THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1835.

☞ We have been requested to announce a meeting of the friends of Texas, at the private committee room in Banks' arcade, this evening at 7 o'clock—to deliberate on affairs of *importance in relation to that country.*

It is earnestly expected that all respectable gentlemen will attend, who are favorable to the people and cause of Texas. Shall we suffer our own friends and relations who are nobly struggling in the cause of republican liberty as Americans, to be oppressed by the minions of a military tyrant; and to fail in their noble object from want of timely assistance on the part of their own kindred in America?

The proper name for the people of Texas seems to be a matter of doubt or contrariety—some calling them Texians, while others speak or write Texans, Texonians, Texas ians, Texicans. We believe that both by the Mexican and American residents of the country, the name commonly used is Texians—the Mexicans giving it the guttural sound of the Spanish language, as indicated sometimes by *x* and sometimes by *j*; Teghians. The sound is not used in the present mode of speaking the English language; although the Irish use it in the word *lough*, and the Scotch in *loch*—a lake. The nearest approximation is in such words as *Christ*.

Texans is therefore the correct name of the people of Texas; and besides being short, it is perfectly analagous to the usual mode of forming the proper name of nations by the termination in *n*; as Greece, Grecian; Persia, Persian. It may also be considered the euphonious abbreviation of Texasian. But Texonian and Texassite are absurd epithets.

Why has not the mayor advertised the adjudication of the works to be done on the levee opposite the 5th, 6th and 7th wards?

Why has the paving of Julia street been so long postponed, when it is known that by the opening of the upper canal, that street shall become a great thoroughfare after January next? Why do not the aldermen of the 5th and 7th wards attend to this matter?

The piece of sculpture ordered by the corporation of this city to be executed in honor of Albert Stein, engineer, now engaged in constructing water works for the Commercial bank throughout the city; and intended to be placed in the middle of the central square or place d'armes—has been neatly finished in Philadelphia in the marble yard of Mr Struthers. It is an ornamental monument; and intended as a fountain.

In visiting the provision markets of New Orleans, an intelligent traveler must be surprised at seeing almost the whole of the purchasing and selling the edible articles for domestic consumption, transacted by colored persons. Our butchers are negroes; our fishmongers negroes; our venders of vegetables, fruit and flowers are all negroes—but what is worse, with very few exceptions the only purchasers that frequent the markets are negroes; and generally slaves. It is true that a few white women who keep boarding houses are occasional visitors; but it is too true that the responsible duty of purchasing every species of market provision for the use of families is confided to the slaves, who are at liberty to purchase what they please, how they please, and where they please, without the personal inspection of any member of the family.

No wonder therefore that our markets are so badly managed: or that the provisions are so inferior to what might have been expected in the markets of such a place as New Orleans. In the Atlantic cities as well as in Europe, some of the leading members of a family do not disdain to visit the markets with their servants; and select whatever may suit their taste and purse: but ladies and gentlemen here think it beneath their consequentiality to cater for their stomach; to select their own food and give their own price. Their pride makes them therefore lose many excellent tributes; and tho they may know how to be gourmands, they are very indifferent epicures.

NATIONAL MUSIC.—It has been singularly asserted that the English have no national music; and a writer in a late number of the American Quarterly Review, in the first article, has diligently sought to prove it on gratuitous assumptions: for though he seems intimate with the mountain minstrels of Switzerland, as tautologously condensed and copied same time from some works under his review, he appears ignorant of what constitutes national music, as well as ourselves and others.

What is the essence of any music that can entitle it to be justly termed national, or indicative of the characteristic traits of a nation? Is there any peculiarity in the association of sounds, either as regards their *harmony or melody* which can indicate its national origin? Or does nationality of music consist in applying it to *some specific use?*

The Irish, Scotch and Swiss apply what is commonly termed their national music to lyrical compositions for song or dance: does this application constitute its nationality? or does the essence consist in some peculiarity in the movements of the melody, independent of harmony? If so, the English may equally be said to have national music, as is fully proved by their melodies from that of 'Old King Cole' & 'God save the King,' to that of 'Rule Britannia' and 'Black-eyed Susan.' Are not these equally characteristic of England as the 'Coolin' of Ireland, the 'Maggie Lawder' of Scotland, or 'Ap'Sherkin' of Wales—yes or as the 'Ranedes vaches' of Switzerland, the Marseillaise Hymn of France, or any melody of every nation ancient or modern?

That if the nationality in music is denoted or defined by its application, the national music of England is ascertainable on the same basis as that of any other European country. The Italian composers may apply their musical acquirements to dramatic compositions, such as operas; but is there any peculiarity in the dramatic structure of these compositions, which can at once indicate them to be those of a nation, and not those of an individual of particular *propensities or acquirements* independent of nationality? If the music of Rossini can be termed Italian, then the music of Weber can be termed German; but equally so can the music of Purcell and Arne, be termed English: for they composed English operas.

By arguments equally conclusive might all the sacred and church music of England be termed national, if the requiem of Mozart, and the musical masses of other composers can be termed national. If the customs of a nation lead more to operatic than oratorial compositions, those cultivating chiefly one kind cannot be deprived of excellence because they do not cultivate the other. If the continental nations of Europe delight chiefly in operas, and the English in oratorios and church music, the nationality of the English music not to be judged exclusively by that of the continental countries—What serves as the criterion of national customs in one place cannot be a correct standard in another.

The English excel all nations in the quantity and quality of their sacred music, both in oratorios and anthems. What dramatic composition by any musician excels or equals Handel's 'Israel in Egypt' or 'Messiah;' Haydon's 'Creation;' the admirable anthems of Purcell; or the cathedral compositions of Boyce and Crotch? Have not the English equally the right to claim nationality for their cathedral music, as other nations have for their operatic?

But as for America, what national music has she—when even her 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Starspangled banner' are transplanted from England? What composition can be said to be nationally indicative of the quality and taste of the republicans? A few military airs are all that denote the genius of American composers, or our musical taste—except indeed 'Jim' Crow' and the 'Virginny Cupid;' if these delicious morceaux are not borrowed.

As the following communication is on a subject of importance to the citizens of New Orleans, and from one who seems conversant with the topic, we cheerfully give it publicity; although we do not wholly coincide in opinion with the writer, in his thinking that the bank should *nolens volens* sell out one of its branches,—and particularly one as profitable as the stockholders of the U. S. bank, as the branch here is known to be from the amount of its specie transactions.

Had Mr Biddle consulted his own interests in preference to those of the U. S. bank *stockholders, he might have advised* the sale of the New Orleans branch to the Gaslight bank—as he is said *to have (in company with a few others* in Philadelphia) invested capital in the stock of said bank to the amount of *one million and a half.* It is therefore apparent in counselling the continuance of the branch here *in preference to transferring* it on the terms proposed by either the Union or Gaslight bank, that he must have been actuated by a *desire to promote* the interests of the parent bank—which derives a very great quota of its profits from the *transactions of the branch bank* in this city. The doubts of our correspondent are therefore annulled; and his question *answered*—inasmuch as the branch will be continued so long as the charter permits.

In a second communication, our correspondent thinks his argument corroborated, that there must be some concealed plan of operation on the part of the U. S. bank, in refusing to sell the New Orleans branch on any terms; because (he reasons) it is not apparently wanted for collecting funds from the western branches discontinued; and of course only required for the purpose of enabling the directors to concentrate their means and power to the commercial cities only. He observes also that any injury to the money market in London or Paris is sensibly felt throughout England and France as fast as a postchaise can travel; and so would an attack on New York alone (where exchanges generally center) affect every part of the union.

We perfectly agree with our correspondent in estimating *the embarrassments in the money market of the country,* if the bank should unexpectedly call for specie for all its discounted paper *in March next; but we would not do justice to* the speculative sagacity of our fellow citizens, if we believed *they would largely transact any business with the parent* bank or its branches—when they must feel persuaded of the *impossibility of ever reestablishing the present bank* of the United States, in any manner or on any terms whatever. *If some are so foolish as to hope so, they should deserve to* suffer; particularly when in New Orleans they can easily obtain pecuniary accommodations from so many of our state banks. To make the branch bank here cease its operations lies greatly with the citizens themselves, by ceasing transactions with it in time, which they must eventually be compelled to do.

The directors of the United States' Bank, have been applied to by an agent sent from the city to Philadelphia, on behalf of the New Orleans Gas Light & Banking Co, for the purpose of purchasing the branch in this city, together with the the banking house; as well as to take those officers of the branch *who were willing to be transferred.* The proposition was to take all the notes under discount at par reduced to cash, payable in instalments at 1 to 4 years, with interest semi-annually, and to make their collections and remittances gratis. The directors of the Union Bank in this city, also made propositions to the Mother Bank at Philadelphia, to purchase the *branch in this city,* and took the trouble to send their Cashier to Philadelphia for the purpose, with full powers to make the arrangement.

The object on the part of those institutions of making the offer to purchase, and to render it the interest of the United States Bank to sell, by the offer of such liberal terms, was to save this city from feeling the difficulty of *winding up suddenly* the branch in this city; as well as fearing the effects of some sudden whim or caprice on the part of the directors at Philadelphia, in *their orders to* the branch here. But it seems such offers did not meet the views of the directors at Philadelphia, because a resolution was passed by the board, recommended by Mr Biddle, that it was inexpedient to sell the New Orleans branch at present. The question then arises, what are the intentions of the directors of the United States Bank, or rather of Mr Biddle? *Why do they keep secret their intentions?* why will they continue to conceal from the public, their object by continuing the New Orleans branch, when they were offered by two different banks as much or more than the branch was worth? why do they hide every thing in mystery, and not even give the community a clue to their ultimate intentions? It could not be that *they supposed the banks offering to purchase,* did not possess sufficient credit, because the Gas-Light bank has a capital of 6 millions, of which 1½ millions is already paid; and the Union Bank has a capital of 8 millions, with mortgages on property throughout the state at the lowest cash valuations; and already a considerable amount of surplus profits. It could not be that the directors at *Philadelphia required the New Orleans* branch for the purpose of receiving remittances from the western branches and to forward the same to Philadelphia; *because both* the Gas-Light Bank and the Union Bank, each in offering to purchase the assets of the branch, offered to transact all the future exchange business for the United States Bank in this city gratis. Had Mr Biddle and the directors at Philadelphia, acceded to the propositions of either the Gas-Light Bank or the Union Bank, they could have received the full value and more than the value of the New Orleans branch from either bank; and the only facility granted on the sale would be allowance of time for instalments payable in 1 to 3 or 4 years, on the payment of interest half yearly. The United States Bank would be relieved from losses; and the mercantile community in Louisiana would be benefited by having time to pay up the amount due to the branch and be *relieved from the* fear of any capricious orders in relation to the branch from the Mother bank, or the sudden payments that might be required by and after the 4th of March next. The United States Bank would be materially benefited by having all their exchange business transacted gratis; all their bill collections and remittances made without charge, and without the great expence of the banking house and all the paraphernalia of a president with a large salary, a cashier with a good salary, an assistant cashier and 10 to 15 subaltern officers; there would be a great saving also of losses, because it is well known that on a sudden call to pay up in full all notes that fall due after the 4th March next, a great many notes may be left unpaid, which would if time was allowed be all paid up in full; many losses might in consequence occur; all these therefore would be saved to the United States Bank by a sale of the New Orleans branch to either the Union or the Gas-Light Bank. But the directors at Philadelphia and Mr Biddle, calmly and quietly listened to the proposals offered by the Union Bank and the Gas Light Bank; *and would not condescend* to name any terms whatever for the sale of the branch; but dryly and cavalierly answered by presenting a copy of the *resolution passed* by the board of directors, for the purpose of stopping any further enquiry or to give reasons for such conduct; that "it was inexpedient to sell at present" of course that they were not disposed to listen to any terms whatever.

Perhaps the object of Mr Biddle and the directors at Philadelphia, can only be what has already been suggested by the Washington Globe, *viz: to send to the Southern* branches a large amount of bank notes—the southern branches being the best to put them into circulation—and with those bank notes to purchase a large amount of bills of exchange on the Atlantic cities, and bills on London; *those bills on London to be sold as fast as can be at* Philadelphia and New York; and the bills of exchange on the Atlantic cities, *becoming due in February,* March and April, will give the United States Bank a large amount of funds by being in receipt of the proceeds of the sale of the bills on London, and the bills of exchange falling due in February, March and April, long before *one half of the bank notes issued to pay for them will* come in for payment; then will be the time to issue orders to all the branches *in the Atlantic cities to call on* the local banks for specie, and if the orders are obeyed the local banks will not readily find specie enough in all those cities in circulation to pay up the balances, if the United States bank and its branches keep it locked in their vaults for the purpose of forcing congress and the people for a recharter. Well may the local banks and state institutions *begin to tremble.* P

From the Opelousas Gazette, Oct 3d.

James Ray who was appointed by the president, Register of the Land office at this place, has declined accepting the appointment.

A letter has been received from his honor Judge Boyce directed to W W Bowen Esq directing the adjournment of the District Court of the Parish of St Mary's for one week, in *consequence of the sickness of the Judge.*

The continued illness of his Hon Judge Mathews, in this town, precludes the hope of the regular session of the Supreme Court being held at Alexandria.

The N Orleans Bee intimates a wish that the country editors will give occasionally some notices of the internal improvements *in progress and contemplated,* with accounts of the crops, and agricultural and mineral products, also of the population in their districts. Verily Mr Bee, we have been much indebted to you for the advantage you have given us in exchange of papers, and will be the first in the field to comply with your request. *For internal improvements woe* to us, none are in progress, but all are in contemplation.—We *contemplate* in the long vista of time, some few years *before the last trumpet sounds,* to have good bridges built, our roads kept in order, and our streams fit for navigation. We *contemplate* the time when the vast Prairies which are now only used as wild pasture, will be converted into one vast vineyard, with appropriate wine presses and nut *brown maids, (as Mr Sprague would call them,)* gathering in the vintage. But to descend from these lofty contemplations to a detail of real facts, our population consists of about thirteen thousand souls, that is including all. Of this population, five thousand nine hundred and five are slaves, *and they raise from the best estimates* which have been made, about eight thousand bales of cotton. Now whether he may choose to class our cattle with the agricultural or mineral productions of the country, we leave himself to decide, but we have in this parish 90,278 head of horned cattle *without including husbands,* and 6984 head of horses, mares and mules.

From the Alexandria Intelligencer, Sept 26.

In our last we gave it as the opinion of an intelligent planter of this parish, that the cotton crops would prove fully equal or superior to those of last year. Since that time, we have had *an opportunity of conversing with several* planters from different parts of the parish, who assure us the estimate is far beyond what will be realized. It is admitted that individuals cultivating high and sandy land, may make more than they did last year, but the average crops of this and the *adjoining parishes* will fall far short.

The *river* at this place has been rising ever since our last. There are not more than two feet bank with the levee in front of the town. A small levee at the mouth of the Bayou Rapides, is all that now protects the back part of our town from inundation. A portion of Mr T Flint's plantation, immediately below town, and on the opposite side of the river we understand is under water. The extent of injury we have not been able to ascertain. A number of plantations below this, are inundated, and the cotton injured to a considerable extent. Persons about the raft we *learn* have suffered *more, as we write informed several days ago,* that they were gathering their corn in skiffs. We are informed however that the river is falling above; if so we have little to apprehend from a further overflow.

The drawbridge across Old river at Natchitoches, *we understand,* gave way on the night of the 22d inst. This bridge we believe was not long since erected at an expence of seven or eight thousand dollars. We are happy to learn that *the injury sustained below, is not so great as was generally anticipated.*

Abolition Presentition.—The Oneida county, (N. Y.) grand jurors have presented anti-slavery publications as *incendiary,* and call upon the people to "destroy all such publications where and whenever they can be found."

Letters from Havana of the 5th inst. received at Boston, state that Messrs Picard, of the house of Tresser, Picard & Co. and Martin, had died of cholera.

The cold weather (says the New York Star of the 30th inst.) has now fairly set in—thermometer down to 60 and 50 deg. in the day, and the temperature freely and chilly at night.

—The New York Mercantile Advertiser states that the Northern Bank of Kentucky has taken the New York State Loan of 500,000 dollars, at 5 per cent, at a *premium* of $3 25 on each 100 dollars.

AN UNWORTHY REASON.—During the consular sway of Napoleon to France, and when the conscriptions were in full force, *there lived in one of the provinces of the south a very* aged man, who exercised the profession of a taylor, and had twelve sons, all of whom served in the armies of Napoleon. They having one day obtained leave of absence from their regiments, made use of the opportunity to go and visit their aged parent, but on their arrival were shocked to find that he was so reduced in circumstances as to be in want of bread. "No bread!" exclaimed one of them—"the man who has given twelve conscripts to his country! We must procure him sustenance—yet how!" We are ourselves dupes.' 'Is there no pawn broker in the neighborhood?' exclaimed the youngest, who placed great confidence in the compassion of human beings, as well as reliance on his Creator. 'A pawnbroker! What good would that do? we have indeed nothing to pledge!' 'You shall see brother. Our father is known to be an honest citizen, who has exercised his trade long enough, and being destitute of bread, that is a sufficient pledge of his integrity. We also have all served during several years, and no one can cast the slightest imputation on our honor. Let us pawn this honor—certainly there will be some who will *willingly lend us fifty louis on such a* pledge!' This idea was immediately approved of, and the 12 brothers wrote out and signed on the spot the following billet:

Twelve French (sons of a tailor, who at the age of near 90 years, is fallen into the deepest poverty,) all zealous in the service of their country, request from the directors of the pawnbroking establishment the loan of fifty louis d'ors, to assist an unfortunate father. As a security for the payment we pledge 'our honor,' and promise to repay the said sum *within the space of one year.*

The billet was brought to the money office, where the benevolent directors immediately counted out the fifty louis asked for, and tore the obligation in pieces, pledging themselves at the same time, to provide for the old man so long as he lived—*N Y American.*

SMUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.

On Saturday, a very singular discovery of contraband goods was made by the revenue officers. On Gally-quay, lower Thames street, a case of foreign toys had been just landed from a ship recently arrived from Calais; and a custom house weigher, wishing to please his children with a wooden horse, asked the merchant to whom they were consigned for one which he refused, and rather peremptorily ordered the weigher to return it to the box, which he did; but after the merchant had retired, the officer pulled a horse out of the case, which broke, and displayed to his view 12 pairs of French silk net-gloves, which had been ingeniously secreted in the interior, before the horse was painted. The inside of every toy was found to contain similar articles—horses, dogs, lambs and donkeys were stuffed with silk gloves, and 178 dozen pairs were seized, valued at L200—There were 12 children's drums in each of which were found twelve pairs of gloves. The whole were so ingeniously *packed,* and the toys so well finished, that had it not been for the above accidental occurrence, they would most probably have passed the custom house officers.—London Paper.

LONDON CLUB HOUSES.

"You observe those palaces," said Mephistophiles, as we rode along, directing my attention to the various club houses. "They are the most conspicuous signs of the times. Behold their magnificent columns, their imposing fronts: the interiors are fitted up with the same aim at display. They are fit residences for emperors, yet commoners of limited *means may satiate on their enjoyments.* They have been created by the desire of the present age for luxury. It is known that the duke of Leatherhead possesses a princely establishment, a splendid mansion; and indulges in every gratification which an almost unlimited income can supply. He is envied by some hundreds of persons whose desire for luxurious enjoyment is equally as great, but whose *means for gratifying* their tastes are at an immense distance from his grace's. Collectively they are enabled to do what they could not do individually. Funds are collected; an architect is set to work, and a building—an ingenious adaptability of Grecian temple and sparity a Roman villa—rises from the ground. It is furnished in the most costly style—*servants in rich liveries are in attendance*—the choicest things procured that can give gratification to the palate or to the eye—a French cook, of the greatest reputation, is engaged at a liberal salary; and, in fact, the envied of the Duke of Leatherhead find, in their club, all the enjoyments which his grace commands by the assistance of his princely fortune."

"Well," said I, "*I see no harm in that.*"

"None in the least," he replied, with his habitual sneer. "That very refinement which destroyed the energies of Greece and Rome must, of course, strengthen the foundation of the greatness of England. Luxury enervates: it is the food of a sickly appetite; and, in every class of society, from the highest to the lowest, it may be observed making its *destructive inroads.* The single man who, at limited expense, enjoys, in a superb place, all the pleasures of life, knows that by marrying he cannot improve his condition; nay, if he is desirous of making what the world calls a good husband, he must give up his proud grandeur: consequently the bachelor, if he is wise, continues to enjoy his single blessedness. The married man flies from the cares and anxieties of matrimonial felicity to his club; and, in the splendour with which he is surrounded, forgets the poverties or miseries of home. His wife is sulking, his children squalling, his servants impertinent; but he is happy, and he finds friendly associates and obsequious domestics. The result is, that the husband spends the greater portion of his time in enjoying these selfish gratifications.

"But some clubs are established for better purposes than mere sensual enjoyment," I observed.

"Some pretend better purposes," said he, "but the end of all is the same. How much society must flourish in consequence of the existence of these clubs, is sufficiently manifest. The new member becomes an associate of five hundred others, and unless he has particular claims upon their attention, may dine with them in the same room for a twelve month without their taking the least notice of his presence. If he belong to 'Crockford's,' and should happen to be particularly rich, the distinguished individuals to whom he is anxious to be introduced will case him of his money in the most condescending manner one night, and, should they meet him again, cut him with the most hightbred impudence the next day. If he should, by any misfortune, become a genius, and gain an entrance to 'THE ATHENÆUM,' with the hope of his advancing his literary interests, he will find himself surrounded by a crowd of small wits of every rank in life, who are too much engaged in endeavouring to increase their own importance to pay the least regard to the merits of a rival. Should he have travelled a thousand miles, he will be eligible to 'THE TRAVELLER'S,' where he will find a multitude of tourists who never visited the picturesque beauties of their own country, yet have explored the most inaccessible parts of the globe and can relate so many marvels, that his simple record of facts is not likely to be listened to, unless he makes use of 'the traveller's privilege' with the liberality employed by his new associates. Should he keep a stud of race horses, and possess a desire to be *joined with extraordinary speed,* he may become a member of 'THE JOCKEY CLUB,' where he will be taught the art of being a knowing one in a few lessons on scientific principles, and in the most gentlemanly manner. If he be a brave officer, left by his grateful country to die of gentility and half pay, he is eligible for 'THE UNITED SERVICE,' where he may enjoy every day in the year, a *solitary motion* chop with its delicious accompaniments, while around him gospel officers, who never saw a battle, are feasting upon all the *delicacies of* the season. If he be a successful writer of bad plays—a frequent scribbler of twaddling newspaper criticisms—a wretched singer with a large salary—a worse actor, still better paid—or a liberal patron of greenroom frailty and dramatic *monocrity,* he will, *doubtless,* find a place in 'The Garrick,' where, in an incredibly short time, he may be initiated into all mysteries of roguery, and be *satisfied* with the originality of Joe Miller. Are should he be a sorseless barrister—a clientless lawyer—a retired citizen—a pictureless artist—a patientless apothecary—a vulgar stockbroker—a bookmaker without talent—a play right without *originality*—a *treasury clerk,* with a small sinecure and great conceit, or any individual who has borrowed money to spend and a little respectability to lose, he will be welcomed to 'The Clarence,' where, in a week, he will be bored to death with bad puns, and ruined at sixpenny whist."

Office New Orleans Architects Company.
New Orleans, 10th October 1835.

NOTICE—The stockholders of the New Orleans Architects Company are hereby notified that the annual election of five Directors, will take place at the office of said company, at the Levee Steam Cotton Press, on Monday the 19th instant, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 P M.

By order of the Board,
oct 12 SOMMEREAU, Sec'y.

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING—200 pieces Bagging; 150 coils Rope, landing from steamer D. O'Connell, for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
oct 12 New Levee.

CHAIRS.—94 dozen Chairs of every quality, color and pattern, suitable for the Mexican market, now landing and for sale by C H GRANT & CO
october 8 40, Chartres street.

FLORETTE PAPER.—16 bales Florette paper entitled to debenture, landing from ship Hunterville, for sale by oct 2 GARDINER & WATSON.

JOURNEYMAN WANTED—A good pastry baker and a good cook. Apply at the office of the Bee. oct 10—4

SUGAR—400 hhds prime Sugar in store, and for sale by
GRAY, DURRIVE & Co,
sept 28 42 and 43, New Levee.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
OCTOBER 12th, 1835.

STOCKS.—No sales to-day.
COTTON.—No sales to day.
TOBACCO—9 to 9½—dull.
SUGAR, N O, 1st quality—10cts sales.
—— N O 2d quality—8½ to 9cts, fair demand.
—— Havana, white—12½cts; dull.
—— do brown—10½cts; dull.
MOLASSES—neither sales or demand.
FLOUR—$7½; to 7 25; sales; very little in market and merits immediate demand.
COFFEE, Havana—13 a 14½; St Domingo 12½; Rio, 13½cts; dull.
RICE—None good in first hands.
CORN—70a75cts per bushel; sales.
CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $3 to 3½ per bl; ordinary $2½ to 3; very dull.
BEEF, mess—$12 to 12½ pr bbl.
—— prime—$10 to 10½ pr bbl.
PORK, mess—$17 to 17½; prime $14½ to 15; small demand.
HAMS, Canvassed—10c; unc anvassed 8½ to 9½cts.
BACON—hog round 6½ to 8 cents.
BUTTER, Goshen 22cts; in demand—Western 10 to 12½cts; small demand.
LARD—8½; a 9c; fair demand.
MACKEREL—No 1; 6½; No 2, $65; No 3, $54.
COD FISH—$1.25, per box.
SPERM CANDLES—N O 37½ cents; Nantucket 34c
mould 12½ a 14 cents.
OIL—Winter strained 100c.
—— Tanners, 45 to 48; not much in market still in fair demand.
WHISKEY, Rectified—35c sales.
—— Old Monongahela, 48c to $1; very dull.
BAGGING, Western—35 cents.
BALE ROPE—14 to 14½ cents.
LEAD, Pig—5½ a 6c; bar, 7½cents.
—— Shot—$12 per bag; sheet, 13cents.
TAR, PITCH and ROSIN—no variation.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Emely, Adams, Pensacola, Master.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Mountaineer, Jackson, from Louisville.
Steamer Ohian, Birmingham, from Pittsburg.
Steamer Plough Boy, Cathcart, from Louisville.
Two flat boats, Weaver, master, from Cincinnati.

MEMORANDA.

The steamer Mountaineer, left Louisville on the 1st inst; reports 6 feet water in the Ohio river.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Mountaineer, from Louisville—Mrs Levent, Mrs Brown, Misses J A Brown, F Hackney, J R Brown, Wilcox, J Moie, J Moulie, S Booker, E Hackney—65 way and 80 on deck.

Per steamer Ohian, from Pittsburg—J McBride, A E Tomlinson, J Trimble, H Hendon, L L Hendon, Laimaster, Birmingham and lady.

Per steamer Plough Boy, from Louisville—N Howard, T W Frizzell, W M S Clair, D Wails, M B Andrew, E G Davison, Ransend, S Tuson, E Shields, T R Betterson, A G Marienceux, J M Cochran, J Chambers, J H & C Thompson, C Mixer, M Taylor, Cordser, J R Bower, J B Jodice, Martin, Baker, Tuson, Griffin, Chambersan.

EXPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Emely: 2 casks cement; 1 box white sugar; 2 bxs pepper; 2 kegs butter; 30 bxs soap; 1 tierce rice; 4 boxes segars; 15 pkgs mdse; 1 box, 1 cask earthenware.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

PITTSBURG—Per steamer Ohian: 55 packages glass, 1 cask do, W T Mayo; 1 box, A Drane; 1 trunk, Wilcox & Fearn; 4 pair bellows, Layton & co; 50 bbls whiskey, Grain & Mignon; 73 bbls apples, 21 bales cotton, to order; also a quantity of freight for Magnolia.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Mountaineer: 23 bbl cordial, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 10 do do, Robinson, Wood & co; 25 do do, Wilcox, Anderson & co; 48 do do, N & J Dick & co; 42 do do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 48 do do, Birke, Watt & co; 19 do do, Leigh Muddox & co; 10 do do, Lambeth & Thompson; 6 do do, Bullitt, Shipp & co.

——— Per steamer Plough Boy: 164 bbls flour, Tourne & Beckwith; 100 half bbls beef, Landuie & Irwin; 15 bales cotton, N Benoist; 29 do do, Burke, Watt & co.

CINCINNATI—Per two flat boats: 7,023 kegs lard, to G Dorsey.

LOUISIANA LEGION.

New Orleans, October 8th, 1835.

ACCORDING to law the Louisiana Legion will take up arms and rendezvous on Sunday 15th November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the Public Square, for an *inspection review.*

The officers commanding the companies will deliver to the brigade inspector an exact *statement* of the effective number of their companies.

The chiefs of the different corps are charged with the execution of the present order.

By order of Brigadier General J. B. Plauche, commanding the Legion.
oct 13 D. AUGUSTIN, Aid de Camp.

GENERAL GRAND ENCAMPMENT, U. S.

THE Triennial meeting of the General Grand Chapter and General Grand Encampment of the United States will be held in the Central Masonic Hall, in the city of Washington, on the first Monday in December next. The officers of those bodies, and the officers of the Grand Encampments and Grand Chapters are requested to appear in person or by proxy.

JAMES HERRING,
General Grand Recorder, &c.
New York, Sept 22, 1835. oct 13

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the mayor of this city for the furnishing in the shortest delay possible, of two hundred and fifty cypress spars from fifty *five to sixty feet in length,* by twelve inches square at one end, and ten inches square at the other end:
oct 13 D. PRIEUR, mayor.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, Levee street, No. 29, Marigny suburb. Possession will be given immediately.
JOS. BARTHET,
oct 12tf-3 Toulouse street, No. 10.

LARD—7023 kegs Cincinnati Leaf Lard, just received per flat boats, for sale by G. DORSEY,
oct 13 38, New Levee.

FOR SALE—150 Shares Union Bank of Louisiana Stock. Apply 48, Camp street. oct 13

NOTICE.—M. FEUILLE, oil and miniature portrait painter, having returned from the country, has the honor to offer his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans. He hopes by his zeal and the exact likeness of his portraits, to satisfy the persons who will honor him with their patronage. Apply at 164, Chartres street. oct 13

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon. J. F. Canonge, Judge per interim—October 12th 1835—No. 8493—Garcia and Suys vs. their creditors—The surrender of property tendered by the petitioner is hereby accepted for the benefit of their creditors, and it is ordered that a meeting of the said creditors is convened at the office of Theodore Seghers, notary public, on Monday the 16th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A M, then and there to deliberate upon the affairs of the petitioners, and to appoint curators and syndics; and it is further ordered that in the mean time all proceedings against the persons and property of the petitioners be stayed. Robert Preaux Esq. is hereby appointed to represent the absent creditors.

By order of the Court,
Clerk's office, New Orleans, Oct. 12th 1835.
oct 12—3 A. PITOT, clerk.

Office of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.

A REWARD of fifty dollars will be given to whoever will discover, or will lead to the discovery of the villain or villains who, during the night of the 8th to the 9th instant, have taking away the posts of a fence on a lot of ground adjoining, and belonging to, the Cotton Press of said Company.
oct 10 LS. DELETRA, agent.

A BARGAIN—Any person wishing to engage in the keeping of a public house may have an opportunity of purchasing the whole or a part of a splendid Hotel, situated in one of the best places for business in the city. The terms will be accommodating, part cash and the balance in good paper. Enquire at this office. oct 10—3

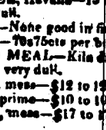
CURDEVIOLE & LACROIX have removed their establishment to No. 123, Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti street. They invite lovers of fine dresses to call at their store and examine the SPLENDID assortment of FRENCH CLOTH AND CASIMERS they have actually have on hand. oct 9

MAHOGONY CANOPIES—An assortment of the above articles will be constantly kept on hand and for sale at the new furniture warehouse, 46, Chartres street, by
oct 9 CHARLES H. GRANT & Co

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD
BAKERY,
Corner of Champs-Elysées and Casacalvo.

THE proprietors of this establishment, in operation these last ten years, have spared no expenses to enlarge the bakery, so as to enable them to fulfill at the shortest notice all orders they may be favored with, either for the furnishing of loaf-bread or biscuit of all qualities, for ships, steamboats and other crafts. They hope, by the great improvements they have made in the above mentioned establishment, by their unremitted attention, the zeal and promptness with which all orders entrusted to them will be fulfilled, to deserve a share of the public patronage, and particularly of ship and steamboat masters. oct 2

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



THE subscribers have formed a connection under the firm of Charles H. Grant & Co, for the purpose of carrying on the Furniture Business in this city, and have taken the commodious store No 46 Chartres street, where they are now opening a large assortment of articles in their line, consisting in part of mahogany, cherry and cedar armoirs, mahogany, maple and cherry bedsteads, sideboards of various patterns with mahogany and marble tops, grecian and extention dining tables, secretary and book cases, gentlemen's writing desks and book cases, dressing bureaus, and portable desks, toilet tables, pier, card, centre, toilett and ladies work tables, light standings, &c.

Chairs of every quality and pattern, looking glasses of all sizes and patterns, hair, moss, and hair mattrasses &c. The whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. GRANT,
oct 5 JOSEPH GRANT Jr.

WHITE & Co., No. 20, Custom House *street*, offer for sale:
28 pipes and 152 half do French Brandy, part entitled to debenture; 3 hhds old Jamaica Wine;
25 pipes Holland Gin, (part entitled to debenture) some very fine; 1 puncheon O'D Irish Whiskey;
22 pipes Lime Juice; 70 quarter casks Port Wine,
15 do red Sicily do; 20 do Madeira;
300 boxes Medoc Claret; 465 do St Julien;
311 do St Estephe; 100 do Leville;
100 do superior St Julien, Leville &c.
6 cases Champagne, 6 doz. each; 5 boxes Anisette;
60 chests and 15 half do Young Hyson Tea;
300 13 lb and 6 lb boxes Imp. Gunpowder and Hyson;
90 cases Canister Young Hyson;
25 chests Hyson Skin; 32 kegs ground Ginger;
21 bags race Ginger; 5 kegs Nutmegs;
111 boxes English Mustard;
90 boxes fine apple Cheese;
65 casks and 25 bbls fall and winter strained Oil;
42 do summer do;
10 tierces and 12 bbls refined whole Oil;
4 hhds Madder;
800 bundle chew rapping Paper;
200 boxes T bacco Pipes;
300 boxes New Bedford and Nantucket Sperm Candles;
Gayler's patent Safe Chests and Balances;
12 packages mill Pit and cross saws, and patent scythe;
4 iron Cannon; 1 chain Cable 1 1 8 inch;
Also a few cases Linens, Indiennes, Cassimeres, Merinoes Cloths, silk and worsted Shawls. oct 12

THE subscribers offer for sale, landing from ships Boreas and Catsen, from New York,
50 boxes cider; 100 half boxes starch; 100 boxes cheese;
50 kegs goshen butter, 50 barrels lamp oil; 100 do gin;
100 do fourth proof brandy.
LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
oct 5 47, Toulouse street.

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

200 CASKS Bordeaux claret, various growths;
80 half casks white wine, Haut Barsac and Sauterne,
40 half pipes cognac brandy (J J Dupuy br'd)
1500 casks white wine, whole and half bottles,
200 bottles Anisette cordials,
60 cases assorted do.
10 do Dutch cordials, corks, &c.
In store, received from latest direct arrivals from Bordeaux, and for sale low to close invoices, by
oct 5—10 P. O. SORBE,
115, Royal street.

TO BE LET FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

A large lot situated to the north east of canal Carondelet, near the half moon, measuring 132 French feet front on said canal by 260 feet depth and front on St Peter street; the ground very elevated and safe from inundations, with all the buildings thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, including four appartments with fire places, gallery and closet, kitchen, hencoops, stable for ten horses, a coal store and a shed for for of 100 feet length—the whole perfectly suitable for the basin trade. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to the undersigned at Mr N. Gicot.
sept 14—2m, 1ps G. MONTAMAT

TO LET, *on the 1st November next,*

The house now occupied by Mr Blanchard, in Chartres street, near Hewlett's Coffee house. Apply to (oct 1—☞) B MARIGNY.

PRINTING PAPER—A large supply assorted sizes, constantly on hand, and for sale by
oct 10 J. THAYER & Co.

$15 REWARD.

LOST or stolen, on Monday, 5th inst, between 4 and 5 P M, a pointer bitch, white skin with brown spots, short and fine hair, and a short tail—she has lost an eye—she is a very lively, fat and handsome bitch. Any persons keeping said animal after the publication of this advertisement, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law, and the above reward will be paid to any person bringing her to the office of the Bee. october 8—3ps

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Draining Company, held at New Orleans on the 11th instant, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

Whereas the plan of that section of land lying between the city, the canal Carondelet, the Bayou St Jean and the Bayou road, is now prepared.

Resolved: That the work of draining shall be commenced on said section as soon as possible, and that the President be requested to require the appraisers to estimate all the lands within the limits of the aforesaid section, according to the provisions of the act incorporating this