THE BEE

UNITED STATES GAZETTE BY JEROME BAYON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION must be preserved."

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1835.

By the eastern mail of yesterday we received papers from New York to the 16th inst. There had been three arrivals from Europe—one from Rochelle of the 16th June, one from Havre of the 11th, and one from London of the 10th. The Marengo that arrived here on Sunday last brought dates from Havre of the 12th.

The principal information is that the American indemnification bill had passed unaltered in the chamber of peers by a very great majority; and that Great Britain had decided on intervention in favor of the queen of Spain. France had resolved on nothing definitive; and it is likely that should she make any exertion, it will be merely to send troops to the Pyrenees. An intervention seems now essential, not only in fulfilment of the quadruple alliance treaty; but because the Carlists are getting the ascendancy, and are secretly aided by Austria and Russia.

We have not received further intelligence from France. The ministry were divided on the Spanish question; but some measures had been taken of a decided character in sending troops to Bayonne, and ships eastward of Spain, to wait further orders.

The intelligence from England is chiefly confined to the temporary depressed state of the cotton market in Liverpoo; and the money market in London. The latter is in consequence of the anxiety relative to Spanish bonds; and although money is not scarce, and the English funds maintain a firm demand, other stocks are not readily purchased. There had also been a failure of a London bank. The funds in Paris had advanced in price and increased in demand on the 11th ult.

The British parliament was occupied chiefly in desultory conversations relative to Spain. A bill to secure the voting by ballot had been lost in the house of commons, by the coalition of the moderate Whigs with the conservatives against the radicals. But a useful bill for effecting a municipal reform in the different corporations throughout England had been read a first time, with success under the auspices of Lord John Russell. Lord Brougham had introduced a bill to promote national education, by primary and normal schools.

The domestic intelligence from various parts of the states contains very little of importance, although of interest, so far as relates to the promising state of the wheat and other crops in the east; and to the different internal improvements by railroads chiefly. We have in vain looked over our exchange papers in this state for details concerning the crops or improvements: we find no local intelligence in any of them. This is a very great oversight if not neglect in our editorial brethren.

A disturbance has occurred in Detroit; and those journalists who style themselves the 'American party' term it an 'Irish insurrection'. Really this is too bad—to drive those emigrants from Ireland, who form some of our best or most useful citizens into deeds of madness by menaces and vituperation; and then condemn them as incendiaries.

The West Feliciana railroad bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent for the last half year; the Planters' of 5; and the Vicksburg of 3. Railroad banks exist but in the southern states; and are the most profitable. The stock however of the Schuylkill Navigation Company is the best in the United States—shares originally at 50 are now upwards of 150.

The cholera has abated in the states washed by the Ohio and Mississippi; and the river has considerably fallen: but freshets have occurred in various parts of Virginia.

Although we are aware that the civil code of Louisiana equals if not excels that of any other state in the union; although we may be persuaded that the code of practice and criminal code are nearly tantamount in their efficient operation to those in other states, we are credibly informed that there is no state where there is less efficiency and more diversity in the administration of the laws.

This is attributed not only to the very indiscreet practice of members of the legislature making innovations in the several codes to suit their own parishes: so that different parishes have diverse laws—but to the nature of our judiciary system, and the conduct of prosecuting or district attornies. Parish and probate judges are allowed fees; and are therefore more obnoxious to improper conduct. The salaries of judges are so petty in amount that respectable lawyers would feel degraded by accepting the office; yet when chose from the tail of the bar are elevated, they are foolishly supposed learned and immaculate: As attornies, some we despise; as judges they become honored from their station; and imperious, dogmatic and careless from their irresponsibility. Having the privilege to try most cases without the intervention of a jury, they are enabled to render their court despotic, and to control the energies of lawyers who are ten times their superiors in information at least. Deciding cases generally not so much in conformity to the laws and the merits of the facts, but in consonance with former decisions made by persons either ignorant or prejudiced, the lawyers are obliged to succumb to the judges—to become their flatterers, their toadeaters, in order to secure success to the causes entrusted to them.

The fact is, our judges are badly paid; and are perfectly irresponsible. To secure the services of honest and intelligent lawyers for the duties of judges, they should receive a salary commensurate with their fees as practising barristers; and they should be rendered amenable by removal from office—not by the humbug of impeachment, the responsibility of which is too odious and onerous for even the most aggrieved to attempt; but by liability to periodical appointments, as are officers of the executive government. Not that we mean to advocate elective judiciary by the people, which would be absurd; but that we think it would naturally promote the wholesome administration of the laws, if judges were not appointed for life, but for a specified term of years; and then either reappointed by the governor with the sanction of the senate, or others appointed in their stead. This would afford a salutary check on their conduct, which certainly is not now afforded; and it would destroy the degrading dependence of the bar on the court.

Impartial, industrious and intelligent judges, being always eligible for reappointment, might consider their employment and duties as for life; and if removals were made only by the concurrent sanction of the governor and senate, as at appointments, they would have sufficient security according to their own conduct.

But judges now hold the sessions of their courts, precisely as they please; and their conduct in most respects is *ad libitum*, without responsibility—governed chiefly by the dictates of judgecraft and the formulas of office rather than by the enactments of the law. So is it with their colleagues, the prosecuting attornies, in whose hands the administration of justice becomes a mere shuttlecock—bandied as they best can 'raise the wind'.

Hence the citizens of the state are necessarily compelled *per se* to administer justice; the laws are inoperative and violated with impunity. The judges connive at the failures of the attornies; and the attornies must in return shelter the judges: but seen whom suitors are screened or sacrificed without redress to themselves or the community.

Before the last session of the legislature, the banking capital of this state exceeded 33 millions; during the past session 4 banks were chartered with several branches—the capital of the principal banks being 15 millions, that of the branches about 2: so that the whole banking capital is now 50 millions—an amount greater than that of any other state in the union. Yet the rate of interest on money is greater than elsewhere. Not only is conventional interest allowed at 10 per cent; but banks are privileged to exact 9 per cent discount on long paper.

On Thursday the 16th instant, a public dinner was given in New York to Mr Livingston, numerously and respectably attended not only by citizens of that place, but from other states—among whom were Messrs Canonge and Mouton of this state. The mayor presided at the meeting; and having given as toasts the people of the U. States, the constitution and Andrew Jackson, he pronounced the fourth by an address in which he was frequently interrupted by repeated cheers, he proposed

'Edward Livingston—as a patriot and statesman, he belongs to America; as a jurist and philosopher to the world. His exposition of the 25th of April embodies the sentiments of his countrymen; and stands a textbook for American diplomatists'

To this Mr Livingston responded in the following address:

I had arranged some phrases which I thought might suit the occasion. But they are driven from my mind by the impulse which the scene around me most naturally produces. I find them tame, flat, powerless, to express the feelings by which I am excited—agitated—almost overpowered,

Gentlemen—I did not expect this—I returned without having obtained final success in my mission. I returned with the satisfactory, but humble consciousness of having done my duty; and I anticipated no other pleasure on my return than the greetings of personal friends, and that exquisite sensation which one who loves his country feels, when after a long absence his foot first presses his native shore. Such of you gentlemen as have been abroad, will understand this. But all of you must join me in lamenting, that the poverty of our language has no other word than the vague one of country to express the relation between it and its citizens. We have no derivative from the *patre* of the Romans, and have not adopted the *Father-land* of our Saxon ancestors. Nothing can be more appropriate to express the feeling, nothing more resembles filial duty and affection, than the obligation we owe to our native land, or the attachment which binds us by voluntary ties to the country of our adoption. But if we have not the word in our language, we have the sentiment in our hearts. Properly cultivated, it will teach us not only to support our country on occasions like the present, when it can appeal to all notions for the uniform moderation and justice of its course, but with the pious zeal of the patriarch to veil upon the occasional excesses of our common parent from the eyes of the world; not like the degenerate, unnatural brother, to exaggerate and expose them to derision—To conceal, not to discover the nakedness of the land; to glory in its honor, to lament its misfortunes, to espouse its cause as our own, and identify ourselves with it in its prosperous or adverse fortune. This is patriotism, this is true love of country, and as it is common to all who hear me, I may be permitted to say that it guided me in my conduct, cheered me during the difficulties of my mission, and that I looked to the consciousness of its having animated me for my best reward.

I repeat, gentlemen, that I did not expect the reception I have met with. But I should be guilty of an absurd affectation if I attempted to conceal the heartfelt pleasure it has given me. I thank you for myself. I thank you more for my country, for I have not the vanity to believe that any merit of mine could excite the enthusiastic demonstrations that have been made, and my feelings of personal gratification were lost in the higher enjoyment of national pride, when amid the shouts that greeted my arrival—the first words I could distinguish were those which reprobated any unworthy concession. Never, within my recollection, in the course of a long political life, has the sentiment on any question been so strongly, so unanimously expressed—expressed as it should be, calmly, but with energy, without bluster, without violence, in the language of high minded men, who appreciate their own character, and the dignity of their country. In a settled determination to suffer no degrading interference with our legislative councils, all party feelings seem forgotten, and the assurance I gave to the French Government on my departure, that every attempt of this nature would be repelled by the undivided energies of the nation, seems nobly confirmed.—[Loud cheers].

The intimation would have been unnecessary, if the character of our country had been known and appreciated. But I am sorry to say that two opposite parties in France seemed to vie with each other in inventing calumnies to degrade our national character—and the tribunes of the Chamber of Deputies from day to day resounded with the vilest terms of reproach applied to our merchants, who were represented as fraudulent adventurers; to our Government, as endeavoring, by the most infamous arts, to support their unfounded claims. Not the least mortifying circumstance, as was sarcastically but truly observed by one of the ministers, was, that those who made these charges were supported by the votes and encouraged by the applause of the Republican party, and among them by many of the friends of Lafayette.—[Cries of shame.]

The great Montesquieu has that honor is the principle of monarchical governments. One description of the men of whom I speak seem to have considered that this was the grant of an exclusive right, and like other monopolists they claimed the right not only to fix their own price on the article, which in this case they valued at 25,000,000 francs, but to adulterate it, and stamp *national dignity* on the labels affixed to their spurious merchandize.—[Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I must not be misunderstood. I speak of an opposition composed of the most heterogeneous materials—ultra royalists, ultra liberals, republicans, and other malcontents, who have united on using the most unhinging efforts to break the faith of the nation, solemnly pledged, and embroil two countries having every motive of interest and honour to unite, and not one divide them. I do not speak of the administration, nor of the king. On the contrary, I seize this public occasion to declare that I never doubted the sincere desire of his majesty faithfully to perform the treaty he had made, and to preserve the most amicable relation with the United States, and that if he had been seconded by all his ministers with the same zeal which distinguished the minister for foreign affairs, the rejection of 1834 would not have taken place. Indeed, one of them candidly avowed in the last debate, that he had not used all the efforts he intended to have done, and which, from his known influence and ability, would have insured complete success. From that time to the arrival of the president's message, I still did just enough to the desire of the administration to fulfil the treaty, although I could not but be dissatisfied with the non-performance of M. Serruier's promise (according to our construction, which I always considered as the true one) and had reason as I thought to complain that no assurance would be given of making it a cabinet question. After that period I take pleasure in bearing witness to the diligence and activity which were shown in preparing the documents to demonstrate the justice of our claims, the talents and eloquence with which the treaty was supported, and the ungenerous imputations on our country were repelled by the ministers.

The adhesion to the amendment of general Valazé astonished and grieved me. I strove to counteract its effects by the note, gentlemen, which you have seen, and which since its approval by the president, I still hope may remove this difficulty. Should this fail—should one word of additional explanation be required—the good intelligence between the two countries is at once interrupted, perhaps destroyed. The peace of this country, thank God, is decided on that subject. (Cheers.) The dignity of the country must, at all hazards, be preserved. The great scourges of nations are succeeded generally by the remedies which a benignant providence has ordained for them. Peace effaces the ravages of war—nature repairs the destruction of pestilence, and years of abundance console us for the privations of famine; but the prostrated dignity of a country can never be restored.

"The wounds of honor (says the poet) never close,"—or if they should be cicatrized, they remain an opprobrious stigma on the body politic for ever. Let us take care, then, that no such brand of infamy be affixed to the character of our country, to make our posterity blush for the subserviency of their fathers. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

I give you, gentlemen,

National Honor—Received untarnished from our ancestors—it must be transmitted to our posterity without a spot.

Mississippi Senator—It appears that the announciation of the appointment of R J Walker, by the Governor of Mississippi to the Senate of the United States was incorrect. He has not been appointed.

The Postmaster general has determined—That the piece of paper constituting the face of a seal, affixed to a legal instrument or other document sent by mail, shall not in any instance be considered chargeable with postage under the law.

Mr Clayton the Æronaut returned to Cincinnati on the 9th inst having been absent more than four days. He landed in Pike county, 18 miles from Chillicothe and 100 from Cincinnati. The papers of that city state that he has not given up the idea of reaching the Atlantic in his balloon.

We learn by the Extio, Capt Walker at New York, from Rio Janeiro, that Midshipman Bannister, of the U. States ship Natchez, had died of a wound received in a duel with Midshipman Smith of the same ship.

The brig Splendid from Porto Cavello at New York, has on board a Sloth, the first of the kind ever brought to the U. States.

Capt Hoffman of the brig Shawmut, arrived at Salem from Africa, states that the liberated Africans are now transported in great numbers from Sierra Leone to the River Gambia, for colonization. The entire crew of the Shawmut died on the coast.

The ship Sylph, Capt Wallace bound from Calcutta to Canton with a cargo of opium, was lost on the island of Bin Pang, Straits of Moluccs, about the 26th March. The cargo would be mostly saved. She was fully insured at Calcutta. The cargo was valued at $800,000.

The quantity of lands ceded by the Indians to the U. S. since the 4th March 1829 is upwards of seventy two millions of acres, the sales of which at the minimum price would amount to $90,413,645.

A spirited and efficient individual of New York is engaged in obtaining the co-operation of the proprietors of buildings in setting out rows of trees on each side of Wall street from Broadway to the East River.

Union College was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. The number of students is now about 300, more we believe than in any other literary institution in the United States, except Yale college.

The French minister of war has directed the army to be supplied with rations of brandy during the warm season, in place of vinegar. We presume this has reference to the generally received and pretty well established fact that pure brandy, taken in moderation with animal diet, is the best preventive we are acquainted with against a predisposition to cholera.

A statue of Esculapius, by Lanno, has been placed in the portico of the Clinical Hospital of the Ecole de Medecine.

The subscriptions for the foundation of a bank at Marseilles amount to 3,398,000 francs.

In the mountains of the canton of Brasenc, there exists a Quillas, a community of women of the order of St Joseph. They bestow their charity on the neighboring hamlets, take care of the sick, and gratuitously instruct the poor children. The French government contribute 1500 francs to this useful establishment.

Sir Andrew Agnew lately attempted to introduce in parliament a clause prohibiting travelling on Sunday, but it was treated with ridicule, and rejected.

In 1823 and 1824, there were sold at Cognac, 26 millions of francs worth of brandies, of which 18 millions went to England.

Steam—In the course of the debate on the appropriation, by the French Chambers, of 1,969,000 for establishing steamers in the Mediterranean, M. Arago, the celebrated philosopher and astronomer, recommended the high pressure engines as preferable. He said he knew one in England which went at 28 miles the hour, and such was the force of the smoke, that it killed a cow on the wing! This must have been a locomotive. The government are not to restrict their purchases to French engines.

A steam carriage on the principle of M. d'Ieda has arrived at Paris from Brussels, travelling, on the ordinary road of course (as there are no rail roads there), at the rate of 5 to 9 leagues the hour.

A correspondent at Marseilles under date of June 2d has given the following account of an outrage on Mr Gerrall the American Consul, by the authorities of that place.

You will no doubt have heard ere this reaches you, the treatment the American Consul has been subject to on account of a drunken sergeant wanting, whom he put out of his house. He was imprisoned for sometime, tried by the Court D'Assises and acquitted by the jury; but the judges after the acquittal, together with the lawyers and doctors for the plaintiff formed what they called a civil court, and condemned him to a fine of 3000 francs and the costs. According to the opinion of many, this act was done from a spite against the Consul, he being an American, and from some observations made by the judge or president, on account of the 25,000 affair; which is likely the Americans not being on such good terms as formerly, especially with the opposition. The Consul has written to Paris to appeal, and but little doubt exists that he will there obtain redress. Such a decision has never before been known, which gives the affair a more aggravated appearance.

We all remember the finesse of Gribouille, in throwing himself into the water to prevent his being ground to death; precisely of this sort is the trick of the peers of France, who threw themselves into a new monster-trial to get rid of the first—La Chavivari.

The General Steam Navigation Company's packet Harlequin from Boulogne, arrived off the customhouse at half past 12 this morning, having made the passage in the unprecedented short time of 11 hours and a half. A gentleman who came passenger by this vessel dined at a late hour in Paris, proceeded by diligence to Boulogne, and after spending five hours there, left for London, and was safely landed here, having performed the journey from Paris in the extraordinary short time of thirty nine hours!—London Courier.

AN AMOROUS QUARREL.

Madle Charton an actress belonging to the Porte St Martin, about eighteen, met with an accident which threatened a most deplorable result, and to incapacitate her from appearing at the theatre. It was said at the time that a young medical man M Gaillardet, in consequence of an honourous quarrel, had thrown at her head a vial of sulphuric acid, and that the ravages produced by the corrosive liquid would cost the young actress the loss of an eye. It appears that only the eyelids was injured, and that a complete cure is effected. Madle Charton is now in Portugal, and engaged at the Lisbon theatre. This circumstance has prevented her from attending on Monday before the Court of Assize, where she was summoned as a witness. M Gaillardet voluntarily attended, to clear himself from a judgment of contumacy pronounced upon him. In his answers to the interrogatories put to him by M Perey, the president of the court, he attributed to a circumstance, purely fortuitous, the accident which happened to Madlle Cherton. The sulphuric acid was besides very much diluted with water, and the consequences of the burning could not be fatal. M Dudelet the substitute of the Procureur du Roi, discharged the functions of Public Minister, M Bethmon conducted the defence, and the Jurys (took short deliberation acquitted M Gaillardet—Journal de Debats.

THE STOLEN BOTTLE

FROM THE FRENCH OF BERANGER

Into my closet t'other day,
With cautious steps low slyly crept;
He stole my store of wine away,
Since then my lyre and voice have slept!
Adieu, adieu ye songs of joy!
Gone is the spell that woke you long—
Return the bottle thievish boy,
Restore my bottle and my song,

'Twas Iris flitt, altho' she's married,
Made the boy act this roguish part;
For since my wine away he carried,
I cannot soothe my troubled heart!
Suspicious thoughts my soul annoy,
Sleepless I sigh the whole night long—
Return the bottle, thievish boy,
Restore my bottle and my song.

A votary of the joyous band
Asks me a cheerful glass to drain;
An old friend proffers his right hand
And hails me with a merry strain;
Another says your lyre employ,
To you the verse and lyre belong
Return the bottle thievish boy,
Restore my bottle and my song.

While the glad bowl inspired my brain,
I lived unmov'd by Iris' charms,
My heart rebell'd against her chain,
And sought for change in other arms
Sweet Susan, frolicksome not coy!
With her the hours past swift along—
Return the bottle thievish boy,
Restore my bottle and my song.

But back the pilferer now has shrunk,
And laughing climbs upon my knee;
By Jove the little rogue is drunk—
But yet there's left enough for me.
Now this may her spite employ,
Against her now my heart is strong,—
Love has restor'd the honest boy,
Restor'd my bottle and my song.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Oceano, Juninez, Rio Grande, F Tio.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Post Boy, Martin, from S W pass, towed to sea brig Warsaw and schr Elizabeth Jane—brought up schr Mary, Bonita, and sloop Harmony; left the pass on the 29th, reports nothing new.

Schr Mary, Richmond, from Matagorda, 18th inst, in ballast to W Bryan.

Schr Bonita, Bontempe, 8 days fm Tampico, to F Brunette.

Sloop Harmony, Graham, 9 days from Havana.

Steamer Gladiator, Buckley, from Cincinnati.—Reports 4 1-2 feet water in the Ohio, and falling fast.

2 flat boats, McMahan, from Cincinnati.

2 flat boats, Quale, from Cincinnati.

Steamer Lancaster, Latham, from Manchester.—Memoranda The steamer Boston, from Cincinnati, for this port, was at Vicksburg on Tuesday evening.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Schr Esperance, fm Bonfouca, bricks to A Gurlie.

Schr La Caucho se, fm do do to Laurant & fils.

Schr Trois Freres, fm do do to do.

Schr St Helena, fm Springfield Shew, to C Guesnard.

Schr Basilice, fm Tangipaho, do to do.

Schr Fanny, fm Bonfouca, bricks to Evariste Blanc.

MEMORANDA.

The Bonita left at Tampico on the 17th brig Fenix discharging, schr Comet taking in ballast, for Campeachy; schr Bravo for Matamoras—Tampico healthy and business dull, no news.

Schr Mary left at Matagorda bar on the 18th, schooners Robert Edens, Julius Cezar and Robert and James.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Lancaster—Mrs J LeBlanc and servt, Mrs Thomas and son, W J Graves, J McClenachan, A J Olivier, C Clark and servt, C Stull, J Walker, A Stafford, Calvert, Romer, Gustaves, C P Kay, col. Cummings.

Per steamer Gladiator—Miss Clark, Messrs A Patit, Reese and 3 others.

NOTICE—The proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Lake Pontchartrain, desirous to render every possible accommodation to the public who may be disposed to patronize this well known establishment, will at all hours and the shortest notice serve meals in superb style, of fresh and soft crabs, turtle soup, fresh oysters &c., in order to suit gentlemen in their arrivals and departures from this place. Lake Pontchartrain, July 30th 1835.

jy 31 S T TAYLOR.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that the 4th instalment of twenty five dollars per share will be payable here, or at the Bank of America, New York, on the 1st Monday in December next, and that the fifth and final instalment of twenty five dollars per share, will be payable in the same manner, on the 1st Monday in March next 1836.

Stockholders by the charter, have the privilege of paying one or all the instalments in advance, and will be entitled thereby to receive a pro rata dividend from the date of such advances.

jy 31 JOSEPH SAUL, cashier.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—The Improvement Company will receive until the 5th of August next, (Friday.) at their office, Royal street, proposals for the laying of the blocks of the buildings which they intend to erect in St. Louis, Chartres and Royal streets.

Undertakers may apply at the office of the company for information respecting the nature of the work to be done.

jy 31 J. H. RABOTEAU, Secretary

PICKED UP AT SEA.

A RED PIROGUE or oyster boat, named le Devorant. The owner can have the same, by complying with the law, on application to Elisabeth Farren, at the first house below the Grande Prairie, in the parish of Plaquemines. jy 31—1

FANCY GOODS FROM PARIS.

ALEX. SAYA & Co, Chartres street, No. 182, between Jefferson & St. Peter street, offers to sale the following articles, landing from ship Olympia, from Havre, superfine silk hats for men and at the last fashion; spring suspenders; turtle shells; silver spectacles; boxes of spectacles, fine cutlery, powder, Arabian rosebud.

july 31

SARDINES—100 (Colin) Sardines and oil, just received per ship Marengo, and for sale by

HENRY, LATAPIE & Co,
53, Old Levee.

COMMERCIAL

PRICE OF THE MARKET.

New Orleans, July 30, 35

STOCKS.

Union Opera Ins Co 52 50

SALES OF COTTON.

12 bales Texas 19
24 do do 20

Some other small sales were made but we were unable to ascertain the prices

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—Inspd 87 a 9.
RICE—at $4 50 a 5 per barrel.
SUGAR—hhds Brown 6 a 7 50, prime 8 per cwt
HAVANA—Brown 3 1-4 a 3 1-2—white 12 a 13 do
MOLASSES—32 a 33cts per gal
COFFEE—Havana, 13 a 14 1-4cts—Rio 13c
MESS PORK—$17 a 18 per bbl
Prime, 15 do
BACON—hams, 8 1-2 a 10 cts per lb dull
Middlings, 8c do
Shoulders, 6c 1-2 a 7 do
Hagrouts 7c a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1-2 a 9 cts per lb—60 kegs sold
BEEF—Mess $13 per bbl,
Prime, 10 50 do
BUTTER—Western 25c—Goshen, 31c
FLOUR—$6 25 a 6 75 per bbl—
CORN—70 a 75cts per bushel—
MEAL—$2 50 per bbl—dull
CATTLE HIDES—Coast 60; Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil's, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do —27 a 30c
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—14 a 15c
50 bales sold today at 14
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; shot 9 a 10
TAR—$3 50 per bbl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 do
DEAR SKINS—24c
BEAR do —75c each
RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
BEES WAX—22c per do
WHISKEY—Rectified, 32 a 33 cts per gal.
Old Monongahela 70 a 75
TANNERS OIL—None in market

IMPORTS.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Gladiator—cargo 19 kegs butter 343 kegs lard Orain and Mignon; 1 box 33 bbls of Stetson and Avery; 50 bbls whiskey M Renshaw; 18 bales twine J Lallande; 250,000 shingles 54 kegs lard 13 kegs butter A Petit; 114 pa castings Bullitt, Shipp and co; 58 bbls corn Brander and McKenna; 1 box Martin, Pleasants and co; 1 box J Hall, Walker and Walton; 93 bbls potatoes 15 kegs butter 21 bbls apples 90 bbls whiskey to owners on board.

——Per 4 flat boats—490 bls flour 3000 kegs lard 507 bls pork 5434 kegs lard to Stetson & Avery.

MANCHESTER—Per steamer Lancaster—cargo 6 bales cotton Brander and McKenna and Wright, 1 bale wool 1 pkg mdze Byrne, Hagan and co; 10 bbls apples owner on board.

TAMPICO—Per schr Bonita—cargo $25,000 specie, 143 hides, fruit, &c. to sundries.

HAVANA—Per sloop Harmony—cargo 140 hhds molasses to W L Hodge; freit to the master.

EXPORTS.

RIO GRANDE—Per schr Oceano—assorted dry goods.

NEW YORK June 17.

Sale of Stocks at the Exchange Board.

50 shares U S Bank		110 25
		June 18
214	do do	110
20	do do	110 1-8
100	do New Orls Canal Bank	108 50
50	do do do	108 50
100	100 N O Gaslight Bank	107

NEW YORK June 18.

COFFEE—The market is in rather a quiet not firm state. The operations of the week have been as follows.

120 bbls P Rico 14; 600 bags Brazil 12 1-4 to 13; 500 do St Domingo 11 1-2 to 12; 300 do Maracaibo 11 1-4 to 11 1-2 200 do Cuba 13 to 13 1-4

Molasses—The demand as usual at this season is very moderate; holders firm; Sales of Cuba Sweet at 31, N Orleans 35

Rice—The stock is but moderate and prices very firm. 300 tierces Southern at 3 3-4 to 4 1-8; N York mill 180 bbls at at 25

Sugars—The transactions of the week have not been as extensive as usual, although prices have not been varied 5 to 600 Cuba, white, at 11 1-2 a 12; 4 to 5 0 do, brown, 9 a 9 1-4; 150 to 200 hhds P Rico 8 3-4 a 9 1-4.

Exchange, Foreign, on England has advanced fully $ 4 per cent since the last packet, and the transactions have been very extensive at 109 1-4 a 109 1-2 per cent, chiefly at the latter rate, and towards the close 109 3-4 has been paid. Bills on France 5 22 1-2. Bills on London, 90 days sight, Sterling 9 1-4 a 9 1-2 per cent prem.

Freights were bad enough before the last advices from Havre and Liverpool of the decline of Cotton. Vessels did not then go full. Since then there is little less than usual going forward, and at the lowest rates. The rates of Freight to Liverpool for Cotton are 1-4d per lb in square and 516d per lb in round bales; Turpentine 1s 3d per bbl. To London for Cotton, 1-4d per lb; Naval Stores 2s 6d a 3s per bbl. To Havre 1-2 and 3-4d per lb for Cotton; $6 a 8 per ton for Ashes, and $10 per ton for Rice.

Stocks—Yesterday was a day of immense transactions about 1200 shares of Delaware sold at a reduction of 2 per cent; Morris fell off 1; sixteen hundred Mohawk 2 per ct; Boston declined: Harlem rose.

LONDON June 9.

SUGARS—The markets for British plantation sugars is firm at the advance of 6d per cwt on finer qualities. The arrivals continue to be considerable, and the deliveries for home consumption have up to this time, been 14,000 bags more than last year. The sales of East India and Foreign sugars are considerable.

Manillas are 6d per cwt dearer.

Coffee—The demand for coffees is active at 2s per cwt rise on this week's prices for middling qualities. Fine ordinary to low middling Jamaicas are 9s to 10s per cwt. East India coffees obtained an advance. Sumatras are full 2s per cwt higher.

Tea is dull; some additional heavy sales having been announced.

LONDON June 10.

Cottons at Liverpool are in about the same position. About 2500 bales Brazil and American have been taken at the highest prices of last week.

LIVERPOOL June 6.

American cottons are a little better and prices may be considered only 1-4 d. lower than the highest prices of the week before last. Brazil and Surat continue of difficult sale at a decline of 1-4 d. on the prices of last week.

The market of the week was languid at the beginning, opening with a decline of 1-4 d. even on all descriptions, but on the 4th there was a return of confidence and business was very animated. Prices regained their former ground and the market closed 1-4 d. lower than the prices of the week before last. This improvement was, however only on American cottons. Brazil and Surat remain without buyers at 1-4 d. below the prices of last week. 850 bales American, and 450 Surat, have been taken for exportation. 2300 bals U. States have been taken on speculation.

A public sale is advertised for the 19th, of 1600 bags Bengal, 200 Surat and 230 Madras.

Sales of the week—Georgia Sea Island, 220 bales 9d 1-2 a 36; Uplands 2450 bales at 9 7-8 a 12 1-2; Mobile and Alabama 3410 bales 10 a 13—93 at 8 a 15, N. O. 4760 bales 9 3-4 a 14; Pernams 520 bales 15 1-2 a 17 1-2; Bahia 940 bales 14 a 15 1-2; Maranham 60 bales 15 1-4 a 16 1-2; Madras and Surat, 500 bales, 7 1-4 a 8 3-4. Arrivals of the week, 15,643 bales.

LIVERPOOL June 8.—In the early part of the last week our cotton market was very dull, and the prices of the common qualities of American declined 1-4d per lb and in some instances sales were effected at 1-2d, per lb. reduction. On Thursday a brisk demand was experienced, the sales amounting 4500 bags. On Friday, there were 3500 bags and the market closed at an advance of 1-4 to 1-2d. per lb. on the lower descriptions, which are considered to be within 1-4d. per lb. of the highest point. There has not been any material change in the good qualities. The sales on Saturday were 3000 bags—and prices tighter. This morning there is a moderate inquiry, at steady prices.

HAVRE June 9.

20 bales Georgia cotton at 158f; 97 Tennessee at 140; 2800 bags Hayti Coffee in entrepot at 66c; 80 do Havana in entrepot at 76; 70 do Rio at 66 1-4.

Sugar—26 boxes brown at 6f.

HAVRE June 10.

Buyers continue to keep back. But 36 bales Mobile have been sold at 1f 60; and 20 bales Upland at 1f 55 cent; the market continues firm.

BORDEAUX June 12.

Coffee—45 sacks Havana found purchasers at 71 to 80cts in entrepot

Cotton continues to enjoy a favorable market; 220 bales brt 143c.

MARSEILLES June 1.

Long Staple Cottons have been in brisk demand. Porto Rico to arrive has been sold at 207 50, and Mobile at 205.—Short staples of the Levant are dull. The few parcels of United States in first hands are held very high. The advices from Alexandria of 24 May, confirm our previous accounts that the shipments are chiefly made for England, and that those for Marseilles will be less than was expected. Three vessels only have been laden for this port. It is said that the crop will not exceed 400,000 bags. One half was shipped in in about equal portions of Trieste, Marseilles and England.

The plague has caused this deficiency. Letters from Smyrna of 24 May, announce an advance of 7 to 8 per cent during the last fortnight.

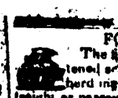
ANTWERP June 4.

Coffee is in good demand and in general higher prices are paying.

Havana sugars of a strong grain are sought after & sales have been made at an advance 1-4 to 3-8 francs. 250 boxes Havana handsome and fine white, have been sold at from 4-4 and 19 3-8, and 300 boxes Cuba good ordinary at 18—Ordinary qualities and Brazil are not in much request at present.

Cotton—In cottons nothing done this week. United States are well supported, East Indies are neglected.

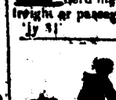
FOR BRAZORIA, (Texas.)



The fine fast sailing copper and copper fastened schooner ROBERT CENTER, Shepherd master, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

jy 31 Wm. BRYAN, 19, Common st.

$10 REWARD.



Will be given to any person who brings to the undersigned, the negro EDMOND, that left his house at 4 A. M. the 28th inst. He is about 31 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and had on a blue coat, with crape on his hat.

BRUGNOT,
july 31—2 corner of Girod and St. Charles st.

$10 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber some days ago, the mulatto girl named MARIA, aged about 15 years. She is carried away a bundle of articles of clothing; she has lost one of her fingers upon her right hand.

Also—The mulatto girl ELIZA, aged about 19 years. She is very bright and good washing. The above named girls are well known in the faubourg St Mary, having been employed in carrying milk in that neighborhood.

Captains of vessels, steamboats and others are forwarned from harbouring said slaves under the penalties of the law. The above reward will be paid for each one of said slaves lodging them in said jails of the State or bringing them to CHAS. DIAMOND,
july 31—5 Tchoup. street, near St Mary market.

$20 REWARD

TO him who brings to the undersigned, a french gold watch, golden plate and steel hands, a jointed cover, the No. of the maker 15025, stolen from my window, 24 Jefferson street. jy 31—3 Wm. DIETRICH.

HIDES—38 dryed hides, just landing and for sale by

Wm. HOLMES & CO,
jy 31 93, Levee street.

DRAFTS on Paris, for sale by

jy 31 JULES LE BLANC.

STEAM BOAT MERCHANT

Jos. Swiler, Commander.

THE public is hereby notified that all supplies for this Boat will be paid for in cash on delivery, and that in consequence, the stockholders will not be accountable for debts contracted by any person employed on board the boat.

GILBERT VANCE,
JOHN KILSHAW, } Agents.
jy 30 JAMES CURRELL,

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CITY COUNCIL,
Sitting of July 17th 1835.

Resolved that the mayor be and he is hereby authorised to recognize the night watch now being established by the inhabitants of the 6th ward to be supported by private subscriptions, as part of the police of said ward, and may swear in said night watch faithfully, punctually and impartially to discharge the duties of their office agreeably to the laws; provided that the number of said night watch shall not exceed twenty five men and that no member be admitted thereon without the consent of the mayor.

Be it further resolved that said night watch will have the same powers as the city guards of the city of New Orleans and will be subjected to the orders of the mayor of the city and be bound to make a daily report of their proceedings of the preceding night to the mayor of New Orleans who will have the power to dismiss any one of them upon proof being made to him of their misbehaviour or inattention.

(Signed) JOHN CULBERTSON, Recorder.
Approved July 18th 1835:
(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy,
THEARD, Junior, Secy.

THE partnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of Mallard & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Mallard is authorised to settle the outstanding business of the house and will continue its signature in liquidation only. Edw. MALLARD.
Robt. A. Fitzenrath, per pro.
N. O. 30th July 1835. Edw. MALLARD.

The subscriber will continue to transact business on his own account and in his own name.

july 30—1m Edw. MALLARD.

EXCHANGE on Paris, London and New York, for sale by MARTINEAU, CRUGER & Co,
july 30 No. 30, Bienville street.

6 BALES french ingrains, new patterns with colours, now landing on ship Marengo, and for sale by

G. L. BERNARD,
jy 29 113, Bourbon street.

THE undersigned, curator to the vacant estate of Jean Baptiste Bédot, desires the creditors and debtors of said Bédot, to apply to him for settlements of accounts.

CHS. GROS,
july 21—3 rue Toulouse, No. 23

170 CASES Sean, branded Kungsed Jockgas, No 1, now landing on ship Fawns, from Boston, and for sale by HENRY, LATAPIE & Co,
july 29 53, Old Levee.

JUST received per ship Marengo and for sale, 2 trunks Lyons saumages; 500 demijohs of 5 gallons.

july 28 L G SARSINOT.

NOTICE—The undersigned has lost a pocket containing three notes for one hundred dollars each, drawn in his favor by Joseph Magliotte, f c m, payable May 27, 1835, May 27, 1836 and May 27, 1837; and two more for two hundred dollars each, drawn in his favor by Vincent Benvenu, f c m, payable May 27, 1836 and May 27 1836. The public are cautioned not to trade for said notes.

july 28—3 CYROT-GENTES.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid to any person discovering the thief or thieves who on Saturday last between 9 and 10 p m, broke open the house corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets. After