THE BEE.

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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1832.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

CONGRESS—First District.
B. D. WHITE.

Candidates for the state legislature.

B. Z. CANONGE,	A. DUCROS,
W. C. C. DUPLESSIS,	D. AUGUSTIN,
S. MARIGNEAU,	C. DAUNOY,
A. HUS,	F. LABATUT,
J. DE SOTERSETT,	L. ALLARD,
S. D. DIXON,	J. LALANDE,
B. MARTINY,	E. CANON,
J. R. GAYNES,	L. PEIROU.
J. M. KENNEDY.	

Yesterday's mail furnishes regular dates from the northern cities. Our columns are occupied with the contents of an extra from the office of the New York Courier and Enquirer, containing Liverpool dates to the 1st of May, to the exclusion of much other matter prepared for this paper.

By the steamer Orleans, which arrived yesterday in four days and a half from Louisville, we learn that the steamer Hornet, on her passage from Cincinnati to Maysville, was capsized on the 3d instant, in a gale of wind, and fifteen or twenty persons drowned.

The Rumford, captain Hamilton, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, was wrecked on the Burrow of Ballytesgo, on the 13th April—crew saved. *Lloyd's List.*

His excellency Baron de Behr, minister of the Netherlands to the United States arrived at New York, in the packet ship North America, from Liverpool.

"Nature is greatest in her small works," says Pliny Crowds flock together to admire the agility of a circus performer; he stands on his head, and they are astonished; he leaps over a rope some six feet high, and they are thunderstruck. And yet the performance of man is infinitely inferior to that of a flea! The most active biped cannot jump more than twenty feet, not four times his length, while a flea, at a single bound, a distance equal to a thousand times his length, and gain no credit for the exploit. With respect to muscular agility then, nature is *maxima in minimis*. Let us see if Pliny is as correct in other respects.

Why are little men so ashamed of their *Zaccheism*? Why should they repine because their neighbors command a horizon a little wider than theirs? The difference is all in their favor. Physiology and history unite in flattering their vanity. Nine tenths of the great men in the world have been really little men. Little men lead great armies—little men write great books—little men build up Colossal reputations. And why? Because the vital principle, like steam, is the more energetic the more its sphere of activity is narrowed—in little men it acts on the high pressure principle, sending them through life with accelerated impetuosity. Large men are slower in all their operations, mental and material—their blood flows less rapidly, and has a longer journey to perform from the head to the heart. Whilst large men are deliberating, little men act, for they decide with more quickness and execute with more rapidity. Some author has finely remarked, that "little men labor to make up in time what they have lost in speed;" and the reverse holds good with regard to men of great stature.

But let not the tall and corpulent reader take this seriously to heart. We have comfort in store for him too. Though he has less activity, he has more happiness; the very pinguitude which deprives him of excitability, is his shield against evils. He suffers less from contact with the world, both physically and morally. His ribs and his sensibilities are alike better protected. If his movements are slower, his desires are more moderate—if he does not dash impetuously onward in the career of ambition, he jogs quietly along in the road of contentment.

A leading politician, in this state, once compared one of his most violent opponents (who was a very little man) to a "hen with her head cut off." The comparison was meant as a sneer. It was, in reality, a compliment. A hen, with her head cut off, exhibits, for a time, more activity than she ever did before the decapitation. And what is activity but animation—the less active we are, the less is our vital principle, and total inactivity is death. We conclude with Pliny that "nature is greatest in her small works."

From the New York Courier & Enquirer, Extra.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America, capt. Macy, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st inst. We have received by her Liverpool papers of that date and London of the 30th April.

The cholera appears by the official accounts to be diminishing in Paris, but spreading throughout France. A London paper of the 20th says it has broken out at Havre de Grace. All the French ministers have been attacked. The chamber of deputies have been prorogued.

We give an article from 'Le Constitutionel' of a very warlike aspect. The London Times, however treats it with ridicule and says the Paris editor must have been imposed upon. We should incline to this opinion, for it would seem that the French troops are about evacuating Ancona or at least that some amicable arrangement has been entered into relative to the possession of that place.

The Belgic governor of Luxemburg has fallen into the hands of the Dutch government. In consequence of the reservations with which this act is accompanied, and perhaps the little faith placed in the acts of despotic governments, it does not seem that it is thought in London, these ratifications will materially expedite the settlement of the Belgic affairs.

The cholera continues very mild in England, but more severe in Ireland.

REPORTS OF WAR AND COALITION AGAINST FRANCE.

From Le Constitutionel of April 24.

We this day received information of high importance which we do not hesitate to make known to the country and to the government. We do not vouch, we deem it our duty to observe, for the authenticity of all the facts, nor all the details; but the character and position of the person who has subscribed the letter which contains them, inspire us with, and really merit such confidence that this letter becomes, in our candid opinion, a grave document. In not publishing it, we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to the interests of France,—to the guarantees of its security; to the necessity of observing a stricter guard than ever over the projects of foreign powers, and over the internal intrigues of a faction which has an understanding with them; to the necessity of distinguishing their pacific protestations, their means of delay; and to compel them to declare, in a word, for peace or war. This is the document; such it has reached us:

"The Austrian army is raised to the full war establishment. The roads are covered with transports of military convoys. Tyrol is encumbered with troops, as well as Styr and Carinthia.

"60 to 70,000 men are between Isongo and the Adige, having in the lagettons a van guard of from 15 to 80,000 men.

"The garrisons on Mantua, Peschiera, &c. are placed on the war establishment.

"20,000 men are at Milan.

"75 to 80,000 men are camped and cantoned between Milan and Tessin, forming a camp of huts of 30,000; about that number between Sesto, Calenda, and Bessalava.

"At Vienna every thing breathes war, (this is concealed from the French embassy,) a general war; a crusade against the revolution of July within a few months.

"Prince Metternich is engaged in a plan of arrangement, and definitive circumspection of France.

"The basis are a third restoration; not in favor of Henry V. but of Louis XIX., with France penned up within the limits of the monarchy of Louis XIX. Charles X. as you know, has renewed his abdication to all the courts in favor of the Duke of Angouleme, and the latter has retraced his in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux".

"In case Henry V. should be fixed on, the regency would not be given to the Duchess of Berry; it would 'by express convention with Holyrood,' be given to Messrs. de Blacas, president; de Damas, de Villele, de Latour Maubourg, de Pastaret, de Monthel, de Peyronnet. The emperor of Russia attaches himself to Henry V., and repels the Duke of Angouleme. Besides imitating the example of Alexander, he pretends to act the part of disinterested magnanimity in establishing Henry V. and his mother regent (for some difference appears to exist on this point.) He demands only the reimbursement, in specie, of the expenses of the armament, and a recognition by Europe of the last ukase on Poland, which has met at Vienna with serious difficulties.

"England is considered by Prince Metternich as out of all question of European order; but the *ménagement* which Austria owes her imposes delay. Thus to cover itself on this side, Austria wishes to make France the aggressor. The presence of the tri-colored flag at Ancona will, it is hoped, furnish the pretext. The emperor of Austria personally does not desire a restoration. His wishes are in favor of the Duke of Reichstadt; and it is by flattering this idea, which he could not serve, that prince Metternich [illegible] the honors of war established by Francis II., [illegible] however, of taking the fortune of arms in favor of this hated against France, in which the emperor does not participate. Besides, the people of Hungary, Germany, Illyria, and Italy, are in a state of exaltation embarrassing to prince Metternich. All the efforts of this diplomatic were directed with a view to the ratifications of the last protocol, containing the precise clause that the king of Holland should not be constrained by force of arms: will he succeed, or has he succeeded? I am not aware.

"In Paris (and this is easily verified) the official correspondent and agent of Holyrood is the Marshal Duke of Bellunna. From him proceed *emeutes*, placards, money, etc. You may regard this information, as well as the rest, as authentic."

By a very remarkable coincidence, at the very time this information reached us we also received from another part of Europe (England) a letter from our habitual London correspondent, in which we read the following:—"The important question of war is again the prevailing topic. War, considered impossible a few days since, is much talked of at present, and well informed persons appear to give credence to the report. They say that there exists a secret treaty between Austria, Russia and Prussia; and that by this treaty, Austria is bound to send her forces into Italy, while Prussia and Russia shall invade France; that the moment of attack, shall be that of the king of Holland's campaign to conquer Belgium, which has been wrested from him by the revolutionary party; that although the ratifications have been exchanged, these ratifications leave William of Orange perfectly at liberty to act. The latter will either subvert Leopold's throne, or impose the obligation on France of assisting her ally; that the government of July, faithful to its origin, cannot dispense with sending its army to the field, and that then the conflagration will soon become general.

They add, that when the time comes, Messrs. Bourmont and de la Rochejacqueline will repair to France with the Dutchess of Berry; that the deserter of Waterloo will place himself at the head of the royalists of the south, while the hero of fidelity will occupy La Vendee, with the mother of Henry V. Such are the reports accredited in the saloons of the nobility."

Paris, April 27. It is with the most sincere regret that I announce to you the mental aberration of M. Casimer Perier. This is an affliction for France, for the conservative party in England, and for all Europe. The Journal des Debates of to day broke its long silance, and gave way to those sad reflections which so mournful a subject could not fail of exciting.

Saturday, 1 o'clock, P. M. April 21. Agreeably to official notice, both chambers met to-day for the purpose of receiving a communication from government which was announced for 1 o'clock. In the chamber of deputies, however, the chair was only taken at half past 1, by the president, who immediately commenced signing papers for the deputies who were to return to their respective departments. In this business he was engaged till half past 2; nothing was done, the members present remaining in anxious expectation of the government message, announced officially for 1 o'clock. It was a quarter to 3 when M. Bathe made his appearance, in full dress, and immediately ascended the tribune, from which he read the ordinance of the king, by which the legislative session is declared to be closed. This was received with a few cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" after which the president left his seat and all the members withdrew.

The rumors relating to an approaching change of ministry, seem to have acquired some consistency. It is certain that M. C. Perrier's ability to resume the direction of public affairs is nearly despaired of by his political adherents, and that his nearest relations and most intimate private friends have resolved to use every means to disuade him from the intention of doing so, which he seems to entertain. Yesterday and the day before M. Perrier was much worse than he had been for some time. To-day he is better.

Gen. Sebastiana is still in a hopeless state as to any prospect of returning to an active life; and as to M. d'Argout, who has been attacked, his life is in danger, therefore no one can say that he will remain a member of the present cabinet. Under these circumstances it is evident that the Perier administration is tumbling to pieces, and that a change of men is likely to take place.

New Ministry in France. Various combinations have been attempted in the course of yesterday and to day. M. Dupinaine, has been applied to, to take upon himself the office of minister of the interior, but without being named president of the council. This he has refused. Louis Philip is very desirous of presiding himself at the council of ministers, and of naming, therefore, no president of the council.

To this preceeding M. Barthe and marshal Soult are opposed. They ask, how can ministers consent to be responsible for their acts, if those acts are to be directed by the king. Various stories are afloat and in circulation.

And now let me say a few words on all these statements. 1st. M. Perier will never again be minister of the interior, nor president of the council. 2d. No other ministry formed to carry on the same system would have a majority in the chamber of deputies. 3d. The royalists are not at present prepared to make an attempt at a restoration. 4th. The extreme liberals will not accept office with the present dynasty; and lastly, all cabinets now formed are merely temporary, as another revolution is certain, and indeed inevitable. The combinations now formed, and the lists now published, and the men now appointed, are of little importance, since another revolution is at hand.

ITALY.

A letter from Ancona of the 14th inst. says: "The aspect of this town has become entirely changed. The French officers maintain an extreme reserve. From the moment the French banner was withdrawn from the fortress the tri color has been displayed from the windows of the citizens, as if to console the troops who feel humiliated at the suppression of their standard. But these have now disappeared, and the town has assumed an air of sadness. Gen Cubieres had ordered all the young men to quit Ancona without delay These unfortunate patriots must fall into the hands of Albani's court martial. The troops of the pope remain within a few miles of the town and suffer nothing to pass; they stopped some cattle that were to have been delivered to the French troops by contract. At these rigorous measures, and if persisted in very serious consequences may be apprehended A French express arrived here from Bologna yesterday. Three hundred French troops embarked on board a ship belonging to the French squadron yesterday. Their distination is unknown.

The report of Mr. Adams, on the reduction of the tariff, is deserving of a more extended notice than we have as yet bestowed upon it. It is distinguished, (says the *National Gazette*) like all the elaborate compositions of Mr. Adams, by massive sense and knowledge, put forth with great strength of expression and earnestness of spirit. He explores both the roots and ramifications of his extensive subject, and grasps firmly every prominent part.

After laying much stress and spending much rhetoric on the extinction of the national debt, he proceeds to the two leading questions—"1st. What amount of the reduction of the revenue should be contemplated? 2d. To what portion of the public revenue should the reduction be applied?"—He admits that the revenue should be reduced to the point of the proper expenditures and duties of the government; but he contends that appropriations for internal improvement, and imposts for the protection of domestic manufactures, are among those duties and expenditures, being embraced within that object and text of the constitution which makes it virtually imperative on congress to provide for the common defence and general welfare. He observes that the common defence must be provided for as much against commercial rivalry as against warlike invasion; and he notices particularly the hostile commercial policy of Great Britain, proved by her statute book and her orders in council, and avowed by her statesmen. He says—

"The argument which denies the power of congress to levy duties for the protection of domestic manufactures, pronounces unconstitutional the two first acts by which congress exercised their powers; acts, among the most memorable, among the most beneficient exercises of power which have rendered the constitution itself a blessing to the nation. It expunges from the constitution the grant of power to provide for the common defence."

"To say that the extinction of the public debt will not discharge the nation from the obligation, or divest congress of the power of providing for the common defence, seems to be an observation exceptionable only for its extreme simplicity. And yet, the opinion that the payment of the debt should be seized upon as the occasion for the abandonment and sacrifice of all efficient measures for the common defence, is advanced and pressed upon the public councils, with a confidence, an engerness, and a vehemence, which places it in no small degree beyond the pale of argumentative reason, and with a show of inflexibility which has an air of staking the Union itself on the question at issue."

Mr. Adams refers to the periods; those of our embargo, and our second war with Gr at Britain; when "the conviction become general, that domestic manufactures, of all the articles essential to the comfort of human life, are among the primary elements of national independence." He avers that our restrictive system throughout, and the war, were pre-eminently southern measures. He traces the formation of our manufacturing establishments, describing them as not "the estates of idle and pampered lordlings," but the abodes of productive industry and the palaces of the poor. He shews that if it be true that duties of impost are paid, not by the consumer of the article, but by the producer of the article exported in payment of it, this result is equally applicable whether the duty of impost be levied for protection or for revenue; and that the practical conclusions for which that doctrine was intended would involve the abolition of all duties of impost and a change of the whole system of taxation. He ascends to a high and luminous philosophy respecting the obligation and expediency of the improvement of the condition of the whole community by means of government, as an object essential to that institution, and distinctive of our national nature. He urges that the enlightened American people never could have meant so to frame their political institutions, and in fact did not so frame them, as to exclude the power and the purpose of full self-improvement, external and internal, and for after ages as well as the present time.

We quote a few of the striking opinions of the report.

"We are so far from considering the extinction of the public debt as presenting an occasion for casting off that portion of the burden of taxation which is devoted to the common defence, that the committee do not hesitate to declare their belief, that it is the duty of congress to retain a portion of the revenues, which have been applied hitherto to the discharge of the debt. For the purpose of enlarging the appropriations for the objects of internal improvement, already recognized as objects of great national importance."

"The principle of internal improvement is not confined to the construction of roads or digging canals.—The breakwaters in the Delaware and Merrimack, the whole of our light house establishment, to which we now annually appropriate more than two hundred thousand dollars, the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida by purchase, the millions upon millions of square miles which we have purchased from the Indian tribes, are all to be considered in the light of internal improvements, as much as the addition of an hundred acres to the lands of a farmer, or the purchase of a dwelling house to the inhabitant of a city, is an *improvement* of his estate."

"Nations, like individuals, are subject to grievous and perilous diseases of the imagination. Nations, like individuals, are liable, in the fullness of general health, to tropical distempers, and even to sudden convulsions, threatening itself. In the midst of the comfort and well being with which we are surrounded, it is impossible to conceal from ourselves, and it were worse than folly to disguise, that there is a festering sore of discontent, if not a deep rooted disaffection to the Union pervading an extensive portion of our territory, and rapidly ripening into purposes and projects which will shake the Union to its very foundation."

"We cannot subscribe to the doctrine that the duties of impost protective of our own manufactures are paid by the foreign merchant or manufacturer. Nor can we more readily believe that they are paid by the purchaser of the articles exported from our country to pay for the importations which we receive in return."

Mr. Adams examines the chief maxims of the tariff and anti tariff *doctrinaires*. He adduces the arguments of the south and the north, without subscribing fully to either. The theory that the interests of the two sections are irreconcilable, he strenuously combats. In allusion to the threatened separation—a catastrophe for which he believes "more than one distinguished and influential statesman of the south" to be prepared, he remarks:

"Could it be otherwise, than that the irreconcilable and opposite interests should speedily fret and kindle into war, and then how would their relations stand?—Must not the weaker party, on which side soever it might fall, fly for assistance to a foreign power? Nay, are there not elements in the very nature of the contest itself, which must drive the planter nation, severed from their present associates, to Great Britain for alliance, and would that alliance be but another name for protection? Must not reconciliation prove the inevitable doom of that nation so constituted and so neighbored?

"The committee would suggest to those who deny the power of this confederated government to protect by the energy and resources of the whole nation, a great and comprehensive, but not universal interest, that there is such an interest most deeply their own, protected by the constitution and laws of the United States, and effectively protected by them alone. Among the consequences from which a statesman of either portion of this Union cannot avert his eyes in contemplating that which must ensure from its severance, is the condition in which that great interest would be found immediately after the separation should have been consummated. The committee will refrain from all further observation upon them. Representing as they do, the manufacturing interest of the country, they have been most anxiously desirous, in the bill which they should present to the consideration of the house, to adopt its provisions, not only to the interests, but to the feelings of that portion of the community which has considered itself most aggrieved by the existing tariff. It has at the same time, however, been their equally anxious desire to make all concessions required for the accomplishment of this object, without any essential sacrifice of the interest entrusted to them."

BLOODY RIOT AT MONTREAL.

From the Canadian Record of May 22.

MONDAY EVENING, FIVE O'CLOCK.

Awful effects resulting from riotous conduct of the mob—four men shot—several wounded.

With the most painful feelings we have to state that from the riotous conduct manifested by the lower order of the Canadians and Irish partisans on Saturday, the poll was adjourned to this day, when the magistracy and a large body of the constables very properly attended. We had been informed that throughout the day the most evident symptoms of increasing insubordination and desire for riot was manifested, more especially when any of those persons favorable to Mr Bagg presented themselves. Towards evening the constables were beaten from their posts, and many of them most scandalously ill treated. It was at length found necessary to order out the military, who promptly attended under the command of colonel Macintosh.

The riot act was then read. On our arrival at the French square, we found a large number of persons collected, and every now and then some person or other assaulted and knocked down by the *bullies* in attendance. On the poll closing of the day, another indiscriminate attack was made on the constables; and also as we have been informed, upon Mr. Bagg himself; who, if we are correct, was shamefully misused, as well as several others whom we observed cut and mangeled very much. At length the military were called on to disperse the mob; who were seen approaching towards the place where they were held in readiness, shouting and bellowing in the most infuriated manner On the approach of the military the mob fled down St. James street, the military taking the same direction, headed by their commanding officer, col. M. About this time the stones again began to fly from the mob in the most dangerous manner, and as that part of the town has been recently Macadamized, the mob had a plentiful supply of stones ready at hand, which, we lament to say, they used with dreadful dexterity. Col. M. and several of the other officers and men were struck, the former very severely. Still the utmost exertions; the most persuading intreaties were used both by col. Macintosh and the magistrates, and those in authority, to prevail on the misguided and infatuated mob to disperse; but to no effect. The stones and other missels continued to be thrown, and several persons were knocked down before our eyes.

At length the fatal word was given,—FIRE!—and another moment four persons were lying dead in the streets, and several wounded, one of them a young man not more than 15 years of age. The mob then fled. The military taking up a position at the head of St. James street, adjoining the Hay Market, under a most drenching rain. On our return through St. James' st. we observed the flagways literally strewed with stones which had been thrown by the mob at the military as no row had previously taken place in that quarter. What shall we, or what can we add to the above. Were we to give an opinion of our own, we would be charged, perhaps, as partisans. God knows that we have but little of it in our composition. We dare not give way to our feelings at this moment—but shall probably refer to the subject again. The town at present, as far as we can learn, is quiet, but the greatest alarm is prevalent—and we believe that the entire of the military, including a portion of the royal artillery, are under arms ready to act at a moments warning.

No blame can possibly attach to the military; never did men act more calmly. With out stretched arms, we observed col. M and the magistrates, entreating of the mob to disperse. We would only add our prayer, that this may be the last blood shed we may witness for many years to come on any similar occasion—but really when men of any persuasion will be blind led, and allow their passions to take possession of their reason awful as may be the example, such examples are mercies in disguise. The peace must be preserved, and will be, even at such lamentable cost.

We regret to add that a poor old man, seemingly a Canadian, in no wise concerned, fell a martyr to the improprietes of others. On the heads of such be the blood of these men.

One o'clock on Tuesday morning. The troops are still under arms, and the officers riding along the various streets observing any movement that takes place. We cannot but rejoice and be thankful for these precautionary steps for had they not been attended to, we greatly fear our account this morning would be far more lamentable. The military have suffered very severely, from the quantity of rain which has fallen the most part of yesterday and during the night.

Seven o'clock. One of the persons shot, we are informed, was an apprentice to the printing business, in the employ of Mr. Tracy!

From the Raleigh Register, May 11.

Original letter from gen. Washington.—When our capitol was destroyed last June, it will be recollected that the papers of the various departments were thrown into general confusion, to remedy which disorder, however, provision was made by the last legislature. On looking over this mass of documents, a few days since, the subjoined letter was discovered, being in the proper hand writing of gen. Washington, and addressed "to the governor and council of the state of North Carolina" in reply, as it would seem, to one from them approving in the name of the state, of the recently formed general government, and of his administration of it.—Like every thing else, proceeding from the pen of that incomparable man, it is distinguished for its chasteness of style and elevated patriotism. The spirit of devotion to the Union which is breathe, and the high estimate entertained of its value by the writer, renders its publication at this moment peculiarly interesting.

To the governor and council of the state of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: I entreat you to be persuaded that nothing could have been more agreeable to me, than the proofs contained in your affectionate address of the friendly sentiments entertained by you for my person, and for the government which I have been appointed by my countrymen to administer. And I reciprocate, with heartfelt satisfaction, your congratulations on the completion of the union of all the states; an event, in my judgment pregnant with more salutary consequences than can easily be expressed or conceived.

It will ever be my most wish and most strenuous endeavor, to justify, so far as my power, the confidence which my fellow citizens have thought proper to repose in me, by exerting every power vested in the president of the United States by the constitution, for the happiness and prosperity of our country; and by giving efficacy to such a system as will ensure the general welfare and confirm the public mind.

I desire, gentlemen, to make acceptable to you my acknowledgements, for the kind concern you take in the restoration of my health and preservation of my life; and the retribution I may receive after the conclusion of this mortal existence. May you and the state, in whose government you have the principal agency, be also the peculiar care of Divine Providence.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, August 26, 1790.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 30.—The sales of cotton on Saturday and to day are sout 8000 bags, at the prices of last week.

From the correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer.

Liverpool, April 30. Cotton.—Owing to the heavy arrivals and a limited demand, the market has been in a dull state throughout the last week, and we have again to reduce our quotations generally 1-8d per lb. particularly for American descriptions, which the holders have offered more freely. The sales amount to 10355 bales, consisting of 449 Sea Islands at 11d to 16d; 40 stained, 6½ a 8d; 4799 Bowed Georgia, 5 1-8d to 7 1-8d; 1750 Mobile and Alabama, 6d a 6¾d; 850 New Orleans, 6 3-8d; 630 Pernambuco and Ceara, 8½d a 9½d.; 660 Bahia and Maceio, 6 3-8d a 7 1-4d; 650 Maranham 7 1-8d to 8 1-2d. The imports are 36,302 bags.

Sugar. Rather more business has been done in brown and low middling qualities plantation sugar, which continue scarce, and full prices have been paid for tesse descriptions; the better kinds have been less inquired for, and the few sales made have been at a decline of 6d to 1s. per cwt. the total sales amount to 570 hhds., 600 bags of Bengal have gone at rather lower rates; 350 bags of good brown and yellow Mauritine, slightly damaged, sold by auction at, 51s 3d per cwt. There has been more demand for foreign but little is now offered, except at some advance. Havana 25s for yellow, to 33s 6d for good white.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Our market presents no new features since we had last the pleasure of addressing you, on the 16th inst. The demand for cotton continues to be very limited, and prices of American may be considered, if any thing, rather lower than they were at this time last week. The heavy imports of this month have raised our stock to a level with that of May, 1831; although the proportions between the produce of the different growing countries are very different. Thus in North American cotton, our present stock exceeds that of 1st May, 1831, by 22,000 bales; in the produce of Brazil, it falls short of that of 1st May, 1831, by 24,000 bales; and in other kinds again, it is more considerable this year than it was last by some thousand bales. As soon as the imports from your country shall have slackened a little, we may reasonably expect a revival of demand from the spinners and dealers, since it is tolerably well ascertained that the stock remaining in their hands is not heavy. There are reports that trade, particularly that of the spinners, is in an unpromising state at Manchester; but to this we attach very little credit. There have indeed, been one or two failures among the above mentioned class, but they are not extensive, and prove very little or nothing with respect to that branch of industry generally.

NEW YORK MARKET, May 30.

Cotton.—Since our last publication the demand has been animated, and the sales for the three days, amount to about 2,400 bales, at prices fully supporting the previous currency, and the market closed firmly last evening. The particulars are, 2000 bales of upland, at 9 a 11 cents; 300 Florida and Alabama, 19 a 11½; and 100 New Orleans, 11 a 12½ cents—making a total for the week, of 3,200 bales. Advices have been received from Liverpool, to the 20th April. The business there was upon a moderate scale, but without change in prices.

Molasses.—Another cargo of New Orleans has been sold at 30 cents, on time, which is the only important transaction we have to notice, in addition to the sales reported in our last.

Sugar.—Sales have been made, by auction, of 197 hhds New Orleans at 5 1-2 a 6 1-4 cents, 3 and 4 months.

Tobacco.—Since the sales noticed in our last, we have heard of no transactions of consequence in Kentucky: The imcort has been from New Orleans, 24 hhds.

From Levy's Price Current of Saturday last.

COTTON.—Arrived since the first instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 920 bales, Mobile 101, North Alabama and Tennessee 3368, Arkansas 278; together 4665. Cleared in the same time, 10,768; making a reduction of stock of 6093, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 7th instant, a stock of 119,905 bales. The market continues dull beyond precedent; our quotations are nominal, and in the event of sales, could not be obtained Shipments, as remarked last week, are on planters' account, or transaction other than sale here.

SUGAR remains dull as every in the city. Small lots of very superior quality, find purchasers among the grocers, otherwise there is nothing doing in the article.

MOLASSES.—Nothing new has occurred since our last remarks—the demand is fair at 25 a 26 cents per gallon in the city, casks included.

TOBACCO.—The market has been quite inactive this week; we quote now 2, 3, and 4 cents as the value of the article—very fine parcels would command more, inferior could be had for less

FLOUR.—There has not been much done this week, but holders anticipate more business, and perhaps better prices next, as much of that on hand is turning sour.—Sales have been made at $4 25 a 4 50 per bbl.; we quote the latter price for that of the best quality. Sour is selling at $2 75 a 3 per bbl. Arrived this week 3808 bbls.

PORK continues dull without alteration in price; it is said that the quantity of mess in market is moderate.

WHISKEY has experienced no change in prices this week; the demand remains the same, regular.

BACON is selling at the rates last quoted; it is abundant and in limited demand.

100 Boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins,
14 qr. casks Marseilles white Wine,
230 boxes claret, for sale by
june 11 SAM C. BELL, 81 Canal st.

100 Hhds prime SUGAR, for sale by
june 11 SAM C. BELL, 81 Canal st.

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
Drawn numbers of the thirteenth class.
5.....8.....30.....16.
june 11

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
9th June, 1832.

A PREMIUM of two hundred dollars is offered by this institution for the best plan of a *banking house*. Subscriptions will be received until the 13th of July next. By order of the board.
june 11 J. B. PERRAULT, Cashier.
☞For further particulars apply at the Bank.

DOMESTICS AND RUSSIA SHEETINGS.
115 bales 4-4 brown domestic sheetings, good quality; 75 do. 3-4 shirtings; 8 do. 40 inch bleached sheetings; 5 bales stripes; 60 do. brown Russia sheetings; 18 do. bleached do. entitled to debenture, for sale by [june 11] LINCOLN & GREEN.

BROUGHT to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, a negro man named Henry; says he belongs to Mr. Gibson; is marked with the small pox. The owner is required to comply with the conditions of the law.
june 11 J. CHARBONNET.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to the amateurs to the Lake, that the road by the bayou is entirely finished and covered with shells.
june 7 J. L. RABASSA.

PIG LEAD, for sale by
may 14 J. MAGER.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Halcyon, Chancellor, Marseilles, T Toby
Ship Johannes, Moller, Gottenburg, I Ogden & co
Barque David Cannon, Liverpool, A & J Dennistoun & co
Brig Vigilant, Emmerick, Bremen, Brander, M'Kenzie & co
Brig Bourne, Heathall, Brazoria, E W Gregory
Schr Francis, Kemp, Sutton, Thayer, Hurd & co
Schr Splendid, Eldridge, Mobile, Master
Schr Emperor, Conner, Tampico, Master

☞The Whale left for sea last evening with ship Johannes, brigs Vigilant, Bourne and Charles Miller; schr Emperor and Brazario

ARRIVED.

Steamer Pocahontas, Hubbell, from the Passes, having towed to sea ships Green and Antigua Packet; brought up ship Alciope, and brig Premium.

Steamer Shark, Howren, having towed to sea packet ship Ceres, for New York, and packet bark Hercules, for Philadelphia; and schr Libee, for Tampico—brought up ship Huntsville, from New York, and ship Brunswick, fr Havana via Mobile. Left S W Pass at 7 a m, on Saturday: reports nothing in sight outside the bar—the Grampus at N E Pass waiting a tow—met the Porpoise with her tow at Poverty Point. The Huntsville exchanged signals with the Creole at noon on Friday, 30 miles E S E of the bar.

Steamer Pilot, Riddle, from the Passes—towed to sea, ships Chester and Henry Thompson—brought up schr Isabella, Vincent, from Mobile; schr Elizabeth, from Attakapas, and schr Fox, from Matanzas; passed in the river, ship Brunswick, of Boston, from Havana, and schr. Eliza, Williams. Nothing in sight outside.

Louisiana line ship Huntsville, Stoddard, from New York, to Foster and Hutton, with cargo to R. Layton; J. Linton; White and co; Foster and Hutton; Barstow and Adams; M Walton, Thompson and Grant; C. Squire & co; B. Levy; A Benoist; Tourne and Beckwith; and others.

Ship Alciope, White, Newburyport.
Ship Brunswick, Merryman, from Mobile—ballast.
Schr Fox, Clinton, Matanzas, cargo.
Schr Elizabeth, Vincent, Mobile, cargo.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Jack, Attakapas, cargo.

Steamer Orleans, Davis, 4 days and 16 hours from Louisville—cargo, whiskey, flour, tobacco, to Tourne and Beckwith, Foster and Hutton; Yorke, Macalester and co; and others. The steamer Hornet was capsized in a gale of wind on Sunday the 2d instant, between Cincinnati and Maysville. The flow had risen, two feet six inches from Friday afternoon till Tuesday morning last.

Steamer Paul Clifford, Gordon, from Opelousas—cargo, cotton, to sundries. 37 pass.

Brig Premium, Young, Baltimore.

Steamer Homer, Gay, from Louisville, with an assorted cargo to Foster and Hutton; J. W. Zacharie and co, and others.

Steamer Huron, Impson, from Vicksburg, with cotton.
Steamer Planter, Colla, Bayou Sarah, cargo cotton, etc.
Steamer Waverly, Scott, from Lafourche Interior.
Steamer Hibernia, Shallcross, from Louisville.
Steamer Lafourche, Shallcross, from Louisville.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Havre for this port, ship Plutarch, Johnson.

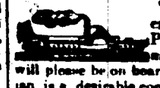
Hence at New York, 29th, packet ship Nashville, Rathbone: at Liverpool, April 23d, the Elizabeth, Greig, Augusta, Johnson, and Saracen, Hammond: at Bordeaux, 21st April, to Trieste, Bettus; at Havre, 19th, Consellation: 21st, the Corinthian, at Nantz, 19th, the Indian, Angus: at Marseilles, 11th April, the Pioneer, Johnson: at Flush; ing, the Margaret, McIntosh: the Arva, Petten.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 24th April, the Tacitus, Candler; the Sarah and Caroline, Prince; 27th, the Dalhousie Castle, Teale.

☞The Shark will leave for sea this evening, with ship Harriet, Trout; bark Glasgow, Biggins; and brig Thos. Battenby, Yapp, all for Liverpool.

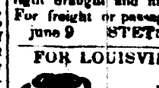
☞The Fast Boy, Davis, left for sea on Saturday evening, with flour sail.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.



The superior fast running steamer CINCINNATIAN, captain PERRY, will positively leave this morning at 9 o'clock; passengers will please be on board at that hour. The Cincinnatian is a desirable conveyance for passengers, being of a light draught and having a commodious upper cabin. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
june 9 STETSON & AVERY, 31 Camp st.

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

NOTICE. The packet brig BOURNE, for Baltimore, will depart for sea to morrow evening the 10th inst. She can still accommodate a few passengers.
june 9

FOR MARSEILLES.—The A. 1 Brig LATONA, S. Shaw master, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
june 7 LAUVE & BENEDICT, 38 Common st.

FOR TAMPICO. The fine schooner TWO BROTHERS, Capt. HARPER, has the principal part of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched in a few days. For freight or passage apply to captain Harper on board, or to
june 7 RENJ. BOOTH & CO.

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

A Few tons light freight wanted for the ship JOHANNES, capt. J. Moller, for Gottenburg, to sail on the 9th inst.; a few more passengers can be comfortably accommodated, apply on board opposite post no 49, or to
june 5 L. OGDEN & CO: 59 Canal st

FOR NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE OR BOSTON.—The fine fast sailing (A) schooner FRANCIS, Kemp master, burthen about 700 barrels; for freight or passage apply on board, near the ferry, or to THAYER, HURD, & CO.
june 5 29 Magazine st.

FOR TAMPICO.—The elegant new schr. BONITA, capt. W. H. Taylor, will sail on the 7th inst; for freight of a few barrels or passage, having spacious cabin, apply to
TUYES & CO. No. 104 Royal st.

FOR BALTIMORE. The very fast sailing copper fastened and coppered packet brig BOURNE, Captain Benthall, will positively sail on Sunday next the 10th instant. For passage, having commodious accommodations, apply on board opposite post No. 49, or to
june 4 HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

FOR HAVRE. The first class coppered and copper fastened ship CRESCENT, P. Rogers, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and wants 300 bales cotton to complete her lading; Apply to I. OGDEN & CO.
may 23 59 Canal st.

☞THE ship Warsaw, from Liverpool, is discharging opposite post No. 79. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. june 9

LANDING from ships John Linton and Warsaw, from New York.
10 barrels linseed oil,
2000 feet lead pipe, assorted, 1-2 to 1 inch,
100 dozen Collins best axes,
19 barrels spirits turpentine,
100 barrels sugar house lamp oil,
25 boxes planes, of all descriptions,
ALSO,
By ships Tallahassee, Warsaw and Robert Pulsford, from Liverpool.
50 boxes sheathing copper, 16 to 30 ounces,
1500 lbs. sheathing nails,
2300 lbs. Brazier's copper, 30 x 60, 10 lbs. to the sheet,
20 chain cables, with proved certific