COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	aug 17	Boston	aug 19
Philadelphia	aug 19	Baltimore	" 20
Charleston	aug. 24	Wilmington	" 20
Paris	july 26	Liverpool	July 26
Havre	" 7	London	" 18
Havana	aug. 12	Kingston	July 26
Mexico	july 30	Vera Cruz	aug 9
Bordeaux	june 26		

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

24 bales Mississippi 19

REMARKS.

We do not discover any change in the market of any importance since our last weekly report, but find that the Merchants, not only of this place, but of our neighbors in Mississippi, are beginning to make preparations for the Fall business. Three vessels have arrived during the week with full cargoes, one for Vicksburg, the other two for Natchez. These occurrences will occasionally take a small amount of commissions, drayage, storage, &c., from our citizens; they, however, give it no thought,—they wish their friends to save and make all they gain, and eventually they derive some advantage from their prosperity; and from the peculiar and advantageous situation of our City, no fears are entertained for any deficiency in business.

COTTON.—Transactions in this article continue to be extremely limited, the sales of the week amounting to but 517 bales, and for the last three days confined entirely to the new crop, of which 75 bales were sold; of the old remaining, the principal part is of a very inferior quality. During the past week we have been very anxious in our endeavors to come as near as possible to the actual stock on hand, and find it to amount to 4361 bales, from which we discover that our last statement was deficient over 2000 bales.

Liverpool dates of the 18th, and Havre of the 7th of July, have been received since our report of last week, from which we do not discover any material change in the markets, excepting for inferior qualities, on those there appears to be a small decline. Sales of the week were as follows, viz: 19 bales Mississippi at 19½ cents, 19 at 18¾, new crop; 9 at 18, new crop; 41 at 18 and 5 at 17, of Louisiana new crop; and 409 Tennessee at 12 cts.

TOBACCO.—None but the best quality appears to be in demand, and that is fast disappearing from the market; the inferior is not sought after, of which there is probably a stock on hand of about 8000 hhds. We find that the export to the present time exceed those of the whole of last season, 5600 hhds.

Sales which we have heard of, were one parcel of 203 hhds, viz—103 first at 7cts, 37 second at 6, and 63 crossed at 4—194 first and second at 7½ & 6½.

Freights being very low may be the cause of the present prices being maintained.

SUGAR.—We do not find any variation in prices, and hear of no sales excepting in small parcels.

MOLASSES.—This article is entirely in the hands of Grocers, and is sold at higher rates than our quotations, but any quantity arriving would not bring over those prices.

FLOUR.—There has been a small decline in price, it is now selling at $8 to $8 25 and small demand.

PROVISIONS.—A small advance has taken place in Pork. We quote Mess at 23 to 23 50, & Prime at 17 50 to 18 dollars per barrel—both kinds are scarce, the sales are however limited.

FREIGHTS.—We do not alter quotations, but they may be considered nominal, for there is very little going forward, and loss rates are taken by vessels going North. There is no vessel loading either for Liverpool or Havre.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

COTTON—Good & Fine,	per lb	18 a	19
Good Fair		17½ a	18
Fair		16½ a	17
Middling		15 a	15½
Ordinary		12½ a	14
TOBACCO—First quality		5 a	6
Second		4 a	5
Crossed ✂		3½ a	00
Cuba		25 a	30
SUGAR—New Orleans		10½ a	11½
Cuba—white		14 a	15
brown		10 a	10½
MOLASSES		33 a	36
BAGGING—Western	per yd	29 a	30
Dundee		23 a	24
BALE ROPE	per lb	12 a	13
COAL—Western	per bbl		
Liverpool			
Scotch			
CANDLES—Sperm, N Bedford, per lb		37 a	37½
" Nantucket		35½ a	36
Tallow		12 a	13½
COFFEE—Cuba		13 a	13½
Brazil		12½ a	13
St Domingo			
FLOUR	per bbl	8 a	8 25
FRUIT—Raisins	per box		2 87½
"	half box		1 75
"	qr box		88
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	13 a	14
" hard do			7
FISH—Cod	per box	1 12 a	1 25
Herring		75	81
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	11 00 a	11 50
" No 2		10 00 a	10 50
" No 3		5 50	6 00
GRAIN—Corn in ears	per bbl.	62 a	68
" shelled	per bush.	95 a	100
Beans	per bbl	5 00 a	5 00
HAY	per 100 lb	1 a	1 25
HIDES—La & Miss	per lb	9 a	11
Mexican		10 a	12
LEAD—Pig	per 100 lb	5 87 a	6
Bar	per lb	7 a	7½
LIME—Western	per bbl		3 50
Thomaston		4 a	4 00
PROVISIONS:			
BEEF—Mess			12 50
Prime		10 00 a	11 00
PORK—Clear			a 24 00
Mess		22 00 a	23 50
Prime		17 50 a	18 00
Hog round		7 50 a	8 00
BACON—Hams	per lb	9 a	12
Sides		10½ a	11
Shoulders		6 a	7
Hog round		9 a	10
LARD		13 a	16
BUTTER—Northern		22 a	25
Western		14 a	16
SOAP No. 1		7 a	8
SALT—Liverpool blown	per sack		2 25
" ground	do		1 75
Turk's Island	per bush	a	50
RICE—Carolina	per 100lb	3 00 a	4 00
BRANDY—French, 4th pr	per gal	1 25 a	1 62
American, 1st proof		50 a	52
RUM—New Orleans, 1st proof		42 a	45
Jamaica		1 20 a	1 25
Northern		44 a	45
GIN—Holland		1 00 a	1 25
American		44 a	46
WHISKEY—Common		44 a	46
Rectified		48 a	50

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	1-2d
London, tobacco per hhd	47s 6d
Havre, " " "	11c
Cowes and a Market, do do	60s 00
North of Europe, do do	50s 00
Northern ports in U S, cotton, per lb	c.
" " " tobacco, per hhd	35 a 4 50

STOCKS

As corrected by Thomas Pelletier, Exchange Broker.

New Orleans, Sept.

Louisiana State Bank	194 last sales
Bank of Orleans	none offered
Bank of Louisiana	126 asked.
Consolidated Association	106 last sales.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co	103 asked.
City Bank	107 last sales, with div.
Union Bank of Louisiana	124½ last sales.
Citizens' Bank	111½ last sales.
Commercial Bank	105 asked
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank	53 asked.
Gas Light Bank	34 last sales.
Carrolton Railroad Bank	par—at auction.
Amelioration Bank	par asked.
Atchafalaya Bank	22 for 25 paid.
Exchange & Banking Co	104 for 25 paid last sales.
Louisiana State In. Limite of	no sales—40 for 20 paid
Louisiana In. Co	8125 for 300 pd—at auction.
Orleans In. Co	none offered.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co	60 for 50 paid.
Merchants' Ins. Co	34 asked.
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co	38 last sales.
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co	par, last sales.
Ocean Ins. Co	51.
Commercial Ins. Co	45 for 50 asked.
Eagle Ins. Co	28½.
Orleans Navigation Co	none offered.
Pontchartrain Railroad Co	1 per cent prem
Nashville Railroad Co	91 per cent prem.
Orleans Cotton Press Co	8300 at auction.
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co	3 per c. prem asked.
Old Artichoke Co of 1828	none offered.
Architect Steam of 8th District	none offered.

EXPORTS OF COTTON & TOBACCO SINCE 1st OCT. 1835.

EXPORTED TO	COTTON This wk.	COTTON Previously.	COTTON Total.	TOBACCO This wk.	TOBACCO Previously.	TOBACCO total.
Liverpool, Other Br ports,	242 / 7055	147,835 / 2356	147,077 / 2356		3018 / 3858	3018 / 6858
Total to Br ports,		166,005	149,433		6876	9876
Havre,	731	108,879	109,610	61	888	949
Other Fr ports,	411	38,158	38,569	148	541	689
Total to Fr ports,	1142	147,037	148,179	209	1429	1638
North of Europe,		16,825	16,825		4799	4799
Other For. ports,		19,161	19,161	208	6707	7105
Total to for. ports	1162	294,023	295,185	667	12934	13648
Northern ports U S	718	35,891	36,609	1128	16946	18075
Total,	1880	1005,104	1006,984	1795	40202	41997

MAYORALTY of New Orleans.—Agreeably to a resolution of the Council of the First Municipality, notice is hereby given, that on Monday 12th instant, there shall be held an election of Alderman in the first district of said Municipality, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr E Johns. Said election to be held at Richardson's Coffee House, Conti street, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 5 P. M. Inspectors, Messrs S W Oakey, Jh. Girard and Clerk, Mr D Brasiè. (sept 2) D PRIEUR, Mayor.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand an assortment of Lowches of the first quality, which he will furnish, and apply at retail prices. E B DONNELLY,
sept 2—8aw No8 Bourbon st.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Duchaud & Rainey, was dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled accounts will be attended to by either of the undersigned, at their office, No 29 Camp street.
J M DUCHAUD JR.
sept 2—6t* JOHN RAINEY.

LOUISIANA State Bank Stock—41 Shares for sale by KENDRICK BIDDELL & Co.
aug 26 65 Toulouse st

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

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

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 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 should fully 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 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 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.

GIQUEL'S CASE.—A further examination in this case was had yesterday, before Judge Bernadas, of the City Court, acting as Judge of the Criminal Court. Some further evidence was adduced in favor of the accused, but the time was principally taken up in hearing the argument of counsel in favor of the admission of bail. The court did not adjourn until a late hour, and then without delivering an opinion.—The appearance of the prisoner was that of much suffering from ill health. On Monday, we expect to give the particulars, as they transpired.

MEXICO.

We have been favored with the sight of a letter from the interior of Mexico, in which it is said that a project is on foot to invite the northern states of the Republic of Mexico with the Republic of Texas under one independent Government. The letter is dated Zacatecas, July 26th, 1836, and states that the dissaffection through the northern provinces of Mexico is great and still increasing, and speaks of the advantages of an independent state like that of Texas. The states who appear to be in favour of an alliance with Texas, are Tamaulipas, San Luis, Zacatecas, a part of Jalisco, Nueve Lion, Coahuila, Durango, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora, the territory of California, and New Mexico. The principle object of all these states appears to be that of forming a new republic in connection with Texas.

The division of Mexico is not a new design, and now under the many favorable circumstances, the empty treasury, the distraction reigning through the country, the present situation of Texas and her inevitable independence, all tend to increase the probability of the project of an alliance between these states possible. The letter shows evidently that much good would be the result of the success of the design. It also confirms the information which we have given of the internal situation of Mexico.

☞ We learn that the citizens of Grand Gulf and Jackson, Miss., are agitating the question of a Rail Road from the former to the latter place, distance sixty five miles. We are informed that the proposed route is the best one for a rail road in the state. "Go ahead"—we are sure you are right; for it will be to rail roads that we shall owe the height of prosperity and importance that is fast rolling its tide into the great valley of the Mississippi.

In the Louisiana Advertiser of last Tuesday, there is a very clever article written to prove that Mr Alexander Porter is a man of great abilities. If this article was the production of Mr P., or if he had ever written or spoken any thing only half equal to it, the proof would be complete, and no one would deny him the possession of a higher grade of talents than he has exhibited. To come at once to the point—where shall we find any trace of ability in whatever that gentleman has at any time said or done? In the decisions of the Supreme Court? That is high ground, almost above our reach: his friends probably would fain leave it untouched. Is it in his share of the work of drafting our state Constitution? There too we are unwilling to intrude, nor do we believe that the Judge would wish to test his claim to the title of the *oblest citizen of Louisiana*, by his portion of the obscurities and ambiguities that disfigure a document in which every expression and every phrase should be clear, plain, and incapable of misconstruction or perversion? Is it in his pleading at the bar? Where do they exist? We have never met them in our research, and never heard them mentioned among our legal friends. In his speeches in the Senate of the United States? Who that has read them or been present at their delivery, has detested any quantum of wit, of knowledge or of eloquence, one whit superior to what might be expected from any one of ten thousand stump orators in the western states, or from any fourth rate lawyer at the bar of any state in the Union?

But then he had about with Col. Benton in the Senate—in which (says the Judge's friends) "the mighty Missourian was floored." If this be so, we can only say we never heard of it in any report of the debates, and we venture to assert that Colonel Benton never knew that he was assailed by this doughty antagonist—for if any assault was made, it was deemed so harmless and contemptible as to be unworthy of retort. "My friend from Missouri"—"my worthy friend from Missouri"—"the honorable gentleman with all his talents and eloquence." Such was the nauseous style of the phrases in which Mr Porter was in the habit of alluding to Colonel Benton—these were the feeble and blunted weapons with which it is said "the mighty Missourian was floored." The truth is one touch from the withering mace of Benton—even the wind of a blow would have been sufficient to floor our *oblest* citizen! and strike him dumb for ever.

And but one buffet and no more,
The groom lies weltering in his gore.

One speech of Judge Porter's we do recollect to have read which of itself was not discreditable certainly. It would not however have been remembered and brought up in review by us at this time, had it not been that the manner in which it was obtruded upon public observation, was so striking an example of the disposition of the Judge's friends, to puff and bepraise him beyond his natural dimensions. The speech was on the expressed condition of the western frontiers of Louisiana and the danger of incursion upon the territory by the Mexicans and Indians. What share the Judge had in the *redaction* of this speech for the press, we know not—but that Mr. Editor Gales of the National Intelligencer, had something to do with its concoction, we have little doubt. It was no contemptible performance,—however the views which it took of the situation of our frontiers were correct, judicious and conformable to the state of things. Thus far it deserved approbation—this far no one disputed its merits, but to hear the high blown eulogies with which it was ushered forth by the Judge's partizans here, one would take it for a morsel of sublime and unrivalled eloquence, and its author for a Jackson in patriotism and a Chatham in wisdom. If all these praises were deservedly bestowed, our "oblest citizen" might be permitted to pay himself a compliment similar to that which was arranged by the oblest citizen of Rome:

O Rome fortunée
Sous mon consulat nés!

About the same time a speech was delivered in the other house of Congress, on the very same subject, by our representative, Mr. Johnson. This latter speech occupied considerable more space in the newspaper (neither of them was very long) than that of Mr. Senator Porter, and in point of ability and effectiveness, it was far superior. Their they are gentlemen, in the Bulletin and Louisiana Advertiser—read them, compare them—and see if our judgment on them be not correct. Here is a fair opportunity of placing one great twig by the side of another, and of trying the relative merits of both: Take away the name and the adoption from each discourse and submit them to any person who is unadjuisted with their authorship and who is competent to decide the question—if he does not give it without hesitation and entirely in favor of Mr. Johnson, and say that he is better entitled to the appellation of the *oblest citizen of Louisiana*, than Judge Porter—why then we will begin to believe that the Judge did really "floor Colonel Benton."

The speech of Mr. Henry Johnson was published in the Louisiana Advertiser without any flourish of trumpets; he has no band of *regimental puffers*, ready to applaud every thing he may say.

But it seems Judge Porter has only to say that he will accept the appointment and he will be re-elected Senator forever. This is another puff of the organized band. The truth is, Judge Porter, cannot be re-elected—he knows it—his friends know it—his puffers know it—and with all sincerity, we hope he may not refuse to be a candidate. We knew of no better way of insuring the success of the democratic candidate than that Judge Porter's name should be on the opposite ticket.

☞ The Hon. R. J. WALKER, U. S. Senator from the State of Mississippi, arrived in this city yesterday morning, in excellent health and fine spirits, and took lodgings at the City Hotel.

In forming one's opinion of the growth and prosperity of a place, we know of no better criterion than the patronage afforded, and the appearance of the newspaper issued therefrom. The rising importance of Grand Gulf, and the intention of the editor of the Advertiser to publish his paper tri-weekly, instead of weekly, from the first of October next, is an evidence of the above position. In his undertaking we wish the editor every success; and as he is richly entitled to it, we have no hesitation in saying he will receive it. The Grand Gulf Advertiser is the only paper published in the river counties which has advocated the the project of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road. This fact alone should insure the paper a generous patronage in this city.

The *Albany Argus*, of the 5th ult, after speaking of the new dress in which it appears, has the subjoined paragraph on the prospect of the democratic party.—The Argus is one of the ablest republican papers in the Union: the editor has an untiring zeal, connected with a liberal share of ability; and it gives us pleasure to see both meet with their due reward—a good patronage. We should like to see the Argus daily—whereas we only receive a straggling paper now and then.

"Politically, we see cause only for encouragement it and congratulation. Throughout the Union, and it is this state particularly, the democratic party, so long and deservedly dominant, continues to receive accessions of strength, and to grow in the confidence of the friends of a free and well ordered government. It is not to be imagined that the people of this country are prepared to exchange the prosperous and honor able results of the administration of their affairs by the public servants to whom they have confided, that true, and who have discharged its responsibilities with unquestionable fidelity and high success, for the empty professions, noisy pretension, and worse than doubtful political honesty of a faction which has sought power and office in every conceivable form and by every artifice. On the contrary we fully believe that the approaching campaign will not be less triumphant than the last. That it will be even more so; and that the opposition, under whatever aspect that may appear, and under the banner of whatever individual, will be a mere signally defeated than on any previous occasion. Apostacy, although borrowed for the season, and furnished up with fresh glosses by former political opponents, will only add the weight of degradation to a sinking cause. We beg leave, however, to assure republicans that such a result is deemed to be certain, because it is not doubted that they will rally out at the proper time."

PENNSYLVANIA.—We are pleased to understand that the efforts of the opposition in Pennsylvania, to divide and distract the democratic party in that state, will be foiled by the prudence of the members of that party. The following extract is from the Pennsylvanian:

"The party holding the reins of power, at present, in Pennsylvania, view with well grounded fear the perfect union of democracy which has taken place against them, and the prompt sacrifice of personal feeling which has been readily made by all to secure the common good, and rescue the state from the hands of the common enemy. As the election approaches, their apprehensions become more painful and overwhelming, and among other devices to lessen them, we observe that some of their organs are making futile attempts to create anew those divisions which enabled a minority to secure a momentary triumph. Knowing that by our divisions they succeeded once, they would renew those divisions to succeed again. It is a hopeless effort—the more hopeless from the course of the legislation of the late sessions. There are now no heart-burnings in the ranks of democracy. Concession and compromise have healed every evil, and wishing the enemy joy of the leaden weight of traitors from our ranks who have been received into their arms, we march as one body to the political extermination of both the deserters and of their new allies.—The Inquirer and its echoes will find it fruitless to strive to create division by dint of fabrications, or by any other means. The democratic party is firmly united, strong in numbers, and animated by the most enthusiastic spirit. Its success is sure."

We know not the source from whence the following emanated, but it is a truism worthy of preservation:

"We should never inquire into the faith or profession, religious or political, of our acquaintances; we should be satisfied when we find usefulness, integrity, beneficence, tolerance, patriotism, cheerfulness, sense and manners. We encounter every day really good men, practical christians, and estimable citizens, belonging respectively to all sects and classes."

DUELLING.—What strong infatuation? What lurking demon of the mind can it be which prompts man to set himself up for the death blow from his fellow man? Is not death sufficiently active in the throwing of his dart that we must voluntarily step in and assist him in driving our fellow beings out of the world? If we patiently await the period when the silver cord is loosed, and the golden pitcher is broken at the fountain, will it not be time enough to call forth the tears of an affectionate sister, a heart broken mother or a kind brother or father? Or must we hasten the period of our transition from time to eternity, by standing the hazard of a shot, perhaps from the hand of a former friend? Is it to satisfy a morbid desire after distinction, or is it to satisfy a still more morbid honor? Here, in the south, where more chivalry, more generosity, more warmth of feeling, a higher sense of honor dwells than in any other section of the Union, that this dark stain should rest with a deeper dye is greatly to be regretted. Much has been written and much more should be written on the subject, it is true, that under present circumstances, it is almost a necessary evil; but it is only because their certain wrongs which the law does not lay hold of—certain indignities which are left exclusively for the wronged to redress with his own arm, or continue to suffer under. But what are these wrongs and these indignities in comparison to the guilt entailed upon the survivor's conscience, and the misery brought upon the relatives of the unfortunate victim? Why does this barbarous custom exist? is it because men fear the appellation of cowards? Cowards are often fight as brave men, and fighting a duel can be no mark of bravery. Is it to conform with the law of honor, the most dishonorable law known, that thousands of victims have been immolated upon this shrine of false dignity? Our laws are strongly against duelling, and why are they not oftener enforced? If the laws were vigorously put in force, duelling might be checked and in a short time altogether abolished. The Mexican law is not a bad one, and might have a good effect, that of making the survivor accountable for the debts of his victim. The admirable conduct of one of the Louis's of France deserves to be recorded and held up as an ensample, to our law givers.

On one occasion, however, two of the most influential nobles of the realm, petitioned him to grant them permission to fight, declaring that nothing but the blood of their foe could wipe out from their injured honor, to induce them to live. The King consented on conditions that himself and all his court should witness the set. Great preparations were made, all the nobles of the land were invited with officers, &c. to attend on the appointed day. It appears—the combatants prepared for the encounter, when they were commanded by the King to pause for a moment and come to him, behind him was his whole court, attentive spectators, and by his side stood his executioner with his arm bared to his shoulder grasping in his iron hand the dreaded axe, the instrument of death. The utmost silence prevailed—the King spoke—

"Nobles, said he, you have petitioned me to suffer you to commit an act, revolting to humanity, and odious in the sight of God. I have granted it in order that it may be a lesson to my people. Now fight, until one of you fall and then executioner, do you despatch the survivor."

The two Nobles petitioned the King to absolve them from such an obligation, which was granted, and the enemies departed, any thing but anxious to indulge in their bloody propensities.

NASHVILLE AND N. ORLEANS RAIL ROAD.

The President and Directors of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company have made their first report. This report gives a favorable view of the prospects of the company. The report of the Engineer gives assurance that the country between New Orleans and the Tennessee river will not require higher grades than 20 feet to the mile, with a minimum radius of curvature of 10,000 feet, and from that river to the point of destination, a route can be made nearly as favorable, but at an increased cost. After speaking of the utility of rail roads for transporting the mails, the Board adds: "The use of them as a means of defending the country is relied on in the able report of the Secretary of War, and the work we are now prosecuting is referred to when that officer tells us, that 'Nashville may succor New Orleans in sixty hours.'" And it is further stated, that "the mere proposition to execute the work has given to the land on the line of the road an additional value, greater than the estimated cost of the undertaking." With a view to economy in transportation, the Board have yielded to the suggestions of the Engineer, to use engines of great power, and therefore the width of the track between the rails is to be 5 feet 6 inches and the rail 3 inches wide and 1½ in thickness. This, it is thought, will produce an eventual saving in the expense of transportation and repairs.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Council of the Third Municipality.

SITTING OF 31ST AUGUST.

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
31st August, 1836.

To Messrs. the President and Members of the Council of the Third Municipality.

Gentlemen: The resolution of the 24th instant, by which you authorize several officers of the Third Municipality to draw on the Treasurer to meet the expenses incurred by prosecutions to be made by them, not being in conformity with the 10th section of the act of 7th February, 1805, by which the treasurer cannot pay but by an order from the person fulfilling the functions of Mayor, in execution of a decision of the Council, I have the honor to refer to your further consideration of the said resolution, so as you may make the necessary alterations.

I have to inform you that a resolution, of which a copy is annexed, being passed by the Council of the Second Municipality, in its sitting of the 23d instant, having for its object, to prevent any inhabitant of the city to take earth from the batture of the suburb St Mary, without having to that end obtained permission from the legal administrative authorities of the Second Municipality, I thought proper to send back that resolution to the said Council, according to section 11 of the act of 8th March, 1805, but the Council persisted; consequently you can adopt on this subject such measures of you may think proper.

Conformably to one of your decisions, and an advertisement published in the Bee, the farm of the lots for the sale of oysters in the Third Municipality was adjudicated this day, at the Mayor's office. Herewith is the result:

The Lot situated between Esplanade and Champs Elysées, was adjudicated to Mr Lino de la Rosa, for	$470 00
That of Marigny street, to Mr Francisco Lopez, for	300 00
That of Mandeville street, to Mr Lino de la Ross, for	250 00
That of D'Enghien street, to do. for	180 00
That of St Ferdinand street, to do., for	100 00
That of Montegut street, to do., for	140 00
That of Closet street, to Andrés Acosta, for	30 00
	$1470 00

No bid was offered for the lots at Louisa, Congress and Mazant streets.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant,
D. PRIEUR, *Mayor.*

On motion of Mr. Duvignaud,

Resolved, That the collector of taxes on carbarets, coffee houses, taverns, &c., and all other officers of this Municipality are authorized to prosecute before any competent court, in their respective capacities, all persons refusing to comply with the ordinances of the Council, and that they be authorized to apply to the Mayor and receive from him the drafts necessary to provide for the cost of all said prosecutions.

On motion of Mr Marigny,

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to convene the General Council of the Three Municipalities, so as to adopt such measures to put in execution the section of the Actof eighth March last, which mentions in all its force, the rights of the citizens of the Three Municipalities, to the batture fronting faubourg St. Mary, conformably to a contract passed between the old corporation of the city of New Orleans, and Mr. Livingston and other proprietors.

On motion of Mr. Duvignaud,

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to have adjudicated anew, the lots destined for the sale of Oysters, situated opposite Louis, Congress and Mazant streets.

On motion of Mr. Feraud,

Resolved, That it will be the duty of the Attorney of the Third Municipality, to demand and prosecute immediately before any competent tribunal, the suppression of the distillery established in the square bounded by Frenchmen, Bons Enfans, Love and Champs Elysées streets, belonging to W. R. Planes; also the one situated at the corner of Louisa and Levee streets, belonging to Mr. Brooks, contrary to the dispositions of an ordinance relative to distilleries, approved 17th December, 1827 That it will be the duty of said Attorney, in consequence of delays which may be incurred by judicial formalities, to issue in the usual form of law an injunction against Messrs. R. Planes and Brooks, to prevent there continuing operations in the said distilleries—that the said Attorney will report at the next sitting the state of this affair.

On motion of Mr. Feraud,

Resolved, That the Attornies of the Third Municipality are authorised to obtain from any competent court, the following injunctions, or such others as they may think more advantageous to the interests of the Third Municipality.

1st. An injunction conformably to Chap. 1st of Act 298 of the Code of Practice, forbidding Messrs Miller and Shepherd or any other proprietors or lessees of saw mills situated between Piety and Pologne streets, to obstruct or impede in the least the public thorough fare, by depositing or dragging across the public road, chains, wood or other obstructions of any nature whatsoever.

2d An injunction conformably to Chap. 2d. Act as above named, forbidding Messrs Miller and Shepherd or any other proprietors or lessees of said mills, to have made on the river or on its banks, any thing which may prevent the free navigation or making the same difficult, or any means obstruct the river so as to prevent vessels from mooring to, or discharging at the port.

3d. An injunction conformably to Chap. 4th of the same article, forbidding Messrs Miller and Shepherd or any other proprietors or lessees of said mills to set up opposition to the indispensable works for the reparation of the levee, or public road between Piety and Pologne streets, and the draining ditches which are to be made by virtue of Articles 2 and 3, of an Ordinance relative to roads, bridges and levees in the city and precincts of New Orleans, approved 25th July, 1836.

Resolved, That the Third Municipality buy the following property, to-wit:—From Anthony Benjamin and Augustus Theodore, the lots of ground situated in faubourg Pontchartrain, designated as Nos 138 and 147, according to a plan drawn 4th May, 1834, by Joseph Pilié, measuring each 46 feet front by 150 in depth; and of Mr. Nicholas Fortier, Jr., the lots of ground designated by Nos 152 to 156 inclusively, by the same plan, and situated in the same quarter, measuring each 60 feet by 150 feet in depth, with the exception of No 155, which only measures 46 feet by 150, for the sum of one thousand dollars for each lot, which sum will be payable at 6, 12 and 18 months; and that the Mayor is authorised to pass before the Notary of this Municipality, the acts of sale of said lots of ground, and to subscribe in the name of this Municipality for the price of said lots of ground, notes to the order of the Treasurer of this Municipality, payable as above mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Feraud,

Resolved, That the authorization given to the Surveyor, to have paved at the side walks in faubourg Marigny, with edges and borders in such manner, in conformity to the plans of the Surveyor in such manner as shall then be found in the Municipality.

Resolved, That the Recorder's Secretary is authorized to receive on each request as above mentioned, the sum of fifty cents.

On motion of Mr. Duvignaud,

Resolved, That the second Lieutenant of the Guard of the Third Municipality, will receive as his salary the sum of seventy five dollars, instead of sixty dollars—the Sergeants fifty instead of forty five dollars, and the Corporals $40 instead of $35.

On motion of Mr Duvignaud,

Resolved, That it will be the duty of the Secretary of this Council, to have a seal made for the use of the Municipality, bearing the following inscription, Third Municipality of the City of New Orleans, having for an emblem, an Eagle.

On motion of Mr. Lessepe,

Resolved, That the Mayor of the Third Municipality will immediately have the pavement done, required in Piety street unto Independence street, as well as all other streets, beginning from the Levee.

On motion of Mr. Kilshaw,

Whereas, several individuals have lately attempted to prevent, both by force and threats, the Surveyor and other officers of this Municipality in the execution of the Ordinances, causing thereby a vexatious delay in the public works and considerable loss.

It is therefore Resolved, That a fine of not less than Ten dollars nor exceeding Fifty Dollars, will be exacted of any person or persons who will so infringe, which fine will be recovered on conviction of such person or persons before any Justice of the Peace.

On motion of Mr. Kilshaw,

Resolved, That the Treasurer is authorised to employ a capable person, who will, from the assessment tax roll of the State, make an extract or schedule of taxable property in the incorporated limits of the Municipality; that said extract or schedule will be drawn out under the superintendence of the Treasurer and Recorder, who both will give to the person so employed, all necessary information; the former to receive for his labor such compensation as the Council may think proper to allow him.

True copy from the original.
J. B. ST AMAND, Secretary.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

We have not yet been able to procure full returns of the votes cast for Governor and Lt. Governor. In is known, however, that Judge Clark's majority, instead of being 20,000, as was anticipated by the whigs, does not exceed six or seven thousand—and the majority for the whig candidate for Lt. Governor will be from five to three thousand less than that of Judge Clark; and in the Legislature there will be an increase of the strength of the democratic party.

These reckonings by no means discouraging. So far from it, the fact that the whig candidate for Governor is indebted to the friends of Van Buren and Johnson for nearly the entire amount of his majority, proves that an energetic and concerted effort in November, will prevent the electoral vote of Kentucky from being conferred on the imbecile old gentleman of Ohio, who is used as an instrument to force the election of President into Congress

Louisville Adv.

☞ We call the attention of speculators to the sale which is to take place this day at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, by Messrs Dutiller and Delery, of nine valuable lots of ground, situated in faubourg Tremé, a short distance from the city proper. A part of these lots and ground front on Esplanade street; the improvements now in operation and projected in this quarter, are a sure guarantee they will be doubled in value before the payment of this notes.

Those desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the property before the day of sale. The terms, which are very advantageous, will be announced on the day of sale. sept 2

☞ We would call the particular attention of speculators to a sale of twenty six lots of ground, situated in a square where improvements are in rapid operation and projection, and augmenting daily in value. These lots are bounded by Urquhart, Girod, Annette and St. Bernard streets. Sale this day at the Exchange
september 3

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Will be given for such information as will lead to the conviction of the barbarous scoundrel, who, on the night of the 1st instant, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, P. M. did shoot and kill a young six week old colt, shot and wounded the mother of said colt and an other mare, both badly wounded.

This act of uncalled for wickedness and barbarity, took place on the opposite side of the river, near the Ferry.
sept 2-3t L G SASSINOT.

NOTICE—PHENIX FIRE COMPANY, NO. 8.—The members of this company are requested to meet on Sunday, the 4th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. in the Engine house in Bienville street, to take cognizance of matters of importance.

☞ Punctuality is requested.
sept 2 J BAYHI, Secretary.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVED. September 2

Steamboat Revenue, Bickerstaff, fm Natchitoches—no cargo.

Steamboat Correo, King, from Louisville—left 25th August.

Steamboat Merchant, Baker, from East Pascagoula.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

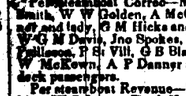
Per steamboat Correo—Cargo: 122 bbls potatoes, 37 do apples, 16 do onions to Hefford & Sorgenfry; 355 bbls potatoes, 113 do apples, 23 bbls onions, 50 bbls beans, 13 bbls quinces to owners on board; 3 horses to order.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Correo—Messrs C J Cabell, A N Smith, W W Golden, A McCormell, J S Davis, Gardner and lady, G M Hicks and family, J Syms, P Moth, W G M Davis, Jno Spokes, W Hopkins D Miller, P Pellesca, F St Vill, G B Blanchard, R W Walker, A W McKewn, A P Danner and lady—89 way and 23 deck passengers.

Per steamboat Revenue—Messrs W King, A Wilkins, W C James, Read, Hawkins, T Huland, Yearning, Kete, Jones, L Galaspe, J Goodbread, Thompson, Clemens, Warnock, A Wilkins, A Janaw, A Rasseau, A McLaughlin.

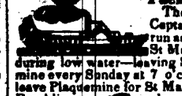
St Martinsville, Attakapas and Plaquemine Packet.



The steam boat VETERAN, Captain P Delahousaye, will run as a regular packet between St Martinsville and Plaquemine during low water—leaving St Martinsville for Plaquemine every Sunday at 7 o'clock, a m—returning, will leave Plaquemine for St Martinsville, New Iberia and Franklin, every Thursday at 10 o'clock, a m. For freight or passage apply to
GRAY, DURRIVAGE & Co.
No 42 & 43 New Levee.

N. B. Passengers going to Attakapas will meet with no detention at Plaquemine by leaving New Orleans every Wednesday per steamboats Columbia or Commerce, as the Veteran will wait the arrival of passengers by these boats. sept 3

Regular Packet between New-Orleans, Plaquemine and Baton Rouge.



The fast running steam boat Commerce, captain G. Mabé, will leave New Orleans regularly every Saturday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will leave Baton Rouge every Friday and