THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

TILE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

We have been requested to announce JAMES BRADFORD Esq. as a candidate to represent the second district of this state in congress.

Interments day before yesterday—In the Catholic burying Ground, 49; Protestant 22—total 71.

We received, yesterday, a short mail of directed papers. No paper from New York. Philadelphia dates are of the 27th, Baltimore of the 28th, and Charleston of the 31st of May.

The schooner Pocahontas left Baltimore for Norfolk on the 27th ultimo, with the mortal remains of the late John Randolph.

Lieutenant Randolph, now of immortal memory, took passage at Philadelphia, in the last Liverpool packet. Previous to his departure, he had indulged in one continuous fit of intoxication. To visit him with even pity, would be wasting a noble feeling on an unworthy object.

The Delaware ship of the line, now at Norfolk, will, it is said, bear Mr. Livings on and family, to France. She is a magnificent vessel. She is destined for the Mediterranean station.

The son of Dr. Watkins has published a pamphlet, in which Mr. Coxe, his father's counsel, is placed under no favorable light. Space allowing, we will give a summary of the heads of accusation.

A CONTRADICTION.—The editors of the National Intelligencer express the opinion that the President does not think of resigning his station, as is alleged by one of the letter writers to be a fact; but they are of opinion that he is much more likely to desire another election. The truth generally lies between the two extremes.

The Boston people are famed for doing with their whole heads and souls whatever they undertake. Their reception of the Kembles was as frozen as charity (not their charity, which is for there just now) but thawed and warmed by the fascinations of the daughter, the feelings with which they witnessed the departure of the stranger is amounted to enthusiasm. Read the narrative below.

FROM THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT OF SATURDAY.

The Departure—The closing scenes of the Kemble excitement in our city, which we witness this morning, was by no means the least interesting, in many particulars, of all which have taken place during the last five weeks.—The coaches were at the door of the Tremont House at half past eight o'clock, and from that time until the hour of the departure of the Kembles, there was a constantly increasing crowd of anxious spectators upon the neighboring pavements, and at the surrounding windows. At about eight o'clock, we observed two pretty girls, with each a bouquet of beautiful flowers, making their way to the apartment of the peerless Fanny, there to present her with an appropriate farewell token. Shortly after, a young lady relieved us a little that had formed a part of the love of John's wealth, and which she told us she should preserve forever as a remembrance of her who had worn it. At ten o'clock never were so many gay pretty faces seen together in that one small space between Beacon and Park street corners; the sun blazed fervently upon their heads, as they were stretched from the windows to catch a last, lingering look. A post, well known to fame, from a sixteen by, was watching, as he told us, to see if his recollections of Miss Kemble as he had seen her in London, were correct. While *kerchiefs were in almost every hand, ready for that use, which the sentiments of the occasion so very naturally suggested*—while every one was thus upon the very tiptoe of expectation, the servants descending with the baggage, and placing it, (great trunks, little trunks, band boxes, &c.) upon the coach, as if they never would be done—a private carriage, with two horses, wheeled round the corner of Beacon street and drove rapidly southward. Never saw we such general elongation of the human face divine as that which was caused by the conviction, which gradually began to impress itself upon the disappointed ranks, that Fanny, the unrivalled Julia, the dignified and noble Jane Grey, the *charming Beatrice*, the "spunky Kate," the irresistible "She's gone!" was whispered around,—while a small cry, which was almost a laugh, was struggling with a fear of disappointment in many a bright eye. It seemed to us, a ridiculous, and tragico-comical, to the last degree. Fanny, in mercy to the thousands of her admirers, and in defiance of her own firmness upon an occasion so trying, had stolen a march upon us. The bright stars (like paradise lost from the firmament,) began to fade, from the windows,—the swan-like necks were drawn back to their naturally graceful curves, while the gay crowd on the *pave* took themselves from the scene of their mortification by the shortest possible routes. Mr. Kemble, with a friend or two as escort, quietly mounted the coach, and by this time, we suppose, is as quietly pursuing his way towards Providence, with his interesting daughter, whose ride to Stonington was doubtless as pleasant to her as it was mortifying to some fellows in and about Tremont street.

Architectural Society.—A peculiar characteristick of the present age, growing mainly out of the stupendous commotions of the last century, is a spirit of enterprise and improvement which pervades the world. It is cheering to the patriot to mark that our country, which is at the head of nations in the science of government, will, at no very distant period, rival them in the useful and ornamental arts. They are the consequence of peace and prosperity, and those advantages we now enjoy in an unexampled degree.

Among the many plans of amelioration which those of amants of public weal and individual thrift have fostered, we notice a scheme devised by a society in New-Haven, Connecticut, for the purpose of improving the city in its architecture and scenery. In the perusal of the enumerated advantages to be derived from the labors of the society, we meet with some which are of general importance. Yet as the prospectus declares that they *are no* private objects in view but the promiscuous benefit of the community in which they reside, it might be suggested whether they would not be doing great public good in giving the result of their labors a more extended circulation.

The object of the society is to enquire into the most approved method of warming houses—the most convenient construction of cellars—the best structure of kitchens—the most commodious distribution of the family apartments—the best forms for chimneys, and in general to unite economy, utility and taste. The annexed quotations, selected at random show a laudable public spirit, which will be productive of much benefit to the localities where the plans may have been reduced to application. The result of their investigations will no doubt be greedily sought after:

"In the second place there are various subjects connected with the economy and durability of architecture, upon which the public need to be informed. Such are the following:—the comparative cost of stone, brick, wood, and stucco—their relative durability—their peculiar properties as respects warmth, dryness, and healthfulness—the most economical and effectual modes of warming the structure and position of wells and cisterns—the relative value of different kinds of roofing, as shingles, slate, tin or zinc.

Nor would the enquiries respecting convenience, economy, and durability, be confined to dwelling houses; but they would extend to out houses, stores, and architectural structures of every kind both public and private.

In the third place, the improvement of the public taste, and the embellishment of the city upon classic models, the committee view as one of the principal and most important objects of the proposed association.

* * * * * * *

It is not supposed that large funds will be required to accomplish the views of the association. Funds, however, to some extent, will be necessary, in order to defray the expense of drawings and engravings; and perhaps the publication of the reports or volume of transactions may require some aid from the association, though it is believed the copy right of such a work would pay the expenses of preparation and publication.

A comparatively short period would probably be sufficient to accomplish the objects in view of the association, and it is not contemplated to prolong its existence beyond the time necessary to effect this purpose.

Benefits to be anticipated from the proposed association:

In the first place, we regard whatever conduces to elevate and refine the public taste—to place daily before the eyes the models of architecture, and beautiful scenery, as a source of rational gratification. It furnishes, moreover, much encouragement to attempt these improvements, that good taste in regard to architecture, gardening, court yards, public squares, and rural embellishments, as shade trees and shrubbery, are not necessarily expensive. A cottage constructed in fine proportions, neatly painted, and surrounded in a handsome enclosure, embracing fine shade trees, and beautiful shrubs and flowers, is frequently an object of more admiration and delight than the most costly mansion unaccompanied by these ornaments of the vegetable kingdom. Art is expensive, and her higher productions are inaccessible to all but the wealthy. Nature has placed many of her finest productions within the reach of every man. Nature and art combined have wonderful powers to exalt each other.

FRENCH TREATY—PROTESTED DRAFT OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

We understand, from as good authority as that on which first communicated to the public the fact of the refusal of the French government to fulfil the Indemnity Treaty, that the United States Bank has presented the protested draft amounting to nearly a million of dollars, to the United States government, with a claim for damages at the rate of 15 per cent. By the late arrivals at New York, the original draft and note at five days sight, returned to the Bank, and the Directory of the Institution has sent in its bill of damages to the Treasury Department.

This presents a very novel and interesting question in commercial as well as in international law—a question which will have to come before the supreme court, the congress, or in the last resort, the sovereign authority over all, the people of the United States.

The refusal of the French government to pay these bills, if they mean to persist in such a course, is a breach of solemn treaty for which our "ancient ally" is responsible to the United States in the only way in which one independent, high spirited nation is to another—the moral or physical force which each can bring into a contest. We shall not disturb or discuss this branch of the question now. It is foreign to our present purpose. But the question which grows out of the protest as connected with the United States Bank, is an internal—a domestic question, that presses itself upon the immediate attention of the people.

The Bank of the United United was created by congress for the purpose of granting facilities to the government in the management of a national debt, and in the transmission of the public funds. Every argument used in the debate which resulted in its establishment, was fraught with views this kind. The advantages to currency or to commerce [illegible] were but incidental.

Without referring particularly to its mixing with the politics of the country—a thing which no bank ought to do, we are content to point to its famous interference in preventing the payment of the three per cent stocks in 1814. This was not merely to shadow forth how far the Bank had departed, from the original intentions of its framers, we are now coming forward and treating the government as it would a foolish cotton planter from the Perdido or Tensas rivers—or a broker of doubtful character in Wall street—or an exchange dealer in Philadelphia. The government drew the bill on France according to the terms of the treaty. France, from some motive or other, refused to honor the draft—and the Bank of the United States not only exults in the disgrace which the United States has been made the victim of—but like Shylock, comes forward with its scales in one hand and its knife, sharp, flaming knife in the other, demanding "give me the pound of flesh"—"pay me the damages"—"fifteen per cent"—"or I claim forfeiture." Its whole conduct shows that if it could not succeed to make a handle of the refusal of France to pay the bills, to influence the [illegible] of the government in favor of the existence of the Bank, it would not have scrupled to make a handle of it to effect such a suppression.

But as the Bank can only sue to claim damages? We deny it *in this case*. Neither by common law nor by statute law has the Bank any power, as to such a claim. The government is not a private client—not a merchant—not a broker. The Bank was established to aid the government. No court of the United States can give damages to the Bank and enforce the payment. If they receive damages at all, it must be authorized by an act of congress.

What then is the meaning of the alarming attitude assumed by the Bank? There is no mistake about it. The *state directory* has acted, and continues to act, as if it were a quasi sovereign independent power. Possessing a capital of $35,000,000, and all the deposits of government, it professes that it will have a right to regulate congress, make presidents, and decide questions between independent nations. Nebuchadnezzar the Great, standing upon the walls of Babylon, before he was driven to eat grass in the wilderness, (common to the bank) did not exalt in his power in a higher degree, than the United States Bank is testifying in the nation, and issuing its behests to its vassal business people. If a member of congress—if a friendly historian—if a shabby printer—if a blustering editor lets their notes be over, or refuse payment, the bank, with remarkable forbearance, waves at the neglect, gives up to the [illegible] waits patiently till the business can be arranged by friends, or by compromises. But if the government of the United States, the representatives of the people, should dare in a single instance not to be the mere tool or slave of the bank, it would then assume the attitude of a foreign power, bloody and thunder! the bank jumps up in indignation, springs upon its prey like a tiger, and in one fell swoop [illegible] per cent damages at a single breath and before it breaks it.

Thus it is—and thus we see the back of the United States, the creature of congress, speculating on the dishonor and degradation of its own government! How long is this to be suffered? When or where is the remedy? We have no plan, but we know full well what it ought to do. The moment it shall immediately to call a meeting of congress, and dare the executive of the country to appeal to the bank in these words: "Gentlemen direct us, we shall whenever you have a chance that you incur the action of the government, in speculating on its embarrassments. We refer among a thousand instances to the three per cents—the protested draft &c. This was not the purpose of your creation. The government *here* has a compromised, fully and deliberately, to cause its engagements punctually—we are not going to [illegible] a common selling dealer. You will please to [illegible] make out your account current and dividends—in full to this date. We shall withdraw the public deposits on the [illegible] P. M. on the fourteenth day of July. And [illegible] 3 The latter day, the better decide! Your claim of [illegible] on the French protested draft shall be presented to congress. If that body authorise it—[illegible] so be it. We want to have nothing further to do with you or yours so good morning."

This is the bold and decided course which would be adopted, and which, we are sure should be received with acclamation by the people of the United States.

Correspondence of the Portland Daily Advertiser.

ALABAMA RIVER, April 18, 1833.

I am on board the steamer Tuscumbia, going down the river Alabama, at the rate of from eight to twenty miles an hour—our motion depending upon the rapidity of the stream, and the pressure of the steam power. Our steamer is one of the old stamp and one of the poorest on the river, and yet is comfortable and not disagreeable. We have good meals, good music, good weather, and good luck, and are as contented as one can well be, print up likely to be for three days, in a single cabin, with but few books, and anxious to make rapid headway.

The Alabama river is one of the most beautiful rivers I have seen in the southern country. It is now about twenty feet higher than usual, and overflows the banks in many places, but during the late rains, it was twenty feet higher than it is at present. I saw high water marks on the banks, which are often higher than the tallest deck of our steamer, loaded in the water as we are. The captain tells me, that but a few days since, as he was going down the river, the water was around the houses on many of the high banks; and on many of the plantations, masters, mistresses, and negroes were seen on the roofs of their houses surrounded by the waters. Their barns, fodder, and provisions were swept off; their cattle drowned; their corn and cotton fields widely inundated.

The Alabama rivers which have on their banks more varied and imposing scenery than on the banks of the Alabama. But a quiet and cheering beauty seems to preside over the current. The channel is through a far extending forest—and the banks are covered with forest trees—of oak, of cotton wood, &c. The clearings, generally speaking, are from the river; and the woods are left to contend with and to [illegible] the fresh ets. The current is not rapid, but boisterous. We glide quietly along almost without feeling that we are in motion. The river is constantly moving. It is, perhaps, one of the most serpentine rivers in the country, for we go 400 miles at least by water to each point, which is distant only 180 miles by land.—The bends occasionally almost meet; and a canal of but a single mile would save us a dozen. The curves are, however, exceedingly beautiful. They not only preserve the arch, "the line of beauty," but are now bordered with the tallest trees, in all the freshness of an advancing vegetation, gradually and gently sloping even to the water's edge.

We stop often to take in cotton, and wood—and in order to make a stop, the steamer is always turned about and made to buffet the current. The delay, therefore is not inconsiderable, since we stop to take in from one hundred to seven hundred bales of cotton—and wood as it can be found, after the late inundations have so swept over the banks.

We left Montgomery, Wednesday (yesterday) at 10 A. M.—with but a few bales of cotton, which by the way, is freighted to Mobile for one dollar per bale—and some twenty passengers. Our first stop was at Washington, of which I saw nothing but a warehouse for cotton—and there was probably but little more to be seen, for a blacksmith's shop, a grog shop and a warehouse on the banks of the Alabama, make a town, and perhaps a city. We stopt at Vernon, and Benton, a grog shop, &c. named I suppose in honor of the colonel—and next at Selma, where we passed a part of the night, it being too dark to run. On Thursday our first stop was at Cahawba, a town much larger than those mentioned before, with many inhabitants, and many good buildings, two or three of which were of brick. We stopped also at Portland, a small village, where the main look better than the buildings, to let out a passenger, and to take in a letter or more. We called at various landings to take in wood—and from some high bluffs, or banks, sixty feet high perhaps, were precipitated bales of cotton from the warehouses far above our heads, guided on their passage down by a rope which was held by negroes above.—You may expect a letter from Mobile to-morrow. B.

DIED,

In this city, on the evening of the 10th inst., of the prevailing epidemic, THOS. W. SHARP, aged about 28 years, a native of the state of Kentucky.

BORAX.—6 casks refined borax just received from Liverpool, and for sale by
THOMSON & GRANT, 41 Levee.—june 5

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Ship Cabinet, Chase, Boston, Lincoln & Green
Barque Tasso, Woods, Boston, Lincoln & Green
Ship George Canning, Weakner, St Andrews & St Johns, Gordon, Forstall & co
Ship Canova, Wescott, Liverpool, S T Hobson & co
Brig Splendid, Gliddon, Bath, L H Gale
Brig Carroll, Swan, Baltimore, Harrison, Brown & co
Schr Amelie, Roche, Pensacola, Master
Schr Hesperus, Herrick, Boston, Tiernan, Cuddy & co
Sch. Charlotte, Leonard, Pensacola, Allen & Deblois

ARRIVED,

Brig Mary, from Liverpool, (18th April,) to B Booth & co, with salt to the consignees; and crates and linens to Hill & Henderson, and R & J Currell.

Three Flatboats of Howell & Rogers, from Alabama, with cotton to Martin, Pleasants and co; Wilcox & Fearn; Andrews & brothers; Wm Bogart and others.

Steamboat Watchman, Reed, from Ouchita—cargo cotton, hides, &c—15 pass.

Steamboat Waverly, Cress, from Cainie's wood yard—cargo cord wood.

Steamboat Friend, Scott, from Lafourche—cargo cotton, &c to saundries—17 pass.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, 27th May, brig Ella, Johnston, to sail soon; brig Lavona, Snow, 29th.

Hence at Providence, May 22, brig Grand Turk.

Hence at New York, 23d, the Com. Barry and the Florida.

FIFTY THOUSAND SPANISH SEGARS, of a superior quality, on liberal terms. Apply at No. 5 St Louis. jun 13 A J le AVOCHA.

80 BARRELS MOLASSES, landing on posite Toulouse street, for sale by
june12 BLANC & BRUGIER.

SWEET OIL, CLARET WINE, MUSCATEL WINE, &c.—Landing from brig Cosmopolite, captain Corbeil, from Marseilles, and for sale by the subscribers, 600 casks 1st quality Red Wine, 10 bbls imitation Macaira, 150 boxes Muscatel Wine, 200 bx kegs Sweet Oil, 10 bbls do, 20 casks Vermicelli, 3 bxs Raisins, 2 bales Almonds, 200 bags Cocks. No. 11 St. Louis street. june 12 CARRIERE & BORDUZAT.

WATCHES, &c.—The subscribers have stored and offer for sale the following articles, received by last ships
140 boxes Marseilles oil,
20 do Bordeaux refined do,
150 bxs Bordeaux prunes,
600 red roost cheese,
50 thousand Havana and domestic cigars,
1 do assorted cabinet woods,
Old Madeira wine of Rebelion,
2 Jars cayenne fresh,
do Lisbon sweet wines,
100 casks Anglo guignolet tee,
Champagne, Cordials, Frommard and other wines
6 bales cassinets,
10 boxes saddles, &c, &c, &c.
june 12 CLAPIER & MICOUD.

DENTISTRY.—The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of this city and vicinity, that he has received from France a large assortment of feather flowers, which he manufactures in Paris, such as wreaths of roses in gauze, lace, grey and black chaplets for shoes and pumps of the same quality. He also informs the ladies of this city that he will continue to visit them as usual, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit a continuance of their patronage. june 12

WANTED to purchase for cash, a Negro Girl, from 12 to 15 years of age, of a good character. Any person having such a girl to dispose of, will please call at the office of the Courier des Etats-Unis. june 12

A American griffon cat, who calls home if Water-loo, and says he belongs to Mr George Bucke, living 59 Canal street New Orleans. The owner is requested to come him back and pay the expenses conformably to law. june 12 MC ALL SANSON, de[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish court for the city of New Orleans. To wit: Be it known that on the [illegible] day of June A. D. 1833. No. 6343. P. J. Landeis vs. the creditors.—The cession of property of the petitioner having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors. It is ordered that a meeting of creditors of the [illegible] P. Poeyfarré, Esq. N. P. in said city for the 24th day of June next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and on the manner in which all proceedings against his person and property are to be stayed.

By order of the court. Clerk's Office, June 11th, 1833.
june 12—3t F. [illegible], deputy.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G. Duval, assistant judge of the city of New Orleans, I shall expose to sale at the Exchange, in the city of New Orleans, on Saturday the 15th day of June at 5 o'clock, at the principal door, the following slaves, to wit: [illegible] the following negroes, and the [illegible] and the property of [illegible] at the suit of [illegible] and his costs. [illegible] the above suit.
june 12 L DAUNOY, Mshl.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas A. G. Wilson has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship to the succession of the late James Duffy, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
june 12 P. L. B. DUPLESSIS, dep. reg. of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Jean Baptiste Trudeau has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship to the succession of the late Alfred Mayer, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
june 12 P. L. B. DUPLESSIS, dep. reg. of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Jean Baptiste Trudeau has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Susan Hall, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
june 12 P. L. B. DUPLESSIS, dep. reg. of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Jean Baptiste Trudeau has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Michel Honoré, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
june 12 P. L. B. DUPLESSIS, dep. reg. of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas James Lockhart has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late James M Keuna, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
june 12 S. BLOSSMAN, dep. reg. of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Louis Lecomte has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship, on the succession of the late Michel Leong, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
june 12 S. BLOSSMAN, dep. reg. of wills.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIS institution will discount on Thursday the 13th instant. Notes must be offered the day previous.

By order of the board,
june 11 ROBT. GEO. DIXON, secretary.

FOR SALE.—Nine good and fine mules, persons desirous to purchase, are invited to call and examine them, at the subscriber's P. CAILLOU,
june 11 Carondelet st., between Gravier and Commune.

FOR SALE—70 shares of the Union bank of Louisiana. Apply to
june 11 LESPARRE, 116 Bourbon street.

N. B. If said shares are not amicably disposed of on or before the 13th instant, they will on that day be sold at auction, at Howlett's Exchange.

TILES.—15,000 Tiles, just landing from ship Salem from Havre, opposite the public square, for sale. Apply on board, or to VOR ROUMAGE,
june 11 116 Royal str

MESSRS. T. P. & R. DOLBEAR, will close their Writing Academy for a short time, as they will be absent—over the lake.

MR. BOYER having procured other rooms to receive a greater number of pupils, has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans that he has reduced his prices. The pupils are taught at his school the French, English, Spanish and latin languages, mathematicks, &c. Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti. june 10

LAFAYETTE PLEASURE GARDEN & GRAND EXHIBITION OF FIRE WORKS.

CORNER OF TCHOUPITOULAS & ORANGE STS.

MESSRS. PROCTOR & READ, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans, that they will open the La Fayette Pleasure Garden this evening, the 11th inst. if the weather is fair, if not on the first fair evening, for the recreation of the public. This Garden has been fitted up in the neatest possible style, where visitors will be served with ICE CREAMS, SODA WATER, MEAD, and all other fashionable refreshments of the finest flavor. The entertainment will be enlivened with a Splendid Illumination, a Grand Exhibition of Fire Works, accompanied by an excellent Band of Music.

☞ Persons of Colour and other improper company will not be permitted to enter. Admittance, 25 cents.—Children half price. The Garden to be open every fair evening. june 10 5t

N. B.—The entrance to the Garden will be Free, except on SUNDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, when the FIRE WORKS will be exhibited.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN in the night of the 9th and 10th instant, from the store of the subscriber, viz:—20 plain English gold watches of the make of Tobias Moncas, Johnson and Houghton; 3 gold French watches of Mellyt 50 to 60 English silver patent lever watches; 12 gold watch chains; 6 do. safety do.; 6 enamelled chains; 1 diamond jewel box; 2 pearl and diamond do; 1 large diamond mounted on a breast pin; 1 diamond and enamel breast pin, 1 gross rings and several diamonds; 20 to 30 diamond rings assorted; 100 to 120 rings with pearl and stone; 1 ruby and rose diamond ring; 80 pair of ear rings, coral, filagree work, &c.; 1 pair large ear rings with breast pin diamond; 4 ladies' gold chains; a quantity of shirt buttons assorted; 8 medallions filagree in form of a heart; 1 pair gold spectacles; half dozen silver spoons; 10 mourning rings, with the inscription, to the memory of ——; 1 large carcanet of jewels, cameos; 1 do. do. gold and Topaz, &c.

The above reward will be given to the one who will cause the articles to be found, or the robbers detected, or who will give information that will lead to it.

june 10 L. MUH, 115 Chartres street.

☞ The Baton-Rouge Gazette, Mississaip Journal, Louisville Public Advertiser, Cincinnatti Gazette, and the Courrier des Etats-Unis will please to insert the above advertisement fifteen times.

REMOVAL.—DR. LABATUT has removed to his new house, Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. june 11

LANDING from steamboat Wade-in-the-Water, 320 barrels old Monongahela whiskey, for sale by
june 8 LORRE & ORAIN.

TO PRINTERS. Proposals will be received every day till 2 o'clock, P. M. for the printing and binding of a Latin grammar, for the use of the Jefferson college—by [illegible] corner of royal and Philip streets. june 8

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on under the firm of J. & P. Devine, having been for the sole benefit of J. & M. Devine, has been this day dissolved by the death of James Devine. The subscriber, as surviving partner, will liquidate the affairs of the concern; and hereby requests all those indebted thereto, to come forward and arrange the demands against them, with the least possible delay.

june 7 MICHAEL DEVINE.

PRIME PORK.—45 barrels plantation prime pork, for sale by
jun 7 DUCROS & MURPHY.

EXCHANGE on England for sale by
june 7 E. PERRET, 59 Toulouse street.

WAS found by a slave on the 5th instant, a bay mare, with saddle and bridle on—the said mare has a white spot on the back of the left foot, and another equally white spot on the nose, and also a big ball on her right chest.

The owner may claim her by proving his ownership and paying the expenses of insertion and feed. The reward due to the man who stopped her, if said mare is not claimed before the time appointed by law, she will be sold to pay the expenses. Apply to J. R. SAILLARD, Basin and Commune street, who will give all particulars on the subject. june 7

LOUIS AUGUSTE LACAN begs to inform the public and his friends, that he has just put up his drugs and medicine store, 251 Tchoupitoulas street, corner of the new market, faubourg St. Mary, where he will have constantly on hand a complete assortment of fresh medicines, which he will sell at moderate prices. He hopes by his zeal and attention to his establishment to secure the patronage of the public. june 7

REMOVAL.—MRS. JOSEPH MICHEL has the honor of informing the public, and the ladies, who have honored her with their patronage, that she has removed her millinery and fancy articles shop, from Chartres to Toulouse street, No. 90, opposite the Consolidated Association bank. june 6

THE Undersigned have just received and offer for sale at their medicine store, No 5 St Peter street opposite the public square, the following articles:—2 60 lbs alumine in powders; 300 pots bee honey comb, 1st quality; 300 lbs cellulose gumine; Iodine 1 lb bulk, superior quality, in root and powder; Jalap in powders; Jodet; choice Marseilles lee shes; chlorure of calcium, &c, &c.

P CUSACHS & CO.
june 6 5 St Peter st

THE Subscriber, passenger on board the steamboat Walk-in-the-Water, requests the person who, in the morning of the 5th June, took from said boat, probably by mistake, a small trunk marked Jn Lavenue, and painted, to return the same to the office of this paper, where his name will be given if required.

Jn. LAVENUE.

LIVERPOOL SALT.—333 sacks coarse and 515 do fine salt, landing from the brig Antonio, for sale by
june 6 B. LOTH & CO.

TO LET.

The upper part, with its dependencies, of the [illegible] on the [illegible] corner Levee and St Peters. The house would be given to a person who would occupy it [illegible] for the [illegible] terms, apply to
R. F. [illegible]
17 St Louis str

STORE TO RENT.—A large and commodious [illegible] situated in a [illegible] well calculated for storage of [illegible] Apply to P. O. SORBE,
jun 6—1m 118 Royal street.

FOR RENT.—The house in St Louis street, now occupied by Wm. H. Taylor. Apply to Mr. Cavelier, 14 Chartres street, or at the [illegible] office, No. 61, St. Louis street. june 6

HORSE AND BAROUCHE FOR SALE.—A first rate [illegible] carriage horse, about seven years old. Likewise a [illegible] barouche for sale, if not sold by the 15th instant, they will be sold on that day, by P. A. Giudicelli, auctioneer. For terms apply at No. 115 Royal street, corner of Toulouse St. Louis and Conti [illegible]

SUGAR.—20 hhds. sugar, landing at the ferry, and for sale by
june 5 DUCROS & MURPHY.

EXCHANGE on New-York, for sale by
june 5 J. MAGER.

BILLS of exchange, for sale by
june 4 J. MAGER.

WINE—1000 casks Marseilles Wine, for sale by
june 4 J. MAGER.

EXCHANGE on New-York and Paris, for sale by
june 4 T. NICOLET & CO.

CORN AND WHISKEY.—700 sacks corn and Tarr's whiskey, landing from steamboat Orleans, and for sale by
GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
june 4 38 New Levee st.

FOR SALE—A first rate house for the sale of a barouche, 7 years old; also a second hand light barouche, which will be sold together or separately, at a very low rate. Apply at the stable corner of St Peter and Tremee street. june 4

THE undersigned, curator to the estate of the late J. Tocay, f. m. c. requests the persons who may have claims against the said estate, to present their titles. Also those who owe debts to the same, to pay in his hands.

ANTOINE VILLARD,
june 4 Bourbon st. near the hospital.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson, court of probates—estate of the late Balthazar Dusuau. By Tricou and Canonge.—Will be sold on Friday 14th June at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange—30 shares of the Louisiana Bank, and 10 shares of Barratarin and Lafourche Canal Company. Terms—One year's credit on approved endorsed bills. june 4

LIBERAL REWARD FOR A STRAY HORSE.—A light bay horse, with a few white spots hardly visible under the belly; 4 feet 6 or 8 inches high, his right eye is sore; he is 8 or 10 years old. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will bring him back to Captain Scott, of steamboat Friend, or to Messrs. TOLEDANO & LEGENDRE. june 4

GLASS.—The subscribers have received per Brig Atlass, a new supply of Baltimore Glass, assorted sizes, which they offer for sale.
june 3 A QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

HAY.—Landing from the brig Jasper, from New York, 260 bales superior hay, and for sale by
june 3 THOMSON & GRANT, 41 Levee st.

EXCHANGE on Paris for sale by F PERRET,
june 1 59 Toulouse st.

THE subscriber being about to leave the city, has appointed his brother P. O. Sorbé, as his attorney, during his absence. [june 1–10t] P. E. SORBE.

THE partnership of P. E. & O. Sorbé, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, owing to the departure of P. E. Sorbé. P. O. Sorbé remains intrusted with the settlement of the concern.
june 1 P. E. & O. SORBE.

THE subscriber having interested Frederic Jordy, with him, will follow the same line of business as heretofore, under his own name.
june 1–10t P. O. SORBE.

CITIZEN'S BANK OF LOUISIANA.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 30th May, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, agreeably to the 17th section of the charter, that an election of fifteen directors will take place at the office of the Commissioners, No. 175, Royal street, on Saturday the 29th June next, and that the said directors shall be elected by the subscribers who shall have become so, previous to, or on the day that the said election shall have been first advertised, and who shall have owned and possessed the property on which they have so subscribed at least six months previous to the passage of this law.

By order of the Commissioners,
may 30—2tt E. BARAT, Secretary.

HOUSE WANTED—For a small family; rent must be moderate and situation pleasant. Any person having one to let will please call on
J. V. AYER,
may 29 No. 40, Old Levee, near Blue stores.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & PITTSBURGH.

Steamboat LANCASTER.

The light draught and fast running steamboat Lancaster, Hinkle, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, and ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch; for balance of freight or passage having good accommodations for both cabin and deck passengers, apply on board or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
june 4 15 New Levee.

FOR LOUISVILLE,

Ohio and Mississippi mail line:

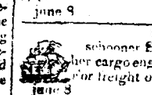
Steamboat HOMER, captain Gay, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, for both cabin and deck passengers, apply on board or to
june 3 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 15, New Levee

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The light draught steam boat POWHATTAN, G. Young, master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board, will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 24 15 New Levee.

N. B. The Powhattan will take freight for Natchez, Vicksburgh, White river, Memphis, Randolph &c.

FOR PORT AU PRINCE, & PORT DE CABELLO.



The fine fast sailing copper and copper fastened Columbian schr MEZELLE, capt Circulateur Le Due, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail for freight or passage, apply to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
june 8 117 Royal str

FOR HAVRE.

Ship SALEM, captain Destebech, will leave on the 20th June. For passage apply to the captain on board the ship or to [june 5] J. MAGER.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The A. 1. copper fastened coppered and very fast sailing brig CARROLL, captain Swan, will sail in 3 or 4 days. For passage apply on board the ship, foot of Poydras street, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
june 4 117 Royal street.

FOR HAVRE. The fast sailing ship PLATO, Colman, master, can handsomely accommodate 6 or 8 passengers, and will have immediate despatch. Apply to the captain on board, or to
T. NICOLET & CO.
june 3

FOR HAVANA. The schooner BONITA, captain Gay, will leave immediately. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
A. LARON or J. DUPART.

FOR HAVRE.

The ship OLYMPIA, captain Larkin, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th inst. She has room for a few more passengers. Apply to
F. PERRET, 59, Toulouse st.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

The fast sailing schr TAMPICO, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail in 10 or 15 days next week. For freight or passage, apply to
A BARON or J DUPART.
may 22 106 Royal str

FOR GUINEA.

The JEUNE GABRIELLE, captain Dumas will sail on or before the 15th June. For passage apply on board, or to
may 21 J. MAGER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The ship HERMITAGE, Churchill, master, [illegible] 200 bales of cotton, will sail for the above port with despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
B BOOTH & CO.

FOR HAVRE.

The fast sailing [illegible] NOBLESSE, Pas[illegible] master, [illegible] for the above port with despatch; for freight or passage apply to
T NICOLET & CO.
may 21

EXCHANGE on England for sale by
T NICOLET & CO.

WANTED—$30 city shares of the Canal and Banking Company. Apply to
may 30 P. J. TRICOU.

WANTED in this city or its environs, a situation as [illegible] Apply at the office of this paper.
may 30

EXTRA CLASS 13—New York Lottery, [illegible] Class 13, for sale in quarters, halves and wholes. Original drawing to be had about 31st of May.
S. J. SAUVESTRE, Wholesale, Alabama.
may 27 YATES & M'INTYRE, managers.

BE Undersigned gives notice to whom it may concern, having any account with the house to be presented by Mr John Beachman, to the account of Mr W H Taylor, he is not authorised to that effect.

EUGENIE TAYLOR.
may 27 10 St Louis street.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Wm Wilson has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship to the succession of the late Mary Lonsdale, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
june 7 W. P. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of wills.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.—*Court of Probates.* Estate of late George Wilson Woodman.—On Wednesday, 5th June 1833, at 11 o'clock A. M. I shall expose for sale at the residence of late G. W. Woodman, suburb Lafayette, corner of Chippawa and Josephine, the Moveables left by the deceased.

Terms—cash.
may 28 J. M. HARANG, judge

THE subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, the following articles, landing from brig Venus, from Marseilles.—100 boxes candids, first quality; 50 do. assyatic of marchiate; 100 do. orange flower water; 35 baskets dried figs.
may 27 F. H. PETITPAIN,
Corner of Chartres and Toulouse sts.

LADIES' GARDEN.—The establishment, of ices creams and refreshments of all kinds, situate 92 Conde street, will open on Sunday next, 26th inst. The subscribers have spared neither care