THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1835.

The weather of yesterday was so cold that many persons had resort to winter clothing and fires.

We find that the cold weather has already commenced in the eastern cities; and that there was a *White* frost in Washington at last dates.

The projected railroad hence to Nashville has met with the approbation of all in the United States, except the inhabitants of Natchez and Adams county, in Mississippi. What a glorious minority!

The citizens of East Tennessee and of Virginia are determined to second the efforts of our merchants in that road, to connect New Orleans by railroads with the Atlantic cities. A company has already been formed in Lynchburg, Va; to continue the road from Tennessee to that city—whence it will be continued to Petersburgh, and thence onward to Baltimore, by the Fredrickshurg line: and the citizens of Kentucky are desirous of having it extended thro the interior of their state to Louisville.

This is indeed union—the conventional union of interests, that will secure effectually the political union of the country. Facilities of intercourse and trade are the best promoters of union, in an honorable competition to excel or equal.

A gentleman yesterday showed us a Kentucky apple, as a matter of curiosity. It was produced in the orchard of Mr Marshal Waymouth of Louisville: it measured 14 inches in circumstance; and weighed 15 ounces. But he only showed it to us!

The United States Bank, previous to winding up its affairs, is disposing of the business of its branch banks in several cities to other local banks. Transfers have already been made in Charleston, Baltimore, Lexington, Louisville, Portsmouth and other places; and negociations are pending for other transfers. The branch banks in New Orleans and New York are the only two that will be continued.

The remarks which we made a short time since concerning the necessity of discipline and action by the members of the democracy throughout this state, have been kindly noticed; and ably advocated by the Louisiana Democrat of Clinton—which proposes a convention of delegates from the different parishes to meet here in February next, to second or support the ratification of the democratic candidates for the presidency and vicepresidency as made by the democracy of New Orleans.

This is a good suggestion, and should be enforced by the democracy of the state: and then taking some proper measures for organization and discipline so as to concentrate the energies and members of the republican party, we shall have no apprehensions for the success of Messrs Van Buren and Johnson in Louisiana.

—Judge White has been proved by the late elections in the southern states to be an 'unavailable' candidate for the seceders from the ranks of the democratic party; and as he must necessarily be dropt by them, we may hope they will again unite with us: for the Whigs will support only a whig candidate; and the numerical strength of the democracy should be given to a republican candidate

General Harrison is at present the supposed favorite; but he has been put forward by Henry Clay, in opposition to Daniel Webster, that he shall himself become the sole whig candidate throughout the union; and this may be effected during the ensuing session of Congress: for we have reason to conclude that Mr Webster finding himself supported only by a couple of the New England states will decline the nomination of his friends; and that the whigs rather than support Harrison (whose name is used to produce a defection in the western states) will scout his pretensions when they can with safety; and will unite their forces on a southern candidate, that they may profit by the abolition excitement in the slaveholding states; believing that a prejudice will exist against a northern candidate, and knowing that it would equally prevail against Harrison.

We have other reasons to infer that the next presidential contest will be between the democracy and Van Buren on the one part; and the federals and Clay on the other.

The Bayou Sara steamboat company are experiencing the beneficial results of their regular trading packets; and furnish a proof positive of what we have repeatedly endeavored to impress on the minds of our merchants and planters—the necessity as well as utility of having companies employing steampackets to trade on the western waters, at stated periods. It would be very easy to obtain charters of incorporation if necessary for such companies, when restricted to the waters of Louisiana, and nearly as easy, to obtain a combined charter from the state containing the city at the extremity of any line: for instance, a company having a line between this and Natchez or Vicksburg could have their charter ratified by Mississippi; another with Louisville, by Kentucky; another with St Louis, by Missouri; and another with Cincinnati, by Ohio.

Exporting and importing merchants cannot but perceive the probable or almost certain advantages of having regular packets owned by companies, instead of boats owned by individuals to trade at stipulated periods with the cities indicated on the Mississippi and Ohio. Exporting merchants can secure the produce of the west at the earliest period: and importing merchants can have an easy and certain vent for their commodities. Commerce and trade, travel and intercourse would necessarily be effectually promoted.

The general consultation of Texas on the 15th inst is not only an object of importance to the Texians themselves, but of interest to the citizens generally of the United States.—What shall be the results of that consultation, we can conjecture with more than probability, from having conversed with those intimate with the affairs of Texas.

One result is certain, that Texas will be declared a state separate from Coahuila, having a local legislature and governor of its own—as this was the immediate object of Col Austin's mission former y to Mexico; and as it had been previously stipulated on the part of the Mexican government when both states were temporarily connected.

Another result is also certain, that Texas will declare against the central consolidation of the Mexican states; and that so long as it continues attached to Mexico, it can acknowledge justly and will prudently no other form of government than the constitutional one of 1824, by which it became an integral member of the federal republic of Mexico. If then the integrity guaranteed by the constitution of '24 is destroyed, the onus will not lie on the Texians—who are certainly bound in honor and duty to acknowledge it, but to become amenable to no other form of government than that guaranteed and sworn to by them.

Their course is thus plain; and their conduct will no doubt be honorable. They will declare their adhesion to the federal government of Mexico, under which they became citizens of Mexico; but as they owe no allegiance to a different form of government, they will solemnly protest against a consolidated or dictatorial form. By acting thus they will acquire the countenance and support of all opposed to the central government of Santa Anna, and redeem the pledges by which they became Texians.

But should the consolidated government resort to compulsion to enforce the subjugation of Texas, then an alternative is presented to the Texians—either to declare themselves a free and independent nation; or to connect themselves with the federal government of the United States. They have no other resort; they wish no other.

It has been currently rumoured that a treaty has been entered into between the American and Mexican government for the purchase of Texas, for the sum of 10 million dollars. We trust this is not true, for the sake both of the citizens of Texas and of the United States: for there is very little doubt of the above alternative with Texas, in declaring itself a sovereign and independent state—which Americans would assuredly not then seek to crush or purchase; or voluntarily ask to become an integral member of the United States—and then a purchase would be unnecessary.

We have repeatedly endeavored to impress on the minds of the directors of the banks of New Orleans, the utility if not necessity of effecting a redemption at par of their notes in some of the principal cities. We had alluded to the fact that a branch of one of our banks was earnestly solicited in St Louis, from the fact that the state of Missouri has never chartered a bank; and the constant intercourse between that city and this. That arrangement was unhappily refused.

There are three of our banks whose notes are negociable at some of the deposit banks in the Atlantic cities; but this is not sufficient for the extent of the business of lots of merchants and traders of and to New Orleans—although that circumstance has been materially useful for those banks, as their credit is enhanced; and their stock bears a large premium. Similar results would be produced by like means.

No doubt all the banking institutions of Louisiana are on a solid foundation; and their credit is generally good. But as the banking capital has been increased to 60 millions—if we include the allowed stock of the Atchafalaya railroad bank—and as much of the stock is owned by eastern capitalists, an arrangement on the part of our bank directors to have their notes negociable or payable at the different cities is more necessary; and indeed more easily effected: for those capitalists in the eastern cities who own shares in our banks would promote this arrangement for their own interests.

A bank reciprocation of this tenor is now more immediately necessary, from the approaching expiration of the United States bank—in March next. Our trade is not restricted to the Atlantic cities,—why then should our monetary arrangements? If some of the New Orleans banks were to reciprocate in the redemption of notes payable with those of Charleston and Mobile; those of Natchez and Louisville; and of St Louis and Pittsburgh or Cincinnati—as well as with those of New York or Philadelphia, the interests of the banks themselves would be materially promoted; and the convenliences of those who trade and travel through the west be considerably increased. Greater confidence would be placed in the solvency of our banks; and the interior trade and exterior commerce of the city be advantageously improved.

☞ Mr Otto Attilio Santangelo, long and favorably known to the citizens of New Orleans and New York, and lately banished by Santa Anna for his patriotic conduct in defending the citizens of Texas and this country, has resolved to reside in this city; and devote his time and learning to the instruction of those who desire to receive a good education of the most extensive kind in languages, science and the elements of the arts. He is a member of many learned societies of Europe; and was there an advocate of the Sicilian, professor of law, history and political economy. In New York, he was a teacher for 6 years; and in Mexico, for 2 years, acting sometime as editor of a scientific periodical.—His lady will establish a seminary for the education of young ladies.

He has taken the house 90 Customhouse street, corner of Royal and Bourbon—where he will be happy to receive orders from parents or principals of colleges.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NACOGDOCHES.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the municipality of Nacogdoches, convened in the town of Nacogdoches, on the 14th day of September, 1835, on motion of Mr Whitaker, Gen Samuel Houston was called to the chair; and on motion of Mr J K Allen, Mr John Henry was appointed secretary. Col Thomas J Rusk then explained the object of the meeting. The meeting was addressed at some length by Col Rusk and Gen Houston. Col Rusk offered the following preambles and resolutions; and on motion of Col Sparks, they were taken up separately and unanimously adopted.

We believe it to be the solemn duty of every citizen of a republican government to contribute all within his power to support his rights and protect his person; and as a natural consequence, it devolves on him to scrutinize with a watchful eye all changes which may be proposed calculated to affect seriously those rights Governments were established for the benefit of the governed, and when they are warped from that cardinal object for the purpose of gratifying the whims of any man or set of men, the original object having been defeated, they destroy that validity and that respect which all governments ought to command from the people who compose them; and for as much as a crisis has arisen in the affairs of our government which seriously threatens not only ours but the rights of all the people of the whole republic, we feel it our duty, in common with the citizens of the republic in general to express our opinion and take such measures as we feel that every citizen is bound to do, in obedience to the solemn oaths which we have taken to support the constitution and laws of the country. We have seen with pain the many revolutions which have distracted this free and once happy country; we have seen with regret her brightest ornaments cut off in the midst of revolutions; and it cannot but be a scene of the keenest regret to every lover of mankind to reflect upon the thousands of widows and orphans throughout the republic, who are now sending up lamentations and uttering their most sincere prayers for the cessation of arms and bloodshed. Be it therefore resolved, that we are the friends of peace, and will not abandon our resolution to preserve it until we are compelled to do so in the defence of our lives, liberty and sacred rights.

Resolved, That we owe allegiance to the constitutions under wh ch we emigrated to this country, and having sworn to do so, we will render them our warmest support.

Resolved, That we believe a general consultation of all the people of Texas is necessary, under the present circumstances, in order that the voice and opinions of the whole people may be known.

Resolved, That an election be held for seven members to represent this municipality at a general consultation to convene either at Washington or at any other place which may be agreed upon

Resolved, That Solomon R Peck and Mr Whitaker be appointed managers to open and close the election, count the tickets, and issue certificates to those who may be elected, and also appoint managers to hold elections at the precincts, and in case of any vacancy by absence or otherwise, it shall devolve upon the committee of safety and vigilance to fill such vacancies.

Resolved, That said election be held in the the town of Nacogdoches and at the different precincts, on the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That a committee of safety and vigilance be appointed by this meeting, to be composed of William G Logan, Vicinty Gordave, Richard Sparks, Mr Whitaker, Joseph Durst, William Elliott, James Bradshaw, Reury Raguett, Frost Thorn, John K Allen, Solomon R Peck and Robert A Irion.

Resolved, That it be the duty of said committee to collect and diffuse intelligence, and to attend to such other matters as they may deem necessary in the present state of our affairs, and to make reports of their proceedings as often as it may be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That we approve of the general tenor of the resolutions of our fellow citizens of Liberty. On motion of Col Rusk, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Whereas we have heretofore too much neglected to commune and consult with our brethren, the native Mexicans, who reside in this municipality, and whereas the present is a question which involves their rights as deeply as it does those of the adopted citizens of the country Be it Resolved, that we will cultivate the friendship and seek the counsels of that portion of our people.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to communicate to them these resolutions, and consult with them in relation to the proposed convention.

Resolved, That evidence of that friendly feelings, which should always exist between freemen, we will support any two of them who may be proposed to us as candidates.

The committee appointed under the second resolution were Messrs William G Logan, Thomas J Rusk, John S Roberts, Frost Thorn, and Hadin H Edwards.

On motion of Mr John K Allen, it was Resolved, that Hadin H Edwards, Jesse Korn and Whitaker be appointed managers, with like powers with the managers, for the election of delegates, to hold at the same time and place, an election for a colonel and other field officers, for the purpose of organizing a regiment, in obedience to the orders issued to organize the militia.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting, and transmit a copy to the political chief, and to each of the municipalities in this department.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

SAMUEL HOUSTON, Chairman.

A true copy from the original.
JOHN HENRY, Secretary.

FROM JAMAICA.

A commercial house has favored us with the following extract of a letter from their correspondent at Montego Bay (Jam) dated the 29th Aug:

I am going on a very limited scale; the times are ticklish and very uncertain, from the wavering conduct of the government, who seem as determined on the ruin of their colonies as the ministry were sixty years ago, in their unholy war against you for resisting the imposition of illegal taxes. We have from time to time been forced to yield to any demand they made; now we have little left, and whether they will permit us to retain even that, is doubtful with me at present.

A mail route has been established between Fort Jessup and Nacogdoches. It will probably be connected with some point on the Brazos river, Texas. The mail leaves once a week.

In the Journal of the Franklin Institute for August last is a description of the kind of lamp post made use of in the city of Edinburg, which in one particular might be very advantageously imitated. The part alluded to is this; the cross tree upon which the lighter supports his ladder, has upon it the name of the street in which the post is, cast in relief, and to render the name more visible, the letters are painted white upon a black ground. The cross-tree is tacked upon the under side than up in the upper, that the light may more directly fall upon the letters.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, Sept. 26.

The Supreme Court for the Western District of Louisiana, commenced its session at Opelousas, on Wednesday the 19th instant presided by Judges Matthews and Ballard—The causes having been fixed for trial, nine were argued during the first week of the court; but both of the Judges being taken sick on Sunday (20th) the business of the Court of course was suspended. With the hope of being able to resume their labors in a short time, the Court was adjourned from day to day; but recent intelligence induces us to believe that it will adjourn, without doing any more business, until Court in course. It is possible however, that the causes already argued, may be decided before the definitive adjournment.

A negro man named Charles, belonging to the estate of the late Darneville De Blanc, and his wife named Melite, the property of Mr Auguste Cesaire, were arrested and confined in the jail of this town a few days since, for having set fire to the sugar house on the plantation of Madame Cesaire de Blanc, during the night of the 20th inst. A jury composed of six inhabitants and the parish judge, convened at the court-house on the 24th, and proceeded to the investigation of the matter. After hearing the testimony they were found guilty and ordered to be executed between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock on the following day (25th) in the plantation where the crime was committed. The sentence was carried into execution by the Sheriff as directed, about 11 o'clock, in the presence of an immense concourse of the inhabitants of the country.

ST FRANCISVILLE, October 1.

Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company.—An election was held on Monday last, at the office of the Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company, in this place, for Directors, when Janies Turner, James Fair, R. Marshall, Francis Routh, Robt. Hale, Charles Morgan, and William R Falconer, were chosen Directors. James Turner was elected president, and William Shelden, cashier.

Colonel Isaac Johnson has been elected Brigadier General of the third brigade, third division of the Louisiana Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Wade H. Richardson.

The President has officially recognized Domingo Agosta as Consul General of New Grenada.

It is stated in the Globe that Sir Charles R Vaughan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Great Britain, took his leave of the President on Saturday, and returns immediately to Europe. In manifestation of the high respect entertained for this distinguished gentleman, a public dinner was given him at Gadsby's by the citizens of Washington. Festive dinners were also given the late Minister, by Secretaries Woodbury and Cass.

The Globe adds—

We feel assured that no Foreign Minister has ever left more favorable impressions behind with the public administration or the private society of our city than the late minister of Great Britain.

VERMONT.—The Montpelier Patriot gives returns from 144 towns, with the following results:

Palmer, (Anti M.) for Governor,	11,613
Bradley, (J.)	10,206
Paine, (W.)	4,110

The remaining 95 towns are chiefly small, and will not materially vary the proportion. There is of course no choice of Governor by the people. Most of all the Anti Jackson Councillors are elected.—[Journal of Commerce.

MAINE ELECTION.—Returns from thirteen towns give King (W) for Governor, 1590 votes, and Dunlap (J) 2965. Only one representative has been elected in Portland, viz. General Richardson (W), leaving three vacancies. Enough is ascertained to show that the State has gone for Jackson by a majority much larger (in proportion to the number of votes polled) than in 1834.

MISS.—The abolition vote in Portland was 64, out of more than 1500 And yet, the abolitionists have been accustomed to consider that town one of their strong holds.—[Id.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser:

I send you herewith the 'Proceedings of the Americans in Paris,' on the occasion of the king's escape from assassination, which I hope you will think worth publishing, as the king's speech may have a tendency to allay the sore feelings which appear to prevail among our countrymen at home. I was present at the time, and can testify, not only to the very earnest manner in which he delivered it, but also its authenticity—having been one of the committee appointed to attend to the publication of the proceedings. It may be well for me to mention that the King sent his aid-de-camp (Gen. Bernard) after us, as we were leaving the palace, to intimate to us his wish that we should publish what had taken place, evincing by this his desire that his feelings might be known and appreciated in the United States. There can be no question but that he is animated with the most friendly sentiments towards our country, and that the affair of the Indemnity would have been settled long ago had he not had such very serious difficulties to contend with, in the factious opposition in the Chamber of Deputies. It is equally certain, I think, that he would gladly receive as 'satisfactory explanation' any communication from our government, embodying the conciliatory language contained in the President's message and repeated Mr Livingston's despatches, provided it came in a proper form. Having a very difficult part to play, standing as he does in awe of the unreasonable opposition before alluded to, and the rather too delicate, and I may add, fastidious a sense of honor among the French, he thinks it one doubtful necessary to shield himself from attack, by not accepting what has been already offered, in consequence of its not coming in the proper shape.

FRANCE.

The Paris dates are to the 21st. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies, had presented their report on the project of the law relative to the Press. They had made several amendments, but so far from their being of a conciliatory or modifying character they are such as, if adopted, will render the measure still more arbitrary than it was in its original form. The publication of the report created a very strong feeling in the public mind; and the Press, feeling that its liberty is now contracted to the shortest space, appears determined to devote its last hour to a full exposure of the character of the measure now in progress; and pointing out to the people the deep interest which they have in the game which the Government of the Monarch of their choice—the Citizen King—is now playing at the expense of their chartered rights. One of the provisions of the new law is, that the deposit of 50,000 francs which is required under the old law as a security for the payment of damages and costs in case of action or prosecution, shall be increased to 200,000.

The Court of Peers, it appears has adjourned until the last week in September, when they will re-assemble and proceed to the trial of the 28 prisoners. No time is yet fixed for the trial of Fieschi, but it is supposed it will not be in less than two months from this time Some of the fugitives found asylum in this country; others, there is no doubt, have succeeded in effecting their escape to the Peninsula. Among the latter number, it is reported is included M Marrast, the late editor of the Tribune.

They have been making quite an exhibition of Fieschi in Paris. The Minister, to oblige some of his female friends, has contrived that the murderer may be seen through a grating upon his bed, where he amuses himself in the intervals of his examination, with forming bouquets of flowers.

Our Charge d'Affaires, Mr Barton, had not been to the Tuileries to congratulate the King on his escape, being the only Diplomatic Agent in Paris that had neglected to do so He also declined taking any part in the proceedings of his countrymen on the occasion

KOSCIUSKO.—It is stated in Falbenstein's life of Kosciusko, that when the distinguished Pole reached this country, for the purpose of combating in behalf of liberty, he was utterly unprovided with letters of introduction, and nearly penniless. He sought an interview with Washington—'What do you seek here?' inquired the General with his accustomed brevity. 'I come to fight as a volunteer for American Independence'—was the equally brief and fearless reply. 'What can you do?' was Washington's next question, to which Kosciusko, with his characteristic simplicity only rejoined, 'Try me.' This was done; occasions soon offered, in which his talents, science and valor were evinced, and above all, his great character was duly appreciated in America.

FROM TURKEY—The brig Banian has arrived at the port of Boston, bringing the following intelligence.

At Constantinople, preparations were making for the marriage of the second daughter of the Sultan with Mustapha Pasha, the Ex-Private Secretary of his Highness. A report was in circulation that a sister of the Emperor Nicholas would honor the imperial nuptials with her presence, attended by a brilliant cortege, and also that the Sultan would embrace the same opportunity to the Turkish fair sex of the very ungallant 'yashmack,' or veil of the face, although much opposition was expected from the fathers and kurbands

On the 30th of June a government steam boat arrived from the Dardanelles, having on board one of the aspirants to the Pachalic of Tripoli. In the spring a small squadron of 1 or 10 vessels sailed for that place under the Caiptana Bey, for the purpose of putting an end to the strife between the rival Pachas, who for so long a time impoverished that place in their attempts at sovereignty. Upon its arrival, the son of the former Bey was invited on board the Admiral's ship to dine. In the afternoon, upon going on deck, he discovered his native city at a distance; and learnt that he was on his way to Constantinople. It was supposed that exile would be his only punishment.

Constantinople is free from the Plague, and only a few cases are heard of in Smyrna.

GREAT ABOLITION MEETING IN MAINE.

From the Salem (Mass.) Register.

On Sunday, 23d ult. notice was given to the Congregational and Methodist Societies in York, (Me.) that on the next Friday evening, Rev. Asa Rand, Agent of the Portland Anti Slavery Society, would deliver an Address in the Court House. On Thursday evening, 26th, a new meeting was held at the same place, of those who are opposed to the movements of the Anti-Slavery Societies. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, expressing their disapprobation of the proposed meeting, and "recommending to the citizens of York, *not to be present on the occasion*, if they would avoid giving countenance to a course of measures calculated to produce ruinous consequences, rivetting the chains of the slaves more strongly and exciting lasting jealousies and discord between the Northern and Southern States" A Committee was chosen to wait upon Mr Rand, the next morning, and request to revoke the appointed meeting at that place. In reply to their communication, Mr Rand sent a note, acknowledging the polite and respectful terms in which their request was communicated, but stated that he felt it his duty to deliver the lecture to such persons as may choose to attend. He stated that his lectures on the subject had never been "inflammatory," but candid and conciliatory. He also said it was too late to give notice of a withdrawal of the appointment, to the scattered inhabitants who might be purposing to attend the lecture. He accordingly caused a notice to be posted up at the Post Office, stating that the lecture would be given, as before appointed, at 7 o'clock. The bell was accordingly rung the Court House was lighted, and the lecturer, accompanied by Rev. Messrs Carpenter and Parker, of the 2nd Church in York, went into the Court House—*but no other person met there*, excepting a young abolitionist from Dover, N. H. who had been at York for a few days, trying to get up an excitement on the subject of slavery. These four gentlemen, after waiting patiently in the Court House for half an hour, returned to their several lodgings in safety!

WHITE SUGAR.—130 boxes white sugar, landing from brig Roxbury, from Havana. for sale by
LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
oct 2—2 No 47, Toulouse street.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,

OCTOBER 6th, 1835.

SUGAR—More inquiries for this article than has been for a considerable time; prices range from 9 to 10c.

COTTON—No transactions closed.

TOBACCO—6 to 8c—dull.

SUGAR, N O, fair—About 253 hhds sold to day at 9a9¾

——— N O 2d quality—sales dull.

——— Havana, white—13½ to 14cts.

——— do brown—10½ to 10¾cts.

MOLASSES—dull; no sales for some time past.

FLOUR—Little in market and upon the rising 5¾ sales, asking $5.

COFFEE, Havana—12c; St Domingo 13a c; very dull.

RICE—$5 per cwt; inferior.

CORN—70 to 75cts per bushel; brisk.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried 37½c to 38 per bbl; ordinary $2½ to 3; no demand.

BEEF, mess—$12 per bbl; but little do; sales of 50 bbls.

——— prime—$9 75 per bbl.

PORK, mess—$17 a 18; prime $15.

HAMS, Canvassed—11 cents; 15 cask sold to day.

BACON—hog round 7 to 8 cents; dull

BUTTER, Goshen 23 a 24cts—Western 12 a 14cts; fair demand.

LARD—8c; asking 9c.

MACKEREL—No 1, $8; No 2, $7; No 3, $6; in fair demand.

COD FISH—$1.23, per hon; some arrived; fair deal'd.

SPERM CANDLES—N B 37c cents; Nantucket 34c mould 12½ cents.

SPERM OIL—103c—Winter strained 103c.

WHISKEY, Common—38c sales.

BAGGING, Western—35 to 37 cents.

BALE ROPE—14 to 15 cents.

Charleston Market, September 28

Cotton.—The demand for Uplands has been very limited during the past week, and the transactions consequently small. The sales in all have amounted to but 355 bales, all new, of which 66 bales were very prime, at 18½c, 217 at 18½, the remainder from 17½ to 18. The supplies are yet but limited. In long cotton nothing has been doing.

Receipts of cotton at the following places, since 1st October 1834.

Charleston and Georgetown Sept 25,	215,795	
Less received from Savannah,	11,131	204,664
Savannah, Sept 24,	212,068	
Darien, exports direct to New York, &c,	5,000	229,165
New Orleans, Sept 12,	547,856	
Less received from Mobile & Florida,	50,220	497,636
Mobile, Sept 19,	00	197,350
Florida—A. ainchicola, June 1,	40,000	
St Marks, June 1,	17,000	
Pensacola, June 1,	3,000	
	60,000	
Less, exported to Charleston, Savannah, &c, included in their receipts,	8,000	52,000
Virginia, July 21,		30,193
North Carolina, June 1,		31,000
Total,		1,242,987

The following is a statement of the week's cotton on hand at the respective places named:

	1835.	1834.
Charleston, Sept 26,	2,813	3,105
Savannah, Sept 24,	1,060	00
Mobile, Sept 12,	59	519
New Orleans, Sept 12,	2,672	3,701
Petersburg, (Va) Aug 22,	700	2,200
	7,324	00
Augusta and Hamburg, Sept 3,	800	1,000
Philadelphia, Sept 19,	1,102	00
New York, Sept 18,	20,500	00
	22,402	00
Total,	29,726	00

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr America, Ruiz, Vera Cruz, J Prats & Son
Schr Atrevido, Espinola, Campeachy, S Fernandez
Brig Gen Santa Anna, Rexach, Campeachy, Cucullu, Lapeyre & co

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New York, 22d Sept ship Vicksburg, Woodhouse.

Hence at Norfolk, 22d Sept, brig Alexander, Freeman.

Cleared at Baltimore, for this port Sept 23d, ship Andes Thing.

Up at Boston, besides those already advertised, Sept 15th, ship Mole, Winsor, to sail soon; ship Ohio, Barker, do; ship George Cabot, to sail on the 25th Sept; brig Tidal, Gill, do 30th.

Up at Charleston, for this port, Sept 25th, ship Ocean, Briggs; brig America, Williams cleared on the 27th Sept, for this port.

Sailed from Boston, for this port, 16th September, ship Rubicon.

EXPORTS.

VERA CRUZ—Per schr America: white wax; dry goods, perfumery; books; segars; pte

CAMPEACHY—Per schr Atrevido: 8 bales paper; 33 barrels brass; 160 bbls flour; 1600 kegs lard; 1 bale redes.

——Per brig Gen San'a Anna: 200 bbls flour; 810 kegs lard; 500 sacks corn; 200 sheets copper; 6 bales domestics; 4 bxs dry goods.

TO LET,
The upper part of the house Toulouse street, no. 30, between Chartres and Levee. Apply to
october 7 R BRUGIER.

TO LET.
A house, no. 10, Great Moon street, near the Esplanade. Apply to
october 7 R BRUGIER.

WOOD YARD.—Persons wishing to purchase for their winter supply of fine wood, had better call on
october 7 W E & R MURPHY,
1st Basin.

TO STEAMBOATS.—Pitch, pine and light wood, constantly on hand and delivered at the shortest notice by
october 7 W. E. & R. MURPHY,
No 132, Basin.

CHARCOAL.—1200 barrels charcoal, free from dust, received and for sale cheap by
october 7 W. E. & R. MURPHY,
No 132, Basin.

TAR, PITCH and WOOD.—500 kegs of tar and 100 of pitch; with a lot of oak and pine wood, which will be sold low, by
october 7 W. E. & R. MURPHY,
No 132, Basin.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the yard of the subscribers, on the night of the 24 inst, a small bay PONEY with a white mark on the forehead and one of his hind feet white, marked from harness—other marks not recollected; whoever will bring back said horse to the subscribers will be liberally rewarded. W E & R MURPHY,
october 7—3 no 132, Basin.

$5 REWARD.

ABSCONDED and likewise resisted a legal civil warrant, issued from one of the associate city courts of New Orleans; and by so doing has involved a generous man, who security for the appearance of this absconding debtor; his name is JAMES LOUGHLIN, a plasterer by trade, (a native of Belfast, Ireland.) Said Loughlin is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, somewhat marked with small pox, very quarrelsome when drink—which is often the case—when sober, although seldom, very good natured and civil, smiles much when spoken to, if in good humour. This Loughlin says he is the proprietor of a farm in the vicinity of St Louis; no doubt he will make for that city, otherwise Mobile; his dress is various, generally wears a seal skin cap, drap colaine coat. The above reward will be paid to any person who will lodge this fellow in any jail in the United States. The object of this advertisement is not only to recover the subscriber's just debt; but to forewarn strangers from trusting Loughlin.

☞ The St Louis and Mobile papers will please copy the above for the good of their fellow citizens.
october 7—3 JAMES TOPHAM.

TEXAS LANDS.

THE subscriber offers for sale 30,000 acres of the most valuable lands, situated in Texas. The owner of the above lands is now in this city, where he will remain for 8 or 10 days. He has resided for eight years past in Texas, and being perfectly acquainted with the country he has taken particular pains to make the choicest selection.

The titles are indisputable, and can be examined on application to the subscriber.

The above will be sold together or in single tracts of 4428 acres, on reasonable terms, and a liberal credit given for undoubted paper.

If not disposed of before Saturday, the 10th inst, it will on that day, be offered at Hewlett's Exchange, at public auction, by M Barnett, sr. The plan of each tract will be exhibited on the day of sale.
october 7—4 M BARNETT, Sr.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Draining Company, held at New Orleans on the 15th instant, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

Whereas the plan of that section of land lying between the city, the canal Carondelet, the Bayou St John and the Bayou road, is now prepared.

Resolved; That the work of draining shall be commenced on said section as soon as possible, and that the President be requested to require the appraisers to estimate all the lands within the limits of the aforesaid section, according to the provisions of the act incorporating this company.
sept 18 C. WATSON, Sec'y.

SHIP YARD DEVERGESURG OPPOSITE SIDE THE RIVER.

RICHARD SALTER having sold his interest in the above establishment, to capt John Bailey, the firm of Salter & Marcy was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2nd of august last, Richard Salter is charged with the liquidation of the late firm, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the patronage, of his friends to the establishment.
RICHD. SALTER.
PETER MARCY.

NOTICE.

Capt. John Bailey having purchased the interest of Richard Salter, in the above establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of Bailey & Marcy, who take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand a large stock of all necessary materials, and that their ways are in complete readiness for hawling up steamboats and other vessels, and hope by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.
New Orleans, 5th oct. 1835.
JOHN BAILEY.
PETER MARCY.

NOTICE.

Intending to leave the city for 2 or 3 months, I have appointed Capt R L Robertson, my agent, he is duly authorized to transact all my business during my absence.
oct 7—4 RICHD. SALTER

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, AS JOURNEYMAN HATTER.

BY a person who understands perfectly well the business, and speaks fluently the english, french and spanish languages. Enquire at the office of the Bee, or at the store of Messrs Barbarin & Hill, Chartres street, no. 103.
oct 7—3

NOTICE.—Whereas ANTHONY FERNANDEZ auctioneer, in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, has applied to me for the cancelling of a bond, subscribed by him as principal, on the eleventh day of January, 1834, for the sum of eight thousand dollars, jointly with A A Suares and Jose Fernandez his securities.

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein, to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said Bond should not be canceled and annulled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at New Orleans, on the twenty-sixth day of Sept. eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.
E. D. WHITE.
By the Governor,
MARVIN BLAGDEN,
Secretary of State.
october 6—30

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the plantation of the undersigned, Terre aux Boeufs, parish St. Bernard, on the 20th June last, the American mulattress called HELEN, about 35 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, or thereabout, speaks french and english. Said mulatto e belonged formerly, to the widow de Armas and was bought in February 1834, from Mr Alfred Ducros.
oct 7—6 E. DUMOUCHEL.

VIRGINIA PETERSBURG LOTTERY.

DRAWN at Alexandria September 26, and drawing expected on Saturday October 10—Capital prizes $20,000, $6000, $5000, $4250, $4000, 10 of $1000, 10 $600, 10 of $300, 10 of $200 &c. &c.

☞ Tickets only $5, halves $2 50.

All orders promptly forwarded if addressed to
YATES & McINTYRE,
oct 5 New Orleans

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD BAKERY,

Corner of Champs-Elysées and Canonsalve.

THE proprietors of this establishment, in operation these last ten years, have spared no expenses to enlarge the bakery, so as to enable them to fulfill at the shortest notice all orders they may be favored with, either for the furniture of loaf-bread or biscuit of all qualities, for ships, steamboats and other crafts. They hope, by the great improvements they have made in the above mentioned establishment, by their unremitted attention, the neat and promptness with which all orders entrusted to them will be fulfilled, to deserve a share of the public patronage, and particularly of ship and steamboat masters. oct 2

FOR SALE—Payable in March.

A CREOLE NEGRO BOY, aged about 12 years, a good hostler, gig and cart driver, sold on account of having runaway and refusing to serve his present master, otherwise fully guaranteed. Apply at this office. sept 28

NOW LANDING—Kilmarnock caps for negroes; red flannel shirts for ditto; assorted fancy prints; assorted fancy merinos and bombazines; quiltings; cottetons, printed flannel, printed bibs and shawls; madzulipatam and madras bibs; blue cotton stockings, white cotton socks; ginghy, linsey bibs; white and brown shirting; superfine bed blankets; white cambrick, strong cottonade &c. and in store:

50 baskets superior champagne; 60 cases L. F madeira wine; 10 half pipes ditto; 50 cases claret.
KENNEDY, DUREL & Co.
oct 6 52, Toulouse street.

NOW shipping per ship Cotton, from New York and for sale by the undersigned.

5 boxes elastic suspenders entitled to draw back.
OSMIN BIGOURDAN.
oct 6 23 Toulouse street.

HEAVY DUNDEE BAGGING—One hundred and thirty pieces prime Dundee Bagging, full width, will be sold at a reduced price to close sales, by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
oct 6 19, Chartres street

LOOKING GLASSES.—15 cases looking glasses, comprising every quality and pattern; now landing and for sale by CHARLES H GRANT & CO,
october 6 40, Chartres street.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD GOTTSCHALK, has removed his Exchange office to No 110, Chartres st, between Tricou, Domingon & Canonge's auction store and the office of the Bee.
october 6

SOAP and CANDLES.—300 boxes No 1 Soap, and 150 boxes mould candles, James Black & co's brand, landing ex ship Lowell and for sale by
WILLIAM G HEWES & CO,
october 6 47, Camp street.

SPERM CANDLES.—500 boxes New Bedford's brand, landing ex ships Boreas and Citizen, for sale by
WILLIAM G HEWES & CO,
october 6 47, Camp street.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers have formed a connection under the firm of Charles H. Grant & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the Furniture Business in this city, and have taken the commodious store No 49 Chartres street, where they are now opening a large assortment of articles in their line, consisting in part of mahogany, cherry and cedar armoire, mahogany, maple and cherry bedsteads, sideboards of various patterns with mahogany and marble tops, gregian and extension dining tables, secretary and book cases, gentlemen's writing desks and book cases, counting house and portable desks, toilett bureaus, pier, card, centre, toilett and ladies work tables, light standings, &c.

Choice of every quality and pattern, looking glasses of all sizes and patterns, hair, moss, and husk mattresses &c. The whole of which will be sold on