THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON.

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1835.

The voice of the northern cities has been echoed to us conveying the sentiments of our intelligent fellow citizens on the subject of the abolition attempts. It is loud and powerful; and hapily it is satisfactory.

A very large and respectable meeting had been convened in Boston on the 22d ult, at which the mayor presided; addresses were made by Messrs H G Otis, Peleg Sprague Richard Fletcher and others; and resolutions passed of a very salutary tendency asserting the constitutional guarantee and legal integrity of slave property; deprecating any attempt at interference; disapproving of any abolition societies in nonslaveholding states; and determining that any attempt within their jurisdiction, when the laws can avail, of spreading a spirit of insubordination among the slaves, would be promptly prevented. They wind up with an epigrammatic inculpation of 'all illegal notions of the right or duty of executing summary and vindictive justice in any mode unsanctioned by law.'

A similar meeting had been held in Philadelphia on the 24th ult, which was address by Messrs McMichael R T Conrad, J R Burden, J R Ingersoll, e c. Resolutions were passed of a nature like the above; but certainly much more conciliatory and cordial. They not only insisted on the constitutional right of slave property, and the consequent duties respectively enforced on all citizens of the union to preserve and protect the property of each other; not only do they 'distinctly disclaim any and all right to interfere directly or indirectly with the subject of slavery in the southern states, and that any action upon it by them would be a bold violation of the constitution and a presumptuous infraction of the rights of the south'—but they courteously aver that even were there no constitutional guarantee, they would cheerfully leave the right of legislating or acting on the subject to those more immediately concerned in the south; that the abolition societies and publications are calculated to affect the peace and permanence of the union; that should any revolt occur at any time among the slaves, the young men of the north are ready to join the southern citizens shoulder to shoulder, and prove by the ready sacrifice of their blood their devotion to the peace and rights of all parts of our beloved union; and they recommended legal measures to be adopted by Pennsylvania and the other nonslaveholding states against any antislavery movements within their borders. A committee of correspondence was then appointed to communicate these resolutions in the southern states.

We are glad to see on this committee the names of most of the young gentlemen who act as editors of the Philadelphia papers—Robert T Conrad, Robert Morris, Louis A Godey, John H Frick, Joseph C Neal, and Robert T Bickley, Esqs,—all intelligent and respectable citizens.

The Louisiana Advertiser has again appeared; and it is earnestly to be hoped that all attacks against the press, and among editors on any topics calculated to excite ill feeling among any portion of our population, will be prompt y discountenanced in future. None are less desirous of giving offence than we are, to any class or set of men; none more pained to find the liberty of the press degenerate into licentiousness, or perceive its freedom tortured into the subservency of unjust, ungenerous or unworthy purposes.

Let us earnestly trust that all parts and residents of the city shall hereafter be united for the peace and prosperity of all. In union and harmony, courtesy and conciliation rest our strength and our safety. Let the faubourgs act in conjunction with the city proper—those speaking the American language with those using the French—and native Americans act cordially and confidently with naturalized citizens, as joint heirs of the same privileges and rights; and the happiness of all citizens in general, and the prosperity of the city will be mutually promoted. This union must be preserved. We have no other desire—no other object.

New Orleans is again tranquil; and the health of the city continues to befriend its residents. The refreshing showers that are occasionally enjoyed preserve the salutary state of the atmosphere; and the currents of air prevent diseases incident to a southern climate. The thermometer is at 85 while we write at noon; but in the morning it was only 82—a sufficient variation to moderate calidity, without producing the evils of rapid transition in temperature.

Our rambling citizens may return when they please; and those who intend to visit us during the winter need have no apprehensions of arriving too soon. There are many new houses and stores in various parts of the city nearly ready for their reception: and they will find more conveniences in every respect than formerly. Capitalists who are desirous of embarking in profitable speculations, and choose to make New Orleans a home, would do well to come early; and see and seek for themselves. They can find here ways and means not usual in other cities to gratify cupidity and secure comfort.

We would also earnestly invite mechanics and artisans of every pursuit to make New Orleans their residence. They would have constant employment; good wages; and many conveniences. But we cannot think of inviting attorneys, doctors or accountants: for the market is already glutted with such. Many clerks arrived here last fall, of whom hundreds had been obliged to return almost penniless and wholly disappointed. If they have no specific promise of a situation before they arrive, they can have but little prospect afterwards of obtaining any employment commensurate with their expectations; and when they find that their current expences for living here cannot be less than about 40 dollars a month, they should pause before they are decoyed and disappointed.

If indeed there were three or four shipments of females to attend in the dry goods' stores, etc, they would find a ready reckoning. Seamstresses and laundresses would do well to pay us a visit also. Indeed we believe that many ladies would find it their interest to emigrate hither: for our population in winter usually consists of 5 males in proportion to 3 females: a sad disadvantage to many young gentlemen well disposed to countenance the fair sex.

The number of our hotels will have greatly increased by the commencement of 1836; and we shall have three or four tolerable exchanges for the convenience of merchants—but none of the nature required, as in London, Liverpool and our eastern cities. We shall have two theatres for those speaking the Anglo-American language, with the French theatre and also four or five ballrooms opened during the season.

We are indeed badly off for good and cheap boarding houses, and restaurateurs—which are very improperly taxed by the city, as our hotels and taverns are by the state; and single gentlemen find themselves sometimes at fault in obtaining suitable lodgings. Furnished chambers are generally rented by colored persons, who usually charge from 13 to 30 dollars a month for a single room: such as could be obtained in Paris or London for as many francs.

But we expect a better order of things when our fellow citizens of the eastern states are convinced that the imputation of unhealthiness so shamefully cast on New Orleans is gratuitous and groundless. No city in the union presents so many local advantages for trade and commerce; none are more healthy in general; and we confidently believe that in the lapse of a few years, none will be better adapted for residence.

The Union is the name of an afternoon paper to be conducted on liberal and independent principles, adapted for the counting house and families, by John F. Carter, Esq—whose experience, intelligence and connection in the city are sufficient to guarantee it success. Such a paper is greatly required; and we anticipate for it extensive patronage. The publication office will be in Camp street.

Good oysters abound in the vicinity of New Orleans, but owing to the municipal regulations concerning the sale of them in the city, they are partially prohibited to our citizens. The corporation imposes almost a direct tax upon one of the most necessary articles of food, as if it were a luxury: so that the poorer classes feel heavily and disproportionately the imposition.

By the city ordinances oysters are not to be sold in New Orleans from the 1st of May till the 1st of October. Our municipal legislators seem to have had little knowledge of the southern oysters, and to have founded their edict on the old saw of northern climates, that they are good only in the months having the letter r in their names. Experience affords a different result. Oysters in our vicinity become milky and bad so early as March: for then the work of generation commences; yet they are permitted to be sold during the greater part of their period of procreation, in March and April. But to compensate for this ignorance or evil, which tends to destroy or deteriorate most of the oyster beds within miles of the city, the council (very wisely of course) prevent the sale of them previous to October, although in our climate they are as wholesome in August and September as in any months of the year; and are a common article of diet even in July with the shrewd folks who reside near the beds where they are found.

That not contented with authorizing or enforcing their sale [illegible] it when they are positively nutritious and excellent, our city legislators encourage a very improper monopoly of them by farming out the stands where they are alone to be sold; and by almost compelling those who bring oysters to the city to sell them to these farmers. On this account oysters that might be procured from the boats and pirogues by families for 25 cents a hundred, are sold to the farmers only, who retail them at whatever price it pleases their conscience to ask—in order that they may not only clear the tax on their stands, but that they may make 2 or 3 hundred percent on their exclusive privilege of retailing. Families are therefore obliged to submit to the extortion of 1 dollar for the hundred, which without the intervention of the council, they could have obtained for 25 cents.

Our fellow citizens should strenuously protest against this extravagant imposition, which is alike injurious and unjust, in operating chiefly to the disadvantage of the poorer classes, and depriving them of a wholesome article of food—precisely as if there were a similar enactment concerning fish, salt, corn or any other species of provisions. The council may regulate the places for selling oysters, as they have those for selling beef and vegetables: so that there might be a fish market as well as as a beef and vegetable.—But to rent stands on the levee, where they are a positive nuisance and incumbrance, and beget disturbance and filth, instead of allocating a general market in a particular place for oysters and all kinds of fish, is certainly a stretch of authority very imprudent, improper and unjustifiable—except that it brings an enormous revenue of 8000 or 9000 dollars annually into the city treasury, oppressively exacted.

At the last jolting of the council, a partial change was made in the ordinances; but we trust that the members of that body will seriously take the subject into consideration, and effect a radical amendment in them.

The port—We have seldom passed the wharves on the levee without feeling a painful sensation about the present condition of the port of such a place as New Orleans—the greatest export city in the union. We have occasionally endeavored to attract the attention of the municipal government to the subject; and had partially succeeded: for an ordinance was introduced, but has not yet been finally passed, to regulate and extend the levee, and increase the number of wharves.

But we are astonished that the merchants and other citizens of New Orleans; do not demand an appropriation from Congress, for the construction of a proper port along the entire extent of the city—comprized between the upper and lower cotton press. New Orleans is a port offlenty, and therefore according to the principles of even the democratic members of Congress entitled to demands on the national revenues. The duties received on imports amount to millions; yet the general government has not afforded the least assistance in the construction of a port, whence those duties are received. This is unjust to New Orleans; and so injurious as well as unjust that an appeal being made to Congress must succeed.

Why then will our citizens slumber on this subject? Why should they not boldly and importunately demand the assistance of Congress, for the construction of an eligible custom house, and the formation of a proper port? This favor has been extended to other cities where the wants are less and the claims vastly inferior, while New Orleans has been neglected in consequence of none to present and advocate her claims. The construction of a proper port is a work of too great magnitude and expence for the city revenues alone: the city council should therefore require the assistance of the general government. 'Ask and it shall be given.'

From the New York Gazette, 24th August.

FROM FRANCE.

The arrival last evening of the packet ship Sylvie de Grasse, captain Weiderholdt, from Havre, has put us in possession of Paris papers to the evening of the 14th July, being only one day later than our previous advices. The journals do not furnish any news of interest. They, however, give copious details of the manner in which the state prisoners confined to St Pelagie, effected their escape, of which event we have already published an account. None of the prisoners had as yet been retaken, although the police were very active. After giving some of the particulars of this affair, the Paris correspondent of the Journal du Havre makes the following remarks:—

"We really do not know what to think of the inactivity of the political police for some time past. That robbers and assassins should infest the streets of the capital, is not matter of much astonishment; but that Don Carlos should pass through France, *incognito*; that a conspiracy should be formed against the life of the king, without M. Gisquet knowing it; that, finally, thirty prisoners should escape through a subterraneous excavation, which must have necessarily been the work of several weeks labour, and that, too, without being discovered by the police,—these facts appear to us inconceivable. What then has become of the ancient skill of M. Gisquet?—What has become of his sagacity, which heretofore has been able to discover guilt where none existed? Such questions as these are constantly put before us, and which we are troubled to answer, for we dare not say what appears to us plausible. In fact, notwithstanding our confidence in the probity of MM. Thiers and Gisquet, we are enclined to think they have not sufficiently looked after the application of the secret funds destined for the service of the political police."

It is mentioned as a matter for sufficient interest at the present moment, when the eyes of all France are directed to the drama now acting in the Chamber of Peers, that ten of the peers who have sat in the chamber during the *process* of April, have either had fathers or relations condemned to death and executed—the result of proceedings similar to those in which they were taking a part.

Paris, July 14.

The funds were extremely depressed at the opening of the *market*, but *towards the close they rallied* and closed a shade higher than on Saturday. Foreign Securities in general, except Neapolitan, are rather lower.

The marriage contract between *Prince Leopold of Naples* and the Princess Maria will be signed this week. The marriage will be celebrated at the Chateau of Eu, and the King and Queen of the Belgians will be present at the ceremony.

The messenger has the following—One of the causes for which the Prussian Ambassador has strenuously protested against the enrolment of volunteers at Paris to complete the Foreign Legion is, that desertion from the Prussian regiments cantoned on the Rhine under the orders of Generals De *Muffling and De Borstele*, would be greater than it is at present.

Some disturbances has taken place at Saragossa, but they were not of as much *political importance as it was endeavored* to make it appear. On the 6th some difficulties occurred between the people and the militia, which resulted in the destruction of seven convents, and the killing of some monks. The people were moved by their hatred of the monks, and not the Queen. A courier arrived at Bordeaux on the 10th, who passed through Saragossa on the night of the 6th, at which time order was restored. The Telegraphic accounts were exaggerated.

The Paris Temps seems to think Lord Durham will meet *some difficulty* on his reception at St Peterburg, in consequence of his being about to take Constantinople on his way to that capital. This step says the editor, is too significant *not to create obstacles to his reception.*

There was no alteration in the French funds.

The late Elections.—We have not yet received full returns of the late elections in Alabama, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and Tennessee; but that there is a general gain for the administration has now been placed beyond a doubt. The Globe of the 22d, in a review of the subject, says:—In Kentucky there is a gain of an additional democratic member in congress, and forty members to the state legislature. In Indiana, the whole delegation in congress are now for the first time the avowed friends of the administration. In Alabama, the honorable C. C. Clay, a most decided friend of the administration in the last congress, and a supporter of the Baltimore nominations, is elected governor; and as far as we have heard, a majority of the same opinions of the governor were returned to congress and the general assembly. In Missouri, an increased majority of republicans are returned to the legislature, and there will be a gain of one, if not two democratic members in congress. In North Carolina, there is a probability that the strength of the administration will be increased by an additional member in the house—it is certain that it will not be reduced. And we believe that the republican majority in the next legislature will be greater than the last. In Tennessee it is extremely doubtful whether Carroll, who avowed himself in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the presidency, or Cannon, who avowed himself for Judge White, is elected governor. The members in Congress who refused to go into the White caucus, and avowed themselves in favor of the democratic nomination for the presidency, are re-elected, and it is probable that some others favorable to that nomination may also be returned. They all declare themselves Jacksonmen except Crockett—but Mr. Bell and his allies, we fancy, are not very sincere.

Upon the whole, it is now ascertained that the administration majority in the next house of representatives, (our rendering Mr. Bell and his little squad to the opposition,) will be greater than it has ever been. It will be at least forty.

It has been suggested, as a means of guarding against riots, that laws should be passed requiring all damages occasioned by mobs to be assessed upon the community in which they occur. Such, we believe, is the case in England, and most other European countries. The enactment would be still more effectious, by providing that the money necessary for the indemnification of such losses, should be raised by a poll-tax. This would make it as much for the interest of the poorer classes to prevent riots, as of the rich.

Society of Friends.—The annual epistle of these respected individuals contains the following passage:—

'The distraints made on our members during the past year for tithes and other ecclesiastical demands amount to upwards of twelve thousand pounds; and onh Friend is now undergoing imprisonment in the jail at Carlow, in Ireland, in consequence of his refusal to pay tithes.'

Letters and papers from Liverpool to the 13th ultimo have been received at New York [illegible] no change of ministry had taken place. The Queen was strongly resolved as ever to honor the Duke de Nemours with her hand. The only obstacle to this match is England, which is likely to put a veto on a proceeding which would place the house of Orleans at the head of all the western continent of Europe.

The completion of the rail road into the city of Washington is accomplished, and the formal opening of this important line of communication between Baltimore and the national metropolis, was to have taken place on Tuesday last, in conformity with the arrangements heretofore made.

The sum of one million three hundred thousand dollars, has been subscribed to the stock of the Massachusetts western rail road. The capital, when completed, will be two millions.

A letter is published in the National Intelligencer, from an officer at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, in which the writer complains greatly of the unhealthiness of the post, and the insufficiency and dilapidated condition of the quarters for the accommodation of the officers. These circumstances, combined with the harassing nature of their duties, render the situation of both officers and soldiers extremely distressing.

So great have been the recent importations into the port of New York, that the clerks and officers of the Custom House are said to be absolutely overwhelmed with their duties. It is stated that the Custom House is constantly filled with merchants and others, who have to wait for hours at the desks before they can be served.

A rich officer of the revenue one day asked a man what kind of thing opulence was? It is a thing replied the philosopher, which can give a rascal the advantage over an honest man.

M de Diesbau captured a wild boar, which was nearly 3 years of age and which he tendered so tame that it would go up stairs to his apartment, fawn upon him like a dog and eat from his hand. He also endeavored to bring up one which he had caught very young. This animal formed an attachment to a young lady in the house, accompanied her wherever she went, and slept under her bed. Upon one occasion the animal seemed to take offence at the servant of this young lady for undressing her mattress, and made a furious attack upon her; and had he been strong enough, would have done her a serious injury. This lady was the only person for whom the boar had the least affection; and what was more, he never was fed by her. M de Diesbau became attached to a tame fox, which he brought to the house, the boar took the attention shown to the fox so much to heart that he fretted himself to death.

Emigration—The total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom in the last year, was 76,222, being an increase of 13,695 on the number of the former year. Of those 32,799 sailed from Ireland. The Irish emigrants of the last year exceeded those of the former by ten thousand six hundred and four.

A hint to Wives—If I'm not home from the party tonight at ten o'clock, said a husband to his better and bigger half, don't wait for me. That I won't said the lady significantly, I won't wait—but I'll come for you. He returned at ten precisely.

Consolation—Lord L—— who suffered severely with the rheumatism, complained to Abernethy that he suffered excruciating pain whenever he lifted up his arm. Then what a fool you must be, replied Abernethy to lift up your arm at all.

Reform—The Queen of England has set an example that has been followed by many of the nobility and gentry; she has availed herself of the hot weather to act the example of early hours, and we believe that a four o'clock dinner and a drive afterwards, is about to be fashionable; 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening has been the fashionable hour for some years past.

Elections—Mr Hendy has introduced a *bill for the prevention of tribery.* The following are some of the enactments.

He who corruptly procures or promotes the return of any person, if the offender holds office under his Majesty, forfeits L1000; any other person so offending, 500. He who corruptly obtains or attempts to obtain any vote, for every offence forfeits 100. He who gives any thing for loss of time or expences, or any meat or drink for voting forfeits 50.—He who receives any thing for voting forfeits 50. He who threatens a voter to compel or prevent his voting forfeits 50. Any candidate or his agent giving or allowing any riband or mark of distinction, for every one forfeits 10. He who receives compensation for loss of time or expenses, or he who wears any riband or mark of distinction forfeits his vote.—All persons liable to be imprisoned till such fines are paid.

Steam Carriages—A new steam carriage was recently tried, setting out from Westminster bridge and returning thither, after visiting Denmark Hill and Dulwich. The distance is about twelve miles, and was performed in forty one minutes.

TEXAS.

(Concluded.)

And here let me say to the citizens of Georgia, who are almost deranged with anxiety to be there with their families, stop let me beseech you; and though the trip will cost you some two or three hundred dollars, go and look before you do an act, of which in my judgment, many of you would repent when too late, and which I consider would be but little more than murdering your wives and children. These are obligations which men owe their families, and which, if wilfully neglected, will rise up in judgment against them at a future day, when it is too late to repent or to change. If I were to see a man moving to that country, and did not warn him to stop I should feel that I was at least guilty of the sin of omission in not telling him that he was about to do an act which I conscientiously believe would forever blast the prospects of his family in this life, and perhaps in that which is to come. As before remarked, our company had grown to the number of fifteen; and we determined to divide, three other gentlemen and myself determining to travel in the direction of a place called Pecan Point, on Red River, lying in a northwest direction from Nacogdoches, a distance of two hundred miles or more. Accordingly we set out upon our journey on the morning of the 30th of May, after preparing ourselves with such provisions as we could obtain for the occasion. Our way led us through a wilderness or uninhabited country, except two or three small Indian villages, through which we passed, and on the night of the 7th of June, we crossed the Red River, about thirty miles below Pecan Point.—Here we lost sight of and bid farewell to Texas. From Nacogdoches to this place, one small Indian trail led us through a country which may be said to be undulating, the land varying but seldom, being generally thin, until we get within fifty or sixty miles of Red River. Here we struck the prairies, some of which are very rich; and abound in game. Many of them contain from one to two thousand acres or more; some few of them are covered only with the game grass, which grows very luxuriantly. The water through the whole of the route is very bad, except at the Shawnee village, where we drank as good water as we found in the country. The whole of this route, and indeed, the whole of the country is very badly timbered, and very scarce except on the water courses.

I will here tell of all the good things of the country, as well as of its productions. In this country, especially the unsettled parts may be found in great abundance, turkey, deer, beaver, buffalo, wild horses, and in some parts wild cattle. To support all this game there is perhaps, the finest range in the world. I have never seen such fine cattle in all my life. Their cows grow almost to the size of our largest steers, and give immense quantities of milk. The land and climate are peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton, and produces from one thousand to twenty five hundred pounds of cotton per acre, according to the quality and season.

The climate is entirely unsuited for the cultivation of corn as a certain crop. The citizens told us that their crops of corn were often entirely cut off in places by the worm, and that it was subject to their depredations from the time it came up until it matured. Indeed we saw small fields very much injured by them, and one field in particular, of twenty five acres, was so much injured by them that its owner told me he considered it entirely ruined; but when it does mature it is quite little and chaffy, and yields but little meal in comparison to our corn raised here. There is one great objection to the country which I cannot forbear to mention, which is, that there is not a mill seat said to be found in the country, owing to the flatness and great width of the swamps to all the streams. Much has been said about the navigable streams in that country, and not having examined them pe sonally, I can say but little about them; but it is admitted by all that the Colorado is the largest and best stream for navigation, and I was told, both by travellers and by a gentleman who lived in the country, that there was only four feet water at the bar or mouth of the river, and every one admits that the coast bordering on Texas is the most dangerous of almost any other known. I did not expect to have said so much in relation to the country, but if what I have said should be the means of preventing one single family from going to the country, I shall consider the labor amply rewarded, and that I have at least saved some poor helpless woman and children from many a briny tear.

BENJ. H. RUTHERFORD.

A late traveller to Vesuvius, in describing the recent eruption, appropriately alludes to the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were overwhelmed by this volcano some two centuries since. Herculaneum was encased in lava, which makes the excavation very tedious and expensive; but Pompeii was covered only with a mass of loose ashes and pummice stone, and is therefore now nearly all exposed by the easy diggings. He thus speaks of its wonders:

"We saw one house which the workmen had just uncovered; the frescoes on the walls looked as fresh as if done the day before, and are very little injured by the fire. There are the streets with the same pavements, causeways and stepping stones; the baker's ovens, in which bread was found, the shops with signs over the doors, marks of the carriage wheels on the pavement, magnificent public baths, theatres, temples and palaces; in short, all the evident proofs of a populous and flourishing city."

The celebrated vocalist, Braham, has obtained a licence of the king to represent English vaudevilles after the manner of those popular operettas at Paris. He is to erect a new theatre for the purpose.

Such was the intensity of the heat at Windsor, June 10th, that the thermometer in the sun, stood at 104 deg. What would they say of our dog days, when the mercury in the shade frequently reaches above 90°. In relation to it, it is said in Bell's Life, that

"Jack Scroggins has sworn before Lord Winchester that as he was carrying home two raw eggs in his "inexpressibles" on Thursday, on reaching his domicile, his rib actually found them hard enough for salad."

Capt. Dickson, of the 25th regiment, has invented a soldier's cloak for general use in the army, weighing only fourteen ounces. It is also an effectual preventive against wet, and fits on between the knapsack and mantin.

Sweet Apple pudding.—Take one pint of boiling milk, half a pint of Indian meal, a tea cup full of salt, and six sweet apples cut into small pieces—should be baked not less than three hours—the apples will afford an excellent rich jelly. This is truly one of the most luxurious yet simple yankee puddings made

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
Sept. 9th, 1835.

We cannot innovate an item of commercial occurrence since our last report worthy of insertion; consequently, we refer our readers to our last number, excepting the following articles:

COTTON—None in first hands.
SUGAR—Very scarce with expected augmentation.
FLOUR—36a38,
PORK—Nothing done in this articles.

We have been informed that Liverpool letters, of the 23d July have been received here, via New York. The cotton market was dull.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

HAVRE, July 15.

Since my last respects of 7th inst, business in general has been more dull than is usual, even at this season of the year.

Our prices of cotton have again given way, establishing a decline of from 15a20 centimes per half-kelog, on our highest quotations of May. The demand continues restricting to the mere supply of the immediate wants of the spinners, but our market has recovered a good deal of steadiness during the two last days.

The sales of the week have amounted to 2600 bales, and as we have had no arrivals, our stock on hand is reduced to 68,000 bales.

HAVRE, July 18.

Since our last of the 8th inst, our market has gradually revived, and business have been well sustained without however much importance. The sales amount to 2633 bales, on which nearly 800 have been taken for Russia at 125 f. a 140, in low Louisiana and Mobile.—The transactions were thus: 663 Louisiana at 135a175; 1332 imitation Louisiana and Mobile, and 238 Georgia and Carolina.

HAVRE, July 13.

COTTON—The lower Sea Islands of U. S. short staple have, since our last report, undergone a further reduction of 5 to 7 centimes, while the finer qualities of the same cottons have generally maintained their prices. We have to add, that within the last two days, the market has had a little firmer appearance, although our rates are yet very unsettled.

The sales, from the 6th to the 14th inst. comprise 2275 bales as follows: 107 bls Louisiana at 134 f. to 180 f; 1148 do Upland, Florida and Mobile, at 125 f. to 156 f; 80 do Bohia at 132 f 50 to 185 f; and 30 do St Domingo at 143 f; the whole duty paid.

The arrivals within the same period, have been 1200 b. Louisiana and 48 Guadeloupe, together 1256 b

Stock 30th June, 1835,	65831 b	of which 62523 b. U. S.
Arr. up to 14th July	5453	5111
	71334	67934
Sales up to 14th do	3923	3733
Stock 14th July	67411	63901

The value and importance of some of the principal articles manufactured in the United States are placed in an imposing point of view in a few brief paragraphs published in the N Y Mercantile Advertiser.

The quantity of cotton consumed in the United States is about 200,000 bales, and the value of these when manufactured is more than $40,000,000.

The wool crop of the present year was probably worth 25 millions—and as a general calculation of its manufacture, about 50 millions.

The manufactures of leather and iron (not including the common smith work, as to the latter) are worth not less than 80,000,000 a year.

A new business is making rapid strides to importance, the manufacture of silk. This it is said will be in five years or less, worth from ten to twenty millions a year, and give a profitable employment to vast numbers of women and children.

The following notice of the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain is copied from a late number of the Glasgow Chronicle. The increase within the two last years has been amazing:

	Imports. Official value.	Exports. Real value of British Produce.
1832	$43,237,000	$38,045,000
1834	47,908,000	41,256,000
Increase	4,671,000	3,240,000

This increase appears the more remarkable when we take into account the great fall in the value of their produce.—The principal item is cotton.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE BOARD.
30 shares of New Orleans Canal Bank at 106

BOSTON, August 22.

COFFEE—Our market remains without alteration.—We notice sales of about 500 bags St Domingo, ordinary, at 11¼ cents, and 400 bags good at 11¾ cts, 4 and 6 mos. Some Rio at 13¼ cents; Manila at 13 cents; and St Jago at 11½ cts, 6 months.

COTTON—Market still quite inactive, but accounts from Europe are more favorable; prices without change. Sales New Orleans at 19a20 cents.

MOLASSES—Imports the past week have been far from large, consequently prices well sustained. Sales of 200 hhds Havanna and Matanzas for distilling at 31 cts, 6 months; 250 do do sweet at 32½; 100 do Surinam at same price, 6 months. A few hhds superior Trinidad sold at 36 cts.

SUGAR—Prices remain same as at our last reports, and sales to the trade of Trinidad and Havana browns at 9½a10 cents; white at 12a12½ cents, 6 months. Of the importation Porto Rico per brig Alpine, at auction, do. fair and prime, 200 hhds were sold at $7,70a8,90; 166 bbls at 8,60a8,87½, 4 months.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

COTTON—The demand has been limited, the market rather dull, and the sales small—amounting to but little over 200 bales, principally Upland at 18 to 20½c. per lb. Good qualities maintain former prices, while on inferior descriptions a slight decline has taken place.

MOLASSES.—The week's sales have been large, amounting to 6 or 700 hhds good quality Trinidad and Fernandina, on the wharf, at 33 cts. per gallon, 6 mos.; some holders refuse this price, and ask 34a35 cts. An invoice of 24 hhds Havana, this, sold at 28 cts, 4 months; New Orleans is scarce. Imports—Trinidad 230 hhds.

SUGAR—The stock of New Orleans remaining in first hands does not exceed 400 hhds. Sales of 116 hhds St Jago on the wharf, at 8 3 8a8¼c. per lb, on time; a lot of 60 hhds and 50 hhds good Porto Rico, on the wharf, sold at an average of 8¾; 785 boxes fair to good, brown Trinidad, on the wharf at 9¼, 6 mos.; 172 boxes brown Havana and Matanzas at 9¼a9½ for prime quality, 4 and 6 months; 167 boxes White Havana and Trinidad, at 11 a 11½ for fair to good quality, 4 and 6 months; 108 boxes & 400 bbls White Brazil 9¼, 6 months; 30 hhds N. Orleans at 8¼, 4 months; 29 do inferior Cuba, at 7½, 6 mos. Import 139 hhds and 358 boxes.

WHISKEY—Sales of 300 bbls at 36c. per gallon.—Small sales of hhds at 36a38c. from stores.

EXCHANGE—Considerable sales of Bills on England for the last packet, at 9½a9¾ per cent premium. Sales of Bills on France at 5f. 21½ a 5f. 22½.

CHARLESTON MARKET, AUGUST 22.

COTTON—The transactions both in Uplands and Long Cottons, seem for the present to be entirely suspended. Not more than about 100 bales were disposed of during the last week, of which 90 bales sold at 16c., the remainder at 17½a19. No sales of Long Cottons.—Holders are shipping to the extent of vessels in port.

Receipts of Cotton at the following places, since 1st Oct. 1834.

Charleston & Georgetown, Aug. 28,	214,183	
Less received from Savannah,	10,800	203,383
Savannah, Aug. 27,	211,919	
Darien, exports direct to N York, &c.	8,099	219,318
New Orleans, Aug. 16,	524,758	
Less received from Mobile & Florida,	20,220	504,538
Mobile, Aug. 15.	00	197,195
Florida—Apalachicola, June 1,	40,000	
St Marks, June 1,	17,000	
Pensacola, June 1,	3,000	
	60 000	
Less—exported to Charleston, Savannah &c. and included in their receipts,	8,000	52,000
Virginia, June 1,		30,000
North Carolina, June 1,		31,000
		1,237,434

The following is a statement of the stock of Cotton on hand at the respective places named:

	1835.	1834.
Charleston, Aug. 28,	3,575	2,040
Savannah, Aug. 27,	1,664	00
Mobile, Aug. 15,	900	925
New Orleans, Aug. 15	7,973	5,633
Petersburg, Aug. 22,	700	2,000
	14,171	00
Augusta and Hamburg, Aug. 24,	700	1,600
Philadelphia, Aug. 15,	572	00
New York,	34,000	00
	35,272	00
Total,	49,443	00

RICE—Continues in fair demand. A fresh beaten article according to quality, commands our highest quotations. Sales of inferior have been made as low as $3½ cwt.

MOLASSES—A heavy article. No sales beyond retail from stores.

FREIGHTS—No shipping to be had for Europe.

AIKEN, Aug 28—Cotton—Our friends in the Cotton growing country, no doubt feel an anxiety to know something touching their interests. There has been but little received in this market during the past week, and that of the old crop, we understand it went off freely at 17 cts, ang was of a middling quality. We have received Liverpool dates up to the 13th July, which are not at all favorable.—(Telegraph.

New Cotton.—A load of new cotton, consisting of 7 square bales, weighing 3,420 pounds, was received yesterday, at the warehouse of Collier, Hill & Lubezan, from the plantation of Rev. Joshua Key, Burke county, and was sold by them, we understand, to A. Sibley, Esq. at 19 cents per lb. The staple is said to be very fine.

The bales have also been received at Hamburg, two of which brought 20, the other 19 cents.—*Augusta Constitutionalist, 20th instant.*

	Official value of cotton imported.	*Real value of cotton manufactures exported.*
1832,	L9,470,000	L17,350,000
1834,	10,890,000	20,500,000
Increase,	1,420,000	3,150,000

The official value being calculated at prices fixed in the reign of King William, is of no other use but to denote quantity. According to the actual prices the increase of the value of the import in 1834 would be about 15,000,000. Greater the effects of such an increase of value have been in Great Britain, they must have been still more remarkable in America. The cotton raised last year in the United States exceeded 1,000,000 of bags, averaging 360 lbs each. The prices from the end of 1834 to the end of 1835, rose about 3d per lb, or 50 per cent. By this rise, therefore, the American planters will have gained an extra profit of $4,400,000. The consequence of such an accession of affluence will be a great extension of cultivation.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED 8th.

Schr Rosalie—Hamilton, Morrison, Campico, Lizardi & co with 77 [illegible] lumber and merchandise.

ARRIVED

Towboat Hudson, from sea, with Ketch Sancho Panza from Campeachy; schr Water Witch, from Havana; and schr Messenger, from Mobile. The Hudson reports having taken to sea ship Majestic, and schr San Juan—ship Ocean, ashore on the Bar—nothing in sight and nothing in the river.

Schr Water Witch, Manson, 7 days from Havana.
Schr Messenger, from Mobile.
Ketch Sancho Panza, Carano, from Campeachy—in ballast.
Steamer Carrollton, Bryan, from Vicksburg.
Steamer Lady Washington, Harkins, from Alexandria.
Steamer Ouchita, Vantier, from Paduca.
Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, Plaquemine.
Steamer Petoski, Convers, from St Louis.

MEMORANDA.

The schr Water Witch reports the barque Wm Smith ready to sail on the 31st aug. for Portland—the Gasper Hauser, in a few days for New York—brig Daniel H. Miller, for this port soon.

British ship Corinthian, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 30th july, lat. 45 2, long. 30 39.

Barque E H Miller, hence for Havre, was spoken 35 miles off Block Island, on the 19th aug.

Up at New York for this port, aug. 24th, ship Lagrange, Patton, to sail soon; ship Echo, Mallet, 25th aug; ship Hermitage, do; ship Louisville, Palmer, three fourths loaded; ship Boreas, Babbidge, 25th aug.

Up at New York for Natchez, ship Brooklin, Richardson, to sail on the 1st September; ship Florence, Smith, nearly loaded.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer Carrollton—2 bales cotton Backnee, Stanton & co; 5 do do and 23 bbls flour Bogart & Hoopes; 4 gin stand and 2 boxes W & C Tate; 1 bale cotton Thos Barrett; 15 bbls flour Sloo, Byrne & co.

Per schr Water Witch—Wine, sugar, segars, fruit and leaches to N Harrington; J Prats & son; Pedro Mayo; R Groning & co; J A Merle & co; Oleppenberg & co; C Woolsey; Cockayne & Robins.

Per steamer Potosi—1310 pigs lead J R Field & co; 68 kegs lard, 7 do butter, 2 casks bacon Demarin & co; 69 kegs shot, 38 do bars lead Lavillebeuvre & Walton; 3 bbls, 44 do, 12 kegs lard A D Gove; 412 pigs lead Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 55 bbls flour Capt Convers, on board; 325 bbls potatoes, 9 do apples, 26 cogs butter, 10 kegs beans J H Graham; 182 pigs lead J F Smith & co; 5 hhds tobacco, 1 trunk J Vairin & co; 28 bbls potatoes—aboard

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—per ship Vicksburg—4965 pigs lead; 449 hhds tobacco; 7 bales moss; 37 bales cotton; 3 iron chests; 56 bales tobacco; 6 coil rope; 7 bales and 17 beef hides; 7 packs buffalo robes; 2 casks furs; 2 boxes medicine and sundries.

COWES—per ship America—404 hhds tobacco.

TAMPICO—per sloop Brandywine—6 bbls flour; 2 cask red wine; 2 casks gin; and 14 kegs lard.

TO LET—The upper part of that new and splendid finished HOUSE, New Levee, between Hospital and Barrack streets, for one or three years. This house is well calculated for a genteel boarding house or a large family. Apply to
JAMES ROACH,
At the Mint Hotel, Levee street, between Hospital and Barrack. sept 9—6

TO RENT—A very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on a large lot at the corner of Jersey and Josephine streets, one square from Jackson street, by which the rail car passes hourly. For terms which will be moderate, apply to M. MAHER,
sept 9 16, Poydras st.

TO RENT—That small and convenient Ware House, situated in Magazine street, adjoining Messrs Bridge and Vose. For terms, apply to M. MAHER.
sept 9

N. O. Gas Light and Banking Co.

THE Third Instalment of five dollars per share on the capital stock of this institution will be due on the 12th inst. and in consequence thereof the books of transfer will be closed from the 10th to the 14th inclusive.
sept 9 R. BRENAN, acting cash.

WANTED—To hire immediately two houses Servants to attend on a small family in the city, one as chamber maid, the other as cook and washer. Free persons to whom good wages would be given, would be preferred. Apply at the office of the Bee. e 9—3

300 BARRELS Lime