THE BEE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK DAY BY JEROME RAVON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY

"THE UNION must be preserved."

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1835.

☞See first page, for a report of the proceedings at Donaldsonville. Such should be the course of every town and city on the Mississippi.

☞We publish to day an excellent circular of the markets of Liverpool, 24th of June, which may be of interest and importance to merchants.

Assassinated Mulatto.—On the night of Friday last, another murder occurred among us, on the person of Eugene Pelletan, formerly in the employ of Mr Evariste Blanc. The health of Pelletan being bad, he was generously permitted to reside till his recovery on a plantation across the lake belonging to Mr Blanc. He was absent about 3 months; and on his return, he went to the house of a colored woman, with whom he had before lived. Arriving at night, he found all doors locked, and no answer made to his knocks and calls. He therefore forced open the gate of the yard; and was instantly confronted by a Mr E. Chasouski. Reproach and abuse followed—which Chasouski ended by plunging a dirk or poignard in Pelletan. Next morning the police as usual were on the alert, as guardians after the fact; and arrested the negress, the *chere amie* of the combatants. From her information pursuit is made for Chasouski—no doubt without success of identification.

The eastern mail of Saturday brought us New York journals of the 1st instant via the steamboat to Charleston; and Charleston papers of the 6th. The Champlain and Roanoke had arrived in New York—the commercial intelligence brought by the latter from Europe was inserted in the Bee of Friday last; but the political and other intelligence had not then been received. We give extracts today.

The king of France having signed the American indemnification bill as it had passed both chambers, it was published officially in the Moniteur of Paris without any comments.

The chamber of deputies had adjourned *sine die*; and the peers still sat in trial on the Lyons prisoners, who are obstinate in every respect to afford any evidence or even the means of identifying themselves. After the trial, the peers will adjourn till December.

The British parliament was occupied chiefly with the bill reforming municipal corporations—one certainly of the utmost importance to every city, town and borough in England but which may be defeated by the tories or rendered nugatory by their amendments to ensure their support. The corporation system of England has led to every species of monopoly, bribery and corruption; and is now one of the strongholds of the monied aristocracy—as the gaming and corn laws are of the landed.

But the principal topic in Europe was the condition of Spain. Zumelacarreguy had attacked Bilbos on the 16th of June; but was repulsed with a loss of many of his forces and much of his artillery, and himself wounded in two places—but not mortally as is conjectured by the news received from Europe. For on Saturday the editors of the Bee received journals from Havana, containing intelligence from Spain to the 1st of July; and giving minute details of the operations of the attack—for which see the French side of the paper today. Friarte had commanded the queen's forces; and during the action had been reinforced by some troops landed from an English vessel under Spanish colors. These under Jauregny attacked the rear of the Carlists, while friarte piled on their van; and the forces of the pretender were forced to retreat after a heavy loss—and none perhaps more seriously felt than the loss of the services of Zumalacarreguy: for whose command Eraso and Villa Real were contending. There had been other skirmishes in different provinces; but none of note in their action or results.

By our own advices from Spain via Havana, we learn that intelligence of the Bilbos affair had been communicated to the cabinet at Madrid; and had been officially published on the 23d of June. General Valdez had received orders to concentrate his forces on Vittoria; and endeavour promptly to terminate the campaign.

The news of the defeat and wound of the Carlist chief had produced a rise in Spanish bonds in the Paris and London money markets. The French and English governments have not determined on intervention as a national measure. But the French government are not only affording facilities for aiding the cause of the queen, but have despatched an order by telegraph from Paris to Toulon for the departure of the foreign legion from Algiers to Spain. And the English government have tacitly sanctioned the interference by enlistment of their subjects against Don Carlos. The latter is endeavoring to raise forces in Belgium—whither Dom Miguel has gone incognito, having passed from Rome through Italy, etc, as the valet of a nobleman: he will second the efforts of Carlos, in procuring the strenuous exertions of the doughty burgomasters—*les braves Belges!*

But it appears that England has not only countenanced the equipment of her own subjects in favor of Spain, but has permitted French troops to enter—on the provisions (it is said) that they shall immediately be withdrawn, as soon as the forces of Carlos are routed and himself driven from the country: and that no treaty shall be subsequently made between France and Spain, while the French troops remain in the latter country. England is determined to dictate, and to control without seeming to rule.

This assistance on the part of England and France was hailed with enthusiasm in Madrid. It was first rumored at the opera; and a lively sensation was immediately excited. It was well for Spain that it has been adopted: for though a new ministry has been there formed under the auspices of Toreno, the queen and ministry had resolved to throw themselves on the efforts of the ultra liberals—who had entered into a deep laid conspiracy unreservedly to murder every avowed or suspected Carlist throughout Spain commencing at Madrid. Had the application to England and France failed, bloody scenes of the direst nature might now have been recorded in Spain. Even as it is, so enraged are the liberals, it is to be feared that the poignard will be dreadfully used, and the altars converted into execution blocks—when even the prime minister has sanctioned the movement party, and unequivocally asserted, *si los Franceses no vienen sollara el loro*—if the French don't come, the bull will be let loose.

We have stated that if the laws of the state relating to slaves were efficiently enforced, they would afford adequate protection in every emergency; and if so, we think reliance should be placed on them alone—without resorting to any violent or hostile expedients further than they require, by any public meeting whatever.

The special laws concerning slaves called the 'Black Code' are sufficiently strict to secure their discipline, protection and punishment in every instance. Let us they relate to their domestic management, they need not now be noticed further than to state that they require that slaveholders shall not permit meetings in their negro quarters of others than their own slaves; that a strange slave shall never be permitted among them in any instance; that slaves shall possess no money nor property, shall not leave their domicile without the permission of their owners or persons specially authorized, shall never carry arms, shall never hold public meetings at night for dancing or other purposes, and shall never be taught to read or write: severe penalties are exacted for violating these provisions.

By the act of 21st December 1814, it is enjoined on every slaveholder to have *one* white person as an overseer for every *thirty* slaves on his plantation or in his possession—the penalty being 50 dollars by the act of 1807. We believe that this act is not well or usually enforced; and that there are many plantations, where a white overseer is not kept for every 50 or 60 slaves. Parish judges and justices of the peace have summary authority in such instances.

There is a part of the Black code strictly prohibiting slaveholders from renting out their slaves, or from allowing them to earn or possess money on their own account, which should certainly be enforced. When slaves are hired out,—or worse, when as now they are permitted to work for themselves, paying their owners for their time—they are too much at larges and more likely to be infected. Any person can challenge and fine a slave at large without a special permission for a limited time.

Having provided for the discipline and protection of slaves the attention of the legislature was given to the free colored population. By an act of 14th April 1807, amended by one of 16th March 1830, it is enjoined that free persons of color are not to migrate or settle here. They are not to reside longer than two weeks, under a penalty of 20 dollars for every week they afterwards remain according to the former act; but should they reside longer than 60 days, they can be arrested and imprisoned at hard labor for one year; and if they continue after being liberated, they shall be sold as slaves or imprisoned for life. All slaves liberated are subject to the same provisions and penalties, if they do not depart from the state within the stipulated period.

But free persons of color in the employment of whites are permitted to remain, provided they are regularly registered by the parish judge or mayor—on whom penalties are inflicted for neglecting to register.

By these laws it appears that no person of color can reside permanently in Louisiana, unless absolutely in the employ of a white person; and that they cannot work on their own responsibility for their own account. This may be severe: but it is still unrepealed although seldom if ever enforced on account of the negligence of the judicial authorities and the prosecuting attorneys. The fine for neglect against these gentlemen is not less than 50, nor more than 100 dollars for every offence." Here is a chance for informers for the public good!

The next consideration with the state legislature was to prevent attempts from external interference. By a second act of March 16th 1830, it is enacted 'that whoever shall write, print, publish or distribute anything having a tendency to produce discontent among the free colored population of the state, or insubordination among the slaves, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for hard labor for life, or shall suffer death'—and that 'whoever shall make use of language in any public discourse from the bench, the bar, stage, pulpit, or any other place; or whoever shall make use of language in private discourse or conversation, or use signs or actions having a tendency [to the effect above mentioned] or whoever shall be instrumental in bringing into this state any paper, pamphlet or book having such tendency shall . . . suffer imprisonment at hard labor for not less than 3 nor more than 21 years, or shall suffer death.'

We may be permitted also to direct attention to the 3d, 4th and 5th sections of the act of 1830. The 3d states that all persons who shall teach, and those who shall permit or cause to be taught any slave in this state, either to read or write, shall . . . be imprisoned not less than 1 month nor more than 12. The 4th specifies that a neglect on the part of the attorney-general or prosecuting attornies to enforce the provisions of these slave acts, shall cause their immediate removal from office; that notaries public and parish judges shall regularly present to the grand juries every time of session all the acts of sales or introduction of slaves, under the penalty of being adjudged guilty of misdemeanors in office. And the 5th states that the judges of each criminal court shall give this act always as part of his charge to the grand jury, at every term. Our laws are singularly enforced!!

We have been thus circumstantial in pointing out the laws that they may be known, enforced and reverenced. For any body of citizens to impose on themselves their execution, will be the greatest proof possible of the maladministration of justice; and the culpable neglect of judges and prosecuting attorneys in this state.

A letter published in the Natchez Courier, from Madison county, Mi, 24th ult, states that few arrests and no new developments occur there now; that the internal danger has passed; and that no just apprehensions need be entertained of the few scattered remnants of the abolition crew.

Ent it contains a singular narrative of a proceeding under the Lynch code, in Livingston county, Mi: whither two brothers William and John Earle had been sent by the committee of safety at Vicksburg, in order to be tried there where they were best known. They had been implicated by Dr Cotton, as intended leaders of the conspiracy in Warren county. Judge Lynch's committee sat in trial on the brothers, confining and examining them separately; and each without any hope, fear a compulsion confessed a knowledge of the conspiracy some months previously—but denied having taken any part in it. John indeed accused his brother; and they both accused Boyd, who escaped conviction at Vicksburg, and singularly escaped pursuit in Madison county, where he was chased with track dogs for 25 miles—when he jumped on a horse he seized in the woods; and has not since been detected.

Towards the evening of examining the brothers Earle, William (as being the eldest, most cunning and most strongly suspected) was taken from his confinement; and resort was had to the lash to force confession. He amused his executionary judges with lies for a time; but finding the Lynchmen would not be cajoled, he promised to make confession next morning when more composed. On going in the morning to the jail, they found William composed and deaf to their enquiries and entreaties: he had hung himself during the night.

John was again put on his trial. He felt glad that his brother had gone so: for he himself would have been killed for turning informer. Such was the oath of the conspirators. He then stated more minutely the facts implicating Boyd; and his having himself been compelled at Vicksburg by his own mother as well as brother to prove an alibi when Boyd was tried. He also narrated several matters containing the conspiracy, which proved him in the opinions of his judges to be *guilty*. He was consequently condemned, and redelivered to the Vicksburg committee to be brought to Warren county, where his exploits were to have been: so that judge Lynch has some method in his madness.

The True American continues its fabrications relative to this paper, of such a nature that although we do not choose to reply, we may deny. It stated on Saturday that the Bee has 'vilified and misrepresented Mr Christy's conduct [relative to the last public meeting], for no other reason than that he is an American.' Mr Christy himself may give this the lie direct: for we had willingly exonerated him from any cognizance of the resolutions before being presented by the reporting committee; and there is no one who knows us but will cheerfully exculpate us from the base charge of censuring any person for being a native of any particular country—much less for being an American. The mind is the proper standard of the man; genius is native of the boundless earth; and talent is of no country. But we

——would rather be a dog and bay the moon
Than such an American—

as one whose only merit and boast is and must be the accidental advantage of being fatuitously born a native of his country; whose only imputation against an opponent is not having had that chance of nature; and who is ignorant of what *bona fide* Americanism is.

It is also said that the Bee warmly advocated the meeting and its objects. The reverse is the truth. Seeing the meeting announced in Saturday's papers, the Bee of last Monday stated the fact; and indirectly glanced at the inutility of the meeting as conceived. Is this warm advocacy? Because courtesy prevented censure, can praise be inferred from silence?

☞But we have resolved—and we trust our editorial brethren will similarly determine—henceforth not to publish calls of meetings for any purpose, which are not sanctioned by the signatures of influential and responsible citizens. This may render our meetings fewer—or more respectable and beneficial to the public.

☞Our brethren in Boston and New York have at length aroused themselves in behalf of the slaveholding states, against the abolition or anti-slavery societies; and we need therefore have no apprehensions as to the results likely to be produced. In Boston, a meeting was projected on the subject, at which the most influential citizens were to have been present—Webster, Everett etc: and the fanatics Thompson, May, etc., have been assailed by most of our eastern editorial brethren—who seem as conscious if not as tender of the rights of slave property in the south, as are slaveholders themselves. Even the New York Journal of Commerce—a partly religious paper—has assumed a high tone on the slavery question as regarding the guarantee of slave property in the south; and the safety of the union in maintaining the constitutional pledge.

But unfortunately we seem too fearfully susceptible of every breeze of abolition that blows. We magnify the rhapsodies of vagrant debaters into contemplated assaults, although they are merely tolerated even in the north, and rather for the sake of argument in theory, than of means for action. Our northern brethren will not, can not, dare not interfere by open means; and they are too honorable—too conscientious—too well aware of the respect and duty which they owe to southerners to interfere in any other manner. Yet lest they should be supposed to do or permit to be done what they could prevent, they seem resolved by their noble conduct to banish all doubts from our minds. This is their best course. Let them teach us to rely on them for assistance in our need; and they shall command for themselves the aid of the south whenever required. Mutual forbearance and support is the true policy of our union.

The New-York Star says—"We understand that the Constitution frigate, is under orders to sail from here on the 15th August, under command of Commodore ELLIOTT."

The *Army and Navy Chronicle* of 29th ult. says—"Purser Gantinger, of the Navy, was recently tried at Baltimore, upon charges preferred against him by Lieut. S. W. Downing, late commander of the U S. schooner *Enterprise*, and acquitted."

The same paper also states that Purser Zantinger is preparing a copy of the proceedings on his late trial, with a review to publication.

The U S. ship *Independence* was safely docked at Charlestown, at noon, on Tuesday 28th ult.

A Pirate.—The brig *Hope Retrieve*, which arrived at New-York 25th ult, was fired into on the 20th June, and robbed of a barrel of wine and a few articles of little value. The pirate had 25 men on board.

The legislature of Delaware has passed unanimously a bill granting to the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, all the powers necessary for the speedy completion of their road.

The revenue upon which Arkansas calculates in the event of her being admitted into the confederacy, is three millions of taxable lands, and salt springs, lead mines and percentage on the sale of public lands.

It is estimated that not less than two million pairs of shoes were made at Lynn, during the last year—giving employment to nearly four thousand persons.

There are more visitors at Ballston than were ever known at any former season

RENEWED HOSTILITIES.

A slip from the Toledo (Ohio) Gazette office, of July 29, says, "On Saturday last, a large body of armed men, headed by the Sheriff of Monroe county, Michigan Territory, was raised by the acting Governor (Mason) of the Territory, and proceeded to this place, for the ostensible purpose of serving some civil process upon a number of our citizens. They arrived about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in number about 250, regularly armed and equipt with guns and bayonets, and arrested and made prisoners some seven or eight individuals, among whom are Benj. F. Stickney and George McKay, Esqs.

"They met with no resistance from the citizens of Toledo, as they were too strong and too well armed, to make any interference on their part, unarmed and unprotected as they were, of any avail.

After committing various outrages upon several unoffending citizens, insulting the women and arresting such of the men in town as were at all obnoxious to them, the mob or posse, withdrew to Monroe with their prisoners, where they were, upon the order of the acting governor thrown into prison.

The orders given to this armed mob or posse were, according to the statements of its leaders, to proceed to Toledo and take as prisoners all who were in any manner implicated in opposing the jurisdiction of the Territory, and in case any resistance was made, to immediately burn and destroy the town, and to fire upon the first man who should attempt to oppose them; and judging from what we saw of the materials composing this band of desperadoes, we should think there was every disposition to obey this order.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The question of the continuance of the tobacco monopoly has been violently agitated in the French Chambers and a committee appointed to report as to the practicability and desirableness of taking the exclusive purchase and sale of tobacco and snuff out of the hands of Government. Sir Henry Parnell and Dr Bowring have been consulted by the committee, and have drawn up a report which has been very flatteringly received by the French Chamber, recommending the entire abolition of the monopoly. Nothing is more likely to consolidate the friendly feeling which exists between the two countries than the interchange of the opinions of public men on matters of general interest.

The Spanish Expedition.—We are now enabled to state on competent authority, that two battalions of the British Legion now raising under the superintendence of Colonel de Lacy Evans, for the service of the Queen of Spain, will positively leave this country for Spain in the course of a week. Two months pay, according to the rates in the British army, will be given in advance as an outfit, and another month's pay will be received on the landing of the troops in Spain. Thus, on their arrival in the states to enter of their service, these battalions will be in the receipt of three months' British pay. The further organization of the expedition is proceeding with the greatest rapidity. There is no truth whatever in the statement of a morning paper, that engages and others have to pay a certain sum for their commissions. The proposed deposit required from volunteers, as we stated before, was only a small sum, in order to secure the respectability of the legion.—[Courier.

Londres, June 30.—Expresses were sent off yesterday to prepare quarters at St Sebastian and Bilboa for the reception of the British auxiliaries. It is intended that two battalions of 500 men each shall embark at Falmouth in the Royal Tar and other steam vessels in the latter end of next week. This will be the first division of the force of 10,000 men raising in this country. The remainder will follow in quick succession

PARIS, June 18.

It appears that Don Carlos is obtaining a levy of recruits at Amsterdam; at all events, the Orange papers of Antwerp say as much. This is likely enough. The Dutch have lately supplied Don Carlos with money, and therefore may now attempt to supply him with men.

It is generally believed that the session will not be closed before the 15th of July, in order to enable the Court of Peers to make some efficient progress in its judicial proceedings. In the course of this session 77 bills have been submitted to the deputies; of these 54 were adopted, 5 have been rejected, 2 have been withdrawn, and the remaining 19 stand over to the next session.

June 20.—There is every reason to believe that the Queen's troops have obtained a decisive victory over the Carlists in the vicinity of Vittoria. There are, however, two versions of the action. I shall send you both, commencing with the one which I consider the most entitled to credit, and which is to the following effect:

'On the the 11th instant a serious encounter took place within two leagues of Vittoria. Valdez feigned to be retreating on Vittoria, and sent the major part of the 9000 men he commanded towards that town. The Carlists whose forces consisted of twelve battalions, fell with great impetuosity on the Christino General's cavalry and infantry. Valdez, by a manoeuvre which he had concocted previously, then made his troops come up with such rapidity that the attacking Carlists were instantly broken, and the field of battle covered with their slain: 500 Carlists were besides made prisoners by the Queen's troops.'

In another part of our paper will be found a brief abstract of the First Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the amount of catholics and protestants in Ireland, and it gives the following summary of the population:

Roman Catholics 6,427,712; members of the established Church 852,064, including the Methodist, amounting probably to 80,000 Presbyterians 642,356; other Protestant Dissenters 21,206. Thus there are 6,427,090 persons in Ireland, for whose religious instruction the State makes no provision whatever, except the sum annually voted for Maynooth College.

Explosion of a Coal Mine—ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST—In announcing the dreadful catastrophe in the Nun's Field in the last Courant it was not expected that a still more awful occurrence in this neighborhood and one which it is feared has been tenfold more destructive to human life, which have to be recorded this week. Yesterday (Thursday) about half past two o'clock in the afternoon, one of those dreadful explosions which have been so lamentably frequent in mining districts took place at one of Mr Russell's collieries, at Wallsend, known by the name of the Church Pitt or Russell's old Wallsend, by which it is feared 25 men and 75 boys have lost their lives.

The number of work people employed in this colliery is about 220. The hewers commence working early in the morning, and having finished getting the coal, it is left to be brought to the bottom of the shaft by the younger men and boys during the day, which is the reason why so great a proportion of boys were in the pit when the accident took place. As every individual who was down the shaft at the time of the explosion remains there still, it is not known, nor, as all have probably perished, is it likely to be ascertained, by what means it was occasioned, similar accidents have generally been produced by incautiously removing the gauze from the safety lamps, and it is supposed in this instance to have originated in the same way, though every precaution was taken to prevent its removal. The colliery was viewed in the morning by Mr Atkinson and his son, under viewers, and it was by them considered perfectly safe and secure in every respect, there not being the least indication of any escape of gas, and at the time of the explosion there were four overmen as deputies down who had been accustomed to work in the pits for upwards of 30 years. These are among the sufferers.

Ship Launch and Dreadful Accident—On Thursday an immense crowd assembled on the banks of the Dry Dock, Lincoln, to witness the launch of a schooner. Upwards of 100 persons were on board the vessel, which had scarcely entered the water when she turned completely over, and all the persons on board, among whom were several women and children, were precipitated into the water and against the banks of the docks. By the praiseworthy exertions of the spectators, most of the drowning persons were rescued in a few minutes, and numbers escaped by swimming. The bodies of two children, quite dead, have been dragged on shore, and other persons are still missing.—[Lincoln Gaz.

Irish Tithe Bill—Some doubts have been expressed whether it be the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to press the Irish Tithe Bill this session. We can state that the bill will certainly be brought forward.—[Dublin Post.

SPAIN.

The siege of Bilboa was commenced by the Carlists on the 14th, and was pressed with such vigor, that relief was sought by the commandant from St Sebastian, but only one thousand men could be spared from the garrison. Zumalacarreguy was severely wounded on the 16th and resigned the command to gen'l Eraso. A rumor prevailed at Bayonne on the 15th that the Carlists had been defeated in a severe engagement near Vittoria, but no subsequent accounts had been received confirming the intelligence. The speedy fall of Bilboa is spoken of as almost certain. The accounts however, are very contradictory. A letter from Paris mentions that Zumalacarreguy had died under amputation, and that the siege of Bilboa had been raised, in consequence of the defeat of the Carlists near Vittoria.

The question of intervention as a national measure, by France and England, appears to be still undetermined. Important events are depending on its decision, if it be true, as stated in a letter from Madrid, dated June 13th, queen regent and her new minister Toreno have resolved to throw themselves into the arms of the ultra liberals, which would be almost equivalent to a revolution

There was a rumor that the new minister Toreno had tendered his resignation, on account of the opposition he met from the ultra liberals, but it is not confirmed.

The Times says, that the refusal of the French and English Governments to interfere directly, is highly satisfactory to the Spanish people, and that the assistance to be rendered, with the increase of spirit and vigor of which it will be the cause, will be all-sufficient to put an end to the war.

BERLIN, June 16.

We learn from good authority that the Emperor Ferdinand I. has declared, without restriction against any interposes of individual foreign States in the affairs of Spain, which are purely of a very delicate nature.

With respect to the meeting of Sovereigns at Toplitz, which has been repeatedly mentioned as to take place after the reviews at Kalisch, it is much doubted by persons who are in a situation to be well informed. According to the latest accounts from Moscow, it was very doubtful, from personal, very happy reasons indeed, whether the Empress would accompany her august consort to Kalisch, and afterwards to Germany.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE BEE.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—37 a 6 1 2	BEEF—Mess 612 50 per bbl
RICE—64 50 a 0 per barrel	—Prime 11 00 do
SUGAR—05 50 a 7 50	CORN—67 a 75c per bushel
—prime 8 50 per cwt	MEAL—62 50 per bbl
HAVANA—08 3 4 a 9	HIDES—Green 00
—white 12 a 13	—Western 56c a 11
MOLASSES—32 a 36 per gl	PELTRIES—10 a 12c
COFFEE—13 a 15	SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25
—Havana, 03 a 04 1.2 cts	CALF SKIN—27 a 30c
—Rio 03c 1 2	—Best Phil's, 28 a 30
WHISKEY—Rec'd 02 a 02	HARNESS do—27 a 30c
—Old Monongahela 70 a 75	BAGGING—40c per yard
BUTTER—Western 20c	BALE ROPE—14 a 15c
—Goshen, 27c	LEAD—pig 6c
LARD—6 1 2 a 9 cts per lb	—Bar 7
FLOUR—05 50 a 6 75 per bbl	—Shot 9 a 10
PORK—017 a 19 per bbl	TAR—03 50 per bbl
—Mess do 18 a 18 50 do	PITCH—02 50 do
—Prime, 15 50 do	ROSIN—03 do
BACON—7 a 9 per lb	DEAR SKINS—32c
—Hams, 8 1.2 a 10	BEAR do —75c each
—Middlings, 6c do	RACCOON & FOX—6c per lb
—Shoulders, 6c 1-2 a 7	BEES WAX—22c per do
—Hoground 7c a 8	TANNERS OIL—0 a 0

New York Market, July 29.

Cotton.—The sales have been small, embracing 100 Florida at 07 1-2 a 20; 150 Mobile 18 a 21 cents. The import here has been 3400 bales.

Dryeoods.—Sales of 260 tons Cassapoolly Lagwood at 824 50 a 25 and Savannah fustic at 13.50, 6 mos.

Flour.—Small sales of western came have been made at 06 75 a 7. Georgetown is held at 06 75 a 7; 200 bbls Richmond city mills, indigo was sold for export at 07 25.

Rice—Several parcels light Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, together about 700 tons have been dispd and at 64 a 14 1-4 cts, merchantable, 6 and 8 months.

Lead—Sales of New Orleans pigs were at 6 1-8 cents, at 6 months.

Molasses—200 hhds good Porto Rico at 36c; and 75 New Iberia at a price not transpired; by auction, 50 hhds sugar house at 34 a 41c, 4 mos.

Sugars—Sales of 400 hhds Porto Rico at 9 cts, for fair, to 9 3 4 for prime; 50 hhds ordinary New Orleans, 6 1 2; and some good St Croix at 10 1-4 cents. The transactions in brown sugars consist of a parcel of 540 good brown Havana at 9 cts, 4 mos; 60 Trinidad at 9 3-8; and a few whites at 11 3 4c By auction, 9100 leaves refined 12 a 13 1 2; 120 barrels and bbls claimed 6 a 8; and 5 hhds Porto Rico at 8 1.2 cents, 4 months.

Freights—To Liverpool continue brisk at 1-64 a 5 16 for cotton. The rate to Havre is 3.4 a 1 cent, but there is not much offering.

Exchange—Nothing of importance has been done since the sailing of the packets of 24th, and the rates remain the same.

Sales at the New York Stock Exchange, July 28.

875 shares Delaware and Hudson	96 1 2	97 1.4
300 do N O Canal bank	107 1 2	107
200 do N O City bank		111 1.2
75 do N O Gas bank		106 1 2

New York Market, August 1.

Remarks—Advices to the 24th from Europe, have been received but they are unimportant. Our own market has been without change. There is much more activity in the market than is usual at this season.

Cotton—The market since the 25th, the date of our last report, has exhibited no new features; it still remains without activity, yet prices have undergone but little alteration. The transactions consist of sales to spinners and shippers, and on presents on owners account; they amount in all to about 2400 bales, say 1000 Uplands at 17 1-2 to 19 1.2 cents; 200 New Orleans at 18 to 21; 200 Alabamas at 18 to 22; and 200 Floridas at 17 1 2 to 20. By the packet ship Roanoke we have accounts from Liverpool to 24th June; prices there were about the same as at our previous dates, with rather a better feeling—Uplands are quoted a 9 3 4 to 12 1.2d sterling per lb. Sales of the week preceding 16,040 bales.

Cotton Bagging—There is a fair and steady demand but no change.

Coffee—There has been no demand whatever for export for the last month. The sales are wholly for home consumption. Prices continue quite uniform. The sales since our last are as follows: 700 in 800 St Domingo 11 cash, and 11 a 12 times 300 to 600 Rio at 12 do, 12 1.2 do; 50 Sumatra 11 1 4; 30 Laguyara 14

Molasses—The market as is usual at this season of the year is very quiet; no change whatever in price.

Rice—The supplies are rising very moderate. Holders very firm, and prices rather improving. 120 tcs Southern 4 1.2; 7 tcs 94 bbls N Y cost 4 a 4 1-2.

Sugar—Generally have been in a very quiet state; prices however are firm. There will not probably be any security in the market until business is more lively. We estimate the stock in first hands as follows, viz: New Orleans 2000 hhds, Porto Rico and St Croix 3000 do; brown 10,000 boxes; white 250 boxes.

Money is most abundant. The banks discount with perfect freedom. Long or short notes are taken at the lowest rates, and money may be had on stock loans at the most favorable terms.

Stocks—Seven hundred shares of Harlaem were sold yesterday at 158 to 159; this is three or four per cent lower than previous sales, but when it is considered that such heavy lots were thrown into market, the prices were well sustained. The shorts however were probably compelled to purchase the exact amount, and at such rates as the seller dictated. But little done in Delaware; Dry Dock dreaned; New Orleans Canal lower; Boston and Providence a shade lower; Canton advanced. The majority of stocks on the list sold lower.

Augusta Market, August 4.

Cotton. Since our last review of the 7th July, the transactions in cotton in the market have been very limited, owing to the small amount of our stock, and the disappearance of purchasers. The receipts here are light, and of the stock we have now on hand, very little is for sale, as most of it has been disposed of at prices ranging from 16 1-4 to 18 1 2 cents. We now quote inferior 16 1-2 17, fair to good 17 1-2 a 18; very good to prime, 18 1-2 a 19; choice none.

Boston Market, July 29.

Molasses—The market still has a tendency upwards, with a fair business doing; the market remains here of all prices retailing except a recent arrival of Trinidad which is held at 34 1 2 cts, the transactions at the close of last and the early part of this week embrace about 700 hhds Havana and Matanzas, poor and sweet, at 30c per gallon; and 100 hhds St Jago prime 33 1-2, and 40 hhds Trinidad at 34c per gallon, 6 mos. Since yesterday the operations have been made at an advance, and several hundred hhds Havana and Matanzas were taken at 31 1-2 and 32c per gallon, 6 mos; sales of 100 hhds sweet at 32c per gallon, 6 mos; the arrivals during the week small.

Havre Market, June 16.

Cotton—On the 9th inst, we had a lively inquiry for St Domingo, at previous rates, occasioned by favorable advices from Hamburg, but since that date there has been scarcely any thing done in this article, and the market very flat, but without change in prices. The sales embrace

2361 bags good ord'ry St Domingo (dry 62 1-2) at	65	—
400 do St Domingo, to arrive do	65	—
50 do good ordinary old Havana do	75	—
70 do ordinary to good old Rio do	65 1-4	
63 do ordinary La Guayra for transit at 35 and	63 3-8	
25 do good Bahia (duty 66 1-2)	62 1-2	
15 brls good Guadaloupe, duty paid, at	1 62 1-2	

3469 bags 15 barrels.

We have received from Port au Prince 2297 bags by Gyana.

Cottons. The greatest calm has continued to prevail in this article, since our last report, and we have to notice a decline in four rates of 3 to 5 centimes per 1-2 lbs for United States short staple descriptions and of 8 to 10 centimes for Pernambuco.

The sales from the 6th to the 30th inst, have been confined to 656 B consisting of 300 B at f 160 to f 164; 56 B Mobile and Tennessee at f 141 to f 160; 150 B Pernambuco at f 170 to f 180; and 115 B Bahia at f 165 50; the whole duty paid.

The arrivals on the other hand, have amounted to 4766 B; all United States cottons.

Stock 31 May.	1836	46002	of which 46630 b U S
Arr up to 15 June	6097	6945	"
	56698	53804	"
Sales up to 15 June	903	490	"
Stock 15 June	55695	53318	"

Havre Market, June 17.

Sales of cotton, 30 bales cotton, of which 15 were Louisiana at 156f, 2000 bags Mayti coffee at 65f; 40 mill whale oil at 66f 50; 50 bales cinnes at 1f 12 1-2f

Bordeaux, June 12. There is nothing new in coffee. Cotton is in good position, 229 bales Cheraha sold at 147f 50. Cocoa is in a precarious condition.

Hamburg, June 12. Notwithstanding the holy days the demand for coffee has been maintained and prices are higher; 9000 bags Brazil have sold during the week at 53-8a 6 3-8; 3200 St Domingo at 5 7-8 a 6 7-8. Sugars firm; cotton better hold; spices without change. Bills on Paris, 2 mos 169 1-2.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

MARKETS.—PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Liverpool, 24th June, 1835.

On presenting to our friends the annexed general statements of the cotton trade up to the first of June, we would wish to make a few observations in order to elucidate some points which require it, for a more comprehension of the tables of 1834 and 1835, would lead to very erroneous conclusions. The present high prices was in the first instance caused by the apprehensions of a short crop in the United States, rated by some below one million, two hundred thousand bags of cotton; and since that is no longer tenable, the consumption is representing the increasing in an extraordinary degree. It cannot be denied that the cotton manufacturing trade has been for some time in a very active state, and has produced excellent returns to those engaged in it, nevertheless we would ascribe it to other causes than to a sudden increase in consumption, in which we do not believe beyond a certain annual per centage more particularly during the present year, when the effect of high prices, and an increased weight, on account of a larger quantity of heavy bales from the Gulph, may be considered as a set off against an increased demand arising from new events for the disposal of the manufacturing articles.

We have taken some pains to investigate the grounds for the prediction of a large reduction in the stocks at the end of the year, and in doing this we have been obliged to assume many data on which to found our calculations; but as we give the data, we supply to any of our friends who disagree with us, the basis on which to found different calculations according to their individual opinions and better information. We have no object to serve but that of arriving at the truth. We entered upon these calculations perfectly unprejudiced, and we were surprised at arriving at a result very different to what we expected.

There is a large increase in the imports up to 1st June as compared to last year, chiefly in American cotton, and yet the stocks have only increased in a small degree; but it must be observed that the stocks of 1834 were larger by 64,000 than at the beginning of 1835. The outgoings appear larger by about 55,000 bags than last year; these outgoings are not consumption, the rate of the latter cannot be ascertained at the middle of the year; the only guide is to watch the general state of trade, the greater or less activity in the manufacturing districts and in the demand, and to fix upon a certain per centage as the ratio of increase or decrease. The calculations which we gave in our previous circulars, respecting the fluctuations in the stocks held by the trade, seem to have given satisfaction to our friends; we now attempt the more difficult task of extending the same calculation to the cotton trade generally.

On investigating the ratio of increase in the consumption since the year 1826, and taking it triennally, we find that from 1829 to 1831 it increased 5-16 per cent per annum upon that of 1826 to 1828, and that from 1832 to 1834, it increased 11 per annum upon that of the preceding three years; in assuming therefore the increase for the present year at 4 per cent, we think we allow as much as will certainly be found to be correct. We refer to our previous annual circulars for the correctness of the calculations. The stocks in the hands of our trade, we have already established in our former circulars; those in the hands of the French spinners at the beginning of 1834, we assume to have been equal to six weeks' consumption, at the rate of 5,860 bags per week, making 32,000 bags; for the end of the year we have taken them again equal to six weeks' consumption, at the rate of 5,860 bags per week, making 35,000 bags; for the continent we have assumed them equal to twelve weeks' consumption (which will not be considered too much when it is recollected that most of the manufactories are unable to obtain supplies during the winter months), at the rate of 2,800 bags per week at the beginning of 1834, and equal to fourteen weeks' consumption (because many of them mills had been prevented from working by the long continued drought), at the rate of 2,900 bags per week at the end of the year, the account will then stand thus, viz:—

		Bags.
Stock, English spinners, January 1, 1834,		85,000
Do French 32,000 Continent 33,000		65,000
Do in all the ports		290,000
Total stock,		440,000
Import during 1834,		1,328,000
Total supply		1,768,000
Remaining in all the ports 31st Dec.	295,000	
Stock English spinners,	65,000	
Do French 35,000, Cont 45,000 do	80,000	
		370,000
Total consumption for 1834,		1,398,000

Or 26,900 bags per week; and taking for 1835, an increase of 4 per cent, it will establish 28,000 bags per week as the rate, and the comparison of the two years will stand thus, viz:

	1834.	1835.
	Bags.	Bags.
Total stock, January 1,	440,000	370,000
Import to June 4,	614,000	758,000
	1,054,000	1,128,000
Consumption twenty-two weeks, 26,900	592,000	25,000 616,000
Total stock June 1,	462,000	512,000

It now remains to consider the supply, and in looking to that from the United States we have to enter upon the still debatable ground of the extent of the last crop; 1,250,000 bags appear to be now a very general estimate but there is an increasing number of advocates for 1,300,000 bags. We will assume 1,270,000 bags to which we add 30,000 bags old stock, and 50,000 bags of the new crop to be received sufficiently early as to arrive in Europe during the present year; this makes an aggregate of 1,250,000 bags, on deducting 50,000 bags of the crop of 1834 as received in Europe already during the last year, and 250,000 bags as wanted for the consumption of the United States and for the to manufacturing stock, we have applicable for Europe, to be received from 1st January to the 31st December, 1835,

		bags 1,860,000
The Brazils will probably give only		150,000
The West Indies and Spanish Main		60,000
The East Indies		110,000
Egypt and the Levant, owing to the depopulation by the plague } only		190,000
		1,460,000

Taking this supply for granted, we can now undertake a prospective calculation of the probable stocks to