THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

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

The northern mail failed beyond Mobile yesterday.

On Thursday last, there were 23 interments in the Catholic Cemetery, and in the Protestant, 3—total 26.

We received yesterday the 4th No. of the Military and Naval Magazine, for June, 1833.

LAKE HOTEL.—Situated at the mouth of Bayou St. John, formerly *Ekins' Hotel*, is now opened, and affords a delightful retreat in every respect, at this season of the year, for the citizens of this place. All the luxuries the market of this city can afford will be found there, and every possible exertion will be used to give satisfaction to all who may honor the Hotel with their visits, by a gentleman well known in this city for many qualifications to please.

The Hon. Thomas H Benton, of Missouri, who has passed several weeks with us, is about to leave, to return to his place of residence in St. Louis.

We are highly gratified to learn that it is Col. Benton's intention after the next session of congress, to remove with his family to this place, and by settling here connect the destinies, of all those most near and dear to him, with the rising prosperity and glory of our city. During Col. Benton's short stay with us, we have been visited the second time by the cholera, that dreadful scourge of the human race, which thank heaven, has now subsided; though it has carried off many of our best citizens, and during the time it was thought to prevail as an epidemic, we have witnessed, with surprise, Col. Benton almost every day, mingling with our fellow-citizens, and by his conversations and all other means in his power, endeavoring to arouse their desponding and sinking spirits. He is now about to leave and we think it will be gratifying to his family and friends in Missouri, and every other part of our country, to know that Col. Benton, by the firmness he has shown here, in a trying time, by his general deportment, and by the urbanity of his manners, we say he has endeared to him, all those who had the honor of his acquaintance. Indeed, our citizens were all proud to receive him, which feeling they have plainly manifested at different times and in many ways, since his arrival here—and Col. Benton must know that he carries with him, the best wishes of us all for the prosperity and happiness of himself and family, and we shall all hail the time, with feelings of unmingled pride, when he returns to indentify himself with us as a citizen. We will then arrest our thoughts, and turn with him to this short period of time, and review it with all the pleasures of recollection.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR:—Many causes have been assigned for the unhealthiness of this place. I cannot help thinking that a prominent one is the dust, which we are constantly breathing in it. It is known that earth is a poison for which there is no cure. Earth-eating, which is sometimes practised by slaves, under the impulse of discontent or melancholy, is forbidden under the severest penalties, from a knowledge of this fact; and where is the difference between what we are constantly exposed to here, and this practice, except that in our case the earth enters not only into our stomach, but our lungs, and instead of small pellets once a day, is administered in powder during twelve hours out of the twenty-four—on which side lies the advantage I cannot pretend to say. Now sir, I wish to ask, what is your new water company about? Discounting paper as I understand, which has so completely occupied them, that they cannot as yet give their attention to the principal duties of their charter. And, bye the bye, unless they appoint a sub-committee from among themselves, or elect some officer whose sole duty shall be to procure information, to suggest measures for their adoption, and to superintend their execution when adopted, I fear we shall many of us subscribe our bodies to the general stock of dust, before any thing is done to remedy the evil. I would suggest however to the directors, whether it would not be within the objects for which their company is constituted, to purchase a few water carts to water the levee and those streets where the evil is the greatest. Surely this might be accomplished even during the present pressure of other business upon them; and it would be some comfort to those citizens whose paper they discount, that they would thus have a better chance of living to pay it when due.

I am sir,
Your obt. serv't
A RESIDENT.

BATON ROUGE, June 19.

CHOLERA.

The first case of cholera which excited much attention, (if indeed it was not the *very first* case in this place) was Russell at Waddill's tavern; on the 7th May; from which time to the death of Mr. Morris, on the 6th June, (the last well authenticated case of the cholera,)—there was from forty to forty-five deaths in the corporation; comprising all ages, colors, conditions, and diseases. It is not believed that more than half this number died of spasmodic cholera. Since the 6th instant, two children have died, but not of cholera; so we have been nearly two weeks without a death from that disease, and the town is now perfectly healthy.

Sixteen soldiers, said to have had the cholera, were placed in the United States hospital at this place, from on board of a steam boat, a few days since, of which number two died, and the rest have recovered. Other troops landed at the same time and encamped about three miles above town; and remain healthy.

Our principal object in making this statement of facts is to correct the many erroneous, not to say absurd and ridiculous reports, now circulating in country in relation to the health of this town.—*Louisiana Register.*

LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY.

We learn that one hundred and fifty thousand bricks are ready for delivery, and two hundred thousand are being burnt, and will be ready in a short time. A large quantity of lumber is already on the ground from the steam mill of Mapther and Henderson. No contract has yet been made for sand; the Governor is authorised to contract for the iron work, stone, and lime. It is not known when the building will be commenced.—*ib.*

COMMON ROAD.—We are gratified to learn that the subscription for one thousand dollars, which was necessary to authorize the commissioners to draw for a like sum on the parish treasury, has been filled; making two thousand dollars to be expended "for the repairs of the Comite road," with which sum we feel assured it can be put in tolerable order.

Good roads are the best recommendation a country can have, and by them is it to be determined in a great degree, the quality of the soil, the richness and abundance of its agricultural products, and the industry and prosperity of its population.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be found a meeting of the contributors to the above fund, is to be held at the court house to-morrow at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing commissioners to act in concert with those already named by the police jury.—*ib.*

NASHVILLE, June 10.—The Cholera is extending its destructive ravages throughout the Valley of the Mississippi, though we do not yet hear of its re-appearance on the Atlantic coast. On the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Wheeling down, it is nearly prevalent. Maysville has been desolated, and those of its inhabitants who have escaped the awful visitation have for the most part fled in the interior. It is said that scarcely more than one hundred persons, out of a population of three thousand, have perished in the place. At Lexington, Paris, Cynthiana, Georgetown and other inland towns in Kentucky, the disease has mown down its victims with relentless violence. In many places in the interior of our own state, it is beginning to be felt and has already made its fearful impress.—We trust that the desolation will be temporary, and that after a short interval our usually healthy valley will be restored to the enjoyment of the greatest and most essential of earthly blessings.

In a recent speech in the House of Lords, in relation to Ireland, the Duke of Wellington observed:

"Nothing could be more to the interest of this country than to prevent Ireland from a state of riotous disturbance; and that interest alone ought to be sufficient to prevent their landlords from taking such steps as it was now proposed for them to take. Let their Lordships look to the geographical situation of Ireland—to its extraordinary fertility—to its inexhaustible given—to its population—and they would see, that if proper care were taken of its happiness, it could be made an immense relief to this country. When he reflected on the population and resources of Ireland, he did not think that he was making an exaggerated calculation when he said that, if proper care was extended towards that country, it would relieve England from at least one third of its burdens."

From the Georgian.

THE LATE JOHN RANDOLPH.

In their haste to cook up something for their readers about this extraordinary man, several Editors at the North have fallen into mistakes. The Boston Atlas is entirely at fault about his receiving the rudiments of his education at Columbia college (N. Y.) He was at Nassau Hall, Princeton college, but he remained there a very short time, having become disgusted with some thing or other and quitted it of his own accord. We have understood that he always spoke of his residence there as being disagreeable even in recollection. We recollect that a fellow-collegian, a Virginian, informed us, a few years ago, that he an sp ed himself when he told him that he was at Princeton college. The Philadelphia Gazette, says of him—"Born to a princely fortune, he received the best education that could be furnished in his time, and cultivated a mind naturally quick and strong, by extensive and classical reading and a close study of every eminent writer ancient or modern." The Journal of Commerce puts down the first part of the sent nce by saying that so far from having a large fortune, his estate was very much encumbered with debt when it came into his possession, and that he has frequently been heard to describe the desperate situation of his affairs at that period. His systematic economy, and Tobacco planting, when tobacco brought $30 per hundred instead of $4, as at present, enabled him to retrieve his estate from debt. His education was owing to himself and not to his fortune, for he was very young when he left Princeton, and we do not recollect ever hearing that he went to any other college. He finished his education without help, by his own application. We doubt if there ever was a man more thoroughly conversant with the best English Authors than he was. Witness his frequent and most felicitious quotations.

He was an excellent classical scholar and the judgment of the Gazette is correct; all we mean to infer is that he was in a great measure self-taught, having quit college long before the regular period of graduation.

A writer in Poulson's (Philadelphia) Advertiser, ignorantly inquires if Randolph really had Indian blood in him, and whether Rolfe is not a corruption of Randolph. Every school boy knows that Pocahontas married an English gentleman by the name of Rolfe. By her he had an only son Thomas, who had an only daughter JANE, who married Boling. We will use Mr. Randolph's own synopsis of his descent from Pocahontas, as we find it in an original letter, published in Walsh's Gazette—1. Pocahontas; 2. Thomas Rolfe; 3. Jane Boling; 4. John Bolling, the elder; 5. John Bolling, the younger; 6. Jane Randolph; 7. John Randolph, of Roanoke, the elder; 8. John Randolph, of Roanoke, the elder.

EGYPTIAN DOCUMENT.
(Translation from the Turkish.)

To the Governor of the District:—

With respect to the men whom we take for the service of our victorious war department, some draw their teeth, some blind themselves and others maim themselves on their way to us, and for this reason we send back the greater part; and also I see in the report of the war department, that there is always a deficiency. Send then, before an hour elapses, all the men wanting, provided they be able-bodied and healthy, and those whom thou dost send must be in concert with the Sheiks, and when thou dost expidite them, let each know that he must not maim himself, because I will take from the family of every such offender one in his place, and he who has maimed himself shall be sent to the galleys all his life. I have already ordered this to the Sheiks in writing, and do thou also take care, in concert with the Sheiks, to levy the men demanded, and send them immediately.

And the number of the rest of the men who remain in your department send me with the least possible delay. This I demand.

Alexandria 21 Shawal, 1248 (12th March 1833.)

THE SEAL OF MUHEMED ALI
(True translation.)
GEORGE OULIB, First Interpreter.

STEAM OMNIBUS.

Monday afternoon, an omnibus worked by steam, on a new and ingenious principle, was tried on the Paddington road. The inventor is Mr. Walter Hancock, of Stratford le Bow, who has obtained a patent for his very useful discovery. The machine altogether does not exceed the space which an ordinary omnibus with horses attached would occupy, and the appearance is peculiarly neat. The body is capable of accommodating fourteen persons, the engine dividing that from the furnace in the rear. The passengers experience no inconvenience from heat, and coke being the fuel employed, there is no annoyance by smoke. The engine works on a crank, not on the axle, and the propelling power is applied to the wheels by means of iron chains.—The chief recommendation, that which timid persons will consider most, is that there can be no possibility of explosion. The propelling power is equal to from 15 to 20 miles an hour, but even when the steam is raised to its very highest pressure there is no risk, the water being deposited in several iron pipes, or what are termed chamber boilers, with a valve to carry off the superfluous steam. The guide, who sits in front, has complete control of the vehicle, and can arrest its progress instantaneously. It left the Patent Steam Coach Company's yard, in Charles-street, City-road, at four o'clock, with a full complement of passengers, chiefly ladies, guided in this instance by Mr. Hancock, the patentee. At first it proceeded at a pace of about six miles an hour; but having cleared the crowd, who assembled in large numbers to witness the exhibition, the velocity was increased to the rate of ten miles an hour. It is intended to ply regularly from Paddington to the Bank.

PARIS, April 17.—Monday and Tuesday were signalized by two trials, not differing materially in their nature, but productive of totally opposite results. On the former day, M. Cabet, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was indicted before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, for a series of libels against the King and government, contained in a pamphlet entitled "*La Revolution de* 1830, *ses causes et ses consequences.*" To give you an idea of this publication, written by a deputy who has solemnly sworn allegiance to the King, the constitutional charter, and the laws, I will cite only a few passages:

"The charter of 1830, illegitimate in its origin; remains illegitimate and usurping, although accepted and revised by the Duke of Orleans, the Deputies, and the Peers."

"If at least the new government had known how to render the people happy and contented, no one perhaps would stop to inquire whether the Deputies had a mandate to establish it; but if it be a duty for all governments to render the people happy, it is doubly so for those to whom the discontented have the power of saying—you are usurpers, you are illegitimate."

"The Deputies, the Peers, and the Duke of Orleans, by eluding the national sovereignty, and substituting for it the restoration and legitimacy, betrayed the confidence of the insurgents under whose protection they acted, swindled them out of their victory, and betrayed the revolution; for I ask whether, if the insurgent conquerors could have foreseen the future, they would not have expelled the Peers, the Deputies, and the Duke of Orleans as they expelled Charles X? They were then deceived. Yes, in my opinion treason was committed against the Revolution, and against the Victors."

M. Cabet admitted the publication of the pamphlet containing these passages, and the Jury were asked the following questions, which they were sworn to answer truly according to their honor and conscience:—"Is the accused guilty of attacking the royal dignity, the rights which the King holds from the French nation, and the rights and authority of the Chambers? Is he guilty of holding up the government to hatred and contempt?" All these questions the Jury, having the above passages before them, answered in the negative, and Cabet was consequently acquitted.

In such a country is not the institution of the jury a farce, and would not the Chamber of Deputies, or any other body having the power of punishing a libel on its dignity without the intervention of a jury, be more than reprehensible if it lent itself to the certain impunity which would follow a prosecution before the ordinary tribunals? This was the real secret of the eagerness with which the friends of the journal the Tribune protested against the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies; they knew that justice would require a condemnation, but they also knew that a jury constituted as juries are in France would pronounce an acquittal.

Never was a proceeding conducted with more propriety and dignity than the trial of yesterday; the utmost latitude was given to the defence, and although the speeches of Messrs. Marrast and Cavaignac were couched in much more moderate terms than was expected, no attempt was made to disguise their republican principles; and they avowed themselves the enemies of the whole existing government. This was placing the question on a fair tangible ground, and of course the Chamber showed its sense of the offence by pronouncing the maximum of the punishment allowed by the law. It is to be regretted that the sentence of imprisonment could not be awarded against the real author of the articles incriminated, instead of against M. Lionne, a mere man of straw, who is, I believe, quite guiltless of authorship, and who has, it is said, succeeded in effecting his escape to England. The proprietors will however, have to pay the fine of 10,000fr., unless the patriotic subscription announced this morning by the National should be sufficient to defray it. The apprehensions entertained of tumults in the capital turned out perfectly unfounded: the people did not appear to care enough about the Tribune to run the risk of a meeting, and, except the quidnuncs who loitered under the portico of the legislative palace in the hope of begging or buying a place in the interior, scarcely any one was to be seen. The whole affair was silly enough from beginning to end, and we have only to congratulate ourselves that it is over. ——*H. C. B.*

As old Bantam was lately rescued from the police at Canterbury by a man with a wooden leg. This fellow was met at Harbledown last Saturday by two of the city police, when he unbuckled his leg, and ran with it under his arm, throwing as nimble a pair of heels as ever helped a rogue to turn his back upon the gallows. Finding his pursuers gaining upon him, he threw away his leg. The constables stopped to pick up the leg, and while they stood wonder-struck, he continued running till he was fairly out of sight, and he has never been heard of since.—The leg having been examined, was found to be hollow, and filled with all sorts of contraband—containing bottles, etc., and, in consequence of information received by the magistrates, a depot of copper legs, resembling in every respect the one dis-

[illegible] and it is said that the contraband trade of the Copper Legs are trained, organised, and bound by illegal oaths, in the same manner as the Wh[illegible]fect.—*Kentish Observer.*

BYRON'S POETRY.

It is impossible to review the character and talents of Lord Byron, without entertaining a high respect for his memory. That he possessed strong passions is evidently but they were accompanied by a generous and forgiving disposition, as my friend Mr. Moore's valuable life of him demonstrates. His poetical powers, though certainly of a high order, like the beauty of his person, been represented in too favorable a light. They were chiefly of a satirical and descriptive kind. He could draw characters with great force and beauty, as well those of masculine and feminine energy, as of female softness, delicacy and exquisite feeling; but perhaps it we were to search in his works for that species of poetical excellence which is denominated the sublime, and which is the essence of true poetry, we should be disappointed.—*Records of My Life by J. M. Taylor.*

PROVIDENTIAL DELIVERANCE FROM SHIPWRECK.

The following narrative is an instance of the great imminent dangers to which whale-fishers are exposed, and is a most striking example of Divine Providence.

A North American, Captain Smith, sailed in the year 1820, in a three-masted ship, the Albatross, for the South Sea, in pursuit of the spermaceti whale. When nearly under the line west of Washington's Island, they perceived a whale of extraordinary size. The boats were all immediately lowered, and to make the capture more sure, they were manned with the whole crew: the cook's mate alone remained at the helm, and the ship lay to. The monster as it peacably floats on the surface of the water was eagerly followed and harpooned. On feeling the stroke of the harpoon, it lashed its powerful tail with fury, and the boat nearest it was obliged to dart with all speed out of the way to avoid instant destruction. The whale then turned its vengeance on the ship, swam several times round her with prodigious noise, and the struck her so violently on the bows, that the cook's mate could compare the effect of the blow only to the shock of an earthquake.

The fish disappeared, but the tremendous leak the ship had sprung, sank her in five minutes with all that she contained. Her solitary guardian was with difficulty saved. The crew were now left in four open boats, several weeks voyage from the nearest land; and with no provision but the little bread they happened to have with them. After a long discussion on the best course to be pursued, they separated. Two of the boats steered for the Washington or Marquesas Isles; and the other two, with the captain in one of them, towards the south, for the island of Juan Fernandez.

The former have not since been heard of; but the latter were a fortnight after picked up by a vessel, when the captain and four only of his men were found alive; the other ten had died of the hunger, and their corpses had afforded nourishment to the survivors.

GAMBLER'S SYMPATHY.—Captain G. who had, as it is called, been "cleaned out" (another term for being robbed of his whole fortune,) not long since at the Northern Hell, died lately of a broken heart and in extreme poverty. So desperate, indeed, was his poverty, that the persons under whose care he expired thought it advisable to apply to "the club" for the means of burying him; but the answer was, that "*they had done with him.*"

Discourses and Addresses—By Gulian C. Verplanck—The Harpers could scarcely have selected a more acceptable volume for publication than the one for which we are now indebted to them; we have been at various times among the number of delighted listeners to Mr. Verplank's eloquent discourses, and we are grateful for the opportunity to renew the pleasure they afforded us. We have no need to tell our readers that Gulian C. Verplank ranks among the foremost of our scholars, or that the class e beauty of his language is worthy of the eloquent sentiment of which it is the vehicle. His style is greatly to our taste; and his discourses may well be taken as models by those who are ambitious of the honors of public speaking. The occasions on which these addresses were delivered were indeed casual, but the ideas and the application are permanent, and intimately connected with our literature.

THE VISIBLE WIND.—Among the phenomena of created matter there is none greater than the element called air. To have a clear and vivid view of its properties we will suppose it visible to the eye. It is, like water, composed of minute particles. It rolls along in a volume, where its calm is disturbed, as some ocean-like stream. We see its mighty tide setting across a continent, washing against the ba[illegible] of mountains, rolling up their side like an impeded torrent, and then plunging down from the bleak topmost precipices, like the floods of a thousand Niagaras. Away down in the valleys see the whirlpools; they boil along in groaning agony, and wind into the suction of their vortex the tall oaks and the habitations of men.

Does the element of water go down deep into the caverns of the earth? So does the element of air go upward. It lies cold and pure and choless on the highest mountain top which God has moulded on the earth's surface; for upward still, beyond where ever a cloud or vapour floats, it sustains the eagle on his heavenward wind. Has the ocean currents that never pause in their course? So has the air. The trades and monsoons of the desert imitate the gulf stream and the currents. But—it is invisible—a viseless power that cannot be in itself detected by our powers of vision.

Let philosophy wonder at the beautiful description of this element, given by him who created it. "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth." Yes, we hear its thunder at what time the signal gun of distress comes booming up from the foaming ocean. Then the wife and children, whose husband and father are away on the deep, grow pale with apprehension. Often times the wind has a voice of dreadful omnipotence; it drowns the cry of distress in its indescribable uproar; it sings a fearful requiem over the drowning seaman, who can utter only a last shriek for help to the power that rules the storm.—*N. Y. Messenger.*

OUR LADY POETS.—Mrs. Hemans is still residing in Dublin, occupied in the education of her sons; she will shortly publish a volume of sacred poetry. Hannah Moore is still alive, but in a state that would render death a blessing: a memoir by a "constant friend," is already prepared. Miss Landon has been staying at Oxford on a visit to her uncle, the Head of Worcester College; a new novel from her pen is nearly finished. Miss Mitford sojourns at Three-mile Cross; her tragedies laid by until a more fitting season. Mrs. Howitt, a member of the society of friends, who resides at Nottingham, has prepared a series of tragic dramas, with the highest moral tone. Of Mrs. Joanna Baillie the world hears nothing; she resides at Highgate, in comparative solitude, but enjoying daily intercourse with a few chosen friends. Miss Bowles is unhappily not in good health; she lives in Leamington, in Hampshire. Miss Jewsbury (Mrs. Fletcher,) is on the wide sea with her husband, voyaging to India. Mrs. Norton is deserting the muses, for the Court Magazine, and a novel which we believe will appear shortly. Mrs. Opie lately disposed of her house in Norwich, and is now residing in Cornwall. It is worthy of remark by the way, that in the list we have given, there is no lady either Irish of Scotch and but one Welch—Mrs. Hemans.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Brig Jasper, Smith, N York, Harrod & Quarles
Brig Moscow, Norris, Boston, L H Gale
Schr Conchita, Luvet, Cuba, J A Merle & co

ARRIVED,

Steamer Bonnets O'Blue, Vaught, from Cincinnati—cargo, whiskey, bacon, &c.

Towboat Post Boy, Crowell; towed to sea packet ship Warsaw, Barstow, for New-York, and packet ship Henry Thomson, Williams, Boston; towed up nothing. Left the bar yesterday morning—reports the same as the Pilot.

Towboat Pilot, Riddle; towed to sea packet ship Newark, Brewer, for New-York, bark Don, Liddle, Liverpool, brig Intrepido, Bosta, Havana, and brig Eveline, Pratt, New-York; towed up to town bark Gov. Harcourt, from Jamaica—left the bar on Wednesday evening. Reports nothing in sight outside. The brig Kenhawa, Hall, from Tampico, at anchor, waiting orders.

Bark Gov. Harcourt, from Kingston, Ja. (10th inst.) in ballast to J W Zacharie & co.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $4.50 per barrel according to the tariff, the bakers must give, during the ensuing week, 49 ounces of bread for a bit. june 22

THREE POINT FRENCH BLANKETS, received per ship Victor, from Marseilles, for sale by
june 22 C. MAROT.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Sunday night 2d instant, a negro man named DAVY or DAVID, about 23 or 24 years old, about 5 feet 5 inches high, stout and well made, with a smooth black skin, full eyes and good teeth, mark or marks not recollected, speaks slow but distinctly: was brought to this country from Virginia, where he was in the habit of running away, and when I purchased him in 1831, by trade a blacksmith and axe maker; took with him a blanket coat, two new cotton shirts, two pair pantaloons both new, one of twilled the other of plain cotton, straw hat and calfskin shoes. He is supposed to have gone down the river, or to have crossed over the river, having stolen my skiff, and yoked with him two hand saws, 15 days rations of pork and corn bread. He is very artful, and may have taken the saws the better to impose on the community, by passing for a neighborhood carpenter. I will give Fifty Dollars for said negro, if safely lodged in any jail so that I get his again. Letters addressed to me at Point Coupee, La., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
W. TAYLOR.
Point Coupee, La., june 15

CHAMPAGNE WINE, &c.—100 baskets superior champaign wine in quart bottles, 6 baskets do. do. in pint bottles—received per ship [illegible] from Havre, for sale by
R. CUERTIER & BOUTIN.
N. B. Orders for such wine will be executed to order.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, now landing from Brig Victor, from Marseilles:
30 Cases Claret Wine,
60 Boxes Muscat Wine,
84 Boxes Assorted Pickles,
1 Barrel Olives and 3 bags Walnuts.
J H PETITPAIN,
june 22 Chartres & Toulous streets.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
CONDUCTED BY MADAME WIDOW VERNIES AND THE MISS VERNIES,
Corner of Royal and St. Philip streets.

MADAME GRANET having taken the determination to accompany Mr. Granet to the Jefferson College, has made choice of Madame widow Verniers to carry on the establishment which she has opened in Royal street.

The course of studies will be carried on through the year, without any time being fixed for a recess.

Mr. Boyer, will direct the first class, to which he will devote the whole of his time not employed at his school.

Mademoiselle Zelie Vernies, assisted by her sister and an assistant, will take charge of the two inferior classes, and attend with her mother, to the administration of the interior of the establishment.

The other branches of education will be superintended as follows:

Mr. Dolbear, for the English and Writing
Mr. Brocard, Singing
Madame Boyer, Piano and Harp
Mr. Santipotri, Spanish
Mr. Tordis, Drawing
Mr. Breton, Dancing

The principal features of the plan adopted by Madame VERNIES, and from which she will not depart, are an exact and unceasing vigilance for the welfare of her pupils, whom she will treat with all the care of a mother, a wholesome diet, a strict but mild treatment, and a selection of able and talented teachers.

TERMS:

Boarding, for twelve months,	$280
Day boarders, for twelve months,	144
Day scholars, ...do.....do	96
Harp, per quarter,	30
Piano, ...do	30
Singing, ...do	30
Dancing, ...do	21
Drawing, ...do	24
Spanish, ...do	24

The course of studies comprehends a complete and simultaneous acquirement of the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Chronology, History, Methology, plain and fancy Needle-work in all its branches.

Once a week there will be religious instructions. The boarders will be accompanied to Church, when the weather will permit.

The beds are furnished by the establishment, on paying $5—Each boarder must be provided with 2 pair of sheets, 1 wool blanket, 1 white counterpane, 12 napkins, 1 silver spoon, 1 silver fork, 1 silver tumbler, 1 table knife and sufficient clothing.

The books form a separate charge, unless furnished by the parents.

The price for boarders, and day boarders is paid by the quarter and in advance; day scholars will pay monthly or quarterly as will best suit parents, but also in advance.

N. B. The establishment of Mde. Vernies will open on the 1st of July next. june 22

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that I have disposed of my establishment to Mr. DELOEUL, a pharmacien educated at Paris. My successor's knowledge of the business is to well known to require any recommendation from me. I will merely state my conviction that those who may have dealings with him, will find him zealous and exact.

Mr. Deloche is entrusted with the collection of the outstanding accounts of the current year, which I have placed in his hands.
june 21 A. DALCHE.

FRENCH BLANKETS.—400 bales, 3 points, Graniers, just imported—for sale by
june 21 J. MAGER.

SULKEY.—Was found at the corner of Canal and Burgundy streets, a Sulkey. The owner is requested to claim it, and pay charges. Apply at this office.
june 21-3

IN STORE—and for sale by the subscribers, 3 bales printed shawls, 2 do. printed Indiennes; 1 case merinos and Mesines; 6 pieces Indiennes; 7 do. borderes; 2 bales French blankets 6 pts.; 6 boxes Hermitage wine; 50 do. do. claret (Chateau Leovill,) 15 baskets superior champaign; 3 barrels Grenache wine; 1 box containing 50 bottles superior liquors; 3 cases French locks; 2 hhds. twine.
june 20 THEOD. NICOLET & CO.

A. LACOUTURE, offers for sale at her store, Old Levee street, between Bienville and Customhouse, the following articles at moderate prices:
2 cases Prunes, each of 30 pan'ons,
100 baskets Aniseette, from Bordeaux,
20 small barrels lemon syrup,
80 cases Havana white sugar,
50 cases superfine liquors,
30 cases triple distilled orange flower water; lemon juice in barrels and demijohns, almonds in shells and broken, some cases genuine Swiss absynth, a jar crystalized fruits from Marseilles, Havana sweet meats in cases of 21 panbans, gaignoles from Angiers, champagne and muscat wine, liquors, (assorted by Mrs. Marat-sino) Havana crystalized sweet meats in small cases of 5 pounds, and many other articles.
june 20

THE subscriber offers for sale on a long credit to close a consignment, two first rate and elegant BAROUCHES, with or without harness, for 4 horses. In store, a variety of coaches, baroucheс, phetons, gigs, &c.—On hand, coach and gig wheels, made to order of the best seasoned timber, copal varnish, &c. M. WALTON,
june 20 Nos. 12 and 14 Custom-house-st.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—Ransway from Messrs. Dugue & Co. the following Slaves:—The pretty mulattoe Petit John, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; it is believed he embarked on board the steamer Belfast, he left on the 16th of June, he is very good looking. The negro Mars, or Mark, left on the 16th of June, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches tall, he looks somewhat sullen but is good looking.—A reward of $10, for each of them, will be given to any person who will bring them back to the owner, or will cause them to be confined in the jail of the City or of Jefferson Parish.
june 18, 1833.

MRS. GRANET, in compliance with the earnest desire which was manifested to her, having determined to accompany Mr. Granet at Jefferson College, begs to inform the parents and relations of her pupils that she will leave her establishment on the 1st of July next, and will leave it to the care of Mrs. Widow VERNIES.

Mrs. Granet begs to offer her sincere acknowledgments to the persons who have honored her with their liberal and friendly confidence. june 18

HAVANA COFFEE.—119 bags coffee, landing from brig Dos Hermanos, for sale by
H. PETITPAIN,
june 18 Chartres and Toulouse streets.

OFFICE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS CO.
New-Orleans, 18th June, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications has been made for renewal of certificate No. 32, for six shares in the capital stock of this company in the name of Henry de Ende, said certificate supposed to be lost.
june 18 WM. HUDSON, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

SUBSCRIBEDS to the capital stock of this institution, are notified that the surplus amount paid by them will be returned by applying at the Bank, No. 71, Royal street.
june 18 ROBERT G. DIXON, Sec'y.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from Liverpool, in addition to their former stock of Dry Goods; cases of Irish Linen, some of which are superfine; Fancy Prints; Robes, fine Platillas and Bretagnes, suitable for the Mexican market, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms at their Store, No. 18, Cus. House st.
june 18-4 VANCE & MILLER.

WANTED—In a dry goods store, an acclimated young man who has a practical knowledge of Book Keeping, and writes a good hand. Apply through the Post Office, box No. 404. june 15-4t

NOTICE.—The partnership under the firm of *Willes & Maloney*, being dissolved by a mutual consent, the subscriber is now charged with the affairs of said firm, and will continue the same kind of business. He informs the public that being on his departure, he has given to his young brother, Eugene Willes, his preparation to transact the concerns of his house during his absence. He requests those to whom he may be indebted to come forward and have their accounts settled as soon as possible.
june 15 H. WILLOZ.

P. CHIGE begs to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has received from France by the ship Warsaw from Havre, an assortment of leather for summer shoes, from the best manufactories in Paris, such as leggings of boots in calf, morocco, grey and black chamois; also for shoes and pumps of the same quality. He avails himself of this opportunity to assure his customers, that he will spare nothing to secure their patronage. june 18

MOLASSES.—The undersigned have on the Levee opposite the Ferry about 200 cask of Molasses which they offer for sale, or to ship to New York at a low freight.
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
june 14 15 New Levee.

BORAX.—Tenaks refined borax just received from Liverpool, and for sale by
june 9 THOMSON & GRANT, 41 Levee st.

HAY.—Landing from the brig Hunter, from New York, 200 bales superior hay, and for sale by
june 8 THOMSON & GRANT, 41 Levee st.

WANTED—100 city shares of the Union bank of Louisiana; apply to [illegible] (may 30) P. J. TRIOLI.

[illegible] about to [illegible] Valsin, who is authorised to collect [illegible] debts. We beg to inform the public that Mr. Leefe [illegible] public, is empowered to act [illegible]
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
june 17 J. B. LEEFE.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH.—The light draught steamboat NEW BRUNSWICK, Clark, master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board, will have dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
june 20 15 New Levee.

FOR LOUISVILLE.
The light draught steamboat L. A. FOURCHE, H. Asa, master, having all her cargo ready to go on board, will depart positively on Saturday morning the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock. For passage only, having good accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
june 18 15 New Levee.

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
TOURNE & BECKWITH, 15, New Levee.
june 3

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, Vicksburg, White river, Memphis, Randolph, &c.

FOR VERA CRUZ.
The fast sailing schr TAMPICO, Captain Pablo Dannes, will sail positively on Sunday next. Passengers are required to come and settle for their passage. J. DUFART,
june 20 100 Royal str

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The fine British built brig MARY, Captain Morton, wants 200 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight of which, or passage, apply on board, or to [june 18] B. BOOTH & CO.

FOR MARSEILLES—(passage only.)
The coppered and copper fastened ship DUBLIN PACKET, S. R. Butler Master, will leave for the above port on the 29th inst. For passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
june 18 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR HAVRE.
The new and fast sailing ship NAPIER, Lucas master, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to JULES LEBLANC,
june 17. Royal st., No. 103.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.
The swift sailing coppered and copper fastened schooner MARY & FRANCES, capt. Johnson, having nearly all her cargo engaged and going on board will sail about the 20th inst; for balance of freight, or passage having very superior furnished accommodations apply to COCKAYNE, WATTS & CO,
june 14 26 Bienville street.

FOR BALTIMORE.
The remarkably fast sailing, copper fastened, new brig GRACCHUS, captain Snow, is now loading and will have immediate despatch; for freight or passage, having extensive and comfortable accommodations, apply on board opposite post No. 78, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO,

FOR MOBILE,
schooner SANTA ANNA, having a part of her cargo engaged will leave on the 15th instant.—For freight or passage, apply to
june 8 BLANC & BRUGIER.

FOR BALTIMORE.
The remarkably fast sailing, copper fastened brig GRACCHUS, cap. Snow, will have immediate despatch. 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 or to [June 5] J. MAGER.

FOR BALTIMORE
The A. 1. copper fastened, copper and very fast sailing brig CARROLL, captain Swan, will sail in 3 or 4 days. For passage apply on board, opposite post 80, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
june 4 117 Royal street.

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

FOR TAMPICO. Schooner BONITA, captain Cozens, will leave immediately. For freight or passage, with fine accommodations, apply to
june 3 A. BARON or J. DUFART.

FOR HAVRE.
The ship OLYMPIA, captain Larkin, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th inst., she can accommodate a few more passengers. Apply to
june 1 F. PERRET, 59, Toulouse st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The ship *HERMITAGE*, Churchill, master, wants 150 to 200 bales of cotton to complete her cargo; for freight apply on board, or to
may 29 B BOOTH & CO.

FOR HAVRE.
The fast sailing ship *NEW ORLEANS*, Patten, master, will have immediate despatch; for freight of 100 or 200 bales, apply to
may 29 T NICOLET & CO.

300 bales cotton, will be taken on freight for Havre, at a fraction less than 7/8, if application is immediately made. Apply to
june 18 J. MAGER.

BUTTER.—136 kegs May butter, landing from steamboat Chief Justice Marshall—for sale by