# THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1835.

The eastern mail of Saturday brought Charleston papers of the 26th ult; but no intelligence later than that previously received from the New York journals brought in anticipation of the mail by the Charleston steamboat.

The United States troops stationed in this city under the command of Colonel Twiggs, arrived yesterday from their summer sojourn at the bay of St Louis; and are in readiness for the call of the executive authorities whenever required. We have personally witnessed their summer quarters; and found the greatest care possible exerted for their comfort in such a place. The greatest credit is due to Colonel Twiggs for the excellent discipline and health of the troops under his command.

On Friday last we had written a temperate article, assigning the causes of the late disturbances in the city, as acknowledged and avowed by 99 in every 100 persons in the community—attributing them to the efforts wantonly made during the past 6 months to excite sectional and national feelings among different classes of our fellow citizens; yet cautiously refraining from indicating any individuals, association or establishment. Yet the True American of Saturday, conscious of the truth of the accusation, has taken our remarks to itself; and now asserts that we have 'endeavored to throw a new firebrand into the community.' Not only so, but it acts the Pharisee in lachrymal exhortations to *citizens of every class* to be united; and 'stand by the side of peace and the constitution.'

Now let us calmly ask any disinterested citizen if such were the recommendations of the editor before the late disturbance? Did he preach a union of all citizens since March last? Did he want any persons to 'stand by the side of peace or the constitution?

Certainly not. But did he not from the moment he was disappointed in his ridiculous expectations of becoming sheriff, use the most insidious and invidious exertions to disturb the peace of the community? Because the governor preferred to the office a naturalized citizen from among the Gallo-American, he having the strongest recommendation of the candidates presented, did not that editor in chagrin and chicanery assail all the Gallo-American citizens as would be traitors to their adopted country; ridicule them as retaining any reminiscent predilections *for la belle France;* endeavor to excite the citizens of the upper faubourg against the creoles of the other parts; and absolutely proclaim that a division alone of the city by Canal street could do justice to the faubourg St Mary, as the creole citizens had clanned together (we use his own words: for we have purposely remembered his remarks, and retained his journal) for the purpose of monopolizing the city revenues? Can any person deny that these remarks were made; and that they were calculated to engender embittered feelings? And is there any Gallo American citizen can forget—although he should forgive—the asperity of manner indulged in making those remarks?

Did he not only personally assail the governor for having preferred candidates solely from merit, without distinction of class or language; but individually drag before the public as if for reprobation, the most respectable judges of our different courts, with the attorney general and other public officers of the state; solely because they were Gallo-American citizens; and that he had vainly supposed they were instrumental in his defeat? Is not this known to all of our community, who are wont to read the daily journals? Was this honest or honorable? was it (as he says) standing by the side of peace and the constitution? was it calculated to produce a union of all classes of citizens?

Yet not contented with foully attacking all citizens of that class to which his successful rival for the shrievalty belonged, did he not extend his denunciations or proscriptions against each and every naturalized citizen in the country—thinking that if once he could excite a prejudice in public opinion for tacit or avowed action in debarring naturalized citizens of their privileges, he could himself ride into office over the trampled rights of his fellow citizens? and has he not held out the same object attainable by the same means to all who would join his coterie? Was not his journal mainly instrumental in convoking the April meeting at Banks' arcade to condemn the constitutional privilege and national justice and propriety of conferring any office of trust or emolument on naturalized citizens? and did he not himself fabricate or present the resolutions for that purpose to the meeting? And in order the better to enlist prejudices of the worst passions in his behalf, did he not represent Pollock—who had then been appointed harbormaster—as having been an armed foe of Americans, as having fought personally with the British invaders in the last war? Yet we learn that he was fully apprized some years since; and as it can be fully substantiated on the oath of some of our most respectable citizens—that it was the brother of Pollock, not the harbormaster himself, who had been in the war. But has our opponent ever cared to enquire into the truth of any of his imaginative facts, when they would suit his purpose to agitate—and disseminate discord in the community? and do not our citizens remember too well the evil effects produced by such a fabrication in the cause of prejudice? What then must they conclude of our opponent's integrity and rectitude in exciting a war of feeling so embittered and painful, merely to gratify the malevolent spirit of disappointed ambition or hankering after an office of emolument?

Have any forgotten the course of the True American in commenting on *the legion and the Catholic clergy,* relative to the 4th of July proceedings? and were not such remarks on such an occasion as the national birthday doubly calculated to ferment the leaven of discord against and among all creoles, all catholics? No doubt this was standing by the side of peace and the constitution!

Is it not remembered that immediately on the return to the city of the editor of the True American—and be it distinctly understood that we refer to him not as John Gibson, but solely as an editor responsible to the public—that he had an *avant courier* as a manifesto against naturalized citizens, published in his journal; on the basis of which he sought to establish a society, the members of which were sacredly and secretly to pledge themselves to violate the constitution and laws of the union? And to accomplish this purpose, did he not repeatedly denounce naturalized citizens as foreigners; as strangers in the land; and usurpers of the prerogatives and perquisites of the natives? Were not these seditious or incendiary acts? Fortunately however from the opposition he encountered, and the good sense of our fellow citizens, the association that has been formed is on a basis greatly different from his manifesto and desire; though partially calculated for political effect in enabling the members and their abetters to seek or attain office—either in the administration of the city or state. But there are now some respectable gentlemen attached to the association; and we are not so apprehensive of the means used to attain their end—still objectionable. But we can agree to disagree with them; as their action will be prospective not retrospective, if they are not made the tools or fools of the designing, the sordid or ambitious.

But as the members of that association found themselves obliged in good faith and propriety to limit the objects of their union, and disavow the principles so published for them—why do they not honorably *cut* the connection with those who published such a manifesto? Are they not aware that that journal has only about 3 or 4 hundred subscribers—that all that appears in it is invariably viewed with suspicion by the respectable and reflecting portion of the community, who have the misfortune to read it—and that most of its present subscribers, at least all who are naturalized citizens, will discontinue it, when their term of subscription shall expire? Can such a journal be an efficient agent to forward their designs, when it is suspected by all, read by few, and credited only by the reckless portion of society?

And that it is credited by such is unfortunately too true, according to the testimony given concerning the late disturbances in the city. Appeals had been made in it to the worst passions of an excitable community, so repeatedly and recklessly that what we had predicted as possible occurred on the 30th ultimo. We do not say that he wanted a mob or riot; but being reckless in the means of his agitation, few will think him otherwise than reckless of consequences. He knew the excited pulsation of the public on the topic of slavery; and exposed that temporarily as the subject of agitation for pecuniary distress and disappointed ambition find relief only in excitement. He was instrumental in convoking a meeting on that subject—of course not to turn it to his own advantage, by requiring an enormous fund to be placed at the disposal of special nominees: and who does not know his conduct at said meeting when he strove with others to prevent opposition to the fund; and sought to set the petty tyrant over freedom of public discussion and candid exposure? This with other portions of his conduct at said meeting was of course standing by the side of peace and the constitution: indeed he has sometimes so stood by the side of both; but always aside from them, and generally ahead. He has been like pestilence on a monument growling at peace.

He contended for a coterie of exclusive Americans to obtain and retain offices and situations. Hence the ignorant portion of the community inflamed by appeals he made to their cupidity in this respect, have sought to extend the principle; and believe that no naturalized citizen is eligible to any employment or office of trust and emolument, so long as a native citizen is not provided with a situation. Acting thus as a forlorn corps without employment, and finding the principles of exclusive Americanism applicable to their purpose, they obtained a national flag; hoisted it as their banner, with which they were as True Americans to seize place and power. They had no idea that the superior exclusives should acquire office at the expence of naturalized citizens, and they not acquire nor require employment on the same principle. On this account the poor miscreants hoisted the True American flag for support and recommendation—and from this resulted the riot.

Is there any person of experience—any of common sense who does not perceive the concatenation between the agitation of the True American journal, and the action of the True American ringleaders of the riot or disturbance on the 30th ult? Is there then any American citizen who understands the policy of the national government—any friend of order, of peace, of liberty—any person who desires to see national privileges and republican rights conferred on the meritorious of whatever nation or language, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the country, that can justify the agitation of that journal; and will not be compelled to acknowledge that the attempt of the mob is but part and parcel of the same system of proscription founded on exclusivism? When agitation is once begotten on prejudice, who can tell what may be its progeny? When the True American denounced naturalized citizens as foreigners, the reckless portion of its adherents considered themselves exclusively qualified for employment—and that neither naturalized citizens, free colored persons nor slaves should debar them of their exclusive privileges: let their superiors acquire the offices of emolument, they would seize situations or employment. Such is unfortunately the latitudinarianism and licentiousness of the rabble.

But the True American states that we have endeavored to throw a new firebrand in the community. It forgets that it has denounced the Louisiana Advertiser, without even hypocritically recommending it to the mercy of the mob. It forgets that when an excitement was raised against the Bee among the flatboatmen, in consequence of their misunderstanding our remarks—neither applied nor applicable to them, that it indirectly suggested those persons to attack us. And it chooses to forget that in our former article we cautiously forbore referring to it in any manner—rather than concentrate the outraged feelings excited by its reckless attacks on creoles and catholics, public officers and private persons, Irishmen and other naturalized citizens.

Nor do we now refer to it, but for the purpose of vindicating ourselves and our editorial conduct as regards the public interests of all classes of citizens. There was and shall be a part of that conduct calculated to excite discordant or sectional feelings among any port on of men. Invariably have we contended for the supremacy of the constitution and laws—for the conservation of the union—the efficient administration of justice—for the union of all classes of citizens in national and local subjects—for the political interests of a majority—for the rights and privileges of all.

Let then the public judge between us. The Bee sought disinterestedly to promote the general welfare, and to do justice to all: the editor of the True American turned recreant to his own principles and party, when disappointed of employment; and recklessly agitated subjects of an obnoxious nature and odious tendency, thinking hereafter to secure an office of emolument. He seeks a division of the city that he may have a mayor and corporation in his favor; and a dissension among native and naturalized citizens, reckless of the feelings of the minor class, if he can excite the prejudices of the greater in number; and by their exercise obtain his selfish purposes. But he is now known, suspected, shunned.

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Different additional companies have been been formed in the upper and lower faubourge to augment the forces of the legion. That noticed in our gazette of Friday last, has been organized; and will soon be equipt and disciplined for service. It numbers nearly 100 persons.

A German troop will be organized this afternoon at Richardson's hotel. See adv. And a company is in course of formation in the faubourg St Mary.

These reinforcements of companies will so increase the members of the legion, that in very few days, we may expect about 2000 citizen soldiers of the New Orleans militia; and when it is known that they are disposed in companies of dragoons, chasseurs, grenadiers, and infantry troops—with fine artillery—that they are of the most respectable of our resident citizens, we think we may say that the legion of Louisiana will be the most gallant and efficient body of militia in the union.

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The edifice for the mint in this city has been commenced on Jackson square, under the superintendence of Martin Gordon, Esq. The plan proposed for the building has the front placed in Esplanade street, where there will be a splendid portico. The whole cost of the building agreeably to the plan accepted is estimated at 4 millions—200,000 of which have been already appropriated, sufficient to complete one wing, which may be expected ready for operations by the 15th of May next. This edifice will be an ornament to New Orleans; and will equal any public building of its kind in the country, in utility and appearance.

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Mr Pendergast was liberated on Saturday. He was confined solely to preserve him from the violence of the mob—and when at first taken into custody, it was merely to show the residence of Dr Verner, against whom alone—as the writer of the libel on the legion—were the members of that body irritated. But it is wrong to think that they meditated any attack against the office or proprietors of the Louisiana Advertiser, which will soon recommence publication; and as the proprietors were not personally amenable for the conduct of their editor, they are of course not responsible nor obnoxious. Those who have withdrawn their subscriptions from that journal should resume them, as Dr Verner has left the establishment; and precautionary measures will be taken to prevent hereafter the insertion of such remarks.—It were well that general amnesty should be made as regards all persons concerned. The feelings of irritation have been partially tranquilized; but a useful lesson may be afforded to those who are accustomed to censure wholesale classes of their fellow citizens—whether Creole or French, naturalized or militia. It is true that similar events might not have occurred under ordinary circumstances; but those who are addicted to agitation and slander should beware in time. A spirit of determination is abroad that cannot be tampered with.

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CITY PRISON, Friday morning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE.

SIR,—In addition to the individuals enumerated in your paper of this morning, to whom I owe an incalculable debt of gratitude for the timely interference on my behalf, please give the names of Sheriff Buisson, Mr Prats of the Legion, Mr Labatut, Mr Bell Carpenter and Gen. Plauche.

J. C. PENDERGAST.

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However well disposed we may be to praise the energetic and efficient conduct of the companies of the legion, in marshaling and patroling every evening to preserve peace and order in all parts of the city—and however convinced we may be that the legion is our best safeguard in times of difficulty or danger from mobs or riots, we think they are now unnecessarily paraded and kept on continued duty. If company nightly relieved company; and that a proper system of discipline and places of rendezvous for each company on particular signal of danger or call, were established, order might be preserved with equal efficiency—and certainly with less exaction on the services of the citizen soldiers.—It is possible to fatigue or nullify voluntary efforts in this respect.

We cannot indeed hide it from the public that there are not less than 500 or 600 persons now in the city, that have been spewed out of the different counties of Mississippi and parishes of Louisiana; that have no legitimate means of support, and that are anxious to engage in riot where plunder may be made. These nightly leave their traces on the ships and craft on the river, and the houses in the remote limits of the city they harbor by day under or about the wharves, or the swamp—and go abroad at night for their prey. We are informed that there were about 4 or 5 hundred of these gentry at the meeting held in Bank's arcade on Friday last; and that not even the most extensive employers of the working classes could recognize any of them.

It is indeed true that our vagrant laws if efficiently enforced would suffice to expel such persons from the community—but who thinks of enforcing the laws in Louisiana, till necessity and palpable publicity compel?

The laws peremptorily prohibit the emigration to the state of free persons of color, from and after 1830: have they been enforced? They require the mayor and parish judges to keep regularly a list of all persons who come to the state—is this ever done? Such laws exist in Mobile; and the mayor there has issued a proclamation, which is placarded on all public places and vehicles of travel. We earnestly recommend our mayor to issue a proclamation to the same effect, together with the provisions of the vagrant act—both of which he is bound to enforce. It would also be well to include the ordinances relating to the firing of guns; and perhaps the laws relative to the carrying of fire arms.

Were these legal remedies adopted, the city of the Legion might be required only in services of the greatest danger, not those of a city guard for common purposes; and the peace of the city be effectively preserved. It is not wise nor well to keep the city as in a state of siege; and keep the minds of our citizens in continued excitement.

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David Crockett has been beaten by a majority of 207. He may now 'go ahead' and grin as he lists, for the another cloyed 'whistle at the goose from want of thought.'

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The third number of The Rambler, a weekly periodical, edited by Mr Kenis, was published on Saturday; and contains good selected matter—in which the editor has displayed tact and talent of no ordinary kind.

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Our fellow citizens of the northern and eastern states have at length hearkened to the appeal of the southern states on the subject of abolition and antislavery; and have had or appointed public meetings in Portland, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, under the influence of the most enlightened and respectable inhabitants of the northern states. They have resolutely denounced any interference with the slave population; they have resolved to recognize and protect the constitutional rights of the slaveholding states; and to prevent any avowed or covert attack within their jurisdiction, by all the legitimate means within their power. Precisely what the Bee expected and predicted. We know the feeling of our northern brethren on the subject; and that none but itinerant foreigners, misguided theorists or incendiary fanatics indulged in the speculative madness of abolition.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
22d August 1835.

This Department acknowledges the receipt of an anonymous letter, without date, enclosing the sum of three hundred and forty dollars which the writer states is "supposed to be due the United States by error in the settlement of an account."

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The New York Star says, "A Southern house, on receiving a case of English mustard, manufactured in Hull, and sent from this city, found every bottle enveloped in an abolition speech from the debates in Parliament. The articles being of a domestic character, would naturally have been handed over to the blacks in the kitchen, and thus secretly circulated."

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CITY COUNCIL Friday, 4th instant.

Present, all the members except Mr McFarlane.
The following letter was received from the mayor.

New Orleans, Sept 3d.

To the president and members of the council.

GENTLEMEN,

The project of purchasing a lot in the vicinity of the city, to construct an hospital for the indigent, merits an attentive consideration. Waiving objections which might be made against your resolution of the 28th August, relative to the number of indigent families relieved by the city, and whose members for the greater part are wholly incapable of being employed in any work whatever—there remains to be determined in a more special manner, the organisation of the projected establishment; and what shall be the different kinds of occupation given to the indigents. It would be well first to compare the previous disbursements and continued expences of such an establishment, with the revenue to be appropriated; and calculate the amount that the city can annual y disburse for its support. To act with some certainty, this enquiry should precede the purchase of a lot, and be the subject of a long and laborious investigation by a committee. I trust that the council will perceive in these remarks my desire to proceed with all the economy and prudence desirable in this project.

In consequence, in returning you the resolution, I take the liberty of requesting you to refer the subject to a committee, to prepare the organization and disposition suggested, before purchasing the lot.

I have to inform you that Mr José Tiragola, renter of the place for the sale of oysters opposite Esplanade street, has not yet furnished endorsed notes; and that he informs me that he cannot procure an endorser. I beg you to decide what I shall do in this respect.

I transmit to you the receipt of notes of the other renters, amounting to 15,416 dollars, in the possession of the treasurer.

I have the honor to be, etc,

D PRIEUR, mayor.

The first part of the message was on motion of Mr Pichot, referred to a special committee—Messrs Pichot, Mc Farlane and Berry; who were instructed on motion of Mr Schmidt, to obtain all the information possible on the subject, and to defray the expences necessary for procuring the documents required.

On the second part of the message, Mr Pichot moved a resolution authorizing the mayor to adjudicate to the highest bidder after legal notice of sale, and at the expence of Mr Joseph Tiragola, the rent of the place destined for the sale of oysters, situated in front of Esplanade Street.—Adopted.

A petition was received from the proprietors of St Mary's Hall, complaining of having been fined for keeping open their hotel at 10 p m; and asserting that other public houses were open at the same time.

From an oversight in the course of debate, the petition was neglected.

Mr Baldwin moved that the time for closing taverns grogshops, etc should be fixed from the 1st instead of the 15th of Sept.

Mr Schmidt amended the resolution that the closing of the houses should be left to the discretion of the mayor.

Mr Pichot moved that the offenders contravening the ordinance should be liable to a fine of 100 instead of 50 dollars.

The amendments and resolution were adopted.

Mr Pichot was permitted to introduce the following resolutions, amended by Messrs Thomas and Baldwin.

Resolved that the mayor be authorized to request the secretary of state in the absence of the governor, to place at the disposition of the corporation one thousand of the muskets and cartridge boxes now in the arsenal of the state—the corporation being liable for the same. And be it further resolved that should the secretary of state be of opinion that the balance of arms now in the arsenal should not be in safety, the mayor shall be authorized to have them placed in one of the rooms of the city hotel on his receipt, and that in case of any disturbance the mayor be required to appoint a particular place for citizens to rendezvous.

The resolutions as amended were adopted, and sent to the mayor who approved them forthwith.

Mr Baldwin moved that the mayor be authorized to have the arms put in repair for use. Adopted.

Mr Allard presented a resolution to repair the bridges at the Bayou St John, and to authorise the city surveyor to have them secured, etc at the expence of the Orleans navigation company. Adopted.

The same member presented other resolutions to incorporate the whole extent of the Bayou road; and construct banquettes, etc to the depth of 30 feet, not including the sidewalks; also to construct sidewalks on the continued line of Esplanade street, lately ordered to be opened.—Referred to a committee—Messrs Allard, Schmidt and Labatut.

Mr Labatut presented a resolution, which was amended by Mr Baldwin, authorizing the mayor to advertise for sale 30 days after notice, that portion of the corporation lots in Bumain street, between Dauphine and Burgundy, not reserved for an engine house. Adopted. The amount of sale to be applied for the construction of said engine house, and one for the 8 ward.

Mr Baldwin presented three resolutions for the construction of banquettes in the 7th ward—some parts of which were recently incorporated. Adopted after an opposition by Mr Schmidt.

Mr Baldwin moved that the mayor shall appoint an inspector of the 6th, and another for the 7th ward, to superintend the removing of the mud from the batture opposite said wards. Adopted.

Mr Caldwell moved that the city surveyor be instructed to require Messrs Minturn and Phelps to pave that part of St Charles street between Canal and Poydras.

Mr Berry moved as an amendment that the part of Magazine street between Poydras and Delor should also be paved.

Mr Pichot said that was inexpedient at present; that the paving of St Charles street was part of the former contract with Minturn and Phelps, which had been apportioned by the council.

Mr Schmidt considered the amendment just and its object expedient—on account of the railroad in Magazine street—to make Magazine street a thoroughfare.

Mr Berry said the street is now impassable; and that Bridge and Voss, with others cannot get their goods to their stores, in consequence of the railroad.

Mr Labatut thought that a very trifling objection for if such persons go to the partially uninhabited parts of the city for the sake of low rents, they must suffer inconveniences. That course of conduct is injurious to the populated parts of the city. If the amendment should pass, he would move to have also paved St Louis street.

Messrs Baldwin and Caldwell having spoken, Mr Gaiennie said that as the members supporting the amendment did so on account of wishing to remove the railroad from Magazine street, he would—as chairman of the committee to whom the subject had been referred—move that the mayor be instructed to institute a suit against the Carrollton Railroad Company, damages $20,000, for obstructing the street; and that the residents of Magazine street be requested to institute similar suits against said company.

The recorder considered this a matter alien to the subject of the original resolution, on which the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr Caldwell's resolution was adopted, the amendment being negatived.

Mr Gaiennie presented a report from a special committee, with a resolution, authorizing the mayor to pay Laurent and son in a note of the corporation, payable in 6 months.—Adopted.

On motion of Mr Thomas, the members of the city council had a recess of a few minutes to inspect a market belonging to Mr Claudio Dumont, invented by Robert of Paris; after which a special committee was appointed to present a report on said market.

On motion of Mr Berry, the mayor was authorized to appoint forthwith a commissary for St. Mary's market.

Mr Gaiennie presented a report from a committee appointed on the petition of a farmer of oysters, with a resolution repealing the 7th section of the ordinance 24th Aug 1829—so that oysters may be sold from the carts, etc of the farmers without paying duty, if not made stationary at any place—and that oysters may be sold wholesale from pirogues, etc before 10 a m; and retail after that hour. Adopted.

The council adjourned.

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GERMAN AND SWISS MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of Germans and Swiss, held at Richardson's Hotel on Saturday last, Mr D. Frederick having been invited to preside, and Mr. H. Suffert elected Secretary, the assemble proceeded to elect a committee, and pass the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved that the members of this meeting have assembled for the purpose of offering their services to the authorities of this city, to aid in restoring public peace if found needful.

2. Resolved that a second meeting shall be held at Richardson's Hotel, Conti st., on Monday the 7th Sept. at half past four o'clock P M, to organize a company, and elect officers.

3. Resolved that the above resolutions shall be communicated to the mayor of this city.

Members of the committee.

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| H. G. Schmidt, | E. Weirauch. |
| J. J. Sigg, | A. Wetzel |
| J. Herzog, | L. Dondelinger. |

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TEXAS.

The interest which is taken in this province on account of the number of Americans settled there, and the strong desire evinced by many persons in every section of our country to emigrate thither, induces us to publish the annexed letter, which we find in the Macon, (Geo) Messenger. The writer is represented to be a respectable citizen of Georgia, and worthy of confidence. It will be seen that his account of the country and its institutions does not confirm the many flattering statements that have been given of them, nor does it hold out any inducement for persons to leave the United States.

To the Editors of the Macon Messenger:

Gentlemen:—I did not intend, until within a few days, saying any thing in the public papers, in relation to my trip to Texas; but seeing so many exaggerated accounts and misrepresentations of the country in many particulars, I am induced to give to the citizens of Georgia my honest and candid opinion of the country, which is in accordance with that of several other gentlemen who accompanied me.

On the morning of the twenty-fifth of May last, we crossed the Sabine river, which is the line between the state of Louisiana and Texas; we travelled almost due west course to an ancient town in Texas, called Nacogdoches. This road is considerably used by the citizens of Texas in hauling supplies from Natchitoches, situated on the Red river, in the state of Louisiana. The first ten or fifteen miles travelled over, after getting into the land of promise, (for such I then considered it,) was poor and uninviting. But we soon came to what is called, in that country, the red land on the Avichabuyong. The name is certainly very appropriate, for it is nearly as red as the red paint itself. This body of land varies from five to ten miles in width, and from twenty to thirty in extent. The large growth upon this land is Black Jack, of uncommon large size; big bed hickory, with a few post oaks, all short and scattering. The undergrowth is elm, red bud, walnut, and shumac; but in many places none at all. This land I consider rich, and it is so considered by the inhabitants. It sells from eight to fifteen dollars per acre. The water is, through this body of land, much better than in any other section of the country which we saw, being but slightly touched with lime. Here let me remark, that the water in the whole of the country through which we travelled, is more or less impregnated either with rotten lime, copperas, or salts; and in many places quite scarce, at the time we were there. We were advised to use and did procure a peculiar sharped gourd, which grows in that country, to carry water with us; and indeed, we found them a very great convenience, for a great many of the water courses had dried up, or the water had sunk, so that we would have suffered but for this provision.

I will remark further, in relation to the land lying between Nacogdoches and the Sabine line, that I consider it the choice spot of the whole country, taking all the advantages and disadvantages into account. It is true there is a good deal better land in many parts of the country, but other objections overbalance the superior quality of the lands. On the morning of the 26th of May we arrived at Nacogdoches. This town was built by the Spaniards many years since. There is now standing in this place a Roman Catholic Church said to have been built ninety years ago. At this place some of the public offices are kept, for the purpose of disposing of lands to such as wish to take them up, under the title from the government. There are also great numbers of speculators generally stationed here, ready to catch the unsuspecting visiter, and unless you are very cautious, ere you are aware of it, you are led to believe and engage in some splendid scheme of speculation, but which, alas! ends with the getting rid of your money, and you are left in possession of a quite clear title (which is the best you can get) of some irresponsible stranger, or some unauthorized agent of some foreign company; or still worse, if possible, you hold a quite clear title to some two or three lengths of land, which perhaps has been sold to some half a dozen others before you. We have determined to procure, if possible, copies of the law and constitution both of the general government and the state composed of the two provinces, Texas and Coahuila.—After some considerable exertion, we succeeded in obtaining them and after a careful examination of all, assisted by three legal gentlemen, I come to the conclusion that there was no such thing as a safe title in the country; and as for the democratical thing called laws, (to use an expression of one of the legal gentlemen that assisted me in examining them) they afforded no protection to property, life, or liberty.' I will insert for the information of my fellow citizens, the 9th and 13th articles which are found in the constitution of Coahuila and Texas, and yet unalterred, which I presume will be sufficient of themselves to cool the very heat of many a good citizen of Georgia.

The ninth article is in the following words. "The Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion is the religion of the state—the state prohibits by wise and just laws, and rejects the exercise of any other."

The thirteenth article of the same constitution is in these words: "From and after the promulgation of this constitution in the principal towns in each district, no body can be born a slave; and the introduction of slaves under any pretext, after six months from said publication is prohibited." There are many other articles in both the constitution of the general and state governments, which are equally objectionable, but which are not necessary to be introduced into this communication. I will here remark however, that each and every person must, before he can be entitled to the privileges of a citizen of the country, take an oath to support the laws and constitution of the state and general government.—We remained in the town of Nacogdoches until the 30th of May, when our company determined to divide, which by this time had increased to fifteen in number, the most of whom were from Georgia, the others, citizens of the state of Alabama. Having seen during our stay here, several gentlemen of standing and character from Georgia, who had examined that country between that point and Galveston Bay, including the lands upon the Colorado, Brazos and Trinity rivers, with those of other lesser streams, and they giving a very unfavorable account of the country, as it regards the water, the general badness as well as scarcity of it, the scarcity of timber, also of the inhabitants for the most part, and indeed of almost every thing in relation to that section of the country, except that they admitted that there was on the large water courses, and in some of the prairies, some very superior lands. This information, in addition to my disgust created upon examination into the principles of the government, determined me to return home without venting one single dollar in the lands of the country, for which purpose I went there; believing like other people that if half which was said in the public prints in relation to the country were true, that it must be one of the choicest places on the globe, either to live in, or to use money by way of speculation. But, alas! how apt we are to be led astray by visionary men and interested publications.

(To be continued.)

# COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
SEPT. 7, 1835.

COTTON—Five bales only have been received during last week and 1061 exported. No transactions of importance. The present stock, inclusive of all on ship board, is 2693 bales.

SUGAR—1st quality 9½c; inferior 6½a8; Havana white 11½; do brown 9½. Small transactions in that produce.

FLOUR—$6,50—upwards of 3000 bbls imported last week—96 have been cleared for Campeachy.

PORK—M. se $18; prime $15a15,50; small stock—320 bbls received last week.

CANVASSED HAMS—10c.

BEEF, mess, bf bbl $7a7,50; prime 12a10,50.

MACKEREL—Without demand. No 1 at $6,50; No 2 $7,50; No 3 $6a6,25

COD FISH—$1,25 per box—no inquiry on that article.

COFFEE—Dull; 12a14, according to quality.

SPERM CANDLES—Nantucket $34a35; New Bedford 37½.

MOULD CANDLES—In demand at 12a13½.

SOAP—Country 6½; northern 7.

RICE—None in first hand; good demand at 4½a5.

WHISKEY—40a42c; dull.

AMERICAN GIN—40a41—sales.

BRANDY—1st proof 46; 4th do 50; dull.

RUM—New England 42; N. Orleans 30a40.

CHOCOLATE—No , 10c; sweet 16.

NEW-ORLEANS STOCKS.

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| Louisiana State Bank, | $125 offered |
| Bank of Orleans, | 109 1-2 last sales |
| Bank of Louisiana | no sales since divd |
| Consolidated Association, | none for sale |
| N. O. Canal and Banking Co., | no sales |
| City Bank, | 112—last sales |
| Union Bank of Louisiana, | 121 1-2—off'd |
| Commercial Bank | 55—off'd |
| Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, | 53 1-2—last sales |
| Gas Light Bank, | 104 1-2 |
| Carrollton Rail Road Bank, | 100 3-4 last'd 100 off'd |
| Louisiana State Ins. Co., | 120 sell d 115 off'd |
| Louisiana Insurance Co., | 120 for 300 p'd |
| Orleans Insurance Co., | 1230 for 1000 paid |
| Mississippi Marine & Fire Insurance Co., | no sales |
| Merchants' Insurance Co, | 35 asked 34 paid |
| Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co., | 55 1 2 sales |
| Atlantic Marine & Fire Insurance Co., | no sales since div'd |
| Ocean Insurance Co, | 53 1-4—sales |
| Commercial Insurance Co, | no sales |
| Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory, | |
| Orleans Navigation Co., | per, sales |
| Pontchartrain Rail Road Co., | 950 for 100—p'd |
| Nashville Rail Road Co., | par asked |
| Orleans Cotton Press Co., | 81 50 prem asked |
| Levee Steam Cotton Press Co., | 150 for 500 paid |
| Old Architect Co., of 1828 | 75 asked, 65 off'd for 100—pd |
| Architect Stock of 8th District, | 120 for 500 paid |
| | 90 asked for 100 |

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MARRIED—Last evening, by the Rev. *Theodore Clapp,* Mr CHESTER F. BROWN, to Miss ANNETTE BACNAN, all of this city. e 3

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*Schooner Watchman, N. O. Sept. 3d.*

To WM. ZITCHIE Esq.,
Commanding U. S. Schr. Grampus.

SIR—I can but very imperfectly express upon my feelings of gratitude for the important service you rendered me and other individuals, with many of the insurance companies of this city—in saving so much valuable property by your exertions; the vessel, and upwards of 100,000 dollars in specie—which were completely at the mercy of the winds and waves, my vessel being without masts and spars or boats.

We were fellow sufferers in the same hurricane on the 19th of the last month; but being so fortunate as to escape without material damage, you were enabled promptly to obey the dictates of a kind heart, in affording assistance to the distressed. Permit me thus publicly to return you individually my thanks for your successful efforts; and to acknowledge how greatly the commercial interests of our country are indebted to our little navy. May it always preserve its popularity, and continue the pride of our country.

Be pleased to give my thanks to the officers under your command, and believe that I am Sir, Yours,

JOHN MURRAY,
master of schooner Watchman.

sept 7

# Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED 6th.

Ship Rebecca, Kittson, Cowes & a market, White and Co. Master

Brig Durango, Ryan, Pensacola, J W Zacharie & co Master

Brig Kanahwha, Darke, St Jago de Cuba,

Sloop Brandywine, Salibe, Tampico,

ARRIVED

Schr Charles, Brower, from Charleston.

Schr Philadelphia, Hughes, 9 days from Tuspan to Stinson & Campbell.

Steamer Yazoo, Autor, Vicksburg.

Steamer Scotland, Baker, from Smithland.

Steamer Chickasaw, Cella, Bayou Bara.

Steamer Majestic, Sparkark, from St Louis.

Steamer Paragon, Charrio, Plaquemine—no cargo.

Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, in Bayou Sarah.

Steamer John Nelson, John Carlisle, 2 days from St. Louis.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Boston for this port, 23d july, brig Caroline, Pratt, to sail on the 27th; ship Archimedes, Windsor, 25th; ship Lowell, Crocker, 11th Sept.

Ship Hamilton, Balls, cleared at Boston for this port, on the 22d ult.

Hence at Bordeaux, 19th july, ship Lotus.

Hence at Bremen, 8th, the Triton, Peterson.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, packet ship Ohio, Garwin.

Schr Philadelphia reports schr Eliza hence discharging

IMPORTS.

Per schr Philadelphia—14 tons logwood, 90 quintals sarsaparilla and ¼ bars silver to J A Merle & co; $7,700 specie M de Lizardi & co; $3,240 St John & Dandre; 1600 to S Fernandez; hides and fruit to master.

Per steamer Chickasaw—12 bls new cotton J Labande; 2 do Piedmonts & co.

Per steamer Majestic—2486 pigs lead to C Follin; 1467 pigs lead J H Field & co; 801 pigs lead, 4 bbls brooms, 2 bbls onions, 15 kegs butter, 187 bbls flour and 46 kegs butter J Vairin & co; 177 kegs shot, 75 kegs butter, 4 pr bagging, 14 bbls oats, 35 bbls potatoes Lavillebeuvre & Walton; 4 hhds tobacco, 1 box mdse E L Tracy; 1148 pigs lead, 2 bales cotton, 11 keg butter Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 3021 pigs lead, 2 bas bacon, 4 bbls potatoes W C Kennett; 188 bbls potatoes F Snyder, and sundries on board; 602 bbls apples and potatoes, 42 bags do, 31 kegs butter, 74 bags oats, 100 dac chickens, 34 sheep, and 2 bbls pickles.

Per steamer Scotland—48 hhds tobacco, 18 hhds stems 1288 sacks corn, 115 sacks oats, 3 bales cotton Brander & M'Keana; 6 bls cotton, 2 hhds tobacco, 138 sacks corn Robeson, Wood & co; 157 sacks corn Gray, Durrive & co; 294 sacks corn Meddux & Wood; 3 hhds tobacco N & J Dick & co; 8 do do Martin, Pleasants & co.

Per steamer Yazoo—6 bales cotton Byrne; Herman & co; 4 do do Brander & M'Keana; 2 box books N & J Dick & co

Per steamer Black Hawk—10 bales new cotton to Allain & Duplessis; 2 bls old do R & A Bain; 2 kegs nails K Knotts; 4 bbls mdse R M'Kennel; 1 box do A Lodoski.

EXPORTS.

PENSACOLA—per brig Durango—7 bbls beef, 18 do flour; and sundries.

ST JAGO DE CUBA—per brig Kanhawa—250 bbls flour, 4,600 bushels corn, 1304 kegs lead; 50 bbls potatoes, 50 do onions.

CONSIGNEES.

Per schr Charles—mdse to J B Allen; Bark, Watt & co Legendre & Samory; J Barre & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; B Chapoux; Hagan, Niven & co; Newton, Hotchkiss & co.

Per steamer John Nelson—J H Field & co; T Barrett & co; J Vairin & co; R Groning & co; Robeson, Wood & co; E Davis.

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TO THE PATRONS OF THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER—Recent events prevent the appearance of this paper for a few days.

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THE price of fresh flour being this day $6 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 41 ounces of bread for a bit—the loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.

sept 7 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

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ORLEANS DRAGOONS COMPANY OF 1814 & 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of said company that a meeting will take place on Monday next, September 7, from 4 to 6 P M, in the gallery of the City Hall, to the election of a captain and a second lieutenant. The members of the company are requested punctually to attend. P. GENERELLY,

sept 7 1st Lieutenant Comm'g the Company.

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FOR SALE—Union Bank Stock; Nashville Rail Road Stock; Ocean Insurance Stock; Carrollton Rail Road Stock; Western Insurance Stock.

sept 7 Edw. GOTTSCHALK, Broker.

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Augustus Goby & Co. vs. their creditors.

THE undersigned, syndic of the insolvents A. Goby & Co. requests those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle with him, and the creditors to produce their titles. PIERRE UZURAU,

sept 7—3 67, Chartres street.

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A BARKEEPER competent to attend to a coffee house and who can produce good references will find good employment by applying corner of Canal and Baronne