THE BEE.

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JEROME PAVON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION must be preserved."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1835.

The General Committee for celebrating the coming 4th of July, are reminded that their meeting stands adjourned to this evening. Punctual attendance is expected and requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

Desirous as we are of lending our influence to promote efficiently the celebration of the 4th of July, we cannot approve of the choice made by the committee of arrangements for assembling at Mr Clapp's church; nor for dining at the lake.

It is a species of insult to the central and lower parts of the city to prefer the above church situated in a faubourg, to the cathedral situated in the centre of the city—where certainly more persons would willingly meet, and could conveniently be accommodated. If the committee desire that their procession shall not be supported by the Creole population, they have acted well to secure their design.

A dinner at the lake must necessarily prevent many (otherwise disposed) from participating in the festival.

The subscription for the Charleston sufferers now amounts to 3,200 dollars; but it appears that none of the committee of subscription for the lower parts of the city have yet furnished accounts of their receipts. We have been requested to earnestly entreat them to use energy and despatch. Soon done is twice done; and certainly there are many of our Creole population willing to subscribe whenever required.

A STATE CONVENTION.—This subject will be brought with redoubled advocacy and influence before the next session of our legislature; and it is therefore well that the papers throughout the state should timely and maturely consider it.

It should not be confounded with party, nor the support of any system of political principles except those calculated for public welfare.

The extension of suffrage is no doubt a topic of considerable importance; and deserves dispassionate consideration by all who desire to extend the advantages of republicanism to all grades of their fellow citizens, possessed of more or less property. Property may be made the test of a *representative*—but it should not perhaps be consequently the *sine qua non* of a voter.

But there are many items in our state constitution, which require revision. For instance, it is desirable that the period of holding the elections throughout the state should be wholly changed. It is now fixed for July, the most unpleasant and inconvenient season of the year for a popular election—when many of the citizens are customarily absent on tours of business or pleasure; and when those who remain find it very difficult if *not impossible to go to the place of election*. Many respectable voters are thus prevented from exercising their citizen privileges.

It is also desirable that the election of governor should not be carried into the halls of the assembly. It is a useless and ridiculous *ceremony, calculated in certain cases to defeat* the election made by the people themselves. It is merely sufficient that the legislature should verify every such election, by declaration but not ballot.

Again it would be well if the constitution were so altered as to effect a radical change in the mode of legislation. At present our assembly is in session for 12 or 13 weeks, extravagantly spending the public treasury, trying experiments on our statutes and customs, and *often many members of* it serving but as attornies for particular persons or purposes. The logrolling system of private legislation has produced many evils now approximating an enormous magnitude.—This could be prevented, if the constitution were so amended that the executive department of the *government in all its* branches were required to prepare laws for the investigation and consideration of the legislature—the state secretary, treasurer, engineer, etc, each in his own department. So of the judiciary. The judges should be required annually to recommend and report such laws as *they may from time to time deem* essential. This would save a world of trouble and confusion and corruption in our legislature.

MEXICO.—The major part of the Mexican states have declared in favor of a central government under Santa Anna. This general having subjugated the refractory in the late insurrection, has resolved *similarly to pacify Texas; and has* a formidable army well equipt under his command. Texas must therefore submit to be a component of the consolidated government of Mexico.

The American schooner Martha, captured by the Mexican cutter Montezuma was *sent from Galveston to Vera Cruz*, where she still remains under seizure. Vera Cruz had not assented to the plan of the consolidated government on the 20th inst.

CITY COUNCIL.—TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

The recorder and all members present.
The following *letters of the mayor* were read.

Mayoralty of New Orleans, June 27, 1835.

To the recorder and members of the city council.
Gentlemen,

You require by one of your last resolutions that the inspector and commissary of police of the 7th district should *give bonds, the same as the* other commissaries. I beg you will recollect that according to the ordinance approved September 30, 1833, which appointed an inspector and commissary to superintend the execution of the police regulations in the incorporated and *non-incorporated* parts of the 7th district, that officer was bound to give a bond of $4,000, as said ordinance had substituted him for the syndic and commissary, who was bound to give such a bond in conformity with the ordinance approved September 18, 1828. Therefore if your last resolution is to be executed literally, said officer will have to give an additional bond of $4,000, which will impose upon him the enormous bond total of $8,000. But I do not believe such were your intentions. *Another objection rises from your resolution of the 30th May* last appointing said officer. In said resolution you give him properly the title of inspector and commissary; and it is in that double capacity that his name has been inscribed in the act of security by him subscribed; and if you compel him to give another bond as commissary, then he will have given two securities for the same employ.

However you will observe that it is only as an inspector that, since 1835 he had to give a bond: two facts will *prove* it clearly. First the commissaries to the date of your late ordinance, were not called upon to give bonds; and then the ordinance of 1828 assigning new duties to the syndic of the 7th district, and authorizing him to collect the amount of a certain tax, it was a matter of course that the corporation should require of him a security, and that the same obligation should be imposed upon the inspector which afterwards was appointed in his place to do the same duty. I desire you would, as you may think best, remove this difficulty. However painful it is to my feelings to be opposed to the unanimous vote of the council, my convictions and my duty compel me, gentlemen, to submit to you the following observations.

I allude to the permission granted to Mr Caldwell, to have porticoes erected *in front of the* new theatre and of the public baths, now building in St Charles street. To convince you that it is *not* exclusively and without foundation that I oppose your resolution, I will inform you that I have most minutely searched all the laws by which we are ruled, and I declare that I could not find nor where a single article which authorizes you to alienate in favor of an individual, any part whatever of a public way, while on the contrary all, and every law relating to that subject, most explicitly enjoin you to prevent all *encroachments, &c, on the public* ways and roads. You may consult on that subject the sundry laws which constitute the charter of the city, sundry judgments of the city courts and the civil code. In the presence of such authorities gentlemen, you will judge if it is useful and lawful to persist in your resolution of the 20th, in which you grant to Mr Caldwell a privilege denied by our laws and which they would annul.

I am respectfully gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
D PRIEUR, Mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans, June 30 1835.

To the President and Members of the City Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to inform you that, at the request of four aldermen Messrs Schmidt, Allard, Gaiennie and Berry, the council is to have an extraordinary session. I improve this opportunity to let you know that the wood lumber for the city works, has been adjudicated yesterday 29, to Mr. William Turner, who presents Mr. J. H. Shepherd, as his security.

Respectfully gentlemen, your obedt. servant,
D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

The first was referred to a special committee; Messrs Pichot, Gaiennie and Berry.

On the second part, Mr Berry moved to persist; and Mr Gaiennie to have it referred to a special committee.

Mr Pichot supported the reference, in order to investigate whether there were any laws or decisions of the courts against the erection of a portico on the side walks.

Mr. Caldwell was as much surprized that gentlemen who had unanimously accorded him the privilege in the resolution should now recant in consequence of the inconsequential assertion of an individual. A portico like his cannot be considered in any manner as an obstruction; nor was it ever contemplated by laws or codes or decisions. It was to be a public benefit and ornament at an expence of some 20 or 30 thousand dollars, which he is desirous to spend in order to beautify the city. So far as regards himself, he is confident whether the privilege is granted or denied; but he is astonished that an erection like a portico could be tortured into being considered an obstruction, when it would be the admiration of foreigners and an architectural ornament to New Orleans. An obstruction it cannot be, as the pillars will be on the curbstones; and as such buildings in Europe are found to afford shelter from the rain or sun, rather than impede passengers.

Messrs Gaiennie, Berry, Allard, and Pichot again, having spoken on the question, it was decided to persist, on a nominal appeal—Messrs Schmidt, McFarlane, Pichot, Berry, Baldwin and Allard in the affirmative; and Messrs Gaiennie and Labatut in the negative.

The security proposed in the second letter was accepted.

The petition of many carpenters was referred to the committee on claims.

The petition of Washington Fire Company No 5 was referred to the committee on fire engines.

The petition of Madame Coffee to have refunded $37 50 which she had paid for a licence, was on motion of Mr Pichot accorded.

The petition of the committee on arrangements for *celebrating the 4th of July*, for the pecuniary assistance of the corporation to aid them in preparing a festival, was read.

Mr Caldwell moved that a sum of $500 be granted which was strenuously opposed by Mr Labatut, as a useless, ridiculous and extravagant *expenditure of the public funds* to private purposes and individual amusements. Whatever the members of the council might do to assist in their private capacity, they had no right in their public to encroach on the city finances.

The motion was lost by a vote of 5 to 3.

A petition was received from Joseph Laurent, of the firm of Laurent and son, claiming payment in warrants instead of bonds for bricks furnished the city.

Mr Allard presented a resolution to that effect, which after considerable discussion was adopted by a vote of 5 to 4.

Mr Pichot presented a report on the petition of the New Orleans and Nashville rail road company, with a resolution to authorize the mayor to subscribe for 50 shares of $1000 each, of the stock of said company. Adopted unanimously.

Mr Allard on permission introduced a resolution requiring the mayor to enforce several passed but unexecuted resolutions relative to the 8th ward;—such as forming a route through the new graveyard to the bayou St John; to pave with shells the road on Carondelett canal; to construct the road from said canal to the new cemetery on the late property of E Blanc, the bouquetier, a bridge at the extremity of Claiborne road to canal Fouche; and the gutters in faubourg Bienvie. These were severally adopted, with an amendment of Mr Baldwin, embracing all the sidewalks as per a late ordinance; and one from Mr Gaiennie, to construct two gutters in the continuation of Marigny street from Bons Enfans to Dr Luzenberg's hospital.

On motion of Mr Allard, the widow of Auguste Douce was granted gratis a pedlar's licence; and on motion of Mr Gaiennie $10 were accorded to the widow of Antonio Convenis.

Mr. Baldwin (from the committee on finance), presented a report with a resolution authorizing the mayor to issue the bonds of the corporation for the city subscription to the Orleans Draining company, agreeably to the charter. Adopted unanimously.

The council then adjourned till Tuesday next.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

On the morning of the 5th of October, 1813, the Americans under the command of Gen Harrison, after crossing the river Thames, in Upper Canada, came to a beech forest without any clearing; and for the first two miles, near to the bank of the river, a swamp commenced parallel with the river, at the distance of two or three hundred yards. The intermediate space was dry, and though the trees were tolerably thick, the ground was in many places clear of underbrush. Between the large swamp sweeping round to the left and the river, was another strip of smaller swamp, not generally passable for horses. Across the first interval of firm and timbered ground the British force, "about 845 strong," were drawn up in two lines and in open order. The Indians commanded by Tecumseh, or Tecumthe, occupied the large swamp to the right of the British, and curving in towards the American line. This was arranged in two divisions, under brigadier generals Trotter and King, in the rear of each other, with a reserve under brigadier general Chiles, the whole commanded by major general Henry. At right angles to this division and facing the outer swamp, was Gen Desha's division. In the angle or crochet, as it has been termed, between the troops of Desha and the division of Henry, was stationed the venerable governor Shelby, having the command of the Kentucky militia, which formed the mass of the army. The governor was second in command to general Harrison alone.

In this position of the opposing forces, which had been contending for the *north-western frontier* of the United States and the control of the Indians for the last two years; Gen Harrison *directed* Col Richard M Johnson, (who commanded a regiment of mounted infantry of unequalled efficiency,) *to form his men* in two lines opposite to the enemy, and on the advance of the infantry to take ground to the left. On approaching the British line, a wagoner was captured and brought to the commanding general, to communicate information of the enemy. In addition to this intelligence, and just as the general officers were receiving their last orders, Col Wood of the engineers came up to the general and communicated the important fact that the British line, instead of being formed in close order, as usual, was formed partly in mitchen imitation of our open order in fighting Indians, in two open lines. The general questioned Wood particularly about this intelligence, of such decisive military import; he assured his commander that "he would forfeit his head if it were not true." The colonels Johnson were then asked, if, with their equipments of rifles and muskets, instead of their sabres and pistols, they had ever trained their men to a charge? They both replied they had; and Col Richard M Johnson added, that if the attack were trusted to the mounted corps, the enemy should be at the general's disposal in thirty minutes. These circumstances combined, induced the American commander to adopt the novel plan of attacking infantry with mounted infantry, which eventuated so honorably to the genius of the general and the honor of the American arms. Had not the British troops been drawn up in such assailable order; had they presented the close array, which is the only redemption of infantry from an attack of cavalry, general Harrison would have been the last officer to direct so rash a departure from military principles.

Orders were then given to Col Johnson, that instead of taking ground to the left on the advance of the infantry, as had at first been intended, he should bring on the battle by charging the British line at full speed, as soon as the enemy should deliver their fire. Colonel James Johnson took command of the right battalion, yielded to him by his younger brother, though the superior officer, from his strong fraternal regard; while Col R M Johnson took command of the left battalion, the movements of which this statement is alone intended to represent. Previous to making the attack, a forlorn hope of twenty men headed by Col R M Johnson and Capt Garret Wall, was selected by the former to bring on the battle. This advance formed at the head of the two charging columns, one of which was immediately commanded by captain James Davidson, (now the respected treasurer of Kentucky,) and the other by captain *James Colman. On* approaching the Indian line, curving inwards to the American force, as has been *mentioned*, our men received a most galling fire from the enemy. So destructive was this charge, that "there was but one man in the forlorn hope, who was not either killed or wounded." The men were then *ordered to dismount* and cover themselves as well as they could from the enemy's fire. They did so; Col Johnson and *Dr Theobalds* were close on horseback. During the heat of this fire which lasted for about half an hour, Col Johnson observed a fine looking chief, by whose orders the Indian line seemed to advance and retreat. The thought then *instantly* occurred to him, that the death of this chief might have great influence on the action, if not determine it. The Col then pressed forward in the direction of the Indian commander, but found himself obstructed by the head or lap of a fallen tree. He urged his horse over the branches, they snapped, and this noise first drew the attention of the Indian to his approaching assailant. At the same instant the chief discharged his rifle at the colonel, who received the ball in his bridle hand. Our gallant officer, wounded as he was in the hip, the leg and the left arm, still pressed on his antagonist, who likewise rushed to meet the colonel, with uplifted tomahawk. In this position of the adversaries, colonel Johnson fired his pistol and lodged its contents in the Indian's breast; he fell and expired. The horse which bore the colonel, was now so wounded that she was just able to carry her rider into the lines, when she dropped dead, just as the colonel was taken off, and laid for dead at the root of a tree. So far, there is no variance in the statements of this part of the battle. They all represented Col Johnson engaged in the very foremost part of the danger in advance of the forlorn hope, and at what hazard, his wounded limbs will record to the latest moment of his existence. The vexed question now arises, who was the Indian killed where colonel Johnson was confessedly fighting, and most gallantly. Was it Tecumseh or was it some other Indian?

On this point, there is satisfactory proof that it was Tecumseh; and that he was killed when Col Johnson was seen fighting with the enemy. Col Wall accompanied Anthony Shane, a half breed, who acted as an Indian interpreter, and who had been familiar with Tecumseh from his youth, to examine the body of an Indian said to be this chief. The wounds were yet bleeding, while the body was examining. Shane was asked his opinion of the body before him—he replied that 'it was, to his opinion, Tecumseh; but he could tell better if the blood was washed from his face.' Shane had known Tecumseh from his childhood; he had become lame such means of identifying in his power, pronounced the dead chief before him as the celebrated leader. The place where the body was found confirms the inference, that this was the chief who had been killed by colonel Johnson. It was as Wall states, in advance of the ground on which lay the dead horses of the forlorn hope. His wounds (meaning those of the body recognized as Tecumseh's) were bleeding when I first saw him.' The nature of the wound and direction of the buckshot wounds, in addition to the one made by a bullet, all coincide with the facts, that Col Johnson had discharged a pistol while on horseback; and that it had been loaded with one ball and three buckshot. But should any of these confirmatory circumstances not be deemed conclusive, can any doubt remain upon a candid mind, when he finds, as Shane always said in his lifetime, that 'the Indians in giving a description of the man that killed Tecumseh, described colonel Johnson and the horse he rode.'

Now, although the long and faithful public services of Col Johnson, both in the senate and in the field, derive but slight enhancement from this gallant exploit, and while his plume of public honors is nodding with fullness he might easily dispense with this addition to his fame; still it is his right, and therefore let justice be done.

COTTON—The word *cotton* has been adopted in modern European languages from an Arabic word, meaning the same thing, and which, when put into English letters, would be pronounced *kutun*: in Egypt it is called *gohen*. The Spanish word *algodon* is evidently the Egypto Arabic word, with the article *al* prefixed. The Germans, who in general avoid introducing into their language words of foreign origin, call it *Baumwolle*, i. e. tree wool. Cotton-wool was imported by the Genoese and Venetians into England and the Netherlands in the very beginning of the fourteenth century, but the use to which it was applied, except for candle wicks, is not known. In 1620, fustians were made, perhaps invented in Flanders—being probably intended as an imitation to the fabrics manufactured in Italy. In 1534, several ships from London and Bristol traded to the Levant, and imported, among other articles, cotton-wool. It might be expected therefore that at this time some cotton fabrics should have been established in England; and this seems at first sight to be confirmed by a statement in 'Leland's Itinerary,' in the reign of Henry VIII., that cottons were made at Bolton-le-Moors, in Lancashire, and in the villages about; as also by the *mention in an Act of Parliament*, passed in 1553 (Edward VI.) of Manchester, Lancashire and Cheshire cottons. *Egyptian* cotton was introduced in 1822; it is of a long, strong and silky staple, and has since been improved by the introduction of seeds of the 'Sea Islands' cotton.—The demand for raw cotton in the British market has gone on progressively increasing: the following are the details of the importation of cotton wool for the last year, viz:—

Uplands and New Orleans,	262,685,000 lbs.
Sea Islands,	3,580,000
Brazil,	26,560,000
Surat and Bengal,	11,670,000
West Indies,	1,810,000
Egypt,	1,140,000
	303,645,000

On comparing the above with the importation of 1831, it appears that there is an increase in the last year in the proportion of 203 to 260; but that the quantity furnished from all the above-mentioned countries, except the United States, has diminished. In the year 1832 the whole quantity of cotton spun in Great Britain was 277,200,000 lbs; of which about one-eighth, or 38,225,000 lbs was lost, from dirt and waste in spinning, and the produce was 240,935,000 pounds of yarn. Of this quantity 222,590,000 lbs. was spun in England and was thus disposed of:—Exported in yarn, 71,662,000 lbs; ditto in thread 1,041,000 lbs; manufactured goods 61,261,000 lbs; or about 134 millions of lbs. Besides the above, there were candlewicks and mixed goods, of which part were exported 12,000,000 lbs; supply of home market and stock on hand, 70,941,000 lbs; sent to Scotland and Ireland 5,700,000 lbs; total 88,641,000 lbs. Thus, are who e numbers about 62 per cent of the entire quantities of cotton manufactured in England is exported; and of this, 33 per cent is in the state of yarn and thread, and 25 per cent in woven goods. According to Macculloch, the total value of every kind of cotton goods annually manufactured in Great Britain at present may be estimated at 34,000,000l. from which if we deduct 7,000,000l. as wages to 900,000 workmen, there will remain for the cost of superintendence, coals, materials of machinery and profit, 6,000,000l. The amount of capital vested in buildings and machinery is computed at 20,000,000l.

WONDERS AND MURMURS.

Strange that the wind should be so free
To play with a flower or tear a tree;
To range or ramble where'er it will,
And as it lists, be here or still;
Above and around to breathe of life,
Or to ming'e the earth and sky in strife;
Faintly to whisper with morning light,
Or to love and cherish, and bless today,
What tomorrow it ruthlessly rends away!

Strange that the sun should call into birth
All the fair flowers and fruits of the earth,
Then bid them perish and see them die,
While they cheer the soul and gladden the eye;
At morn its child is the pride of spring,
At night a shrivelled and loathsome thing,
Today there is hope and life in its breath,
Strange doth it seem that the sun should joy
To give birth alone that it may destroy.

Strange that the ocean should come and go,
With its daily and nightly ebb and flow—
To bear on its placid breast at morn
The bark that ere night shall be tempest-torn;
Or cherish it all the way it must roam,
To leave it a wreck within sight of home;
Then wash the dead to its cottage door,
And gently ripple along the strand,
To watch the widow behind him stand!

But stranger than all that man should die
When his plans are formed and his hopes are high,
He walks forth a lord of the earth today,
And the morrow beholds him a part of its clay;
He is born in sorrow and cradled in pain,
And from youth to age it is labor in vain;
And all that *seventy years can show*
Is that wealth is trouble and wisdom woe;
That he treads a path of care and strife,
Who drinks of the poisoned cup of life.

Alas, if we murmur at things like these,
Which reflection tells us are wise decrees—
That the wind is not even a gentle breath—
That the sun is often the bearer of death—
That the ocean wave is not always still—
And that life is chequered with good and ill;
If we know it is well such things should be,
What do we learn from the things we see?
That an erring and sinning child of dust
Should not wonder nor murmur, but hope and trust.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Grafton, Crowell, Havre and a market A H George
Schr Rafaela, Almelda, Campeachy, J Prats & son
Schr Eulalia, Puente, Matamoras, A H George

ARRIVED

Steamer Whale, Baldwin, from the Passes—towed to sea *line ship* Kentucky, brig Julia & Ellen and sloop Harmony. Brought up brig Patriot, from Mobile and schr Jovan Francisco, from Vera Cruz. Left N E pass at 9 A M, on Monday and S W pass at 3 P M same day; nothing in sight of either bar. Reports ship Senator on the S W bar, bound out.

Steamer Pilot, Crowell, towed to sea ship Merchant, brig Triumph, schrs Columbus, Sophia and Robert Centre. Brought up brigs Oscar, from Gottenberg, Aurora from Campeachy, and schr Eclipse, from Tampico.

Schr Jovan Francisco, Morat, 9 days from Vera Cruz, to F Tio, with $5600 specie, fruit, etc, to F Tio.

Brig Aurora, Allen, 8 days from Campeachy, to J W Zacharie & co—cargo 5 bales hats H London; 4105 quintals log wood J W Zacharie & co.

Brig Oscar, Gullbrandson, 59 days from Gottenberg, to Bogart & Hoopes—cargo bar iron, to order.

Brig Patriot, from Mobile.

Schr Eclipse, A Delvaille, 6 days from Tampico, to A Delpeuch—cargo hides and fruit, to the master.

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, from Opelousas—cargo 1 bbl, 1 box, 1 sheet iron chimney, F Dasonge. Passengers—J Laine and J Wickly.

Steamer Fox, Stanley, from St Martinville—cargo 60 hhds sugar, 200 bbls rum, 67 bbls molasses, S Thompson; 1 box mdse Gray, Derrick & co; 96 bales moss, 16 coops fowls, 12 rolls leather, to them on board. Passengers—Messrs Ryan, Seal, Birdsall, Turpin, Hardy, Harman, Sutherland, Pritchard, Fantier and Rogers.

Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, from Opelousas—cargo 1 bale mdse S W Oakey & co; 1 box mdse Kennedy & Darst; 1 bbl E & A B Bein; 2 do do, 10 horses to order. Passengers—Messrs W Gant, Labarte and J S Skinner.

Steamer Powhatan, Young, from Cincinnati—cargo 55 casks, 1 bbl bacon, 73 bbls pork, 800 kegs lard, 96 rum bbls, Stetson & Avery; 1863 kegs lard Bogart & Hawthorn; 200 bbls sour, 30 bbls pork, 12 casks bacon, 4 bbls linseed oil P Linton; 15 casks hams S Carson; 156 pcs baggdig, 134 coils rope Brander & McKenna; 2 carts, 72 sets waggon hules, 12 axletrees A Wetzel; 150 bbls flour S B Black Hawk; 2 bxs bacon J W Zacharie & co.

Steamer Majestic, Swon, from St Louis—cargo 16 hhds tobacco, 6 bbls pork, 3 tres flax seed, 190 coils rope, 177 bbls corn, 210 sacks corn, J Vairin & co; 26 kegs lard, 106 kegs butter, 2 bbls do, 10 hhds bacon Lavillebeuere & Walton; 185 sacks corn J H Graham; 6 bundles mats B Loring; 12 kegs shot Miramond, O'Dubigg & co; 125 pigs lead Godfrey & Blasseman; 220 bbls flour Bogart & Hawthorn; 261 sacks corn G A Lindley; 236 bbls pork, 6 do lard, 51 hlf bbls do, 17 hhds tobacco, E L Tracy; 250 pigs lead J A Merle & co; 1712 do do J M Field & co; 45 hhds tobacco T Barrett & co; 29 do do C A Jacobs; 2410 pigs lead J C Swon; 5 hhds tobacco W & J Montgomery; 14 do do Robeson, Wood & co; 364 pigs lead J Mager; 3 hhds, 1 box tobacco Hefford & Sargentsoy. Passengers—Messrs L R Gaiennie, B Cranshaw, D Nadand, G A Ricketson and Dr W H Stockwell.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Powhatan reports the upper Mississippi and Missouri rising; weather cool.

Steamer Majestic, passed on Thursday evening, below the mouth of Ohio, steamer Star in the West, from Louisville, for this port.

Schr Eclipse left at Tampico, waiting a conducta from the interior, which was expected to arrive about the 2d July, brig Attakapas, schrs Halcyon and Fanny Butler.

Intelligence was received at Tampico on the 21st June, from Mexico, that the Central provinces had declared in favor of Gen Santa Anna.

NOTICE—William F. & Elisha D. Hyde heretofore doing business under the firm of W F & E D Hyde & Co, have this day taken Nicholas Delaplaine into copartnership. The whole Dry Good business will be continued by them under the firm of W F & E D Hyde & Co.
W. F. HYDE,
E D HYDE,
N. DELAPLAINE.
july 1

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.

STOCKS.

No sales today at the board.

SALES OF COTTON.

177 bales Alabama,	18
105 do Texas,	19

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO— hhds 65 a 8;
RICE—94 75 a 5 per barrel;
SUGAR—Brown 86 1 2; prime 7 2-3 per cwt
HAVANA—Brown 98 1 4 a 8 1-2—white 12 do
MOLASSES—33 cts per gal—fair demand
COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 15 cts—
Rio 13 1-2c
MESS PORK—$17 per brl;
Prime, 14 50 do
BACON—hams, 7 1-2 a 8 cts per lb dull
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 $13 per bl,
Prime, 11 do
BUTTER—Western scarce—Goshen, 28 a 30c
FLOUR—$4 75 a 5 per bl—more brisk
CORN—70 cts per bushel
MEAL—$37 5 per bbl—fair demand
CATTLE HIDES—Coast 90; Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—24 a 00c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil's, 27 a 30c
BARNESS do —27 a 30c
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—15 a 16c
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; sheet 9 a 10
TAR—$3 50 per brl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 do
DEAR SKINS—54c
BEAR do —75c each
RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
BEES WAX—23c per do
WHISKEY—Rectified, 42 a 42 cts per gal;
Old Monongahela 75
TANNERS OIL—None in market

Monday, June 30

COTTON—The transactions of the present week extend to the sale of about 300 bales at prices ranging from 15 to 18c. On taking an account of the stock on hand, as contained in stores and steamboats, and including 779 bales on ship board not cleared, we find it to amount to 2,602 bales, showing our account of receipts to be short 1,986 bales. We should correct our tables by this account but, but we have reason to believe that a considerable error exists in our reported exports to New Orleans. It has been found impracticable to keep this account with accuracy. The custom house furnishes no check upon it, as vessels trading there do not take a clearance, and they frequently depart without any notice in the papers. By the assistance which has been kindly promised us by the Wharfinger however we shall be enabled, in the course of next week to make out an accurate statement both of the receipts and exports of cotton at this port; and our next review of the market will contain all the necessary corrections.

Freight—There is only one square rigged vessel in port, she is loading for Liverpool.

Charleston, June 20.

Cotton—Arrived since our last to yesterday morning, 45 bales Sea Island and 2700 do Upland cotton. Cleared in the same time 625 bales of Sea Island and 2428 do Upland cotton. On shipboard not cleared 720 bales of Sea Island and 1030 do Upland cotton. The sales have been 2200 bales of Upland, varying from 17 to 20 1-2 cts—Long cotton—Sea Islands from 40 to 60 and upwards for extra fine quality—Maines 45; Santees 38 to 42, and Stained 22 to 31 cents per lb.

We have Liverpool dates by the Colombia from N. York to the 8th ult, up to that time our market remained firm—The Liverpool and Havre markets continued firm with a small improvement in Uplands and Sea Islands. Cottons of every description were on the advance full 1-4 to 1 2d with a fair demand.

FLOUR—The demand for this article has improved and for a small parcel of Baltimore to arrive 6 7 8 has been refused The stock in market fair.

SUGAR—White 11 2 2d inferior brown 87 50 a 9 1 2; a few St Croix 10 a 10 1 4; Cuba Muscovade 8 1-2, and Louisiana 88 50.

MOLASSES—48 hhds just arrived from Cuba, brought 28 cents.

☞ We are authorised to announce tat Dr Thomas, is a candidate to represent the 3d ward in the city con 3d, to fill up the vacancy of Mr Grailhe resigned; and that he will be supported by

A GREAT NUMBER OF VOTERS.

☞ We are requested to announce that the hon. Cas. 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

☞ Gustave A. WAGAMAN will be reported in the Tenth Senatorial District, as a candidate for the office of senator to represent that district in the senate of the state by many voters. June 9 ☞

Office Lever Steam Cotton Press Company,
New Orleans, 1st July, 1835.

APPLICATION will be received until Monday the 6th inst. for the situation of agent and that of treasurer and secretary of the company, satisfactory references and security will be required. By order of the Board,
july 1 J. B. LOPRETRE, president.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 1, 1835.

THIS institution will be closed on the 4th of July. Persons having notes falling due on that day are requested to pay them on the 3d. july 1

MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK,
New Orleans June 30th 1835.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 6th instant.
july 1 SAM. C. BELL, cash.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, July 1st 1835.

THIS Bank will as customary be closed on Saturday, the 4th instant. Notes becoming due on that day will be payable on the 3d, on which day the Board will meet for discount and paper intended to be offered must be deposited on Thursday the 2d.
july 1 RICHARD RELF, cashier.

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION,
New Orleans, June 30th 1835.

THIS Bank will be closed on Saturday next, 4th of July, notes falling due on that day must be paid on the 3d, and those interested for discount offered on Thursday the 2d.
july 1st A. MILTENBERGER, cashier.

NEW ORLEANS MECHANIC SOCIETY,

THE members will meet on Saturday 4th July, at half past eight o'clock in the morning at Bank's Arcade, from there to join the general procession. Punctual attendance is requested.
july 1—4 J. DUVAL, Secretary.

THE undersigned being on the eve of his departure begs all persons to whom he might be indebted to present their accounts at the Marine Hotel, Levee street, between the two markets.
july 1—4 A. SIVEREAU.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the hon. Che. Maurian, Judge—Francois Bazar after his juste vs. his creditors—The cession of property by the petitioner being accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered that a meeting of the petitioner's creditors take place at the office of L T Caire Esq., notary public, there and there to deliberate on said petitioner's affairs and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. By order of the court.
july 1—3 P A GUYOL, dep clerk

$15 REWARD

Will be paid to any person bringing to the subscriber or lodging her in jail, the negress LOUISA, well known as a hair dresser. She is about 20 years old, brown skin, small size, but well built, speaks french and english, has her front teeth broke, a big nose, stammers a little, has a full head of hair, and a blue spot near the eye. A few days ago she was seen at the lake, and she generally keeps in the upper suburbs.
LAIS BERTONNEAU,
120, St Ana street.
july 1—3

THE following gentlemen are Directors of the Carrollton Bank.

D. F. BURTHE, President.

L. Millaudon, J. Kohn,
H. G. Schmidt, H. C. Creger,
Charles Briggs, Pierre Foratell,
John Nicholson, Cashier.

Rail Road Committee.

D. F. Burthe, L Millaudon,
H. G. Schmidt,
july 1

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE for sale at the French Consulate, corner of Esplanade and Great Mandeville. july 1—3

WANTED—A first rate accountant, who speaks French and English, none need apply unless highly recommended. Apply at the Post office, box No 6. j 30

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Improvement's Company for the city of New Orleans.

THE directors of this institution have by a resolution of this date postponed until the 10th of July next, the period for depositing the plans required, and which had been fixed for the 30th inst.

New Orleans, June 19th 1835.

LONDON Mustard, received per ship Austerlitz, and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

WANTED—A Lad of 14 or 15 years of age as a clerk in a counting house. One possessing both the English and French languages would be preferred. Apply by letter addressed to No. 400, post office. j 4

GRAND EXHIBITION.

At Bart's Arcade, every evening during the week, the splendid spectacle of the

DESTRUCTION OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH,

AN entire new and original production, and which has been received in various cities with the most distinguished marks of approbation, will be exhibited in this city for a short time only, with the original music.

Previous to the spectacle will be presented, many interesting scenes of the MAGIC LANTERN, or Phantasmagoria.

The exhibition of Sodom and Gomorrah is the only one of the kind in the United States, and has been got up with great splendor and expence.

☞ Admission tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Bar at the Arcade and at the door. The exhibition to take place up stairs.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock, and performance to commence at half past 7 precisely.

☞ Entrance from the Arcade. j 30—3

CELEBRATED CASTILLON POWDER.

THE widow Corthy of Philadelphia, proprietor of all the receipts of the late doctor Castillon of Cape Francais has made our apothecary store a place of deposit for Doctor's Castillon's celebrated anti-scorbutick and restorative powders. This Gentleman was formerly King's Surgeon in St Domingo. We appointed by the proprietor agents for the sale of his recipes in this city.

These specifics have constantly succeeded in all parts of the Island of St Domingo; they will cure the scurvy of all diseases originated from Scorbutick virus, diarrhoea, dysentery, tenesmus, lientery, slow, intermittent and continual fevers, obstructions of the liver and of the spleen—the diarrhoea most inveterate, dysenteries and tenesmus, originating from the measles and the malignant small pox—and those diseases consequent to deliveries and pregnancies.—The powder mixed with milk produces a very pleasant and nutritive pap—destroys all the putrid humors in the stomach and intestines—restores digestion and all secretions by purifying the blood of all scorbutick causes.

The length of the time necessary to get cured varies from 20 to 30 or 40 days, according to the ancientness or malignity of the disease—these specific remedies are to be found constantly at our apothecary shop, where a summary of all the extraordinary cures that were effected by these remedies are published. The public will find it very advantageous to use them as they may cure themselves to the directions given with the remedies.

PINGUET & co.
Corner of Royal and St Anne Streets.
may 12—2pw ☞

SARDINIAN CONSULATE

To the Sardinian subjects who are not naturalized american citizens.

HIS Excellency the minister secretary of state of the Kingdom of Sardinia wishing to have a nominative catalogue of all his majesty's subjects who are not naturalized american citizens, and who now reside in the State of Louisiana, therefore notice is hereby given to all such, to call immediately to the Sardinian Consulate, 143 corner of Levee and Ursulines streets, to give in their names, surnames, places of birth, age and profession.

The vice consul of Sardinia.
j 3—6. 1 p w ANTOINE MICHOTO.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until the 15th of August next, for carrying the mail of the United States, from New Orleans, La. to Mobile, Ala. every day and back, in steamboats, or in steamboats and coaches; the mail to be delivered at the Post Office in each city, from the 1st day of January, 1836, to the 31st day of December, 1838, inclusive, by the following schedule, viz:

Leave New Orleans every day at 3 P M—arrive at Mobile next day by 4 P M.

Leave Mobile every day at 7 A M—arrive at New-Orleans next day by 7 A M.

N. B. The Proposals should be sealed, directed to the "Post Office Department," and endorsed "Proposals for Route No. 9702"—as it is not intended to break the seal of any proposal, until the time of receiving them shall expire.

AMOS KENDALL.

Washington, May 4, 1835.
may 21

NOTICE—The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that the partnership he had formed with Mr. V. Fandedenne, under the firm of U. David & Co, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, since the latter end of May last, and that he has taken charge of winding up the concerns of the said partnership. He also begs leave to inform the public that since the 1st June last he has formed another partnership with Mr Cesar Trainer under the above mentioned firm. U. DAVID,
j 30—3 Dreggist, corner of Remparts & Orleans st.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons who may have any claims against the estate of the late John Magnan, to produce them to the widow, Mrs. Athalie Glaise, and