THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.
OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1835.

The city council adjourned on Saturday from want of a quorum; but a requisition was made to the mayor, to convene a meeting this evening.

THE MAIL.—Cannot the continued alteration of the New York mail be prevented? It is really a serious evil, requiring an immediate remedy.

The democratic meeting convened to ratify the nominations made by the general convention, was held on Saturday last Mr Bernard Marigny presided, assisted by Messrs J H Holland and William Christy, as vicepresidents; and Messrs Martin Gordon, jr, S. High and Jerome Bayon, as secretaries.

The attendance of our fellow citizens was much greater than could have been expected, considering the severity of the weather, and that a meeting was elsewhere held for preparing to celebrate the 4th of July: but these causes preventing so numerous an auditory as is anticipated and desired, those present unanimously agreed to adjourn the meeting till next Saturday, at the same time and place.

The meeting at the Arcade on Saturday was numerously attended; but the proceedings are so long as to preclude the possibility of their being inserted today. A committee was appointed who reported an elaborate address prepared by Randall Hunt, Esq; and various resolutions; one particularly requesting the assistance of the Louisiana legion in the procession and festival on the 4th of July. We expect to give *an official report tomorrow in extenso*; and believe that the anticipated celebration will unite all classes and castes of our fellow citizens, and add another proof of their patriotism and liberality and enthusiasm in the cause of liberty.

CUSTOMHOUSE SQUARE.—It is consolatory to learn that orders havel been issued by the general government for the demolition and removal of the ruins of the Mariners' Church, before the 1st of September next, yet it is more pleasing to ascertain that a determination is seriously entertained on the part of the government to throw down the whole of the present customhouse, and to require an appropriation from Congress for the erection of a new and splendid edifice, suitable to the wants and wealth of New Orleans.

THE BRANCH MINT will immediately be constructed on Jackson square in the lower part of the city. An appropriation of 250,000 dollars has been made for the construction of an edifice; and the plan which we formerly advertised indicates that the building will be an ornament to New Orleans.

GASLIGHT BANK.—The subscription books closed on Saturday, at which period about 10,000 shares more than the capital stock were subscribed for. There is very little doubt that in a couple of years, the stock of this bank will be the best in the United States; and there is every reason to believe that not many months shall have elapsed, ere the shares will command a premium.

THE PRESIDENT AND FRANCE.—A gentleman recently arrived from Washington, who is on terms of friendly intimacy with the president, had a conversation with General Jackson, when the news of the passage of the law of indemnity by the chamber of deputies had reached Washington. The amendment of General Valazé having become the topic, the president said—'France requires an explanation of my message. She shall have it; but such an one as will not only be satisfactory to her, but also to the people of the United States.'

Noble minds can never wantonly insult; and therefore need never hesitate about affording an explanation of their conduct, when misrepresented or misunderstood. Such an explanation can never be considered as an apology; but merely an eclaircissement.

And it is evident from the message itself that the president meant not to insult the dignity, nor avail the national honor of France: for he expressly and explicitly asserts (after recommending reprisals or some other resort)—'such a measure ought not be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect anything from her fears; and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us.'

This alone is a sufficient explanation; and ought not only to have been satisfactory, but to have precluded the necessity or demand of the declaration sought. But the courtesy of the president is equal to his firmness and consistency; and not having designed to 'intimidate nor insult', it will be easy and honorable to state so.

The Bulletin of Saturday has an article under the caption of 'More Mexican outrages,' copying one from the Attakapas Gazette, entitled 'An outrage upon American citizens, and an insult to the U. States'—which states that a dispute had originated between one of our citizens, and one of the mexican troops; and that the former was imprisoned: hence the affair is termed an outrage and an insult.

The circumstance occurred in Galveston, Texas. Now it is known that Texas is under the control of the Mexican government; and all emigrants of our citizens to Texas, are hereafter under the Mexican control. If any emigrants from this country violate the Mexican laws, or oppose its authorities,—can they demand the interposition of our government? can the results of their personal indiscretions be considered an insult to this country? While in Texas as in Mexico, they are amenable to the Mexican authorities and laws; if they wantonly provoke the vengeance of those laws, the subject is a private affair, not one of public importance or street.

Mr Webster was nominated candidate for the presidency at a meeting held in Boston, on the 28th ult; but no movement has occurred in his favor out of Massachusetts. And as for Judge White, his name has not been broached at any public meeting of the people in any state. Indeed his nomination is but a *ruse de guerre* of the enemy, to play on the credulity of the disaffected of the republican party.

RED RIVER.—Captain Shreve, alias Uncle Sam's teamboiler, has made rapid progress in removing the obstructions in the Red river raft. His operations for this year will have ceased by the 26th instant, when it is expected that he can have penetrated, as far as Lake Soder, so as to form a communication thence with the source of the river. This he should have accomplished by the 1st inst; had not the low state of the river during the season prevented him in many respects.

Already the lands in the vicinity of the river have been taken or sought by respectable planters; & are being rendered fit for cultivation. The appearance of the country is beautifully picturesque; the site is tolerably elevated; and the soil is among the richest in the union. The facilities for trade and other intercourse that will be afforded by having the raft obstructions removed; by the operations of the Natchitoches steamboat company, plying regularly at stated periods since to this city; by the action of the Red river railroad & its bank; by the Alexandria railroad, and other internal improvements there designed:—and by the Alexandria and Natchitoches schools, and the Franklin college—must render that district one of the best for emigrants, who desire profitable land easily cultivated; a ready mart for their produce; schools for their children; and ready intercourse for themselves.

The lands of Texas are not to be compared in value or facilities with those on the Red river; and certainly the social intercourse and relations, the political surveillance, etc. of emigrants to Texas are a sad drawback, even if natural advantages were correspondent or equal to those on the Red river—which they certainly are not.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 2d inst. contains a long editorial article prefacing a letter from a member of the convention at Baltimore, wherein the correspondent and the editor state that under present appearances, Virginia will not consent to vote for Colonel Johnston as vicepresident; and that although that state will cordially give her vote for Van Buren as president, she will have the subject of vicepresidency discussed in a legislative caucus; or when she nominates her electors she will instruct them to vote for the constitution candidate for president, but leave to their own discretion their vote for the second office, to be guided agreeably to circumstances.

Even in such a case we have very little doubt that Virginia will see that the anticipated circumstances will operate favorably in concentrating support on both candidates nominated by the convention: for though the delegates of that state may have been chagrined at their disappointment in not securing the nomination of Mr Rives; that disappointment should not be considered defeat, nor excite opposition to the successful candidate. No doubt their predilections are in favor of their own statesman; but their prejudices should not be exerted therefore against the other, when they have honorably and properly agreed to abide by the dictates of prudence and principles.

If prudence be their guide, is it well to promote dissentions which may produce defeat not only of whatever opposition candidate Virginia might propose for the vicepresidency, but of him whom she has resolved to support for the highest station among us: for undoubtedly unless a large majority is commanded by the republican party for their candidates, the election will be brought before the house of representatives, and all our exertions be then and there nonplust. And again is it prudent for them to oppose the candidate named in opposition to their own, when that nomination was made by a twothirds majority?

Policy therefore might urge our fellow citizens of Virginia to adopt both candidates named. But they contend for principles. The correspondent of the Enquirer (whom we believe to be Mr Holleman) states—and we trust it will afford the best answer to all ribaldists who assert the convention was a 'packed' assembly—'The Virginia delegation conceived that they went to that convention, uncommitted and unpledged to the support of any individual, either for the first or second place upon a ticket; but bound by the resolutions of the people who sent them, to accept no man who (in the administration of the general government) would not in their opinion adopt and carry out the principles of the republican party; and who was in all respects qualified to do so. They did not feel themselves authorized to throw principles into the political wheel; and bound to take any ticket that might come uppermost. What were those principles?—Opposition to a bank of the United States abstractly and practically;—opposition to a system of taxation for the protection of manufactures; and opposition to the exercise by Congress of a general legislative power over internal improvement for the general welfare.'

In connection with this, the senior editor of the Enquirer says 'We would yield men—but we cannot yield principles.' Be this then the issue; and let it be adjusted amicably between the republicans throughout the union—measures not men; yet certainly the men who have long promoted, and can best promote those measures.

Has not Colonel Johnson been always opposed to a bank of the United States? for although some of the Virginia delegates in their chagrin at the convention asserted the reverse as 'a weak invention of the enemy;' yet is it a matter of record that he openly and strenuously opposed the Bank in all its stages, on constitutional grounds, 'abstractly and practically' from the period of first mooting its charter in 1811—even opposing the chiefs of his own party when the charter was granted. See his speech republished in full in the *Globe* of the 30th ult.

And of the other grand questions avowedly the essentials of the republican party, to which of them has Colonel Johnson not given his decided support during his long congressional career? On all subjects regarding a strict construction of the constitution; a national tariff; a national system of internal improvement; and (as Virginia seems particularly to require, in consonance to her own prominent and proper doctrines) on the right of instruction to representatives—has he not been found faithful at his post? If then principles are the *sine qua non* of Virginia support, on what principle can she oppose those who have advocated long and truly and efficiently those political principles for which she contends?

We earnestly trust that the opposition of Virginia will have terminated, when the feelings of disappointment are appeased; and that the respectable democracy of that state will lend its powerful assistance in support of the men and measures adopted by the republicans of the other states. They have agreed to yield men: let them now display their magnanimity, and not produce division and perhaps ultimately defeat. It cannot now be supposed that the democratic party will forego the candidates already named by the convention—particularly when nominated by so large a majority; and (as acknowledged by the Virginia delegates themselves) nominated after mature deliberation by those who went to the convention, 'uncommitted and unpledged to the support of any individual.'

Henry Shultz, a native of Germany and now a citizen of South Carolina, has resolved to effect a direct communication between Hamburg on the continent of Europe; and the Hamburg built by himself in S. C. Mr Shultz is an enterprising citizen. He has already had constructed a bridge across the Savannah river; and built the town of Hamburg over a quagmire, now on a solid foundation,—together with a durable wharf, and has effected an inland navigation thence to Charleston. He is armed with energy and wealth—and with letters of credit to the continent from Governor McDuffie; and other respectable individuals in that state.

In his letter Mr McDuffie states what we have often endeavored to impress on the merchant citizens of New Orleans—'The extension of a direct commerce between the cotton growing states of the American confederacy, and the continent of Europe, would greatly conduce to their mutual prosperity;' and again—'it would furnish great advantages for foreign agents to purchase cotton directly from the maker, instead of purchasing it from speculators in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, encumbered with numerous intermediate expences.'

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Ambassador from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 3d ult. advices thence have been received to the 2d. The cotton market of the 1st and 2d will be found under the commercial head.

The polit cal intelligence is devoid of interest. Some elections of members to the commons' house of parliament were taking place, of those who had accepted office under the new ministry.

In France preparations on a magnificent scale had been made for celebrating the birthday of Louis Philip, on the 1st ult; and also for having a full attendance in the chamber of peers for the pending trials. Paris was filled with troops, ostensibly to give eclat to the former fete; but really to give effect to the latter feat. Many of the peers have refused to sit on the trials,—such as Talleyrand, Soult, Gerard, Preisac, Pontecoulaud, Dubouchage, etc; but the king has ordered the attendance of most of the ambassadors. The trials were to have commenced on the 5th.

The Gazette de France states that Mr Livingston had prepared to quit Paris for this country; and that his departure had disconcerted the French government.

The Carlist chieftain had attacked the garrison of Borgara, but was defeated with loss. The Spanish cabinet with the approbation of the Cortes proposes to suppress half the convents in Spain—the whole number being 2000. This is in accordance with the decrees of the council of Trent; and the property so confiscated will be applied to the redemption of the national debt.

A letter from Paris received at New York, dated April 22d states that Mr Livingston would sail from Havre on board the Constitution frigate, bringing the official intelligence of the passage of the Indemnity bill, instead of proceeding to England or Belgium.

Commodore Elliott left Paris on the 21st April, to rejoin his frigate.

The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Indemnity bill, has occasioned at least one duel, between two of the members: they exchanged shots, without effect, when the seconds interfered.

A heavy operator in Stocks in New York market, an Israelite, is said to deposite half a million of dollars per day in the bank where he does his business.

LIABILITY OF POSTMASTERS.

The Philadelphia Times has the following:

'The proprietor of this paper last week, recovered judgment against a postmaster for a paper not taken from his office of which he neglected to inform him. All postmasters who do so, render themselves liable, and ought to be held accountable.'

Every editor ought to publish this conspicuously, as well for the benefit of postmasters as of themselves.

CONNECTICUT—EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.—The legislature of Connecticut has passed, by a large majority, the resolution instructing the Senators of the state in Congress, to vote for expunging from the records of the United States Senate, the resolutions censuring the President in relation to the public deposites.

CHARLESTON, June 6.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.—About half past 12 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was given, which was found to originate in a small wooden building, occupied as a Wheelwright's shop, within a few doors of Rame's extensive Confectionary, which, together with the latter, was rapidly destroyed. The wind being in a westerly direction, the flames extended to the opposite side as far south as Market street, where it will probably be arrested. At the time we write (3 o'clock) it is rapidly extending down Guignard and Ellery streets. Six houses have been blown up, and from ten to fifteen buildings consumed.

P. S.—DAY-LIGHT.—The fire still raging. About 200 HOUSES BURNT—The wind strong at W. When we left the fire, it had burnt all the houses immediately on Meeting street, on the W. side between Market and Hazell, except two large brick houses, adjoining each other, at the corner of Meeting and Market streets.—From the direction of the wind, we think that the fire will not spread farther on that side of Market street. On the other side the scene is appalling—every thing between Hazell and Market streets is gone, and a few houses above Hazel, which street was crossed by the flames, but it was expected that their farther progress northward would be arrested. The squares between Hazel on the North, Meeting on the West, Market on the South, and Maiden Lane on the East, were all in flames or ruins except one or two fire-proof buildings, which it is hardly possible to save. The fire has also crossed Maiden Lane, and is burning rapidly eastward to Anson street, and will probably burn through to the river. We have just learned that the Beef Market is also on fire. There is no calculating the extent of loss which will probably be suffered, and we cannot stop the press for further information.

COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.
NEW ORLEANS, June 13.

STOCKS.

No sales today at the board.

SALES OF COTTON.

1200 bales Alabama,	17 2-4
64 do Tennessee,	17 3-4
150 do Mississippi,	19 3 4

Some quantity in twenty.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—638 casks sold at the halves with a reduction on the poorer quality.

SUGAR—86 1-2 a 7 1.4 per cwt
100 hhds Prime 88 do

HAVANA—Brown 89 1 2 a 9—white 11 1-2 do

MOLASSES—32 a 35 cts per gal

COFFEE—Havana, 18 1.2 a 15 cts do
Rio 12 1-2 a 13c

MESS PORK—$16 1-2 17 per bbl
Prime, 14 do
Clear 18 do

BACON—hams, 9 9 a 10 cts per lb
Middlings, 7c 1.2 do
Shoulders, 7c 1-2 do
Hoground 8c a 8 1-2 per do

LARD—8 1.2 a 9 cts per lb

BEEF—Mess $12 per bl, scarce
Prime, 10 do

CATTLE HIDES—Coast 00c; Mexican 10 a 11c

BUTTER—Western, 25c scarce
Goshen, 35c do

FLOUR— $5 50 a 5 75 per bl

WHISKEY—Rectified, 40 a 42 cts per gal

CORN—69 a 70c per bush

BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard

BALE ROPE—15 a 16c

LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; sheet 9 a 10

PELTRIES—12 a 24c

SOLE LEATHER—24 a 00c

CALF SKIN—Best Phil'a, 27 a 30c

HARNESS do —27 a 30c

BRIDLE do —$3 50 a 4 50 per side

TANNERS OIL—$15 a 20 per bl

TAR—$3 50 per bbl

PITCH—$3 50 do

ROSIN—$3 do

DEAR SKINS—21c

BEAR do —75c each

RACOON & FOX—8c per lb

BEES WAX—22c per do

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.

COTTON—Arrived since the 5th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 552 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 1299, Florida 33; together, 1884 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 4153 bales, Havre 1171, Marseilles 402, New York 751, Boston 87, Philadelphia 95; together, 6694 bales—making a reduction in stock of 4810 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 11th instant, a stock of 77 464 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Ordinary,	15 1 2 a 16	
Middling,	16 1 2 a 17 1 2	fair demand
Fair,	18 a 19	
Good fair,	19 1 2 a 20	
Good and fine,	21 a 22	Scarce

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

La. and Miss.,	choice,	21 a 22	—scarce
	prime,	19 1.2 a 20	fair demand
	seconds,	18 a 19	sales
	inferior,	16 a 17	
Tenn. and N. Alaba.—Choice,		19 a 20	
Prime,		17 1.2 a 18	
2d quality,		16 a 16 1-2	
Inferior,		15 a 15 1.2	

SUGAR.—No perceptible change has taken place in the market for Sugar; the demand is limited, but holders, though desirous to sell at former rates, are not willing to accept of any thing less, in order to effect sales. Cleared this week, for New York 35 hhds, Ana achicola 54 bbls, Key West 8 bbls; together, 72 hhds, 117 bbls.

MOLASSES.—Small transactions continue to take place in Molasses, and when good it will command 33 cents per gallon, but a considerable portion of what is offered at this season of the year, is of inferior quality, and will not bring so much. Cleared this week, for Charleston 13 bbls.

TOBACCO.—We continue to quote 5 1-2, 6 1-2 and 7 1.2 cents as the value of running lots of Crossed, Seconds and Firsts, but lots that run high will bring an advance on these rates. The receipts to this time have overrun all expectation, and the stock on sale is very considerable. Arrived this week, 1555 hhds.—Cleared in the same time, for Bremen 181 hhds; New York 672; Boston 161; Philadelphia 273—together, 1287 hhds.

Tobacco, 1st quality, per lb,	7 1 4 a 7 1-2	fair dem'd.
2d quality, ditto	6 1-4 a 6 1-2	do
crossed [illegible] ditto	5 1 4 a 5 1.2	do
bale, 100 lbs	$5 00 a $5 50	
Spanish, Cuba, per lb,	22 a 23—sales.	

FLOUR has dec ined still further; we quote $5 75 per bbl; small sales at retail at $6—there is a fair stock in market, and it is dull. Arrived this week, 6878 bbls.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, MAY 1.

The sales of cotton last week were large, and consequently during the whole of the present the trade have purchased sparingly: the total sales have not exceeded 16,080 bags.

Sea Islands are scarce and they command full prices; the better qualities of all other description of American are offered sparingly, and they remain at former rates; but the lower and middle qualities are abundant, and are dull of sale, unless at a decline of 1-8d per lb.

Common qualities of Brazil are also dull of sale; but good are scarce, and they command an advance of 1-4d per lb. 2000 bales of American and 500 Pernams have been taken on speculation, and 1800 of American and 750 Surat for export.

The import during the past month has been 100,400 bags, against 40,031 in April 1834. The total import of the first four months in the present year has exceeded that of the corresponding period in 1834, by 110,606 bags. In the import from the United States there has been an increase of 90,588 bags; from the Brazils of 12,312 bags, from the East Indies of 1207 bags, and from Egypt 2,594 bags, as compared with the import of 1835 to the same period.

From the opening of the past month until within one week of its close the demand for cotton was animated and general; the trade, influenced by the ready sale they find for yarn, purchased largely, and a good deal was done by speculators and for export; prices consequently advanced progressively and steadily until the 24th, on which day Sea Islands were quoted 2 1-2 a 3d per lb; other descriptions of American fully 1-4d per lb.

The total sales of the month have amounted to 113,000 bags, including 30,000 American, 750 Pernams, 650 Bahia and 3100 Surats taken on speculations, and 6000 of American, 50 Smyrnas, 3050 Surats and 110 Bengals for export. There have been also 2700 of American, and 1100 of Brazil forwarded to importers in the country, making the total quantity so forwarded this year, 21,550 bags. The home consumption is rapidly and steadily extending, the relatively high prices of yarn affording the trade the greatest stimulus to the production. Goods are in less general demand than they were some time ago. The stock of cotton now remaining in this port, is 155,830 bags, against 145,550 remaining at the corresponding period in last year, and against 242,250 in 1833

Extract of a letter dated

LIVERPOOL, May 2nd.

Although the consumption of cotton appears sufficiently extensive to warrant at least present prices; yet they have arrived to that point which causes the market to be sensibly affected by apparently trivial causes: for instance, the election of this week in Manchester—which only interrupted the demand for two days—produced a decline of 1-4 to 3-8 of a penny. Now it is steady; but prices have not recovered. Speculators are acting upon an idea of a crop not exceeding 1,200,000 bales, or at least 2,22),000; if it be over that amount, they may take alarm.

MOBILE, June 12.

Our market has been generally dull and inactive through the week, and operations have been on a very limited scale. Stores are mostly, well supplied for the season of the year, especially in Groceries and Produce. We have no changes to notice in prices, except it be in the article of Western Flour, which as it is somewhat abundant, is perhaps obtained at easier rates.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

COTTON—Sales of 150 bales Uplands at 19 a 19 1 2 cts: and of Mobile at 20 a 21 cents. Sales of Virginia at 18 1 2 cents—now held higher. Mobile and Louisiana are held at 21 a 22 cents.

SUGARS—We note sales at auction of 152 hhds and 81 bbls. Porto Rico, at $8 55 a 9 20; and of 100 hhds at $3 15 a $9 25. By private contract a sale of 100 hhds Porto Rico was made at $8 25, and lots of New Orleans at $8 25.

COFFEE—The market is rather quiet. Sales of 600 to 800 bags Rio have been made at 13 1-2 a 13 cents, principally at the medium rate of 12 3-4 cents. Sales of parcels of St Domingo at 11 1.2 cents, holders of prime ask 12 cents Sales of Laguayra at 13 cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET, June 6.

COTTON—About 5000 bales have changed hands during the week mostly at half a cent advance on last weeks prices. In Long Cottons, also, considering the reduced stock, the operations have been large, amounting to 675 bales of all descriptions, and at prices that could not previously be obtained. We notice among the sales 500 white Sea Islands, from 40 cents and upwards; 25 bales stained, from 23 to 27. The remainder, Maines and Santees, from 36 to 40, principally at the latter price.

AUGUSTA COTTON MARKET, June 5.

The recent accounts from Liverpool to April 25th, have given more animation to our market, and prices have advanced 1.4 to 1 2 cent, with extensive sales, considering the reduced stock now on hand. We quote inferior to middling 16 1-4 a 17c; fair to good 17 1-2 a 10 1 4; very good to prime 18 1 2 a 19 choice would command 20 cents.

☞ We are requested to announce that the hon. CHS. DERBIGNY, has consented at the earnest request of many of the citizens of the parish of Jefferson, to be a candidate for Senator, to represent said parish. j 9

☞ GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN will be supported in the Third Senatorial District, as a candidate for the office of senator to represent that district in the senate of the state by many voters. June 8 ☜

—WANTED—

A Young man competent to take charge of a sett of books; one who speaks the Spanish language would be preferred. None need apply without good recommendations. Apply to 19, Common street.
June 15.

MARINE JOURNAL.
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Ohio, Garvin, Philadelphia, T Toby & Brother.
Ship Hewes, Smith, Boston, L H Gale
Ship Warsaw, Hill, Liverpool, A Fisk
Ship Pilot, Baxter, Baltimore, Hermans & co
Barque Ballochan, Dufour, Bordeaux, T Barrett &co
Brig Thomas & Edward, Crawford, Charleston, L H Gale
Brig Virginia, Horton, Sisal, J Prats & son
Brig Exchange, Carr, N York, L H Gale
Brig Adeline, Moore, N York, A Lanfear
Brig Phoenix, Green, Sisal, A Fisk

ARRIVED.

Towboat Post Boy, Anable, from the Passes—having taken her tow to sea. Brought up ship Ambassador; brig Samuel & John; and schr Brilliant. Left the Bar at 10 a m Saturday—reports a ship off South Point standing in and a ship to leeward. In the river, brigs Mexico from N York and brig Gov. Worthington at the Turn.

Towboat Pilot, Crowell, from the Passes—having taken her tow to sea. Brought up ship Austerlitz.

Ship Austerlitz, Hammond, from Liverpool, 26th April to Perret and Gally—cargo assorted to R and J Currell; E J Forstall and co; A and J Dennistoun and co; Kennedy, Duval and co: Harrison, Brown and co; Hagan, Niven and co; Hermann and co; A Lockhart and co; Hyde and Goodrich; B Booth and co; N and J Dick and co, Lambeth and Thompson; J A Merle and co; Kohn, Daron and co and the master.

Ship Ambassador, Upton, Liverpool, 2d May, to Linsoln & Green—cargo 1000 bags salt to Lincoln & Green.

Brig Samuel & John, Paine, 25 days from New York: ce maste —cargo marble, granite, mdze produce &c., to J M Hall; J H Field and co; Harrod and Quarles; S Nye and co; Lambeth and Thompson; J W Zacharie and co; J Gallaher; Lincoln and Green; Union Bank; Buckner, Stanton and co; S Lock and co; J C Sprenger; Layet and Amelung; Thompson and Grant; Cockayne and Robbins; Tournee and Beckwith.

Schr Brilliant, Brown, from Mobile—cargo 100 bales hay to the master.

Steamer Pacific, Pitcher, from Nashville—cargo 1834 bags corn, 296 ps bagging, 95 bales cotton, 5 hhds tobacco Maddux & Woods; 4 do do 3 bales cotton Tierman, Cuddy & co; 10 hhds tobacco C A Jacobs; 99 do do J Thayer & co; 110 do do J A Merle & co; 29 do do, 7 bls cotton, 593 bags corn N & J Dick & co; 22 hhds tobacco J H Field & co; 589 empty bbls, 16 empty trs J Collins & co; 21 casks, 23 trs S B Slocomb & co; 220 bags corn Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 331 do do owners on board.

Steamer Revenue, Tate, from Lafourche Interior—cargo 9 hhds sugar Bullitt, Shipp and co; 38 bales moss Nolan; 30 trs molasses Brander and McKenna; 13 do do owner on board 6 hhds hams to order; 1 horse J Daniels; 3 cows and calves T Chalon.

Steamer Paragon, Streck, from Thibodeauxville—cargo 76 bales cotton Allain and Duplessis; 2 bales moss 8 hhds sugar, 15 bbls, 6 hhds molasses Lambeth and Thompson; 5 bbls do, 6 hhds sugar Bogart and Hoopes; 14 bbls molasses, 2 bales moss, 1 case mdze, &c. to owners on board.

Steamer Warren, Bradish, from Louisville—cargo 300 bbls flour Buckner, Stanton and co; 107 do whiskey S Thompson; 291 do do J Vairin and co; 6 do do 1 hhd tobacco, 1 cask bacon Bier and Steever; 30 hhds tobacco Forsyth, Goodwin and co; 14 do do J H Graham; 31 do do A H Wallace; 33 do do N and J Dick and co; 92 do do Brander and McKenna; 19 kegs butter, 1 box twine to order.

Steamer Carrollton, Myers, from Vicksburg—cargo 72 bales cotton Buckner, Stanton and co; 86 A Fisk, Watt and co; 15 T Barrett and co; 18 Bulliti, Shipp and co; 30 Reynolds, Byrne and co; 26 Bogart and Hopes; 7 Peyroux, Rivarde and co—sundries to S Carbo; Lincoln and Manard; S W Oakey and co.

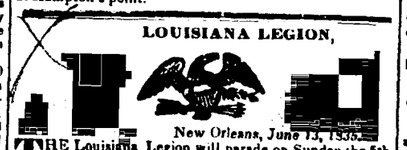
Steamer Marion, Ilsley, 7 days from Louisville—cargo 200 bbls flour Griffith and Barnes; 103 bbl whiskey A L M Damarin; 104 bbls flour G Dorsey; 200 bbls whiskey Forsyth, Goodwin and co; 60 do do Layet and Amelung; 92 hhds bacon 25 bbls pork, 61 half bbls beef, 5 bbls dried beef J Thayer and co; 20 hhds, 50 bbls hams, 60 bags corn Bogart and Hoopes; 4 pipes, 8 bbls vinegar, Sloo ane Byrne; 24 ps bagging B Loring; 19 bbls eggs, 1 bbl butter, 231 bbls potatoes owners on board; 2 bxs, 2 bales tobacco J H Graham; 4 bxs cartings, 18 ps wrought iron Capt A Drane—steamer Iberia, hence at Louisville, 5th June.

Steamer Tuscarora, Wright, from Cincinnati—cargo bbls pork Stetson and Avery 60 bbls whiskey, 89 kegs lard, 78 ps bagging Forsyth, Goodwin and co; 2 hhds 164 bbls whiskey Landais and Irwin; 200 bbls pork A L M Damarin; 30 hhds bacon, 171 bls whiskey Oram and Mignon; 344 bls flour Cockayne and Robbins; 2 hhds tobacco, 2 bls pork Tournee and Beckwith; 25 half bbls eggs Capt N Jenkins; 6 bxs bacon, 1 hhd, 4 bbls do 97 kegs lard, 24 bbls whiskey G Dorsey; 47 coils rope Martineau, Crugier and co; 90 bbls whiskey J Vairin and co; 20 hhds tobacco Brander and McKenna; 100 kegs lard Harris and Wright; 1 bale cotton M White and co; 57 bbls flour J C Baird; 200 do do, 30 bbls whiskey, to order.

MEMORANDA.

Left shipping port 4th June—Ohio river in good boating order and rising slowly; steamers Ellen Douglass and Claiborne, loading for this port—June 5th, met steamer Lafourche at Flint Island—Bunker Hill 2 miles below Yellow Banks; Uncle Sam with Cincinnatian in tow at head of Hurricane Island; Homer 400 yds astern; Lancaster at Shawneetown; 6th, Choctaw at mouth of Tennessee—7th Missourian at Fort Massac; Adriatic above Iron Banks—8th Caroline at Iron Banks; Wanderer and Louisia a at No 10; Belfast No 19; Lady Franklin at Hale's Bluff—9th Walter Scott and Abeona at No 40—Yazoo at Memphis, her cylinder burst; a boat above Helena; 2 boats before day at Cypress Bend—10th Tuscahoma at no 80; Atlantic at Lakeport; Siam at New Mexico; Mohawk, at No. 75—Bonnets o' Blue, at No. 100—Orleans, above Vicksburg,—11th Samson at Diamond Island—Memphis, at Natchez—Scotland, at ditto,—12th Tallyho, at Robitsilles—Majestic, at Burke's settlement—Bonita, at Port Hudson—Mediterranean, at foot of Profit's Island—Yavarino, at ditto—Splendid, ten miles above Baton Rouge—Ouihata, at Baton Rouge—about at Hampton's point.

LOUISIANA LEGION,



New Orleans, June 13, 1835.

THE Louisiana Legion will parade on Sunday the 5th of July, and will assemble at half past 5 o'clock, A. M. on that day, on the public square, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the memorable 4th of July. Musket and ordinance cartridges will be distributed on the spot. The commanding officers of companies will inspect carefully the muskets and cartridge boxes.

Officers commanding companies will furnish major B. Buisson, brigade inspector, with an exact statement of the effective number of men in their respective company.

Commanding officers will see that this order be executed.

J. B. PLAUCHE,
Brigadier general, commanding the Louisiana Legion.
june 15

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court, for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Chs. Maurian, Judge—No. 8241—James Vance vs. his creditors—It is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of James Vance to take place at the office of Wm. Y. Lewis, Esq notary public, on the 20th July next, to accept the surrender and deliberate on the affairs of the said insolvent Vance. By order of the Court.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, June 12th 1835.
j 15 A. PITOT, clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court, for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the hon. Charles Maurian, judge—No. 8366—Dursse & Co vs. their creditors.—The cession of property by the petitioner's being accepted by the court for the benefit of their said creditors, it is ordered that a meeting of said insolvent's creditors take place at the office of F. Grima, not. pub., on saturday the 27th, inst, then and there deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner's and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed:

By order of the court,
Clerk office, New-Orleans, June 13th 1835.
j 15—3 P. A. GUYOL, dep clerk.

DETAINED in the parish jail of St James the following slaves:—

HENRY, who says he belongs to Mr Turner, near Thibodeauxville, on the bayou Lafourche. He is about 40 years old; of a reddish skin; and oblique sight.

ELIZA, who says she is the wife of Henry; is about 24 years old, with a scar over the right eye and very dark skin.

The owners of these slaves are requested to claim them and pay all expenses, according to law.

MICHAEL SANSON, Deputy Sheriff.
Parish St. James, June 4. june 15-3t

DETAINED in the parish jail of St. James, a young mulatto calling himself HARRISON, and belonging to Judge Mathews of New Orleans. The owner of said slave is requested to take him from the jail, according to law.

MICHAEL SANSON, Deputy Sheriff.
Parish St. James, June 4. june 15 3t

FOR SALE—A handsome Country Seat at Pascagoula; the lot measures 120 feet on the sea shore, by 240 feet in depth, and adjoins Rhode's Wharf. The buildings which are new and finishing consist of a two story frame house with garret rooms, in all 12 apartments, kitchen, &c.

Title indisputable. Terms—1-2 cash, the balance in 12 months, or a negro would be taken in part payment. The price is low, the owner selling from necessity. Apply to

EDWARD GOTTSCHALK,
june 15 No. 100, Chartres st.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To incorporate the West Feliciana Asylum.

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, that a certain charitable institution, for the protection, maintenance and education, of the destitute children and administering to the wants of the poor, now in a state of progression in the parish of West Feliciana, be and the same is hereby incorporated under the name and style of the "*West Feliciana Asylum*;" that, Wm. Garret Johnston, Richard Haile, John Brown, Wm. Draughon and S. M. D. Clark, shall be administrators of said Asylum; and that said administrators and their successors are hereby made a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the administrators of the "*West Feliciana Asylum*," and by virtue of the same, shall have perpetual succession and power to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, and shall be able in law to take by purchase, gift, grant, or in other manner, and to hold any real or personal estate whatsoever, necessary or expedient for the purposes of said Institution.

Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted, etc., that said administrators or a quorum of them, shall convene on the second Monday in June next, and by plurality of votes elect a President of their board to continue in office during two years, who shall preside at their meetings, and in case of his absence, a President *pro tempore* shall be appointed to act in his place. The board of administrators shall hold two state meetings in each year, the period of which, shall be determined by a resolution of the board at its first meeting. The President shall call a meeting of said administrators whenever, and as often, as two administrators shall in writing request the same; three members shall constitute a quorum to transact business; whenever a meeting is called by order of the President, such order or call, shall be in writing or verbal, at least, five days prior to such meeting; the Police Jury of the Parish wherein said Asylum is situated, is authorised to fill any vacancy which may happen by death or resignation.

Sec. 3d. And be it further enacted, etc., That said administrators shall have full power and authority to direct and establish plans for the protection, maintenance and education, of the destitute children who may be placed in said Asylum; that the corporation shall every two years, by ballot, elect a secretary and treasurer, and that the person thus elected treasurer, shall give bond and security as may be required by said corporation; they shall keep a fair journal of all the meetings and proceedings of the corporation, and that the treasurer shall keep fair and true accounts of all monies by him received and paid out; and to all books and papers of the corporation any administrators shall have free access; that in case the treasurer or secretary shall refuse or neglect to render such accounts, or pay or deliver over any money or property in his or their possession, when thereto legally required, it shall be lawful for the President of said board, on giving ten days notice in writing or verbally to said secretary or treasurer, on motion before any district or parish judge to obtain such judgment or decree, as the case may require, and the said judge is hereby authorised to render the same.

Sec 4th. And be it further enacted, etc., That the sum of five hundred dollars is annually appropriated for and during the term of four years, for the purposes of this act, to be paid semi-annually out of any monies not otherwise applied in the treasury, to the said institution to be expended by said corporation to its necessary purposes, which money, shall be paid by the state treasurer, upon the warrant of the said President of the board of administrators of said Asylum.

AL. EE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 2d 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY FLOWER & CENAS.
Port Wardens Sale.