THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1835.

To Correspondents.—The communication of 'P' will be inserted tomorrow, if he should think it necessary after the notice given today. We shall be happy to hear from him hereafter whenever he pleases.

The mail of Saturday brought Charleston papers of the 3d inst, and New York of 26th ult, whose contents had been copied in the Charleston journals of the 30th ult: so that those from New York must have remained three days in Charleston before being sent by mail.

☞ What says the Charleston postmaster to this?

The branch bank of the United States in this city will not cease its own operations or the transaction of business with the parent bank at Philadelphia, or the branch at New York; although orders have been issued that it shall forthwith cease all transactions with the branch banks discontinued in Baltimore and elsewhere. As remarked in this gazette of Wednesday last, it and the branch bank in New York are expected to be continued till the U S bank charter shall have expired in March next.

The Cashier of the Union bank of this city has gone to St Louis, to establish there a branch of that bank. This is right; and must be highly advantageous to the interests and credit of that bank to have its notes redeemable in different cities.

Many of the citizens are daily returning; and many strangers have already arrived. Commodities imported coast wise begin to cover the levee and block up the streets. The business has not yet fairly set in for the trade from the interior, in sugar and cotton, although supplies of each have been received, equal in quantity and excelling in quality the crops of the preceding year.

The Ohio is navigable as far as Wheeling; and the Mississippi beyond St Louis. The Red river is navigable as far as the raft.

Few cases of summer fever remain among our citizens; and the weather has become wintry cold, yet generally salubrious, for those who have not the foolhardiness to continue their summer clothing.

Every circumstance presents flattering prospects for the city of New Orleans, in its march to successful greatness.

Murder.—Two persons of color having had a quarrel on the morning of Saturday last, in consequence of some dispute that had previously occurred between them, when one named Joseph Terlugan had threated to kill Mitchell Araous; the latter having met the former, asked concerning the threat; and the other defied him to strike. Araous did strike, and Terlugan immediately drew his dirk, and drove it in the left side as far as the heart. Araous immediately fell; and a coroner's inquest having been held on his body, the jury gave a verdict of 'wilful murder' against Terlugan, who has escaped, but against whom warrants have been issued.

The coroner also informs us that a dead body having been left unfleshed at the gate of the old cemetery, in a coffin, it was suspected that the deceased had died a violent death; and the civil authorities had called on him to hold an inquest. It appeared that it was the body of a youth of about 10 years of age, who had died from a lingering illness; and had been sent to be buried by a negro, and from laziness left there by him.

WAR IN TEXAS.

We submit two documents politely furnished by a friend containing the latest advices from Texas—which is daily assuming a more interesting attitude for those of our citizens who are connected with it by property or friends, by the feelings of liberty and generous enthusiasm in this course of independence and prosperity.

We need only state that most of the departments or jurisdictions of Texas have elected deputies to the general consultation to be held in Washington—a good name as a remembrancer and inciter in the cause of revolutionary independence—on the 15th inst; and that their objects may be of a more decisive and determined kind than they had been led to suspect. With Zavala and Austin at their head, the Mexicans and Americans in Texas need apprehend little danger in their struggle for freedom and independence.

But shall the citizens of the United States, in their individual capacity, remain listless spectators of eventful efforts like those almost certain to occur in Texas before a few months shall have elapsed?

To the people of the Jurisdiction of Columbia.

'WAR is our only resource, WAR is upon us,' so says the Committee of Austin; and the fact is established beyond a doubt. Heretofore a difference of opinion has unfortunately existed amongst us; now the evidence is so clear, so convincing, that no honest difference of opinion can no longer exist. Your committee therefore have no hesitancy in declaring that he who says that there is no just cause to apprehend danger, and recommends a supine course, is a TRAITOR, and as such should be punished. Fellow citizens, let not a former difference cause or continue an estrangement. We have a common cause, a common interest, and a common foe, and we should be united. General Cos has just landed at Copeno, with 400 soldiers and munitions of war. His object is to unite with the forces at San Antonio, and off-policy is to intercept him before the union takes place: by so doing, we will fall upon the enemy divided, and if we capture the forces of Cos we will gain arms and munitions of war; and the news of Cos's defeat will be the signal for the surrender of San Antonio into our hands; in addition to this it is better that we should carry the war into the enemy's country, for then we shall be enabled to gather the present crop. Again, the military, the tools of the despot have lately made a treaty with the Comanches, and other tribes of savages, and have engaged them to fight against us, and should we defeat Cos before they take the field, they will most assuredly desert their fallen allies. All these reasons calling upon us so loudly, urging us so strongly; let us take the field. We call upon you in the name of your country, in the name of your wives and children, in the name of every thing that is dear to you, in the name of LIBERTY itself for an immediate, a general turn out.

Whilst Cos is disembarking his troops, whilst he is sending for teams to transport his munitions of war, we will have time to take our station on the road between him and San Antonio in which event victory will be certain. All Texas has been informed of the plan of war, and many of her citizens are now marching to the principal place of rendezvous (James Kerrs on the Labacca). A large company have engaged to leave Brazoria on the 20th inst, at which time and place every patriot should present himself ready for action.

Fellow citizens, we have now an opportunity of opening the war with a glorious triumph, a triumph which in its ultimate consequences will prove the salvation of Texas.

By defeating Cos, San Antonio will fall as a matter of course,—and then there will not be a formidable division of the despot's troops in a thousand miles of Texas, months will roll round ere they can get here, before which period you will be armed, prepared and disciplined for war; and in a situation to defy any force which the despot can send against you.

Fellow citizens, be not mistaken in regard to the cause which you have espoused; or the foes to whom you are opposed. Your cause is a good one, none can be better, it is Republicanism in opposition to Despotism; in a word it is Liberty in opposition to Slavery. You will be fighting for your wives and children, your homes and firesides, for your country for liberty. Look back upon the hardships, the fatigues, the privations and dangers which you suffered in settling and reclaiming the wilderness of Texas; and say whether you are willing to forego all the benefits and blessing of civilization, and again plunge into another wilderness to encounter the same difficulties; consider your present condition and the bright prospect before you, and say are you prepared to yield all the advantages which they offer to the shrieling slaves of a despot. Behold your wives and daughters, are you prepared to deliver them up to the rude embraces of a brutal soldiery: if not, arise at once and crush your foes, before they concentrate and fortify within your border.

Your foes (the foes of liberty) are composed of the clergy and military; (unhallowed association!) headed by a military chieftain, a man whose character during a long and eventful career; has been marked by every act that characterises an ambitious chief, who to elevate himself would destroy the liberties of his country. Such are our foes, and such their leader. More than one half of Mexico is on your side, one of her most distinguished sons Zavalah, sought an asylum in Texas, and will be found in the ranks with you; several others together with the vicepresident have been arrested on their way to Texas. The despot dare not come himself or send a large force to Texas, for fear the republicans will rise against him in the interior: thus you perceive our situation will be far from being so desperate as the disparity of our numbers would indicate.

Fellow citizens, again we summon you to arms. Let us take the field, defeat Cos, take San Antonio, drive every soldier from our limits; and thereby place Texas in a situation to became what ere long she is destined to be, a land of agriculture and of commerce, of laws and liberty, the pride and boast of our lives, and a legacy of price unspeakable to posterity.

B T ARCHER, Chairman:
Wm T Austin, secretary.

WAR.

Information was received last night by express that Geh Cos landed at Copeno with 400 men, arms and ammunition.

An expedition is now raising in the lower country to take the field at once. They are called upon to rendezvous at Leagues old place on the Colorado on the 25th of this month.

Every man in Texas is called upon to take up arms in defence of his country and his rights. Those who can join the expedition on the 25th are requested to do so; or they can join it at James Kerrs on the La Vaca which will be the principal rendezvous.

A corps of reserve will be formed to march for and sustain the advance. Those who cannot join the advance are requested to unite with the reserve and report themselves to the committee of safety in this place.

It is expected that each man will supply himself with provision, arms and ammunition to march with.

Arragements will be made for permanent supplies as soon as possible

Sept 24, 1835. S F AUSTIN, Chair'n of Com.

EXTRACT.

From the committee of safety of the jurisdiction of Austin.

Information of the most important and decisive character has just been received from Bexar, from unquestionable authority, which in the opinion of this committee, calls for the prompt attention of the people. The substance of this information is, that Gen Cos was expected at Bexar, on the 16th of this month, with more troops, that he intended to make immediate attack on the colonies; that there was a plan to try and foment division and discord among the people, so as to use one part against the other, and prevent preparation, and that the real object is to destroy and break up the foreign settlements in Texas. This committee have no doubt of the correctness of this information, and therefore recommend—

That the people should maintain the position taken by them at their primary meetings, to insist on their rights under the federal constitution of 1824, and of the law of the 7th of May of that year, and union with the Mexican confederation.

That every district should send members to the general consultation, with full powers to do whatever may be necessary for the good of the country.

That every district ought to organize its militia, where it is not already done, and have frequent musters; and that the captains of companies make a return without delay to the chief of his department, of the force of his company, the arms and ammunition in order that he may lay the same before the general consultation of Texas. Volunteer companies are also recommended.

This committee deems it we be their duty to say, that in its opinion, all kind of conciliatory measures with General Cos and the military at Bexar, are hopeless and that nothing nothing but the sword of Texas can be expected from such measures. They have already, and very properly been resorted to without effect.

War is our only resource. There is no other remedy but to defend our rights, ourselves and our country, but by force of arms. To do this we must unite—and in order to unite, the delegates of the people must meet in general consultation and organize a system of defence, and give organization to the country, so as to produce concert. Until some competent authority is established to preserve, all that can be done is to recommend this subject to the people and advise every man in Texas to prepare for WAR, and lay aside all hope of conciliation.

S F AUSTIN

San Felipe, Sept 26, 1835.

San Felipe, Sept 19, 1835.

Dear Sir:—

War is upon us—there is now no remedy, the answer of Cos is positive that the individuals who have been demanded must be given up, and that the people must unconditionally submit to whatever the government chooses to do for them—he has down the principle that the general government have the right to force us to submit to any reform or amendments, or alterations that congress may make in the constitution, &c. This is impossible—we had better leave the country at once, for we shall be under the 'Cos' doctrine, without any rights or guarantees of any kind. I therefore think that war is inevitable; we must prepare. What do you think of raising a volunteer corps to protect the consultation; and have it ready without delay? I think it probable Cos will attack the people on Guadaloupe in a short time; they expect and and ought to have it.

I shall send to Nacogdoches immediately.

Yours,
W D C Hall Esq. S F AUSTIN.

Mexico and Texas—Since receiving on Saturday the documents elsewhere published concerning the contemplated movements in Texas, on the part of the American population there resident, we were favored with private information direct and later from Matamoras.

This confirms the intelligence conveyed by the documents from Columbia; and adds that though General Cos had boasted of having about 2000 men under his command, he had scarcely 400: for those who had been reported previously into Texas, had been discomfited at San Antonio; or had deserted afterwards. Cos had received orders from Santa Anna to fix his head quarters at San Antonio; and there rally his troops for the invasion of Texas. Our correspondent states that Santa Anna had written a letter to Matamoras, boasting that in less than 3 months he would overrun and conquer the whole of Texas; but shrewdly adds,—although we consider this a mere gasconade, yet we wish he should have the temerity to pay the Texians a visit; and we should soon see the republic of this would be Napoleon.

The Texians are not idle in their preparations to give a warm welcome to their invaders. On the 23d ult, 700 of them had left Brazoria for San Antonio, with a firm determination to capture it; and to place the present viceroy Don Remon Masquin, at the head of the government of the provinces. The next arrival from Texas may therefore bring us tidings of war; and the glorious news of a victory obtained by the American Texians over their oppressors: so that the general consultation may have to digest the plan of a constitutional government for Texas as a free, sovereign and independent state.

We have also learned by the arrival yesterday of the Manuela in 7 days from Galveston, that the inhabitants of that place had also armed themselves to aid the citizens of Brazoria, against whom General Cos had marched from San Antonio.

Conviviality is the promoter and restorer of good feelings among individuals. Acting on this truth, the officers and members of the Chasseurs company of the legion of Louisiana gave yesterday a breakfast to many of the respectable citizens of the faubourg St Mary, and the superior officers of the legion: and had afterwards a military procession with their guests thro the city.

The residents of the upper faubourg design to give shortly a dinner to the legion at large, now numbering about 1300 persons; and we may expect it to be on a truly generous and magnificent scale.

Interchanges of generosity of this nature must tend greatly to cement all classes of our population; and then huzza for the prosperity of New Orleans! United in desires and designs among ourselves, what can resist the onward progress of New Orleans to be the metropolis of the United States?

We have occasionally visited the markets in this city; and when we contrast them with those of any other in the eastern cities or Europe, we cannot boast of our own in any respects as regards cheapness, quantity, quality, variety, or the mode of selling.

There is no place set apart for selling fish—so that the fishmongers are obliged to put up with a remote corner of the vegetable market; and place their goods literally on the floor. Now this is rather singular in a place where fish might be supposed to abound, to be in great demand, and to warrant the greatest attention paid to them. But rather than resort to an eligible system, our city council have actually farmed out the exclusive privileges to particular individuals to sell oysters at designated places along the quay, where their huts are an eyesore and a nuisance; and in consequence of which the citizens are compelled to purchase oysters at 3 or 4 times their value to please and pay the leeches of the corporation the enormous sum (as may be seen in the treasurer's quarterly statement in this gazette of Saturday last) of $14,165!!

This is a palpable violation of the constitutional rights of citizens: and the sooner the question is tried by passive resistance or legal investigation, the better for the interests of the public—for the corporation may shortly be induced to lease out the exclusive right of selling every fish from the whale to the minnow; every vegetable from the sugar cane to the squash; and all kinds of flesh from that of the deer to that of the duck.

Not content with leasing out the right of selling in the markets; and of negligently allowing provisions to be intermixed—poultry with apples, veal with crabs and crawfish, and these with porkers and oxen—the municipal authorities have as little regard to the quality of the market provisions as they have to their systematic arrangement: for some of the flesh openly sold in the market appears suffused with blood, as if the animal had been strangled to death. Indeed we have been told by a gentleman who is in the habit of paying professional visits to patients on the opposite side of the river, where are the slaughterhouses, that he has frequently seen the negro butchers strike a beast on the head; go and act similarly with another; and then leave them to die ad libitum; without bleeding. Hence the livid color and bad flavor of the flesh meat sold in our markets. But what care the city authorities for this, when they are paid for leasing out the market stands, and receive a bonus levied on the pliant submission of the citizens?

An opposition to the ordinances of the council, we certainly do not mean to suggest to any; yet we may be permitted to indicate a competition—as it is not very likely that the corporation will forego any monopoly which brings in a revenue of some 30 or 40 thousands a year. All the pirogues and boats landing at the wharves to discharge their provisions are very heavily taxed. This is easily avoided; if the owners will but land at Carrollton, and bring their goods into town by the railroad hither. If they combine together, they can establish a very tolerable depot for market provision beyond the incorporated limits of the city; and the jurisdiction of the corporation—say at Canal street above Hampart, where they can accommodate themselves and the public on reasonable terms. There can be no law to compel them to sell provisions within the city; yet they may as beneficially sell to citizens at the place indicated, as at any designate by the council: for there is no peculiar partiality for those places, nor for the quality and variety and price of the article there sold. Nor could this violate or oppose any ordinance of the council: it would be but a liberal competition with those who submit to the municipal regulations; and might perforce produce an amelioration in these restrictions.

Colonel Dick of this city was one of the amateur philosophers who attended the meeting of the British Association for the promotion of science, held in Dublin on the 15 h'o' August—with Dr Martinez del Rio of Mexico. They were the only representatives of the philosophers of America, in an anniversary attended by some of the most respectable scientific gentlemen in Europe.

Tappan and Co.—It has been repeatedly asserted in the eastern and other journals that the citizens of New Orleans have offered a reward of $20,000 for the abduction of Arthur Tappan. This is a very gratuitous rumor of our would be supposed friends. We are not aware that any gratuity has been offered for the apprehension of any abolitionist whatever, residing beyond the limits of the state jurisdiction; although the Antiabolition society has certainly offered 500 dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any in the state.

However indignant our citizens may justly be in relation to the efforts of northern abolitionists, they are desirous to maintain the supremacy of the laws; and not very solicitous to combine for the abduction or kidnapping of any person beyond the immediate jurisdiction of Louisiana. According to the lex talionis it might be permitted to interfere with the liberty and lives of the northern abolitionists, who seem so anxious to interfere with the slave property, and probably lives and liberties of the southern citizens; but the lex talionis is not the lex supreme of Louisiana; nor has Judge Lynch been greatly countenanced in the state. The spirit of our citizens and efficiency of our laws are amply sufficient for our protection.

On the morning of the 3d inst, a fire broke out in Charleston, behind Stewart's Carolina hotel in Broad street; and extended towards Church street, burning Francis' stables and various buildings. The amount of injury done or damage sustained was not ascertained at period of last advices.

Various skirmishes often producing fatal results still occur between the subordinate authorities of Ohio and Michigan concerning the disputed territory.

Abolition meetings continue to be held in the northern states. A very splendid one was held in Newhaven, Ct. at which Governor Edwards presided; and resolutions of the most salutary nature were adopted. Another was held in Hartford, nearly as beneficial. That in Bangor, Maine, was equally generous in the tenor of its resolutions—But one of the best resorts was that of female dames in New York, and some counties in that state, presenting the anti slavery publications as a nuisance.

The small pox prevails in Nashville.

The legislature of Tennessee commenced its sessions on the 5th inst.

Would it not be well for those interested in the N O and Nashville railroad, to procure the protection of the Tennessee legislature, as soon as possible?

Interesting from the West—We are indebted to a military friend at Fort Gibson, for a letter from which we make the following interesting extracts. The council with the wild Indians of the prairies, it will be seen was to have been on Thursday last, and we hope it has resulted in a treaty which will confer lasting advantages on the Indians, as well as on the government and citizens of the United States in our future intercourse with them—Arkansas Gazette.

Fort Gibson, Aug 12.

Dear Sir—It was my intention to prepare you an article for publication, of the movements of the military on this frontier this summer, but I was prevented by other business, and I have now barely time to say what those movements were, to enable you if you choose, to give publicity to the facts.

On the 15th of May last, Major Mason, in command of the effective force of dragoons at this post, marched to the south west pursuant to orders, for the object of assembling the Camanches, Kiawway Towawashes Indians, in order that the United States commanders (Governor Stokes, Gen Arbuckle and Major Armstrong) might meet them with delegations from the different friendly tribes on this frontier, with whom our government have treaties, to enter into a treaty of peace between them and the U States and also between the wild and friendly tribes. In obedience to major Mason's instructions, he took up a position on the western border of the Cross Timbers, on a branch of the Canadian, about 150 miles south west of this post, where he established his encampment; and being enable to have intercourse with Mr Colloe's traders, at his establishment on Red River, which is about 70 miles south of him, he soon collected the different bands of wild Indians inhabiting the section of country, and ascertained that they were desirous of meeting the commissioners, and entering into bonds of friendship with our government, and the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Osages, Senecas and Quapaws; but refused to send delegations to this post for that object, as was the design and wish of the government. The commissioners then determined to meet them at Major Mason's encampment, and commenced making preparations accordingly.

Capt Lee in command of F and H companies, 7th infantry, with a piece of ordnance, left here on the 10th of July last, to reinforce Major Mason, who was apprehensive at that time, that the wild Indians would attack him, and drive off his horses. This report was communicated by the Osages at his camp, and ascertained afterwards to be so far true, that it was the intention of a part of the Camanches and Towashes to attack his command and steal his horses; but was relinquished by the authority and persuasion of one of the Camanche head warriors. Since that period they have been very friendly.

Gen Arbuckle and staff, and Gov Stokes, left here on the 6th inst for the general council ground, taking as an escort, companies A and D 7th infantry, under command of Brev Maj Birch. The day appointed for the general council to convene is the 20th inst.

Delegations from the Creeks, Osages, Senecas and Quapaws, have left here for the place of rendezvous. The Cherokees and Delawares will cross the Arkansas the day after tomorrow, and the Choctaws have left before this, I presume, as they will pursue the route of the Canadian to the place of meeting.

The whole force from this place now in the prairies, is about 250 men, not including officers, and it is expected they will return by the 15th or 20th of the next month at farthest.

I forgot to mention that Gen Arbuckle has a good wagon road opened through the Cross Timbers to Major Mason's encampment, by a detachment of the 7th infantry, under the command of Lieut Seaton, who left there on the 15th of last June, and returned again on the 19th of July last.

Officers at Major Mason's encampment (which he has named Camp Holmes) represent it as a beautiful and fine dry place, on the immediate border of timber to the east, with a level prairie of 10 miles in width to the west, encircled round with sparse woods, and having there a fine running stream and a number of springs. It no doubt will hereafter be a place of importance, as it is a central position for a general council ground for all the tribes from this frontier to our western boundaries.

Charleston, October 3t

ANOTHER AND SERIOUS FIRE.

This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Northern end of the back building which formed a part of Stewart's splendid Hotel in Broad street, known as the CAROLINA HOTEL, was discovered to be on Fire in the third story, and the flames spreading rapidly, soon consumed the entire wooden portion of the building, containing upwards of thirty apartments. The spacious brick building which fronts Broad Street, though greatly injured, was saved by the strenous exertions of the Firemen, and stopped the progress of the fire in that direction. The wind being fm North West, the fire extended towards Church street, and destroyed a part of Francis's Stables and several outbuildings—when by blowing up some small houses, and the great activity of the Engine and Axe companies, the fire was arrested. The kitchen and part of the Hotel being blown up early after the alarm, rendered all safe the West. We have not time to ascertain the extent of the loss or the number of outbuildings destroyed. Great praise is due to the Officers and men of the Fire Department, for the order and energy they exhibited.

Fire in Boston.—The Boston Courier of Thursday, contains a postscript, dated at three A. M. which says:—A fire has been raging in Court street, opposite the court house, upward of an hour, and has already destroyed several buildings. The extensive establishment of the Boston Bewick Company has been totally destroyed, together a crockery store, confectionary and two dwelling houses. It commenced in a dwelling house in the rear of No. 47:

New York: Sept. 26.

Steam Packets for Europe.—Application will be made to next Legislature of this State, for the incorporation of a company to be styled "The Atlantic Steam Packet Company," the object of which is to establish a regular line of steam packets between this port and Liverpool: It is in contemplation to build vessels of about twelve hundred tons burthern, and two engines each; when it is expected the passage out can be performed in twelve days, and the returning one in fourteen. Captain Cobb, one of the most experienced of the packet captains, has charge of the enterprise.

The Boston Gazette, of Thursday, says—"The workmen were engaged yesterday in Court street in raising one of the massy pillars for the new Court House. It is but slow work at the best, and the street in the immediate vicinity was so thronged with spectators, that if the whole eight are raised without the occurrence of any serious accident, it may indeed be considered a most fortunate and providential circumstance. These beautiful columns are fluted, and of Quincy granite, 25 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 5 inches in diameter at the base, and 3 feet 4 inches at the top, weighing by measurement about 28 tons each. Two of these were brought in from Quincy, in the rough state, during the last winter—the blocks weighing about fifty five tons, or nearly double their present weight.

New Jersey Rail Road.—This road from Jersey City to Elizabethtown, will be ready for the reception of the cars in about six weeks; from thence to Rahway is progressing, and will be completed before the section on the turnpike between New Brunswick and Trenton, even if the latter be permitted to go on, the distance on this being 25 miles.

We learn, says the Boston Post, from a tolerably authentic source, that our Government are fitting a ship of war, for the protection of American property at Para.

DIED

On his passage from the Balize to New Orleans 8th October 1835, WILLIAM M A. MOORE, 2nd Lieutenant United Revenue Service. The officers of the Cutter Ingham to which the deceased was attached, proffer this humble tribute to the memory of a brother-officer, distinguished alike for his meritorious conduct in the profession and by his gentlemanly and affable department towards all who knew him. His bereaved widow, and orphan family, may perhaps derive a degree of consolation, in their irreparable loss, from the knowledge that all the kindness and care, which friendship could bestow, were lavished upon the deceased. The officers of the cutter eagerly embrace this opportunity, of tendering their grateful thanks to Mr Rigio, the benevolent individual who recorded a place, within the precincts of his family burial ground, for the reception of the cold remains of a gallant and lamented sailor.

On Saturday morning, Philip Auguste Brown, Printer, aged 21 years, of Quebec, Lower Canada.

The Canada papers will please copy the above.

On same day, Mr Keeler, of Missouri, Printer.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
October 10th, 1835.

STOCKS.—No sales to day.

COTTON.

1300 bales Louisiana and Mississippi, 19c

Very little doing as yet in this article, but early operations are daily looked for.

TOBACCO—6 to 8c—dull.

SUGAR, N O, Intermediate—10cts

——— N O 2d quality—8c to 9cts; fair demand.

——— Havana, white—12cts; dull.

——— do brown—11cts; dull.

MOLASSES—Neither sales or demand.

FLOUR—$7½; to 7 25 (very little in market)

COFFEE, Havana—12 a 14c; St Domingo 12c; Rio, 13cts; sales.

RICE—None in first hands.

CORN—70a75cts per bushel; sales.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $3 to 3½ per bbl; ordinary $2½ to 3; very dull.

BEEF, mess—$12 pr bbl; dull.

——— prime—$10 to 10½ pr bbl.

PORK, mess—$17 to 17½; prime $14 to 15; small demand.

HAMS, Canvassed—10c; uncanvassed 8½ to 9½cts.

BACON—hog round 6 to 8 cents; sales

BUTTER, Goshen 20 a 22cts—Western 10 a 12½cts.

LARD—9½ a 9c; sales of 600 kegs, at 9cts.

MACKEREL—No 1, $7½; No 2, $6½; No 3, $5½; scpe nor quality in good demand.

COD FISH—$1.25, per box.

SPERM CANDLES—N B 37½ cents; Nantucket 34c

mould 12½ a 15 cents; supply in market small.

OIL—Winter strained 102c.

——— Tanners, 45 to 50; in fair demand.

WHISKEY, Rectified—35c sales.

——— Old Monongahela, 8c to $1½; very dull.

BAGGING, Western—34 to 35 cents.

BALE ROPE—14 to 14½ cents.

LEAD, Pig—5½ a 6c; bar, 7cents.

——— Shot—$11 per bag; sheet no change.

TAR, PITCH and ROSIN—no variation.

Sales at the New York Stock Exchange, Sept 24th.

50 shares U S Bank 104½

September 25th.

365 shares U S Bank 103

50 shares N O City Bank 104

50 do do do (on time) 103

100 do do do (on time) 104½

100 do N O Gas Light & Banking company 104

Sales of stock at New York, Sept 26.

150 shares N O Canal Bank (this week) 104½

200 do New Orleans Commercial Bank, 101

150 do N O Gas Co 100

100 do do do (40 days) 100

New York, Sept. 26.

Exchange Foreign—By the last packet Exchange on England sold very freely at 108 3-4 to 109; and closed at 109 1-4—on France at 5 a 5 1-2. There are very similar rates to those for the first month.

Exchange Domestic—Bills on distant places are negotiated with less facility owing to the uncertain state of the money market.

Insurance—There appears to have been a gale on the Southern coast, but so far as known not to any great extent. The loss by the ship Eagle is known to be great, and has effected the price of Marine Stocks.

Money—The market continues in quite an uncertain. The merchants obtain discounts freely but still the demand on the banks is larger than usual. Among the Stock Broker there is been and continues to be a want of money. Wall street has been so loaded down with every kind of money, south ern and rail road stocks, that they could not sustain them, and the consequence is a pressure in the money market, and a fall in stocks. The method of winding up the branch of the United States Bank is well received, and is supposed will relieve and not embarrass the money market.

Real Estate is rather quiet this week—The few attempts that have not been very successfull.

Specie—The only export of Specie from the 17th to the 24th September, is—

To Havre,	$3153, Silver.
Madeira,	3000, do.
St Domingo,	1470, Gold.

There appears to be none, or next to no demand for Specie to go out of the country; nor has there been any for the last three months. Exchange keeps below any call for Specie.

Stocks—Stocks have presented a very sickly appearance throughout the week—there was a temporary revival for one or two days, but it was momentary. The cause of this depression is variously stated, one of the greatest, we believe to be is, that money cannot now be obtained on Stocks. For the last year the surplus of money has been so great, that persons not worth a dollar, but who had credit to pay up differences, were enabled to operate to any extent—now the tables are changed, none can purchase except capitalists; consequently Stocks held by weak hands have been compelled to force sales, and monied men have purchased at their own terms. All descriptions have fallen off. The following are the most prominent:

Deleware,	4	per cent lower.
Morris,	8	do
Ohio Trust,	2	do
Kentucky,	4	do
Jackson Marine,	10	do
Formers' Loan,	3	do
Patterson,	5	do
Worcester,	2	do
Utica,	8	do

Sept. 26th—The appearance of things on Thursday was not maintained yesterday—Stocks fell off yesterday decidedly—Morris went down 5 per cent.—New Orleans Stocks lower—Ohio Trust down—Mohawk down to 121—Utica down to 121, and all descriptions—Canton down to 62.

Freights—Vessels are crowding South to load for Europe and packets and transient vessels all get full. To Liverpool freights are slack, and to Havre packets go nearly empty.—*Daily Adv.*

New York Market, Sept 26.

Remarks.—We have received advices from England down to the 24th August. They give nothing of commercial importance except it be that cotton had declined. The fall trade is rapidly drawing to a close. Every packet and steamboat going south, is crowded with passengers. The fall trade has been immense, and our wharves and business streets still present a scene of great activity. Produce keeps up, and every thing presents a most active appearance.

Cotton—Import from the 12th to the 26th inst.

From Virginia;	50
North Carolina;	10
South Carolina,	391
Georgia,	114
New Orleans,	37
Alabama;	75
	677

The market is entirely without activity. The sales since our report of the 19th inst, amount to about 1000 bales, generally at a reduction of ¼ to 1 cent per lb, from previous rates. The inferior and middling qualities are offered freely, but there are no buyers even at a still further abatement in prices. The transactions consist of 458 Uplands, 16½ to 18½ cents; 350 Alabamas, at 16½ to 20½ cts; and 200 Floridas, 16 to 18 cts. About 20 bales new crop Uplands brought 19½ to 20 cents.

Molasses—The market has declined a full cent since our last. Several scattering lots have been sold.

Sugars have been in active demand—Of white the stock is trifling, not over 200 boxes. The supplies of brown have been reduced within a short time from 20,000 boxes to about 8000—Muscovadoes all in good demand. Large sales have also been made of Manilla. The market is no doubt favorably affected by an advance in Europe, and a prospect of a short crop in New Orleans. Sales since our last as follows:

1300 to 2000 Cuba	8¼ to 9¼
3300 bags Manilla, price not known.	
3 to 600 hhds Porto Rico	8¼ to 9¼

Cotton Bagging—A moderate but not all extensive business doing at 34 to 35 cents for hemp.

Charleston, October 1.

Cotton—The transactions so far this week, have been small; at receding prices. The sales in all have amounted to but 387 bales of the new crop, the particulars of which are as follows: 4 bales at 16 cents; 170 at 17; 31 at 17½; 47 at 17¾; 63 at 17½; 94 at 18; and 8 at 18½. There have been no sales of long cotton. We have taken a correct statement of all the cotton and rice remaining on hand last evening. In this statement is comprised all the arrivals up to the time likewise such as has been disposed of but not shipped; the quantity of the latter is small. Stock of Upland, old, 1,311, do new, 1,299, total 2,610; long cotton, 241 bales, of which about 30 are stained.

Augusta, September 29.

We regret we cannot give a better account of the cotton market. The news of the 24th ult, just received here has brought lots, which last week would have commanded 17 to 17½, down to 16 and 15½. A sale we understand has been made at the latter price, for which on Friday or Saturday last, 17½ was refused.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Eliza & Susan, McQuillen, Philadelphia, S Thompson
Barque Hercules, Marks, Philadelphia, T Toby & Bro
Barque Gazelle, Eldridge, Philadelphia, T Toby & Bro
Schr San Felipe, Hurd, Quintana, T Toby & Bro
Steamer Lewis Cass, Fry, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED.

Steam towboat Post Boy, Martin from the Passes, Brought up brigs Alcyon, from Philadelphia, brig Henry and schr Manelia. Reports off the Bar brig Tremont, from Brassos.

Ship Archer, Johnson, 17 days from Philadelphia, to T Toby & Brother.

Br barque Margaret Johnson, Jackson, 63 days from Liverpool, to B Booth & co.

Brig Alcyon, Julius, 17 days from Philadelphia, to T Toby and Brother.

Brig Henry, Breedal, 10 days from Matamoras, to M F Cougot.

Schr Manelia, Belany, from Vera Cruz via Galveston, to J A Merle and co.

Schr Rubicon, Collier, from St Yago de Cuba.

Schr Matamoras, Noyes, 6 days from Matamoras, to D Goldsmith.

Steamer Daniel O'Connell, Robertson, from Trinity.

Steamer Le Flore, Irwin, jr. from Cincinnati.

Steamer Paragon, Chauvin, from Lafourche Interior.

Steamer Chickasaw, Colla, from Bayou Sara.

Steamer Ione, Crane, from Vicksburg—37 passengers.

MEMORANDA

Cleared at New York, for this port, Sept 24th, ship Brandt, Falls; ship Brunette.

Hence at Boston, Sept 23d, ship Panama, Thomas.

Ship Natchez, White, was to sail positively from New York, for this port, on the 1st October.

At Philadelphia, for this port, Sept 26th, ship John Sargeant, Tandyke, to sail on the 1st Oct; ship Benjamin Morgan, soon; brig Criterion, Tubbs, soon, brig William Henry, Morrell, soon.

Brig Henry, from Matamoras, for this port, sailed day before the schr Matamoras.

The ship Archer, on the 25th Sept, exchanged signals brig Alcyon, hence for Philadelphia, in lat 34, 20, long 74, 10.

The Brig Tiberius, Stackpole, which arrived here from Thomastown, about two weeks since, on fire in the hold, has just now (Sunday, Oct 11,) blazed forth in a flame.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Archer, from Philadelphia—Mrs Dowell, Miss R Dowell and servt, Miss Montgomery, Miss Johnson, Miss Blaiy, Miss Lee, Miss Coulter, Messrs T Hines, R B Stitle, J F Grand, T W Curtiss, C F Ely, lady and son, U Ely, C Shotson, S W Walker.

Per schr Matamoras, from Mafamoras—Capt Conder, Capt Lightburn and 8 others.

Per schr Henry, from Matamoras—Mrs Clarendon, Mrs Walsh, Mr Fisher.

Per steamer Chickasaw, from Bayou Sara—E Glover, jr, J P Harlot, Martin, S Roman, P Pavanche, P Howell, Mrs Simons, daughter and servt, E P Glover, H Flower, J S Johnson, J Kirkwood, Lenste, J Metromme, V Roman, G Powell, Boudousquie, Demorville, J Giraudeau, A L Brown, A Fisk, F Trouillo, Brulart.

Per steamer Paragon, from Lafourche Interior—Mrs Dodman and son, Messrs Pourdan, W Taken, R Wall, A Salmzman, Carrotta, Major A Fellen, J P Phelps, R B McCutcheon, F Gaiennie, A Jacobs, A Truzillo, Acostie, W Stewart, Grejean, W Tomlinbridge, J Baptiste, Brown, E Bassier, J Desseaux, J Mendieux, Lear, B Anderson, J Terio, L S Parmly, Marmilloh, Englishman, Thompson, J Truzillo, R Many, J B Voisin, F Delate and family, L Bucknelle, T Gilford and daughter.

Per steamer Le Flore, from Cincinnati—Wright, Kelsey, Kellogg.

IMPORTS.

Matamoras—Per Matamoras: $5,774 specie, Godfrey & Blossman; $4,500 do, J F Butterworth; $7,000 do, Southworth & McGreal; $1,905 do, Harrison, Brown & co; $4,000 do, W Vance; $6,200 do, B & A Soulie; $1,200 do, J A Merle & co; $2,000 do, J W Zacharie & co.

——— Per brig Henry: 30,000 dollars specie, 8 mules, 95 hides, etc, to Vance and Gamble; Godfrey and Blossman; J K West; E J Forstall and co; R Y Gironda; F Fry and co; B and A Soulie; M de Lizards and co; and order.

St Yago de Cuba—Per schr Rubicon: 800 bags coffee, A Fisk; 1 do do, A Dupass; 3 tons lignumvitæ, to master.

Vera Cruz—Per schr Marcelia: specie; books, medicine, etc, to J A Merle and co; A M Miranda; M de Lizardi and co; Hermann and co; E J Forstall and co; Perret and Gally; J Prats and Son.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Ione: 70 bales cotton, Buckner, Stanton and co; 144 do do, N and J Dick and co; 260 do do, Burke, Watt and co; 57 do do, Brander, McKenna and Wright; 76 do do, Byrne, Hermann and co; 93 do do, Bogart and Hoopes; 72 do do, Leigh, Maddux and co; 76 do do, Buchanan and Hagan; 46 do do, Forsyth, Goodwyn and co; 92 do do, T Barrett and co; 12 do do, M White and co; 6 do do, Tiernan Cuddy and co; 233 do do Bullitt, Shipp and co; 8 do do, A H Wallace.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per ship Eliza & Susan: 253 bales cotton; 1149 pigs lead; 1 fire engine; 173 hhds tobacco; 24 puncheons rum.

——— Per barque Gazelle: 1000 pigs lead; 15 tons old iron; 33 hhds tobacco.

——— Per barque Hercules: 4,020 pigs lead; 20 bales cotton.

Mobile—Per steamer Lewis Cass: 254 pieces bagging; 412 coils rope; 5 bales twine; 149