THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY

JEROME FAYCH.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19 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 act for extending the steamboat landings at the port has not yet been enforced, owing to the negligence of a committee of the city council. A resolution had been passed on the subject, leaving the matter to the discretion of the harbor master, although the act of the legislature directs the extension to be effected by the corporation; and the harbor master can scarcely be considered an officer of the city.—Yet when he was willing to undertake the task and asked for instructions on a particular subject, the whole matter was referred to the committee; and there it remains quiescent.—This is a shameful neglect of the public interests.

It is not sufficient to inform us that Mr Graihe (the chairman of the committee) has been indisposed, when there are two other members who should report under such circumstances.

The scourge expected to appear during the autumn has taken its leave of our world for some time, if we may credit Sir John Herschel', who (according to an article which we copied three or four days since from an English paper) writes from the Cape of Good Hope to a friend, that the apprehended visitor had deviated from or diverged in its orbit. We need not therefore expect the 'plague, pestilence and famine' so fearfully predicted by many astrological wiseacres.

The Gaslight bank mania still continues; it is the only yellow fever now raging in New Orleans.

The late rains however disagreeable for the moment have been highly serviceable in purifying the atmosphere; and eradicating the causes of chronic disease. Many intermittents were checked by their prevalence; and patients restored to health. Perhaps no city in the union is now more healthy than new Orleans.

Talleyrand has said—or others have said for him—that no species of government or set of rulers in France from the time of the revolution was successful that did not acquire his support. The fact may be explained by simply asserting that he never gave his support to a ministry whose stability he doubted; and never continued it when he found the chieftains incompetent or disorganized. *His foresight saved* him from being implicated in the downfall or disgrace of any *set of rulers, because he retreated in time.*

He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

PHRENOLOGY FOREVER.—Our phrenologists believe that specific action enlarges particular parts of the brain; and consequently augments the corresponding parts of the cranium. That the brain is the receptacle of sensation however the impression may be received or whatever sense, and that it is the storehouse consequently of ideas or the mental images of former impressions, cannot reasonably be doubted. but that it can produce such an action on the ossified parts of humanity to indicate internal aptitude or ability is more than can be conceded by those whose knowledge must carry them beyond secondary causes and proximate effects.

But phrenology is professedly based on anatomy; and we are told that none can be scientific phrenologists who are not practical anatomists. Suppose this were true; the converse of the proposition is not equally certain nor granted: for some of the ablest anatomists discard wholly the theoretical principles of phrenology; and almost if not altogether prove that the brain can have no determinate or definitive action on its ossified scabbard or covering.

The celebrated anatomist and physiologist Professor Rickerand says—'cutting the surface of the brain causes no pain; and it produces less danger than one might apprehend. Experience and observation prove—in opposition to phrenological theories—that the essential parts of this organ are situated near its base; and that its surface may be removed (Noso. chir. t. 2; p. 301)'.

Of the most experienced anatomists deny the verity and probability of the fundamental positions and principles of phrenology, well may those less conversant with physiological knowledge

NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 1835.

To the Directors of the New Orleans Gaslight and Banking Company:

GENTLEMEN—Thirteen years ago I introduced gas lighting into New Orleans, by lighting the American Theatre with 250 lights, from two gasometers 10 by 12 feet each. At that time there was only one gas company in the United States, the charter of which was obtained in Maryland, for lighting the city of Baltimore. Gas lighting was then in its infancy even in Europe, at least its great utility had not at that time been fully exercised. In 1829, a company was chartered for lighting the city of New Orleans, which was dissolved for a failure to comply with the requisitions of the charter to commence operations in three years. In 1833, I obtained a charter in my own name, *with exclusive privileges*, provided that I should commence the work in two years. Without delay, having previously withdrawn from every other occupation in which I was at that time very extensively and profitably engaged, I commenced operations for the *great enterprise*, and after travelling 30,000 miles in Europe and America, for better information than I at that time possessed, I commenced the New Orleans gas works in March, 1834, and lighted *from them several* public buildings on the 10th day of November following. In the short space of three months there were nearly 900 lights taken, a fact unparalleled in the history of gas lighting.

The difficulties encountered in an individual's attempt to carry, through his own private means, a *great public work* into execution, may be imagined when it is remembered that it was during the *general pecuniary* embarrassments of the summer and fall of 1834, that the gas works were established, added to which there was a total want of confidence on the part of the city council and the generality of the citizens, in the success of the whole undertaking.

Confidence gives zest to energy; and the general satisfaction which burst from the first lighting of Chartre street and Camp street, left scepticism no loop to hang doubt on.

Gentlemen, had wealth been my aim, and I had calculated on age of life to hoard it in, I should have kept my own *little charter*, and should have *crept along with my* own single means, reaping all the profits and only extending the works out of them; but I had a higher motive, a nobler feeling—I wished to conquer *prejudice*, that the great benefits of gas lighting, and gas cooking, gas heating, &c. &c., might be extended in blessings on the people, to accomplish which in the fullest extent, in the plenitude of imagination, I conceived the charter under which, gentlemen, you are now *sitting here. Many of my friends* opposed it who would willingly have largely subscribed towards my *little charter;* but I wished legislative influence once more: I considered that a bank attached to this infant constitution would create a more immediate increase of gas lighting. The charter you have now, gentlemen, is an excellent one. You are the only Gaslight and Banking Company in *the world*. Your noble capital and extensive privileges will enable you to do much *good*, particularly for the *cause* through which the charter was obtained. New discoveries are yearly made in the improvement and application of gas—*perhaps the late discovery* of a *gas vacuum engine*, by your energies, may be brought into operation for draining low grounds, or raising water. Pursue, gentlemen, with your great means, with but a moiety of the impulse, the course which has established gas lighting in New Orleans, and the Gaslight and Banking Company will be immortalized.

Gentlemen, I have achieved all my ambition in this enterprise sought for, as an individual. I made the bold assertion that I would carry this bank into operation—I *have* done it; but that is not enough: there are two great institutions bound together, and are inseperable, in your charter—the *Gaslight*—and *Banking Company*. The last department will require at its head a merchant—the first, a practical and intelligent man acquainted with gas works. I disclaim all *personal* views, all *personal* feelings. As President of this board—to which honor I was unanimously elected two months ago—it is my duty to tell you that the interests of the stockholders requires a merchant at *your* head, and a practical man at the head of the gas works. These offices properly filled, I know no institution which can do more service to the community, and none in the world *whose stock can rise to so* great a value.

I beg leave respectfully to resign the Presidency, pledging myself to return to *it* at any future period, if required and necessary, or to any other situation which may *benefit the whole or* any part of the institution.

With the feelings of deepest interest for the Gaslight and Banking Company, and of personal *friendship* to every member of the board,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CALDWELL

The Cherokees of Georgia, under the influence of John Ross, have *rejected* the treaty for their removal, adopted in the last session of Congress, and have reiterated their determination to remain east of the Mississippi, and reject all the proposals made by the federal government for their removal.

[*From the N. Y. Commercial.*]

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI.

Destruction of the city of Conception, and its port Talcahuana.—By the arrival of the ship Coral, at New Bedford, from Tacahuna, intelligence has been received of the entire destruction of that port, the city of Conception and more than thirty villages lying between the Pacific and the Andes, by a succession of earthquakes, the first of which occurred on the 20th February. The number of lives lost had not been ascertained when the Coral sailed. There were but two other American ships in the harbor at the time, namely, the Milton and the Nice. A small schooner was driven from her anchorage, and drifted over the town, the sea rolling *upon the land in great waves*, after the first shock, *rising* 2 or 30 feet, and sweeping away the ruins. Many lives were saved by the active exertion of the crews of the three American ships. The Coral sailed on the 6th of March, up to which time, the shocks continued every day, but with diminished violence. From four to five hundred persons were believed to have perished in the villages.

The following letter, written by a gentleman at Talcahuana, to his friend in New Bedford, is copied from the Gazette of that place:

Talcahuana, March 1, 1835.

'On the morning of Friday, the 20th of February, 1835 about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock we were visited by one of the most awful earthquakes ever experienced by the inhabitants of this place. The first shock lasted about four minutes and a half, *causing the mountains and valleys* to roll like the sea; during the severity of the first shock which was so great that a person could scarcely keep upright) I looked around for a moment to meet my fate, but am spared to be thankful, and may consider myself one of the fortunate in making my escape from the falling, but now prostrate ruins. Conception, a city containing about twenty five thousand inhabitants, is one heap of ruins; being built *principally of brick*; there is not even one habitable dwelling left standing within the limits of the city, and for leagues around. The shock came in a S. E. course, prostrating every thing in its way. A number of small towns have been heard from in its course; Chillien, Talen, Arredan, Congas, *Rreas, Penral, St Carlos, Vallega, and Angles, have all met* the same fate. Talcahuana, the port of Conception, is completely demolished. It was not only shaken down, but the fragments of houses, stores, &c., were afterwards swept away by the sea, which retired about fifteen minutes after the shock, leaving the shipping then lying at anchor in the harbour entire y dry. It came in rising to a height of twenty five feet above the level, overwhelming the whole place.—Men, women and children fled to the mountains, but many were overtaken and swept to the ocean by the returning waves, which completed the destruction of the town, depriving hundreds of families of a second garment, many of whom were in good circumstances, but are now destitute. Furniture of all kind were swept with the houses, not leaving even a vestige to inform the owner of the situation of his former habitation; and it would require an eye witness to be convinced of the immense devastation it has caused.'

The following additional particulars are from the Mercury:—

The inhabitants, when the Coral left, were in a most deplorable situation. Captain Paul De ano, who is known to many of our citizens, and to every one who had visited Talcahuana, has lost his little property and was compelled to take shelter on board the shipping—his beautiful residence the home of our countrymen, whether in prosperity or adversity, is completely swept away, and himself and lady *narrowly escaped with their lives*. No individual not holding have an official station from our government, ever rendered more substantial benefit to his countrymen than Captain Delano. Many of the perplexing and useless revenue laws of the country, have been repealed through his instrumentality. Mr Andes, an honest and *honorable gentleman*, who has done the supplying agency business of late years for whale ships, lost all his property.

The following facts ought to be known; they do equal honor to Sir R. Peel's *discernment and liberality*:—On Monday last Mrs Somerville received an autograph letter from Sir R Peel, informing her in the the most delicate style of compliment that the knowledge of her acquirements in science had made it his duty to submit to his Majesty the propriety of granting to her a pension on the civil list of L200 a year. Mrs Somerville's letter of thanks was accompanied by a copy of her book. The day following (Thursday last) she received a handsome acknowledgment for the book, with an expression of regret that it had lost the charm of novelty, as he had already read it in the first edition.—The Rev Mr Milman has also received an autograph letter from Sir R Peel, conferring on this shamefully persecuted author of the *admirable History of the Jews* the living of St Margaret's, Westminster.—Mrs Hemans, who has employed her talents entirely for the support of a large family, having been long since deserted by her husband, was lately (within ten days) most dangerously ill. In this state, is bed, with a pencil, she *wrote some beautiful verses, which were sent to her friend*, the accomplished Mrs Lawrence, of Liverpool, who sent them to a nobleman in London, who was so struck with them and the unhappy situation of their author, that he took them to Sir R Peel, who instantly desired the nobleman to cause Mrs Hemans' *eldest son, about eighteen (who has been* educated gratis by Dr Butler, of Shrewsbury), to come to London to receive an appointment in a public office, whilst Sir R Peel himself wrote a letter of condolence to the mother, enclosing a bank note of L.100 for his outfit.—*Times.*

An article in the Edinburgh Review, upon the 'Frequency of Shipwrecks,' states that 'the mercantile navy of Great Britain, including that of the plantations, consists at present of about 24,000 vessels, manned by about 160,000 seamen. The total burthen of the *registered vessels is about* 2,650,000 tons, and valuing them per ton, the entire aggregate value of her mercantile shipping will be no less than 265,000,000.'

It is stated in the same article, upon the authority of Lloyd's Lists, that from 1793 to 1829, the losses in the British mercantile navy amounted to 557 vessels a year. In 1833 no fewer than 900 merchant ships, or a thirteenth part of the whole number of ships belonging to the British dominions, including the plantations, were either entirely lost or driven ashore! It is thought that the *practice of insurance* often generates carelessness, and occasional fraud.—The Reviewer says—

'Every one who reads the newspaper—and why does not has every now and then his feelings painfully touched by accounts of shipwrecks. In point of fact however the details as to the greater number of these catastrophes never find their way into the public prints. Many ships founder at *sea—many are wrecked on distant shores*—and with few exceptions it is those only that are cast away on our own coast, of the loss of which we ever hear.'

Those losses are ascribed to the combined causes of a vicious system of insurance, defective materials and construction *and the incompetency of masters.*

The plan of classing vessels, which no doubt has puzzled some of our readers as well as ourselves, is thus described: 'Since about the year 1760, or perhaps earlier, ships have been arranged by the underwriters of Lloyd's, in classes marked by the letters A, A, I; and O, *and the figures* 1, 2, and 3—the former referring to the hull of the ship and the latter to the rigging. A ship marked A, 1, is the largest class: one marked E. 1, is the next; one marked I, 1, is the lowest available class, formed of such as are only fit for carrying coals or other goods not liable to *sea damage along* the coast; those marked O are unseaworthy.'

It is further stated that 'of 800 shipwrecks that occurred in 1833, we have been well assured that not more than 200 or at most 250, can be fairly ascribed to natural causes.—The remaining 550 or 600 shipwrecks are wholly *owing to* the absurd and vicious classification, and to the ignorance, incapacity and carelessness of the commanders or masters *of those vessels.*'

The writer invokes the interposition of his government, as a measure not only just and necessary, but conformable to the authority, and he refers to the case of the famous French ordinance of 1681, admitted by Lord Mansfield, Lord Tenterden, *&c. to be the best digested, most complete*, and perfect body of law ever promulgated.

The whole article well deserves the attention of commercial men; and we have made this reference to it, believing that it will interest them much more highly than it did us—though our attention was rivetted upon it by the continuous development of facts both new and startling.—Richmond Comp.

AN ODD FISH.—The Nantucket Inquirer gives the annexed description of a very odd fish that was recently caught off Siasconset:

'The *specimen* is between three and four feet in length and at the largest part some two feet in girth. A continued fin three or four inches wide reaches along the back from head to tail. The fins behind the gills are larger than a man's hand. The head is about the size of a human cranium; and the *enormous mouth is provided* with a most formidable apparatus for cutting, tearing and masticating its prey. There is a row of long incisors reaching quite round the external edge of each jaw; within which are other sets of teeth resembling in size and appearances the grinders of a horse; and the roof of the *mouth is an entire* rough bone, not unlike a fragment of granite, or a concretion of small pebbles. After its capture it gave several proofs of its ferocity, by wounding a man's leg, and biting into the bodies of sundry harmless codfish, his fellow prisoners lying in the fishing boat.

FAMILY DEVOTION.—It is a beautiful thing to behold a family at their devotions. Who would not be moved by the tear that trembles in the mother's eye, as she looks to heaven and pours forth her fervent supplications for the welfare of her children? Who can look with indifference upon the venerable father, surrounded by his children, with his uncovered locks kneeling in the *presence of Almighty God*, and praying for their happiness and prosperity? In whose bosom are not awakened the finest feelings on beholding a tender child, in the beauty of its innocence, folding its little hands in prayer, and imploring the invisible yet eternal Father, to bless its parents its brothers and sisters and its playmates!

When a young tradesman in Holland or Germany goes a courting, the first question the young woman asks him is 'Can you pay the charges?' that is to say in English can you keep a wife if you get her? What a world of misery would be prevented if the young women in all countries would stick to the wisdom of the question? 'Marriage is not made of mushrooms, but of good round cakes,' is one of the pithy sayings by which our ancestors conveyed the same great rule of prudence.

SHOCKING MURDERS.—A *criminal cause, hitherto* unparalleled in the judicial annals of Germany has been just brought to an issue by the Court of Assize at Mentz. Two women, Catherine Renter and Margueret Jaeger, her servant, were accused, the latter of poisoning eight persons viz, her uncle in May, 1825; her mother 68 years of age in 1826; her father 70 years old 1830; her husband in 1831; three of her own daughters; and finally in 1833 the husband of the other prisoner who was her accomplice. All these crimes were committed with so much address that not one of the first 7 deaths excited suspicion, and the last could not have been legally proved, if the perpetrator had not in a fit of melancholy, acknowledged the commission of the crimes, in consequence of a plantation having appeared, urging her to make a confession. The prisoners were condemned to death.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, in this city, Mr BAPTISTE IRWIN late editor of the Waig.

COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

New ORLEANS, June 18.

STOCKS.

No sales today.

SALES OF COTTON.

92 bales Alabama, 18
400 do Tennessee, 17 1 2
42 do Mississippi, 19

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO— hhds sold at $5 50, $6 50, $7 50, with a deduction on same
RICE—4 a 4 1-2c per lb
SUGAR—$6 1-2 a 7 1.4 per cwt
100 hhds Prime $8 do
HAVANA—Brown $9 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 bbl
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
MEAL—$3 75 per do
CATTLE HIDES—Coast 00c; Mexican 10c falling
WHISKEY—Rectified, 42 a 43 cts per gal; old 75
CORN—75 a 80c 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 bbl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 do
DEAR SKINS—24c
BEAR do—75c each
RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
BEES WAX—22c per do

CINCINNATI MARKET, June 3.

REMARKS.—The cry among many merchants has been, that the high price for merchandise, is owing to the scarcity—that is a mistaken idea. Without tracing the causes of the great rise in the value of almost every article of *groceries—we will venture to assert that Cincinnati* has never had a larger and more general assortment of goods since it has been a city. Country merchants would do well to lay in a timely supply of every species of merchandise—as every thing must shortly rise even higher than the present rates. Look around us—our market is actually the lowest in the United States; there is not an article of *groceries that can be replaced at the* present selling prices. Good prime Coffee in New Orleans, is selling at 14 a 14½. Freights are 1,25 per 100 lbs.—Costing when delivered, from 15½ to 15¾ cts; and yet is to be had at home at 15 cts.—Such also is the case with Sugar, Mackerel, Molasses, Nuts of all kinds, Sperm Oil, Candles, etc.

TOBACCO.—No. 1, has been for many years a drug and of limited demand, varying from 6½ to 8c; it is now selling briskly at 10 cts, and must run to 12½ cts. before it is ops advancing.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Charlotte, Parker, Havre via Market, P J Tricou
Ship Sherbrook, Longford, Liverpool, Hagan, Nivan
Schr North Branch, Vanderslice, Boston, Dimmock
Schr Magret, Parsons, Savannah, J A Barelli
Steamer Laura, Greyson, Brazoria, T Toby & Br

ARRIVED.

Schr Tamaulipas, Mingle, 11 days from Matagorda, to J Thompson—cargo 164 bales cotton, 28 S Thompson; 25 F Frey & co; 28 Brander & McKenna; 4 Harrod & Quarles; 79 T Toby & Brother. Memoranda—the Tamaulipas left Matagorda 5th inst; schrs Cauvine and William to sail next day.

Steamer Post Boy, Anable, from the Passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up schr Tamaulipas; reports nothing in sight off either Pass.

Steamer Black Hawk, Hoffman, from Opelousas—cargo 1 Jar, 14 hhds sugar, Miramond, O Duhigg; 1 box Kennedy, Darel & co; 1 box M Cutis; 23 hides owner on board.

Steamer Andrew Jackson, Blanchard, from Apalachicola—No freight. Reports steamer Post Boy coming up, with schr Tamaulipas.

Steamer Chester, Sellers, from St Louis—cargo, 6 bbls pork, 229 coils rop, 50 hhds tobacco, Robeson Wood & co; 112 bbls flour, 138 kegs butter, 3 casks bacon, Hy Stevenson; 50 do do, 3 bbls dried beef, 18 kegs butter, R S Freeland; 248 packs ropes, J A Merle & co; 3,033 pigs lead, 20 bbls tallow, J Walsh; 4 boxes mdse, Thomson & Grant; 1 trk, 1 chest, L Tracy; 54 bgs corn, 22 kegs lard, 2 hhds bacon, Capt. Sellers; 30 firs butter, T Donley.

Steamer Bayou Sara, Colla, from Bayou Sara—cargo 33 bales cotton, 6 bales moss, 27 bxs tobacco, and sundries, Reynolds, Byrne & co; Lee & Hurdey; Lambeth & Thompson; J Lallande; A Fisk, Watt & co; S Leeds; Whiting, Stark & co; Jones & Belden; J H B Morton; Forstall & High; Jonas, Meloyer & co; Miramond, O Duhigg & co; J W Swaim; L Janin; Dourse, and owners on board.

Steamer Le Flore, Austin, from Tchula—cargo 1 trk J A Mayhin; 1 box W W Caldwell; 100 empty bbls, 200 do half bbls H P Levy; 25 bbls beef, Griffith & Barnes; 1 bbl sugar McLeod & Campbell; 1 dray and harness J Priesley; 1 bale cotton Wilcox & Fearn; 7 do do Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 8 do do Reynolds, Byrne & co; 11 do do J H Graham; 15 Martin, Pleasants & co; 3 Brander & McKenna; 8 Maddux & Woods; 39 T Barrett & co; 20 Buckner, Stanton & co; 11 Harris & Wright; 3 owner on board.

Steamboat Onchitaw, Reid, from Natchitoches—cargo 1 box tongues to M and A D Crossman; 2 trunks and 1 box to H R Lee; 1 cask beacon J Purdon and brother—Passengers, 13 and 1 on deck.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Relative to the several Road Laws in the Parishes of Lafayette and St. Mary.

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That the Police Juries of the parishes of Lafayette and St. Mary, are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint as many *Overseers as may be necessary* to the construction or keeping in order, any, or all the public roads, in their respective parishes; it shall furthermore be the duty of the Police Juries, aforesaid, to define the duties of overseers; how long they shall be *compelled to serve*; how many days they may compel to work, the persons now by the laws of this state, subject to work on public roads.

Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted, &c, That the Police Juries, mentioned in the foregoing section, are hereby invested with full power to pass all laws and ordinances imposing fines on persons stopping up any of the public high-ways; *to fine overseers* for refusing or neglecting their duties, and to fine any person, or persons, who shall refuse or neglect to work, or make his slaves work, at any time, when he, she, or they shall have three days notice of the same; and all fines may be collected before any Court of competent jurisdiction, and according to the laws now in existence, for the collection of fines in such cases, in said parishes, and further said juries shall have power to pass all laws and ordinances, of whatever nature, which shall have for their object the laying out of public roads by commissioners, the construction of the same, or the keeping the public roads in good order in their respective parishes.

Sec. 3d. And be it further enacted, &c., That the Police Juries, aforesaid may, upon the petition of a majority of freeholders of the ward to which they belong permit the inhabitants to work their own fronts in companies under the direction of an overseer as they may elect so to do; provided said ward or wards shall be compelled to keep their public roads in good order, under such rules as the Police Juries aforesaid, shall prescribe, and this law shall be in full force from and after the first day of May next, any law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

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.

RESOLUTION

Relative to the Island Point, Parish of Iberville.

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That a committee composed of Messrs. Philip Winfree, Joseph Blanchard, *John Stevan*, Narciste Leblanc and Victor Blanchard, are requested to examine the Island Point, on the left bank of the Mississippi, in the Parish of Iberville, to ascertain the best and most favorable course, to make a cut off, or road, across the Point, and what would be the extent and probable expense thereof; and the said committee is hereby requested to make a report, as soon as possible, *to the Legislature*, giving all the information which they will think necessary and advantageous to the public interest.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAQUES DUPRE,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 2d 1835.

E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

☞ We are requested to announce that the hon. Cas. 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 9

☞ 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 ☞

☞ A public meeting will be held on Saturday evening the 20th inst. at 8 o'clock, at Bank's Arcade, to take measures for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Charleston. june 18

APPRENTICES WANTED.

AT the office of the Bee; two young men, 12 or 15 years old, will find employment. j 19

ON my return to the city, I learned that during my absence, some vile calumniators had dared to spread a report that I had extorted the signature of my friends; and that I had been guilty of many other offenses which I deem below my dignity as a man of honor, to notice.—I do hereby declare all such *scoundrels to be the most cowardly* lyers under the canopy of heaven, and unable to come forward, and maintain what they have so infamously set forth. I live at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse.

june 19 CESAIRE DELAHOUSSAYE.

I THE undersigned hereby certify having never accused Mr C Delahoussage of bad intentions on the subject of one of his notes by me endorsed.

June 18, 1835.

j 19 P ROCHFORT.

$200 REWARD

WILL be *paid to any person bringing back to the* subscriber two notes of the Union Bank, one for $1000, the other for $500, lost yesterday, June 18, between noon and 2 P. M.

Apply at the counting house of Messrs Allain & Duplessis.

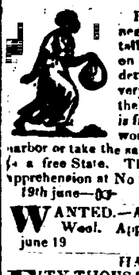
j 19 CHARLES MASSIEU

FOR SALE.

AT private sale, until the 1st July next, the creole negress CLARISSA, 19 or 20 *years old, good washer*, ironer and cook, guaranteed against all vices and diseases as provided by law. Should she not be sold privately by that time, she will be put up at auction at Hewlett's Exchange, by J. B. BLACHE.

Terms: 6 months credit for approved endorsed notes, with mortgage until final payment. Apply at the office of the Bee. june 19—☞

$50 REWARD.



RUNAWAY on the 29th ultimo, the negress FANNY, about 23 years of age, tall and slender, has a dark straight mark on one of her cheeks, a small mole under her chin with a little hair on it, speaks very soft and pleasant, is well known in the city; to some persons she says she *is free, and to others she is out at days* work. All persons are cautioned not to harbor or take the said girl away, as she is trying to get to a free State. The above reward will be paid for her apprehension at No 27 Dorsière street or at the jail.

19th june—☞ C McNEILL.

WANTED.—A quantity of Mexican and Creole Wool. App'y to

june 19 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

HAVANA SEGARS.

FIFTY THOUSAND first quality segars, landing from Polacre St Sebastian, *from Havana, and for sale by*

LEGENDRE & SAVORY,
No 54, Toulouse street.

j 19—4

SEGARS—20,000 best Havana Segars (Vuelta de abajo) just received and for sale by

GARCIA & BUYO,
j 19 3 St Ann street.

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

Supplement of the 29 number of the "MERCURIO," of the port of Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, May 15th 1835.

To the Editors of the MERCURIO.

Gentlemen,

By the 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, their forced 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 forbidden to contiguous and littoral states to dispose of their uncultivated lands for the purpose of colonization, but 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 compelled 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.

june 17—3 GUTIERREZ ESTRADAS

MANDEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS 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 visitors. 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 of the steamboat Delta.

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 articles, pickles, gherkins, piccalilly, onions, mixed pickles, cucumbers, walnuts, french beans, cantiflour; Melson mangoes, capsicume, chilies and oysters, sauces. India soy, essence of Auchovico, potted shrimps, mushroom ketsup, walnut do; City and London Sauce, reading do; Harvey do; John Bull's do; beef steak do; tomato do; camp do, cavice; all other kind of fish sauces. All kinds of table vinegars, oils &c. Sundries French cassers, 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

DRY GOODS.

RECEIVED *from ships Louisville*, Nashville and Shakespear, which we offer at low prices:

Canton Floor matting; Irish linens; long lawns; 10 and 12-4 linen sheatings; diaper and damask table linen; black silk and cotton velvets; black and coloured silks; every description of cottonades; 3-4 and 4-4 Lowell cottons; lenno gauze checked; tape striped and satin striped muslins; black and white lace gloves; satin *trimmed kid do*; white black and coloured cotton and silk hosiery, furniture dimity and extra size summer quilts; fine and low priced musquito netting; black bombazets and bombazine; cambrics jaconet and swiss muslins and checks figured muslins; *furniture checks; hem stitched; embroidered* and plain french cambrick handkerchiefs; white drilling; plain, embroidered and flounced corded skirts; corsets of *Mrs Weatherseby's* best make and latest pattern; double damask napkins and table cloths; super low priced linen cambrick fancy dress handkerchiefs; white and coloured veils; with an extensive variety of other new and desirable goods well worthy the *attention of country and city purchasers, for sale at No 19;* Chartres street by

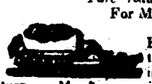
j 3 ANDREWS & BROTHERS.

FOR INTERIOR.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

Fare reduced to One Dollar.

For Madisonville direct.

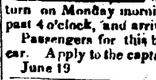


The steamboat CORSAIR, Capt Knight, will leave the lake end of the rail road on Sunday the 21 instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., and return on Monday morning, leaving Manisonville at half past 4 o'clock, and arrive at the rail road by 8, A. M.

Passengers for this boat will go down in the 8 o'clock car. Apply to the *captain on board*, or to

June 19 WM. BAGLEY, Agent.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

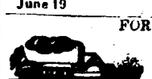


The well-known and substantial steam boat MICHIGAN, Jesse Hart, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on *Saturday, the 20th instant*, at 10 o'clock P.M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH.

12th june 28 and 29, New Levee.

FOR MANDEVILLE & MADISONVILLE.



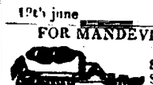
The Steam Boat DELTA, capt. Sheridan, will start regularly every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday from the Lake for the above places will leave *Madisonville* every Monday at 4 A M, touching at Mandeville at 5 a m, and arriving at the Rail Road in time for passengers to take the 8 o'clock car. On Wednesdays and Fridays the Delta will leave Madisonville but at 9 a m, touching at Mandeville at 10 and reaching the rail road at 12.

On Saturdays the Delta will start from lake Pontchartrain for *Mandeville only*, at 5 P M precisely and be back immediately so as to start again on Sunday at the appointed time.

The price for passage on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays will be $1, on other days $2. Proprietors in *Mandeville* paying only $1.

☞ The steamboat will regularly start at the appointed time, and will *never* wait. june 17

REGULAR PACKET FOR BAYOU LAFOURCHE.



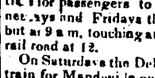
The new and splendid steamer REVENUE, L G Moore, will continue *running the above trade* as the water will permit, leaving here every Wednesday at 10 o'clock A M. and returning leave Donaldsonville every Sunday at 6 o'clock A M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to GRIFFITH & BARNES,

june 15 1m 57, New Levee.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

Have reduced to one dollar.

For Madisonvile, (via) Mandeville & Lonisburg.



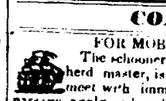
The Steam Boat CORSAIR, captain Knight, will leave the Lake end of the Rail Road, every Sunday, 14th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M., and return *on Monday morning*, leaving Madisonville at 4 o'clock, touching at the above places and arrive at the rail road by 8 o'clock A. M.

Passengers will go down by 8 o'clock car, apply to the captain on board, or to

j 13 Wm. BAGLEY, agent.

COASTWISE.

FOR MOBILE. [via the river.]

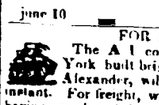


The schooner ROBERT CENTER, Shepherd master, is now ready to take in, and will *meet with* immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,

june 10 28 and 29, new levee.

FOR PENSACOLA.



The A 1 copper fastened and coppered New York built brig ELIZA DAVIDSON, Captain Alexander, will sail for the above port on the 9th instant. For freight, which will be taken low, or passage, having *good and handsome* accommodations, apply on board, opposite Bienville street, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

june 8 117, Royal street.

FOR MEXICO.