THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME FAVOR.
OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
R. M. JOHNSON.

The adjourned meeting to confirm the above nominations will be held on Saturday evening 8 o'clock at Davis' ball room.

The books of the Carrollton railroad banking company are still continued open at the office of the Atlantic insurance company, Canal street, for the reception of subscriptions to the stock. It is understood that a company will in all probability be formed to take up the whole of the stock.

We are pleased with the tenor of Mr Caldwell's resolution (as reported yesterday) to advertise for paving 100,000 square yards of the streets; but we are not so pleased with its terms.

The advertisement is to be published daily for 6 months in a journal in New Orleans, of New York, Boston and Philadelphia: an advertisement for 6 months in 4 newspapers must be very expensive; and one for that period is not necessary. Proposals for contract might be made in one week or one month.

The materials are to be furnished by the contractors; this might be reasonable; but Mr Caldwell wishes them to procure 'oblong square stones,' which is what is vulgarly termed a bull or blunder: for stones that are oblong cannot be square. Yet it was not necessary to state that they should eether be oblong or square, when the dimensions are specified,—as in the resolution.

An afternoon paper is wonderfully facetious on the subject of the Gaslight bank, because forsooth we laughed to scorn its fulsome adulation of that institution. Before the passage of the charter, we were sufficiently apprised of its advantages—which we then specified so as to have modified; but since the adoption of the charter, we have been aware of the inutility of offering any opposition to the company, and certainly we would not be so egregiously absurd as to attack the capital or credit of any company chartered or otherwise, in existence or incipience. An editor's efforts for or against any institution of the kind is of little avail in most instances and we are of those who are solicitous to support rather than oppose any company calculated to benefit the public. To do this effectually individual interests may be more immediately promoted; but should not therefore be prevented.

Mr Caldwell in obtaining the charter for the gaslight company, did so evidently and immediately for his own benefit and had that company been properly supported, it would have operated more from necessity if not choice for the public welfare than we may expect from the present banking company, whose ways and means are more various and extensive, and though much more able to advantage our citizens, perhaps less willing: for the terms of the charter leave the action of the company for lighting the city completely at their own choice and mercy.

Yet even so, we are not very reluctant to rely on that option, when we know that Mr Baldwin and other spirited individuals are among the directors of the company. Were we to commend Mr Caldwell, he might deem our praise but irony, as he must the servile and fulsome adulation paid him by some of the editorial corps. If this gentleman has *bona fide* acted more from a desire to aid the public than benefit himself he has now an excellent opportunity of palpably evincing it, by using that influence which he is known or believed to possess in the management of the Gaslight banking company, by two methods; 1st, by inducing that company to take shares of the stock of the Orleans Draining company; and 2d, by prevailing on it not merely to continue his contract for lighting a portion of the city, but to continue the terms of that contract for lighting the whole city for any term of years considered advisable. For instance 5 years: for after if not before that period, the materials of every kind now used must be considerably cheaper, and of course the terms of the contract be reduced.

But to think of a contract for 40 years on the terms proposed a couple months ago by the city council, is out of the question: it would be a direct imposition on the public, and the Gaslight banking company must know that in Philadelphia and other Atlantic cities, the lampposts are furnished gratis in the streets by the gas companies; and the gas lights are afforded to the corporation at about half or two thirds the price demanded from individuals. But if they do not know it; *we must occasionally 'jog their memories!'*

LEGENDS AND STORIES OF IRELAND. By Samuel Lover. 2 vols. Philadelphia, Carey and Hart; New Orleans, Hotchkiss & Co.

In these days of novels and romances illustrating the ancient and modern history of different countries, Ireland has not been wholly neglected. The tales of Miss Edgeworth originated the modern school of novelists, who have imitated Scott in his Scotch novels, avowedly a superstructure on the foundation laid by Miss E. But Sir Walter has embodied not only the existing romances and modern stories of his native land, but illustrated also her ancient history—which has not in any instance been done for Ireland, although there is no history more fruitful in interesting topics.

But Miss Edgeworth, with Messrs Croker and Banim, and the authors of 'Traits & stories of the Irish peasantry;' the 'Two Collegians;' 'Tales of the west,' etc. have amply depicted the manners and modes of the modern Irish, with their characteristic traits of conduct and creed. Mrs Hall has also given some excellent sketches, vividly and minutely depicted: but those of Lady Blessington are things of a moment. Not so however the 'Wild Irish girl' of Lady Morgan, formerly Miss Owenson, which *possesses rare* merit—particularly considering it was written in her teens.

And here we have before us another graphic delineator of Hibernian humor, *superstitions, follies and hospitalities*; and a cordial *Lover* of the outre characteristics of his countrymen. He embodies folly and fun with freedom and frankness; and enters into 'a row, a rumpus and a rioting' in all their minutiæ. But he chiefly restricts his portraitures (for he is a painter also) to days gone by; to the 'Legends and stories' he gleaned in his varied rambles in search of the picturesque.

There are 26 of those legends and stories, which can be separately read and laughed at.

A gentleman who has long been conversant with Mexican customs and manners; and by whose *information* to Mr Canning, that statesman was induced so promptly to favor the independence of the Mexican states, is decidedly of opinion that a republic cannot long exist in Mexico; and that it is morally certain that *ere long Santa Anna will* assume the reins of government, or be invested with the title or authority of emperor. The aristocracy of Mexico are still powerful; and do not like to dwindle into nonentities as simple citizens: nor do the clergy desire to be divested of their privileges. Aided therefore by his own ambition and abilities; and favored by the wealth of the aristocracy who sigh after their lost titles and distinctions, by the influence of the clergy who feel that republicanism would despoil them of their privileges and possessions, by the prejudices of the people themselves who admire and adore a warrior and think independence less acceptable than grandeur, and by the reiterated disturbances consequent on republican institutions acting on a people not sufficiently intelligent to appreciate their value nor *modus operandi*, and therefore not capable of maintaining them in their integrity—there seems little doubt that SANTA ANNA will shortly be proclaimed either dictator or emperor, with the consent of the Mexican people: and such a change appears absolutely essential to tranquilize the country, now too much divided, and subject to the tyranny or caprices of petty chiefs. If a constitutional or limited monarchy existed in Mexico, its internal resources would be more developed; and its commerce be established on a better basis.

An article was extracted yesterday for the French side of this journal from the Paris *Le Bons Sens*, headed 'De la constitution anglaise,' which contains some very good reflections; but still not an accurate view of the English constitution.

It states that the resignation of the tory ministry presents a new feature of the English constitution; that it is impossible to *govern England without a majority of the house of commons*. This feature is as old as the commonwealth of that country, when Charles the First experienced its efficacy;—and by reviewing its operations in different stages of British history, Blackstone in his Commentaries was induced to coincide with many others concerning the omnipotence of the parliament—particularly of the commons' house. This will of the people through their more immediate representatives in the legislature being predominant in the government England was known in practice as well as theory for many ages: the theory was admitted, but the practice was prevented on account of the manner of electing the representatives to express and sustain the will of the majority of the people. Having effected a renovation in this respect by the passage of the Reform bill, the principle admitted in theory and often reduced to practice by the death or dethronement of kings and the impeachment or rejection of obnoxious ministers, has been but rendered more pure and efficient in its operation. Every set of ministers has avowed and endeavored to govern the country by a majority in the commons; but to command that majority, they resorted to various stratagems or systems.

Before the passage of the reform measure, the landed aristocracy could command a majority in the house, on account of their numerous nominees for close boroughs where the people had no freedom of voting; but since that the suffrage is extended, the voting is more independent, and the representatives must submit to give pledges to, or be instructed by, their constituents: so that absolutely democracy is now the prominent feature of the constitution—for the people can control their representatives, and these can coerce the whole system of government.

The aristocracy of the house of lords presents indeed a formidable obstacle to the immediate success of this prevalence—formidable, because the lords have so long had the domination and possess so much still of the wealth and influence of that country; but even that influence must yield to increasing intelligence and determination of the people aided by the wealth of the other classes of the community, who are fortified in their projects by the noble examples afforded them in this country of a government conducted by the democracy or the will of a majority.

With us our administration must command a majority of *the house of representatives*, which is *simply* effected; because the majority of the people who elected the head of the executive government, possess the same means of electing a majority in the house, though not to the same extent of *securing a majority in the senate—most of the members of* which may have been chosen to assist a former administration. The majority of the senate cannot therefore be supposed to represent the will of the people or democracy, as does that *of the house of representatives*: for the frequent election by the people themselves to the lower house of Congress is certain to effect more immediately the indication of their will, than the election of U. S. senators every 6 years by the state legislatures.

But this disparity is greater in England, as the senate there consists of hereditary peers, not elected by the people; nor responsible except to public opinion operating through the commons and the press. *This irresponsibility* is already felt sensibly by the democracy of England; and although the commons have a check on the king and lords at any time by withholding the supplies from the national treasury, and of embarrassing the ministers by their opposition, they are tantamount in effect only to negation. But it is now a settled determination on the part of the English to have more peers or none—none at least as hereditary legislators: for even in the house of lords the members will be made elective; not as in our senate for 6 years, but for life.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, Esq, having gone to Mobile and Pensacola, *returned to this city about a fortnight ago, where* he has since enjoyed the hospitality of our citizens—particularly of Colonel Maunsell White. He has obtained upwards of 300 subscribers in this state to the periodical which he *purposes to publish in London*; a much *larger number* than we had expected. He intends to make a rapid tour through the southern states to acquire subscribers and correspondents; going hence to Montgomery in Alabama, to Milledgeville, etc.

He has acquired in the aggregate about 1500 subscribers; and expects that from the intelligence and liberality of the citizens of the southern states, he will obtain an equal number.

COLONEL JOHNSON—U. S. BANK.

It is now proved beyond a doubt that Colonel Johnson of Kentucky *did not deserve the imputation of having advocated* the charter of the present bank of the United States, at any stage or period—as asserted or insinuated by the Virginia delegation to the general convention; but lest the assertion *should now be restricted to the occurrences resulting from* having removed the government deposits in October '33 from that bank, we thought it well to be armed at all points in order to remove every vestige of the accusation. We therefore *applied for authentic information on the subject* to an intimate friend of Colonel Johnson, who readily satisfied our enquiry by the following letter—which certainly should remove all doubts from every candid mind; and doubts being *removed, the prejudice of the Virginia delegation* may be more easily and promptly eradicated; and support he more willingly and generously and prudently be given to the candidate of the republican party out of that state.

On the 10th May 1835, Colonel Johnson in answer to a letter I wrote him on the subject of the reports then in circulation, that he was about to come out with some project or measure in favor of the United States bank writes thus—'The removal back of the deposits without renewing the *charter of the present bank, would have increased our pecuniary* embarrassments, and it would have been *worse* than a folly in me to have changed my whole course on the subject of that bank.'

This course to my positive knowledge has uniformly been one of opposition to the United States bank. I was *myself* in favor of a new bank which I thought might be established under certain modifications and restrictions, which would facilitate commercial operations and be of general utility; and it was in answer to my views on this subject that Col. Johnson wrote as above quoted, which at *once satisfied me* that he was not to be approached with any hope of success on the then all-absorbing topic of the renewal of the charter of the present bank, or that of the creation of a new one.

June 16, 1835. WM. CHRISTY.

RED RIVER RAFT.—On the 26th ult Captain Shreve ceased operations on this raft for the season, as his men were sickly, and the river had become too low. He has cleared upwards of 200 miles; and has left about 40. The raft has usually extended 3 miles on the upper side every year; but Shreve thinks that in 6 or 7 weeks of the ensuing year, he shall have removed all obstructions from the Red river. He has been useful also in closing some bayous and deepening the channel of the river. He has now gone to Louisville.

Governor McDuffie of South Carolina is engaged in reforming the militia system of the State, which there, as elsewhere, is but a mockery.

Notwithstanding that our southern fellow-citizens have not been so active as those of the middle and northern States in the construction of works of internal improvement, *the South Carolina rail road*, running from Charleston to Hamburg on the Savannah river is the longest in the world.

While the discussion of the Seminole question was in progress in the house of representatives, *Colonel R M Johnson* in his forcible defence of General Jackson, when remarking on the justice of the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and the right of retaliation, expressed himself as follows—'But gentlemen had blended these powers and rights of reprisal—and had confounded the power of punishment for military offences by a court martial, with the power of putting to instant death a captive—a right inherent in the military power, with which we have clothed the commander, & the exercise of which, is a question between himself and his God.'

The Helen Mar, of Philadelphia, has been found adrift near Cuba, and a quantity of dollars [she had on board $109,000] of this year's stamp, has been found. Twenty thousand has been given up to the Admiralty, but there are strong reasons to believe that a quantity has been concealed. The court is to sit on the 19th when the attorney general, Mr Wood, will move to stay proceedings as to salvage.

There are a great many Mexican dollars in circulation of 1835.—[Com. Adv.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The facts contained in the following brief narrative have been obtained from a gentleman of this city. A part of them came within his observation, and the others he derived from the parties with whom they occurred. We assure the reader that we have drawn upon the imagination for no portion of the adventures here related, and we feel convinced that our informant is incapable of practising upon us any deception.

He states that in the year 1825, when running from Vera Cruz to London, in his Britannic majesty's ship Phaeton, commanded by Captain Sturt, of the royal navy, they touched at St Michaels, one of the Azores, a little cluster of islands belonging to the Portuguese, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about equidistant from Portugal and Newfoundland. These islands have a fine salubrious atmosphere, and abound with a great variety of fruits. Vessels in passing between Europe and America, frequently touch at them for supplies of various kinds. The object of the captain in calling was to procure some water. Our informant, anxious to examine the town of Punta del Gada, the capital of St Michaels, obtained leave to go on shore for a few hours, the period for which the vessel was likely to be delayed. Among other places he visited a *convent*, where he purchased, for the purpose of presenting to his wife and daughters upon his return to London, some beautiful feather flowers, for the manufacture of which the ladies of this convent have long been celebrated. Upon going on board of the vessel he found the captain was likely to be detained longer than was anticipated, and the young officers being pleased with our informant's flowery purchase, became desirous also of procuring some of these beautiful productions of vestal taste and ingenuity.

Accordingly the next day the captain accompanied them, together with our informant and Dr Mackie, envoy from the court of St James to Mexico, to the convent. Upon reaching it, they were shown into a room connected with one which the novicates occupied, many of whom came to the grated windows to look at their visiters, and exchanged salutations, which, however, they did principally by gestures, as they could not speak the English language. Dr Mackie spoke the Portuguese, and occasionally acted as interpreter.

One of the elder sisters entered the room, bearing in her hands a large basket of the feather flowers. The instant she beheld Captain Sturt she let it fall to the floor, exclaiming with great vehemence.

'But there's the wretch who stole away one of our sisters, and then suffered her to perish from want, in the streets of London!'

When her indignation had a little abated, the captain replied,

'Not quite so bad as all that, my good lady. 'Tis true, I stole away one of your nuns, but I can assure you she did not perish in the streets. She is now my wife, and is living *respected and comfortable in London.*'

This statement was corroborated by Dr Mackie and some of the officers; but the assurance did not appear to carry either conviction or quietude to the good lady, who could not readily forgive so heinous an offence as the running off with one of her sisters. *Upon the young novi*ciates, however, when informed of the comfortable situation of the lost nun, the effect was very different. They returned to their grated windows, from which they had partly withdrawn upon hearing the exclamation of their eldest sister, and in the language of our informant, were not backward in giving the young officers to understand, that they did not think it a very horrible affair to be run away with!

After the return of the party on board the Phaeton, Captain Sturt gratified the curiosity by a relation of the circumstances of the event which had made so deep an impression upon the feelings of the good sister of the convent.

Some twenty years before that time, when a lieutenant in the service, and but eighteen years of age, the vessel to which he was attached—the name not recollected by our informant—touched at the same island. The surgeon and captain, then Lieutenant Sturt, visited this convent, and both being thoughtless young men, and fond of adventures, they contrived to propose to two of the young nuns an elopement. Having no interpreter, and being unable to speak each other's language, it was no easy matter to settle the preliminaries of the affair. It was, however, hastily agreed, that if the officers would return at a certain hour of the night, the young vestals would elope with them, and take shelter in the vessel. Full of their romantic enterprise, our two knights were under the walls of the convent at the appointed hour. The nuns were equally punctual. In jumping from the window of the building; the lady who was pledged to Lieutenant Sturt unfortunately fell and broke her arm. He, therefore, promptly and humanely bequeathed *his interest in the wounded girl to the surgeon*, and setting upon the intended partner of his medical friend, hurried with her to the boat—being closely pursued by the watch of the town—and placed her in safety on board the vessel. No sooner was the captain apprised of this adventure with his *lieutenant and surgeon than, prompted by that sense of pro*priety which constitutes the chivalry of military life, he summoned them into his presence.

'You have now, sir,' said he to the lieutenant, 'either to marry this young woman instantly, or she shall be returned to the convent without delay. I will not suffer so great an injury to be inflicted upon her character as would result from her remaining on board the vessel for a single day, unless in the capacity of your wife. I give you half an hour, in which to make up your mind.'

After a very brief interview with his trembling black-eyed nun, the lieutenant announced to the captain his determination of marrying her, whereupon the chaplain was summoned to this post, and the ceremony forthwith performed in the presence of the captain and officers, to the great gratification of the truant sister, inasmuch as it relieved her from a very unpleasant and embarrassing situation.

Early next morning, the magistrates of Punta del Gada visited the vessel, and demanded, by her maiden name, the restoration of the lost nun. The captain gave them a word of honor that he had no female by that name on board his vessel. Surprised and disappointed at this declaration, they returned to the shore, and the captain unfurling his sails, the white walls of the convent were soon lost to the view of the bridal nun.

From the statement of our informant it appears that this young lady had been placed in the convent by her father, contrary to her wishes and earnest entreaties. Her determination to leave it was, therefore, not the freak of the moment. She had long before avowed her unalterable resolution of escaping on the first opportunity. She felt, nevertheless, upon reaching London, where she was at once introduced to a highly respectable circle, much uneasiness in regard to the vows which she had taken while in the convent. Her father, who was a resident of St Michael's, where informed of her elopement and marriage, had his compunctious visitings, in *consequence of the disagreeable situation* in which his caprice had placed his daughter. He, therefore, made an urgent appeal to the pope, and at last succeeded in obtaining his daughter's absolution from her vows, and a confirmation of her marriage.

When the Phaeton reached London, our informant was introduced by Captain Sturt to his wife and daughter, the latter a beautiful and highly accomplished girl of eighteen. They were much amused at the description of the recent scene in the convent of Punta del Gada, and during the conversation upon the subject, *the mother tacitly corroborated* the statements of her husband, in regard to her escape from the nunnery and romantic marriage.—*Somerset Whig.*

At the request of the Mexican Consul, we publish the following.

Supplement of the 28 number of the "MERCURIO," of the port of Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, May 15th 1835.

To the Editors of the MERCURIO.

Gentlemen,

By this day's mail his excellency the secretary for foreign affairs has sent to me the supreme decree herein inclosed. Its contents being of the greatest consequence, I wish you would publish it in a supplement of your journal.

Respectfully,
MARTIN PERFECTO DE COS.

General Commandency, and inspector's office for the internal States. 1st Secretary of State Department of the *exterior.*

His Excellency the President of the United States of Mexico has sent to me the following decree.

The present pro tempore of the United States of Mexico, hereby informs the citizens of the republic that the General Congress decreed as follows:

DECREE.

Art 1. The law of the Legislature of Coahuila and Texas of the 14 March of this year, being in its two first articles opposed to the law of August 18, 1824, therefore all alienations which may have been made in conformity thereof, are declared null and void.

Art. 2 In conformity with the power invested in congress by Art. 7 of said law of August 18, 1824, it is for *bidden to contiguous and litoral states to dispose of their* uncultivated lands for the purpose of colonization, until some rules and regulations on that subject should be acted.

Art. 3. If any particular state intends to alienate any part of its uncultivated land, it must previously obtain the consent of the general government, which, in case it would purchase it, would always be preferred, on its paying to said state the price required.

Art. 4. The general government may, by virtue of art 3 and 4 of the law of March 6, 1830, purchase from the State of Coahuila and Texas, at the stipulated price, the four hundred lots which said State pretends to be competled to sell.

AUGUSTIN PEREZ DE LEBRIJA, *deputy secretary.*
JOSE MIGUEL RAMIREZ, president of the senate.
LUIS GONZALEZ MORELLAN, deputy secretary.
JOSE ANTONIO QUINTERO, senator secretary.

For the above mentioned purpose, I order this present *decree to be printed*, published and distributed, so that it may have force of law.

MIGUEL BARRAGAN.

To D. JOSE MARIA GUTIERREZ ESTRADA.

This I communicate to you for your information and to have it executed.

God and Liberty. Mexico, April 25th, 1835.
GUTIEREZ ESTRADA.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, May	2	New York, June	1
London,	1	Washington,	5
Paris, April	28	Charleston,	6
Havre,	29	Mexico,	1

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Niagara, McMaster, Barton, Stetson & Avery.
Barque Dale, Burton, Liverpool, Wm Vance.
Brig Planter, McMann, Liverpool, Vance & Gamble

ARRIVED.

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, *towed to sea* brig Edward and ship Talma, brought barque Bebia, brig Wellingsley, and schr Caroline; and from the Turn brig Mexico and Geo Washington—Reports a schr at the Turn. Towboats Hudson and Grampus had arrived with their tows—Left the bar at 8 p m on the 15th Nothing in sight in the offing.

Barque Bebia, Scudder, 8 day fm Vera Cruz, to the master, in ballast—5 pass.

Brig Wellingsby, Fearo, 7 days fm Matanzas, to R. Groaning & Co—2500 bags coffee.

Brig Mexico, fm Boston, cargo.

Brig Geo. Washington, fm New York.

Schr. Caroline, Tyler, 20 days from Baltimore, cargo assorted.

Steamer Transport, from St Martinsville—cargo 40 punchions 20 bbls rum J F Miller; 101 hhds sugar S Thompson; 1 do do A H Wallace; 12 bbls rum Hefford & Sorgenfroy; 35 do do Tucker and Craig; 3 pks Turner and Woodruff.

Steamer Caspian, Kimball, from Natchitoches—cargo 19 bales cotton Miramond, O'Duhigg and co; 19 do do 40 hides Robeson, Wood and co; 3 sugar rollers S Thompson; 1 horse to order.

BACON & LARD—Landing from steamer Tuscarora, for sale by
june 17 G. DORSEY, 38, new levee.

BACON SIDES—75,000 *pounds in bulk*, a very superior lot of Cincinnati smoked, and made from sides that weighed 33 lbs each, for sale a bargain if taken from the boat by
june 17 G DORSEY, 38, New Levee.

BACON—25 hogsheads Cincinnati cured consisting of 11 hhds Sides; 11 do shoulders and 3 of Hams, received per steamer Gladiator. Also, 8 bbls canvassed Hams, put up for family use, for sale by
j 17 G DORSEY, 38, new levee

COFFEE.—50 bags green coffee, landing from polacre San Sebastian, and for sale by
june 17 A S GEORGES.

FOR SALE—Upper Press Stock.
may 19 Edw. GOTTSCHALK,

COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.

STOCKS.

No sales today at the board.

SALES OF COTTON.

320 bales Tennessee,	18 3-4
78 do Mississippi,	18
16 do Alabama, choice,	19

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—250 hhds sold at $5 50, $6 50, $7 50, with a deduction on same
SUGAR—$6 1-2 a 7 1.4 per cwt
100 hhds Prime $8 do
HAVANA—Brown $8 1-2 a 9—white 11 1-2 do
MOLASSES—32 a 35 cts per gal
COFFEE—Havana, 14 1.2 a 15 cts do
Rio 12 1-2 a 13c
MESS PORK—$16 1.2 17 per brl
Prime, 14 do
Clear 18 do
BACON—hams, 9 a 10 cts per lb
Middlings, 7c 1.2 do
Shoulders, 7c 1-2 do
Hoground 8c a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1.2 a 9 cts per lb
BEEF—Mess $12 per bl, scarce
Prime, 10 do
BUTTER—Western, 25c scarce
Goshen, 35c do
FLOUR— $5 50 a 5 75 per bl
CATTLE HIDES—Coast 00c; Mexican 10c falling
WHISKEY—Rectified, 42 a 45 cts per gal
CORN—75 a 75c per bush
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—15 a 16c
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; sheet 9 a 10
PELTRIES—13 a 24c
SOLE LEATHER—24 a 00c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil's, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do —27 a 30c
BRIDLE do —$3 50 a 4 50 per side
TANNERS OIL—$15 a 20 per bl
TAR—$3 50 per brl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 do
DEAR SKINS—24c
BEAR do —75c each
RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
BEES WAX—22c per do

STOCKS.

SALES AT PHILADELPHIA—June 2.

100 shares Kentucky Bank, 30 do & int	at 34½	30
95 shares Schuylkill Navigation	at 144 1-2	50
100 shares N O Commercial Bank	at 58	50
60 shares Planters' Bank, Tenn.	at 54	49

SALES AT NEW YORK—June 1.

76 shares United States Bank,	112 3-4	113
200 do Delaware and Hudson Canal,	110	110 1-4
50 do New Orleans City Bank,		111 1-4
200 do N. O Commercial Bank,		108 1-4
50 do Camden & Amboy R R		144
50 do Phil & Trenton R R		101 1-2

AUGUSTA, June 6.

COTTON—The *demand on Thursday* was very good, and the sales were made at 1-4 to 3-8 cent advance on the prices current of Wednesday. Yesterday there was less enquiry, and the market rather dull, but no change in prices. We quote inferior to middling 16 to 17—good fair to good 17 1-2 to 18; prime 18 to 19; *and choice or fancy cotton would* command 20 cents—remarking that the sales over 19 cents are very small.

SAVANNAH, June 5

COTTON—Arrived since the 28th ultimo, 1442 bales Upland, and 21 bales Sea Island; *and cleared in the same time*, 3420 bales Upland, and 456 bales Sea Island; leaving a stock on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 4 instant, of 18,573 bales Upland and 771 bales Sea Island—The sales of the week amount to about 2630 bales, at the following prices, *viz*: 44 at 16. 14 at 16 1-4. 84 at 17. 374 at 17 1-8, 156 at 17 1 4, 34 at 17 3-8, 125 at 17 1 2, 170 at 17 5 8, 278 at 17 3-4, 100 at 17 7-8, 304 at 18, 124 at 18 1-4, 283 at 18 1-2, 224 at 18 5-8, 80 at 19, 30 at 19 1-2. In Sea Islands the sales have been limited, without change in price.

RICE—*Continues scarce, and the receipts very light.*—Sales of the week about 400 casks, at $3 12 for inferior to $ 62 for prime.

CORN—Several thousand bushels sold in the beginning of the week at $1, since which holders are asking $1 6 a 1 1-2; 1400 bushels Oats at 54 cents.

BACON—The receipts are quite large, and the article is not brisk. Sales from stores of between 50 and 60,000 lbs. the hog round at 10 cents. Sales of sides at 11.

BALTIMORE June 2, 1 P M

THE MARKET.—*Coffee, Rio 12 2-4 a 13c*; St Domingo, 11 1 2 a 12c—no sales. Cotton, no operations in the article, holders are firm at former quotations, 18 1-2 a 22c Molasses, a private sale of 50 hhds Matanzas at 29c, 2 per cent off for cash; Porto Rico, 33 a 34; N. Orleans, 35c—Sugar, a *lot of upwards of 100 hhds* Porto Rico was sold at private sale on time, at 8 1.4 cents—the article is rather flat, but holders are firm.

We are requested to announce that the hon. CHS. DERBIGNY, has consented at the earnest request of many of the citizens of the parish of Jefferson, to be a candidate for Senator, to represent said parish. j 8

GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN will be supported in the Third Senatorial District as a candidate for the office of senator to represent that district in the senate of the state by many voters. June 8

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Whearas several reports of the city surveyor have presented as a nuisence and an obstacle to the passage, two iron cylinders, an old boiler and several other pieces of cast iron, which have been obstructing the public way, between *Custom House and Bienville street*, for almost eighteen months; notice is hereby given, that, if said obstructions are not removed in a delay of five days from this date, they will be sold at public auction, by F. Dutillet, for the account of whom it may concern, at the expiration of said delay.

june 17 D. PRIEUR, mayor.

MANDEVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public that on the 28th June, he will be ready to receive in his establishment all persons who may favor him with their visits, and receive boarders. To persons acquainted with the superb situation of the establishment, a description of it is superfluous, but the subscriber thinks proper to point out to the public its many advantages.

Mandeville is situated at about 20 miles distance from New Orleans on the borders of Lake Pontchartrain. The ground is elevated about 12 or 15 feet above high water mark, and the purity of the air excludes all contagious diseases. There is abundant fishing and plenty of game. All provisions, wines, liquors &c. of the 1st quality, and no trouble will be spared to afford comfort and pleasure to visiters. To that end the subscriber has provided boats, pirogues, fishing seine, horses, and a place for pistol shooting. Families may be accommodated with private appartments. Two steam boats plying alternately between New Orleans and Mandeville, and making the trip in 2 1-2 hours will keep up a constant communication. Bathing so necessary in the heat of summer has been provided. A large wharf makes the landing easy and safe.

For the time of starting of the boats, see the advertisement below.

june 17 JOHN DAVIS.

WEATHERHEAD & TRUST'S
Wholesale, Pickle Preserve and Fish Sauce, Warehouse, 80. Chartres street.

MESSRS W. & T. intendering there thanks to the Merchants and Traders of New Orleans, for the patronage they have already received, beg to assure them that they have (and always will have) an extensive assortment of the choicest Pickles, Sauces and Preserves, put up with the greatest care. They submit a list of their *sticles, pickles, gherkins, piccalilly, onions*, mixed pickles, cucumbers, walnuts, french beans, cantifour, Melson mangoes, capsicums, chilies and oysters, sauces. India soy, essence of Anchovies, potted shrimps, mushroom katsup, walnut do; City and London Sauce, reading do; Harvey do; John Bull's do; beef steak do; tomato do; camp do, caviee; all other kind of fish sauces All kinds of table vinegars, oils &c. Sundries French capers, French olives, Spanish do; Dusham mustard, anchovy paste, pâte au diable, Cayenne pepper, Currie powder, syrups of all kinds, double refined and of the best quality.

june 17—1w

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this city, that the 4th instalment of ten dollars per share will be payable at the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, on the 29th inst.

Signed Wm. G. HEWES,
j 11 Agent for Bank of Kentucky.

For the Benefit of indigent persons.

GRATUITOUS CONSULTATIONS of all diseases—Daily from 3 to 5 P M, at Doctor T. Leger's, corner of Canti and Levee streets. j 9

WANTED TO HIRE—A gang of about six or eigh negro laborers. Apply at the Gas Light Office Camp street. june 11

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by
JOHN McMILLAN,
may 18— 31, Canal street.

EXCHANGE on New-York, for sale by
JOHN McMILLAN,
may 18— 31, Canal street.

FOR SALE—200 hhds prime sugar, by
LAMBETH & THOMPSON,
j 3 18, St Charles street.

THE undersigned hereby appoints John Culbertson Esq. his agents and attorney to attend to his business during his absence from this city.
j 10 AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

AMERICAN BRANDY, landing ex ship Kentucky from New York and for sale by the subscribers, 10 half pipes american brandy, 50 quarters do do do.
j 3 CARRIERE & BORDUZAT, St Louis st.

FOR SALE—488 bbls Cincinnati Flour; 60 do rectified whiskey; *150 hhds do Bacon; 400 bbls prime Pork.*
5j G DORSEY, 38, New Levee

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Relative to public education in the parishes of Concordia and St Bernard.

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That Ebenezer Miller, Jeremiah Watson and Elijah Bass, be and they are hereby constituted a board of commissioners whose duty it shall be to superintend the building of a school house, to be located on land, now owned by *James Miller in the parish of* Concordia; in township number nine, range eleven, E.

Section 2d. Be it further enacted, &c., That John Briscoe, Daniel McCacharn and Robert Scott be and they are hereby constituted a board of commissioners *whose duty it shall be to superintend the building of a* school house, at such point on the Boundaway bayou, in said parish, as they or a majority of them shall select.

Section 3d. Be it further enacted, &c., That Edward P. King, William Dix and Benjamin Glasscock be and they are hereby constituted a board of commissioners, whose duty it shall be to superintend the building of a school house at such point in the lowest election precinct in said parish of Concordia as they or a majority of them may select.

Section 4th. Be it further enacted, &c., That it is hereby made the duty of said boards of commissioners respectively, or a majority of them respectively, to commence and complete, as soon as practicable, said school house *on such plans as shall first be sanctioned by the* police jury of said parish.

Section 5th. Be it further enacted, etc, That the treasurer of the State be and is hereby authorised and directed to pay, upon the warrant of said boards of commissioners respectively, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: provided nevertheless no money shall be so paid, until said commissioners shall have furnished evidence, satisfactory to the treasurer, that the ground or lots on which said school houses are to be erected, are procured, and indefeasible titles thereto made and executed to the parish judge and his successors in office for the especial purposes of education.

Section 6th. Be it *further enacted*, &c, That the said sums of money shall be exclusively applied to building said school houses in equal parts, and no part thereof shall be applied to purchasing lots or ground, or to any other purpose, than to erecting said building.

Section 7th. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of said boards of commissioners, respectively to keep a strict and exact account of the expenditures of the said sums of money, and shall furnish a statement thereof to the district attorney at each term of the District Court for said parish; and if it shall appear that any part of said sums of money has been applied to any other purpose than that herein contemplated, the said boards of commissioners shall be bound *in solido*, each for the sum, by it so improperly applied, *to be recovered on motion by* the said district attorney, in the said District Court, after having given said commissioners ten days notice of such intended motion, and when so recovered, shall be returned to the State Treasury.

Section 8th. Be it further enacted, &c, That it shall be the duty of the parish judge of said parish to fill any vacancy in either of said boards, which may occur from any cause whatever.

Section 9th. Be it further enacted, &c., That when said school houses shall be completed, they shall be placed under the entire control of the police jury of said parish, or trustees appointed by said police jury.

Section 10th. Be it further enacted, &c., That the police jury of said parish be and *it is hereby authorized* to apply to said schools, in equal parts, such portions of the annual appropriations made by the State to said parish, and all other monies appropriated for the support of parish schools, as it may deem proper.

Section 11th. Be it further enacted, &c, That Messrs P. A. Ducros, L T. Bauregard, Jacques Toutan, Evariste Marine, Casimir Lacoste, and all other persons who may hereafter become members of said association, shall constitute a board under the name of "The Board of Public School's of St. Bernard", and they shall for that purpose form a body politic and corporate, and receive from the State Treasurer, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, for the purpose of building a school house, and they shall also receive annually *the portion appropriated* by the State to public schools, under the same conditions and in the same manner as stipulated in the fourth section of this act.

Section 12th. Be it further enacted, &c., That the *provisions of the present act*, relative to the parish of Concordia, shall apply in all respects to parish of St. Bernard.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 2d 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT

Relative to the building of a bridge over Thompson's Creek, and for other purposes.

Section 1st Be it enacted by the Senate and House of *Representatives of the State of Louisiana*, in general assembly convened, That the civil engineer be directed to give a plan of a Bridge to be constructed over Thompson's Creek, in the State of Louisiana, on the road leading from the town of St Francisville to the town of Jackson, under the direction of the Board of Public Works; the cost of said Bridge, to be taken out of the fund alloted to the second congressional district for internal improvement; provided however, it shall not effect the special appropriation made for the *rivers* in the eighth Judicial District.

Sect. 2d. And be it further enacted, &c, That the Board of Public Works be and are hereby instructed to cause a survey to be made of the Point Amite, at Chance's Ferry and to *report* to the Legislature at its next session as to the practicability and expediency of building a Bridge across said stream at that point; and the probable cost of said work.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 2d, 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana

FOR INTERIOR.

FOR MANDEVILLE & MADISONVILLE.

The Steam Boat DELTA, capt Sheridan, will start regularly every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday from the Lake *for the above places*, will leave Madisonville every Monday at 4 A M, touching at Mandeville