# THE BEE

PRINTED AT LAW PUBLISHING HALL BY JEROME BAYON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY

"THE UNION must be preserved."

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1835.


Intelligence received yesterday states that Brazoria was in a peaceable state; and that the notorious Thompson still lay off Galveston bay. But the Vandalia on her cruize may probably encounter him.

The storm of Thursday night has done considerable damage to the crop on the lake. The steamer Watchman had her wheel broken; some schooners and boats were wrecked—and much injury was sustained by the Canal banking company—rumour rates it at the amount of $10,000.

The severity of the weather is likely to continue, if we may credit weatherwise gentlemen, till the autumnal equinox. It is therefore as well to continue in the city, as to travel.—Many who have lately been voyaging wou'd rather have remained at home; and as the city is now very healthy, a residence here should be preferred.

Another unfortunate death occurred yesterday—Mr George Y. Bright having shot Mr Henry Maupassant, his brother in law. He immediately gave himself up to the civil authorities. We refrain from noticing particulars, till an investigation takes place.

TEXAS—The phases of circumstances in Texas in lieute a civil war between that province and the Mexican government—for the Texians seem not only adverse to the system of a central consolidated government, which would deprive them of a local legislature, and subject them wholly to the decrees of the Mexican Congress—but disposed to exonerate themselves from their political connection with that government.

Formerly we gave in full the plan of Tulosa, suggesting a central consolidated government under the presidency of Santa Anna—the best resort probably which could have been devised under exigent circumstances, when the different states seem not aware of their just relations with the federal republican government, and frequently enact laws adverse to its authority. To this plan have most of the states given in their adhesion—particularly those in the south. On the 3d ult, it was adopted by the municipal government of Matamoras—under the auspices or authority of Martin Perfecto de Cos, the Mexican military governor of the province. But the political chiefs of the different departments of the province are not favorable to the project. Those of Brassos and Nacogdoches have issued a public manifesto against this—which the Texians are resolved to enforce.

But unfortunately there is a charge made against the legislature of Texas—for selling 400 leagues of the public lands without the consent of the general government. The governor elected by them has been imprisoned—his conduct and mode of election being adverse to the Mexican government. The Texians have therefore risen in arms; organized their militia; formed volunteer corps; captured and occupied San Antonio; sent forces to rescue their governor and protect their frontiers; and resolved to effect treaties with the neighbouring Indians—that is, they have risen in open tho' not avowed rebellion to the Mexican government, at least under its newly assumed shape.

Troops have been sent from Vera Cruz and other places on behalf of the central government against the Texians; and it is expected that Santa Anna himself will follow, when the forces are concentrated. Not only is the legislative governor of Texas imprisoned, but many members of the local congress. The mails are stopped; and the means of official intercommunication prevented. Civil war seems therefore inevitable in Texas; but how it may result, we cannot conjecture.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The subject of the public lands belonging to the general government is again exciting attention; but we fear that many misunderstand the nature of the revenue arising from them. Too many believe that it is but adventitious and can be alienated with propriety—its proceeds being proportionally distributable among the several states of the union.

It is known that the proceeds from the sales of public lands form an integral portion of the revenue of the general government. It is known that the lands formerly ceded by states, were given that their sales amount might be exclusively applied to the treasury of the United States; and that those ceded by treaty were acquired by purchase from the funds of the general government. And it is known that the revenue arising from the sales, is invariably appropriated for the purposes of the national government.

But it is proposed by many to alienate this appropriation; and divide it among the states. What right the states have to claim any portion of the revenue of the general government, for purposes alien to 'the general welfare and defence of the union,' we are at a loss to conjecture; nor do we admit either the justice or expediency of alienating the revenue arising from the sales of public lands, more than the revenue arising from any other source. Were the national revenue more than commensurate with its wants, and that there were considerable surplus funds in the national treasury, a distribution of the surplusage might be a legitimate topic for the decision of Congress. But unless such a balance should exist, which may not immediately nor prospectively be required for the necessary or useful expenditures of the general government, it would be as futu tous as improper to alienate any portion of the revenue.

At present the aggregate amount of the national revenues does not exceed the expenditures required; and when it is recollected that the revenues hitherto arising from the tariff impost must be gradually and greatly diminished, there is no probability of that result. If then one portion of the revenue shall be deposited or alienated, a rent must necessarily be made in the funds essential for the requirements of the general government. Destroy one source of revenue, and recourse must be had to another. The sales of the public lands produce a revenue less objectionable or onerous than could otherwise be levied; its distribution would therefore require a heavy tax of some kind as a substitute. Whether any such tax would be congenial to the feelings of our fellow-citizens, or would be expedient in its object and unobjectionable in its operations, should be seriously considered by the advocates for the 'division of the spoils' before they rashly decide on any mode of alienating or distributing any portion of the revenue of the general government. It may be popular for a representative to obtain for his state a share in the distribution; but let the citizens of that state calmly and dispassionately consider, not what proportion they might acquire in the distribution, but how such a division of the revenues would affect the general interests of the nation; whether it would be a matter of public prudence or policy as of particular popularity. They should calculate on the results and estimate the costs.

They cannot but be aware that no states—nor all the states combined—have any right to claim any portion of the required revenues of the general government, for any purposes whatever foreign to the expenditures of the nation; and they must be apprised that the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands are an integral a portion of the national revenue, and as inalienable, as that arising from the import or tariff duties. Nor can they be ignorant that if the expenditures should exceed the revenue—which would be the case were any large portion alienated by appropriation or otherwise—recourse must be had to taxation to supply the deficiency. Can they seriously require such a report?

It is the duty of every state legislature to attend to the wants within the jurisdiction of its commonwealth; to superviso and support all the educational and internal improvements required. If it does not, it shows dereliction or incapacity. But in such a case, no state government has the right to apply for the funds of the nation, any more than it has to require an appropriation from a sister state. The general government is not supported by state legislatures;—state legislatures cannot demand any appropriation for their own special purposes from the general government. As well might Kentucky require the pecuniary assistance for some project of internal improvement within that state, from the legislature of Virginia, as from the Congress of the United States; and as well might Congress demand an appropriation from the Kentucky legislature for some object of general importance, as Kentucky demand one from Congress for a local project. It is perfectly immaterial whether that project be for education, or internal improvements: the nature of the demand is not altered by its object.

The revenue of the United States should never be alienated or appropriated for any purpose not conducive to 'the general welfare and defence of the country'—which embraces only the expenditures necessary for the support of the national government.

THE HURRICANE—Late one evening, Drunken Davy, after spending his day's earnings at a grocery, set out for home. Well says he if I find my wife up, I'll lick her—what business has she to sit up, burning fire and light, eh? And if I find her in bed I'll lick her. What business has she to go to bed before I get home?

CITY COUNCIL—FRIDAY, August 7th.

In the absence of the recorder, Mr Bakewell was elected president.

A petition was received from the proprietors of the intersected parts of Canal and Rampart streets.

Mr Baldwin moved for a special committee on the subject, and Mr Pichot moved that said committee should consider also all the intersections of the streets within the city incorporated. Messrs Schmidt, Pichot and Labatut were appointed.

From the committee on fire companies, Dr McFarlane presented a report in enthorizing the purchase of a lot in Notre Dame street, to build an engine house for fire company No —; which Mr Guesnaie moved to have printed and made the order of the day for the ensuing sitting. Adopted.

The postponed discussion of the ordinance on the levee was resumed. Seven articles had been previously disposed of.

The 8th article produced a debate between Messrs Allard, Berry and Caldwell. The first wished it rejected, till a compromise should be effected with the heirs of Delondes; the second deprecated delay in a matter so affecting the public interests; and the third introduced a proviso that the entire should be null, if a compromise were effected. This was adopted.

The remaining sections of the ordinance were adopted, with some amendments—and the ordinance established.

The following letter from the mayor was read.

MAYORALTY, August 7, 1835.

To the president and members of the city council:

Gentlemen: According to your resolution of 29th June last, appointing two attorneys to manage the business of the corporation, I submit the appointment of Mr John Grymes, to act jointly with Mr Eustis. I have till now postponed said appointment, because, although the multiplicity of the corporation business requires two attorneys at a certain season of the year, it does not at present, when the supreme courts are not in session; and because you had approved of Mr Grymes acting in lieu of Mr Eustis, during his absence, I thought for the interest of the corporation, it would be better not to hasten the appointment of a second attorney.

I have sanctioned your resolution of July 31, concerning the appointment of a collector of taxes on paving; yet I think I ought to submit some observations on the subject. In conformity with that resolution, the collector would be bound to collect only the taxes due on paving since 1833; but the paving of the city having been first undertaken in 1822, I think it would be proper that said collector should be bound to recover also the amount due by proprietors in that interval of time.

The 3d article of the same resolution provides that the collector shall be bound to make to the city treasurer, weekly returns of the monies by him recovered; I approve very much of that measure; but don't you think it would be still better to fix the time when said collector should be bound to pay in the monies by him received.

The 6th article provides that the present resolution cannot be interpreted so as to exempt the city surveyor or treasurer from the duties imposed upon them on account of paving, by the former ordinances. This, it seems to me, wants an explanation. The treasurer formerly had to collect the taxes on paving; if you appoint a special collector, that duty must of course cease to belong to the treasurer: On the other hand the division of the paving taxes due by proprietors has been made for the preceding years, and besides part has been collected; then it is necessary you should order that a statement of this source of public revenue, and that all accounts now in the treasurer's hands should be drawn and delivered to the collector—otherwise the collector will not know what to do, and will always be liable to commit many prejudicial errors. I have the honor to present you Mr Lewis Rigaud as collector,

Respectfully,

D PRIEUR, Mayor.

The 1st and 2d parts of the letter were referred to the committee on finance.

After a short debate between Messrs Baldwin and Pichot, the nomination of Rigaud was confirmed.

Mr Allard moved to consider the report relative to the heirs of Delondes. Mr Baldwin desired to have printed all the documents on the subject, that the members of the council might possess the necessary information. Mr McFarlane sought to refer the report to a special committee, Mr Allard, in a long address opposed the motion, on account of the pressing necessity of adjusting the affairs between the corporation and Delondes' heirs. Mr Pichot preferred to postpone the discussion till next sitting; and that meantime all the documents should be given to the secretary for the examination of any members requiring to consult them. This was adopted.

Dr McFarlane moved then that all the documents be printed in French and English for the use of the members of the council; and that the city attorney be required to attend when the subject is discussed.

This motion was strenuously opposed by Mr Allard; and rejected.

Mr Labatut moved that the documents containing the donation of the heirs of Gravier and others to the corporation should be printed in English as they had been in French. Adopted.

Dr Thomas presented a report from a special committee relative to the inscription on streets and houses, which with the accompanying resolutions, was adopted.

A resolution presented by Mr Guiennié, relative to the tableau of taxes for the city below Canal street, being amended by Mr Pichot so as to award $60 to Pedro Ruiz, was adopted.

The council adjourned till Friday at 5 p. m.; on motion of Mr Caldwell, that the lighting of the council hall with gas might be approved.

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECTED—Mr John Berrien of the United States Topographical Engineers, has lately been engaged in surveying a route for a railroad from Detroit to Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the river St Joseph. This report being so favorable, and so much interest being felt on the subject by the citizens of Michigan generally, 'justifies the expectation,' says the Detroit Journal, 'that it will be commenced without delay. Already we believe, have arrangements been made to carry it through as far as Ypsilanti.—Its incalculable importance to that portion of the peninsula, through which it may pass, and especially to Detroit, is becoming apparent to every man, and especially to those who have recently journeyed on any of the public avenues leading west. Capitalists and men of business, Mechanics, Artisans and Laborers from abroad, are every day settling in this Territory, in anticipation of the benefits which will be derived from this important work.'

The distance from Detroit to Chicago, by way of the Lakes is 700 miles; by land only 250. From Detroit to St Joseph's, by way of the Lakes is about 675 miles; by the route of the railroad only 190 miles.

RAILROADS FROM BOSTON EASTWARD TO SALEM, Newburyport, &c—The mania for railroads throughout the U. States from Maine to Florida—from Michigan to New Orleans, seems to be extending like wildfire; and if matters go on as they now do, our whole country will in three or four years be traversed with iron rails, like the lines of a chequer board. Every day the spirit burst forth in a new place. Scarcely have the Lowell, Worcester and Providence tracks from Boston been opened within a few days, when we now learn that a salutary excitement is already in operation respecting the continuation of the great thoroughfare onward east from Boston to Portland, and to Passamaquoddy, we suppose we shall next hear of. Two parties exist and two routes are proposed: one by the old turnpike on the coast through Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth and Portland; and the other from Lowell through Haverhill, Exeter, Newmarket, Dover, &c to Portland, leaving poor Portsmouth in the lurch. She and her state, New Hampshire, must bestir themselves. The consequence of this whole some strife will be, that one or the other will certainly be completed. So with what is going on South, we may in 2 summers from this, course the whole of our seacoast, 1500 miles, from Maine to New Orleans, in at the farthest ten or twelve days.

[From Porter's Letters from Constantinople.]

THE GIANT'S GRAVE.

But to return to the 'Giant's Mount.' Byron, in the fifth canto of Don Juan, speaks of the 'Giant's Grave,' meaning the mount, because you cannot see any thing from the grave, as it is enclosed between high brick walls. 'It is a grand sight from off the giant's grave,' &c. speaking of the Black Sea, of which he says with more truth than delicacy.—

'There's not a sea the passenger o'er pokes in,
Turns up more dangerous breakers than the Euxine.'

M'Farlane calls this mountain 'the cradle of Hercules or Giant's Grave—a stark, bare, gloomy mountain, with a few dwarfish trees, crippled and bent to the south by the prevalence and violence of the northern gales, fringing its lofty and tempest-beaten brow.' Now as neither of these authors is strictly correct in description, location, or name, I have myself climbed to the very top of the mountain, and I have also not only the Turkish authority for its name, but for its veritable history also. The name in Turkish is Auchi dédé,' which means nothing more nor less than the 'GIANT'S MOUNTAIN.'

The device on the mountain, who has charge of the mosque and grave, as well as of the coffee establishment, and whose authority, I presume, no one will doubt, informed me 'that a long time ago, when he could not tell how many years, a giant by the name of Uaka, the son of Jasher, brother's son, or nephew to Moses, inhabited the mount, which he took possession of soon after the flood; that he was of immense stature, and a great prophet, who every body came to worship. He was so large that he could sit on the top of the mountain and wash his feet in the Bosphorus, which I should think was nearly if not quite a mile off. To step over to Europe, without even his seven league boots, was an easy feat, like stepping across a gutter. He lived here many years a life of great severity, and died at last of starvation, having consumed every thing eatable in the surrounding country, and eaten all the fish in the Black Sea and Marmora, which were his fish ponds. After his death the inhabitants of the neighborhood—that is of Europe and Asia, assembled in consultation, to know what was best to be done, apprehensive that if he lay exposed to the air, pestilence would soon follow the famine he occasioned. There was not room for him on the top of the mountain, a space of about ten acres; they therefore determined to take off his head, and separate his body as the navel and trunk to be buried on the mountain, where the grave now is, the members and head elsewhere. They do not know precisely where. The length of the grave is 54 feet, and the width about seven or eight feet: it consists of slabs of freestone set on their edges, and secured together by iron clamps. The slabs have an elevation of about a foot from the ground to the upper edge, and are about four or five inches thick.—They enclose the place where the giant's trunk is said to lay, are filled in with rich dirt, wherein are growing various kinds of flowers. It has all the appearance of having been intended originally for a flower bed, and which I should have supposed it to be, had I not been better informed by the veritable history which I have given to you. As I before observed, there is a brick wall enclosing the grave, the gate through which is always closed except for visitors.

At the head of the grave, which is elevated by part of the shaft, I an ancient column in the end of which is a mortice, where formerly stood the cross, (the emblem of Christianity,) stands a money box, where the pious deposit their contributions for prayers for the soul's rest; and at the foot is another shaft, which, perhaps, once held a disk to inform the Christian brethren who occupied the convent which then crowned this mount, how time, the enemy, the destroyer, and the perfecter of all things progressed. About the grave, chiefly at the corners, were several shrubs, to which were apprehended innumerable small slips of cloth as votive offerings.

*Faculties of the Ear.*—It is extraordinary what an effect nature makes upon the loss of sight to restore the deficiency by sharpening the hearing and touch; as in the case of Huber, the great naturalist, who has made so many discoveries in the minutiæ of insects; and also of Mr Gall, of Kendal, an eminent botanist, who can tell the name or species of any plant or flower by the touch. Dr Darwin informs us, in his Zoonomia, that the late Justice Fielding walked for the first time into his room, when he once visited him, and after speaking a few words, said, "this room is twenty-two feet long, eighteen wide, and twelve high," all of which he guessed by the ear.

Blind people have a peculiar method of presenting the ear and in some cases acquire the power of moving it when much interested. The incessant use they make of it gives them an indescribable quickness; a soft sonorous voice which them is the symbol of beauty; and so nice a discerner is a blind person of the accents of speech, that through the voice he fancies he can see the soul. Sir John Fielding possessed a great faculty of this sort; and he could recollect every chief that had been brought before him by the tone and accent of his voice for more than forty years.—*Gardener's Music of Nature.*

*Elasticity of steam.*—Water boils at 212 deg of Fahrenheit, but its expansion between 32 deg. the freezing point, and the boiling point, is but 0,0433.

When steam is first generated from water at 212 deg. its force is reckoned at one atmosphere or a pressure of 15 lbs, to the square inch, and it increases in a geometrical progression of the temperature. The wonderful expansion of water when it has become steam, is illustrated in this way. A cubic inch of water at 40 deg. fills a space of 1604 inches at 212 deg.

It is reckoned that a bushel of coals will convert 14 cubic feet of water into steam, occupying 1330 times more space, and being capable of lifting 39 millions of pounds one foot high.

*Force of steam.*—We often hear persons estimating the power of steam engines at that of so many horses, but the standard is not perfect to the mind without ascertaining what is equivalent to the power of a horse. Every nineteen cubic inches of water is convertible into twenty cubic feet of steam, by a quarter of a bound of coals; and as many times twenty feet, as any given engine is capable of being driven by or of using at any one time, so many horses power is there in the engine.

The calculations of different Engineers however differ somewhat on this subject. The power of a horse is estimated as being that of five men, or sufficient to raise 33,000 lbs. a foot high in a minute. His best and most easy draught is 187 lbs. at the rate of 3 feet 4 inches in a second.

*Watt* estimated, that a cylinder of 31 1-2 inches diameter, with a stroke of 7 feet, 17 1-2 times, in a minute, and moved by the steam produced from 4 bushels of coal per hour, operates with a force of 40 horses. He considered one fourth of his power lost by friction, and therefore adopted as his estimate of the horse power in his engine, the strength adequate to raise 44,000 lbs. one foot in a minute.

The expansive force of steam may be instantly condensed by the application of cold water. Four oz. will reduce 200 cubic feet to 40, in a single second of time.

One of the most warmly contested questions connected with this subject is the superiority of steam at high or low temperatures.

In England, except at the mines, low pressure of condensing engines are universally preferred. In our own country, particularly on the Mississippi high pressure engines are much in vogue.

In a low pressure engine, the steam is not used at its highest expansive force, and is condensed in the cylinder alternately after each stroke of the piston.

In a high pressure engine, the steam passes off after being used in the cylinder into the air or some vessel where it is applied economically to heating water, to be repumped into the boiler.

In low pressure engines, the steam is rarely worked over 10 lbs. to the inch, in high pressure engines, it is commonly used at from 50 to 100 lbs. The dangers resulting from explosion are very little in one case and very great in the other.

The tubular boilers recently adopted in locomotive engines, are a contrivance that resulted from the necessity of the case, a want of room, and a necessity for large quantities of steam. There is at present a series of valuable experiments going on as to the best sizes of tubes, the best method of construction, the best position, vertical or horizontal, the best mode of using them, either for hot air, or water. The principal difficulty has occurred in securing them from the effect of contracting and expanding, or in other words in making them tight.

They are entirely free from danger, no accident has been known to have occurred from their use. On our rail road they sustain ordinarily a pressure of steam of from 50 to 76 lbs.—*Alb. Adv.*

APOTHEGMS.—Men are angry with those who differ from their opinions, in proportion as they wish those to be true, and as they feel doubtful of their truth. They are indignant against those who would increase their own doubts or excite the doubts of other men.

The opinions of men are modified by the standard which they set up to themselves as the criterion of truth. He is the only true philosopher who uses books and conversation as the guide to knowledge, and reason alone as the guide to opinion.

The opinions of men are modified by the creed of the sect, party, or association to which they belong. By connecting themselves with a society, therefore, men generally lose their individuality of character, and their independence of mind.

We unavoidably and unconsciously endeavour to strengthen those opinions in our minds which are calculated to increase our self esteem as well as to magnify our importance in the esteem of the world.

We cannot form an opinion upon any moral subject without reference to the idea which we entertain of our own character and to the character of those whom we love or despise.

Could men suddenly forget all their present opinions and still retain all their present knowledge, their new opinions, which they would immediately form, would be more correct than the old ones which they had forgotten.

Each succeeding generation becomes wiser, in proportion as they make use of the knowledge and neglect the opinions which are handed to them by their predecessors.

The instructors of youth ought to furnish them with facts and arguments, and allow them to form their own opinions—their custom is to furnish them with opinions, and leave them to find out their facts and arguments by their own wits.

He that will not apply to others for facts will be an ignoramus—he that does apply to others for opinions will be a dupe and a bigot.

APOLLO COME TO JUDGMENT—The good people of Michigan are invoking the muses in support of their claims to the disputed territory. One of their late papers contains a poetical production commencing thus:

A quarrel lately did begin
About a strip of land—
It seemed Ohio claimed the strip
And so did Michigan.

And concluding thus:

Old Lucas! you had better stop,
You cannot get that land sir;
For Uncle Sam will fight for us,
And we for Michigan sir.

THE DEATH OF LOVE.—AN ODE.

I see thee still—my once beloved—
Thy form oft passes o'er my sight;
But oh! my thoughts from thee have roved—
Thou art no longer my delight.

Thrice happy were those tender hours,
Which I have often spent with thee
Thou wert thou fairer than the flowers—
Thou'rt still the same—but not to me.

I've ceased to love—I know not why—
On me thy smiles now beam in vain;
No more thy beauty charms my eye,
I'm deaf to thy once pleasing strain.

No more shall tender rapture thrill,
And beauty no'er my heart shall move;
For he that cannot love thee still,
Hath surely felt the death of love.

A late number of Bell's Life in London contains a humorous vignette of an automatum steam dustman, which is supposed to represent the mode in which the vocation will be fulfilled some 200 years hence. The following times are subjoined:

No horse of wounted shall we view,
No jingling bell shall cram the ear;
No knockem plank of crimson hue,
Adorn the future dustman's rear.

A spiritual machine, egad!
As ever I cast my eyes upon;
What think you of my wooden cad,
My parson Dust Automaton?

What finds our fathers were, slack?
Now limited in comprehension?
Who could have dreamt three centuries back
Of such a notable invention?

Such is of mechanism the stride,
Improvement vast on former ages;
My timber drudge let none deride,
Who wants no meat, no drink, no wages.

# COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 7.

STOCKS.

No sales at the Board today.

SALES OF COTTON.

No sales today.

PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| TOBACCO—87 a 812 | BEEF—Mess 812 50 per bl |
| RICE—84 75 a 0 per barrel | ——Prime, 11 50 do |
| SUGAR—95 a 7 50 | CORN—70 a 75c per bushel |
| ——prime 8 per cwt | MEAL—33 50 per bl |
| HAVANA—95 1 4 a 8 1-2 | HIDES—Cabas 88 |
| ——white 12 a 13 | ——Mexican 10c a 11 |
| MOLASSES—22 a 22 per gl | PELTRIES—10 a 12c |
| COFFEE—13 a 15 | SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25 |
| ——Havana, 12 a 14 c. | BALE ROPE—27 a 30c |
| ——Rio 15c | ——Bon Phil's, 28 a 30 |
| WHISKEY—Rec'd 42 a 43 | BARNESS do —27 a 30c |
| ——Old Monongahela 70 a 75 | BAGGING—40c per yard |
| BUTTER—Western 25c | BALE ROPE—14 a 16c |
| ——Goshen, 28c | LEAD—pig 6c |
| LARD—8 1 2 a 9 cts per lb | ——Bar 7 |
| FLOUR—85 75 a 7 per bl | ——Sheet 9 a 10 |
| PORK—817 a 18 per bbl | TOW—83 50 per bl |
| ——Mess do 18 a 19 do | PITCH—83 50 do |
| ——Prime, 15 50 do | ROSIN—83 do |
| BACON—7 a 9 per lb | BEAR SKINS—24c |
| ——Hams, 8 1-2 a 10 | BEAR do —75c each |
| ——Middlings, 8c do | RACOON & FOX—8c per lb |
| ——Shoulders, 6c 1-2 a 7 | BEES WAX—22c per do |
| ——Hoground 7c a 8 1-2 | TANNERS OIL—0 a 0 |

IMPORTS.

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Carrollton—cargo 6 bales cotton T Barrett and co; 18 Peyroux, Rivarde and co; 3 Tierman, Cuddy and co; 9 Bogart and Hoopes; 5 Martin, Pleasants and co; 175 kegs lard Buckner, Stanton & co; 2 bxs mdse A L M Demarin; 1 deg saddle trees L Adams; 3 bbls peaches D W Hewes.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Constitution—cargo 1525 kegs lard Champomier and Girard; 10 bales cott to Maddux and Wood; 10 do do Robeson, Wood and co; 3 12 bags coon J H Graham; 240 bbls potatoes and onions owner on board 1 steam engine M White and co.

ARKANSAS—Per steamer Eagle—cargo 1500 bushels corn and 2 flat boats in tow with 80 head of cattle to Capt Bigelow.

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—Per sloop Harmony—1500 kegs lard 100 bbls beef and pork.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Alcyone—1 bale wool 1 bbl 1 box 1 cases mdse 30 bales cotton 1021 pigs lead 252 hhds sugar.

TAMPICO—Per schr San Louis—127 bales and pkgs mdse.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Henrietta—Thomson and Grant; Bullitt, Shipp and co; J G Stevenson; Lambeth and Thompson; Layton and co; G Wilbur; L Millaudon; R Barnes; Wilcox and Fearn; Harrison, Brown and co; E Lavalde and co; M de Lizardi; T Barrett and co; E L Tracy; M Cannon and co; N and J Dick and co; Bier and Steever; Whiting and Slark; Layet and Amelung; W G Howes and co; Lieut A Drane; J A Peck; A Bowles; Tourné & Beckwith; A Fisk, Watt and co.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Carrollton—L F Amelung, Hopkin, J Norel, W Walker, A Fisk, A L Wilson, W Sullins, 4 way and 6 in deck.

Per steamer Constitution—Mrs. Howard, Mrs Carty, Miss Reed, R C Stoukron, R Chambers, J Muns, J Marble, Irionside, T H Waring, A H Book, Merrill, Baptiste, Edwards, J Marble, Morris.

# MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Alcyone, Julius, Philadelphia, S Thompson.
Schr San Louis, Gastanaga, Tampico, J Prat & son.
Sloop Harmony, Graham, Havana, A Gurney.

ARRIVED

Brig Henrietta, King, from Baltimore, to the master.
Schr Commercial, Aner, from Sabine, to S Thompson, in ballast.
Steamer Carrollton, Myers, from Natchez.
Steamer Constitution, Howard, from Cincinnati.
Steamer Eagle, Bigelow, from Arkansas.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Constitution, left Cincinnati on the 25th and Louisville on the 28th ult, reports 5 1-2 feet water on Cumberland bar and falling.


FOR BRAZORIA, (Texas)

The substantial, fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened schr ROBERT CENTER, Shepherd, master, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

WILLIAM BRYAN,
36, Old Levee.

august 8.

NOTICE.—Whereas Micajah Courtney, of the parish of West Feliciana, has applied to me for cancelling of the save following bonds to wit:

1st. A bond as collector of the state tax for the parish of West Feliciana, of ten thousand nine hundred and two dollars and thirty four cents, subscribed by him jointly with Mary Sterling, his security, in the month of October, 1831.

2d. A bond as sheriff of said parish of five thousand dollars, subscribed by him on the 23d day of May, 1831, jointly with John Sterling, John L Lobdell and Ira Smith, his securities.

3d. A bond as collector of the state tax for said parish of one thousand dollars, subscribed by him in the year 1831, jointly with Ira Smith, his security.

4th. A bond as collector of the state tax for said parish, of ten thousand five hundred and eighty seven dollars and eleven cents, subscribed by him on the 23d day of January, 1829, jointly with J D Finly and John Sterling, his securities.

5th. A bond as sheriff of said parish, of five thousand dollars, subscribed by him on the 30th day of March, 1833, jointly with Ruffin G Sterling and John L Lobdell, his securities.

6th. A bond as collector of the state tax, for the said parish, of fifteen thousand dollars subscribed by him in the year 1832, jointly with Mary Sterling his security.

7th. A bond as collector of the state tax for the said parish, of nineteen thousand dollars, subscribed by him on the 30th day of September, 1833, jointly with Ira Smith and John L Lobdell, 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 and the mortgages resulting therefrom should not be cancelled and annulled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, in New Orleans, on the eighteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the independence of the United States, the sixtieth.

[L. S.]

E D WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
MARTIN BLACHE, Secretary of State. august 8—1m

STATE OF LOUISIANA—City Court of New Orleans—To all whom these presents may concern—Greeting—

Whereas Oliver Bineau, having purchased at a sale made by B Beauregard, marshal of the city of New Orleans, a certain negro man named Gaston Thompson, aged about 35 years, for the sum of $882 cash, which slave was seized and sold at the suit of Mrs Beck, heiress of Mrs Dora Alexander, her mother, vs Philip Flavius Felix Arciéri; has applied to the clerk of the court for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the state of Louisiana entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at Judicial sales," approved the 10th day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore, all persons who can set up any right, to the property described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, are hereby cited to show cause within thirty days from the day the monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 8th day of August, 1835.

august 8—3 A DREUX, Clerk.

THE debtors and creditors of the estate of Etienne Brand Dufourcher De Gray, are requested to apply to the undersigned, sindic of his creditors, for settlement.

august 8. A MILTENBERGER, Sindic.

85 HALF bbl Mackerel No 1
20 quarter do do No 1
10 bbls do No 1; 10 do No 2
15 bbls do No 2; for sale by
HENRY LATAPIE & CO.
august 8. 63, Old Levee.

NOTICE—WILLIAM BRYAN, has removed his office to No 36, Old Levee. august 8.

Gas Light and Banking Company,

ALL persons wishing to contract for Gas Light, on the Old Levee, between Canal and St. Ann streets, or any of the intersecting streets, between Chartres st. and the Levee, will please make application at the Gas Light Office, Bank alley, that they may be supplied as the action of Pipes now laying progresses.

Gas Light Committee,
aug 5 JAMES H. CALDWELL, chairman.

FOR SALE,

EIGHTEEN good milch COWS with their calves. Apply at the office of the Bee. a 4—1m

NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing between J. Broins and J. J. Barre, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of August, J. J. Barre will settle all the business of the firm. aug 4—8.

FOR SALE—A light and strong GIG. Apply to Dr. Dupiemis, 64, St Ann st. aug 4—1m

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened at the corner of Hospital and Old Levee streets, a DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE, where they will keep a constant and general assortment of drugs, medicines, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumery, &c. They hope by the punctual attention to their best sense to secure the confidence of the public, of which, they solicit the patronage.

a 9 P. MARTIN & Co.

THE partnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of Mallard & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Mallard is authorised to settle the outstanding business of the house and will continue the signature in liquidation only. Edw. MALLARD.

Robt. A. FITZGERALD, per pro.

N. O. 30th July 1835. Edw. MALLARD.

The subscriber will continue to transact business on his own account and in his own name.

july 30—1m Edw. MALLARD.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, 1st August 1835.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the capital stock paid in previous to the 1st of February last, has been this day declared, and will be paid on or after Monday, the 10th instant. RICHARD RELF,
a 3 Cashier.

TUMBLERS—92 boxes received per Marengo, from France, expressly ordered for coffee house use, for sale by the package or dozen, at 40, Chartres st.

aug 3 JAMES M. CROSBY.

THE price of fresh flour being this day 86 75 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 40 ounces of bread for a bit.—The loaves which are sold at one bit for the 4 loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.

aug 3 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

MACKEREL, COD FISH, HERRINGS, &c.—Received by the subscribers per brig Acton, from Boston and for sale,

100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
300 boxes Cod fish,
100 do. first sort smoked herrings,
900 half boxes soap, [Jackson's brand,]
100 boxes sperm Candles.

CARRIERE & BORDUZAT,
a 3 11, St. Louis street.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Kentucky, Dundee and Eastern Cotton Bagging—very superior and heavy Kentucky Bale Rope, in store and for sale on liberal terms by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
a 3-1 m 19, Chartres st.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel; 60 boxes Dantzick Brandy.

F. H. PETITPAIN,
a 2-3 t corner Chartres and Toulouse sts.

GOODS for the Mexican market—8 cases Lisbonas 10 do. Rebozillos; 4 do. Satin Ribbons; 10 do. Seed Beads; a lot of Champaigne Wine; 2 brass Cannons. ALSO, 4 cases No 11 2 Black Gallons, triple chain, for sale by JULES LEBLANC & Co.,
a 3 No. 103, Royal st.

FLOUR—1500 barrels sweet superfine Flour, in store, and will be reinspected, for sale by
aug 3 G. DORSEY, New Levee.

CARD—Notice is hereby given to those indebted to the succession of J P. Baron to pay to the under signed on or before the 30th August, and those to whom it may be due to apply to F. SAUTON,
aug 1—6 curator appointed by the court.

LARD—443 keg Lard; 19 do. Butter, landing ex steam boat Gladiator, for sale by
aug 1 ORAIN & MIGNON, 7 new levee.

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 7th, 1835.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, for the last six months, payable on or after the 3d of August. THOMAS C MAGOFFIN,
july 28—6 Cashier

NOTICE—From the 1st August next, all auction sales make in the establishment known by the appellation of Hewlett's Exchange, will not be charged with any commission by said establishment.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—Two or three arpents of land fronting on the river, by 90 arpents depth, warranted on St. Amand's plantation, battle ground, distant about 5 miles from New Orleans. Apply to Duet, Formento or Duet Thomas. a 6—1m

RECEIVED per late arrivals from the north, 30 bales of Oxford Tweeds and Elk river Tickings; 100 reels of seal skin Trunks with iron hinges; 100 do. horse hide Trunks with iron hinges. Terms moderate, apply at Widow KOKERNOT & SON,
a 6 corner of St Louis and Levee st.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES—A complete assortment of fresh drugs and medicines, just landing ex ships Mississippi, Flavius and Majestic.

ALSO 5000 hand-some LEMONS now landing from brig San Roman, and for sale by
august 6. F CUSACHS & CO.

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 kegs Goshen Butter, landing from ship Ocean, and for sale by
aug 6 LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
No. 51, Toulouse street.

WANTED—A Lad who can be well recommended to attend in a Dry Good store. Address A. Z., box No. 127, post office. 6 a

BY virtue of five writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. B. C. Elliot, Judge of the City Court of Lafayette, I shall expose for sale at my office, corner of St. Mary and Bellechasse streets, on Monday 31st August inst. at 3 o'clock P M, the following Lots, seized in the annexed suits, viz:

President and Board of Council of the City of Lafayette vs. square No. 7.

Said square is situate in faubourg Livaudais, adjoining 6 and 9 on the Levee.

Same vs. Lot No. 7, square No. 8.

Said lot is situate in square No. 8, faubourg Livaudais, being corner lot on Eighth and Levee streets, measures 160 feet in depth on one side and 149 feet 7 lines in depth on the other, 80 feet front on the Levee.

Same vs. Bottom Lot B.

Said lot is situate in faubourg Livaudais, measures 80 feet front on Levee street, by 143 feet 6 lines in depth, adjoins lots Nos 6 and 8.

Same vs Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Situate in square No. 6, faubourg Livaudais, measuring each 50 feet front on the Levee, No. 14 has 139 feet 2 lines in depth; No. 15, 128 feet 4 lines in depth; No. 16, 117 feet