DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

OPPOSED TO ODIOUS DISTINCTIONS—FRIENDLY TO POPULAR RIGHTS.

FOR THE STATE SENATE,

BERNARD MARIGNY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

B. Z. CANONGE
H. PEDESCLAUX
CHARLES DAUNOY
J. R. GRYMES.
J. J. P. MERCIER
LOUIS ALLARD.
J. M. KENNEDY.
D. AUGUSTIN.
A. DUCROS.

For Congress.

First District—C. GAYARRE.

THIRD DISTRICT,—J. WALKER.

THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.
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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1834.

We are authorized to announce JAMES BRADFORD, of Feliciana, as a candidate for Congress for the Second District.

The northern mail which arrived yesterday, is barren of interest, if we except the foreign intelligence which it brings.

A valuable negro slave was crushed to death yesterday by the wheels of one of the rail road cars passing over his body. The frequency of these casualties call loudly for the interference of the public authorities.

It is with pain we mention a repetition of similar cruelties to those committed by Madame Lalaurie, on the person of a little negro slave, the property of a Mrs Pardos living in the lower part of the city. This unfortunate victim exhibits all the marks of a most revolting cruelty. Several of her teeth have been, it seems, extracted for the purpose of appeasing the demoniac resentment of her mistress. The Mayor, upon the facts coming to his knowledge, promptly issued a warrant for the slave, and she is now detained in the police jail until further inquiry is made.

Governor Hayne of South Carolina has issued a proclamation, advising obedience to the decision of the Appeal Court on the Test Oath. The final decision upon the question he leaves to the Legislature.

REPORTED FOR THE BEE.

MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS.

Sitting of Saturday, 21st June.

The Secretary having read the proces verbal of the preceding sitting,

On motion of Mr Pritchard,—Resolved, That a committee be named to verify the election of J. Bermudez as Alderman of the 6th ward.

The President named Messrs Pritchard, Macready, and Labatut to compose said committee, who having retired for a time reported said election to be valid.

The Secretary then read the following letter from the Mayor.

Mayerality of New Orleans, June 16, 1834.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

I have not approved the resolution of the Council of the 10th inst. to incorporate that part of the new fauxbourg Marigny, comprised within Champs Elysees, Urquhart, St. Bernard and Bons Enfans streets. In consequence, I return it. My reasons for so doing are, that the space comprised within the aforesaid limits, is not sufficiently inhabited, and would not pay one twentieth of the expense which the corporation would be under anually for the necessary expenditures. Besides, the charge of having bridges made at every corner, and lamps put up, which would be a considerable expense, would devolve upon the city.

I am of opinion that the incorporation should not extend more than one hundred and twenty feet in the square situated beyond Morales street, as shown by the plan herewith transmitted to the Council.

I am, respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

Mr Pedesclaux moved, that the Council adopt the amendment proposed by the Mayor.

Mr Schmidt said, that this motion was out of order. The only thing the council could do, was to persist notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor.

The Recorder said, that according to the rules of the council, Mr Schmidt was right, and that Mr Pedesclaux's motion was out of order.

Mr Pedesclaux thereupon moved, that the part of the fauxbourg Marigny comprised within the limits of St Bernard, Urquhart, Champs Elysees, and 120 feet in the square situated beyond Morales street be incorporated.—Adopted.

The Secretary read a letter from Mrs Widow Clousel, praying for a pedling licence.

Petitioner's demand accorded.

Also a letter from the Commercial Library, praying the council for certain sums to complete the selection of French works.

Mr Schmidt moved, that this petition be referred to a especial committee.—Adopted.

The Recorder named Messrs Schmidt, Macready, and Pedesclaux to form said committee.

The Secretary read a letter from a committee of Fire Company, No. 3, praying for six hundred feet hose, two suckers, a pair of wheels, four lanterns, six lamps, and six axes.

Mr Macready moved, that this letter be referred to a committee to inquire how much those articles would cost.—Rejected.

Mr Pritchard moved a substitute, that the company be authorized to purchase the articles mentioned in the letter, and that the city treasurer be empowered to pay the cost of the same.

Mr Mercier proposed an amendment, that the Mayor be authorized to purchase the articles in question. His reasons were, that he thought that officer could enter into more ready arrangements for having them imported, and besides, he had more interest in saving the public money than a company of firemen.

The amendment of Mr Mercier was thereupon adopted.

Mr Bermudez called for the reading of the last secret sitting. He desired that it be read publicly, as the public were informed of its nature.

Mr Pedesclaux said, that he thought it was absurd for a member who had just made his first entrance in the council, to ask for the reading of proceedings or previous questions. He might as well call for the reading of all our journals.

Mr Bermudez in reply said, that he only asked for the reading of a part of the proceedings of the last sitting, and that this was denominated by his colleague as absurd. The honorable member had acted with equal absurdity when he permitted a portion of the proces verbal of the last sitting to be read.

The proceedings of the secret sitting were thereupon read. The council deliberated upon the urgent necessity of providing a piece of land to establish a burying ground. The council desired that the Mayor be authorised to offer Madame Fortier $25,000 for her plantation.

Those who voted, against this resolution, were Messrs Fenner, Macready and Dunn.

The order of the day was then taken up.

The appointment of one or two collectors of taxes on cabarets was before the council.

Mr Prieur moved that two persons be named for that purpose, subdividing the city into two parts.

Mr Pedesclaux said, that he thought it indispensable to divide the city, for without this, the two collectors would be liable to call twice at the same cabaret to make a collection. He thought what one collector should have to collect from Canal street to the lower part of the city, and the other from Canal street to the upper part.

Mr Brulatout proposed that Orleans street should be the limit.

Labatut proposed, that Conti street should be the limit.

[illegible] and says on the [illegible] Bermudez, Fenner, [illegible] Prieur, Brulatout, Pedesclaux, Labatut, Macready, Fortier, [illegible] and Messrs Prieur and Pedesclaux were appointed to be collectors, in case the city was divided. The Secretary of the council having been dispatched to know the pleasure of the Mayor as to whether it should be read, returned and reported that the Mayor had withdrawn it, saying that he thought he would place his veto upon the measure.

The Recorder said, that this information might have been dispensed with. It was not in order.]

The council took up the resolution authorizing the Mayor to notify Mr Moses Quick, that unless he complied with the conditions of his contract to furnish the city with shells, he should be discharged from that service, empowering the Mayor, in case of disobedience, to nominate Mr Guenard in his place.—Adopted.

The report of the committee named to take into consideration the letters of Messrs Martin and Godat offering to furnish the city with filtered water, was read. The report recommends that the prayer of the petitioners be adopted, as the apparatus would not at all interfere with the navigation of the river.—Adopted.

Mr Bermudez offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and hereby is requested to suspend the proposition which he has been authorized to make to Madame Widow Fortier, for the acquisition of her plantation situated on the Gentilly road, for the purpose of establishing a burying ground, until the city attorney examine her title to the same.

[The preamble to this resolution having been rejected, it is not deemed necessary to introduce it here.]

Mr Pedesclaux moved, that the resolution be postponed till the month of June of the next year.

The Recorder said that the further consideration of Mr Bermudez resolution might be indefinitely postponed, but that Mr Pedesclaux's motion was not in order.

Mr Bermudez observed, that he had conversed with Mr Eustis, the city attorney, who had informed him that the nullity in Madam Fortier's title was very clear. He then went into a learned and able argument in support of his resolution.

Mr Pedesclaux's motion was put to vote and rejected.

Mr Schmidt disclosed his views upon Judge Bermudez' resolution. He objected very strongly against the preamble but would vote for the resolution, deeming precaution advisable.

Mr Mercier thereupon rose and addressed the council. He declared in conclusion that he should vote against the resolution.

Mr Bermudez having withdrawn the preamble, the resolution was adopted.

The ayes and nays on the question having been called, it appeared that Messrs Freret, Pritchard, Schmidt, Macready, and Bermudez, had voted in the affirmative, and that

Messrs Pedesclaux and Mercier had voted in the negative.

Mr Labatut moved, that the committee of —— be authorized conjointly with the Mayor to contract for the erection of the Police jail in the same manner as that of the parish jail.—Adopted.

The Council thereupon adjourned to meet next Saturday.

For the Bee.

To the members of the City Council of New Orleans.

GENTLEMEN:—When I was called to fill the place of Deputy Surveyor, I had instruction and experience enough to judge, compare, and appreciate the march of the administration, particularly in what regards the public works. It was not long afterwards that I perceived its vices, especially the complete ignorance and stupidity with which the public works were executed. But reflecting on the rapid growth of this city ever since the change of government, I attributed those evils and defects to an ancient state of things which were at that time still worse, persuaded as I was, that the administration would ameliorate and improve progressively as the city did; I remarked that all was to be created anew, and fancied ways and means were preparing for the purpose.

I was greatly mistaken gentlemen; not only nothing was done, but nothing was prepared by those who preceded you, and unhappily, I plainly saw the evils increasing; disorder and injustice became more and more numerous, and as to the public works, I remarked they had cost immense sums of money, which was an entire loss, as they were worth absolutely nothing. I ought as a citizen, zealous for public good, possessing some experience and having a knowledge of the defects, to have denounced them to the public; but as every day the news papers, especially the Bee, noted these disorders with a force of reasoning, which I could not have attained, without obtaining any success I desiste!. I clearly saw the causes of the evils, but whatever mode I took to make them known, wounded self love, and self love once wounded, is never forgiven.

At the renewal of your Council, it seemed to me that you saw the evils, that you had opened your eyes, and that putting aside all considerations, with a firm and independant mind you were going to operate a change favorable to the public good. But nothing has been done, far from it; I see the same egotisms, the same personal interest, the same party spirit, the same blind confidence, and the same condescention to those in power.

Where is the citizen, independant by his fortune and social position, encircled by numerous friends, who like himself are devoted to the public good, who will raise the voice and thunder against that hostile faction, which has done and is still doing so much mischief! Alas, nobody! this faction introduced in the maxims of Machiavel has sown hatred, envy, and division, amongst the inhabitants, and has put them all in opposition to each other. In fact we are not creols, not Americans, French, or Spaniards. We ought to be but one, as Americans and consequently brothers. What is to be done? what hope remains to the philanthropic citizen, actuated by a sense of public good? Shall he raise his voice! shall he write? in this case he endangers his personal security, he has to sacrifice his interests, and all this perhaps without the slightest success, but no matter; I shall arm myself with the club of Hercules, I shall tear the mask that cover the individuals who cause all our calamities. Ah, gentlemen! and you inhabitants of New Orleans, consider the extent of the evils that weigh on our heads, do you not see and feel that we are all under Damocles' sword?

In fact gentlemen, the causes of accidents are innumerable; here is a street filled with bricks and timber, so that you cannot pass without running the danger of oversetting your carriage, breaking your limbs, &c.; there a hole, in which you run the risk of perciptating yourself, further drays and carts running with all the swiftness of their horses, overturning and crushing women and children; elsewhere is it allowed to fire crackers frightening horses; at night, fires are set by a band of bandits, who dwell in our city, but whom the corporation and the city officers do not take the means to discover and extirpate. In other places are there houses broken open, ransacked and robbed of all their contents. What is the patrol doing? are they asleep or wasting their time in places where they should not be. And the unhealthiness of our city, gentlemen, it is awful! is not ours the city of death, (as it is justly called elsewhere). Why? because the corporation have never caused works to be done which are necessary and suitable to the salubrity of the place; because it employs ignorant men, and because it suffers itself to be governed by a man without capacity, without instruction, without experience, who rules, manages and squanders all. Its a word a despot, yes, a despot as he is aptly termed by one half of the inhabitants.

Amidst the raging of epidemics, what is done in behalf of our wretched and desperate condition? they lull us with false hopes of projected drainings which they very well knew to be fabulous and impracticable, but which they approve however with pompous praise, adding wrong to a shameful impudence.

But some people will say, the public funds are economized, economized, great God! it is a awful waste, to say nothing more.

Yes gentlemen, you are culpable, but I am willing to believe that you are deceived; perhaps even some of you that are so much prejudiced that you cannot be persuaded of the existence of all our evils, in spite of all the frightful pictures in the foregoing. Well, I will detail more facts.

Whose son is walking in the back part of the city, has [illegible] the draining canals and gutter in a dreadful state, [illegible] embrace, and diffusing miasmas? Who of you have observed the gutters of the city and its incorporated suburbs? Who of you are in the same situation? and if the laborers sometimes sent to clean them, have you not been exasperated at the slowness and laziness with which the [illegible] have not been convinced of the infinity of [illegible] of work.

Let us now examine the keeping of the streets and side walks, let us see whether the ordonances of the city, on this subject, are not infringed.

I defy any one to find in the city or its incorporated suburbs, the extent of a square without discovering at least four places for which the corporation does not deserve our reproaches; there is not a single length of a square in which the side walks are not unpaved in some places; large deep cross gutters uncovered and filled with filth; yards exhaling an infectious odour [illegible] fence, a wall threatening danger to those who pass by, [illegible] of dirt, dead animals remaining days after days in the streets.

Let us now proceed to the paving of the streets. Have you not witnessed the work suspended for 4, 5, or 6 months, to complete when an undertaker would have executed it in eight or ten days at the furthest. Who of you has not been shocked at the slow manner in which these city pavers perform their duties, which are always badly done, because they are directed by ignorant persons. Add to this, the convexity of the streets, and the deep gutters which causes the breaking of carriages, destroy the paving which requires constant repairs &c.

In the cities of Europe and at the north, all the public works are done by undertakers, even the repairing of them, here on the contrary, the greatest part of the labor is done by the workmen of the corporation. Whence is this? and moreover, why are they so obstinate to have all the work thus done? it costs ten times as much and not so well done, no matter, what of that! Again, what are the motives? shall I tell you? the work which costs one million of dollars to the city, only comes to one hundred thousand dollars if given to undertakers; give the million, I can by lawful means or otherwise gripe a few thousand, whereas I could not do it if the hundred thousand dollars were granted to undertakers. For this reason good care is taken to disgust the undertakers in cheating them, yes gentlemen by cheating them, and thus in effect cheating the town in an odious manner. Must I refer to facts? examine the filling up of Washington square, &c.

Gentlemen of the Council and especially you of the committy of finance, can you positively refer to the public that all the expenses incured are justifiable, that all the documents are correct, true and not dubious? I have my doubts on the subject, for what is charged on the accounts is not one hundred thousand thousand dollars for approximative expenses, and the approximation is such that the difference might be from forty to fifty thousand dollars, there are certainly reason to suspect the good faith of some.

After all it is no less true that the city and its suburbs are in a frightful situation, that its funds are wasted away, that with the money which has been taken from its coffers, these ten years past, many useful works might have been done, such as rendering the city healty, &c. The result of this would be that our actual prosperity would be ten times greater and our population at the present time would be at least three hundred thousand souls!

How many thousand of unfortunate people, driven from their country by famine, have come to settle themselves among us in hopes of finding work, health, ease, and have found nothing but death and a frightful death!

What more shall I say, the corporation has drawn on itself the cries of indignation from the whole city, and the merited reproaches, alas! too well merited, for the death of one hundred thousand individuals at least, which might have been prevented by prudent foresight.

A DEPUTY SURVEYOR.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, June 9.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Since our last publication we have had numerous arrivals from England. The one bringing the latest intelligence is the Sylvanus Jenkins, Captain Collin, which sailed from Liverpool on the 11th day of May, and brings advices from London seven days later, than before received, and Liverpool ten days later.

In the week that had intervened between our present and previous accounts, nothing of interest had occured, except the rumours that existed of an arrangement between the warring brothers Pedro and Miguel—and the retirement of Carlos to England. These rumours, should they upon inquiry, prove to be of course regarded as important. The character in which they appear at present, will be noticed in their proper places.

ENGLAND.—The lovers of science and adventure will be happy to learn that Lord Althorp has announced that the government of Great Britain has determined to grant a pension of 70l. per annum to the widow and of 50l. per annum to the infant daughter of the late Richard Lander, the African traveller.

The Trade's Unions are said to be going into disrepute and those who have suffered themselves to be duped by an enrolement, are returning to their ordinary labor.

The financial operation of reducing the 4 per cents has been at length positively announced. It is expected that it will be followed up by corresponding reductions of other stocks for the redemption to which the national faith is pledged. Whatever may be the moral feeling inspired by this palpable violation of a public contract, it is very obvious that it must by some measure of this kind alone that the public debt of England can be even *nominally* reduced.

The Irish Thitties bill as it is called, came on for discussion in Parliament on the 6th, and on dividing for a second reading the vote stood 288 to 54, majority in favor 234.

FRANCE.—The manufacturs of France appear to have suffered severly in consequence of the late insurrection at Lyons.

At Calais and Boulogne the net manufacturs have suffered. The goods sent to Lyons have remained unsold, at the bills drawn in consequence have not been accepted. The manufacturers, overloaded with goods, have ceased to employ their men, excepting only one [illegible] machine, as necessary for keeping in order.

Two grand camps are to be formed, one of 60,000 men, for manuevering in the environs of Lyons, and the other for the same purpose, near Paris and St Omer.

PORTUGAL.—The interesting intelligence from this long afflicted seat of civil and fraternal war, is principally embodied in the following paragraph from the Liverpool Journal of the 10th of May. It says:

We have great pleasure in announcing the probable cessation of hostilities in the peninsula. The Lord Nelson, in five days from Lisbon, has arrived at Dartmouth, which shows that the Patriots had taken Figueira—that Coimbra had declared for Donna Maria—that the whole of the road from Oporto to Lisbon was open to the Patriots—and that Don Miguel and Don Pedro had come to a settlement, an armistice having been agreed to.

Don Pedro has informed the Peerage of the communication of himself, the Queen, the minister, and their adherents, he not withdrawn, he will stop the revenue of the papal see, 40,000*l*., and cut off all communication.

SPAIN.—The Liverpool Courier of the 8th of May contains the following article:—

We call attention to the statement in our City article commencing the Capture of Don Carlos, which we have good reason to believe is substantially correct. Of course that implies, we take it, pacification of the Peninsula, the acceptance of Don Miguel of terms which have been offered to him, if, indeed, those will now be granted to him, and the arrangement of the affairs of Portugal.

American Tonnage.—From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, recently made to Congress, the Registered, Enrolled, and Licensed tonnage of the United States amounts to 1,433,450 21-95 tons, divided among the States and Territories as follows:—

Maine,	192,714 63 95th	"
New Hampshire,	17,126 54	"
Massachusetts,	395,924 23	"
Rhode Island,	40,007 22	"
Connecticut,	52,878 70	"
Vermont,	1,531 04	"
New York,	319,209 80	"
New Jersey,	33,143 53	"
Pennsylvania,	88,162 11	"
Delaware,	13,265 64	"
Maryland,	80,703 70	"
District of Columbia,	17,226 03	"
Virginia,	43,677 85	"
North Carolina,	32,142 17	"
South Carolina,	15,560 75	"
Georgia,	8,651 45	"
Ohio,	9,683 72	"
Tennessee,	3,048 01	"
Michigan,	1,753 54	"
Alabama,	7,140 31	"
Mississippi,	926 43	"
Louisiana,	61,171 74	"
Florida,	1,911 28	"
Key West,	1,091 72	"

It will be seen that New England owns nearly one half of the tonnage of the country. Massachusetts owns more than one quarter, having upwards of 26,000 tons more than the State of New York, and has the largest amount of tonnage of any State in the Union.—*Boston Post.*

New York one hundred years ago.—We have received from M. G. Hayward, No 1 Courtlandt street, a facsimile of the map of this city in 1728, the original of which is in the street commissioners' office. There appear to be two marked epochs in the changes our city has undergone in those early periods. The first is seen in a sketch in Mr. Watson's work, and in Mr. Moulton's history, taken in 1673, when the whole of this now vast metropolis was bounded by a wall which ran throught the present Wall street, from river to river! Within these circumscribed limits were isolated clusters of Dutch built house, with their gable ends on the street, some two or three relics of which still exist. It was then, or rather a short time anterior to this period, that the famous battles took place, somewhere about Day (*Dies?*) street, which was the field of glory and the Waterloo of those days, for those valiant Knickbockers that here encountered the bloody tribes of Manahattoes, and of which memorable mention is made by the *veritable* historian of the Dutch dynasties of Amsterdam. In 1721, according to Mr. Watson, a Mr. Andrew Bradford advertised in the newspaper called the Mercury, a map of New York, on four sheets. What a prize, he adds, would it be if it could be found? In 1728, Mr. Bradford published the map above alluded to, which our citizens may all purchase of the proprietor, for twenty-five cents, as a most curious authentic relic. The city had now reached Courtland street on the west and Frankfort on the east—all beyond was the Bouwerie Farm, but beautiful Broadway still bores its name, and may be traced still Chatham street, leading from it, which latter was called the "road to Boston." The swamp was then a real swamp—a Dismal one. For belief of Peter Stuyvesant's time must have long left the "Ultima Thule" of those little city villas they so reached that extreme and rude [illegible] street, they then covered all territory beyond, [illegible] embrace, and diffusing miasmas? Who of you have observed the gutters of the city and its incorporated suburbs? Who of you are in the same situation? and if the laborers sometimes sent to clean them, have you not been exasperated at the slowness and laziness with which [illegible] country which stretches up to the confluence of Canal, and [illegible] to Bloomingdale? Why, it would have seemed quite out of the city, and almost beyond reach as a voyage to the North Pole. All the Battery, too, that magnificent lawn of to-day, was covered with the dashing waves and eddying currents, and black reefs of rocks, up to State street. It is all new made ground! What a contast with what it once was. All the eastern side of the town, including Front and South streets, up to Water street, now filled with blocks of solid masonry, has been recovered from the dominions of Neptune, in conformity to the amphibious propensities of our Dutch ancestry, choosing rather to build into the sea than use the *terra firma* of the whole island which was open to them.—*Globe.*

Breach of Marriage Promise.—It is laughable to see every now and then some innocent old bachelor suddenly brought up to the *ring bolt* with a "round turn," and fleced in the sum of a thousand or two dollars for the heinous offence of thoughtlessly warbling perhaps in the ear of some artful maiden the unmeaning expression of "How much I love thee"—which by the Gothic code of this unchivalrous age is now construed by our modern Mansfields and Broughams into an actual breach of marriage promise if not immediately followed by the consecutive celebration of the wedding nuptials.

We know full well that Hymen would reverse these arbitrary and rigorous decisions; for if he did not he may count on soon seeing the vestal torch upon his altar for ever extinguished. We are perfectly convinced there will be a reaction or rather a *retraction* of the whole bachelor tribe into their solitary resorted to, from which they will no more emerge than a snail from his shell; if some countervailing measures are not proceeded upon to put an effectual check to a growing evil, which if not arrested in time will have a very disastrous influence in retarding the multiplication of our species and the settlement of our country. We must recollect what oceans of wilderness we have yet to be mown down and populated, and we must bear in mind also that the natural sensitiveness of celibacy will never endure the cruel punishment of being thus dragged up before a public tribunal and paraded in the newspapers for the unpardonable crime of having glanced with rather too kind an eye upon some fair maiden, whom he had encountered in a church or hall room, or in the purlieus of Broadway. It will never do. The ladies in general highly disapprove of this severity and are loud in their denunciations of those of their sex who would make use these subterfuges as traps to ensnare the unwary.—*Ibid.*

COMMERCIAL.

Extract of a letter to a commercial house in this city, received by the ship Ambassador, from Liverpool.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 9 & 10.—Import during the week, 77,828 bales. Sales in the same time, 21,000 bales;—Orleans at 7 3-4 to 9 3-4d; Alabama 7 3-4 to 8 3-4d. Stock, 203,000 bales against 239,000 at same period in 1833. On the 10th, the sales were 6000 bales, of which 2500 Brazils and 1000 speculation at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, May 9.

COTTON.—Although the arrivals have been unusually large, the demand from the trade has continued very good; the quotations of last week are fully maintained, and the prices of Sea Island may be continued at 1-2d per lb. higher. The public sale of 1400 Surat to day went off briskly, the whole being sold at extreme previous rates, Sales of the week—250 Sea Island, 10 Stained, 5400 Bowed Georgia, 2350 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, 5900 New Orleans. Imports this year amount to 731,351, same time 1833, 371,313, estimated May 9th 1834, 262,480—Stocks same time 1833, 229,100—total inspections 77685.

DYESTUFFS.—The business done in Indigo has been on a small scale.—Dyewoods, the demand continues limited for all kinds; 50 tons Campeachy logwood sold at 7l 2s 6d a 7l 5s; a few tons of Savanilla fustic at 6l; 40 tons of solid Nicaragua wood at 18l; 35 tons of small at 14l.

TOBACCO.—The demand for home trade continues very limited and only 50 hhds of Virginia leaf and stemmed with a few of Kentucky stemmed have been taken for that purpose; 100 hhds of Virginia leaf have gone for resale; nothing was done for Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Prices of Cotton are fully sustained to day.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED:

Barque Suffolk, McDonald, Liverpool, Tavern, Grimshaw & Shane
Schr. Francisco, May, Campeachy, S Fernandez
Schr. Howard, Williams, Tampico, Master
Schr. Landrum, Amat, Mobile, Master

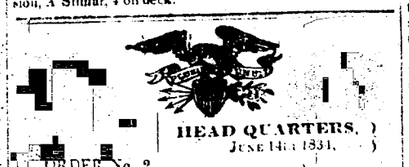
ARRIVED:

Towboat Natchez, Morrison, from the Passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up ship Ambassador, 42 days from Liverpool, brig Ella, 21 days from Philadelphia; left S W Bar at 10 A M Monday; outside the Bar ship Majestic, of Bath; ship Dalhousie Castle passed at Pisquemine ship Majestic, of Boston, from Liverpool.

Ship Ambassador, Upton, from Liverpool, sailed on the 12th ult—cargo, 1,000 bags salt to Lincoln & Green.

Brig Ella, Johnson, 21 days from Philadelphia—to T Toby & co;—cargo to R Grouing & co; T Toby & co; Byrne, Ryon & co; W C Norris; N & J Dick & co; Rees & Everly; Barr & Steeve; J Linton; L Dowell; B Casey; Hotchkiss & co; E Johns & co; L Dugland; Webb, Bagnall & Webb; H M Hart & co; W McKean; G Barclay; H Rong; Yorke, Manlester & co; V David; N Hoey; Adams & Buckner; M White; E L Tracy; Wining, Stark & co; F Bell; J Magee; J G Washington & co; A D Grover; M & A E Crossman; H R Lee & co; Layett & Andrews; J Magee; J Johnson; Passengers, Mrs Lindo, child and servant, J Pereira; and 2 in the steerage.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from Pisquemine—cargo 4 hhds sugar Lastrapes & Desmarais; 5 do do C Durand; 19 bales cotton Mramond, O Dubuisson & co; 8 do J B Pecquet & co; 16 bales moss T Segondy. Passengers, Mrs Wheeler, J Anderson and lady, P Marsdal and servant, J Pereira; and 8 in the steerage.



HEAD QUARTERS, JUNE 14th 1834.

ORDER No. 2.

IN conformity with the laws of the State, the several corps of Militia will be inspected by the Adjutant and Inspector General in the following order:

The 15th Regiment in the parishes of St Tammany and Washington, on Saturday August 2d.

The Battalion of Livingston, on Monday the 4th of August.

The 12th Regiment, in the parish of St Helena, on Tuesday 5th of August.

The 21st Regiment in the parish of East Feliciana, on Thursday 7th of August.

The 10th Regiment in the parish of West Feliciana, on Saturday 9th of August.

The 9th Regiment in the parish of Point Coupee, on Sunday 10th of August.

The 11th Regiment in the parish of East Baton Rouge, on Tuesday 12th of August.

The 8th Regiment in the parishes of Iberville and West Baton Rouge, on Wednesday 13th of August.

The 14th Regiment in the parish of St Mary, on Sunday 17th of August.

The 15th Regiment by Battalion. The Battalion of St. St Martin, on Tuesday 19th of August. The Battalion of Lafayette, on Wednesday the 20th of August.

The 16th Regiment in the parish of St Landry, on Saturday the 23d of August.

The 22d Regiment in the parish of Avoyelles, on Sunday 24th of August.

The 17th Regiment in the parish of Rapides, on Tuesday 26th of August.

The 18th Regiment in the parish of Natchitoches, on Friday 29th of August.

The Battalion of Allen's Settlement in the parish of [illegible]orne on Monday the 1st of September.

[illegible] 19th Regiment in the parish of Washita, on Thursday [illegible]th September.

[illegible]th Regiment by Battalion. The Battalion of Catahoula, on Saturday the 6th of September. The Battalion [illegible]dia, on Tuesday 9th September.

The [illegible]iment of the parish of Lafourche Interior on Monday the 15th of September.

The 7th Regiment in the parish of Assumption, on Tuesday the 16th of September.

The 6th Regiment by Battalion. The Battalion in the parish of Assencion, on Wednesday the 17th of September. The Battalion in the parish of St James, on Thursday 18th of September.

The 5th Regiment by Battalion. The Battalion in the parish of St John the Baptist, on Friday the 19th of September, and the Battalion of the parish of St Charles and the Squadron of cavalry, on Saturday the 20th September.

The Squadron of Jefferson, on Sunday the 21st of September.

The 1, 2 and 4th Regiments in Brigade in the city of New Orleans, on Monday the 22d of September.

The 3d Regiment in the parish of St Bernard, on Tuesday the 23d of September. In the parish of Plaquemines, on Wednesday the 24th of September.

The Legion of Louisiana, on the 23d of December.

2d These orders will be punctually transmitted by the General Officers to the Commandants of the corps to be inspected. They are sent also, direct from Head Quarters to the Commandants of corps in order that no accident or neglect in the transmission of the orders may prevent the inspection from taking place.

2d The several Brigade Inspectors are required to be present at the Inspections in their respective Brigades to be provided with complete returns of their Brigades to be furnished to the Adjutant General.

4th The Commander in Chief expects that the Officers of the Militia especially those of the Staff, will by their [illegible] and generality in the attention of the latter, [illegible] into efficient execution the law passed by the Legislature for the organization of the Militia of the State.

[illegible]der of the Commander in Chief

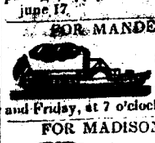
PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[illegible] The note for $1000, advertised by [illegible] and I have found it [illegible] the advertisement alluded to [illegible] 25 [illegible] GRAT.

[illegible] LOUISVILLE & [illegible]

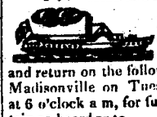
The very fast running steamboat OHIO, Jesse Hart Master, is now ready to receive freight, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
june 17

FOR MANDEVILLE & LEWISBURG.



The steam boat DELTA, capt Sheridan, will start from the Rail-Road for the above places, three times a week, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the morning. june 12

FOR MADISONVILLE & COVINGTON.

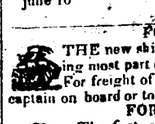


The steamer Black Hawk, capt Hoffman will leave the Rail Road, on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays of each week at 12 o'clock a m and return on the following days, say leave Covington via Madisonville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock a m, for further particulars, apply to the captain on board or to
BAGLEY & MERITT,
No 27, Camp st.
WM. BAGLEY, President.
june 10

FOR MADISONVI[illegible] (direct)

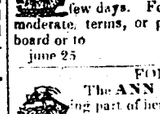
The steamer Black Hawk, capt Hoffman, will leave the Rail Road every Sunday, until further notice at half past 8 o'clock a m, and returns the same day leaves Madisonville at 4 o'clock p m, passengers wishing to cross the lake these days, must be at the Rail Road to take the 8 o'clock cars, apply to the captain on board or to
BAGLEY & MERITT,
No 27, Camp st
WM. BAGLEY, President.
june 10

FOR HAVRE,



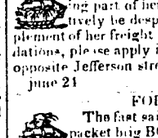
THE new ship BUTHILIA, Chase master, having most part of her cargo engaged, will dispatch. For freight of cotton, or passage, apply to the captain on board or to
J. MAGER.
june 25

FOR MATANZAS.



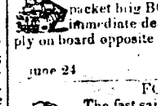
The first class French brig OROMASE, C Andrac Master, will sail for the above port in a few days. For freight which will be taken on moderate terms, or passage, apply to the captain on board or to
A QUERTIER & BOUTIN.
june 25

FOR BORDEAUX.



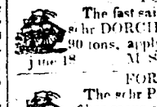
The ANN LOUISE, captain Demandes, having part of her cargo already engaged, will positively be despatched without delay. For the complement of her freight or passage, having good accommodations, please apply immediately to the captain on board, opposite Jefferson street or to
J B & F LABATUT.
june 21

FOR BALTIMORE.



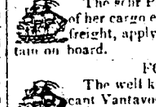
The fast sailing copper fastened and coppered packet brig BOURNE, capt Benthall, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite Conti street.
HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
June 24 No 117, Royal st.

FOR TAMPICO,



The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened schr DORCHESTER, capt Williams, burthen 90 tons, apply to
M S CUCULLU LAPEYRE & Co
June 18

FOR MATAMORAS.

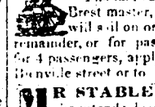


The schr PEARL, captain Chester, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail in few days. For freight, apply to Carriere & Borduzat or to captain on board. june 17

FOR TAMPICO.

The well known Mexican brig SANTA-ANA capt Vantavoren, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.
june 14

FOR MARSEILLES.



The fast sailing French brig L'ASIATIQUE, Brest master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail on or about the 25th inst. For freight of the remainder, or for passage having good accommodations for 4 passengers, apply to the captain on board, opposite Bienville street or to
P. O. SORBE.
june 13

MR STABLE respectfully informs his friends that he intends leaving New Orleans in a fortnight for Woodville, Miss. and he requests of those who have articles needing at his house to call for them, otherwise he shall be obliged to take them with him. june 25

DR. PLAIX has the honor to inform the public that he has removed his office to No 300 Royal street in front of Mrs de la Laurie's house.

Those who desire to honor him with their confidence can also call at Mrs Lohres, Bienville street between Royale and Bourbon, and at Mr J Janvier's Apothecary, Camp st set between Common and Gravier. june 25

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Camp.
New Orleans, June 25 h 1834.

600 Bales Hay, first quality, are offered for sale, apply as above.
JOHN P. LEPRETRE, President.
june 25

2000, PIG LEAD, for sale by
J MAGER.
june 25

330 BAGS OF COFFEE, just received by the schooner Emperor, for sale by
GOULE & LAMBERT.
Near the Rail Road No 11
june 25

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT for the parish and city of New-Orleans.—Present the hon Charles Maurian, judge—June 21st 1834—No 7695—Ernste Domenge vs his creditors (opposition). Upon reading and filing the petition and documents in this case, it is ordered that a meeting of the petitioner's creditors take place at the office of T Seghers Esq notary, on the 23d day of July next and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.
By order of the Court.
A PITOT, Clerk.
june 25

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT for the parish and city of New-Orleans—Present the hon Charles Maurian, judge—June 24th, 1834—No 7506—J B Frette jr vs his creditors—A Roubet the Syndic elect of the petitioner's creditors having refused to accept of his appointment, ordered by the Court that a meeting of said creditors take place on Monday the 14th of July next, before Hughes Pedesclaux Esq notary public, to appoint a syndic in the stead of said A Roubet. By order of the Court
F. BUISSON, dy. clerk
june 25

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES,—Succession of Pierre Clapier.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all, other persons herein interested to shew cause with ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the provisional account rendered by the syndics of the creditors of Clapier & Micoud should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed among the creditors in accordence therewith being a dividend of 42 per cent, on the amount of several claims. By order of the Court.
W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.
june 25

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

Absconded from the subscriber, on the