. Theodore

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable G. Preval, assistant judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 7th July at 5 o'clock at the principal, I seized the following glass and marble table. Seized in the above suit. (june 23) L. DAUNOY, *Mar'l.*

ICE CREAM.—THE subscribers announce to the public, that they will open their establishment on Sunday, 24th inst. No. 140, Royal street, where will be found elegant rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Ice Creams of all descriptions will be served.
june 22 SAVANE LACHUPRIE & CO.

BILLS on New York, London, Paris, for sale by
A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.
june 22

40 slaves, using a plantation, 7 miles from the city, and for sale by
june 22 DUFROCQ & MORPHY.

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
P. E. & O. SOMBE, 118 Royal st.
june 22

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

RANAWAY from the subscriber about two months and a half since, the Negress *Harriet*, aged about 30 years, ordinarily tall, but rather slim,—speaks French and English.

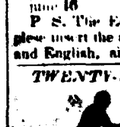
Ranaway about eight days after *Harriet*, the negress *Mahaly*, 17 years of age, middling size, large lips, and speaks both French and English.

Ranaway yesterday morning, the negro *Leven*, about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, reddish complexion, and speaks both French and English.

A reward of ten dollars for each negro, will be given to whoever will arrest them and lodge them in jail or bring them to my house. Captains of steamboats and other vessels are cautioned against giving them any asylum on board their vessels under the strictest rigors of the law. PAULIN J. FLEYTAS,
june 16 Corner of Bourbon & Dauphine sts.

P. S. The Editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette will please insert the above advertisement 6 times, in French and English, and forward his account to this office.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.



RANAWAY from the other side of the *river*, on Saturday last, the two Mulatto boys named NICK and BEN.

NICK 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 18

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 *Pina*, who says she belongs to Mr. Carlisse, a planter of Lafourche.
june 18 CHARBONNET, sheriff and jailor.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the undersigned, the American samba girl named KITTY, about 20 years of age; 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; she is flat faced and has large eyes; she was poorly clad at the time of her departure, in a blue check dress, and wore black bonnet; took away a black silk dress; it is probable that she will change her dress. Masters of steamboats and others are forewarned against harbouring said slave, under the most rigorous penalties of the laws.
June 18 H. H. ALPUENTE.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky, Havana and St. Jago & Cuba Tobacco for sale by
THAYER, HURD & CO.
june 16 29 Magazine street.

LIME.—750 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.

HAVANA COFFEE, of first quality, for sale by
june 14 AND. LOCKHART & Co.

A GENTLEMEN who has recently arrived in this city from Belgium, respectfully informs the public that he has in his possession a cure for the RHEUMATISM, which he will sell at a very moderate price. He invites persons interested to call upon him, as he is certain he will satisfy them of the efficacy of his remedy, by referring them to the persons in this city who have been cured by it. Apply at No. 158 St. Peter street.
may 14 J. LAGEN.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The well known steam boat LOUISIANA, C. T. Hayward, master, is expected to arrive here by the 24 and will be ready to leave from the 25th to 30th June; for passengers her accommodations being of the most comfortable kind, having a large airy cabin on the upper deck, with state rooms: apply to
TOUNE & BECKWICK.
15 New Levee st.
june

FOR HAVRE.—*Passage only.*

The very fine sailing copper fastened, Ship WARSAW, Joshua Drew, master will sail on the 25 inst. For passage, having superior accommodation, apply on Board or to
J. OGDEN.
59 Canal street
june 23.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—*Passage only.*

The fast sailing passenger 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
STETSON & AVERY.
june 22

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 sail 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 Vegitable Market, or to FOSTER & HUTTON.
june 21 77 canal street

FOR VERA CRUZ

The fast sailing brig KANAWHA, Ramsdale, master, will sail 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 HAVRE.—THE fine fast sailing brig CARROLL, Cox, master, having superior accommodations, can take some passengers. The brig Carroll will meet with quick despatch: apply to the captain on board opposite the No. 61, or to
june 18 THEODORE NICOLET & CO.

FOR HAVRE.—*Passage only.*

The very fast sailing copper fasten'd and coppered brig CARROLL, S. C. Cox master, will sail on the 24th inst. For passage having handsome accommodations, apply on board opposite post No. 62. HARRISSON, BROWN & CO.
june 18 117, Royal street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE first class copper fastened ship LOUISA, James Goodby master, for freight of 500 bales cotton, apply to
F. OGDEN & CO.
June 18 No. 59 Canal street.

FOR BORDEAUX.—French ship MARTINIQUAISE, capt. Duperouzel, for freight, apply on board, or to
J. MAGER.
june 18

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The packet ship EDWARD BONNAFFE, capt CAMPBELL, has a great part of her cargo engaged and will sail a few days. For freight or passage, having very elegant accommodations, apply on board, or to
SAM. C. BELL,
june 14 81 Canal st.

FOR NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL.
(*to sail 24th instant.*)
Louisiana and N. York line of packets.

The new and elegant ship HUNTSVILLE, Captain Stoddart, will commence loading to morrow and sail as above. The ship will take freight to Liverpool only; will stop at New York to land passengers, where her detention will not exceed two days. To passengers bound to Liverpool, this conveyance presents unusual comforts and conveniences; for freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the vegetable market, or to FOSTER & HUTTON,
june 12 77 Canal street

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, 86 Chartres 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-DAY,
AT
FELTON'S
NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH
LOTTERY,
15th CLASS FOR 1832.

The drawing will take place on Saturday evening 23d of June 1832.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1 OF	10,000	IS	10,000
1 OF	2,000	IS	2,000
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.

FOR TICKETS APPLY AT
FELTON'S
Lucky Prize Office, No. 11 St. Philip street at the Vegetable Market.
June 21

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY
16th CLASS FOR 1832.

The drawing will take place on Saturday, 23d of June 1832.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS
1 OF	10,000	IS	10,000
1 OF	2,000	IS	2,000
1 OF	1,500	IS	1,500
1 OF	1,000	IS	1,000
1 OF	800	IS	800
1 OF	623	IS	623
6 OF	500	ARE	3,000
6 OF	300	IS	1,800
6 OF	200	IS	1,200
156 OF	50	IS	7,800
156 OF	20	IS	3,120
624 OF	8	IS	4,992
7800 OF	4	IS	31,200

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$4 00
Halves	2 00
Quarters	1 00

J. B. FAGET, *Manager.*
June 18 No. 119, Chartres street.

THE HYDROCONION,
OR SHOWER BATHS.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has opened his BATHING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 225 Bourbon street, between St. Anne & Dauphine streets, where can be had vapour and shower Baths the Hydroconion proper, which is used as a remedy for Rheumatism, sulphurous baths for the cure of pains in the shoulders, aromatic Baths, Baths of strong douche for pains in the skin and the most incurable pains.

Doctors who wish to prescribe for their patients any of these remedies will be served with the greatest punctuality. (may 21) GICQUEL.

THE subscribers offer for sale a fine lot of lumber for Carpenters, at the basin Carondelet viz:
50,000 feet of cypress planks,
25,000 do. of assorted cypress timber,
25,000 do. of joists,
100,000 do. of pine plank.
They at the same time inform contractors that they have made arrangements on the other side of the lake, by which they will always have a supply of lumber of all kinds.
June 12 C. GUESNARD & ALPUENTE.

$20 exchange Blanc ca Baleine, à vendre par
23 inst. LINCOLN & GREEN.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 23d inst at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold slave HARRIET aged 19 years, a good general house servant and acclimated. Terms, cash. The act of sale will be passed before G. R. Stringe, esq. not. pub. at the expense of the purchaser. June 22

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 23d inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold the express PHILLIS, aged about 32 years, a very good cook, in the French and English styles, and house servant, honest, sober, and industrious, supposed to be about 2 months pregnant, guaranteed against the diseases and vices provided by law. Terms: 4 months credit for approved endorsed paper secured by mortgage until final payment. June 22

BY I. L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 23d inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold 10 shares New Orleans Building Company stock, on which has been paid $20 per share. Terms, cash.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday, 23rd day of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold the fine fast sailing Chesapeake built Schr. WILD CAT, burthen 52 tons, about 3 years old, together with her tackle, appere', furniture, as she now lies opposite Conti Street, a full inventory will be exhibited at the time of sale. Terms 4 months credit for approved endorsed paper. june 21.

BY T. MUSSY.

ON Monday 25th day of June at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public auction without reserve at Store No. 32 New Levee one door from Poydras consisting of anvils, vices, mighs hammers, blacksmiths bellows, axes, ox and log chains, waggon boxes, nails, h