THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24 1835.

The eastern mail of yesterday brought us New York papers of the 8th inst; and Charleston of the 13th. Two packets had arrived in New York, one from Havre and the other from Liverpool; but the advices received here direct from both ports were later. On the 44th inst, we had Liverpool papers of the 2d ult; the Liverpool dates at New York on the 8th were only of the 1st.

The rumour of the contemplated departure immediately of Mr Livingston (by the frigate Constitution) is confirmed;—and it is added that General Bernard will be despatched to this country on a confidential mission. In other respects our own intelligence was more recent, though not so copious in details.

The revenue cutter Ingham—*despatched by the collector* of this port on the seizure of the Martha by the Montezuma—having arrived at Brazoria, *very composedly sent a boat* ashore, and captured the governor of that place. She is now in pursuit of the *Montezuma. Such spirited proceedings* must render the American flag and trade respected—even by the Mexicans.

The mayor has been singularly censured for refusing to sanction the resolution of the council to allot 6 negresses to each of the 8 commissaries of police; although not more than 6 are at his disposal. Our worthy mayor cannot 'increase and multiply' negro wenches for the aldermen to dispose of *ad libitum*.

On the *10th inst*, an examination occurred of the students at the college of Louisiana, which continued a week; and *appears to have given great satisfaction to all concerned and* who witnessed it. There were then more than 100 students in the college. The summer session will commence on the 9th of July; and at the next winter session, the college will have a president, and professors of chemistry and natural history, of mathematics, of the ancient and modern languages.

The *president* of the board of trustees has been authorized to purchase apparatus and instruments, and procure a professor of chemistry: for both of which purposes he has gone to the east. The board of trustees have made a contract for enlarging and improving the college buildings. There therefore appears no doubt of success shortly attending the efforts to render this college ornamental and useful to the state.

The railroads in the upper faubourg have singularly incurred the displeasure of the city council; although they have met the approbation of most of our traveling and trading citizens—particularly those of the poorer classes in Lafayette, and the upper districts or limits of the city. The citizens of those parts have but nominal streets allowed them for traveling:—for they are impassable at many periods of the year, in consequence of not being *paved, or otherwise prepared* for passengers. The facilities afforded for traffic by the railroads in Magazine and Baronne streets, are likely to be as great and serviceable as for travelling: and an improvement which can promote such *facilities should* not be lightly regarded.

As there are various streets parallel to those of Magazine and Baronne, through which carts and carriages may travel, the occupation of those two streets by railroads cannot interfere with the public thoroughfares in any sensible manner. The rights of individuals are not therefore violated nor injured; but the privileges of a majority are enhanced by those special routes being devoted to particular purposes.

They certainly cannot be considered incumbrances or obstructions, in that sense of the term so as legally to warrant the interposition of the council. Even if they could legally by coercion be so construed, they could not equitably: for the city council have warranted the construction of those railroads; and have designated a test when after a lapse of months they might be considered obstructions—the removal of a nuisance or complaint of two thirds of the inhabitants through whose property they pass. This test has not been afforded. Indeed sufficient time has not elapsed to *test faithfully* or impartially the merits of the railroads.

To order them to be demolished under *such circumstances*, when they have been guaranteed by the council and approved by the public, argues *certainly* a lack of discretion and justice.

The Louisiana Journal advises us of a colony to be established in the state of Taumalipas in *Mexico, near this state*, to be composed indiscriminately of white and colored persons; and believes that *such a colony so contiguous* to us would be materially prejudicial to the interests of all who possess slaves in this state *particularly*; and the other southern states in general.

It is a subject certainly deserving the calmest deliberation on the part of our state and general government; as such a *colony would be* an inducement to the abduction or absconding of slaves, to a frightful extent. It said that Benjamin Lundy of Nashville, has obtained the privilege of so colonizing Taumalipas, by the Mexican government.

A very extensive fire occurred in New York on the 8th *inst*, which destroyed 25 houses; and the property of almost 200 indigent families.

CHARLESTON AND THE CITY COUNCIL.—At the meeting for the purpose of raising subscription for the relief of the Charleston sufferers, a motion was made by one of our *aldermen* to add to the collecting committees the names of those members of the council who had voted against an *appropriation* by the corporation. Such a resolution was neither useful, prudent nor courteous.

The members of the city council are incapacitated by law to grant an appropriation like that demanded: *for the charter* of the city states specifically that no taxes shall be levied nor appropriations made, except (see sect 5th) *such* 'as may be necessary to supply any deficiency for the lighting, cleaning, paving and watering the streets of the city—*for supporting* the city watch; the levee of the river, the prisons, workhouses and other public buildings—*and for such* other purposes as the police and good government of the said city may require.'

Evidently therefore the city council cannot alienate the funds of the corporation to any *object of charity* or speculation out of the state; except when specially allowed by the legislature to subscribe for the *stock* of any company.—Should then the members of the city council be held up as objects of odium *for not having violated* the charter?

But it would have been imprudent for the council to have made the *appropriation, had they been legally capacitated*; for it would have prevented individual subscription, which is more likely *to effect better* when alone the object designed; and the depressed state of our city finances, with the numerous calls on the treasury imperatively forbid any alienation of funds, however laudable the object.

COLONEL JOHNSON—TECUMSEH.

We regret to see the *National Gazette* of Philadelphia lend its influence to propagate the falsified version of the death of the Indian warrior Tecumseh. From the testimony of a gentleman, whose integrity and accuracy of information merit the utmost reliance, we have learned that at the termination of the battle of the Thames, an ambuscade of about 20 of the Indians (with Tecumseh at their head) had been found to abide the manœuvres of Colonel Johnson,—who had been *pointed out to them* by the British officers, by his grey horse and peculiar dress. The Indians had firearms with *their own weapons*; and had indeed made sad slaughter of the American forces. Most of the friends of Colonel Johnson had *fallen around him*; his horse had received 15 bullets, and himself 5. The last was shot by Tecumseh *himself*: and *shattered the left hand* of Johnson.—Tecumseh then rushed on him *from* his ambushment, with a *tomahawk in his hand, prepared to be mortally wielded*—as he was to have been richly rewarded for the scalp of *Johnson. But the Colonel passed* the carbine on the right of his horse; directed it across the saddle; and shot *Tecumseh in the breast while advancing to strike*. It is true that Colonel Johnson did not then know that the Indian was *Tecumseh*; but Colonel Whealy who was lying wounded, and by whose side that chieftain had fallen, testified (on the *body of Tecumseh being discovered* and acknowledged by his tribe) that said Indian had been shot by Johnson; together with the concomitant circumstances.

The chain of evidence is herebore conclusive on this point.

Colonel Johnson is not so much esteemed by his fellow citizens for such an act of heroism in his own defence, as for his persond prowess and *skill* thro the whole campaign; and for having led Americans to victory against the British and Indians united—as well as for his fidelity & ability in the cause of democracy; that is, the republicanism *of his country. 'Hong to whom honor is due.'*

At a *meeting on Monday* evening of the committee of arrangements for the celebration of the 4th July,
James R Sterrit, Esq, took the chair.
George Bedford, acted as secretary.
On motion resolved that this committee be increased to the appropriate number of 76.
Whereupon the following gentlemen were added.
A C Woods, R Brenan, J Sibalton, Felix Labatut, J H Kennicott, Dr Thompson, T Beck, P Ferries, C F Horsey, J A Gasquet, J P Benjamin, W Turner, L M Davison, J S McFarlane, I Ferry, C F Dasney, S Slater, P *Lafonta*, D H Twogood, Thomas Sidell, W R Jackson, J E Dunham, P Pomer, G Legardeur, J L Lewis, J Plauche, junr, S V *Sickles, J B Droulard*.
On motion resolved that in addition to the lists of subscription now in the hands of this committee, additional lists be deposited at the following places; at the bookstores of W McKean, B Levy, C H Bancroft, E Johns and co, G Brusle, *at Hewlett's*, Davis and the Arcade exchange; and at the hotels of Messrs Richardson, Waymouth and Power.
Resolved that said lists remain open until the 1st July.
Resolved that the price of dinner tickets be fixed at five dollars.
Resolved that any *funds remaining in the hands of the* treasurer after defraying the expenses of the celebration be presented to the orphan boys asylum.
Adjourned to 25th instant.
JAMES R STERRIT, chairman.
G Bedford, sec'y.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A very numerous meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, was held on Monday evening last at Bank's Arcade to take measures for the relief of the poor sufferers by the late fire in Charleston. WM CHRISTY, Esq, was called to the chair.
On motion, John Nicholson, Esq. was appointed vice president and C Follin, Esq, secretary.
Major T G Hunt, submitted the following address and resolutions:—

Address to the Citizens of New Orleans.

Fellow-Citizens:—The voice of one of our sister communities in distress has reached our ears. Charleston has been visited by a most desolating fire. About 400 houses have been reduced to ashes; and hundreds of poor families have been suddenly cast upon the world without a home, and without the means of subsistence. Industry in want laments the loss of *her hard earnings*; and helpless innocence appeals to the charitable for pity and for succor.

Fellow-citizens—Let us shew that this lamentation *is not* unheeded, and this appeal not made in vain. Let us shew that we have hearts that can deeply sympathise, and hands that can promptly relieve; that the citizens of New Orleans who a few years ago contributed so generously in aid of the poor *Greeks—those suffering strangers in a foreign land—will now* on an occasion upon which their sensibilities must be far more affected, deal out the full measure of their liberality to relieve their afflicted brethren to whom they are so closely united by the ties of a common country—common laws and common interests—by a constant *intercourse in business* and almost daily interchange of friendly offices, and by many of the most endearing relations of social life.

Citizens of New Orleans! It should be borne in mind that the sufferers whom you are about to aid, are inhabitants of an ancient city famed far and wide for *its hospitality—its taste in* literature—its refinement in manners, and, above all, for its ever active and wide spread charity. Who does not know that when the devouring element at different times laid waste large portions of Savannah, Fayetteville, Columbia and other cities, Charleston with *that alacrity which gives increased value to* charity, immediately made appropriations to supply their wants. Indeed her ears have ever been open to the voice of distress; her bosom has ever beat in sympathy with the suffering, and her hand has always meted out large quantities of her treasure in the *cause of humanity. There is then a beautiful moral* propriety in the work in which you are engaging. It is fit that they who in prosperity have every been busy in doing acts of charity, should in the bitter hour of misfortune receive an acknowledgment of their virtue, and an alleviation of their *sufferings. Thus in the course* which you are about to pursue, you will at once give encouragement and renewed vigor to virtue, and afford to misery that relief which it *imperiously* demands.

Citizens of New Orleans! Your enterprises which have *been conducted* with prudence, have been crowned with success: and plenty which has rewarded your industry, has supplied you with the means of being generous. *An opportunity* now presents itself to you for benevolent and godlike action. The money which you will this day contribute for the sufferers *in Charleston*, will diffuse comfort where there is now want, and happiness where there is now misery,—it will lift up the father of the poor family from that depth of *despair into which* the late calamity has plunged them,—it will help the orphan, and make the widow's heart to leap for joy. To your own bosoms, fellow-citizens, this result will afford that delightful satisfaction which words are too feeble to express, but which is the rich and *never-failing reward of judicious benevolence*. Come forward then in that spirit of liberality which always attends on successful commerce, and which is the characteristic of the commercial community, and from your abundance minister in charity to the wants of your afflicted brethren.

Resolved, That a *committee of* persons be appointed to collect subscriptions in the different wards of the city in which they respectively reside.

Resolved, That a committee of persons be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to receive *from the members of the committee* for collection the sums they may collect, and to transmit the same together with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, to the Intendant and the City Council of Charleston, to be used by them as they may think proper for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire in *Charleston*.

Major Hunt supported the adoption of the address and resolutions in a short speech, at once impressive, nervous and elegant. He was followed by James R Sterrett, J Maybin and H Potts, Esqrs, who spoke warmly and eloquently in favor of the objects of the meeting.

The address and resolutions were then unanimously adopted

The Chairman then announced the following *appointments*.

Committee to collect subscriptions.

Jas Foster Jr; Thos Barrett; M Morgan; Thos Toby; Wm Duplessis Felix Labatut; Jude Canonge; S W Oakey; R O Pritchard; J H Shepherd, E Yorke; H Lavergne; Wm Nott; L *Millaudon*; Manasel White; Jas Hopkins; F de Armas; B Story; S Henderson; J Montgomery; J Slidel; R Layton; J Minturn; P L Sloane Jas Dick; Fred Froy; J B Byrne; M Cannon; J Nicholson; Gen Plauche; M Gordon Jr; Chs Buggs, H D Richardson; Randell Staut; Dr McFarlane Jedediah Leeds; E E Porker; J K West, J McCready; J R Sterrett; S Hermann jr; Thos Banks; John Hagan jr; J P Walton; Jas Peuchc; P L Yorke; Paul Talane; J B Blache; Thos Urquhart; W G Howes; W L Hodge; S Chapman, S J Peters, A Mazureau; C Deblanc; F Buisson: W C Norris, D F Burthe; B Levy; J Grima; A Pitot; G Musson; Chs Harrod; W M Lambeth; J G Banks; J Baldwin; W Avery, T C Cash; C A Jacobs; B Chew Wm Duer, Z Cavalier, W H Caldwell, W Christy Saml Thompson, *Cary Robinson*, A M Nathan, J L Lewis, Jno F Miller, H Andrey, Dr Ker senr, J Miramond, Hiddleston, W Mills, R Brennan, Dr Hunt, J A Merle, R *Groning*, Dennis Prieur, John Culbertson, Wm Brand, W Bogart, M S Cucullu, S W Lavellebeuve, Genl Justemond J Swain, Jos Saul, S G Blanchard, *M Maher*, J B Lepretre, R Relf, A H Wallace, P Laidlaw, W A Gasquet, J H Field, J D Bain, J W Zacharie, H C Cruger, J W Niven, J Berry, J A Mayhin, J W Breedlove, Jas Colles, A Ledoux, H G Buckner, W M Beale, Gov White, John Martin, J Bullard, Andw Olivier, G Ogden, Jacob Wilcox.

Committee to receive and transmit—James Foster, junr, M Morgan, Thos Barrett, W Duer, E Yorke, J W Breedlove, J Nicholson, J H Caldwell, T G Hunt, J R Sterret, Wm Christy, C Follin, T C Cash, J Baldwin, Jacob Wilcox.

Randall Hunt, Esq, submitted the *following resolution*:

Resolved, That the ministers of the several congregations in this city, be requested to deliver charity sermons in their respective churches on Sunday next, in aid of the poor sufferers by the late fire in Charleston, and to deliver the amounts collected, to the committee *appointed by this* meeting to receive and transmit contributions.

Mr Hunt supported this resolution in a very pathetic and eloquent address.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of James H Caldwell, Esq. the members of the City Council were added to the committee to receive and collect contributions.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That a meeting of the general committee take place on Saturday *evening next, to turn over* the amounts collected to the special committee to receive and transmit.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the chairman and other officers of the meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city *in French* and *in English*; and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the Intendant and Council of Charleston.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr Branizard for the use of his room.

On motion—The *meeting* then adjourned.

WILLIAM CHRISTY, Chairman.
JOHN NICHOLSON, V. President.
C FOLLIN, Secretary.

N B. The gentlemen composing the general committee are requested to make collections in their respective wards.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Sitting of April 27.

The Minister of War, in the absence of the Minister of the Finances, presented the Bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies for the grant of 25 millions for the execution of the treaty with the United States. The Minister then entered *into some developements* on the Treaty of the 4th of July, and stated, that if the relations between France and America were to be renewed, it was not *now for the former* to take the initiative. He stated that Ministers had, with the utmost good faith, exerted their best efforts to obtain the *means of discharging the American claims*, and there their task ended. They were convinced that such steps would be taken by America as would expunge every trace of a misunderstanding which ought never to have existed. The chamber of deputies had understood the feelings of ministers on this point, and had *consequently* inserted in the text of the bill a clause to which ministers agreed. Another amendment which had been presented had been rejected at the *suggestion* of the govetnment, the object of it having been to subject to publicity the explanations which the French government had a *right to expect from* the government of the United States. Ministers were of opinion that the dignity of France should be satisfied, but they at the same time thought that the satisfaction must be offered in a manner honourable to both nations.

The sitting was adjourned at half-past *four* until Thursday.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Gibraltar papers to April 23d, received at Hudson's newsroom, N Yi state, that a heavy gale commenced on the 18th *of April*, which lasted three days and did much damage.

The U. S. ship John Adams parted two cables, but brought up with the third anchor. *The Potomac* broke the flukes of both anchors, put to sea, and had not returned or been heard of on the 24th.

We find by the *Gibraltar* Chronicle of the 15th of April, that the whole of the American squadron arrived there the day before, all 25 days passage from *Mahon*. The U. S. schr Shark is mentioned as having arrived 24 hours from Cette.

The *brig Malary* of Boston, went ashore on the Spanish coast, bilged and was condemned.

The ship Henry Ewbank arrived at Malaga on the 25th March, 105 days from Singapore and sailed for Trieste on the 1st of April.

The brig Elba of New York sailed for Vera Cruz 4th.

A French writer concludes a notice of American poets with the following sentence, wherein is broached a new idea as to the source of poetry. 'An American Byron *is impossible*: there must probably be a long period of time, many faults, much suffering, before the great federal republic *reaches that point of corrupt perfection and depraved civilization* which yield poetry.'

A traveller in the island of Cuba has estimated that ten thousand dollars worth of cigars are consumed daily in the city of Havana.

The Navy Commissioners have issued proposals for the delivery of white oak keelpieces and other timber for eight seventy fours, eight frigates and ten sloops of war, by the first of August, 1836, at the naval *stations of Portsmouth*, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk. This is an addition of nearly one third to our present naval force. We observe in the list of the European navies that several States have a large proportion of steam vessels, particularly the English and French. Would not steam ships be *greatly the most* efficient force for the defence of our coast with its large bays and rivers?

The *Boston Commercial Gazette*, making a comparison of our naval resources with those of other nations, estimates that we have at present in the merchant service about 70,000 seamen.—[Balt. American.

BLOODY ATTEMPT AT INSURRECTION.—Extract of a letter published in the Boston Transcript, dated

St Michaels, *Azores, April 24.*

An extraordinary episode in our history has just occurred here. Yesterday, a state prisoner by the name of Forjach, *and about 18 others, in irons* in the Castle, and under sentence of death, having well matured their plot, suddenly rose upon their guards, overpowered the garrison; *raised the* drawbridge, and hoisted Don Miguel's flag. They fired upon every person within reach of their guns, and it was *feared would fire upon the town*. The whole town was in arms, not knowing what the men who had possession might do.—About 3 o'clock this morning, however, apprehending want of food, or despairing of any succor, they attempted to escape into the country; but volunteers being on the alert, with fowling *pieces and such arms as* they could muster, poured upon them a deadly fire, which killed the chief of the conspirators, and drove nine others into St Francis' Square, where they were shot. I have just returned thence, having seen seventeen bodies lying dead there. The city is again quiet, and we hope that the *event* will be attended with good results. Six or more heads will be sent to different villages, in terrorem.

10 o'clock, P. M.—Four men, who had been put into prison, were made this evening to cut off the heads of seven, and the hands of *one of the conspirators*, and afterwards carry the bodies and throw them into the ditch!—the other escaped, through the mediation of a soldier. This atrocious *and lawless* act finds no justification in the public ferment, but the shades of night have screened the perpetrators.

Correspondence of the N Y Com. Advertiser.

PARIS, April 2d, 1835.

The *Chamber of Peers* meets at the Palace of the Luxembourg, and is a body of men of great respectability. As it is composed now of Peers, who are made so,—there being no longer a hereditary peerage in France,—it has, of course, lost much of its power, and is but *little more* than an appendage to the crown. For it is not be expected that men who are made Peers by a King,—who has power also, by the creation of an additional number subservient to his will, to control them, will be likely to be *independent in matters* in which the royal wishes are in any way interested.

But the *Chamber of Deputies* is a very *different* body. These men, between four and five hundred in number, are elected by intelligent constituents.—The number elected from each department, depends upon the population. No man can be a voter who does not pay a tax to the amount of 300 francs, or about fifty six dollars and a quarter of your money.

You will readily perceive that the whole number of voters in France must be small. And indeed, it is so; for it is supposed that there are only about 240,000 *men*, in a population of thirty three millions of people, who have the privilege of voting.

The Chamber of Deputies meets in a noble edifice which stands on the south bank of the Seine, and which faces the *north. A noble bridge*, in front, leads across the river. This bridge is called the Pont de Louis XVI. On each side of this bridge stand six *magnificent statues* of Richelieu, Conde, Sully, &c. &c. From the northern end of this bridge runs the famous street called rue Royale, which passes through the celebrated square, between the Garden of the Tuilleries and the Campa Elysees. This square is *called* the Place de Louis XV. In the centre of this place, and just in a line with the beautiful avenue which leads *from the centre of the* Palace of the Tuilleries to the great triumphal arch which is erecting at the most western extremity of the Champs Elysees, stood the famous guillotine on which Louis the Sixteenth lost his head, and on which the old Duke of Orleans, *the father* of the present King, also lost his. By the way, it must be a subject of singular and melancholy reflection to His Majesty, Louis Philippe, as he looks out from his splendid Palace of the Tuilleries, upon the beautiful gardens and groves which stretch out to the west, and which are unsurpassed by those of any other city in the world, that his eye should so often rest upon such a *memento* of the incertitude of princely fortune.

But to return. The whole edifice in which the Chamber of Deputies meets is called *the* Palais Bourbon. It is indeed a splendid building. The front is adorned with several large columns. After having passed through two beautiful anti-chambers, and not a few guards, you pass into the hall or saloon of the Chamber itself. This room is semicircular in form, but not quite as large as that of the House of Representatives at Washington. Two galleries *extend around* the whole arc of the circle. It is lighted by one large and beautiful sky-light—The whole internal surface is adorned *with* marble columns and facings, bisso-relievo figures, and elegant damask curtains. The president occupies a chair upon an elevated platform at the centre of the wall which forms the diameter of the semi-circle. Immediately in front of him is the *Tribune*, which is only a lower part of the President's platform, and which is approached by a flight of steps on each side, protected by a *beautiful* marble balustrade. The width of the Tribune is five or six feet, and its length, eight or ten. On this elevated place, facing the members, stands the orator, if he chooses, as is generally the case, to ascend the tribune. If he has only a *few remarks to make*, and not an elaborate speech, he will address the Chamber from his own place. The members occupy *seats* which are arranged in ten concentric circles, or rather segments of circles, that rise in succession from the lowest row, which is down in front of the speaker and about ten or twenty feet from the foot of his throne, until they reach the white marble columns *which sustain* the galleries around. The whole floor is carpeted in the most gorgeous manner.

But you will be *more interested* in some account of the members of this distinguished body, for it truly deserves this epithet. And first of all; the *President or Speaker*, is Mr Phillip Dupin, a distinguished lawyer of this city. He is a man of fine talents—not very popular as a President of the Chamber, on account of his disposition to indulge in sarcasm. He is a plain looking man.

The present *ministry* is composed of very able men: Messieurs Broglie, Thiers, Humann, Guizot, Duperre, Persil and Rigny, (who holds his place *until* Marshal Maison returns from Petersburg.) These gentlemen occupy seats immediately before the President, in the *first row* of "benches", as they are termed. The duke de Broglie is a very interesting man, wealthy, plain in his dress and *manners*, a catholic but enlightened and liberal. He is about forty five years old. He has great reputation for political honesty. His private character is highly estimable. His wife the Dutchess de Broglie, is a daughter of the celebrated Madame de Stael. She is a *lovely* woman, and a sincere, humble, devoted christian. M. Thiers has great reputation as an orater and writer. Upon him the *ministry* must chiefly rely for defence in questions of great importance. M. Humann is a fine looking and very sensible man. *Duperre* is a very plain man, of bustling appearance, and powerful voice, Persil is a slender and delicate man. Rigny is a *very good* looking man, of fine talents and much reputation, Guizot is a fine scholar, a Protestant, and a man of plain appearance—not very *interesting* as a speaker. Of the other members, the most distinguished are Berryer, who is a Carlist, the most forcible debater, but *of little* reputation for political honesty; Mauguin, who is an excellent speaker, possessing a deliberate and distinct enunciation, *of a fine* appearance and truly interesting; Odillon Barrot, who is a leader of the opposition party; Lamartine, the greatest poet *in France* at the present day, a fine looking man, who is from the neighborhood of Dunkirk; Isambert, who is a judge in one of *the courts* of Paris, a man of talents, *possessing* a weak voice, but having much influence in the Chamber; Fitz James, a *descendant of James* the second of England, about 55 or 60 years of age, large and fine looking—a man of considerable talents, who was *formerly* a member of the House of Peers, but resigned his place and title upon the accession of Louis Philippe to the *throne*; he is of course a Carlist; Dumon the author of the late Report on the American Question—a man of talents unquestionably.

The American question, as it is called, or more properly the Indemnity Bill, has excited much interest, as you may well suppose. It was discussed from the 8th to the 18th instant—in all ten days. Much talent was displayed on both sides,—perhaps *most* on that of the opposition, on which were Fitz James, Berryer, Odillon Barrot, Bignon, Mauguin, &c. So great was the crowd *of spectators*, that I found it difficult to get a seat during however, to be present *on* the whole Saturday, and witnessed the termination of this interesting subject. It was exceedingly interesting to witness the *closing* scene. The vote was taken on each of the three resolutions or articles, as amended, in the usual from,—that is by the *members rising up in their places*. Then the vote was taken by ballot.—This was a novel spectacle to me. All the members collected around the tribune, and passing one after another, like a flock of sheep, over the tribune, each received two balls, one white and the *other* black, from a basket held by one of the secretaries, and then passing to the other end of the tribune deposited them in *two urns, one of which* received the votes in favor of the bill, and the other those against it.

The confusion during *the discussion* was sometimes very great. When any thing was said which gave great pleasure to one party, and displeasure to the *others* cries of *bravo! bien! très bien!* filled the Chamber, mingled with *non! non!* Sometimes half a dozen of members were speaking at once.—Amidst the confusion, President Dupin rang his bell often, but almost in vain. When a Deputy would end his speech, then cries of *aux voix! aux voix! (to the vote—to the vote)*—would make the house resound. But his successor would mount the tribune, and patiently wait until they got tired of making a noise. Then he would begin, and be heard with attention, until he would say something which was not relished by one party or the other. But in all this excitement there was little appearance of bad feeling. And yet a person who is ignorant of French character, would be ready to suppose that they would go at once to blows.

The manner of speaking among the French is so very different from that of our more grave Americans, that it would be difficult to compare our Congress with the French Chambers. But, however different the manner of speaking is, it is *certain* that there are many members of the French Chambers who are superior to our greatest men. And one thing *ought* to be mentioned *to their credit*, and that is that they do not descend to the low and vulgar language which is too often heard from some of our legislators.

In the Chamber of Peers there will not be more than eight or ten votes against the Indemnity Bill.—It will be acted upon in that body, next week probably, if not sooner.

I am truly glad that this troublesome question is nearly at an end, for I cannot for a moment suppose that President Jackson will hesitate to give such explanations in regard to some passages in his message as will satisfy the *French Government*; for it will only be necessary for him to say that he neith r meant to menace the French Government, nor impeach the *sincerity of the King*. This, I apprehend, will be all that will be necessary.

I cannot but admire the great dignity and wisdom which Louis Philippe and his ministers have displayed in the whole controversy. It is a happy circumstance that they have got *through* it as well as they have done. They have been surrounded with numerous and great difficulties which cannot be appreciated by *those who do not* know the state of things in France. It is a difficult matter for any man to govern people, who are so little under the influence of true religion, which is the only means of rendering men capable of self government. And considering *all things*, I am pretty confident that Louis Philippe has done as well as he could.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Eliza and Susan, McQuellen, Philadelphia, S Thompson
Ship Bolivar, Pemberton, Havre A Quertier & Boutin
Ship Merchant, Jordan, Gibraltar, Havre and a market, Harod & Quarles
Ship Salem, Destebecho, Havre, Roumage and Herbault
Ship Abbotsford, Mitchell, Liverpool J Parker
Brig Triumph, Leeds, Jr. New York, L H Gale
Brig Ann and Leah, Goldsmith, Philadelphia, S Thompson
Brig Jasper, Oliver, Laguna, L H Gale
Schr Columbus, Chase, Tampico, S Thompson
Schr Sophia, Cunningham, Tuspan, Harrison, Brown & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Post Boy, Anable, from the passes—Brought up brig Daniel H Miller and schr Robert and James—Left the bar at 10 a m on the 22d—Report a ship in West Bay off the bar, schr Corrine, from Matagorda; schr Clito from Attakapas; and schr Maine, 3 days fm Attakapas, for Charleston.

Brig Daniel H Miller, Driscoll, 8 days from Matamoras to master—with $140,000 specie.

Schr Robert and James, Warren, 18 days from Matagorda—to W Bryan—in ballast—Passenger Mr A B Fleury—Memoranda The schr Robert and James reports schr Sparticus discharg in at Matagorda, and schr Byron coming down the bay to take ballast—Revenue Cutter in the bay, on the lookout for schr Moctezuma—she had sent a boat ashore at Brazoria and taken the governor prisoner, on account of his participating in the affair of schr Martha.

Steamer Chattahocha, Grant, 5 days fm Apalachicola, cargo H Mears, lady and child, 2 Misses Lemuys, Messrs F W Thornton, Ridder, J Asher, J G Ruan, G R Porter, G C Genon. Left Pass à L autre on Monday evening, I schr in the offing.

Steamboat Lafourche, Gillet, from Louisville; cargo 423 pa bagging, R Groning & co; 347 coils rope Forsyth & co—10 bris whskey J Priestly; 8 bs cotton M White and co; 6 do Lambeth & co; 2 do & 1 box hoes Wood & co; 5 boxes glass J Dick and co; 959 sks corn, 7 hhds bacon, do beef 1 do eggs, 9 kegs lard, J Jones; 1 horse E B Harris—14 pass.

☞ We are authorised to announce that Dr Thomas is a candidate to represent the 3d ward in the city council, to fill up the vacancy of Mr Graihe resigned; and that he will be supported by

A GREAT NUMBER OF VOTERS.

☞ 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 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 6 ☞

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

A GREEABLY to a resolution of the City Council, dated June 20th—Public notice is hereby given to the voters of the 3d ward, that on Monday July 6th from 9 o'clock A M until 5 P M, at Mr John Davis' in Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon, there shall be held an election for the appointment of the Aldermen of said ward, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A Graihe, Esq. Said election will be held under the superintendence of Messrs J Ory and J B Fagot, judges, and Robert Preaux, Esq secretary.

D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

New Orleans, June 24, 1835.

Antoine Foucher vs. the heirs of his deceased wife.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the hon the Court of Probates in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, I will expose to public sale, after the publication required by law, on Tuesday the 21st of July next, at the parish of Jefferson, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M, the following described property to wit:

1st. A tract of land situate in this parish, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, at about 3 miles above the city of New Orleans, measuring in front of said river four arpents, with all the depth thereto appertaining.

2d. Another tract of land about 50 feet below the one above described, and measuring 3-4 of an arpent, with all the depth thereto appertaining. The tract of 4 arpents above described, will be sold in lots of 1 arpent front on said river with all the depth—the other tract will be sold separately.

Conditions—One, two and three years credit, the purchaser giving approved endorsed notes with special mortgage until final payment—the notes to be divided into shares.

Parish of Jefferson, June 20 1835.

June 24 J. CHARBONNET, jr. sheriff

REMOVAL.—The office of the *Ocean Insurance Company*, is removed to Musson's stone buildings, Canal street, next door to the Mississippi Marine and Fire Insurance Company. jun 24.

A CARD.

ALL persons having any claims against Peter Gabarocheson, are requested to produce them to the subscriber on or before the 3d July next.

June 24—j3. F. R. LaBEAU

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST or stolen since 15 days a little Mexican HORSE, cream coloured and full haired, head and feet white, branded with an anchor on the left leg. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said horse to Mr. Deloche's apothecary shop, corner of Dumaine and Bourbon streets.

June 24—4.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for the delivery to the subscriber, or securing in the jail of N Orleans, the negro boy CHARLES, who absented himself on the morning of the 13th June; he is 26 years old, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, heavy set, very black, and has a pleasant countenance, (he is a fidler). He had on when he left a dark bottle green frock coat, black hat and blue pantaloons. He is decently dressed, he was last seen making his way up the coast and will no doubt try to get a passage on some Steam Boat going up the river.

Captains of steamboats and vessels are particularly cautioned against harbouring said boy under the severest penalties of the law. J. COLE,
j 23 P. Rail Road.

FOR SALE—100 bales of hay. Apply to
june 24—6 ARMAND MARIGNY.

HAMS, Whiskey, Flour &c—The subscriber has in store and offers for sale on reasonable terms, best Cincinnati hams, whiskey rectified, and common Flour, best bakers; prime and mess pork and tail pieces; suitable for lard; plantation use, mess and prime beef &c.

j 24 G. DORSEY, 38, new levee.

$5 REWARD

WILL be paid to any person bringing back to the subscriber, 91 Chartres street, a small mother of pearl MEMENTO with steel clasp, containing a lady's miniature portrait, and 200 dollars in various notes.

j 23—8 OMER GAILLARD.

WANTED—A negress, good cook, washer and ironer, and above all a good character to serve a family of three persons. Good wages will be paid. Apply at the office, of the Bee. june 23

THE Union Bank of Louisiana will check on the North at 1-4 0-0 premium.

j 23 J B FERRAULT, cashier

60 REAMS Hardware paper; 1000 doz. large and small wrapping paper, landing from brig Mexico; 49 hhds Cincinnati Hams (canvassed); 50 boxes Starch, landing from steamer Champion and for sale by

june 23 J. THAYER & Co.

RIZ—30 tierçons riz, à vendre par
HENRY, LATAPIE & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.

STOCKS.

No sales today at the Board.

SALES OF COTTON.

No sales today.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—$6 50 a $7 50;
RICE—$3 50 per barrel;
SUGAR—prime 7 3-4 a 8 cts per lb
HAVANA—Brown 8 1-2 a 9—white 11 1-2 do
MOLASSES—34 cts per gal—sales today
COFFER—Havana, 14 a 15 cts—on the advance
Rio 13 1-2 a 14c
MESS PORK—$16 1-2 17 per brl
Prime, 14 do
Clear 18 do
BACON—hams, 9 a 10 cts per lb dull
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 $13 per bl,
Prime, 12 do
BUTTER—259 a 30 cts—scarce
FLOUR— $5 00 a 5 50 per bl
CORN—70 ct a per bushel
MEAL—$3 50 per bbl—fair demand
CATTLE HIDES—Coast 00c; Mexican 10c falling
PELTRIES—10 a 15c
SOLE LEATHER—24 a 00c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil's, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do —27 a 30c
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—15 a 16c
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; sheet 9 a 10
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
WHISKEY—Rectified, 40 a 41 cts per gal; old 75

SALE OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 8.

100	shares Bank of Louisiana,		134
50	do	N O Canal Bank,	113
100	do	do do 60 days,	113
40	do	N O City Bank,	111 1-2
10	do	Commercial Bank,	108 3-4
225	do	do do on time,	109

BOSTON MARKET, June 6.

COFFEE—There has been a considerable business done in this article, principally for exportation, without any material change from our last report. We notice the following sales, 200 bags St Domingo, at 11 7-8c per lb, equal to 6 mo; 50 do prime at 12c per lb, 3 per cent dis cash; 150 do 11 1-4 a 11 1-2c per lb 6 mo; and about 4000 bags Rio for a southern market: 3000 at 12 1-2c per lb 6 mo; and the other 1000 at supposed same price.

GRAIN—There is no material difference in articles under this head from that of our last report. But little northern round Corn has arrived, consequently the sales have been small. We notice a small lot at 95c. A few thousand bushels Pennsylvania round have been taken at 91 a 92c; 6 a 7 cargoes southern white at 86