COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	June 10	Boston	June 10
Philadelphia	" 8	Baltimore	" 8
Charleston	July June 29	Washington	" 8
Pensacola	may 24	Liverpool	May 28
Havre	" 28	London	" 28

SALES OF COTTON ON WEDNESDAY.

62	" Mississippi		
60	" do		
40	" do		
25	" do		
21	" do		
400	" do and Alabama		
48	" Mobile		
656			

SALES YESTERDAY.

98	bales Mississippi		
25	" Alabama		
123			

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED. July 13

Ship American, Manchester, Liverpool, W & J Dick & co
Ship Archer, Marston, Philadelphia, Hoskins & Wilcox
Brig Hebe, Haven, Sisal, B Marston
Schooner Elizabeth Jane, Dukup, Bermuda, Coit & co
Schooner Henry Clay, Anslebigler, Mexico, Mexicans
Barque David Chase, Broadfoot, Rio Janeiro, William Vance
Schooner Caleb Goodwin, Gamble, Vera Cruz, A M de Miranda

ARRIVED. July 12

Steamer Jone, Crane, Manchester, cargo cotton, to master.
Steamer Merchant, Butler, Mobile.
Steamer Alert, Walker, Mobile.

July 14.

Towboat Hudson, Howes, from the Passes, towed in ship Tuscany and Elias Abbey, brig Lincoln and schooner Arterides; and to the bar ship Caroline Augusta. Left the Pass on the 13th at 10 a m; brought up galliot Sirene; took her at 6m 20 miles from the bar.) Reports ship Herald gone to sea. On the bar ship Caroline Augusta, Groton and Norman. Nothing in sight of either pass, nor in the river.

Galliot Sirene, Clarson, Hamburg, April 17, to J A Merle & co.

Steamer Huntsville, Bellech, Bayou Sara.
Steamer Romeo, Manning, Donchita.
Steamer South Alabama, Aldrich Mobile.
Steamer Choctaw, Fontenneaux, Natchitoches. No cargo.

EXPORTS. July 13.

Liverpool—Per ship American—3157 bales cotton.
Philadelphia—Per ship Archer—53 hhds tobacco, 110 bales cotton, 2397 pipe staves, 30 boles moss, 300 feet spars and sundry packages.
Sisal—Per brig Hebe—550 bbls flour.
Bermuda—Per schooner Elizabeth Jane—300 bbls flour, 496 sacks corn.
Apalachicola—Per schooner Henry—1372 sacks corn.

July 14.

Liverpool—Per barque David Chanson—1063 bales cotton, 6 cases tobacco, 231 hides, 720 staves.
Vera Cruz—Per schooner Caleb Goodwin—dry goods, beeswax, segars and books.

IMPORTS. July 14.

Per galliot Sirene—Hardware and sundries.
Per steamer Huntsville—80 hhds sugar; Burke, Watt & co; 13 bales cotton, Bullitt, Ship & co, 4 do do Lane & Hardy; 9 do do, T Barron & co; 17 do do, Jas Sewell, James Collins & co; 11 coils rope, W Kennedy; sundry trunks and small packages to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per galliot Sirene—White & co, C F Zimple, Thorman, Guddy & co; F Fay & co, Bermann & co, H C Gellemeister, V Liberal, F Garder, E C Sougez, W H Carpenter, J A Morris & co, G F Pike, S S Lander, F W Miller, Kohn, Baron & co, Kock Wocinge, F Zamboie, W A Voigh.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Huntsville—Madame Desnoyer and family, miss Atkinson, miss Landry, mrs Wells, Kelly and child, mrs Semple and child, mrs Lockhart and servant, mrs Vanwinkle and child, messrs L Vermeuille, J H Atkinson, J Bailey, T Jackson, Bullitt, S Amant, R Beckwell and servant, L Cudbeck, J Foley and servant, A Blanchard, Mahgan, R Semple, J Bonner, J Patterson, J Meyers, D Hamilton, J Hammitsel, C Roberts, M Dwyer, Lavaudais, J G Banks, Pinkerson and servant, Auchburn, J H Burchard, C W Garrett, V Fauquans, G A Robert, R A Ferguson, G A Herbert, J Fairburn, W H Robinson, C C J Ferre, E Laure, Z Lemoine, J Lindsley, E Poinedet, S Vanwinkle, T H Grant, T Logan and 6 do.

Per steamer Choctaw—messrs Delay, Humphreys, Delferry, Barrows, Parker, Dr Weatherby, Frederick, C W Squires, Shields, F Picow. 6 Deck passengers.

PACKET NOTICE.

Persons desirous of visiting the city of St Louis and Pass Christian, have a favorable opportunity of so doing by steamer ALERT, which will leave the Rail-road on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, landing her passengers at the Pass by sunrise on Sunday.

Returning, the SOUTH ALABAMA will be at the Pass by 8 o'clock, Sunday evening, and land her passengers at the Rail-road on Monday morning, in time for the 8 o'clock car.

July 15 TOURNE & BROWITH, Agts.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

The steam boat Corsair, Knight, will leave the lake end of the rail road, at 9 o'clock, A M, for Madisonville, and return same day 4 P M. Passengers wishing to take this excursion will please go down by the 8 o'clock car. Fare each way, two dollars. July 15

FOR ST. LOUIS & ALTON.

The new splendid steamer Prairie, J. Sellers master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Having an extra number of fine staterooms the entire length, offers a very desirable opportunity for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

July 13 6t FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.

FOR LOUISVILLE

And all intermediate landings.

The steamer Louisville, Charles Blanc master, is hourly expected and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to GRAY, BURRIE & CO.

July 13

N B. The Teche has a very airy upper cabin, and is in every respect a first rate boat for passengers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A I and fast sailing barque Lavinia, Fox, will sail for the above port, on Sunday next. For passage, only, having superior accommodations, apply on board, two miles below the Rail Road, or to

July 13 WM. FUCHE, 18 Carondelet st.

☞ The barque Hero, from New York is discharging opposite Post St. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. July 13

☞ The French barque General Foy, is discharging first tier below the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods. July 9 6t

☞ Neither the Captain or Consignees of French barque General Foy, from Bordeaux, will be accountable for debts contracted by the crew July 9 6t

Summer Residence at Heloise.—To let for the season, a handsome and beautifully situated property at Heloise. For further particulars, apply to LAFON,

July 12 6t 78 New Orleans street.

Office Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co.
New Orleans July 11th, 1836.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of the Company, for the last six months, which will be payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the first inst.

July 12 6t L MONTHEVE, President.

ONE HUNDRED bbls mackerel nos. 2 and 3, and 50 half do nos. 1 and 3, for sale by

July 13 PERKS & HALL.

ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY kegs raisins for sale by PERKS & HALL.

July 13

MALAGA WINE—30 tierces bills sweet and dry wine, for sale by

July 13 PERKS & HALL.

TO RENT.—Two commodious offices at No 3, Camp st., apply to THOS FELLOWS.

July 13—6t

FOR SALE—Six quarters of ground situated at Mandeville, adjoining the garden lots. Apply to

July 13 BERNARD MARIGNY.

NOTICE—The subscriber have this day taken into copartnership Mr. Wm. A. Dawson, and will continue to transact business under the same firm.

July 13 PEYROUX, ARCUEIL & CO.

WANTED—A situation by a person who has been in the country for nineteen years past; and speaks French, English, and a little Spanish, either to keep a bar, or in a wholesale Grocery store, a situation in a shoe store and clothing store would be preferred. Application to be made to Mr J Bayon proprietor of the Eco. July 13

NOTICE—Being about to absent myself from the city for some time, I request those persons who may have any business to transact with me, either personal or as regards the St Louis University and Ursuline convent, to address themselves to Mr. C. Hochstetter, whom I appoint my attorney in my absence.

July 13-3t W RUCHET KERNION.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable young man of good character and regular habits, wishes to obtain a situation in a respectable house as an under clerk or book keeper. He is willing to give his whole and undivided attention to business, and will be content with a moderate salary. Apply at this office

July 13-6t

FOR SALE—Now landing per ship General Foy, from Bordeaux, one bale French blankets, for planters use; 1 trunk Paris hdkfs, fast colors.

July 13 3t 118 Royal st.

CONSULAR BANK—Checks at sight on New York, sold by this bank.

JNO NICHOLSON, Cashier.

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS—12 cases umbrellas and parasols, nearly all qualities, just received and for sale by

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,

July 13 19 Chartres st.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. SAYON.

Printer to the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

DAYS OF PUBLICATION—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"We prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must owe the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromised opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."—*Martin Van Buren.*

In order to the better accommodation of our commercial patrons, we shall publish a paper on Saturday, containing the commercial information of the week which cannot be fully arranged until Friday night.—The days of publication will therefore be Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday until the daily is resumed.

NEW MOVEMENT

By a gentleman who came passenger in the steamboat Choctaw, which arrived from Natchitoches yesterday afternoon, we learn that General Gaines, with the United States troops, has crossed the river Sabine and marched into Texas as far as Nacogdoches, at which place he had for the present fixed his head quarters. The intention of this move has not transpired—it is probably owing to the recent indication of hostilities on the part of the Indians on all our frontiers.

Sudden Death.—Captain Elliot, of the ship Rowena fell down and expired in Canal street, the day before yesterday. No other cause than over anxiety and distress of mind, occasioned by difficulty with his hands, can be given for this sudden visitation. Captain E. was a worthy and esteemed young gentleman, and had won the regard of many of our citizens. His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous collection of his friends.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Whigs, as yet, appear to have no prominent candidate for the Presidential Chair; and, consequently, no settled plan of operation. General William Henry Harrison and Hugh L. White are the most spoken of; but recent indications—the death of the Washington Sun, and the declaration of the Richmond Whig for Wm. H. Harrison,—shows that Judge White is to be "let down," and the best horse that can be found, is to be put in secret training, only to be brought on the turf just as the race is about to commence. It is well known, and the whigs know it themselves, that neither of the above named candidates possess any merit to recommend them to the people of a great nation. They have none of the absolute qualifications,—and it cannot be proven that they have,—which are requisite in the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Why, then, it may be inquired, are these men held up to the view of the party. We answer, in order to keep the party together for the present, and to prevent any of its members from going over to the side of Democracy,—to support Van Buren and Johnson,—until they have every thing cut and dried for the contest. From the belief that the Democratic party gained the race by intrigue, they have come to the resolution of seeing what political ambush and sudden turns of party dexterity will accomplish; and we should not be surprised, if, after all, on casting the electoral vote, both Harrison and White were *dropt*, and the Whig vote thrown for some other candidate.

It has been found impossible to bring the southern Whigs to agree upon a northern candidate, and equally impossible to make the northern Whigs agree upon a southern one. Harrison and White are therefore the candidates *pro tempore*—the men of straw with whom the mass of the party is amused for the present, while it is not unlikely that Webster, whose friends claim the single state of Massachusetts, or perhaps some yet unnamed political leader is destined to receive the entire electoral vote of the party."

It will be wholly unnecessary to resort to "trick and machinery," with regard to the renegade Judge of the south west; the majority of the party to which he has gone over, despise him—they may love the treason but shun the traitor; and for the Whigs to think even for a moment, that the electoral vote of this state will be given to any but Mr. Van Buren and Richard M Johnson, is the most fallacious idea that could enter a Whig's brain. By an individual, opposed to us in politics, who has travelled through most of the state, we have been informed that not the least doubt could be entertained on the question of Mr Van Buren's getting Louisiana.

Judge White's vote on Henry Clay's Land Bill, is sufficient in itself to condemn him in any state where the public lands are to be found. Let it be remembered that the bill provided for distributing the proceeds of the public lands,—*for dividing out the new states amongst the old states*—and forever cutting off the citizens of the new states from all hopes of pre emption rights—a graduation of the price of public lands, and every other amelioration of the existing policy. Let it be remembered, that but a few sessions have passed since he was with the people, and voted against the bill in every shape; and when Jackson vetoed it, Judge White sanctioned that veto. Only give the people information and light as to who and what Judge White is, and if he has not been dropped, those who bolster him up, will soon have to let him drop.

From the Hartford Times.

THE SILK CULTURE IN FRANCE.—Mr. Whitmarsh, the silk culturist of Northampton, Massachusetts, has recently returned from France, and brought a valuable addition to his stock of knowledge and trees. The Northampton Courier mentions, as information derived from him, that there are but comparatively few large establishments in France or Italy, for the raising of cocoons, or growth of mulberry trees. The whole business, in its incipient stages, is conducted by individual farmers. The road sides are lined with trees. Groves are found every where; and so scarce is the raw silk in France, that the manufacturers were proposed to learn its growth was about to be commenced in America. Information of every kind was given to Mr. Whitmarsh, with the greatest cheerfulness, by the silk growers and manufacturers. The business is systematized a great deal. Some raise the leaves and sell them to others who feed the worms. Purchasing the cocoons is another branch of the business, and reeling the silk still a fourth department. Very little silk is manufactured in France, except at Lyons, and two or three other large towns. There the beautiful silk stuffs we import, are made by looms scattered among individuals all over the city. Mr. Whitmarsh purchased in France, nearly 80,000 Chinese mulberry trees, most of which have arrived, and will be used for the great Silk Company at Northampton. He bought all the seed he could find there also. Mr. Grypon, a member of Congress, in answer to an inquiry made, says that the silks imported into this country during the last year 1835, amounted to sixteen million four hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars.

The production of the raw material, and the manufacture of silk, is all that is wanting in this country to complete our system of domestic manufactures. None can trust doubt its feasibleness; if any do, we have only to refer them to the fact that it is only within a few years that wool and cotton factories have been extensively and permanently established. In these branches, particularly the latter, we have shown in a late number, that American industry and ingenuity can rival European, and compete with the most successful manufactories of Great Britain, in foreign markets. Does not this result give assurance of success in other branches of manufacture? There can be no doubt, and experiments in various parts of the United States have proven the fact of the suitableness of our climate to the growth of the mulberry tree, and the culture of the raw material. A Mr. Gray has recently exhibited a machine at Washington, for reeling and manufacturing silk. A correspondent writes, that "the establishment of the manufacture would greatly encourage the culture, and would be the means of furnishing a supply of the domestic material much sooner than it would otherwise be obtained."

In the manufactories in many things else, we shall have the advantage over England, when it shall once be established upon a permanent footing; for the climate of England will not permit of its culture. Altho' the manufacture of silk has become one of the most important branches of her industry; yet, as with cotton, she imports all the raw material. This is a great field for American skill and industry, as well as for the profitable application of capital; it is a field where we can reap new triumphs from the developement of the wide resources of our prosperous country.

The Romans in the height of their power, destroyed all the virtues—the principle were distinguished by their attire. Prudence was known by her rule, and her pointing to a Globe: Temperance, by her bridle: Justice, by her equal balance, and Fortitude leaning against her sword. Honesty was clad in a transparent vestment; Modesty appeared veiled; Clemency wore [illegible] Hospitality, and Devotion threw incense upon an altar. Health was known by her ornament; Tranquility was seen to lean against a column; Gayety carried a branch of myrtle, and Liberty appeared in her cap. When the Temples dedicated to these Godesses were destroyed, and worshippers no more bowed at their shrine, then began the decay of that noble superstructure which the Romans bestowed; there is [illegible] the enlightened of every age since then [illegible] "No apology," says an eminent writer, "are like the pleas of expiring liberty, and no wailing such as her convulsive extort. It took Rome three hundred years to die; and our death, if we perish, will be as much more terrible as our intelligence has given to us more bone and sinew and vitality. May God hide me from the day when the dying agonies of my country shall begin! Oh, thou beloved land! bound together by the ties of brotherhood and common interest and perils, live forever—one and undivided!"

BARREL FRUIT.—Fruit of almost every description is now to be found in abundance in our market, and it may be well to enquire into its supposed deleterious effects on the health of our population. All are acquainted with the prejudice existing against the free use of domestic fruits—we very much question whether they have ever operated so unfavorably as is generally supposed. Would it not be quite as philosophical to discard bread stuffs, the various leguminous productions of the gardens, and the meats offered in the market, as to interdict the rich fruits which nature has scattered around us? In our opinion, the one is as frequently the cause of death as the other; and if a register of the deaths from using the two species of food were kept, we believe that fact could be demonstrated. Eating and drinking have become too artificial; people consult their books or physician, oftener to discover how, when, and what sort of a meal they should be taken, than to ascertain the state of heir stomachs. "Life," says a physician, "is thus reduced to an unnatural scale, and the capacity of the stomach measured, as a sidereal clock would measure the dimensions of a hogshead, instead of following the simple indications of hunger, which makes no dangerous mistakes under ordinary circumstances, in well regulated society. There is not difference between gorging beyond the ability of the stomach to relieve itself, and satisfying the cravings of appetite. Were an individual never guilty of any excesses, he would be exempt from the penalty invariably imposed on the breach of any law of the animal economy." Instead, therefore, of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very maladies commonly assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, peaches, melons, figs, &c., have been quite as prevalent, if not equally as destructive, in seasons, when there was little or no fruit. Naturalists will testify to the importance of the fruit to the lower animals, particularly to birds. When there is a failure, or, an insufficient supply, the feathered tribes are less musical, less numerous, and commence their migrations much earlier, than when an ample supplied with the delicate nutrition designed for them at certain periods of the year. In the scheme of creative wisdom, the indications are clearly manifested that man is omnivorous; and it was not until misled by the opinions of others, and perplexed by the ridiculous hypothesis of another, touching the subject of his food, of which he is himself better qualified to judge than the most learned physician in christendom, that he extinguished the faculty of discrimination implanted in his nature, to become the foot ball of those who raise themselves in a short lived notoriety by giving to the unfounded theories the character only belonging to a well established fact.

There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruits, that it is quite time a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense, and based on the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading the endless rules to be observed in this particular department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer, or freer from the paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the lands in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes, not always understood, requires their grateful renovating influence.

Council of the Third Municipality

SITTING OF THE 13TH JULY, 1836.

The recorder in the chair. The following members answered to their names:—Messrs Fersand, Marigny, Lewis, Lessen, Kilshaw and Duvignaud.

The journal of the last sitting was read and approved. No message was received from the mayor.

The following letters and petitions were read:—

Lally. A letter from Mr. Le Bone, second lieutenant of the city guard of the 3d municipality, praying for leave of absence for 15 days.

Discussion of Mr Lessepe, said leave of absence was granted.

Letter from Mr Philip Powers, collector of taxes on ships and other vessels, tendering his resignation as such.

On motion of Mr Kilshaw, amended by Mr Fersand,

Resolved That the resignation of Mr P Power be accepted, he cannot resign as it is the privilege not to accept the accounts presented by that officer, until it is examined and verified.

Lally. A letter was read from Mr Joseph R Vienne, offering himself to the council for the situation become vacant by Mr Power's resignation.

On motion of Mr Marigny, that letter remain temporarily upon the table, to be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the council, in which it will proceed to the election of collector of taxes on ships and other vessels, which will take place on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

The following resolution, presented by Mr Marigny, was unanimously adopted

Resolved, That the secretary of the council of the 3d municipality, cause to be published in the official gazette, a notice to the public of the vacancy of the situation of collector of taxes on ships and other vessels, caused by the resignation of Mr Phili Power, and those desirous for that situation, to send in their applications before the day of election.

A letter from the mayor was read, communicating to the council his veto on the resolution adopted at the sitting of the 6th inst, in which the council annulled that part of the ordinance of the general council relative to the sub-division of levee lates.

Mr Kilshaw moved that the council persist, notwithstanding the veto of the mayor—see ended.

Mr Duvignaud said, that voting in favor of the resolution now returned by the executive, he committed a great error, which could only have taken place in the heat of the discussion in which, having coolly examined into the subject, he learned that it does not belong to the council of the 3d municipality to enquire into the constitutionality of the ordinance, the general council. He is flattered to recognize the validity of the mayor's objections, and therefore votes in favor of the veto, reserving to himself the privilege of expressing himself in the general council, at the next sitting of that body, to call the annulling of an ordinance, which as he thinks, very prejudicial to the interests of the municipality for which he is one of the representatives.

Mr Feraud also approved of the mayor's veto; he cannot conceive how the council could have adopted a measure totally unconstitutional, in arrogating to itself the right of overthrowing an ordinance adopted by the three councils—it is only at the meeting of these three different bodies, to whom it belongs the right to annual its ordinances—therefore he votes in favor of the objections made by the executive.

Mr Marigny rose and said—that he was strongly in favor of the system of opposition; it was by that, that the people were awakened to their real interests—that system, is in one word, the vital principle of a popular government. But though he approves of it, he must remark to those of his colleagues who would wish to make use of it, that in the actual question, that opposition is neither good, nor reasonable, nor profitable, unless founded on what is right itself, or the appearances of right. But opposition in the present case, would be ridiculous on the part of those who propose it; as it is prejudicious to the interests of the 3d municipality—for, said the member, supposing the council persisted in the resolution returned by the mayor, notwithstanding the illegality of that resolution, what will be the result—will the 3d municipality have a greater right to the taxes on ships and other vessels which anchor at the levees, at that part of the port opposite to it?—certainly not; for, according to the bill of the division of the city, the general power to regulate these taxes, is given exclusively to the united councils of the three municipalities. Opposition further added the honorable member, "opposition ought to have been made at the time that this monstrous bill of division, calculated only to satisfy the interested views of a few land speculators, when in discussion before the legislature of the state, opposition ought to have been made to destroy the bill. While the projectors of the bill were bartering on the credulity of the people, showing all the pretended advantages resulting in the establishing of three municipalities, each being its own arbitrary mistress of its destinies—opposition ought to have been made then: for it was plain enough, that the adoption of such a bill would infallibly result in arresting the future prosperity of the quarter, which, for want of energy of its inhabitants, having but small actual resources, by the smallness of its population, and for other reasons perhaps still stronger, ought to have been supported. I may say dragged in two by the city proper.—It was then that opposition ought to have been made against those men who threw out to you deceitful baits to profit themselves only, on your ignorance and credulity. Then would opposition have been good and available—for you ought well to know that the city being more powerful, more rich, more populous than the two suburbs, would always send a majority and quorum to the general council and therefore would at pleasure make law to the two other municipalities conjointly. You saw all this, and still you made no opposition—and now, that we have taken advantage of your good faith, and now that you are aware that you cannot possibly advantage the prosperity of this municipality, but in operating in accordance with the first—and you oppose to the acts passed by it at the general council.—Why? because, say you, the sitting in which the ordinance was adopted, took place in your absence: why then did you not stop your labors in your municipality, to go and attend to the interests of your constituents?

The honorable member finished by saying, that all system of opposition against the city proper would inevitably terminate in the ruin of the 3d municipality.—The city can do without her, but she cannot operate without the assistance of the city; besides, it is an imperative duty of the lower faubourg, to co-operate with the city. The population is the same—its manners, customs, morals, &c. are equally and morally the same; and it is only by a near alliance to it, can keep an equal equilibrium with the upper municipality—which is now endeavoring to aggrandize its own prosperity at the expense of the other two, so far as dreaming of extending their limits to the city of Carrollton.

The motion to persist was lost, Mr Kilshaw only voting in the affirmative. Mr Lesseps who seconded the motion voted against, saying that the eloquence and strong arguments of the member for the 1st municipality, convinced him of the error of his former opinion.

The consideration of the ordinance of the council, relative to the resolution of the mayor, concerning the donation of $75 made to the several fire companies, who aided at the fire on the 18th May last; and also the manner of distributing the said sum, was, on motion, referred to the financial committee.

The secretary continued the reading of the petitions.

A letter from Mr Pelei, surveyor of the 3d municipality, giving to the council several informations relative to the project of levelling a part of St. Bernard canal.—Mr Pilei is opposed to the project, as the said canal answer the purpose of draining several parts of the municipality—he also communicates his views on the work necessary to prevent the further undermining of the canal, and agrees to have made an embankment and causeway on said canal.

On motion of Mr Marigny, said letter was laid on the table, subject to a call of the council.

A letter from the committee of the first district was read, informing the council the reason of not clearing the streets, not having at his command the necessary carts and hoods required for that object.

Mr Féraud presented a resolution, which was adopted, placing in the hands of the commissary of the 1st and the other districts severally, ten workmen, two carts and two leaders, so as to enable the said officers in the removing of all obstructions in the streets of the 3d municipality.

A petition from several inhabitants of this municipality, praying that that part of an ordinance in force relative to the unloading of wood, sugar, and molasses and other coast produce, naming a too far distant place for such purpose, shall be altered to a more central situation, which ought to have a space of 200 feet opposite the river.

On motion, said petition was referred to the committee on claims.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr Kilshaw, conformably to former intentions, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the collector of wharfages shall collect said wharfages immediately on any vessels entering and moving in the port of this municipality; and that for his better guidance he shall be furnished with an official copy of the late ordinance establishing the rates of such wharfages.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the collector of wharfage, and the collectors of every other branch of the revenue of this municipality to furnish a detailed report of their collections to, and deposite in the hands of the treasurer, the money so collected by them severally and respectively, once in each week—say: on every Saturday, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and that even if no collections should have been made in each week, the said collectors, each and every one of them, shall be bound to report themselves to the treasurer, on the day, and within the hours above mentioned.

It is further resolved, That each and every infringement of this ordinance, and by whom infringed, shall be reported by the collector to the mayor, and to the recorder of this municipality, in order that such measures may be adopted as the nature of the case may require.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the wharfinger on each Saturday between the hours of 10 and 2, to lay before the treasurer a report of every vessel, which may have moored in this municipality, in the course of the preceding week, describing their names, tonnage, where from, and whether with or without cargo.

The subject of an ordinance, relative to the new method of emptying filth, &c in the river, was referred to the corresponding committee.

Mr Lara presented a series of resolutions, relative to the space allotted for the demolition of flat boats, &c.

During the discussion, on motion,

The council adjourned to Wednesday next, the 20th inst.

The importance of the following proposed ordinance, introduced at the last sitting of the Third Municipality, by Mr. Kilshaw, has induced us to give it publicity.

WHEREAS that part of the 3d Municipality opposite to d'Enghein St., has been during the last 3 years and still is used for the purpose of receiving deposits of all the offal, filth and rubbish of the entire city and its suburbs; the consequence is that a dangerous bank or shoal has been formed, having not more than 6 feet water thereon, thus causing the removal or moving of vessels in its immediate neighborhood, to be attended with great risk and hazard, and tainting the air with foetid odors; therefore it is recommended that the existing ordinance on this subject shall be repealed and the following regulations be as stated

1st. That no Municipality shall cause to be constructed without delay, and in the most convenient mode for this purpose, its own "Rubbish Warf."

2d. That each Municipality shall cause to be built a mud or rubbish barge, of about 35 tons burthen, on an approved principle, having a trap door or hatchway in its centre, so as to expedite the discharge of way in its centre, so as to expedite the discharge of the rubbish into the river as hereafter explained, such barge to be stationed opposite to the wharf to convenient for this purpose.

3d. That a suitable steam-boat of about 20 horses power shall be built or purchased by the 3 Municipalities jointly, and be maintained by them at their joint expense and for the [illegible]

4th. That said steam-boat shall be constantly kept in readiness and be as coils only employed in towing said barge when loaded with rubbish to the middle of the river, there to eject said rubbish, and when so discharge, shall return with said barges to their respective wharves, there to be again loaded with rubbish, &c.

5th. For the better government of said steam-boat, the person in charge of each barge, shall be at a signal on a flag staff to be erected for this purpose on its bow, when said barge is fully laden, and ready to be towed into the mid dle of the river.

6th. That a committee be appointed from each Municipality, who shall have a joint consultation with their respective surveyors, as to the most feasible plan to be adopted for the immediate execution of this project, the advantages of which are so palpable to require particular elucidation.

Or with the concurrence of the three Municipalities the following plan, embracing as it does, a greater degree of economy, with the same degree of utility may be adopted.

It is recommended that one spacious and suitable rubish wharf and barge be constructed, and a steamboat hired for the purpose of towing the barge into the middle of the river and thence back to the wharf as often as the same may be required, and that a committee of the three Municipalities shall choose a site for the erection of said wharf, and further it is recommended that the regulations above detailed, shall be applicable thereto, and that each Municipality shall contribute in one third share of the expense attendant on the construction and maintenance thereof

It is also recommended as the consideration and adoption of each of the Municipalities, the following ordinance

That the proprietors of flat boats, after the discharge of their cargoes, and previous to their removal from the Levee, shall cause to be collected into one place on board, all the rubbish and filth which may be therein deposited; that after this process is completed, the said flat boats shall be towed to the place in which they are to be broken up, and that whilst descending the river for this purpose, said rubbish and filth shall be thrown overboard.

That for each and every infringement to this ordinance the proprietors said flat boats shall be fined in a sum not less than $5, nor exceeding $10, same to be levied on report of the wharfinger of the Municipality within which such infringement shall be committed, and that if such fine be refused to be paid, said flat boats shall be seized and sold for the benefit of said Municipality.

It is further recommended that the scavenger carts to be hereafter employed by each of the Municipalities, for the purpose of conveying the offal and filth as collected from the interiors of houses, shall be covered carts, constructed on the same principle as those employed in the like purpose in the northern cities and elsewhere; that is to say, the entire body of each cart shall be covered with planks, in the form of a double horizontal door, elevated in the centre and declining on each side, well secured with hinges, so as to be raised or depressed when required, and the front and back of the cart to be closely fitted thereto.

It is also recommended that the proprietors or conductors of such carts shall be required to keep them covered, whilst moving from one place to another for the purpose aforesaid, under a penalty of $5 for each infringement, same to be levied by the Municipality within which such infringement may be committed.

We are indebted to the politeness of J W Breedlove, Esq. the collector for the following flattering statement of exports of domestic produce and foreign manufactures:—*Bulletin.*

CUSTOM HOUSE,
New Orleans, July 13, 1836.

Exports of domestic produce and manufactures from this port, from the 31st day of March, to the 30th day of June, 1836, viz:

To coast-wise ports	$6,544,379
To foreign ports in American vessel	7,597,543
To do in foreign vessels	3,561,511
Total amount	$18,703,433
The export of foreign manufacture not yet made up, supposed to be	2,969,567
Total amount of exports for the second quarter of 1836	19,000,000

J W BREEDLOVE, Collector.

Upwards of 1800 hostile Creeks arrived in this town, on yesterday, for the purpose of journeying west of the Mississippi and are now encamped in the neighborhood of the Steam Mill, on the Alabama river.—Among them, are several noted Chiefs, including Neah Emathlah. They will remain here for a few days, waiting the arrival of Steamboats to carry them to their place of destination.

The spectacle exhibited by them was truly melancholy. To see the remnant of a once mighty people, fettered and chained together—forced to depart from the land of their Fathers, into a country unknown to them, is it well suited to move the stoutest heart. We do trust that they will now find a resting place, where they can no longer be disturbed, and where they will be enabled to pursue their own customs, and carry into execution their own laws.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

If I were a preacher, I would say more than many of them do, of the use and necessity of religion in this world even for worldly use. How necessary religion is for a State. If I were an infidel, I would look the foul secret in my own bosom. Religion purifies the feelings and temper of a man, and lifts him far above ordinary mortals in all his conceptions. William Wirt always appeared more than mortal, though I do believe the world overrate his talents,—and for this reason, that they so much love the purity of the man. Religion is every thing to a woman. Nothing is more disgusting than a syllable of disrespect uttered against institutions, which are the stay and staff of woman. A woman never appears so lovely as when she is at her prayers. A mother's word, a mother's prayers have more sway over the son, than all the homilies of the pulpit. The simplest phrases from her will draw a tear that no eloquence can bring forth.

Any body can talk common sense, but few can talk nonsense well. This may strike a reader as a singular remark, but let us examine it. Common-sense conversation on common-sense matters is the gift of every body, with any intellect at all—of any man not an idiot, or not insane. Every body is ever talking common sense, and so it becomes familiar, just as every body can talk of religion and of politics, who can talk of nothing else.

Sales at Auction.

BY M. BARNETT, Sen.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock precisely, at Hewlett's Exchange, Coffee house, corner of Chartres and St Louis,

Lots situated in square No 13, in faubourg Marigny, Bernard, Elysian Fields, Marais and Bons Enfans streets, having each front on Morales street 29 feet by 105 in depth

Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, for notes satisfactory endorsed, bearing mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before C. Pollock, Esq. Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. july 15

BY JOHN M. BACH.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 26th July, 1836, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, the property of Mr. John Lewis, the former purchaser, who has not complied with the terms of sale.

A Lot of Ground,

lying and situate in square No 29, faubourg Livaudais, and numbered No 5, as per plan.

Terms—One fifth cash, and the balance 6, 12 and 18 months credit for approved endorsed notes with mortgage on the property.

Act of sale before Wm. Y. Lewis, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. july 15

BY JOHN M. BACH.

WILL be sold on Saturday afternoon, July 16th, at 5 o'clock on the Levee, near the upper Cotton Press,

The hull of the brig Phœnix, as she now lies—coppered to the bends, and copper fastened. Also, will be sold in lots, all the running and standing rigging, sails, chain cables and anchors—three boats, all the spars and furniture of said brig. After which, will be sold the contents and fixtures of a grocery and liquor store, situated near the upper Cotton Press on new levee street.

—ALSO—

Will be sold at the foot of St. Joseph street, a boat load of lime. july 15

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, the 16th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M, at Harod and Hughs' yard, on the opposite side of the river, by order and under the inspection of the wardens of the port, and by consent of the agents of Lloyd,

120 hhds Tobacco,
50 bales Cotton,

partly damaged on the bar, on board the ship Gloucester, Capt. Crocker, on her voyage from this port to Gosea and a Market.

Terms at sale. july 15

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee House,

A negress named Rosetta,

aged about 22 years, good house servant. She speaks French and English, and has been long in this country—fully guaranteed.

Terms—Payable in all the month of January, 1837, for an approved endorsed note with mortgage. july 15

BY T. MONSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold on Friday, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. at their auction store, No 50, Toulouse street,

An assortment of English Goods—Terms at the time of sale. july 15

BY J. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, the 19th inst, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the lower Cotton Press, a lot of door frames, doors and windows, appertaining to a store being demolished. july 15

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of his auction store,

50 coils Bale Rope, slightly damaged. july 15

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

SATURDAY, 16th inst., at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold at noon, without reserve,

24 Valuable Lots,

situate in faubourg Franklin, in the neighborhood of the property of Mr. Fenwick and Bachemin, and after the plan which will be exhibited at the Exchange.

Terms at sale.

Act of sale before C. Pollock, at the expense of the purchasers—also at their cost, to be put in possession of the City Surveyor. In case of non-payment at maturity of any note, they will bear an interest of 10 per cent per annum, until payment. july 15

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

SATURDAY the 23d inst, at Hewlett's Exchange, at noon, will be sold the negro woman

Fairlence,

about 26 years old, mac-9 years in the country, perfectly acclimated—cook, washer, understands nursing, house servant, a faithful subject fully guaranteed against all the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Terms—Half cash; balance at 6 months credit, in approved endorsed notes with mortgage, equal payment.

Act of sale before F. Gr