COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	July 16	Boston	July 23
Philadelphia	" 20	Charleston	" 16
Charleston	" 20	Liverpool	June 11
Paris	June 21	London	" 12
Havre	" 21	Amsterdam	" 12
Havana	July 7	Trieste	July 23
Mexico	" 7	Vera Cruz	" 8

SALES OF COTTON THIS DAY.
We could hear of no sales on Change.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED. July 30

Ship General Ripley, Bienvenue, Havre, J Magee
Brig Samuel and John, Perkins, New York, [illegible] P Whitney
Schooner Fannie, Hubbes, Velasco, O Goldsmith
Schooner Clio, Howard, Norfolk, Forstall & Bros

July 30.

ARRIVED. July 30.

Towboat Feliciana, Wood, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Universe, passing Orleans, brig Julia and Helen, and to the bar ship Birmingham. Left the Pass on the 28th, at 8 a m. Nothing in sight. Reports the Rowena got off the bar, leaking badly, and crew in a state of mutiny; could not proceed to sea in consequence. Passed steamer Hitchcock at the head of S W Pass, bound up, with four small vessels. Brought up ship Ohio and schooner Indiana. Nothing new in the river.

Ship Ohio, Tubbs, 26 days Philadelphia, to Hoskins & Wilcocks.

Schooner Indiana, Randiford, 5 days Velasco, to Guiteres.

Steamer Robert Morris, Boggs, Louisville, July 31.

Towboat Lion, Hubbell, from the Passes, towed to sea barque Cossack, brigs Evelina and Adelaide, and schooners Shannandah, Hope, and Frederick Arnet; and to the bar barque Brixon. Brought up ship Chester and schooner Waschenan. Left the Pass on the 30th instant, at 10 a m. Reports off South Point one sail, and on the bar, bound out, ship Birmingham, barque Rowena at anchor outside. Nothing new in the river.

Towboat Hudson, Howren, from the Passes, towed to sea barques Helen Mar and Lavinia, and brig Marine; brought up brigs Criterion and James M'Cobb, and schooners Water Witch and Forester. Reports nothing new.

Ship Chester, Watson, 25 days Philadelphia, to Jas Read & co.

Brig Criterion, Tisdale, 78 days Havre, to master.

Brig James M'Cobb, Whitney, 38 days Thomaston, S & P W Whitney.

Schooner Water Witch, Watkins, 7 days Matamoras, J A Merle & co.

Schooner Forester, Russell, Baltimore 26th June, to master.

Schooner Watchman, Murrey, Galveston, [illegible] opposite side the river.

Steamer Ellen Douglass, Bascom, Smithland and Paducah.

EXPORTS. July 30

Havre—Per ship General Foy—530 bales cotton, 25 tons logwood, 4000 staves.

New York—Per brig Samuel and John—176 hhds and 100 bales tobacco, 1563 pigs lead, 200,000 cigars, 10 bags coffee.

Norfolk, Va—Per schooner Clito—300 bbls molasses, 250 loaves sugar.

Velasco—Per schooner Panasic—assorted cargo—provisions.

IMPORTS. July 30.

Per ship Ohio—Merchandize and produce.
Per schooner Indiana—$6000 specie and fruit.
Per steamer Robt Morris—23 hhds tobacco, Buchanan & Hagan; 427 ps bagging, 383 coils rope, T Barrett & co; 50 ps bagging, 78 coils rope, Byrne, Herriman & co; 1 box indigo, Champomier & Giraud; 1 do do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 2 iron chests, A Grant; 40 bbls beef, Lawrence & Legendre; 45 hhds bacon, Forsyth, Goodwyn & co; 6 boxes and 25 ps scales, J Varin & co.

July 31

Per ship Chester—merchandize and produce.
Per brig Criterion—Wines, cordials, brandies, and dry goods.
Per brig James M'Cobb—1425 casks lime.
Per schooner Water Witch—$20,000 specie.
Per schooner Forester—114 boxes rifles, 119 tons granite and 11 slaves to Major Clark and N Richards.
Per E. Douglass—103 hhds tobacco Robeson, Wood, co, 27 hhds do. and 76 bales cotton N & J Dick & co, 11 hhds tobacco, 18 bales cotton, 2 bag bees wax Tiernan, Cuddy & co, 46 bales cotton Brander, McKenna & Wright, 50 hhds tobacco, 78 bales do, T A Jacobs, 39 bales cotton Kerkman, Rosser & co, 43 hhds tobacco Shield & Turner, 23 bales cotton Martin, Pleasant & co, 18 bales cotton Leigh, Maddux & co, 4 bales do, Yergers, Chaffin & co, 1 steam boiler Pomroy & Craig, 122 bbls potatoes corner on board, 65 do and 120,000 feet cherry lumber owners on board and a flatboat loaded with stock.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Ohio—Slee & Byrne, J P Miner, J Webb, M'Alister, Conner & co; F Frey & co; Burke, Watt & co; Martin, Pleasants & co, J B Plauche & co, Tiernan, Cuddy & co, R Hoey, Ross & Delange, J A Merle & co, W W Swain & co, Lambeth & Thompson, Buchanan & Hagan, Gillingham & co, D Adams & co, J Evans & co, R Layton, J Haines & co, S M Barner, J Labadie, Slocomb, Robson, Wood & co, J Varin & co, J A Tarnell, maj Clark, Hoskins & Wilcocks, E Johns & co, Harris, Wright & co; J H Caldwell, B Casey, Forsyth, Goodwyn & co, V David, L Adams, W Massey, F Pascal, Pontchartrain Railroad Co, M & A D Crossman, E L Tracy, Bogert & Hoopes, Leigh, Maddux & co, T Toby & Bro, Lincoln & Maynard, M L Duclaud, S Thompson & co, R Groning & co, and order.

Per schooner Indiana—R & J Currell, S M Cabaliero, T Verele, A Guimez.

Per ship Chester—Hoskins and Wilcocks, Godfrey, Blossman & co, Lambeth & Thompson, Buckner, Stanton & co, Martin, Pleasants & co, J H Field & co, Buchanan & Hagan, W W Caldwell, S Thompson & co, S W Oakey & co, N Hoey, C Mackie, Gen B F Smith, T Barrett & co, Commercial Bank, J W Caldwell, Hermann, Briggs & co, Baillie, Shipp & co, Hotchkiss & co, M'Mahan, Scates & Baggett, Alling & Hoyle, G Moss, W Massey, Turner & Woodruff, J G Stevenson, Sickles & co, Stinson & Campbell, J Minturn, J B Persell, Lambeth & Thompson, F Bell, J Vairin & co, J & W Gallaher, Brander, M'Kenna & Wright, Peyroux, Arcieal & co, J Evans & co, J G Bell, P S Yorke, J Webb, James Reed & co, J Shamburg, and order.

Per brig Criterion—P Delery, E Johns & co, T Nicolet & co, Roussan & Herbault, V Gollain, T Bonet, Lizards & co, Lebeane & co, Kohn, Daron & co, L Roquel, A S Page & co, Hyde & Goodrich, Chartier & Albert, Stetson, Avery & co, J Labadie, Abat, Tastet & Delarmar, H Simpson, H Brown, Cazeau & Bujotat, E L Bernard, Hermann & co, J A Merle & co, J S Linday, Trevifotet, Fouche & Gougot, J H Field & co, J Vatinel, J Hembell, H Pelee, P O Sorbe R De Preau, F Frey & co, A Morel, H Latipie, C Dumas, Barcelo & Freret, J Joly, E Martin, A Bicard, L Arnaud, Guirin & Fossin, J Morell and order.

Per schooner Water Witch—J A Merle & co, Cucullu, Lapeyre & co, Godfrey, Blossman & co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ellen Douglass—Messrs Rarrshide, lady and son, Eustache, Silas, Brown, Williams, English, Jefcost, Sorgenty, Martin, Stephenson, Decon, Nyler, captain Hoskins with 30 volunteers for Texas, 47 way and 22 deck passengers.

Per steamer Robert Morris—J H Elliot, P S Layet, S J Tabatau, C Bate and daughter, J Wilkins, J Fluke, M Surrey, F D Derway, J Denlap, W H Wader, Allen, Orl, W Anderson, Hodson, Daily.

Per brig Criterion—A Piquet, F Guilbau, Bourson, Belle, Cambarel, Magnin, Blanche, L Lorenty. 52 Steerage.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Robert Morris left Louisville July 21st. Reports 4 ft 6 inches water on Cumberland bar.

Schooner Water Witch reports Halcyon to sail in a few days, W A Tarver, scon.

The Ellen Douglass reports that the Ohio was 4 feet and falling fast.

Marathan—Pacific Ocean, may 4th, sailed British schooner Mary Ann, Castellaghy, for London. Arrived 26th, Danish ship Daniel, Mates Matier, from Hamburg, having touched at Valparaiso & Callao—31 days from the latter port.

CHARLES E. GRANT & CO.
No. 44, Chartres Street,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Elegant & useful Furniture:
MAHOGANY, MAPLE FANCY & COMMON
CHAIRS!
LOOKING GLASSES;
HAIR, MOSS, AND RUSK MATRESSES, &c &c

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, or situation in a shoe store and clothing store would be preferred—Application to be made at Mr J Bayon proprietor of the Bee. July 12

WOOD.—35,000 ft assorted pine wood for construction, for sale by WM. BOWMAN,
june 14 105 Bank st.

200,000 PAVING AND BUILDING BRICK, of good quality; sale by WILLIAM BOMAN,
june 30 Old Basin, No 168

JUST received from Bordeaux and Havre, by late arrivals, and for sale by the subscribers,
10 bgses Plum Brandy, in quart and gallon jars;
20 do fine Brandy, assorted;
10 do superior cordials, silver caps;
20 do Eau de Seltz & Orange nipple;
6 dozen Anisette in gallon jars, assorted.
J B MICHON,
19 Old Levee.

NOTICE—A meeting of the stockholders of the Steam Boat Company, will be held at the Office of Insurance Company's office, on Monday the 1st August at 12 o'clock, when a punctual and full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before them. JOHN KILSHAWS, Jr.
july 30 Sec'ry of the Commitee.

THE PUBLIC is hereby notified that the list of subscriptions to the [illegible] is now laid between New Orleans and the [illegible] road, is deposited at the office of P Triegle & Co, [illegible] st. between Royal and Bourbon sts. jy 30-6t

A COOK WANTED—The subscriber will pay one hundred dollars per month, to a first rate French Cook, by applying at the North American Hotel, corner of Bourbon and Levee.
F. LESCEUX.
july 29

DURING the absence of the subscribers from the city, Henry Lee Bennett, Esq. of the firm of Shiplist, Shipp & Co, [illegible] their clients.
SHIPLIST, SHIPP & CO.
July 6-1m

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the Carrollton Bank for the construction of eight [illegible] country-houses in Carrollton. Plans and conditions are also required.
By order
L J GENEREES, Secry
june 18

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the Second and Third Municipalities.
DAYS OF PUBLICATION—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.
NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1836.

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

"I 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 will go into 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.*

ELECTORS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

1st DISTRICT.....J. B. PLAUCHE
2d DISTRICT.....T. W. SCOTT
3d DISTRICT.....T. LANDRY
4th DISTRICT.....A. MOUTON
5th DISTRICT.....P. E. BOSSIER.

FROM MEXICO.

Our regular file of papers from the city of Mexico are to the 7th instant, but contain nothing of importance, they are silent upon political movements. By the arrival of the schr. Indiana, from Tampico, we are alike deficient of political information, it would appear as though the papers were willfully ignorant of any thing going on in the country. These papers are the organs of government and of course say nothing of the political movements.

From Matamoras, by the schooner Water Witch, captain Watkins, we have received our regular file of papers. The W. brings $20,000 in specie to J. A. Merle & Co. The papers contain nothing positive: all is vague and uncertain as to the situation of affairs in the country. Troops to the amount of 4000 men are at Matamoras under general Urrea, awaiting information of the arrival of a small blockading squadron that has sailed for the purpose of blockading the port of Galveston; intending to take up his line of march for the interior of Texas as soon as the plan is matured. The troops are said to be in good spirits and anxious to march to revenge the defeat of their brothren under Santa Anna. Five chiefs of the Cherokee Indians were at Metamoras, and had offered their services to the commandant of the Mexican forces, who it is said has accepted them; the warriors were to march immediately to join the army.

The schooner Halcyon, at Matamoras, was to sail in a few days for this port, with about $200,000 on board.

Both the Mexican and Tampico papers appear to have agreed to represent every thing as peacable and quiet in the city of Mexico, as well as in the different states. A circular has been issued from the Government calling for immediate aid, of money and reinforcements from all the States, to be sent against Texas. The "Do Diario" of the 4th inst., contains a proclamation of the Commandant of Oajaca, addressed to the troops of the Garrison, recommending them to unite their force to repulse any sedition that may arise. This proclamation is dated on the 22d ult. At Guadalajara, the same step has been taken to arrest the plans of revolt that are constantly projected. What will be the termination we can form no idea. But it it cannot be denied that the Liberals are increasing in number and strength in every state, and at the first signal we should not be surprised to see the revolution burst out simultaneous in every direction. It is not probable that any movemsnt will be made before fall, as the General is continually sending troops to Texas, this weakening its power at a very great hazard. We learn nothing as to the final disposition of Santa Anna. Gen. Filisola had reached the capital and surrendered himself for trial.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer and Courier complains loudly, from partial acquaintance with the subject, of what he calls impositions upon American citizens who visit the island of Cuba. The secret to good behavour and debts, of which complaints is first made, is alike exacted from the citizens of every countries, not excepting Spain, nor even the inhabitants of different parts of the island visiting another part. We have never known or seen a fee exacted by the undeclinings of office. Twenty-five cents are exacted for travelling passports, it is true, but what is that amount to any but a sordid man.

These legal exactions, are found highly necessary in order to preserve the good order and welfare of the island, and there being o difference made between either natives or citizens of other powers, there certainly can be no cause of complaint. Gen. Tacon is acknowledged on all hands to be a worthy and efficient magistrate, and finds all the precautioning measures necessary to preserve the peace and quiet of the island.

The sloop of war Boston went to sea on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, bound for the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; so says the Philadelphia Transcript of the 15th inst. The Pennsylvanian of the 16th says that orders have been received at the Navy yard in the city of Philadelphia for the immediate completion and launching of the ship of the line Pennsylvania, now on the stocks. What can Uncle Sam want of this mammoth ship? It will be recollected that she is one of the largest vessels in the world, carrying above 120 guns.

Hopeless condition of the Whigs.

This heterogenous party have proclaimed two tickets for President and Vice President, vis: Harrison and Granger in the North; and White and Tyler in the South—to both of which they cling with equal and undistinguishing pertinacity. Ask a Whig in Louisiana—are you against Harrison? No. Are you against White? No. Are you in favor of Harrison? Yes Are you in favor of White? Yes. Are you in favor of Granger for Vice President? Yes. Are you also in favor of Tyler for Vice President? Yes. Was ever a party since the fall of Cataline, pushed to such extremity? What! you will indifferently vote for Harrison or for White, not on account of the merits of the one or the other; but merely as the prospects of either may preponderate? But Harrison is an avowed abolitionist, and White has uniformly been opposed to the United States Bank. Granger is an abolitionist of the most fanatical character; a chief mover and promoter of that diabolical excitement in the North, which produced such dangerous excitement during the last twelve months in Congress, and throughout the northern states, and which excitement would have ended in disunion and civil war, but for the wise, decisive and energetic proceedings of the democratic friends of Mr Van Buren in New England, New York and Pennsylvania. The people of Louisiana will never forget that Francis Granger, one of the Whig candidates for the Vice Presidency, in his place in the House of Representatives of the United States, delivered inflamatory speeches in support of the petitions of the abolitionists; he professed no medium, no compromise in the doctrines he promulgated; he was for the immediate emancipation of the southern slaves. Will the people of Louisiana, or of the southern states, countenance for a moment, a party of whom this man is a principal leader? A man who would not be permitted to live amongst us, if he dared to express the same opinions and views here which he enforced with all his eloquence on the floor of Congress.

Harrison too is an abolitionist. It is because he is an abolitionist that he is a favorite with the whole fanatical horde in the North. It is because he is an abolitionist that his name is placed on the same ticket with that of Granger.

How can the Whigs, who as a party, seemed willing to sacrifice the constitution and liberty of their country, to preserve the charter of the Bank of the United States, how can they vote for Mr. White, who was one of the most decided and efficient enemies of that institution, and whose exertions coinciding in their full extent with the views of the President, contributed as much to its overthrow as any man in the Senate? How can the Planters of Louisiana cast their suffrages for Mr. White, when one of themselves, a gentleman equally distinguished for his abilities and virtues—a whig too, and lately a Senator of the United States, has declared that in every [illegible] before Congress in which the interests of the people of this State were involved, Hugh L. White was always found opposed to them? By which, we presume, Mr. Waggaman means that White always voted for the reduction of the duty on sugar, and against the adjustment of the Land Titles in this state—subjects of vital importance to the prosperity and tranquility of Louisiana.

Oh! but then the gallant John Tyler, of Virginia, is joined to the political fortunes of Mr. White; these two worthies are on the same ticket. Yes, White and Tyler are coupled together to run the same race, both led by the same jockies, to arrive by manual, and common effort at the same goal.

There such a pair in form and feature
Was never made to match by nature.

Tyler, the nullifier, who in Congress advocated the doctrine that the Legislature of any state can declare an act of Congress of the United States—is recommended to the people of Louisiana for the office next in rank to that of Chief Magistrate. There are few nullifiers in this state: the nullifiers and disunionists appear to be incongenial to their nature; there are few here who would tolerate any attempt to mutilate the proud and glorious flag of our country; in truth, we are quite sure that no appeal would so effectually rouse this state to arms as a call to resist the Union from dismemberment, and to punish the miscreants, who should dare to perpetuate such an unhallowed crime. We believe the name of Mr. John Tyler, of Virginia, will not greatly augment the strength of the whig party with any [illegible] of composition.

Lighting Steam Boats.—A London journal mentions a new application of gas-lighting, which, we doubt not, we shall soon see improved upon in our own country. It is in the use of gas at sea, on a plan recommended by Lieutenant Engledue, of the Royal Navy. The retorts are placed in the fires under the boilers about two hours before dark, which will supply gas sufficient to burn all night—lighting the cabins, engine-rooms, and mast-head. This may be fitted at a trifling expense, and without the slightest danger, the whole of the apparatus being on deck. Frequent accidents have occurred from vessels not being properly lighted at night.

Steam and its Effects.

Where could we have found an individual a few centuries back, that would, in his wildest dreams, have dared to immagined the extent, and almost contradictory uses to which steam has since been made subservient. What bold hand indeed could engage to enumerate, not the extent, but the more number of the advantages to be derived from this all-important auxiliary. By its aid we thresh our grain and winnow it, we grind it; we convey our produce from one extremity of a territory to another by it in the most expeditious manner; we spin, we weave, we even make boots and shoes, we pump, we excavate, we lift the greatest weights, we warm the house, we wash—we also dry—we travel by land and by water, we fight the enemy, we almost speak—at least we print—nay, we roast as well as boil—bring our provisions to the table, and take them away—these are advantages, 'cum multis aliis,' which we owe to improvements in steam machinery—yet nothing is more true than that 'steam is yet in its infancy.' If these and hundreds more are the benefits we already receive from this powerful auxiliary—to what a height of imbigination may we not soar without being censured for extravegance—seeing that every day produces new lights, and that hardly a project is attempted which does not succeed to even more than the hopes of the projectors.

In no countries of the world are these advantages more manifest than in those of Great Britain and America. The former, partly on account of her immense commerce, and partly from her enormous taxation, has found it incumbent to improve her manufactures, and to keep down the expense of producing them in every possible way. Hence, there is not a species of manufactured article, except those produced here and there by a poor artizan without a capital, not a single ponderous work, either within or without doors, of any *magnitude*, but it is performed by the agency of the steam engine. The latter, possessing unexampled facilities for interior water-carriage, has, by joining communications by means of railroads or of canals, made communication by water as easy and as diverse as the post roads of the old world, and as she abounds in forests, and therefore possesses abundance of fuel, and as all her rivers communicate directly with some grand emporium of commerce, so by applying her steam power to boats of great burden, she is enabled to transmit the produce of her soil in any quantity for hundreds of miles, as easily as the European farmer conveys his poor cartload of grain to the next market town.

But not only is the condition of mankind altered by the introduction of this wonderful agent;—but the political destinies of a world may also be essentially effected by it. A late writer on the subject, has shown that the application of steam at sea, as well as in rivers may be extensively and importantly effected. Of that we are aware, having ourselves made larger experiments upon the subject, than any other nation in the world; but its applicabilities in general naval warfare, is as yet but a theory amongst us, notwithstanding we boast of having steam frigates on the lakes. That experiment was in a confined space, and on a comparatively smoothe surface;—but Mr Patrhans, the writer to whom we allude, has shown that in general fights by sea, we may in future find it the principal operative.

Now, fortunately for the peace of the community in this our happy country, we are too far removed from the belligerents who trouble the earth, to be seriously affected by the squabbles in which they are continually involved; and our own political maxim being never to be engaged ourselves, in a war of pure aggression—it may be said that the prospect of change or improvement in warlike operations cannot interest us in the degree that they should the pugnacious citizens of Europe. But this would be a mistake. The love of peace which is so pervading a feeling with us, is itself a reason for studying the art of war in all its branches; for it is notorious that there is no more efficacious mode of preserving peace than that of showing ourselves ready and fit for war. Few persons molest the dog, that has sharp teeth, and that now and then exhibits them to the teazing way-farer.

To be supine or careless in such a matter, would argue not only bad policy, but also ignorance of human nature. Ambition, and the love of conquest are powerful motives of action; and though mankind may be inclined to respect the non-resisting principles of a certain denomination of Christians, as a *moral* characteristic—they will have no remorse in attacking the same principles when applied to politics. To be either, therefore, or unwilling to enter the lists with the children of tumult, is to provoke their hostility whilst on the contrary, a prepared front, with an equal degree of improvement in tactics, is a sure safeguard from licentious aggression.

We are besides, a *maritime nation*;—second to none on the face of the earth, unless we allow that palm to our ancient mother, whose commercial relations are the accumulation of centuries—improved by the political principles of the British nation that in *commerce* and *nautical* superiority her strength is best founded. In this principle we as a nation coincide; and this it must be our best policy to defend. Steam vessels of war then, must be ours, as certainly as they will be those of other civilized nations, and as superiority is in the ratio of skill and expedience—we should do wisely in giving a serious consideration towards an art, which in itself has a tendency to level all superiority—and by making ourselves masters of its present powers, and thereby opening to ourselves new lights in this theory, enable ourselves to preserve the superiority which we now enjoy.

COUNCIL OF THE 1st MUNICIPALITY.
Sitting of Friday, July 29th, 1836.

The council met according to adjournment.

A call of the members being made, were present:—Messrs Armas, Bouligny, Cougot, Cruzat, Duplessis, Grailhe, Guillot, High, Lessepe, Colson, Pedesclaux, Carter, Pichot, Garigue, Wilcox. 15

Were absent:—Messrs Beliseon, Bertus, Canon, Johns, Lafargue, Lanaux, Real and Stringer.

On motion of Mr Pichot, Mr Canon's absence was excused.

On motion of Mr Guillot, leave of absence for a fortnight was granted to Mr Bartus.

Mr Cruzat observed to the council, that it was the duty of the secretary, by virtue of the ordinance of 27th of July, 1827, to transmit to the treasurer, the names of absent members, in order that they may be fined, as prescribed by the statute of the state.

Letters were read from Messrs J B Fretté, jr, Diego Manchon, C D S' Vilmé, P R Colson, G Bachemin, Joseph Prados, and E Guerin, offering themselves as candidates for the office of commissary of the Vegetable Market, left vacant by the demise of Mr Ferrata.

On motion of Mr Pedesclaux, the council proceeded to elect, by ballot, the commissary for the Vegetable Market.

Messrs Armas and Lessepe being appointed tellers, it appeared at the opening of the ballot boxes, that out of 14 votes, Mr Fretté had obtained 6—Mr Manchon 3—Mr Colson 2—Mr St Vilme 1—Mr Prados 1—and there had been one blank.

There being no result the same tellers were again appointed, and it appeared, that out of 15 votes given on the second ballot, Mr Fretté had obtained 8—Mr Colson 4—Mr Manchon 2—Mr Prados 1—and Mr St Vilme 1. In consequence, Mr J B Fretté was declared duly elected commissary of the Vegetable Market.

On motion of Mr Cruzat, resolved that a committee on elections be appointed, to enquire into Mr Carter's qualifications to a seat as alderman for the 1st ward.

Messrs Cruzat, Armas and Gardeste were appointed said committee.

A letter was read from Mr Bourgeral, relative to the session made by Charlestte Duval Hanare, of a piece of ground for the opening of Espinade street.

On motion of Mr Pichot, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the mayor be, and is hereby authorised to accept the session made by Charlestte Duval Hanare to the municipality, of the ground necessary to the opening of Espinade street—the 1st municipality having agreed to have his property enclosed by a new picket fence, and the side walk made of bricks and curb stones.

A letter was read from Simeon Mellieur, keeper of the police jail, sending his resignation to the council.

On motion of Mr Pichot, resolved, that a committee be appointed to examine and verify the accounts of the keeper, and that the mayor be authorised to give public notice, in the official paper, that the council will proceed to the election of the keeper of the police jail, at their sitting of next Friday.

Messrs Pichot, High, and Duplessis were named of said committee.

A letter was read from Mr Crozat, civil engineer, informing the council, that the front wall of the house No 6 Levee street, is in apparent danger of falling.

On motion of Mr Pichot, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That Mr Crozat's letter be referred to the mayor, requesting him to put in force the laws and ordinances respecting the subject mentioned therein, and that the surveyor of the 1st municipality, will proceed immediately to the demolition of said house mentioned in Mr Crozat's letter, if the mayor it into proper to issue him an order to that effect.

A letter was read from Mr Bourgeral, relative to a reduction of his security.

On motion of Mr Pichot, the said letter was referred to the committee on finances.

A letter was read, signed by Messrs E Blanc, J M Fleming, B Plauche, and Barrymore, praying for a sum of money for to repair the roof of a house occupied by Madam Milo, mother of an indigent family.

Mr Colson presented the following resolution—

Resolved, That the mayor be hereby authorised to draw on the treasurer of the 1st municipality, for a sum of $——, to be handed over to the petitioners, which sum is to be specially employed for covering and repairing the house properly occupied by Madam Milo on the Bayou road.

The council dispensing with its rules, Mr. Pichot presented the following amendment, granting to widow Bonneigneur half of the pension allowed her late husband.

The following substitute presented to said amendments by Mr. Guillot, was adopted.

Resolved, That the half of the pension granted to the late Martin Bonneigneur, be paid unto his widow, for including the term of one year.

The ayes and nays being called for by Mr. Cougot on the final adoption of the resolution so amended, the following was the result; in the affirmative—Messrs. Armas, Duplessis, Grailhe, Guillot, High, Lessepe, Colson, Pedesclaux, Carter, Pichot, Gardette, and Wilcox; 12 ayes. For the negative—Messrs Cougot and Cruzat; 2 nays.

The said resolution being therefore adopted, a motion of reconsideration was made by Mr. Armas, but rejected.

A letter was read from J. J. Mercier, Esq., attorney of the first municipality, relative to certain points of formality in the act of sale by F De Armas, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Pichot, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved That the sale of the property by Mr. Felix de Armas, be received by the mayor and approved by the attorney of the first municipality, at the conditions stipulated by Mr. Armas, as they are mentioned in the letter of the attorney of the first municipality to the council, dated 28th instant.

A letter was read from Mr. A Carriere, praying for the remitting of a quarter's licence of a coffee-house, taken out by one named Potell, for whom he was security, as the same Potell has absconded since last May.

On motion of Mr. Pichot, said letter was referred to the committee on claims.

A letter was read from Mr. Bedford, President of the Charitable Association of Firemen, praying for an appropriation for the support of said institution.

Mr. Guillot presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Mayor is hereby authorised to pay by his draft on the Treasurer of the First Municipality, the sum of five hundred dollars annually, unto the charitable association of firemen of New Orleans.

Mr. High offered an amendment, augmenting the said appropriation to one thousand dollars.

Mr. Lessepe presented a substitute, prescribing the portion to be paid to said institution, the Legion and the Orphan Asylums.

On motion of Mr. Pedesclaux,

Resolved, That the Council adopt the previous question.

The ayes and nays being asked by Mr Carter on this question, there appeared in the affirmative, Messrs Cougot, Cruzat, Grailhe, Guillot, Lessepe, Colson, Pedesclaux, Pichot and Gardeste—9 Ayes.

In the negative, Messrs. Bouligny, Duplessis, High, Carter and Wilcox—5 Nays.

Consequently the amendment being rejected, Mr. Guillot's resolution was finally adopted.

A resolution was offered by the Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund, requesting the Council to have the measuring of the streets executed, so as to collect the paving tax.

On motion of Mr. Lessepe, the rules being dispensed with, the following resolution was adopted.

Whereas, the examination of the titles of property by the Surveyor of the City, so as to determine on the proportion due by the proprietors for paving already done, will occasion great delay in the collection of said sums due, and whereas the necessity of promptitude in collecting the same:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be authorised to have executed the measuring of the streets paved, and to designate the proportion of each proprietor as correctly as he possibly can, and when the titles of property shall not be presented on the premises to the individual commissioned to take down said measurement—he shall ascertain the names of the owners and establish their proportion by an approximate calculation.

Resolved, That as soon as a statement of such measurement will have been prepared forexch of the wards of the first municipality, it shall be deposited in the office of the comptroller of the general sinking fund; and notice shall be given in the official paper of the first municipality, that all objections to said statement, if any, must be made to said office, within ten days after the publication of said notice.

Mr. Bouligny, chairman of the committee on improvements, to whom had been referred the letter of Mr. Crozet, civil engineer, relative to the improvements to be made to the port, submitted to the council a report with the following resolution, which were adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That the mayor be hereby authorised to employ in the name of the First Municipality, an attorney whomsoever in his wisdom sets his choice on, —so as to recover before any competent tribunal and in opposition to the 2d and 3d municipalities, the products arising from the sale of lots of ground facing the city proper and which were deposited without any restrictions, in the general sinking fund by a majority of the commissioners, also the interest arising therefrom.

Resolved, That the mayor is also authorised to employ the same attorney so to recover before any competent tribunal from the second municipality.

1st. The vacant lot situated between New Levee, Common, Tchapitoulas and Canal streets, and the batture facing said lot.

2ndly. The vacant lot between Tchapitoulas, Common, Magazine and Canal.

3rdly. The yearly rents arising from the property situated between Magazine, Common and Canal sts in a parallel line to the river and 600 yards (300 toises) from Rempart street.

Resolved, That the mayor is hereby authorised to take all necessary measures with the attorney he will have chosen to go through said business and as to obtain an immediate result.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be named so as to represent in the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, the interest of the First Municipality and that the said committee confer with the committee which will be named by the Senate and House of Representatives, to the end of adopting the proper measures for the good and dignity of the State of Louisiana as well as that of the First Municipality.

On motion of Mr High, the following resolutions, reported by him at the last sitting, were adopted, with a section, No 3, by Mr Lessepe, a section, No 4, by Mr Pichot and a section No 5, by Mr Carter.

Section 1. Resolved, That the Mayor is hereby authorised to receive proposals for repairing and keeping in good order, all the paved streets and side walks in the first municipality, for the space of one year, under the inspection of the civil engineer, and under the following clauses and conditions, viz:

1. The contractor will repave and keep constantly in good order, all the streets, intersections of streets, and side walks in the First Municipality, under the inspection of the civil engineer.

2. The said contractor will place and keep in good order, the passages and crossings, which are to be laid in flat stones; and the said contractor will also have made of the same materials the crossings of every square, under the inspection of the civil engineer.

3. The said contractor will constantly go through and examine where repairs may be required, and repair without delay all breaches or injuries existing either on the pavements, side walks or crossings of those streets paved, each and every time he will be called upon by the civil engineer to do so, under the penalty of a fine of five dollars for the first day, and ten dollars for each succeeding day that he shall refuse or neglect to fulfil said duty; which fines will be collected in the usual form.

4. The first municipality will furnish all the necessary materials; the old materials will be deposited by the contractor, in such places as will be designated to him by the civil engineer, for the use of the first municipality.

5. The said contractor will give a security of four thousand dollars for the faithful execution of his contract.

6. The said contractor will be paid monthly, on the certificate of the civil engineer, and the treasurer of the first municipality is hereby authorised to pay him.

Sect. 2. It is further resolved, That the Mayor will have published the above named conditions in the Bee, in English and French, and in the usual forms, ten days; and he is authorised to receive proposals until the 15th of August next, on which day he will transmit to the council those he may have received, at the next sitting after the above named day.

Sect. 3. It is further resolved, That the Mayor is hereby authorised to receive propositions for the pavement wood the centre of the public road situated between the Levee, St. Philip and Main streets, and the triangular place of ground fronting Levee street, and after having received proposals, an estimate of said paving, and conferring with the committee on paving and the civil engineer, the mayor is therefore authorised to have said paving done. The payment of said paving to be made of funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sect. 4. It is further resolved, That none of the dispositions contained in the preceding section, be put in execution before the mayor will previously consult the medical committee on the probable influence of this work on the public health.

Sect. 5. It is further resolved, That in future the expenses of paving will be paid by the proprietors, subject to the said tax, six months after the completion of said paving, payable either in cash or in notes endorsed to the mayor's satisfaction, at 6, 12 and 18 months, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Mr Cruzat presented a resolution relative to the completion of the new prisons.

On motion the said resolution was put to the order of the day for the next sitting.

On motion of Mr Armas, the rules being dispensed with, and on amendment of Mr Guillot,

Resolved. That the mayor is hereby authorised to have engraved a seal for the use of the 1st municipality, the middle of which will represent the fix of the City Hall and around it will be inscribed the following words: First municipality of the city of New Orleans, and drawn on the treasurer of the municipality for the cost of said seal, also for the purchase of a press

On motion the council adjourned to Friday next 5th August, at 5 o'clock P M.

True copy.

D. AUGUSTIN,
Secretary.

A royal monster.—It is no wonder that Henry the eighth of England should have been able to get so many wives, when it is on record that in 1457 he issued a proclamation that women should not meet together to babble and talk, and that all men should keep their wives in their houses! Pie, King Henry! This is worse than casting off the ladies' heads!—*New York Mirror.*

Classical.—"False! complain of that landlord of yours for putting you to law expenses," cried a village school master to a rustic; "never mind the brute—everybody knows that the rascal's *sui generis*. "I know he did *sue I*," replied Hodge, "but I never heard he was *generous* to."

The British bark John Craig, in a violent thunder storm at Savannah, was struck by lightning, and her main royal mast, top gallant mast, top mast and main mast were shivered. Although some forty or fifty hands were on board at the time, no one was injured.

REPEATING RIFLE.—A Mr. Cochran has invented a rifle with a horizontal revolving breech containing 12 charges at the same time, and which can be loaded and fired with great accuracy one hundred times in ten minutes.

Mr. Madison.—The Fredericksburg Arena of Friday last, says it has heard of but few particulars of the closing scene of the life of the venerable and able statesman. Though reduced to the last degree of weakness, his mind continued unimpaired until within a few hours of his decease.

We have seen a letter (says the Arena) which he dictated, signed and franked, some twelve or fifteen hours before his death. It has all the marks of his style—modesty and benevolence. The signature is somewhat confused and blotted, though legible; indicating a hand tremulous from debility. It is certainly the very last time he had a pen in his hand.

We understand that he left ready for the press, to which it will be forthwith given, a Report of the Proceedings of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, taken at the time, with notes, &c., and a compendious history of the events which led to the call of that convention. The work will make two large octavo volumes, and will be published simultaneously in this country and in England. It is hazarding little to say, that no work of greater interest and importance ever issued from the American press. His correspondence and other writings will be published from time to time, and will constitute a mass of the most valuable political literature in the language.

He left, with the exception of legacies, to the amount of $13,000; including one of $1500 to the University, and another of $4000 to the Colonization Society—the whole of his estate to Mrs. Madison, who is constituted sole executrix.

Joseph Bonaparte has left this country, as we understand, with no intention of returning. His departure is much regretted by the district in which he resided. His munificence, benevolence, and gentlemanly kindness, have left a deep impression upon the memories of all. He was a general benefactor. It was his pleasure to do good; and his wealth enabled him extensively to gratify this disposition. A touching inscription upon the walls of his observatory, well indicate