THE BEE

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OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1835

LATEST DATES—DOMESTIC.

Boston,	july 26	Washington,	30
New York,	" 28	Charleston,	august 4
Baltimore,	" 29		

The late hour at which we yesterday received our exchange papers by the eastern mail prevents us from giving many extracts. Charleston journals were to the 4th inst.

The principal subject of intelligence is the agitation prevalent in Virginia and South Carolina in consequence of the daring attempts of the abolition incendiaries, in disseminating pamphlets in every direction, by every sinister mode, to man, woman and child. Those pamphlets are sent by mail, to every place. They have been distributed stealthily in steamboats, stages, hotels, taverns, cots and huts.

A meeting has been called on the subject in Richmond and Norfolk, Va; and in Charleston—in order to apprehend the villains or frustrate their attempts; also to empower the postmasters to stop all packages supposed to contain the incendiary pamphlets. The excitement was very great in Charleston and Richmond; but they have gone to work in a more prudent manner than our citizens; and with more *definite objects and determined means in view.*

If some of our respectable citizens would sign a requisition to the mayor to convoke a public meeting, we might anticipate beneficial results—what we cannot expect from a conglomerated assemblage of nobodies.

A court martial will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the city council chamber, for the trial of Captains J Viosca and J Penas, and of Lieutenant Garnier—*for having refused* to abide the orders of Colonel Smith, on the 4th of July last. They will be defended by Mr P Soulé; and opposed by Mr Robert Preaux.

We publish in full the official account of the slavery meeting held on Monday last; and though we would not have advised such a meeting, we are glad that it did not terminate worse—that is that the *resolutions* ready cut and dry' for the committee were not adopted.

One of them tended to cast an invidious reflection on our northern brethren—than which nothing could be more preposterous *in design, nothing better calculated to render them* hostile to our social regulations: *for the best way to make* a thief of an honest man is to suspect him; and so in other instances. Those who doubt or censure without reason have generally cause afterwards afforded. If we censured *our northern brethren* as participating in the designs of the abolition vagrants or vagabonds, when it is evidently known that they do not, we might compel them to give grounds for more than suspicion.

Besides a degree of fretful susceptibility is exhibited on our own part, as if we really *doubted* the integrity of our slave property. Confidence is necessary both as regards ourselves and our northern brethren. Our property in slaves is as strongly secured to us as any other species of property, by the federal constitution and our own laws—and not less secured by the conviction and determination of our northern brethren that it shall be safe; at least by such of them as have intelligence and experience, and have not consigned their judgment to the fanatical illusions of metaphysical *theorists.*

There are few citizens in the northern states who are not aware of the constitutional guarantee of our slave property; and there are as few of influence and intelligence who would not cheerfully testify to the excellent condition of the slaves in the southern states. Such testimony has been frequently and freely afforded whenever occasion presented an opportunity. As to the comparative state of slaves with those of the free colored population elsewhere—or even with many white men laborers in other states, the preference in comforts and attention has been given to our slaves: and for ourselves, we can faithfully and freely assert that we are conversant with the modes and means of life of the paupers and peasants in England, Scotland and Ireland; and we have no hesitation in saying that there is scarcely one portion of them equal in condition & comforts with the slaves whom we have seen in the southern and western states. *Slavery* exists here but in name; in the British islands, pauperism is *slavery in its most melancholy and miserable aspects*—it is slavery personified *without the name.* The peasant is actually though not nominally the property of his landlord; yet he finds none of the care and attention from his aristocratic master that a slave finds from his owner: there is no tie of obligation in the former instance; there is in the latter.—Slaves have their cots built for them, and are comfortably supported: the peasants of England must look out for themselves, without a helping hand. Slaves can enjoy life, while peasants are compelled, taught and inured to endure.—This is well known to the influential citizens of the eastern states—and their conduct is the result of that *conviction.* It is not only forbearance to interfere; but it is determination to support. If they listen to the theoretical arguments against slavery, it does not prove that they imbibe or will enforce them. We are therefore *pleased* that through the eloquent appeals and inflexible perseverance of Mr Randall Hunt and Dr MacFarlane—both worthy to be the sons of South Carolina, the obnoxious resolution was rejected by a great majority.

But there was another *resolution proposed*, which was sametwe as properly rejected. Only think of having an association of 50 persons combined to oppose what presents no opposition; and that with *five hundred thousand dollars* of the state funds! Truly some of our citizens have very long consciences or very weak minds.

'But Mr Editor, that was to inform an electioneering company at the appointment and command of the chairman, for the governorial campaign.' So we hear; but we hope not: for we believe the chairman too honorable to countenance a project so contemptible and base. He denied the charge by anticipation in his opening address, when he said he was not privy to any part of the proceedings contemplated, nor therefore prepared to address the meeting. Let therefore justice be done to all. But though Christy himself might not have been privy to it, perhaps some of his abettors are not immaculate in this respect. It may therefore teach the public to be guarded against all electioneering machinations.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs William Christy, L H Moore, Samuel Moore, Jacob Luna, Randall Hunt, Dr McFarlane, and F H Lea.

'THE RAMBLER' is the title of a literary periodical to be published weekly, under the superintendence of Mr Ennis, late of the Daily News—the price $3 annually; the contents firstrate.

What we stated concerning the Native American association on Monday was strictly correct—the reckless assertions of any person to the contrary notwithstanding.

Colonel Stephen F Austin is now in this city, after a voyage from Mexico to Vera Cruz; and thence hither. He reports that there is no doubt of the consolidated government being established in Mexico; and that all the places he visited were tranquil.

The 1st section of the 5th article of our state constitution states that 'the legislature is authorized to establish such inferior courts as may be convenient to the administration of justice'; and well has the legislature enforced its authority: for it has established courts yielding in inferiority to none in the country; but as for their being convenient to the administration of justice, that is doubted—they are convenient for judges, but very inconvenient for suitors or prisoners.

Is it true that the attorney general and judge of the criminal court are simultaneously going to procure writs *de lunatico inquirendo* against each other?

TEXAS.—We are pleased to learn that the disturbances in Texas are likely to terminate amicably; and that the troops sent thither by the Mexican government were solely intended to counteract any insurrectionary movements consequent on the capture of the land speculators and other offenders.—Santa Anna fears to excite the ardor and apprehensions of the Texans; and endeavors to have it divulged that he is favorably disposed towards them. Tigers crouch before they leap.

The Atchafalaya railroad and banking company obtained a charter advantageous in its provisions—banking privileges being conceded, with a certain capital of 2 millions and a conditional one of 4, if required; the privilege to contract a practicable and profitable railroad; and to have three branch banks—the mother bank to be located in Bayou Sarah; and the branches in New Orleans, Opelousas and Washita.

But in consequence of the location of the mother bank in Bayou Sarah, the stock was not taken; and commissioners were therefore sent to this city. They obtained the subscription by our merchants of more than the permitted capital: on the condition that the mother bank should be located in New Orleans; and that the branches should be in Bayou Sarah, Opelousas, and Washita. This will be asked of the next legislature; and there appears no reason to doubt that it will be conceded—as all the parties concerned are in favor of the proposal.

☞ Some gentlemen called late last evening at this office to beg us to remonstrate on account of the lights being extinguished in Chartres street, before the appearance of the moon. This is unfortunately an often occurrence. If the companies will forego according to the quantity contracted, the expences should be but trifling.

St Angelo arrived here yesterday. It appears that in connection with another, he had published a newspaper in the city of Mexico; but becoming obnoxious to the governments from some free remarks, he was advised to decamp in 12 hours after notice. His coadjutor was exiled to California. St Angelo purposes to publish notes on Mexico.

The compromise proposed by the heirs of Deslondes to the corporation is one of public interest; and will no doubt obtain that attention from the city council which its importance to the corporation demands.

The facts are simple, though intricate in their consequences and details. Marie Joseph Deslondes was bequeathed the plantation on part of which is situated the faubourg St Mary, by her first husband, Reynard. During her second marriage with Bertrand Gravier, part of the plantation divided into lots was sold. A few minutes before she expired on the 18th November 1792, a notary prepared an instrument in her presence and that of witnesses, bequeathing her property to her husband. This deed was signed by the notary and witnesses immediately on the death of the lady: for she died when it was written or being written, without having heard it read, or signing it.

On the very *morning* of his wife's death, Bertrand Gravier had the will opened before an alcade; who ordered it to be carried into effect. But Madame Deslondes had brothers well known residing in the country at the time, who were *not made willing* or unwilling parties to any portion of this transaction.

Seeing therefore that the will was not read to nor signed by their sister, nor that they were made acquainted with any part of the proceedings, the brothers of the lady believe *themselves* to be her legitimate and legal heirs, in conformity to the Spanish laws *then in force*: and if the will to Gravier was radically null and void *ab initio*, they contend that it cannot legalize the right of succession of Gravier's heirs—Gravier could not bequeath what he did not rightly possess.

The heirs of Deslondes claim consequently the property as their own. But they are willing to effect a compromise with those who have obtained a translative title to any part of it, or a *bona fide* possession. The corporation obtained such a title from Gravier's heirs for the batture in front of the faubourg St Mary—on *terms* which render it exclusively and inalienably for public use. The heirs of Deslondes enlarge the terms by their compromise proposed: so that the corporation may construct a new levee; secure unqualified and exclusive possession of the batture, however extended it may be by the deposit of *alluvial soil*; and maintain possession of the market ground, new levee street and those *intersecting it.*

Such is an abstract of the report of a special committee of the city council, in which we perceive nothing but advantages to be gained by the corporation—if we compare the terms of compromise obtained from the heirs of Gravier, with those offered by the heirs of Deslondes. In the former case, the possession is qualified, and usage limited; in the latter, *they are* exclusive and unqualified—the corporation being to be invested with control over the property, provided a new levee be constructed to the utmost extent of the batture, which of itself is an additional advantage to the public.

If therefore no cession of property now possessed by the corporation in virtue of the compromise with the heirs of Gravier, is required by the heirs of Deslondes, we think that the advantages are greatly in favor of the city by the proffered compromise. And probably a compromise with the heirs of Deslondes could not invalidate nor materially affect that with the heirs of Gravier—which must still be in force, even if Deslondes' heirs do not make good their title to the property claimed: for a compromise with the corporation by either party can be no legal proof of title for the contending heirs. If the heirs of Gravier substantiate their title, then their compromise of 1822 with the *corporation must be enforced*; but if those of Deslondes succeed, then the proposed compromise would be valid on them and the adverse heirs also. *In either case* the corporation might do well to accept the compromise offered by the *heirs of Deslondes*—for if they hereafter succeed without effecting this compromise, they can perhaps wrest the property now possessed from the corporation; and if they fail, the corporation maintains its present rights.

NEW ORLEANS, 10th August, 1835.

Agreeable to previous notice given in several of the newspapers of the city, one of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in the city of New Orleans, took place this evening at Banks' Arcade, for the purpose of adopting measures to be taken here, and to be recommended to the slave holding States generally, to counteract the pernicious effects of the measures now being taken by the abolition societies of the eastern and northern states to disseminate their nefarious doctrines in the south.

On motion, Wm. Christy, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr Barton appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained in a brief address by the chairman,

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions to submit to the meeting. The chair appointed Messrs Lea, Debuys, J H Shepherd, J Dizon and A Prieur, to compose said committee; who *having retired* for a few minutes returned and reported a preamble and resolutions, of which the following were adopted.

Whereas, from recent demonstrations of a certain association existing in the northern states of our union, we have reason to apprehend that attempts of an incendiary nature will be made to attack the most vital interests of our citizens, and believing it a duty we owe to ourselves and our brethren of the north, opposed to that association, to express unequivocally our reliance on them, and our firm and deliberate determination with respect to that incendiary and wicked society.

1st. Be it therefore resolved that the citizens of New Orleans look with confidence to such of their northern brethren as love and appreciate our union, who honor and revere the laws of our common country, to put down an association of fanatics and base hypocrites, who under the specious garb of religion, are at this moment assiduously endeavouring to destroy the paternal ties that bind us together, while their impotent attempts can on y result in their own overthrow, and in rendering less happy and less contented the people whom they pretend to serve, and of whose interests they assume to be the exclusive guardians.

2d. Resolved that the civil authorities be requested rigorously to enforce the laws against the importation of free persons of colour into this State.

3d. Resolved that a committee of five be appointed to aid the chairman in carrying into effect the object of this meeting: whereupon the chairman appointed the following named gentlemen, to wit:—A B Roman, L Millaudon, D Prieur, J W Breedlove and J B Plauché, Esqrs.

4th. On motion, resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city.

A vote of thanks having been then given to the officers and to Mr Brainard for the use of his room, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

WM. CHRISTY, chairman.

E. H. Barton, *secretary.*

(*By the* South Carolina.)

New York, July 28.

Buenos Ayres dates to the 9th June have been received by the Braganza.

Capt Pierre Espinax of the French *frigate* Thisbe died at Buenos Ayres on the 17th May and was buried on the 19th *with military honors.* Among the attendants at the funeral were Mr Dorr the U S Consul and Capt Percival and the officers of U S sloop of war Erie.

The Hon Wm T *Barry Minister* to Spain, lady and son, and servants, sailed from New York on the 24th ult *for Liverpool* in packet ship London.

The Navy *Department has ordered* S H Stringham Esq, master com of the U S Navy to repair to the Mediterranean to take command of the John Adams.

Advices from Bahia to the 14th June represent the market to be overstocked with flour—there being 6000 bbls about and 1200 in store.

Wheeling July 29.

The river is in fine navigable order for boats of the largest class; 5 feet water.

NEW YORK, July 27.—From Gibraltar.—We have received files of papers down to the 4th June. The news from Madrid is two days later; but from the Northern Provinces not as late as received via London. All was quiet in the Spanish capital, and in the south of Spain. There appeared to be no news of importance from the Mediterranean.—Daily Advertiser.

Stocks.—Canton company took a terrible tumble to-day, having gone *down to 68½.* After the board however, it got back to 80, with plenty of buyers. There is nothing new or strange with regard to the affairs of the company. They stand *before the world exactly* as they did when the stock went up to 150.—Journal Com.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 149; including 23 by one *caption*, 14 by convulsions, 12 by flux infantile, 11 still born.—Ib.

From Talcahuana.—We learn by the ship Hope, from Talcahuana, that the people are busily employed in rebuilding the town. It is an old saying with the Spaniards in that country, that earthquakes do not visit them but once in a century: there are they feel full confidence that they shall not be disturbed again during the continuance of the present generation, and the rest they leave to posterity. The style of building streets, &c. is to be much improved.

We published a few days since a letter from our correspondent at Marseilles, representing that the authorities of that place had committed an outrage on the American consul. We have since been furnished with a copy of the trial of the consul, which shows that the act for which he was fined, was committed in contravention of the municipal regulations of the country, to which he, as well as any other individual, whatever might have been his station, would be amenable. The intimation of our correspondent that the affair was an insult to the consul in his official capacity, or to the American nation, appears therefore to be wholly unfounded.—N Y Mes Adv.

NEW YORK, July 25.—It appears by a message from the lieutenant governor of the Bahama Islands, to the house of assembly, that the British government have "acquiesced in the proposal of the Spanish government to erect a light house on Rey Bat bank; with the understanding that the arrangement does not in any degree affect the question on either side, but that the rights of both parties are to stand just as they would have done if no new light house had been erected by the Spanish government; also, that the Spanish government had of themselves decided not only to erect the light house in question, but any other which may be considered necessary for the safety of navigation in that quarter; and further, that impressed with the importance of this arrangement, the British Naval Commander has been instructed to communicate with the captain general of Cuba, on the subject, in order that the work may be commenced and executed with the least possible delay."

JACKSON, Mississippi 7.

We are informed that Messrs John W Smith and Geo T Dunbar assistant Engineers for the middle division of the New Orleans and Nashville railroad line passed through our place on Monday night last, on their way to New Orleans to submit their report to the chief engineer, having completed the preliminary surveys of their respective divisions—we learn also from good authority, that the surveys for the whole route of this grand enterprize are entirely completed.

GAMBLING AND MURDER—A most disgraceful and shocking scene occurred at Covington, Ky. A white man by the name of Hutchinson was playing cards with a negro in the presence of large number of persons, and another white man by the name of John Pierce was betting with Hutchinson on the game. A quarrel ensued, and Pierce struck Hutchinson a severe blow on the neck, which him instantly. So much for gambling on Sunday with a negro.

IMITATION OF THE ANCIENTS—The study of the ancient writers has been of unspeakable benefit to the moderns; writers have been no trifling drawback. The necessary effect of imitating 'models' is to set manner above matter. The imitation of the classics has perverted the whole taste of modern Europe on the subject of composition: it has made style a subject of cultivation and of praise, independently of ideas, whereas by the ancients, style was never thought of but in complete subordination to matter. The ancients would as soon have thought of a coat in the abstract, as of that of exactly fitted the thought. Their first aim was, by the assiduous study of their subject, to secure to themselves thoughts worth expressing; their next was to find words which convey those thoughts with the utmost degree of accuracy; and only when this was made sure did they think of ornament. Their style therefore whether ornamented or plain, grows out of their turn of thought, and may be admired, but cannot be imitated by any whose turn of thought is different. All imitation of an author's style, except that which arises from making his thoughts your own, is mere affectation and vicious mannerism—London *Review.*

WHALING FROM BRISTOL—The Gazette of Saturday says, of our 17 whalemen now out, *only one remains* unheard from; the aggregate of oil on board the others was between 13 000 and 14,000 barrels at the last advices, since when it has undoubtedly been augmented. Three of the ships are expected to arrive in the course of the ensuing fall, and all will be worth at the lowest calculation, not less than 100,000 dollars.

THE COTTON TRADE IN THE SOUTH—The great variety of uses to which cotton fabrics are now applied, has greatly increased the demand for this article, and has rendered it lately a most profitable and inviting object of enterprise—At any price above ten cents per pound, the crop pays well, and at the present rates it yields an immense profit. Gentlemen from Alabama and Mississippi have given us most animating accounts of the advantages of the cotton country. Capital can be employed so efficiently as in a few years to ensure wealth and competency to the adventurer. This accounts for the high prices and great demand for slaves. The boundless fields of the South and West will yet take years to explore and settle; and we know of nothing in the probable course of events likely to throw a damper on the spirit of enterprise which is now impelling thousands to leave the lands which their grandfathers tilled, for new homes and new sources of wealth—Rich. Enq.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE TALK.

Coleridge was the most pointed and eloquent talker of his day—and perhaps no man ever lived of greater colloquial powers. The following passages of his Table Talk will be read with interest.

SPURZHEIM.—Spurzheim is a good man, and I like him; but he is *dense*, and the most ignorant German I ever knew.

CANNING.—Canning is very irritable, surprisingly so for a wit who is always giving such knocks. He should have put on an ass's skin before he went into parliament. Lord Liverpool is the single stay of this ministry; but he is no man of a directing mind. He cannot ride on the whirlwind. He serves as the isthmus to connect one half of the cabinet with the other. He always gives you the common sense of the matter, and in that it is that his strength in debate lies.

WELLINGTON.—I sometimes fear the duke of Wellington is too much disposed to imagine that he can govern a nation by word of command, in the same way in which he governed a highly disciplined army. He seems to be unaccustomed to, and to despise the inconsistencies, the weaknesses, the bursts of heroism followed by prostration and cowardice, which invariably characterise all popular efforts. He forgets, that after all, it is from such efforts that all the grand and noble institutions of the world have come; and that on the other hand, the discipline and organization of armies have been only like the flight of a cannon ball, the object of which is destruction.

CRABBE AND SOUTHEY.—I think Crabbe and Southey are something alike; but Crabbe's poems are founded on observation and real life—Southey's on fancy and books. In reality they are equal, though Crabbe's English is of course not upon a level with Southey's which is next door to faultless. But in Crabbe there is an absolute defect of the high imagination; he gives one little or no pleasure; yet no doubt he has much power of a certain kind, and it is good to cultivate, even at some pains, a catholic taste in literature. I read all sorts of books with some pleasure, except modern sermons and treatises on political economy.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—Dear Sir Walter Scott and myself were exact but harmonious opposite in this: that every old ruin, hill, river, or tree, called up in his mind a host of historical or biographical associations, just as a bright pan of brass, when beaten, is said to attract the swarming bees—whereas, for myself, notwithstanding Dr Johnson, I believe I should walk over the plain of Marathon without taking any more interest in it than any other plain of similar features. Yet I receive as much pleasure in reading the account of the battle in Herodotus as any one can. Charles Lamb wrote an essay on a man who lived in past time. I thought of adding another to it one one who lived not in time at all, past, present, or future—but beside or collaterly. When I am very ill indeed, I can read Scott's novel's, and they are almost the only books I can then read. I cannot at such times read the bible; my mind reflects on it, but I can't bear the open page.

MACKINTOSH.—Sir James Mackintosh is the king of the men of talent. He is a most elegant converser. How well I remember his giving breakfast to me and Sir Humphrey Davy, at that time an unknown young man, and our having a very spirited talk about Locke or Newton, and so forth. When Davy was gone, Mackintosh said to me, 'that's a very extraordinary young man, but he has gone wrong on some points.' But Davy was at that time at least, a man of genius; and I doubt if Mackintosh ever heartily appreciated an eminently original man. He is uncommonly powerful in his own line, but it is not the line of a first rate man. After all his finency and brilliant erudition, you can rarely carry off any thing worth preserving. You might not imprudently write on his forehead, 'warehouse to let.' He always dealt too much in generalities for a lawyer. He is deficient in power in applying his principles to the points in debate. I remember Robert Smith had much more logical ability; but Smith aimed at conquest by any gladiatorial shift; whereas Mackintosh was uniformly candid in argument. I am speaking now from old recollections.

TEMPERANCE STICKS.—At a small town, not ten miles from Keighley, an individual keeps a school; the income arising from which not being sufficient to maintain him, the wits of the master are further exerted to obtain "that food which nourisheth the body;" he has therefore opened a shop, where he exposes for sale various articles of toy ware, and being a strong advocate of "Temperance Societies," he enjoins all in his immediate neighborhood to follow his precepts and example. On most of the goods he offers for sale are painted some emblematical design of 'Temperance;" even walking sticks cannot evade this "determined foe to strong drink." On some of them he has engraved the word "te-to-tal," and others "Moderation." One of his scholars, a ruddy-faced urchin, having called forth the displeasure of his preceptor, he had recourse to his "bundle of sticks;" the boy seeing punishment awaiting him, significantly exclaimed—"Sir, is that stick 'Te-to-tal' or 'Moderation?'" "Why," replied the master. "Because," said the boy, "if its 'Te-to-tal' you mound strike at all: if 'Moderation,' use it easy.

The following anecdote, illustrative of the personal appearance of Dunning, the first Lord Ashburton, is related by Horne Tooke: "When it was the custom for barristers to leave chambers early, and to finish their evenings at the coffee-houses in the neighborhood of the inns of the court, Lord Thurlow, on some occasion, wanted to see Dunning privately. He went to the coffee-house frequented by him, and asked a waiter if Mr Dunning was there. The waiter who was new in his place, said he did not know him. Not know him? exclaimed Thurlow, with his usual oaths: 'go into the room up stairs, and if you see any gentleman like the knave of clubs, tell him he is particularly wanted.' The waiter went up, and forthwith reappeared, followed by Dunning."

The March of Common Sense.—The following letter appeared in the Londonderry Journal:—The title of Esquire having become so common. I wish to relinquish it, Jacks of all trades being now esquires: in fact, the title is nothing more than a stable groom to a lord. I therefore, request you will give a corner in your useful paper to say, that from this date, I will not take any letters out of the Post Office, but those directed thus:—'Mr Robert Cary, Tamalague, Carndonagh."

FOR SALE.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the New York Stock Exchange Board, 27th ult.

100 shares N Orleans Canal Bank,		108
300 do do City Bank, 60 days & int.		111 1-2
50 do Planters Bank of Miss. 4 mo. & interest		122
100 do N. O. Gas Light Co.,		108
Sales on tee 28th.		
140 shares N. O. Canal Bank,		107 1-2
150 do. do. City Bank, (on time)		111 1-2
100 do. do do. do,		111
60 do. do. Commercial Bank,		106 1-2

NEW YORK, July 25.

Cotton—In port from 16th to 25th, 846 bales. We have no change to notice in the market, it is still rather quiet, the transactions have been mostly jobs, account shipments. The whole business amounts to about 3000 bales—say 500 Uplands at 17 1-2 to 18 1-2 cents; 1500 N Orleans at 18 1-2 19 1-2 cents. 250 Alabamas at 18 to 20, and 350 Florida at 18 to 19 1-2 cents.

Coffee—The demand already is well sustained, although we hear of no demand for shipments. Our market is bare of all green qualities, which are in demand and wanted, and at uniform prices. The transactions of the week have been as follows: 12 *to* 1500 Java, prime 13 1-2; 3 to 400 do, ordinary, 12 3-4 a 13 1-4; 2 to 300 Brazil 12 1-2 a 13; 5 to 600 St Domingo 11 a 11 1-2; 600 Cuba 13 a 13 1-4, 50 Maracaibo 13 3-4.

Sugars—The market has been quite firm for a long time—during the last week however, the operations have not been extensive, and prices have been quite uniform. It is, however, the usual sea on of dullness, when there is but little demand for the country—the stocks on hand are pretty fair, except of white Sugars, which are very scarce. We estimate the stock in first hands as follows, viz: N Orleans 2000 hhds; Porto Rico and St. Croix, 3000 do Brown, 10,000 boxes; White, 250 do. The sales have been as follows—100 hhds. Cuba brown, 9 1-2; 4 to 500 boxes White, 11 5-8 to 12; 150 hhds Porto Rico, 9 to 10.

Exchange—Foreign.—There was not so much going forward by the last packet, but Bills on England were plump up to 110, and on France 520 a 521—this is higher than any previous rates.

Exchange—Domestic.—The abundance of money enables all holders to negotiate bills freely on all parts of the United States at the lowest rates.

Freights—Although the advices from Europe do not invite much shipment, yet there is more Cotton going forward, and ships to Havre and Liverpool go faster. The rate of freight to Liverpool for Cotton are 1-4 pen. in square, and 5-16d per lb. in round bales; Turpentine is 3d per bbl. To London, for cotton 1-4d per lb; Naval Stores 2s 6d to 3s per bbl. To Havre 1-2 and 3-8c per lb. for cotton; 6 to $8 per ton for Ashes, and $10 per ton for Rice.

Money—Continues most abundant. The Banks discount with perfect freedom. Long or short paper is discounted at the lowest rates. Short loans are obtained on stock at 4 1-2 a 5 per cent.

Stocks—The operations of the week have been enormously large, and of a very extraordinary character. Harlem is the leading article, it left off a week ago at 125, and has now reached 160; hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made and lost during the week so fast! contracts Morris has also gone up ten per cent, and stocks generally are firm.

The Journal of Commerce, second edition for Monday says "Canton Company" took a terrible tumple today, having gone down to 68 1-2' After the board however, it got back to 80 with plenty of buyers.

BALTIMORE, July 28

COTTON—The sales very light in all kinds; a lot of fair Mobile was made at 19 3-4.

COFFEE—We notice no change in any of the qualities, and the demand during the week has been regular. We note sales of Rio at 12 3-4, and of St Domingo at 11 1-2.

SUGAR—A lot of 50 hhds good ordinary Porto Rico was sold at $8 3-4; another lot of 50 hhds prime brought $9 25. Small sales of New Orleans at $8 50.

SAVANNAH, July 31.

COTTON—Arrived since 24 inst. 3369 bales Upland, and 99 bales Sea Island; and cleared in the same time 7208 bales Upland, and 244 bales Sea Island, leaving a stock on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 30th ult. of 2830 bales Upland, and 13 bales Sea Island, of which 1611 bales Upland are on board not cleared. The sales during the week, as far as they have come to our knowledge, will amount to about 400 bales at 18 1-4 a 1 2, for fair to fully fair, and 19 a 19 1-2 for good fair. The stock at present for sale will not exceed 700 bales. There is now very little to come in.

BOSTON, July 25.

COTTON—There has been but little doing in this article since our last report. Some small lots have been taken by manufacturers, and some for export at former rates.

SUGAR—No change in the market, and very little has been doing the past week. Some sales brown at 9 1-2 a 10c and Trinidad white at 12c per lb; 25 hhds Porto Rico at 9 1-8c, and Cuba Muscovado at 7 3-4 a 8 1-4c per lb.

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

New Orleans, Aug 11.

STOCKS.

No sales today at the Board.

SALES OF COTTON.

No sales today.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—$6 12 a 9 12	BEEF—Mess 12 50 per
RICE—$4 50 a 0 per barrel	—Prime, 11 00 do
SUGAR—$7 50 a 8	CORN—70 a 75c per bushel
—prime 8 per cwt	MEAL—$3 50 per bl
HAVANA—$9 1-4 a 9 1-2	HIDES—Coast $8
—white 12 a 13	—Mexican 10c a 11
MOLASSES—32 a 38 per gl	PELTRIES—10 a 12c
COFFEE—13 a 15	SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25
—Havana, 12 a 14 1-2 cts	CALF SKIN—27 a 30c
—Rio 13c	—Best Phil's, 28 a 30
WHISKEY—Rec'd 42 a 43	HARNESS do —27 a 30c
—Old Monongahela 70 a 75	BAGGING—40c per yard
BUTTER—Western 20c	BALE ROPE—14 a 15c
—Goshen, 27c	LEAD—pig 6c
LARD—8 1-2 a 9 cts per lb	—Bar 7
FLOUR—$6 50 a 6 75 per bl	—Sheet 9 a 10
PORK—$17 a 18 per brl	TAR—$3 50 per brl
—Mess do 18 a 19 do	PITCH—$3 50 do
—Prime, 15 50 do	ROSIN—$3 do
BACON—7 a 9 per lb	DEAR SKINS—24c
—Hams, 8 1-2 a 10	BEAR do —75c each
—Middlings, 6c do	RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
—Shoulders, 6c 1-2 a 7	BEES WAX—23c per do
—Moground 7c a 8	TANNERS OIL—0 a 0

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NO CLEARANCES.

ARRIVED

Towboat Ocean, Martin, fm Columbia Landing, 40 miles up the Brazos river, Texas, to W L Hodge. Reports nothing in sight Towboat Feliciana at anchor at S W Pass.

Towboat Grampus, Davis from the Passes. Having taken her tow to sea brought up schr Correo, specie, Col. Austin and other passengers of the brig Wanderer, from Vera Cruz, inside the bar. Left the S. W. Pass at 9 a. m., Sunday. Schr. William ashore at S. E. Pass. Nothing in sight. Towboat Post Boy at anchor waiting a tow up.

Schr. Correo, Chammero, 9 days from Vera Cruz to F. Tio, in ballast.

Steamer Ocean, capt. Merton, fm Brazos, in ballast. The O. experienced very severe weather on her trip.

United States Mail boat Barry, Gibson, fm Mobile.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at New York for this port, july 25th ship Nashville, Rathbone; ship Henry, brig Vernon.

Hence at Alexandria, 25th ult. brig Tribune, Bush.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, ship Georgian, Eldridge

Up at Boston for this port, ship Orient, Sampson; brig Columbus, Clark; brig Lucy.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 22 july, brig Everett.

Hence at New York, 25th july, ship Girard, Thompson; ship Henry Kneeland, Emerson.

Ship Margaret Scott, hence for Marseilles, was spoken on the 20th ult. lat. 36 50, long. 10 50.

Sailed from New York for this port 24th ult. ship Plato, Wood.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 22d ult. brig Nahant, Parker.

Ship Bolivar, hence for Havre, was spoken on the 12th july, lat. 30 18, long. 70 48.

Ship Hobert, hence for Havre, was spoken on the 14th july, lat. 38, long. 69.

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

FOR SALE—The plantation belonging formerly to Dufoucher De Gray, situated in the Parish of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the river 27 miles from New Orleans. Also 63 slaves attached thereto.

Said plantation having 20 arpents front on the Mississippi, 10 of which have 40 arpents in depth and the other 10 arpents having 50 arpents in depth.

The buildings are new and there are 250 arpents of canes in cultivation.

For further particulars, apply at the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

Proposals to be made before Saturday 8th August. aug 1—1w A. MILTENBERGER, cash.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—One or two arpents of land fronting on the river, by 80 arpents depth, warranted on St. Amand's plantation, battle ground, distant about 8 miles from New Orleans. Apply to Doct. Formento or Doct. Thomas. a 6—30

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

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

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

FOR NEW YORK.

The substantial, fast sailing schooner MARY, RICHMOND, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch for the above port. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board or to WILLIAM BRYAN, august 12. 36, Old Levee.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th day of October next, inclusive, for the transportation of the mails three times a week in STEAMBOATS, up and down the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, on the following routes, either for the whole, or in such parts or combinations as may suit the companies or individuals proposing. The Postmaster General reserves the right to decline accepting, should the prices offered, in his judgment, exceed the advantages to be derived:

From Pittsburgh by Beaver, Pa., Steubenville, O., and Wellsburg, Va., to Wheeling, 96 miles.

From Wheeling by Marietta, O., Parkersburg, Va., and Gallipolis, O., to Guyandotte, Va., 200 miles.

From Guyandotte by Burlington, O. Greenupsburg, Ky. Portsmouth, O., Maysville and Augusta, Ky., to Cincinnati, 154 miles.

From Cincinnati, O., by Rising Sun, In., Ghent, Ky., or Vevay, In., and Madison, to Louisville, Ky., 132 miles and back, daily.

Leave Cincinnati daily at 6 a m, arrive at Louisville same days by 8 p m.

Leave Louisville daily at 5 a m, arrive at Cincinnati same day by 12 at night.

From Louisville, by Fredonia, Troy, Rockport, and Brasheers, In., and Henderson, Ky., to Shawneetown, Ill., 205 miles.

From Shawneetown, by Golconda, Ill., Smithland, and Paducah, Ky., and Caledonia, Ill., to Mouth of the Ohio, 128 miles.

From Mouth of the Ohio, by Cape Girardeau, Bainbridge, St Genevieve, and Herculaneum, Mo, to St Louis, 180 miles.

From Mouth of Ohio, by Columbus, and Mill's Point, Ky., New Madrid, Mo., Randolph, Tn., and Greenock, Chicot, Ark., Princeton, Vicksburg, and Grand Gulph, Mo., to Natchez, 503 miles.

From Natchez, by Fort Adams, Mis., St Francisville, Baton Rogue, and Donaldsonville, La., to New Orleans, 300 miles.

Washington, July 2, 1835— aug 12—1pe AMOS KENDALL.

Office of the Architects Company of the 8th district of New Orleans:

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of said company, that they will have to pay on the 11th of September next, the ninth tenths of their subscription.

By article 5th of the regulations, subscribers neglecting to pay at the above mentioned time shall lose for the benefit of the company the shares on which payment should have been required as well as the payments already made.

By order of the board of directors.

august 12 G PLESSIS, Secretary.

HUGUES PEDESCLAUX has removed his notarial office to No 143, Chartres street, between St Louis and Toulouse. august 12.

REMOVAL.

DR A L PLOUGH, DENTIST, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No 55 to No 41, Royal street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr Prieur. august 12.

LARD.—600 kegs lard, in store and for sale by G DORSEY, august 12 88, New Levee.

FLOUR.—500 bbls superfine, 100 do of crossell, for sale by G DORSEY, august 12 88, New Levee.

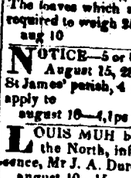
CORN.—1000 bags of corn, of two bushels each, for sale by G DORSEY, august 12 88, New Levee.

HAMS in hhds and tierces a superb article, Cincinnati cured, for sale by G DORSEY, augus. 12 88, New Levee.

ALSO a few hundred canvassed hams.

BRANDY.—25 bb's American, and three half pipes imitation brandy now landing from ship Ocean and for sale by WILLIAM BRYAN, august 12. 36, Old Levee.

$10 REWARD.



Runaway from the undersigned, the American negro called ALEXANDER, alias Alec, about