THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME HAYON.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1832.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

CONGRESS—First District.

F. D. WHITE.

Candidates for the state legislature.

B. Z. CANONGE,	A. DUCROS,
W. F. C. DEPLESSIS,	D. AUGUSTIN,
S. MAZUREAU,	C. DAUNOY,
A. HOA,	F. LABATUT,
J. R. STERRETT,	L. ALLARD,
S. D. DIXON,	J. LALANDE,
R. MARTIN,	E. CANON,
J. R. GAYNES,	L. PRINCE.
J. M. KENNEDY,	

In conformity with an established custom, we respectfully announce to our patrons, that the Bee will be published only three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, commencing with to-morrow, until the first of November next. During the general suspension of commercial operations, our subscribers will scarcely regret this arrangement, since it will afford us the opportunity of preparing per sheet with more care than can be devoted to a daily journal; and since, should important news arrive on the vacant days, it will be immediately issued in an extra.

The election of members of assembly, and of congress, commences this day. There are seventeen candidates for the house of representatives, from among whom only seven can be chosen. Having alluded on more than one occasion, to the important subjects that are likely to engage the attention of this body, we shall be pardoned for hinting at the necessity of choosing men of experience, and whose principles are known to be in favor of the reform in the fundamental laws of the state, which is so ardently desired by the people. The system of education also requires regeneration; and the plan of internal improvements adopted at the last session, will call for further consideration.

From a list of candidates so numerous and respectable, there can be no difficulty in making a judicious choice: a choice which shall place the city delegation in the councils of the state upon that elevated standing to which it is of right entitled.

The coroner, *Mr. Holland*, was called, yesterday, to hold an inquest upon the body of John Byrne, an Irish laborer, who was found dead upon the New Bayou Road, midway between the bridge and the city. It appears that a detachment of the city guard had been sent to that neighborhood to arrest a man upon a warrant, and that some resistance was made, during which the individual against whom the warrant was issued, effected his escape. Three of the guard fired upon the fugitive, and the next morning the individual above named, against whom there was no complaint, was found shot through the heart. Sunday before last, the city guards contented themselves with wounding several inoffensive individuals; but it would seem that killing has become the fashion now. The coroner's jury returned a verdict—"shot by some person unknown."

"*Querist*" is requested to make himself known to the editor of the Bee.

The city council, at its extra session on Saturday evening, receded from the ordinance authorising the opening of streets through the old Catholic cemetery. We were in error stating that this was the case on Wednesday evening.

Now that the excitement of the occasion has gone by, and, in an hour of calm reflection, the public may be disposed to listen to promptings of reason, we take occasion to say that we deeply deplore the failure of the resolution proposed by Mr. Mayhin, on Wednesday evening last, holding the language of concession—of all *reasonable* concession, to the wishes of South Carolina, in the adjustment of the tariff.—It would seem to us that no rational man whose love of union is any thing more than mere idle words, can dissent from such a principle. There can be no disciple of the protective system so absurd as to require duties beyond the point where protection and revenue meet; on the other hand, it is not quite certain that the politicians of the south will consent to duties up to that point even—they seem to be opposed to all protection, merely as such. We believe that the protective principle has been in many cases most absurdly applied; that in other cases it has been put higher than is necessary; and it is into these that inquiry should be made; and in regard to which concessions may be made without any danger to the industry and enterprize of the country.

At all events, to call a meeting to denounce *nullification*—to resolve that the union was the result of *compromise* and *concession*—and then to refuse the slightest "concession" to a large and respectable minority, which verily believes itself unconstitutionally oppressed, is one of those monstrous absurdities—one of those instances of the overweening prevalence of self interest, which respectable men, rarely, if ever, exhibit so publicly, and which deserves to be pointed at by the finger of scorn. Every body else must make "concessions," but they themselves have none to make; and such men love the Union! How much? Not so much as a half cent per pound on the sugar duty!!

The mails due yesterday and Saturday arrived yesterday morning. Our dates from New York are to the evening of the 17th, (Sunday) and from Washington to the 18th. The only news of importance is the confirmation of the existence of the cholera at Montreal and Quebec, and the strong probability of its having been introduced by emigrants at Whitehall and Fort Miller, in the northern part of the state of N. York. The municipal authorities both of Albany and New York have adopted every caution against it. The latter have placed $25,000 dollars at the disposal of the board of health, for the relief the poor, and for sanitary purposes.

Maj. John Stevens, collector of the port of Savanah, died on the 17th inst. He was beloved by all who knew him, as an individual; as an officer he commanded universal respect, by his assiduity, as well as by the integrity of his character.

Late from Mexico.—By the schooner Eliza Thomas which arrived in this port yesterday from Tampico, we have received our files of the Gazettes of that city to the 18th instant inclusive, which contain dates from the city of Mexico of 8th, announcing the taking of Jolapa, by General Santa Anna. This information, says the Gazette de Tampico, coincides with the reports which we had previously received by way of Tuspan, which state that General Calderon has shut himself up in the convent of St. Francisco, and that Santa Anna was besieging San Joseph. The army of the ministerialists is said be to in a very critical situation. Zenobio was co-operating with Santa Anna, and there was no doubt that the popular cause would speedily triumph.

Intelligence had been received at Vera Cruze, from Campeachey, that whole state of Yucatan was ready to espouse the cause of Santa Anna.

From the Albany Journal—Extra, June 15.

THE CHOLERA.

The Northern mail arrived last evening without a letter for this city from Montreal or Quebec.

The only information that we can obtain is from Mr. Perry a gentleman who left Montreal on Wednesday, the 13th, at which place the Cholera was then raging and extending.

Our informant saw twenty or thirty yellow flags flying in different parts of the city, indicating that the Cholera existed at least, at so many places.

Two gentlemen had arrived just as the Novelty was leaving this morning, say that the cases spoken of above by Mr. Perry, on board the Steamboat Phœnix which arrived at White Hall, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, had been pronounced Cholera.

MONTREAL, June 13, 1832.

Messrs C. Mills & Co., New York.

Gentlemen:—The intelligence this morning from Quebec is very alarming. The Cholera is raging in every part of that city. Some say that from Sunday morning to Monday night there were ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES OF CHOLERA *and that nearly all had proved fatal.* Our correspondent writes that up to Monday, 4 o'clock, P. M., twenty-five deaths had occurred in the Hospital alone, and that there was an entire suspension of all business.

Its effect on business here is not fully known, but it cannot but be very serious. Our Health Officers will not allow the Cholera to exist here, although sudden deaths do occur in every part of the town of some unknown disease.

Yours, C. & J. E. MILLS.

Office of the Evening Journal,
Albany, 7 o'clock, A. M. June 16.

Since the ship was printed I have seen gentlemen who assured me that the case of sickness on board the Steam Boat at Whitehall, is Cholera, and that the disease has appeared among the emigrants at Fort Miller.

T. WEED.

Extract of a letter from the Mayor of Albany, dated 15th inst. to the Mayor of New York.

"The civil authorities have taken measures to prevent the European emigrants and others from coming to this city. Communications have made to the local officers of the towns and villages above us to enforce the regulations authorized by law, to prevent persons from infected places from approaching their places. We have no account of any case of cholera this side of St. Johns."

From the New York Courier and Enquirer of June 17.

"A gentleman who left Quebec on Tuesday morning (12th) has kindly put into our hands the Quebec Gazette of Monday the 11th, by which it will be perceived that fifty-nine cases and forty five deaths had occured up to the evening of the 10th, and he reports that at the time of his departure the cases in Quebec amounted to EIGHTY and the death to upwards of SIXTY! He described the disease as exceeding in malignity any previous accounts of its virulence either in Europe or Asia, and all who were attacked were considered hopeless. He witnessed its first symptoms upon five emigrants standing upon the wharf, and before they could be conveyed to the hospital, two of whom died. A servant woman living in the house where he boarded was seized with the disease and died within three hours; and a crockery merchant of his acquaintance, living in the upper town, was carried off within six hours! Three persons were attacked on board the steam boat in which he came passenger to Montreal, and before they reached the next landing, one of them a resident Canadian, was a corpse; the other two could not have survived."

"MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, June 11.

CHOLERA IN CANADA.—It having been reported that the Cholera had made its appearance at the Quebec Quarantine station, [Grosse Isle,] Dr. Morrin, the Health Commissioner, and Mr. Young, the Secretary of the Board of Health, proceeded to the station, and returned on Thursday evening last.

The following is a copy of the official notic issued by the Board:

"Board of Health, Quebec, 8th June, 1832.

"Various reports having circulated that a vessel had arrived at Grosse Isle in which there were several persons ill of the Asiatic cholera, public notice is hereby given, that the Health Commissioner, having proceeded to the Grosse Isle by order of the Board, has reported that the brig Carricks, James Hudson, Master, from Dublin, arrived at the quarantine station on the 3d inst. that there were on board, at the time of her arrival, one hundred and thirty-three passengers, all of whom have been landed, and are in the Emigrant shed; that the vessel is undergoing the usual processes of disinfection; and that at the time of his departure on the evening of the 7th instant, there was not a case of Asiatic cholera on the Island.

By order of the Board,
"T. A. YOUNG, Secretary."

The Mercury of Saturday (the 9th) however contains the following extract:

CHOLERA.—It is our painful duty to apprize the public that this disorder has actually appeared in this city. Since yesterday morning eight cases have occurred which by eleven of the faculty are declared to have all the symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera. Three deaths had occurred previous to noon this day, and there were two others whose lives were disputed of. This disease first appeared in a boarding house in Champlain street, kept by a person named Roach. The patients are emigrants, and are said to be some of those who were landed on Thursday evening from the Steam Boat Voyageur. One Canadian has been seized with the disorder, he had been working on board a ship, and a woman is said to have been seized with it at Cape Blanc.—Every precaution which the circumstances calls for has been taken by the Board of Health, and a Cholera Hospital will be immediately established in the lower Town, authority having been given to engage a suitable building in an airy situation, for that purpose. Much alarm prevails, particularly amongst the lower classes and the greatest activity is displayed by the Medical gentlemen, who with their usual humanity render the most prompt assistance.

THREE O'CLOCK.—We just heard from undoubted authority, that 15 cases of Cholera have appeared since yesterday morning, and that 7 have terminated fatally.

"You will, however, notice that this has no connection with the Board of Health, but is a paragraph proceeding from the Editor, and founded, no doubt, upon the various rumour which are always in circulation in times of agitation and alarm.

"Too much reliance ought not to be put in its contents. The steam-boat Voyageur, already alluded to, arrived here on Saturday evening, very much crowded with emigrants and luggage. She had sailed on Thursday night with a number of emigrants on board and a barge in tow. After having proceeded about nine miles, the passengers appear to have got alarmed at the rolling of the boat, which at times, from the vessel being deep in the water, permitted a part of the waves to get into the vessel. The alarm increasing, the passengers by throwing themselves sometimes to one side and then to the other, made the danger real. Her captain put back to Quebec, and arrived safely about midnight. The Voyageur again sailed on Friday morning, after disembarking about 200 of her passengers. A case of Cholera was reported to have occurred on board during the passage, and the man died after his arrival here. His widow states him to have been a sickly, consumptive man, subject to the gravel, and totally unaccustomed to fatigue, and attributed his death to the anxiety to which he had been exposed in getting his baggage on board, and other matters. Another man who came up passenger in the Voyageur, was attacked yesterday morning, and this morning died. He had all the symptoms of the Cholera. He was lately from Cork. The former patient had some of the symptoms of the Cholera, but slightly; he was an emigrant from the North of Ireland. Another death is reported to have taken place of a mechanic, named Andrews, who had been among the passengers by the Voyageur.

"Our Board of Health meet to-day at 3, and I shall keep this back so as to give you their bulletin, or their opinion of these cases. The Health Commissioner, have, in the mean time, issued orders that no steamboat come within one hundred yards of the wharf, until after it has been visited by the Health Officer.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

"The Board have not yet closed their sittings, nor any report issued. The symptoms here, however, approach very nearly to those of the Asiatic Cholera, but whether they originated from the crowded state of the passengers in the Voyageur, or have been caused by our late changeable weather, remains yet to be seen."

The influx of emigrants into the Canadas the present season, is enormously great, and altogether beyond precedent in any former year.

On the 9th instant, the steamboat John Molson arrived at Montreal with 882 steerage passengers, and the Hercules with 740. The smaller boats were crowded, having from 150 to 400 on board. The small ferry-boat Lady Almyer, which plies across the river, was chartered, and carried from Quebec to Montreal 230.

We learn from the Quebec papers that the streets in what is called the Lower Town, "resemble a fair day, from the crowds of emigrants which are hourly landed from the shipping." It is added that the three steamers, John Bull, British America and Chambly departed from that city with 3,500 emigrants, bound to the Upper Province.

Further extracts from English papers, received at the office of the Bee, by the Brittannia, at New York.

LONDON, May 13, 1832.

REFORM OR RUIN.—People of the United Kingdom you who have made in every age such noble struggles for liberty—who have been so long a prey to the cupidity and despotism of a faction—and yet with a forbearance of which the annals of nations affords no no parallel, borne with your insulting and rapacious oppressors—a time has at length arrived to free you from the shackles which have so fatally cramped your wonderful energies—made your once happy homes desolate, and your country a splendid lazar house! Will you reject the opportunity which the wisdom of benign *Providence* has placed before you—nay, within your grasp, to enable you to resume the glorious privilege, the dearest, belessing *Heavens* can given—*Reform?* No—no—it were a distrust of the majesty of character which distinguishes you to ask this question; it were presumptuous arrogance to doubt that you will be true to yourselves—true to the sacred cause in which you are engaged—true to the nearest, the dearest, and the most sacred interests of country. Reposing with perfect confidence on the firmness and prudence of your resolves, let us try with as much calmness as the nature of the occasion will permit, to review the proceedings of the week. Your enemies, ever vigilant and cunning (and, alas! with a talent worthy of a better cause,) allowed the reform bill to pass the House of Lords on its second reading, in order to lull your fears; to blind you with false hopes, and then strangle in its birth a measure which would transfer to you the power they have so shamefully usurped, and so fatally abused. Under the cloak of a mere transfer of precedence, the "waverers" and ultra-tories coalesced, and ministers were defeated. To have attempted to proceed with the bill when four-fifths of the lords were secretly, if not openly, opposed to it, would have been folly or treachery, neither of which Lord Grey can be accused of; the premier immediately called a council, and it was unanimously resolved to apply to his Majesty for full power to carry the reform bill through the House of Lords unimpaired, or to tender their resignation. The King when informed by Lords Grey and Brougham of the lamentable position of the country, on Tuesday evening, requested until nine o'clock the next morning to enable him to come to a decision on the subject, and accordingly on Wednesday morning ministers were informed that his Majesty had declined complying with the advice which they had deemed it their duty to tender him, and had therefore accepted the resignation. Instantly the tocsin of alarm was sounded throughout the land; the people of London, of Birmingham, of Sheffield, of Liverpool, of Brighton, of Manchester; in fact, of every city, town, and principal body throughout the United Kingdom, assembled to support the measure of reform on which the public hopes so long rested, and at the same time, to implore his Majesty to take the advice of his ministers, and create a sufficient number of peers to ensure the passing of the bill in the Upper House; consequently, on Thursday night, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, by a triumphant majority of 80, came to the resolution of announcing to the King their *deep regret* at the change in his Majesty's councils, their *unbounded confidence* in lord Grey and his colleagues, their solemn belief that any successful attempt to mutilate or impair the efficiency of the reform bill framed in conformity with the recommendation of his Majesty's speech from the throne, would be productive of the greatest disappointment and dismay; and therefore earnestly imploring his Majesty to call to his councils such persons only as will carry into effect unimpaired "*that bill for the reform of the representation of the people which has recently passed this House.*

Will this advice be attended to? Will a Sovereign, who by his apparent sympathy with the people, had enthroned himself in the hearts of millions, and obtained the proud, the lofty appellation of a "Patriot King," will he now turn his back on those who are as ready to shed their blood in his defence, as they prove themselves eager to contribute from their impoverished purses to his splendour and comfort,—will he now turn traitor to the cause of which he was considered the staunchest advocate? To answer this question, it is necessary to investigate a little the character of the King, and his proceedings up to the present period. William IV has ever been considered by thinking people an amiable, though not a strong-minded man,—right in his intention, but easily swayed by passing events, and of course easily acted on through the medium of his feelings; this weakness of disposition has been assailed by every art which human ingenuity could devise. The Queen—a woman of reputed deep political intrigue, and unfortunately unable to appreciate the character of a nation over whom she was so unexpectedly called to become the Queen Consort—thus regardless of the inestimable popularity which her husband enjoyed—blind to her own true interests, and in contempt of the ardent wishes of the vast majority of the nation,—laboured (and we grieve to record it,) to turn the heart of the King from his subjects, standing between the throne and the people! In this fatal course has the Queen of England been assisted by those who, from their obscure station, have been raised to a level with the purest blood of the land?—who have had emoluments added to honour, and respect to common place feelings! But we will not withdraw the dark curtain which is spread over this transaction, the mischief of which will recoil with violence on the heads of its authors; let us turn rather to a more pleasing theme, the determined purpose of the whole nation to resist the efforts making to prevent their emancipation: that determination consists not in resorting to *physical force*—the people know too well the holiness of their cause to resort to arms—the power to humble their enemies remains with themselves; it is to refuse *money payment of taxes!* Will the representatives of the people assist them in their efforts? They will—should an administration hostile to reform be called into office, the present House of Commons will refuse the supplies! But it is said that the dissolution of parliament will take place on Monday.—Are the pretended friends of the monarch insane? Do they shut their eyes and ears to what is momentarily passing? Perhaps a military Duke relies on the servile obedience of the military. The latter feel most strongly the truth of the axiom—"*Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just,*"—they have no need of force—their only duty is to give moral aid to their representatives—to meet—to petition—and to unite. To be tranquil, but yet firm—calm in their language, but determined in their resolves—and presenting that cool, unflinching front to danger which truly distinguishes them. Let the motto of the United Kingdom be—

PEACE AND OUR RIGHTS!
GOD AND OUR COUNTRY!! *Times.*

DUBLIN, May 8.

The defeat of Ministers on monday night has produced a crisis, and the people of Ireland are prepared for the emergency. They still look with confidence to the wisdom of the king to save the empire from civil commotion. The ravages of the cholera are almost disregarded, for the thrilling interest excited by the present critical posture of affairs has turned the anxieties of all men to the expected answer of the Sovereign. If his Majesty should refuse to grant the necessary powers to the ministry, then indeed ——

The Political Union meet to-day, they have had some little brickerings heretofore, but if the Whig ministry go out, there will not be an appearance of dissension amongst them. The Irish people will be united against the common enemy. I have heard that a resolution will be proposed to-day, recommending oblivion of the past, and a solemn pledge to stand by the reform ministry "to the death."

PORTSMOUTH, May 11.

The meeting here this day excelled the expectations of the most staunch and sanguine friends of reform. Long before the time for the commencement of the business the New Town-hall was crowded to an overflow, numbers going away; not being able to find even standing-room. The Mayor, James Carter, Esq. took the chair at twelve o'clock, when several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and proposed several resolutions and an address to his Majesty (for which see our advertising columns), which was carried amidst universal acclamations. One mind and one object seemed to actuate all in their determination to show they were still unchanged and unchangeable, and that nothing but the bill would satisfy them or the country.

COMMERCIAL.

From Levy's New Orleans Price Current of Saturday.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 22d inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 355 bales, Mobile 97; together 452 bales.—Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 15,103, Havre 4020, Marseilles, 1196, Rotterdam 70, Bremen 40; N. York 24, Boston 85, Philadelphia 158, Providence 96; together 15,792—making a further reduction in stock of 15,340, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the 28th inst, a stock of 65,102 bales. The market continues dull, but the gradual improvement in inquiry for the article, has given some confidence to holders, who now begin to manifest more firmness in their prices. We notice particularly, this week, sales of 500 bales Louisiana and Mississippi at 9¼a9¾; 550 do at 10¼; 270 do at 9¼, and 170 do at 9½ cents per lb.; this description of cotton is comparatively scarce, particularly choice, which we quote at 11 cents, nominal. In Alabama and Tennessee, transactions have been greater—we estimate them at about 5000 bales, at prices ranging according to the Liverpool classification, (which is now intended for these descriptions alone) at from 7½ to 10¼ cents, but we are led to believe that a great portion of the transactions were other than real sale. The whole amount of receipts here this season is 380,406 bales, to which we anticipate a small addition of a few straggling bales—the exports for the same time have been 295,061 bales. The stock is diminishing as rapidly as could be expected, nearly every vessel in port being busily engaged in loading, principally on planters' account.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Ordinary,	7a7¼	
Middling,	8 a8½	
Fair,	9 a9½	Nominal.
Good Fair,	9¾a10	
Good and Fine,	10½a11	

SUGAR.—We have nothing new or interesting to say on this subject; the article continues to languish at former rates 5a5¼ on plantation, and 5a5¾ cts. in town. Cleared this week, for New York 72 hhds., Philadelphia 5, Boston 30, Providence 40 and 1 bbl., Richmond 40; together 196 hhds. and 1 bbl.

MOLASSES.—Small parcels are sold from time to time, on the Levee, at 28, and a lot brought 26 cts per gallon, casks included. On account of its scarcity, there is nothing doing on plantation. Cleared this week, for New York 23 hhds. 124 bbls.; together 151 hhds. 245 bbls.

TOBACCO.—Upwards of 2000 hhds have been sold this week, averaging about $2 60 per cwt. The market generally remains as last noticed, purchasers seeking low running lots in preference. Several holders, on whose advice we rely, inform us that there is not more than 5000 to 5500 hhds. in first hands. We continue to quote 2, 3 and 4 cts. per lb. for , second and first quality.

FLOUR.—The stock on hand is very small, the arrivals of the week amount to but 1108 bbls.; yet, the article is dull at $5 per bb.

WHISKEY.—Sales have been made at 23½, but generally 24 cts. per gallon is asked. Arrived this week 556 bbls. There is not much doing in the article.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—Are yet rather dull—parcels of the articles have been offered at ¼ct. per lb. and yard reduction, on last quotations. We quote now, bagging Ky. 19½a20 cts. per yard; and bale rope at 7½a9 cts. per lb. The moment when the planters make their yearly requisitions, has not yet come.

FREIGHTS.—No change whatever has been made in the rates quoted last week. Very few vessels capable of carrying cotton and tobacco remain disengaged.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb.	¾d
France—Havre, cotton per lb.	1⅛ct.
Liverpool, tobacco per hhd.	60a65s.
Northern ports in the U. S. for cotton per lb.	¼a½ ct.
do do do for tobacco per lb.	80 60a87
do do sugar per hhd. from the coast	$4 50a5
do do do from the city	84

NEW YORK MARKET, June 16.

Cotton.—The transactions, for the last three days, embrace only about 350 bales of Upland, at 9a10¾ cts. and 150 Alabama, 10½a11 1-4 cts—making a total for the week of 1,600 bales.

Molasses.—The stock of all descriptions is moderate, and prime qualities are held above our quotations. The principal sales, that have taken place, are 100 hhds Porto Rico at 31 cents, and 80a100 English Island 29 cts. 4 mos.

Sugars—Prices of Muscavadies have given way a little and several hundred hhds. of N. Orleans, Porto Rico, and St. Croix have been disposed of since our last, but we have not been able to obtain the particulars.

Extract of a letter received by the ship Brittania, dated

LIVERPOOL, May 16.

We had every reason to look for an improved demand for cotton in our market last week, but first came reports of the cholera, and next the defeat of the ministers on the great question or reform, and their subsequent resignation.—These things combined filled many with alarm, and produced the two-fold effect of causing buyers of cotton to purchase with more caution, and holders to press their stock on the market; the result was a decline of ¼d per lb. on short stapled cotton generally, and in some instances, to effect sales we doubt not still greater concessions were made to the buyers. The sales of the week, are as follows:—

180 Sea Island, 10½a10¾; 10 Stained do. 6½; 6250 Upland 5¼a7½; 980 Orleans, 6a8d, 10 8½; 1360 Tennessee, &c. 5¾a8½; 300 Pernambuco 8¼a8½; 500 Bahia and Macai, 6¾a7½; 830 Maranham, 7a8½; 30 West India, 7¼a7½; 260 Egyptian, 7½a8½; 170 Surat, 5¼a5¾.

The chief sales made in Upon and Mobile were from 6¾ to 6¾ and 6½; in Orleans from 6½ to 6¾; and in Tennessee, from 6 to 6½. The whole went to trade except 500 Am. taken by export buyers. The demand for Sea Island was moderate at previous sales.

The import of cotton into the kingdom amounts to 319,600 bales, against 330,000 received up to this time last year; and of American cotton we have received 213,200; against 229,200 bales. The sales during the last 3 days amount to about 4000 bales, the market still dull, and the prices the same as last week, certainly no better.

DIED.—Yesterday afternoon, Madame Paul Mossy, daughter of Mr. Thomas Urquhart. The funeral will take place from the residence of her father in Orant st. at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The friends of both families are invited to attend without further notice.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Archer, Cole, Philadelphia,	T Toby
Ship Feliciana, Geerdes, Bremin,	F Fray & co
Ship Louisa, Gourley, Liverpool,	J Ogden & co
Ship Cincinnati, Barstow, New York,	Barstow & Adams
Brig Union, Cunningham, Havre,	L H Gale
Brig Eagle, Chew, New York,	White & co
Brig Mexico, Smith, Liverpool,	L H Gale
Brig Peruvian, Churchill, N. York,	G Wilbor
Schr Elizabeth, Jaquez, Brassas St. Jago,	White & co
Schr Magnolia, Kebb, Mobile,	Captain
Schr Halcyon, Cozens, Vera Cruz,	J A Merle & co
Schr Enterprise, Burdick, Providence,	L H Gale
Schr San Antonio, Sust, Havana,	W Tufts & co

ARRIVED.

Steamer Post Boy from the Passes, having towed to sea bark Johannes and brig Robert Sturfield—brought up ship Grecian of Boston.

Steamer Grampus, Beebe, having towed to sea ship Edward Bonaffe, Campbell, for Philadelphia; brig Kenhawa-Ramsdale, for Vera Cruz, and schr. Fox, Clinton, for Providence. Towed up brig Lochiel, Main, from Liverpool. Met the Shark with her tow, bound down at Poverty Point.

Steamer Porpoise, Marshall, having towed to sea ship Warsaw, Drew for Havre; ship Oceana, Leslie, for Cowes and schr. Durango, Wider, for New York. Towed up brig Mary and Eliza, Cutter, from Boston; and schr. Eliza Thomas, from Tampico. Left S. W. Pass saturday at noon noting in the offing except brig Thomas, from Tampico, coming to land passengers. The Whale had got her tow to sea and was waiting one up.

Departed for sea last evening Steamer Grampus, with ship Archer, Cole, for Philadelphia, and brig Eagle, Chew for New York.

The Porpoise will leave for sea this evening with Eliza for Bremen, and brig Canada, for Antwerp.

Ship Grecian, Eldridge, Boston, cargo.

Ship Grecian, J Eldridge, from Boston, to Lincoln and Green; cargo, lime, hay, etc to sundrie.

Brig Lochiel, Main, from Liverpool, via St Thomas and Mobile; to J Hagan and co; in ballast.

Brig Mary and Eliza, Cutter, 29 days from Boston; to N Cotton; cargo, hay, lime, stone, etc to the N O Carrol and Banking Company; Quartier and Boutin; Hill and Henderson; H N Pollard; Stetson and Avery; W Frost, jr; N Cotton and order. Passengers, Mrs Webster, Messrs Cotton and Punchard. Extract, June 11th, in lat 28, 40, long 72, 40 boarded brig Caroline, Smith, 16 days out from NYork, for this port, with a cargo of hay and lime; she had been dismasted in the gale of the 7th, in lat 26, 40, long 71, 30; had rigged jury-masts, and was bearing for the nearest port [Charleston].

Schr Eliza Thomas, Delaruc, 9 days from Tampico; to Tuyes and co; in ballast. 20 passengers. Extract, sailed co. with brig Alta, for New York. Left at S W Pass brig Tamesi, from Tampico, with 42 passengers, was towed in by the Huntress.

Steamer Scotland, Fleishman, from Louisville—cargo, bale rope and bagging to G P & W C Bowers; 76 kegs butter, Lobre, Orain & co; 40 bbls flour, A E M Daumain; 6 kegs and 235 bbls to Gordon; Farstall & co; 30 ps. bagging, Bell & Buchanan; 2 reels yarn, J Ball & co; 50 ps bagging Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 180 do do; 83 coils rope, J Hagan & co; 83 do do; 120 ps bagging Herman & co; 3 packages, Yorke, Macalister & co; 6 bales cotton, Lauve & Benedict; 60 do do, Breedlove & co; sundry way freights. *Extract.*—Five feet water in the Ohio, and falling fast.—June 22, met Atlantic at the foot of Flint Island discharging her cargo, in light boats—24th, Union and Benj. Franklin, aground on Cincinnati bar—Ohio at the foot of Walkin's bar waiting water, by 2½ feet—Michigan aground at Three Sisters—Rambler and Tally-ho aground to the left of Cumberland Island, discharging their cargoes—Orleans and Farmer discharging their cargoes at Paducah;—26, the Homer and Creole at No. 19, St. Louis at No. 21, Hibernia at Needham's Cut-off, Memphis at do running with one wheel—26, Convoy below Memphis, Hudson and Lexington at Point Rowdy, Louisville and Sampson at Point Chicot, Abcona at Bunch's Bend, Huntsville at Lake Providence, Michigan at Natchez.

Steamer Adelph, Corso, from Opelousas, with 33 hhds sugar.

Steamer Telegraph, Laurant, from Bayou Sarah, with 4 bales cotton to A Fisk, Watt and co; 5 do S C Bell; sundries to G T Pell; M White; Woods; Wm Jewell; Carriere and Borduzat. 21 passengers.

Steamer Cotton Plant, Crane, from Louisville, with an assorted cargo.

Steamer Cara, Streck from Lafourche Interio, cargo cotton to Harris, Brown & co.

Steamer Planter, Calla, from Bayau Sarah, cargo cotton to J Ramsey and others.

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
Drawn numbers of the sixteenth class.
4.....12.....7.....25.
july 2

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his store to the corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets, where he offers for sale:
150 casks Marseilles wine,
300 barrels dry Malaga wine, } *Entitled to debenture*
60 bales corks,
100 cases red wine Gruean La Rose, St. Julien, Medoc, Lafitte, St. George's &c.
100 baskets Champaigne,
150 cases Medoc wine,
100 baskets Olive oil; 600 demijohns.
250 boxes Hyson tea,
150 boxes assorted chewing tobacco,
100 barrels Northern gin,
50 do Northern brandy,
230 boxes Sperm candles,
100 barrels Sperm oil;
80 boxes tallow candles assorted,
100 barrels of Whiskey; 100 bags of coffee.
60 barrels of Western beer,
50 barrels sugar,
5 pipes Holland gin, 1st. quality,
50 hogshead sugar, 1st: quality.
Together with a general assortment of family groceries.
F. H. PETITPAIN,
july 2 Corner of Chartres & Toulouse.

TO BE SOLD—200 bags Rio coffee first quality.
100,0000 Havana and melee segars,
500 coils bale rope,
3 hogsheads Madder, cotton bagging, negro clothing and Cotton Sail Duck of the celebrated *Crooks* Manufacture, for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
july 2 117 Royal st.

FOR MADISONVILLE.

Steam Boat CORSAIR, Rhodes master, will leave the Railway on Sunday Morning at nine A. M. and return by seven o'clock the same evening. The above steam boat will also leave the Railway, on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, and return on Thursday; passengers wishing to leave on Sunday are requested to be ready for the cars at quarter past 8 o'clock. june 30.

WANTED.

A schooner that will stow from 600 to 800 barrels for a port in the West Indies. Apply to HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
july 2 117 Royal st.

DECK LOAD WANTED FOR ANTWERP.

The splendid and remarkably fast sailing new brig CANADA, will positively sail tomorrow, the 6 inst. wants about 100 bales cotton. Apply on board opposite port No. 102 or to HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
july 2 117 Royal 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 & GREEN, or BENJ. BOOTH & CO.
june 28

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—(*3d 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 STETSON & AVERY.
27 June.

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 STETSON & AVERY
june 26

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The first class copper fastened ship ALCIOPE, 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 I. OGDEN & CO.
june 26 No. 69, Canal st.

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 BORDEAUX.—French ship MARTINIQUAIS, capt. Duportean: 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 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
june 9

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

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

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY
17th Class for 1832.
The drawing will take place on Saturday, 2d of July

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
6	of	500	are	3,000
6	of	300	"	1,800
6	of	200	"	1,200
156	of	50	"	7,800
156	of	20	"	3,180
621	of	8	"	4,992
7800	of	4	"	31,200

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

CITY BANK,
New Orleans, 29th June, 1832.

THIS Bank will be shut on Wednesday next, the 4th of July. Notes payable on that day, must be taken up on Tuesday, the 3d proximo; and paper for discount should be offered on Monday the 2d prox'o.
june 30 R. CLAGUE, cashier.

J. Mitchel vs. J. McAdams.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable P. Smith, associate judge of the city cout of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday 14th of July, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, No 20 Girod Street, a quantity of house hold furniture, &c &c. Seized in the above suit.
june 30 L. DAUNOY, Mars.

J. Wiley vs. James Flood.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Honorable J Bermudes associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the first of August next at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis street, 3 certain lots of ground 7, 8 and 9, measuring each 30 feet front on Jersey Street between Josephine