THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1834.

Our Gas Light.—We felicitate Mr. Caldwell upon the complete success that attended the trial of his gas works last day evening. Unaided or assisted, having the greatest difficulties possible to surmount, he has persevered with an arduous, truly noble, risking fortune and in fact every thing else, the accomplishment of his great enterprise—an enterprise justly entitles him to the everlasting gratitude of his fellow citizens. We share with him his triumph, for a great triumph it is—a triumph of light over darkness, of science and the spirit over ignorance and prejudice.

The greatest advantages must accrue by the introduction of this into the city. At this time the corporation pay $70,000 for lighting the city with oil, indifferently as it is done. From the comparative cheapness of gas and its greater brilliancy, requiring fewer lamps necessary, a considerable portion of this money will be saved. Storekeepers and others will doubtless purchase the privilege of keeping it, and we may safely anticipate that a great part of the business now transacted in the day, will be transacted after dark, if the least encouragement is shown for such an arrangement.

The new burying ground.—It would at length appear that the prolific theme of discussion produced by the selection of a site for a burrying ground, has finally terminated.—The Council under a resolution of the City Council, placing at their disposal $30,000 for the purchase of the necessary ground have bought a place on the Bayou Road belonging to Mr. Delaunay, for $45,000.

It is proposed to make a road to the same the whole length of the Canal Girod, and to have it paved, thus making the distance little more than one half of what it is at present.

It is to be hoped, that the Mayor will lose no time in making all the arrangements necessary to prepare the place for a cemetery.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We have Tampico files of papers, by the schr. *Bonita*, to the 5th of July inclus. Tranquillity has again been restored in Mexico. St. Louis de Potosi which had declared that the President has submitted to him under the benefit of a capitulation.

A deputation has been sent from Puebla to Santa Anna for the purpose of making a capitulation. On the 19th ult. he was own was on the eve of surrendering.

General Quintenar, who was besieging Puebla, has been wounded.

Vera Cadol has surrendered.

General Cortazar and Barragan were marching towards Jalisco, which place it was anticipated would immediately submit.

The cholera was prevailing at Oajaca, Mexico and other places.

The governor of Mexico has issued a decree deposing the Vice President of the Republic, Faria, from his office. The same decree likewise suspends the law of banishment, and authorises exiles to return home to their country.

General Moctezuma has been conducted as a prisoner of war to Mexico. Russell, another important personnage in Mexican affairs has fled to Tampico.

We find nothing more in our papers of interest. The civil war though apparently closed, may be expected to break out again shortly with renewed vigour. Our distracted neighbors seems destined never to enjoy the sweet blessings of peace and tranquillity.

The *Argus*, after a painful and lingering illness, an illness embracing every vicissitude of fortune, was sentenced by its physicians, those who kept it in existence, to expire on Thursday last. Its soul, *à la Pythagoras*, has passed into a new hebdomadal called the Wing. We do not know whether the poor defunct was afforded the sad consolation of confessing itself of its manifold transgressions against truth decency and propriety, at least no dying confessions appear to justify a contrary conclusion.

The new paper, is to be, we are given to understand, equally as hostile to the administration as the old one, and are ready to conjure up phantoms to alarm the people with. We have no doubt but that the zeal it manifests will be in the ratio of the *bon bons* it gets from the think-people, whose especial mouth-piece, as its name would indicate, it has been constituted.

The signs of the times in Virginia are very cheering, and little doubt can now be entertained but that the Old Dominion will be found, notwithstanding the insidious efforts of designing men, sustaining the vital principles of '98. Senator Leigh's own county has declared itself against him and the reactions elsewhere are by no means few or unimportant. But what we regard as the greatest triumph is, that the venerable and beloved Madison, the friend and companion of Washington and Jefferson, during a period of this interesting crisis as unworthy of him, has ranged himself under the banner of the people, and lent his voice of warning to those who appear ready to worship the shrine of a dangerous and corrupt monopoly.

(Reported for the Bee.)

MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS:

Sitting of the 9th August, 1834.

Mr. Mercier in the chair.

Members present, Messrs. Pritchard, Montegut, Dixon, Pedesclaux, McCready and Schmidt.

The process verbal of the preceding sitting having been read, the secretary read the following letter from the Mayor,

Mayoralty of New Orleans, 9th. Aug.

To the Recorder and Members of the City Council:

I have the honor to inform the Council, that in consequence of the Resolution passed the 31st July, "authorising the Mayor to contract with Mr. Evariste Blanc for the ground intended for a cemetery, that he offered to sell to the city, on condition that the price would not exceed $50,000."

I have purchased the same from said Le Blanc, for the sum of forty-five thousand dollars in bonds of thirty years date on the corporation, with a yearly interest of 5 per cent.

I transmit herewith the receipt of the city treasurer for $22,990 50 cents, twenty thousand of which come from the note furnished by Mr. Caldwell, as the reimbursement of a loan made him by the corporation, and $2,982 50 cents from the sale of Loisean's lots. The insurance policies remitted to me by Mr. Caldwell for the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, have been placed by me at the disposal of the city treasurer.

I am gentleman, respectfully your most
Obedient servant,
DENIS PRIEUR.

Mr. Montegut presented a report upon the subject of the Carrollton Rail Road Company, permitting the establishment of rail-ways, under certain restrictions and conditions.

On motion of Mr. Schmidt, made the order of the day for the next sitting.

Mr. Pedesclaux offered a resolution permitting members to add sections to the motions laid before the council.

Made the order of the day for the next sitting.

Mr. Montegut proposed a resolution allowing only 50 cents a day to the Charity Hospital, for every patients above the number of 250.

Made the order of the next sitting.

Mr. Schmidt moved for the appointment of a committee on burying grounds to assist the Mayor in selecting proper sites for that purpose, &c.—adopted.

Messrs Schmidt, Pedesclaux and McCready were named members of the said committee.

Mr. Pritchard offered a resolution authorising the Mayor to pay into the Commercial Bank $2500 interest due that bank, on condition that he be bound to tell from New York, within sixty days, all the warrants by virtue of which the above sum is due—adopted.

A petition of Mr. Mieville Dechesne praying for the remission of his fine—granted.

The order of the day for placing at the disposal of the Mayor $60 dollars to defray the expenses for the cleansing of the upper market, was adopted.

Mr. Montegut moved for a resolution authorising the Mayor to pay Mr. J. Mintam on the certificate of the city surveyor $——Adopted.

The council then adjourned to Saturday the 23d inst.

NEW-YORK, JULY 26.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The intelligence from Europe has crowded upon us during the week in an unusual degree. We have now to announce the arrival of the packet ship Rhone, Captain Rockett, from Havre, having sailed on the 19th of June, and the packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, from Liverpool, where she sailed on the 24th of June. Our London dates are of the 23d, and Liverpool of the 24th.

The events that have transpired since our previous dates, are doubtless of local importance; but can possess but little interest on this side of the Atlantic. We shall present them under their appropriate heads.

ENGLAND.

The British Parliament had been principally occupied in discussing the subject of Tithes, the Poor Laws, and the Equitable University bonds upon dissenters. An [illegible] House of Commons [illegible] establishment—and not a few are disposed to severe the connexion between Church and State. Earl Grey is pledged indeed to sustain the connexion, and will doubtless do so as long as he can; but the current has been setting in very strong ever since Lord John Russell, in 1827, obtained a repeal of the Test Oath. The Tories have been growing weaker ever since, whilst in the meantime the liberal party has been growing stronge and stronger. It is expected that the bill authorizing dissenters to receive University degrees will be rejected in the House of Lords; but the papers speak of its final passage in tones of entire confidence.

The arrival of Don Carlos in England has been previously announced in this paper. This personage landed at Portsmouth on the 2d of June, with his family and suite from a Yacht which had been despatched to receive him from the Donegal.

On Friday the 20th of June, in answer to a question by the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Gray declared that it was the intention of Government to receive and treat Don Carlos, while he remained in this country, as a Prince of the Blood of Spain.

A public dinner was about to be given to General Mina, in London on the 25th, in anticipation of his return to Spain, where it is understood he will occupy an important place in the government. Joseph Bonaparte had requested that his name might be added to the Committee on the subject.

The Times states that General Moreno, who comes with Don Carlos, is the individual who took and shot the unfortunate General Torrijos, Mr. Boyd, and their followers.

Mr. Buckingham, the members for Leeds, is about to introduce a bill into Parliament to prevent the barbarous practice of dueling.

Some additional changes have taken place in the British Cabinet. The Duke of Richmond has resigned the office of Postmaster General, in consequence of a motion in the House of Commons, that the office should be put in commission. The Marquis of Conyngham has been appointed to succeed him. Capt. Byng, a nephew of the member of Parliament for Middlesex, has been appointed a lord of the treasury.

Earl Grey still remains Prime Minister though under the continued censure of the leading Journals. He has stated in Parliament that it was his intention to propose the renewal of the Irish coercion act, which is about to expire, without any material alteration. A scarcity of potatoes existed in Ireland which had given rise to some disturbances in that country, but the ministers in answer to enquiries of them on the subject, had replied that they did not believe a real scarcity would eventually shew itself.

The new Colonial Secretary, (Mr Rice) has carried his re election for the town of Cambridge. Sir E. Sugden lost his election by 23 votes only.

Mr. Abercromby has been appointed Master of the Mint, with a seat in the Cabinet, much to the consternation of the conservatives.

The bill for removing the disabilities under which the Jews in England labor had passed the House of Commons.

Great solemnity had attended the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of Oxford University—the papers are full of details.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, arrived at Spithead, on the 13th in the Donegal British ship of war. He is accompanied by his wife, three sons, and his widow two sisters, who are sisters of Don Miguel. It does not appear that his surrender was accompanied by any particular stipulation as to his future residence. It is said, however, that he wished to go to Italy, which was refused him, and that he will be allowed to reside only in England or France. He has a large suite of confessors, priests and officers with him.

FRANCE.

From this kingdom there is nothing of interest. The King and Queen of the Belgians had arrived at Paris. Dispatches from the Spanish Government, and, in addition to a loan to the Spanish Government, and, in addition to certain good tangible collateral securities, he is to be rewarded with the title of Royal Banker to the Queen of Spain.

The Russian Ambassador quits Madrid to return to his Sovereign. The three Northern powers forming the Holy Alliance have therefore no longer Representatives at the Court of Isabella. The Court will return to Madrid on the 10th instant, and probably will not again leave it this year, on account of the meeting of the Cortes. M. Zea Miguel, Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1825, is expected at Madrid.

The house of Carasco & Co. of Madrid, one of the first capitalists of that city, has stopped payment.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel has embarked on board the British forty-six gun ship the Star, and is bound to Genoa. He was forty-eight individuals who accompany him. It appears, on his surrender, no other condition as to his future conduct was made, except that he would commit no other offences. His army is entirely dispersed, his soldiers sent to their homes, and all places which still remain in his possession, have been directed by him to surrender to Dona Maria. An income of sixty contos of reis, about seventy thousand dollars has been allotted to him.

The Government of Donna Maria has convoked the Cortes of Portugal, all noblemen who abetted the usurpation of Don Miguel are however excluded from seats in the Upper Chamber. By another decree, friars and monks of every description are abolished, their property confiscated, and all the monastic revenues applied to the uses of the state. A third decree abolishes the monopoly of the Douro Wine Company. These measures are generally spoken of with approbation. Portugal is evidently fast returning to a settled state under the government of Don Pedro as Regent for his daughter.

GERMANY.

The free, imperial city of Frankfort had been entered and taken possession of by troops of the German confederation, under command of an Austrian General. The Senate had protested, and the English newspapers denounce the act as uncalled for and of the most arbitrary description.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

There are some accounts of difficulties having arisen which are to divide the two countries, and Russian troops have, it is said, advanced beyond the line stipulated by the late treaty. There are also rumors of war between Russia and Persia.

The Earthquake at Santa Martha.—A letter from Santa Martha, South America, dated June 15, says:—One third of the houses had been thrown down by the late earthquakes; and of the rest, a half were rendered uninhabitable. The Church of San Domingo was demolished, and the tower of the Cathedral thrown down. Nine tenths of the inhabitants had left the city. The desolation of its appearance was extreme. The shocks still continued, up to the 15th. There had been seventy or eighty during the period of twenty-two days.

New York, July 24.

LATEST FROM CANADA.—We have a letter from Montreal, dated the 20th, which says:—"We have had a few cases of Cholera, but not many, and I think the disease is again subsiding." We are well acquainted with the writer, and every reliance may be placed upon this statement.—*Com. Adv.*

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

From Mr. Levy's Price Current.

SATURDAY, August 12, 1834.

The Mississippi has commenced falling, and is now 8 feet below high water mark. The weather, to the first of the week was rather warm and sultry, but, for the last two or three days, with some [illegible] cloudy, with some [illegible] doing [illegible] with [illegible]

COTTON—Arrived, since the 1st instant: of Lousiana and Mississippi, 380 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 191—together, 571 bales. Cleared in the same time: for Glasgow, 506 bales; New York, 32; Boston, 127; Philadelphia, 331—together, 1376 bales;—making a reduction in stock of 802 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the 7th instant, a stock of of 5254 bales. The market, for the week past has been exceedingly dull, the only transaction we heard of was a sale of 850 bales Tennessee and Alabama cottons, at 11 1-2 cents.

SUGAR—Our quotations for this article, for some time past, have remained stationary; the demand, generally, has been quite limited, or, at best, extremely fluctuating; latterly a good deal has been brought up, for shipment to the northern cities, which created, for the time, a temporary demand, but it has again become quite dull. Cleared this week: for Philadelphia, 582 hhds. 8 bbls; Charleston, 35 hhds.

MOLASSES—The little that is still arriving in the city when good, readily finds purchasers at from 22 a 23 cents per gal on casks included. Cleared this week, for New-York 43 hhds.; Philadelphia, 64; Charleston, 28 hhds 130 bbls.

TOBACCO—We have heard of but one or two small sales this week, and are informed there is none, at this moment in the market for sale; latterly the demand has not been so good, and the few transactions that have taken place have been at reduced prices; present quotations are 4 1-2 5 1-4 a 6 1-4 cents for crossed, second and first quality. Arrived this week, 30 hhds. Cleared for Philadelphia, 34 hhds.

FLOUR—We continue last week's quotations, $5 a $5 25 per bbl. the sales, at these prices, however is very limited.—Arrived this week, 3440 bbls.

PORK continues to sustain former prices, but with a very limited demand; the supply is not heavy. Arrived this week, 252 bbls.

BEEF, as heretofore, continues scarce; the demand limited, and sales only in small quantities.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE—Arrived this week, 496 pieces Bagging, 480 coils Rope. The market, as we mentioned last week, has a fair supply of Rope; but bagging continues very scarce and is much wanted.

COFFEE—The state of the market for coffee remains without alteration; prices continue steady, but sales limited.

LEAD—This article, on arrival finds rather a dull market $4 per 100 lbs. is the most that can be realised, though holders, generally, ask a little higher. Arrived this week, 3130 pigs.

NEW-YORK MARKET, July 26.

COTTON—The sales, for the three days, embrace about 900 bales of Upland at 12 1-2 a 15 1-2 cents; Florida 13 1-2 a 15, and 200 Alabama and N. Orleans, 14 1-2 a 15 1-2—making a total for the week past has been exceedingly dull, the only transaction we heard of was a sale of 850 bales Tennessee and Alabama cottons, at 11 1-2 cents.

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