THE TRUE DEMOCRAT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1832.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAVISON.

Our advertising patrons are requested to send in their favors previous to 8 o'clock in the evening. It is a weary-some life the printer leads; but advertisers, by a little attention, may mitigate, very materially, his midnight toils.

The northern mail of yesterday furnished New York papers of the 9th instant, Washington and Baltimore of the 11th, and Charleston of the 15th.

The *James and Henry*, which is said to have left Liverpool on the 12th of April, is reported by the *Mercantile Advertiser* as being below, at New York, on the 9th, the latest date. The names of the consignees, as well as the particulars of the cargo are given; it is therefore to be inferred she brought no papers. This day's mail will, however, solve the mystery, how the cargo came to be reported, and the news left behind. Meanwhile—patience!

The New York *Mercantile Advertiser* mentions that "Captain Hull of the brig Stranger, arrived at that port from Matanzas, spoke an American brig, full of Swiss passengers, twenty-eight days from Havre, for Baltimore, on the 7th of May, at 1 P. M. Cape May west by south twenty leagues distant, the captain of which informed him that Don Pedro had landed his troops in Portugal." The brig mentioned above is doubtless the *Sabbatis*, the arrival of which is announced in the latest Baltimore papers, "*in fifty days from Havre with* 109 *passengers*." The news of Don Pedro's landing, if this supposition be correct, must therefore be altogether apocryval. The vessel was spoken at so short a distance from Baltimore, that she must have arrived there before the *Stranger* could have reached New York; and no arrival from Havre, except the *Sabbatis*, is reported in the Baltimore papers. The story will do well enough, in the absence of news, to amuse one with—but not to be believed.

The two branches of the new city council of New York assembled on the evening of the 8th. Alderman Meigs was elected president of the board of aldermen, and assistant alderman Van Wick of the board of assistants.

The Washington papers, although of the 11th, bring the proceedings of congress down only to the 9th. The senate was discussing the propriety of abolishing the postage upon newspapers, but without coming to a decision. The house had not come to a decision upon the affair of governor Houston. It is insinuated in a Washington paper that the reported arrangement of the American claims upon Naples may be a mistake.

The Charleston *Courier* has received Barbadoes papers to the 27th of April. They represent that a spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction to the mother country, was prevailing in that and the neighboring islands. They also mention the arrival there of the schooner *Crawford*, which came with the slaves that were captured in the brig *Fenez* and brought into this port, to Liberia, on her return. That colony is represented to be in the most thriving condition.

On the 9th instant twenty shares of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company were sold at the New York Exchange Board, at 104½, 100 at 104¾, and 58 at 104¾.

Instead of "coolly furnishing out the funeral baked meats" of the first arrival, in the shape of "further extracts from the English papers received at Philadelphia by the Montezuma," we have to wade through the ravages on the human mind of a whole page of the last letter of the ever-readable "O. P. Q." of the *London Morning Chronicle*. The letter must be read with many allowances, on account of the antipathy of the writer to the present order of things in France. Once we no very great objection to be deceived for a moment by a readable writer.

A letter, dated the 6th April, published in the Philadelphia *National Gazette*, mentions that Mr. Van Buren, Colonel Aspinwall, and Washington Irving had gone to Paris, and that Mr. Van Buren was to be in charge of the American legation at the Court of St. James. The same letter adds, "and if there be a change of ministry here, Mr. Van Buren will be offered the appointment. If the present ministry should be thrown out by the tories, or so much modified that lord Grey will not accept it, he must go out, and then a moderate measure, such as lord Brougham's, will pass."

There are many subjects that ought never to be perverted by the green-eyed views of *mere party politicians*. The existing tariff is a striking evidence of the truth of this position: it was constructed at a moment when the two contending parties were mutually desirous of striding it as a hobby, and when each was exerting every energy to outtariff the other. The opponents of the protective principle, in any shape, in order to render it odious with its supporters, also threw into the bill a number of items, that were so palpably outrageous, that they indulged the hope that their introduction would strangle, in embryo, what its opponents have ever since denominated "the bill of abominations." In this, however, they were mistaken: the bill, with all its imperfections, became at once the law of the land, and the source of discontent and murmuring, to all parties except those immediately interested.

The secretary of the treasury, as we remarked yesterday, has now presented a plan, general in its character,—conciliatory of jarring pretensions,—and promotive of the security and prosperity of all. Commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, will feel essentially the benefit of this "*judicious*" tariff, should it become a law; it will constitute an era in the political economy of America not only, but Europe will hail it as still another example of the salutary effects of a popular government; and her statesmen will be driven by it to scrutinize the provisions of their own laws which trammel and misdirect the industry of their subjects, and relief from unequal restrictions will ultimately ensue. The payment of the public debt—the absence of internal taxes—the insignificant expenditures of our government—the astonishing progress we have made in wealth and power—and the undoubted prosperity which we now enjoy, and which is spread out before us in the perspective of coming years—have excited, and may well excite, the keenest enquiry of European statesmen: should we now add to this brilliant catalogue, the absolute freedom of industry, we shall not only receive the plaudits, but a reciprocity of benefits, from the nations of the old world.

If, however, these motives be not sufficient to induce a serious and persevering effort to effect a compromise of this exciting question in the spirit in which our federal institutions were formed, still more urgent ones may be found, in the preservation of peace and the restoration of quiet at home. The spirit of resistance which has been aroused in South Carolina and the southern cotton planting states generally, will never be silenced by force, and can only be appeased by a substantial alleviation of the burthens under which they now groan. Both parties—the nullifiers and the unionists—agree in this; the only difference is that the one proposes to disobey the law, and the other to withdraw from the union, as an alternative to submitting to the tariff, in its present form, which they mutually deem not only violative of the constitution, but unjust and oppressive. The question then comes round to this—is the present tariff system of sufficient value to induce us to jeopard, for its maintenance, a *dissolution of the union*, and a destruction of all that has been handed down to us by our venerated fathers? The answer is to be found in the murmurings that are swelling out from every village and hamlet of our otherwise happy republic. Indeed, it is conceded, by every man of common sense, who is at all observant of passing events, that the present tariff cannot long be the law of the land; and this conviction keeps every species of industry in a state of uncertainty—cripples every effort towards regular industry—and introduces unsteadiness into every pursuit.

It is true that the present congress may leave the system unaltered. Indeed, present appearances indicate that it will; and that the people will be compelled to bear, for two years more, $15,000,000 of taxation more than is necessary for the exigences of the government. In the mean time, however, the people will have taken the matter into their own hands, and have given all of those their services, who were too busy with president making, or too fearful that their party schemes might be injured by the requisite production, merely to devote the remainder of their days to their own affairs. America congress will make the demand [illegible] No blame will be subscribed [illegible] protection to all [illegible] industry, and [illegible] by leaving home to compromise [illegible] among the several [illegible] of [illegible] which before the present injudicious tariff, "like kindred drops" were "mingled into one."

FRANCE

Disturbances at Paris; troubles at Besancon; movements of Austrians in Italy; warlike demonstrations of Holland; where are the ratifications!

To the editor of the London Morning Chronicle.

PARIS, April 3, 1832.

Sir: There have been, nay, there are disturbances at Lyons, then at Grenoble, then at Carcassonne; always in the west, and now at Paris!!! How is this? Just now, only a few days ago, M. Perier published a circular addressed to all the Prefects of France, in which he boasted to the tranquility of Paris, and called on the departments to imitate the peace and repose, and satisfaction of the capital!! Poor M. Perier! He is very unfortunate, as well as very obstinate, and very antinational. He never makes promises but some event is sure to disappoint his expectations and those of his friends—and he never preaches peace and prosperity but an *emeute* or disturbances arrive a few hours afterwards.

Disturbances at Paris! This is unfortunate, lamentable; much to be regretted and deplored, especially at a moment when the cholera morbus is making sad ravages among the poor, when they have need of calm, repose, food, moderate work, and above all freedom from agitation. Disturbances at Paris! To a certain extent they have been reprehensible. The measures taken by the government and the police to prevent the spread of the cholera morbus, and to insure the health of the capital, are wise, prudent, and necessary. Opposition to these measures is ignorant, unjust, and even brutal. But why have the measures taken by the government and the police to prevent the spread of the cholera led to tumults, mobs, attacks on the police and military; and why has the capital of France, for the last forty-eight hours, resembled a camp rather than a commercial city, or the abode of the gay, the idle, or the learned? Let us tell the truth. The people have no confidence in the government. The people do not confide in the men who govern or their agents, or their measures, principles or system. The lower orders, or in other words, the mass suspect the government—treat the ministers and their agents as men who have sold France, and would therefore sell Frenchmen; and as the people have no confidence in the political or moral character of their governors, why they are willing to listen to idle tales; to believe cruel and wicked reports; to distrust even those who are virtuous and good, even the medical men and benevolent visitors of the sick and wretched; and the poor and ignorant say, "we have been so deceived by these ministers and their agents, and by Louis Philip and his family, in all that relates to our country and our national concerns, that we can place no confidence in them in any thing that concerns ourselves, our families, our health, or our civic or municipal regulations." This is the reason why of the mass—of the people; and therefore they meet together, they assemble, they commit disturbances, injure property, endanger life, diminish trade and commerce, and commit great evils through their perfect want of confidence in those who govern them. And then it must be borne in mind that the Carlist party is always at hand to pay, to bribe, to stimulate, to excite to agitate, and to overturn. The very existence of the cholera morbus at Paris is ascribed by them to the revolution of July: "If," say they, "the revolution of July had not broken out, there would have been no revolution in Poland, there would have been no war with Russia; then the cholera would not have spread into Germany; we'd have remained in the east, and France and England would have been saved from the ravages of this most horrible disorder." The Carlist agitators are to be found every where with five franc pieces in hand ready to give to the workmen, and this at a time when the revolution of July in the other hand ready to give to the opinion; and they call in the workmen, who are out of work, sick, anxious and agitated, to rally round the standard of Henry the fifth; and to all this there is nothing to oppose! The government cannot there—it has no party, no policy, or its agents for popularity are unpopular as!. All its acts and all its policy are in opposition to the voice and wishes of France; and France has only reply to these Carlist brigands, "that the revolution of July was glorious, but that those who were entrusted, to guide, to conduct, and even to accomplish their revolution, have betrayed it." Now yesterday, when the royal dukes appeared in public—[illegible] the *Lancers* imposed the people to separate and the mobs to disperse, how were they received? With enthusiasm! No! But with coldness, reserve, distance, and distrust. The people, who pressed on their steps when they confided in them; when they hoped to see realized their wishes—and when they believed that the consequences of the July revolution would be assured to France, this same people yesterday allowed the dukes to pass on; neither hailed nor cheered them, but muttered "Poland has been sacrificed!"—"Italy is to be sold!"—"Belgium is abandoned!"—and "France is betrayed." The people do not forget these things; and though they delay their day of vengeance, yet that day of vengeance will arrive.

There are some persons who only see in these disturbances at Paris a mere physical movement of an agitated and suffering population—agitated by the existence of the cholera morbus, and suffering from the loss of their relatives and friends. These same men would have told you, in July 1830, that the opposition to the Polignac ministry was a *mere* opposition to the men in office, and that the revolution in France was impossible. They believed a revolution then to be impossible, and they bought three per cents. at 54, which they sold afterwards at 50. These are the timid rentiers, or the short sighted speculators of the Bourse—the mere lovers of money, and the hopers for peace and order—not because peace and order are favorable to the happiness of the millions, but because they are likely to suit their stock or commercial speculations. Do not, then, believe these men! The troubles at Lyons, at Grenoble, at Carcassone, in the west—and at Paris—all those disturbances are political disturbances; all have their origin in the discontentment of France at the march of the government, and are all tending towards a violent counter revolution and change, which may perhaps be yet long deferred, but which will break out sooner or later, unless the whole principle of the government be altered, and unless the revolution of July be allowed to pursue its just and its natural course. Whilst, therefore, we cannot encourage or applaud—but must deplore, and even censure the present disturbances at Paris, especially as they agitate and disturb at a moment when a terrible disease is committing sad ravages—yet we must not shut our eyes to the cause of all these woes—and we must not expect that there will be peace, or happiness, or prosperity for France, so long as she is governed by an anti-national administration, and is forced against her will to submit to the system of the Holy Alliance.

There have been troubles at Besancon!! The Prefect of the Department, who belongs to the Perier School, and who is a lover of order without liberty, and of peace without honor—the Prefect of the Department of Doubs, in order to prove his attachment to his master, and his resolution to maintain the system of the 13th March—this prefect directed it to be placarded on all the walls of Besançon the late address of South to the army—the late circular of Perier to the prefects—and a letter addressed by the *juste milieu* prefect to the subprefect and mayors of his department. The population of Besançon, indignant at this conduct of the prefect, tore down the placards, sang the "Marseillaise," and the "Parisienne," and cried *a bas, down with the prefect!*"—"*Down with the placard!*" These expressions of popular feelings were not regarded. The next day the objectionable letters and proclamations were again placarded, again torn down; the tocsin was sounded, the city was in a state of *emeute*, the troops were called out, and the town of Bensançon was for forty eight hours in a state of excitement and alarm. Will the inhabitants forget these placards? forget this prefect? forget this anti national system? and forget the insult offered to them by Perier and his agents, when, in order to demonstrate what they call their "force" and their "resolution," they thus insulted the private and the public feelings of the inhabitants of Besançon? I answer no!—and from Mentz to Perpignan—and Perpignan to Lyons—and Lyons to Strasbourg—and Strasbourg to Grenoble—and Grenoble to Carcassonne—and Carcassonne to Besancon, we see the same spirit of dissatisfaction, and the same resolution to effect a change.

From France we must turn to Italy, and must notice the movement of the Austrian troops in that part of Europe. The Austrian troops are every day augmenting in number. At Bologna on the 24th of March, they expected ten more companies of grenadiers, and twelve more pieces of Austrian cannon. These troops and artillery were to proceed to Ombria, and to Civiti Vecchia, and all the papal states are now crowded with Austrian soldiers, who of course have arrived to secure to the subjects of the pope the possession of constitutional liberties!!! Austria is not about abandoning the south of Europe. The expedition to Ancona is laughed at, ridiculed, and made the subject of mockery at Vienna, Rome, and in the political saloons at Paris. It is known by prince Metternich, and known by the emperor Francis, and known by the count D'Appony, that M. Perier is extremely sorry for having sent any expedition to Ancona; most annoyed that the troops landed, and would give a great deal to have his few hundred men back again in Toulon. The Austrian government supports the pope; the pope protests; Russia, and Prussia, and Spain, encourage the pope; M. de St. Aulaire scarcely understands his position, and Cubieres hardly knows whether he is to obey the pope, M. Perier, Grabowski, or St. Aulaire. If it were not for fear as well as for shame, M. Perier would order back the expedition without delay, and would leave the pope and his soldiers to fire on the patriots whilst Austria disarmed them. You must not for an instant imagine that M. Perier would go to war with the pope, and, above all, with Austria, to secure to the Italian patriots the liberties they claim, and without the possession of which there will never be twelve months' tranquility. You must not suppose that, if the pope shall remain obstinate, M. Perier will not yield, and that Austria shall require, as a condition of peace, the evacuation of Ancona, that M. Perier will insist on remaining there. No, no; M. Perier admits, on the contrary, that the pope made a mistake in sending to Ancona at all; and the pope and prince Metternich have only to be firm, and the expedition will return. Now, I ask you for the thousandth time, do you suppose such a system can be tolerated? It is not tolerated; and, therefore, we have troubles at Grenoble, Lyons, Carcassonne, Besancon, in the east and the west, and now at Paris! But will the system of Perier triumph, and these troubles cease? No: a thousand times, no.

The king of Holland is preparing for war! the Dutch forces are approaching the Belgian frontiers! It is reported that the Dutch army was to hold itself in readiness to attack Belgium on the 1st of April. The Belgian government is apprised of these facts, and is taking the necessary precautions. Belgium is also preparing for war, and the approach of the Dutch troops is a signal for renewed exertion. What does this mean? After eighteen months of protocolling, the Belgian question is then as far removed from a settlement as ever; and the London Conference has been unable to arrest the warlike propensities and intentions of the Dutch monarch. How instructive is this! The revolution of Belgium, if it had not been arrested by the London conference, or the modern conference, or the modern holy alliance, would long ago have been terminated by an union of Belgium to France; by the happiness of the millions, and by the satisfaction of the people. It would have accomplished its object, and at least this portion of Europe would have been permanently settled. But the reverse is the case. The holy alliance interfered; absurd plans and arrangements are attempted, and poor prince Leopold finds himself the protestant monarch of a catholic country, surrounded by those also who cannot love, though they may respect him, and being monarch of some country without limits and without boundaries.

And now, where are the ratifications? Not arrived—not signed—not exchanged. *This is the report of the day.* The rentiers are hanging down their heads; the men of the *juste milieu* are in a state of agitation and despondency difficult to describe, the funds are falling, M. Perier is tormented from morning till night by his "dear friends," who ask him for consolation, and the ratifications; and, verily if he does not produce the latter in a few days, his worst enemies will be those of his own house. Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

MARRIED—On the 17th instant, by the reverend J. A. Blanchard, at the residence of Dr. Williams, in West Feliciana, SETH BARTON, Esq. of New Orleans, to Miss MARY K. WILLIAMS.

DIED—In Boston on the 18th ult. Mr. EDWARD WATTS of the firm of Cockayne, Watts & Co. New Orleans.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEW YORK MARKET, May 9.

Cotton.—The market continues very inanimate, and although prices are ¼ to ½ a cent lower than they were ten days ago, purchasers do not come forward with any degree of spirit. The sales, from 5th to 8th inclusive, amount to about 650 bales—of which 300 were Uplands at 10½ a 10¾ cents; 200 Florida 10⅜ a 10¾, and 150 Alabama 10½ a 10¾ cents.

The import has been, from New Orleans, 108, Florida 379, Alabama 480, South Carolina 143, North Carolina 444, Virginia 71, Providence, R. I. 64; total 1689 bales. Total import, since 1st inst. 5,270 bales. Export, from 1st of 3d inst. none.

Molasses.—For the sales of good Matanzas have been made at 26 cents, but the demand is directed more particularly to heavy descriptions for retailing, of which there is not much now in first hands. 105 hhds. and tierces Louisiana were sold by auction, yesterday, at 29½ a 32 cents, and 17 barrels inferior at 27½ cents, 3 and 4 months.

Sugars.—The principal business, since our last, has been in Porto Rico, of which we understand 4 a 500 hhds have been disposed of at 7¼ a 8¼ cents; some brown Havana 8 a 8¼, and white 10½ cents; and, by auction, 105 hhds. New Orleans, 6¼ a 6⅞ cents, and 10 hhds. Barbadoes, 8¼ cents. 3 and 4 mos. Clayed Sugars of all descriptions are scarce.

Tobacco.—By auction, yesterday, 15 hhds. Kentucky sold at an average of $3,93, and 7 hhds. Virginia $3,04 per lb. We have heard of *no other transactions of any importance*. Import, from Maryland 2 hhds. Total since 1st inst. 110 hhds.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Mary & Susan, Price, Liverpool, Lincoln & Green
Brig Rebecca, Brush, New York, A Martin
Schr Native, Auld, Rio Grande, Master
Schr Magellan, Spicer, Apalachicola, GP & W C Bowers
Schr Two Sisters, Marshall, Apalachicola, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Shark, Houren, towed to sea ship Hellespont, and brig Halcyon—brought up brigs Ella, from Philadelphia; Thos Battersby, from Maranham, and schr Angelina, fm Porto Rico. Left the bar at 8 a m on Tuesday; reports ship Romulus, and a brig outside. The Grampus was towing in packet brig Tuskar, from Boston; one other vessel in the offing; only one schr in the river.

The Shark will leave for sea this afternoon, with packet ship Talma, for New York.

British brig Thomas Battersby, Yapp, Maranham; ballast

Schr Angelina, from Porto Rico, in ballast.

Packet brig Ella, Marston, 15 days from the Capes to S W Bar, and 18 days from Philadelphia, to T Toby—cargo to Yorke, Macalester & co; J Mager; V David; J Labadie; E L Tracy; Foster & Hutton; J S Shaw; E Johns & co; S C Bell; W A Gasquet & co; A Benoist; Stetson & Avery; T Toby; Gordon, Forstall & co; J W Zacharie & co; N Hoey; and others. *Extract*, spoke 30 miles westward of the Tortugas brig Brandywine, for New York Passengers Mrs. Spears, 2 children and servant, Messrs M R Isaacson, G H Bearns.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Charleston, May 15ib, brig Tousin, Lentner, having experienced continual gales and head winds during the passage.

☞The ship **BOLIVAR**, A. Welch, master, will positively depart from hence for Havre, on Friday the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Passengers are requested to send their baggage on board and to take their passports. m 23

☞Consignees per packet brig Bourne from Baltimore, will please take notice that she is discharging opposite post No 19. may 23

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension of boy Jackson, who left his masters house last evening, and who may perhaps endeavor to leave the city per some steam boat departing this morning. Apply at this office. may 24

RAIL ROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMANT.

THE Rail Way Coaches have now commenced running in a manner to afford the most complete accommodations to the public. One or more Cars will arrive and depart every hour in the day, except the hours of 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. After 4 o'clock P. M. they will depart and arrive every three quarters of an hour: no Car will leave the City after 10 P. M., nor the Lake after midnight.

On Sundays the Cars will run as heretofore, viz: every three quarters of an hour.

Possengers for the Car at four in the morning, will please procure their tickets the evening before.

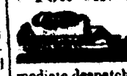
Passengers are requested to get their tickets before taking their seats, as no money will be received in the Cars.

Persons visiting the Lake will find the most extensive accommodations. No expense has been spared in fitting up the Washington and Lake hotels, by their respective occupants, which in connextion with the Bathing establishment, furnish a more attractive and pleasant place of resort and recreation, than is possessed by any other city in the Union. may 24

GROG SHOP FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the entire stock of his grog shop, situated at corner of Union and Craps street. It is well supplied with a general assortment of groceries. Should it not be previously sold at private sale, it will be sold at auction on the premises, on the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Apply in the meantime to may 24 MICHEL RIBE.

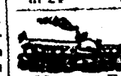
FRESH SUPPLY OF SHOES, &c. 90 Levee street.—The subscriber is just receiving by the packet ship Warsaw, a handsome assortment of Shoes, Pumps and Slippers, expressly made to order, for the purpose of retailing in this market. may 24 MALCOM McCALLUM.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.



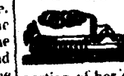
The staunch fast running steam boat **KENTUCKIAN**, Shaw, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch, for the above ports. For freight or passage, her accommodations being very superior, apply on board, or to m 24 YORKE, MACALESTER & CO.

FOR LOUISVILLE, *and all intermediate ports.*



The first class steamer **MOHAWK**, Captain Finbern, will leave port on Sunday, an 10 a. m. For freight passage apply on board, or to may 24 YORKE, MACALESTER & Co.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.

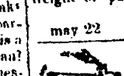


The superior first class steamer **PHILADELPHIA**, Capt. PENNEYWIT, will have despatch for the above ports, having a good portion of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, having extensive and comfortable accommodations, apply on board, or to m 23 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE, ATTAKAPAS AND *all intermediate Ports.*

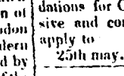
The steamer VERMILLION, Capt. DELABOUSSAYE, will depart for the above places on Wednesday the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock; a. m., for freight or passage apply on board or to may 22 GRAY, DURRIVE & CO. No. 38, New Levee street.

FOR LOUISVILLE—The well known Steam Boat LOUISIANA.



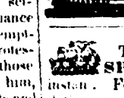
C. T. Maynard Master, is expected to arrive here by the 27th inst. and will leave from the 1st to 3d of June. Her accommodations for Cabin Passengers, are of the most extensive and comfortable kind.—For further particulars apply to TOURNE & BECKWITH, 25th may. 15 New Levee.

FOR ST. LOUIS.



A large quantity of **FREIGHT** offered to any good boat bound for that place. Apply at No. 23 St Louis street. may 18

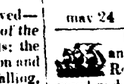
FOR PORT PRINCE.



The fast sailing copper fastened schooner **SPICA**, capt. ——, will sail on the 29th instant. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply on board opposite the Blue Store, or to may 24 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 15 New Levee.

FOR HAVRE. The first class coppered and copper fastened ship **CRESCENT**, P. Rogers, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and wants 500 bales cotton to complete her lading; Apply to may 23 I. OGDEN & CO. 59 Canal st.

FOR NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

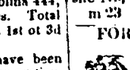


to sail 5th June, (Louisiana and New York line,) the new and elegant ship CREOLE, Capt. Page, will commence loading to-morrow, and sail as above. This ship will take freight to Liverpool only; will stop at New York to land passengers, where her detention will not exceed two days. To passengers bound to Liverpool this conveyance presents unusual comforts and conveniences. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the vegetable market, or to may 23 FOSTER & HUTTON, 77 Canal st.

WANTED.—A good schooner of about 80 tons for a South American port. Apply to the subscriber, may 23 FORRESTIER.

FOR BALTIMORE. The very fast sailing copper fastened and copper'd packet brig **BOURNE**, Captain Benthall, will have immediate despatch: for freight or passage, having commodious accommodations, apply on board opposite No. 19, or to m 23 HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

FOR NEW YORK—*Packet of the 25th May.*

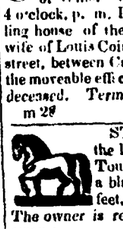


The ship **TALMA** is now loading, and will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to may 19 WM. G. HEWES, No. 9 Camp st.

CASH advances will be made on shipments of produce to New York, apply to m24 WILLIAM G. HEWES.

COURT OF PROBATES. Sale by the register of wills. On Tuesday the 26th of June next, I will expose for sale at Hewlett's Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, the following slaves, belonging to the estate of the late Margaret Paturel, deceased wife of Louis Coirand, viz: Feliciane, a negro girl 24 years old, good character: Laurette, a negress, 25 years old, somewhat of a washer and ironer: Rosalie, a negro wench of 19 years of age, handy at all work; Josephine, a mulatto girl of 16 years, plaiter and ironer: Rufine, a mulatto boy of 13 years, cigar maker: Domingue, a mulatto boy of 11 years of age, servant: Louise, a mulatto girl of 7 years, Joseph, a negro boy of 16 years; labrer: Catiche, a negro girl of 17 years, addicted to the habit of running away: Justine, a negro girl of 13 years: Rose, a negro woman of 38 years, saleswoman: Malice, a negro woman of 12 years: Robert, a negro 22 years old, cart driver; Victor, a negro boy 22 years old, a laborer: Julie, a negro woman of 36 years, having a crippled leg, with her child Pauline, a griffonne, 5 years old: Jim, a negro of 24 years, cart driver and cooper: Charles, a negro aged 25 years, cooper and carpenter. Terms: 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the testamentary executor, with special mortgage until final payment. By order of the court. (m 24) MARTIN BLACHE, Register.

COURT OF PROBATES. Sale by the register of Wills. On Monday the 4th of June next, at 4 o'clock, p. m. I will expose for sale at the late kwelling house of the late Marguerite Poturel, deceased wife of Louis Coirard, in the faubourg Marigny, Union street, between Casa Calva and Grandhommes streets, the moveable effects belonging to the estate of the said deceased. *Terms, cash. By order of the court.* m 29 MARTIN BLACHE, Register.



STRAY HORSE.—Was brought to the livery stable in Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter, on the 14th inst. a black Spanish horse, with four white feet, and without any apparent mark.—*The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away.* may 23

A FIRST RATE SADDLE HORSE, for sale by may 23 ISAAC L. McCOY.

40 Barrels and casks first quality Sperm Oil, for sale by [m 23] ISAAC L. McCOY.

RIO COFFEE.—500 bags landing and for sale by m 23 LINCOLN & GREEN.

SPERM CANDLES.—12 boxes landing and for sale by (m 23) LINCOLN & GREEN.

BALE ROPE, cotton bagging, and melee cigars, for sale by may 23 HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

MADDER, of superior quality, just received per brig Bourne from Baltimore, and for sale by m23 HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

300 bags of superior quality, just received and for sale by m 23 HARRISON, BROWN & CO. 117 Royal st.

80 Tons Dogwood landing from schr Swan, from Tobasco, for sale by may 23 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

PRIME PORK.—275 bbls of prime pork, now landing from Steamer Scotland and for sale by may 23 STETSON & AVERY.

MACKAREL.—196 bbls No. 2, and 107 bbls no. 3, of superior quality, received per ship Henry Thompson, and for sale by may 23 STETSON & AVERY.

200 Boxes and 200 half boxes best SOAP, Brand of James Blake & Co., landing from ship Moses, for sale by m 23 WM. G. HEWES.

CONFECTIONARY SHOP IN THE PARISIAN STYLE.

THE subscribers having purchased the confectionary shop of *Mr. Morroo*, No. 136, Chartres street, respectfully inform the public, that they will constantly keep a complete assortment of syrops, liquors, sugar plums, candies, cakes in great varieties, confectionaries, jellies, chocolate, together with a general assortment of pastry.

They hope that the zeal and promptitude with which all orders addressed to them will be attended to, will secure them a liberal custom, both in the city and country. They offer their services in furnishing desserts, weddings, baptisms, and evening parties, and will spare no exertions to merit the confidence of those who may honor them with their commands. [may 23] VIGO & DION.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by may 19 J. MAGER.

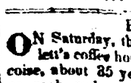
SALES AT AUCTION.

BY HEWLETT & RASPILLIER, AND H. J. DOMINGON.

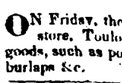
Valuable City Property

FOR SALE.

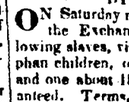
ON WEDNESDAY, 30th May inst., will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee house, at half past 12 o'clock, to close a concern,



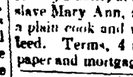
1st. **A LOT** situated in this city, corner of Bienville and Dauphin, measuring 103 feet front on Bienville street by 77 feet 4 inches deep on Dauphine street, with three **HOUSES**, each divided into four rooms, two closets on a gallery, and double Kitchen—the whole built with brick and covered with shingles—bounded on one side by the property of Baptiste Quiowessa, and on the other by that of Mr. Dique. The banquets to be at the cost of the purchasers.



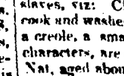
2d. **A LOT** situated in this city, corner of St. Peter and Dauphine, measuring 40 feet front on the first by 72 feet front on the latter. There is on said lot a **BRICK HOUSE** covered with tiles, divided into four apartments, two closets, two cellars, a brick Kitchen, the upper part of which is built of brick between posts. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Madame Montemi, and on the other by that of Baptiste Asenard. The banquets are at the cost of the purchaser.



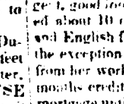
3d. **A LOT** situated in this city, in St. Peter, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, measuring 66 feet front by 71 deep more or less. There is on said lot two **BRICK HOUSES**, covered with tiles, each divided into four apartments, two closets, two cellars, a kitchen built of bricks between posts and covered with tiles. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Wm. Broom, and on the other by that of Francois Jognac. These houses will be sold separately, and the banquets will be at the cost of the purchasers.



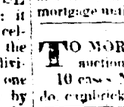
4th. **A LOT** situated at the corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets, measuring 34 feet front on the former by 71 feet on the latter, more or less.—There is on said lot a large frame HOUSE, divided in 6 apartments, a gallery and kitchen. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Madame Dubois, and on the other by that of Mr. Favrot. The banquets to be at the cost of the purchaser.



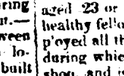
5th. **A LOT** forming the corner of Dauphine and Dauphine streets, measuring 61 feet front on the former and 60 feet on the latter, more or less. There is on said corner lot a HOUSE built of bricks between posts and covered with tiles: it is divided into four apartments, 2 closets and 2 cellars; two frame kitchens, and at the extremity of the lot on Dauphin street, there is a wooden building divided into 5 rooms. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Mr. De la Rosa, and on the other by that of Mr. Achilles Burel. The banquets to be at the cost of the purchasers.



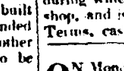
6th. **A LOT** situated in Bourbon street, between Ursuline and St. Philippe, measuring 60 feet front by 90 in depth, or thereabout.—There is on said lot a **HOUSE** built of bricks between posts, covered with looked tiles, divided for three locations, and a kitchen composed of three rooms, built of brick, with terrass roof. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Mr. L. Sieur, and on the other by that of Mr. Wm. Escoffeur. The banquets to be at the cost of the purchaser.



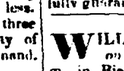
7th. A LOT situated on St. Philippe street, between Bourgogne and Rampart, measuring 26 feet front by 60 feet deep, more or less. There is on said lot a wooden House, divided in three apartments, bounded on one side by the property of Mr. Doriol and on the other by that of Mr. S. Amand. Banquets at the cost of purchaser.



8th. A LOT situated in St. Philippe street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, measuring 60 feet front by 124 feet deep, bounded on one side by the property of Mr. L. Sepin, and on the other by that of the heirs of Claude Maxat. There is on this lot two frame HOUSES divided into two apartments two closets, and small rooms fronting on the street.—Possession to be given on the 15th of June next. Banquets at the cost of the purchaser.



9th. A LOT situated in St. Philippe, between Royal and Bourbon streets, measuring 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, more or less.—There is on said lot a BRICK HOUSE covered with hooked tiles, divided in four apartments, two closets, a gallery, with story kitchen, covered with tiles, containing 4 rooms, bounded on one side by the property of Mr. Fauche Cougot, and on the other by that of Mr. St. Laurent.



10th. A LOT situated on Royal, between St. Philippe and Dumaine streets, measuring 30 feet front by 45 feet deep, more or less.—There is on said lot a STORE built of bricks, with a terras roof, measuring about 30 feet square. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Mr. Fauche Cougot, and on the other by that occupied by Madame Bayon. The banquets are paid.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months credit, *payable in notes satisfactorily* endorsed, and bearing mortgage on the property until final payment.

☞ The acts of sale to be passed before Louis T. Caire, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. Purchasers will give their notes, divided into shares to suit the vender, from the day of sale. may 16

SALE OF DE LA RONDE'S PLANTATION,

TO BE NAMED

VERSAILLES.

HEWLETT & RASPILLER AND DOMINGON, Auctioneers,

WILL sell at auction, at the New Exchange, on Saturday, 26th instant, at noon,

A PORTION OF THE LANDS

of said plantation, situated six miles below town, and so advantageously known, as regards its situation and the elevation of the ground, unparallelled even at a great distance from the neighborhood of New Orleans.

A plan of the property will be exhibited at the Exchange several days previous to the day of sale, and the amateurs of agreeable locations for country seats, are requested to visit the spot, where all the information they may require will be given.

The division of property is made in lots of about one arpent front by six in depth, more or less according to their situation. A part are fronting the river, and will be sold with the privilege to the extensive batture. The height of the land is such that little or no levee is required. The other lots, one of which is 3 acres by about six in depth with the extensive mansion, out buildings and garden of the plantation, fronting De La Ronde and Lake Borgne's avenues, each fifty feet wide, with eighty feet between them, reserved in the centre of the plantation for the canal of Versailles, intended to *communicate from the river to the beautiful* bayou Bienvenu, which empties itself into Bourne. By referring to the maps of the vicinity of New Orleans it is evident that this spot is one among the very few that admits of the practicability of the execution of this so much wished for and necessary improvement, there being but a small portion of cypress swamp on the line of the canal which meets the bayou, of about 100 acres from the river, and being there 18 to 20 feet deep, and so wide, that it might rightly be called a river rather than a bayou.

In the