THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
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"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1835.

Mr Davis requests us to state that the floor of his hall-room is now under repairs, else he would cheerfully give it for the use of the projected meeting announced yesterday.

The eastern mail of yesterday brought New York dates but not papers of the 7th via Charleston of the 12th inst: the particulars of which were not only in the Charleston journals, but in the Mobile of Monday last, before they arrived here yesterday—evidently proving the bad state of the mails between this city and Charleston, on account of the mail being brought overland, instead of by steamboats or ships from the Suwannee river in Florida.

Commodore Chauncy died lately in Pensacola!

THE BRANCH MINT is progressing; and will be enabled to commence operations early next summer, provided Congress shall in the interval have made the necessary appropriations for machinery, etc. The estimate of the present building as agreed on is $185,000; the sum appropriated by Congress last session for the construction of the edifice itself was $200,000; but before the mint can go into coining operations, and be termed in a complete state, an additional expenditure of nearly $200,000 more will be required—making in all about 400,000, not 4 millions as was erroneously printed by we previously noticed this subject; and which has given so much false ground for clamor to several of the opposition journals in the east.

Had the ground to be purchased whereon the mint edifice is erected, the primary outlay might have been double the appropriation; yet one would suppose that authorizing the erection of a public building of this nature and importance was also giving authority to incur the necessary expences for the purchase of land and machinery. If then the general government has been saved the former expenditure, by the courtesy of the city council here in retroceding public land which had been granted to the corporation of New Orleans by Congress for the purpose of using it as a public square, then the national legislature should be more willing to incur the other extra expences necessarily consequent on the erection of the building. These expences will be demanded not for the enlargement at first of the edifice, but for enclosing and completing it; and for the purpose of purchasing and erecting the necessary machinery. However our eastern brethren may choose to decide arbitrarily on this subject, and suggest that our citizens should contribute to any extra expence beyond the sole appropriation rendered, we have no reason to believe that they will or should pay for the expences of the machinery; and that as it is a national affair, there must be a national outlay.

Whether in the lapse of years, it may be found necessary to enlarge the building depends altogether on circumstances; but if increased duties and uses should demand such an enlargement, there is no doubt that the expences should and must be borne by the national government. The city of New Orleans has done all that could be expected in the affair; by retroceding the land to the U States, on which the mint is situated.

About $120,000 of specie were imported here from Tampico and Campeachy, on Monday last; and $50,000 shipped yesterday for New York by the Huntsville packet ship.

The elections in Baltimore and most parts of Maryland have resulted in favor of the administration candidates.—Those in Georgia were in favor of the union party, so far as heard from; and those in South Carolina in favor of the nullifiers.

The Philadelphia papers of the 6th were received; but they only contain conjectures of the results of the elections. It is believed that Ritner has been elected governor; and that in consequence of the division between the democrats, the whigs have been triumphant throughout Pennsylvania. We are not very sorry for it, as it will teach them the necessity of union in order to be successful in the presidential election.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW—We have read the September number of this excellent periodical with much pleasure. The subjects of the articles are the dramatic romance of Philip Van Artevelde; India; Audubon's Ornithology; Constantinople and its environs; the Documentary history of the American revolution, by Clarke and Force; National defence; the Spanish inquisition; Egyptian mummies; Visit of Reed and Matheson; Mathias and his impostures; and miscellaneous notices of recent publications.

The senior editor of the review has ably vindicated the character of Audubon; and placed his ornithological researches in a proper light: but he forgot to mention that the state of Louisiana subscribed for a couple copies of his work. We have not many such instances of generosity bestowed on literary labors by the citizens or legislature of this state; and we are therefore reluctant that they should be wholly overlooked.

The review of Van Artevelde seems to have been designedly satirical and given, in order to pacify our native poets, who have been roughly treated by this review; but it falls infinitely short of the reviews on the same poem in the British periodicals. Probably this inferiority was also designed.

The article on India is merely a synopsis of Tod's Rajasthan and Burnes' Travels: but as it displays judgment, and extracts the marrow, bones and all of a work not likely to circulate much among our citizens, it deserves and will command attention. But it contains no statistic details of the commerce and resources of India—which might appeal to the emulative cupidity of our merchants; in stimulating them to trade with India particularly as the produce of that fertile country is now the subject of competition, since the change in the charter of the English East India company.

The article on Constantinople is a mere review of Commodore Porter's Letters from that place, without any additional information being afforded by the reviewer. This is unfortunately the usual defect in the articles commonly inserted in this Quarterly Review: so that its readers have no means of forming a comparison with other works on the same subject, which should have been done for them by the reviewer in a retrospective survey.

The articles on the Inquisition and mummies display more research and care in digesting them: but the reviewer of Stone's Mathias forfeited an excellent opportunity of writing an interesting article on an important subject—that of superstition as well as imposture.

But the principal article in the review, so far as regards the importance and interest of its subject to the United States, is that on NATIONAL DEFENCE. The writer of this article seems to have been Mr G Verplanck of New York; and to have thought for himself, although he has unfortunately intermixed his political whigism with his subject—and that in a manner occasionally unjust and discorteous. In his introductory observations, he asserts that 'the politicians who have for some years had most influence in our councils, seem to have considered the Union as framed for no other purpose than to provide offices of emolument for the greedy partizan, or of honor for the ambitious.' A review of this kind should never degrade itself by registering the calumnies of newspaper politicians; and in this country particularly, as the only quarterly reviews that exist are conducted by Whigs, and avowedly opposed to the administration: so that the democratic party have no redress by counter statements in similar periodicals, which might serve as the basis of future histories.

But the reviewer overreaches his object in enumerating what the general government should do for the Union—'to make it strong and united against external attacks; to enable it to protect its commerce and render its flag respected; and even if necessary to forestal aggression by an attack on its enemies.' Is there any conscientious politician of any experience who can doubt or will deny that these objects have been fully attained or satisfactorily promoted during the administration of General Jackson?

Yet in the ardor of his politics, he cannot forget his feelings and honor as an American citizen, when he unequivocally condemns his own party for their conduct in the senate at the close of the last session of Congress. After having drawn a distinction between both houses of Congress—representing the members of the lower house as the direct representatives of the people, and those of 'that most august of councils' as the representatives of the state sovereignties—he says very properly that should any of them from 'false views of economy, maim and cripple any of the essential means of defence, they are (however venial the offence may appear at the moment) *false to their oaths and traitors to their country*; for (continues the reviewer) he who in the administration of the constitution forgets one of its essential objects, or seeks to mar it in order to acquire a short lived popularity, is unfaithful to his engagements; and he by whose act our frontiers are left without defence, is not less guilty than he who opens the gates of a fortress to his enemy.' Hear this Messrs Webster, Clay and White, and all ye 'august' senators who maimed and crippled the fortification bill passed by the house of representatives—both from false views of economy, and to acquire a short lived popularity: hear even your own political advocate brand you as perjurers and traitors! Truly 'this is the unkindest cut of all' that our would be presidents Webster and White have yet received, even from their most embittered enemies. But 'truth is strange; stranger than fiction.'

The reviewer pays a just compliment to the militia of Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, that 'manned the weak lines at New Orleans; from which a superior regular force retired completely beaten;' but passes the citizens of this state a very ugly compliment when in alluding to the alleged probability of a war lately with France, he doubts their allegiance to the United States: 'if (oh these buts and ifs) France should be foiled in an appeal to the former colony of that nation which now forms a part of the Union.' We can assure him that France would not dare make such an appeal; and that there are none more devotedly attached to the Union, than the Gallo-American citizens of Louisiana for whatever predilections they may have for the social habits and the people of France, such prejudices cannot and shall never affect their loyalty to the United States.

We had intended to give a resumé of the article on National Defence, as with these exceptions it contains topics of importance to the nation at large; but we must postpone it, and meantime sincerely recommend the article and the periodical to the attention of all our intelligent citizens.

We have sincerely approved of the object of the meeting held on the 15th inst., by the respectable citizens of faubourg St Mary; but we may be permitted to doubt the propriety and efficiency of the means proposed by them to effect their object, in forming a port opposite that faubourg. None are more anxious than we are that all parts indiscriminately of the city should be improved; and none are less addicted to local prejudices or sectional feelings.

But before any project like that proposed in the memorial to the council should be adopted, it were well to calculate the cost; to ascertain whether it is the best present circumstances can permit; and whether it shall be as efficient as practicable. That a port should be constructed for the mooring of ships and steam boats, opposite the sixth and seventh wards, as well as along the banks of the river through the whole extent of the incorporated limits is admitted; but that the erection of such wharves as are proposed will prove the construction of the port which we have repeatedly advocated, we may doubt if not deny. The same causes which have operated to render useless the wharves that had been constructed along the batture still exist; and the same extraordinary expences, incurred in their construction and repairs should be again required to enforce the project proposed—which might again be rendered nugatory & useless by the future augmentation of alluvion. The nature of the river or the course of its currents while passing along the batture, renders a port useless if not impracticable by wharves in most of that place; although there is certainly a portion of it contiguous to the cotton press, where wharves might with convenience be constructed for the mooring of ships.

And for the mooring of ships only, do we think that wharves are essential. Steam boats can as well be discharged and freighted by landing at a levee, as at wharves. Indeed wharves for the landing of steam boats are perfectly useless. If therefore a levee on an inclined plane were constructed where the river usually deposites its alluvion and extends the batture, and constructed in a manner somewhat similar to that before Cincinnati, the object of the residents of the upper faubourg might be easily and effectively attained; and certainly in a better manner and at less expence than that proposed by the meeting. The expence of constructing such a levee, could not exceed that for the erection of wharves; and annual appropriations for repairs could not be required. Besides such a levee could gradually be extended with the augmentation of the batture; and could never require such expenditures for its extension, as must hereafter be required for the removal of whatever wharves may now be erected, for the construction of new ones when those shall have been rendered useless by an augmented batture. This subject should be seriously considered by those who are really favorable to the construction of a port for the upper fauburg. They should be aware that what may suit one part of the banks of a river where the currents maintain deep water, will not answer for another where alluvion is annually deposited; and they should also be aware that the ships may require wharves for their moorings, steam boats require only landings at a levee.

If then the capitalists of the upper faubourg would unite in effecting a project for the erection of wharves around the upper cotton press where the deepness of the water will permit ships to be moored—say from Delord to Lacourse street; and for the construction of a levee on an inclined plane from Delord to Common street, for the landing of steam boats, their object might be enforced with greater economy and efficiency.

There is no doubt of the disposition of the city council to forward any feasible measures for the construction of a port from Lacourse to Piety street; and no doubt that it is the duty of the corporation to have a proper port constructed either by levees or wharves—although we regret to find that the mayor thinks differently.—However as his prejudices are honestly entertained, and as the majority of the members of the council are fortunately divested of such prejudices, we may hope that any project combining practicability, efficiency and economy, would be adopted by the council. But we fear that the project proposed is not such an one as can meet the sanction of the municipal legislature.

A Philadelphia paper, Bucknell's Reporter, has the following paragraph.

We learn from what we consider a responsible source, that President Jackson has determined to advert to the Slave Question in his next message to Congress.

CHARLESTON, October 12th.—The fine steam packet *South Carolina*, Captain Rollins, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, from Norfolk, in the remarkably short passage of thirty nine hours from wharf to wharf. By this arrival we received a supply of Northern Journals to the latest dates.

Accounts from Havre to the 2d inst had reached New York.

The U. S. ship *Constellation*, Com Dallas, bound to the West Indies, went to sea from Hampton Roads, on Thursday morning last—wind fresh from N N W.

The *Buffalo Advertiser* of the 29th ult. states that the steamboat Commodore Perry, on her last trip to Detroit, burst her boiler, when about six miles from that place, by which unfortunate occurrence four persons were killed and one drowned, including the sub-engineer and two of the waiters of the boat. The Perry was towed by the Daniel Webster as far as Cleveland, where she remains to repair.

We are exceedingly pained to learn, (says the *Cincinnati Whig*) that while Mr. Clay was attending to a suit as counsel, in the court-house, at Lexington, a few days ago, some altercation took place between him and Col. Woolley, when the latter struck Mr C. and immediately a general combat took place between the parties litigant. We regret to add, that the report states that Mr C during the affray was considerably injured.

The National Intelligencer states that the board for the settlement of the French claims, commenced their session on Monday, 5th inst; We understand that they will close their labors about the first of January next.

New York, Oct. 7.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Sully, Capt. Forbes, arrived yesterday morning, sailed from Havre on the 2d Sept. and we have received Paris papers to the 1st of that month. They announce no new events of much importance.

The bill to regulate the Press, passed the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th August, by a vote of 226 to 153. The bill was yet to be taken up in the Chamber of Peers, where it is said an opposition is already formed against it.

Late accounts from Algiers, state that the cholera was raging with fury in the city. A part of the population had gone into the country, and the packet was thronged with passengers flying from the scourge. On the 20th inst. the total number of cases were 1237, and deaths 800. The hospitals are all crowded: in that of Caratino alone, 258 have died.

In the South of France, the cholera was subsiding.

PARIS, August 31—Stock Exchange, Aug. 29.

The funds were steady for some time after the opening of the market, but subsequently they gave way, and closed rather lower than yesterday. For the account, fives and threes have declined 10c.

It is said that Admiral de Rigny, who is now in Italy on a secret mission, will go to London as ambassador in the room of Gen. Sébastiani.

Marshal Clausel has vacated his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, by his acceptance of the Governorship of Algiers.

We have received accounts from Madrid to the 22d inst: by express. The Gazette of the 20th contains a decree of the 18th appointing Censors of the Press, who shall in future be responsible for all that is printed in the journals, excepting when, after their censorship, the editors shall have inserted in their papers articles not previously examined, in which articles they seek to excite the people to hatred and contempt of the Government. In this case the editors shall alone be responsible, and the journal shall be appointed.

The assassin Ficschi is recovering from his wounds. He persists in asserting that no one but himself contrived and executed the attack on Louis Philippe. Having made disclosures which darkens his crime, imminent danger from his wounds, it is not probable he will now make any.

Paris is represented to be in a state of gloomy tranquility, all the individuals condemned at the *press monitor* have left the capital for their different places of imprisonment. The French funds wear an improving appearance.

Not a syllable is said in relation to our indemnity treasty—at this first blush, this is naturally calculated to excite surprise and perhaps alarm. It must however be borne in mind that it is not more than sixteen days before the date of these accounts, that the last letter from Mr Livingston to the French Minister and the adoption of its language here by the President, had become publicly known in France. That in this interval, the attention of the Pluneh government has been exclusively directed to the attempt on the King's life and to carrying out the measures proposed in relation to the trial by jury for political offences, and the laws on the public press. It is not astonishing, that whilst measures involving the very existence of the government of Louis Philippe—at least in the opinion of his ministers—were in agitation, their attention should have been exclusively directed to them, and that the foreign relations of the country should have been deemed comparatively of minor importance. The apparent indifference of France at this juncture, to the question of indemnity to this country, we do not therefore think ought to give rise to any apprehension as to the final course of the government. There is still time for efficient action before the meeting of Congress

CONGRESS—*Fourth District.*—This district, entitled to two members, comprises the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne Arundel county. The result of the vote in the city of Baltimore is as follows:

B. G. Howard, (Van Buren) 5867; Isaac M'Kim, (Van Buren) 5699; James P. Heath, (anti) 4960; Charles R. Stewart, (anti) 4904; George H. Steward, (Independent) 218. Aggregate majority for the Van Buren ticket 671.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The following is the result of the election for two Delegates to represent this city in the next General Assembly of Maryland:

Richardson, (Van Buren) 5587; McLean, (Van Buren) 5591; Nelson, (anti) 5036; Purviance, (anti) 5041. Average majority for the Van Buren ticket 555.

OHIO TOBACCO CROP.—The latest letters from Ohio, received in this city, mention that the present Tobacco crop has been cut off to the extent of a third or fourth of the whole, by a severe frost which has been experienced there.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Fall Meeting of the Washington Jockey Club, which takes place next week, will surpass in interest and brilliancy, any meeting for many years past. Several horses, it is supposed, will be on the ground; the fifty stables of the proprietor have already been taken, and are insufficient for the demand. Amongst the horses that will be present, to enter the lists, are those of Messrs. Selden, Garrison, White, Williamson, Doswell, Gibson, of Virginia, Kendall, Boyce, Dorsey, Gilmor, and others. Of the horses of renown, which are expected to compete for the Jocky Club Purse, in the first mile race, are *Ohio, Sea of Diamonds, Drone, Sir Walter Scott*, Mr. Thompson's colt, the winner of the four mile day at Jefferson last week, and several others.

CINCINNATI, Sept 29.—*Bloody Duel.*—A lieutenant in the Navy while ascending the river in a steam boat, became involved in a quarrel with three persons from Arkansas, two of them brothers. He was challenged by one of the brothers, and endeavored to "back out," but the other party insisted on a fight, and a gentleman volunteering to be the second for the officer, they went ashore to settle their difference. At the first fire the lieutenant received his adversaries ball in his hip and asked if he was satisfied, to which his antagonist replied, "no, not until one of us is killed." They took another shot, and the lieutenant's adversary fell dead. His brother then insisted on a fight, which the second of the lieutenant endeavoured in vain to prevent. They fired, and the other brothe was shot dead. The second of the deceased, becoming enraged with the lieutenant's second, shot and killed him, and was in turn shot dead by the lieutenant, who was conveyed from the field much exhausted by loss of blood, and is now at Louisville, recovering, under the care of his physicians. Thus four men were left dead upon the field. We give the above as we heard it from a respectable source, but forbear to mention the names of the parties, as no good could result from it, and we presume their relatives have already been advised of their fate.—Evening Post.

Buenos Ayres papers to the 28th July; and Montevideo to the 30th have been received by the editors of the New-York Journal of Commerce.

The small pox was making considerable ravages at Montevideo and many other parts of the Oriental Republic.

An attempt has been made to rob the public treasury at Montevideo, but without success.

The installation of General Rosas as Governor and captain-general of the Province, has been celebrated with great enthusiasm at Fort Federation.

A decree, dated 18th July at Montevideo, had been issued, allowing the Oriental emigrants to return to their homes.—The intelligence had caused a great sensation amongst the parties concerned.

Buenos Ayres, July 26th 1835.

Accounts from Bolivar to the 3d May had been received and contains news from Peru to the 6th April, at which period the country was in a state of great confusion. The mutiny which had commenced among the troops at Callao had extended to the centre division of the army, that of Janin and the department of Cusco and Agacucho. The department of Ring had declared itself independent, and convoked an Assembly which was to meet on the 25th of April in order to deliberate upon the future destinies of the country; each province being enjoined to send four deputies.—Indeed it appears thoughout the character given to this movement is that of the proclamation of the Federal system in lieu of the concentrated government which has hitherto ruled Peru.

Buenos Ayres, July 25.

Dollars, Spanish, 7 1|16 do each; Hides, Ox, best, 33 a 35 do per patacon; do weig ng 23 to 24 lbs. 27 a 30 do salted 22 a 24 do per pesada; do horse 11 a 12 do each; nutria skin 26 a 30 do per dozen: Chinchilla skins 36 1|2 a 37 do common wool 11 a 15 do per arrobe, long hair 34 a 35 do mixed hair 20 a 22 do per arrobe, Jerked Beef 15 a 17 do per qtl; Tallow, molted, 10 3|4 a 12 do per arrobe; Horns 350 a 950 do per mil; Flour, N. American 70 a 75 do per bbl; Salt on board 7 a 9 do per fenega; Discount 1 a 2 per cent per month.

The highest price of doubloons during the week 121 dollars. The lowest price, 116 1|4 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 13|16 pence. The lowest do 6 3|4 pence.

FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER.—The last Arkansas Gazette contains an extract of a letter from Fort Gibson, of the 25th August, communicating the following information:

"General Arbuckle is absent on the prairies, with four companies of infantry, under the command of Major Birch, and the dragoons under Major Mason, trying to make a treaty with the Camanche and Pawnee Indians. We have not heard from him, officially, since his arrival at the treaty ground. The health of the troops, I understand, is better than usual at this season of the year, and I hope it will continue."

The Gazette adds: "Our correspondent also mentions a report brought in by an Indian runner from the treaty ground, that, when he passed the command, about 10 days previous, on its way out, Governor Stokes, one of the commissioners appointed to effect a treaty with the Indians, was supposed to be dying. He thinks there is too much room to fear it is so, from the fact that Gov S. was in a very low state of health when he started out with the command on the 7 h."

We are happy to be able to give later and more favorable information, than that contained in the Gazette paragraph. We received a letter from Fort Gibson yesterday, under the date of the 26 September, which says, "Messrs Pennywit and Thompson have just come in from the prairie, and report that the troops left the treaty ground on the 24th August, and will be here in a few days. Governor Stokes, the commissioner, has much improved in health. All well."—*Nat Intel.*

The late John Philpot Curran instructed to the writer of this, as true and genuine specimens of the Irish bull, or confusion of mind, the two following:

Curran was one day proceeding to a grand drawing-room, at the castle. Upon that occasion there was much confusion and jostling amongst the carriages. Suddenly Curran let down one of the front glasses of his chariot, and cried out to his coachman, "stop, stop! the pole of the carriage behind us has just forced in the back of ours." "Then be asy, your honor; it's all right again, our pole has just gone into the back of the carriage before." Such of the inhabitants of the villages and small towns distant from Dublin as can afford to purchase shoes, prefer to get themselves supplied with that article of costume from the capital. For this purpose each person has a last (or as they call it, a form,) made of the exact size and shape of his foot; and one in want of shoes will take advantage of a journey to Dublin, by any friend or neighbor, to send the form, in order that a pair may be fitted to it. Curran's servant happened to be going to Dublin on business for his master, and was charged by several of his acquaintances with commissions on this nature, each furnishing him with his form accordingly.

"And be sure," said Curran to his man, "be sure you buy shoes for yourself at the same time; I shall be very angry if you don't, for you are very much in want of them."

"Sure and I will your honor," was the man's reply.

On his return home Curran inquired whether he had bought himself shoes.

"No, and indeed; but I did'nt, your honor."

"And why did you not, arrah? Did'nt I give you positive order to do so?"

"And plase your honor, and did'nt I go to Dublin and forget to take my form along with me?"

It need hardly be remarked upon this, that it had never occurred to the poor fellow that his own foot would have served his purpose at least as well as the model of it.

PRAYER, AN ANECDOTE.—The celebrated Haydn was in company with some distinguished persons. The conversation turned upon the best means of restoring their mental energies when exhausted with long and difficult studies. One said, he had recourse in such cases, to a bottle of wine—another, that he went into company.—Haydn, being asked what he would do, or did do, said he retired to his closet and engaged in prayer—that nothing excited on his mind a more happy or efficacious influence than prayer. Haydn was no enthusiast. There is much truth in the remark. God is the strength of his people. Luther used to say, that to pray well was to study well. The celebrated Elliott left us as the result of his labors and life, this striking sentiment, "that prayer and pains taking were able to accomplish all things." There is no doubt, that a first and leading defect of many christians, lies in their not praying as they ought. Here they are weak, and this weakens them in all things.

As a substitute for capital punishment, it is proposed by a member of the Massachusetts legislature, that all the rights and social powers of the convicted be annulled—a civil death instead of a physical. The bonds of matrimony shall be dissolved the moment a person is convicted of crime, and all title and interest in his estate shall cease, precisely as if he had been executed.—Although not mentioned in the words of the act proposed, we presume a long confinement in a penitentiary is also part of the substituted punishment. Without this, the other infliction would, in most cases, be no punishment at all.—*Boston.*

The Rev. Dr Fox, of the Middletown (Con.) Theological Seminary, in one of his discourses, illustrated the sophistry of the abolitionists, by the following anecdote:

"The eccentric Lorenzo Dow, lately deceased, had, by building a mill dam across a stream, flooded his neighbors ground above the dam. They commenced a suit against him, and obtained a verdict in their favor, on the principle that he was invading their rights. This verdict convinced Lorenzo, that every moment he kept the water in its present position, he was guilty of a legal sin; and, on the ground that every man should quit sinning *immediately*, he at once became a convert to the doctrine of immediate abolition. He accordingly went to work, and immediately abolished, or demolished, his mill dam. The IMMEDIATE consequence of letting off so large a stream of water at once, was the deluging the country below, and a great destruction of property.—And Lorenzo was taught by a second prosecution and assessment of damages, that his *immediate abolition* had led him into a GREATER sin than he was guilty of before."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Star announces the following official changes:—Gov. Cass Minister to England, and Mr. Polk to supply his place in the War Department. Mr. Mason of Virginia, is to take the Speaker's Chair in the House of Representatives.

The Pennsylvanian says—"The banking house, books, debts, &c. belonging to the United States Branch Bank in New York, have we understand, been purchased by the Manhattan Company, and the business of the former transferred to the latter.

The United States Branch Bank at Louisville, Ky, completed the transfer of its concerns, to the Bank of Kentucky, and the office directed by the Branch is now occupied by the Bank of Kentucky.

The Northern (Ky) Bank commenced operations at Lexington on the 23d ult, in the building heretofore occupied by the United States Branch Bank. The latter institution discontinued its business on the same day, having disposed of its banking house and debts to the Northern Bank.

TAPPING THE LIVER.—This critical operation was lately performed in England, and upwards of eight pints of diseased matter was extracted. A tube was left in the orifice, through which a pint of matter flowed daily for a week, notwithstanding two pints had been obtained at the time of operation. The patient is rapidly recovering.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BIRD,

Suddenly yesterday afternoon, Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Cook, Printer, aged 5 years 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from 77 Rampart street.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,

OCTOBER 21st, 1835.

STOCKS.—No sales to-day.

COTTON —1500 bales Louisiana and Mississippi effected yesterday at 15 3|4 to 16 c. (mixed); 360 do at 16 a 468 do at 16 c.; 45 do. in treaty—Sales not closed. Some other sales, particulars not disclosed.

SUGAR, N O—sales 20 hhds at 8 1-2 c., do do 10 do at 8 3-4; Havana, white—sales 96 hhds at 12 c.; do do brown, small demand at present.

MOLASSES—neither sales or demand.

FLOUR—$7 1|2; & $8—sales 800 bbls $7 3|4.

Small supply in market.

COFFEE, Ha.—13 to 14 1-2 c.; St Domingo 12 1-2 c. Rio 13 1-2.

RICE—N. is good in first hands.

CORN—70 cts per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $3 to 3|4 per bbl; ordinary $2½ to 3; small demand.

BEEF, mess—$12 to 12½ per bbl.

——prime—$10 to 10½ per bbl.

PORK, mess—$17 to 17½; prime $14½ to 15; small demand.

BACON—hog round 6½ to 7 cents.

BUTTER, (Goshen), 22 cts; still scarce—Western 10 to 12 1-2; fair demand.

LARD—8½c; to 9 cents.

MACKEREL—No 1, $7½; No 2, $6½; No 3, $5½.

COD FISH—$1.25, per box.

SPERM CANDLES—N B 37½ cents; Nantucket 35c mould 12½ a 15 cents.

OIL—Winter strained 103c.

——Tanners 45 to 48; not much in market and in fair demand.

WHISKEY, Rectified—34a35c small demand.

——Old Monongahela, 48c to $12; very dull.

BAGGING, Western—34 cents sales.

BALE ROPE—14 to 14½ cents.

LEAD, Pig—5½ a 6c; bar, 7cents.

——Shot—$1½ per bag; sheet, 10cents.

TAR, PITCH and ROSIN—no variation.

New York, Oct 6.

Sales of stock at the Exchange Board today.

100 Shares N Orleans Canal Bank sold at	106 50
5 do N Orleans City Bank,	107

Havre, Sept 1.

COFFER—The few sales made in coffee have taken place at our last rates—684 bags good ordinary St Domingo have been purchased for exportation, at 68 3-4 For home consumption the transactions have been as follows—viz: 116 bags ordinary to good St Domingo (duty 52 1-4) 62 1|2; 241 do good ordinary St Domingo (do) 68 3-4; 70 tierces of fine green Guadeloupe, duty paid, at 78. Total 637 bals, 10 tierces.

RICE—We have only to notice a small sale of 19 tierces Carolina at 30f duty paid. Imports this year, 7327 tierces—do in 1834, 7542; stock this day, 800; do same period 1834 2000

SUGARS—Five advertised—52 1|2 cents have been refused for refined for exportation. We have to report sales of 123 chests Havana, Muscovadde per Cotes, at 34f 75 in bond—80 bales yellow Rio 36f.

Havre, Sept 2.

The following are the rates of the market.

The market was brok on the 24. The stock of cotton on the 1st was 65,300 bales. The sales of the week were at the following prices—391 bales Louisiana, ordinary to fair 120 to 175f; 3408 Upland, Mobile and Alabama, ordinary to good 122 to 176f.

On the 2d, 1100 bales were sold, of which 800 were U States, at the same prices—the general impression was that 11,000 bales were necessary for the consumption of each month, of Sept, Oct and Nov, which would much reduce the stock in market.

FOR TAMPICO,

The fine fast sailing mexican brig PRIVILEGE, captain Garrido, having the two thirds of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to

SALV. FERNANDEZ,
oct 22 103, Levee street.

FOR VERA CRUZ,

The mexican schooner ANNA MARIA, captain Gomez, having the best part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly. For the balance of freight or passage. Apply on board, or to

J. PRATS & SON.
oct 21

FOR TAMPICO,

The mexican schooner IRIS, captain Herpadez, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with prompt despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

J. PRATS & SON.
oct 21

FOR TAMPICO—The fine fast sailing brig ATTAKAPAS, Cormier master, having the greater part of her cargo, will sail positively on the 23d instant; for balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite the Cathedral, or to

JOHN CROSBY, 38, Camp street
oct 19

FOR BRAZORIA, (Texas)

The superior fast sailing schooner LOUISIANA, Hendley master, to commence loading immediately on the departure of schooner Columbus, and will be soon despatched. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite St. Louis st. or to

WM. BRYAN,
oct 17 36, Old Levee.

TO RENT.

The third Store of the corner house of Camp & Canal streets. Also, for the 25th of December next, the store of that same house, being the immediate corner of said streets. Apply to

P. PRADAT.
oct 20

FOR RENT.

Two spacious three story brick STORES, fronting on Old Levee and Gaiaile streets, between Ursulines and Hospital streets. Apply Royal st. No. 175.
oct 20

TO RENT, (Possession given immediately.)

A STORE situated in Tchoupitoulas, between Natchez and Peydras streets. Terms accommodating. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to

Wm. BRYAN,
oct 16 36, Old Levee street.

THE undersigned have just received from New York, per ship Creole, a few cases of superior fine assorted Cloths, do. Kerseymins, do. Cut Velvet Vestings; do Satinas, do. of the latest fashion, and is ready to fill up orders from his friends and the public in the shortest notice.

G. W. RENEICK,
oct 21—3 merchant taylor; 170, Chartres st.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Huntsville, Durfey, New York	Bein & Cohen
Brig Adelaide, Howell, Richmond	S Thompson
Ship Citizen, Merchant, Liverpool	L H Gale

ARRIVED.

Steam towboat Pelicians, Wood, from the Passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up ship Eleanor and brig Valta. Left the S W Pass on the 20th inst at 8 p m—reports nothing in sight in the offing; brig Monument from Rio Janeiro aground at Mc'Gill's Flats—towed in over the bar ship Corinthian with loss of mainmast.

Steam towboat Lion, Hubble, from the Passes, having taken to sea ship Edward Bonnaffon, brought up packet ship Ohio, and ship Corinthian, and schnr Willmington. Left the S W Pass on the evening of the 20th—reports that she towed in over the bar brig Elizabeth—nothing in the offing or new in the river

Ship Corinthian, Hill, 56 days from Liverpool to McGregor, Huddleston & co.

Ship Eleador, Johnson, 53 days from Bordeaux, to J H Shepherd.

Brig Valta, Kennedy, 6 days from Vera Cruz, to master—6 pass.

Packet ship Ohio, Basset, 20 days from Boston to Sutton and Avery.

Schr Willmington, Robeson, 2 days from Apalachicola, to master.

A flat boat from Cincinnati

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Citizen 1437 bales cotton

RICHMOND—Per brig Adelaide: 1232 pigs lead

NEW-YORK—Per ship Huntsville: 40 hhds tobacco; 270 bales cotton; 50 bbls starch; 150 tons iron; 500 pigs lead; 200 pigs tadze; $30,000 specie.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Corinthian—2400 sacks salt, to McGregor, Huddleston & co

VERA CRUZ—Per brig Valta—$20,000 specie R Rousquie, F Tio, M de Sizardi and co, Herman & co, T Frey and co, A Maurin & co, J Prats & co

APALACHICOLA—Per schnr Willmington—450 bags salt, 9 bales cotton, cotton gins and wood to Tourne & Berkwith, Harris and Wright, & J A Peck

CINCINNATI—A flat boat with Pork and Lard to Orhab & Mignon.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Eleanor: L Vell, J A Bermany, S G Sassinos, Garnier, F Seignourdet, B Cadillon, Perret & Galley, L Dudland, A Page & co, A St Georges, Roumage & Herfault, O Rigourdar, A & Y Cavalier, Quertier and Bostin, J A Martin & co, F Mager, J Bartlett, J H Shepherd

Per Packet ship Ohio—H R Lee & co, J M Lelande & co, W Holmes and co, Dimbrock & Lafonta, Lincoln & Green, J G Putnam & co, J W Collins, C Girand, S W Oakey & co, Tourne & co, Stetson & Avery, Turner & Woodruff, Byrne & co, Bridge and Voss, C H Grant & co, Slater & Avis, Frost and colinson, F E Tirrell and other.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New York, oct. 5th, ship Nashville, Jackson, 18 days.

Cleared at New York for this port, Isaac Hick, Ingersoll, oct. 5th.

The Mary & Harriet, and Senator, from New Orleans, arrived from off Havre, aug. 23d, and were ordered to Liverpool. Arrived previous to the 29th, the Ann Louisa, from New Orleans.

Hence at Bremen, August 24, ship Theodore Korner.

Brig Virginia, Horton, for this port, sailed from Norfolk, 3d inst.

Up at Charleston, for this port, to sail 20th inst line brig Ariadne, Guldner.

Up at Norfolk for this port, schr Hunter, Bentlall, to sail 10th October; and brig Lousanah, Williams, to sail from the 5th to 20th October.

☞ A line of packets, consisting of the brigs Uacas, Baltic, Tribune, Bosch, and ship Louise Franklin, has been established between Alexandria, D. C. and this port.

New Orleans Draining Company

SUBSCRIBERS to the capital stock of the said company are hereby notified that agreably to a resolution of the Board of Directors, the last instalment, being $30 per share, will be required of them on Monday the 2nd of November 1835, payable at the Consolidated Association Bank.

C. WATSON, Sec'y.
oct 22

HAVANA SUGAR—80 boxes white Havana Sugar, for sale by

C. WORSHIP,
oct 22 10, Gravier street.

PRESERVES—40 boxes Havana Sweetmeats, for sale by

C. WORSHIP,
oct 22 10, Gravier street.

CITY Commercial and Mechanics and Traders Bank Stocks, for sale by

THOMAS FELLOWS,
oct 22 39, Chartres street.

MERCHANTS, Western and Louisiana State Insurance Stocks, for sale by

THOMAS FELLOWS,
oct 22 39, Chartres street.

LIVERPOOL SALT—Fine and coarse, landing and for sale by CARRIERE & BORDUZAT,
oct 22 11, St Louis st.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon Charles Maurian, Judge—October 22st 1835—No. 8507—Ante. Raphael Mranda vs his creditors, for a respite.—Upon reading and filing the petition and schedule in this case, it is ordered that a meeting of said petitioner's creditors do take place at the office of Gustave Legardeur Esq. notary public, on the 23d November 1835, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. Let also R. Rousseau Esq. attorney at law be appointed to represent the absent creditors.

By order of the Court,
Clerk's office, N. Orleans, October 21st 1835.
oct 22 P A GUYOL, dep clerk

LOTTERY.

VIRGINIA WHEELING LOTERY. CLASS II.

Drawn at Alexandria, Oct. 10, and drawing expected Saturday, 24th inst.

Capital prizes—$30,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2000, 1,858 7-8, 15 of 1000, 20 of 500, and 20 of 200, &c &c.

Tickets only $5, halves 2, 50.

All orders promptly forwarded, if addressed to

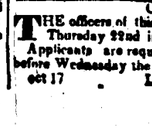
YATES & McINTYRE,
Mobile oct. 16. (oct 20) New Orleans.

Succession of Francisco Garcia, deceased.

ALL persons having claims against said succession are requested to present the same to the undersigned, attorney of Francisco Padula, curator.

JOHN L. THIELEN,
oct 20—3 No. 61, St Anne st.

ORLEANS CAVALRY OF 1814.



The members of this company are requested to meet on Thursday, 22d instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. at captain Hortaire Andry