THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1834.

The mail of Saturday arrived bringing us regular dates. Further intelligence from Europe will be found in our columns.

The Burying Ground and the City Council.—The city council after three months of hesitation and deliberations have at last concluded to purchase E. Blanc's lot of ground for the purpose of establishing a burying ground. Dying we see no great difficulty. What between "the rotten fever of the south"—the cholera, yellow fever, cold plague, with the occasional assistance of swords and pistol, the undertaker's is a thriving business in the city of New-Orleans. The great barrier to burying the dead. The city council have received to purchase a few acres of land paddock to receive the bodies of those who may see fit to dispose of future ship wreck life. For that matter the channel of the Mississippi might have been as appropriate a water burying place, and saved many and heavy expenses to those interested. As it is, should we be visited by a few of those gales which sometimes skim over our shores and drive the lake waters from their natural limits; steam and horse boats, pirogues and gondolas will be impressed to drop down to the Venice of the graves. Those whose relatives may be drowned, after this day to float about this watery cemetery, would do well to provide themselves with boats in old they even feel inclined, now and then, to visit what should be the last tenement of their departed friends. Of a verity the tide of the river Coyatus is realized for dead corporations the city of New-Orleans.

The Louisiana Sentinel.—There is a paper of that "ilk" on the Vermilion, or somewhere about there. It happened on that day that the editor wanted a subject for a leading article, and bear-like, Ursa major or minor, whichever you like, he made an impetus against the Bee. We should not have condescended to notice this ramp of master Brain, but that he accuses us of speaking lightly of the people. Taxes is a lightly grating charge. Sprung up from the people—immediately connected with the people—we cannot be so far lost to consistency as to traduce or disparage those to whom we are bound by every tie of affinity. We said that the agitators of the country have conjured up a scarecrow to frighten the crowds, to divert their attention from the rapacious inroads of the aristocracy. This—not the people—we called a mannikin—the mannikin—the man of straw—the striking horse of the opposition. For God gentlemen alarmists, time-serving feudatories of the bank—high and powerful barons of finance—the people are no mannikin, we do assure you. Lay not the flattering unction to your souls, that they will suffer themselves to be wheedled out of their perceptions of right and wrong; they will teach you that they are no automaton to be set in motion by any and every juggler:—"The time is flush

When crouching marrow, in the bearer strong
Cries of itself no more! now breathless wrong
Shall sit and pant in your soft chams of ease,
And pursy insolence shall break his wind
With fear and horrid flight.

Reported for the Bee.

MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS.

Sitting of 2d Aug. 1834.

In the absence of the recorder Mr. Mercier was called to the chair.

The proceedings of the preceding sitting having been read together with the following communication from the mayor:

"To the Recorder and Members of the City Council.

I have the honor hereunto to transmit a letter from Messrs. Debetty & Forstall, and remain

Your most h'b't serv't,

Signed, DENNIS PRIEUR, mayor.

Mr. Schmidt moved that the said letter be referred to a special committee. Messrs Schmidt, Pedesclaux and Lafon were named to compose said committee.

The secretary read to the council a letter from Mr. Culverson, recorder, praying leave of absence for one month—accorded.

The secretary also read the following letters:

A letter from the Commercial Bank praying the payment of interest on the sum of $100,000 loaned to the City.

Mr. Schmidt moved that the same be referred to the finance committee—adopted.

A letter from Messrs Hagan Niven & Co. praying the remittance of certain levee taxes.

Mr. Pedesclaux moved that the same be adopted—accorded.

A letter from Mr Pizoro, accompanied by a certificate from Judge Porcal, praying the remittance of a certain fine.—Upon motion the same was accorded.

The order of the day being taken, on motion of Mr. Montegut to augment the salary of the ward us of the barriere, so that in the future their compensation be $50 in place of $40.

Mr. Pedesclaux proposed several amendments which being rejected he finally moved that the salary of said officers be and remain at $44,99—adopted.

Mr. Montegut moved that the mayor be authorized to adjudge to the lowest and last bidder the contract for keeping in repair the bridges in the faurxbourg St. Mary. The said motion was adopted together with the following amendment offered by Mr. Pedesclaux:

That the Mayor be authorized to have lamps placed at the corners of Morales, St Antoine, Anneth, Francois and Bagatelle streets.

Mr. Montegut moved that $50 be placed at the disposal of the mayor for the purpose of cleaning the market in faurbourg St Mary. Made the order of the day for the next sitting.

Mr. ——— moved that the committee to whom was referred the petition of Mr. Byrne be required to make their report to the next sitting.

Mr. Schmidt moved that the city surveyor be requested to have repaired the bridge at the intersection of Custom house and Basin streets—adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pedesclaux a pedlar's licence gratis was accorded to Mr. Ledet.

Mr. Bermudez moved that the ordinance prohibiting hawkers and pedlars from exposing their goods for sale upon the levee be put in force. Made the order of the day for the next sitting.

Mr. Schmidt moved that the sum of $75 be accorded to Mr. Carlo for his services upon the occasion of the late celebration in honor of the memory of Gen. Lafayette.—Referred to the committee of arrangement.

The council thereupon adjourned to meet next Saturday.

New-York, July 19.

Late from England.—By the arrival this morning of the Liverpool packet ship Virginia, Captain Harris, which sailed on her regular day, Sunday the 8th ultimo, the Editors of the Evening Post have received copious files of London, Liverpool, and Provincial papers, to the latest dates. It will be seen with pleasure that there had been an increased demand for cotton in the Liverpool market, and that extensive sales at full and steady prices had taken place.

In the House of Commons the subject of preventing drunkenness by legislative interference had been taken up and the example of the United States was referred to. Corbett proposed that Parliament should advance the end in view by distributing two or three millions of his sermon on drunkenness. The subject of promoting general education by legislative interference was also introduced before that body.

Captain Pigott has been fully acquitted by the Court Martial, after an investigation which lasted twenty days.

The papers furnish no political intelligence of interest. The news from the Continent brought by the Francis Depeau was later than that contained in our English papers.

ENGLAND.

London, June 6.—We mentioned yesterday the arrival of Dr. Bowring from Paris with the Ordonnance, with occasions much of these Journals. By that we are pleased to see that the prohibition has been removed against importing cotton twist, which is hence forth to be admitted, saying a duty at from seven or eight francs the kilogramme. This change will take place September 1st. Cachemere shawls manufactured out of Europe are to be admitted, paying a duty of twenty per cent, on their value. Lace made or cotton is to be admitted paying the same duty as lace made of thread, namely, five per cent, on the value. Iron cables and anchors, the things admitted paying the same duty as iron in bars. Watches, Russia leather, rum, are also among the articles now admitted into France on the payment of duties. Various articles, such as raw and dyed silk, skins, &c are also to be permitted to be exported on the payment of certain duties. The tonnage duties on British vessels is reduced from 3fr 75c to 1fr. This is the beginning of a more liberal commercial intercourse between the two countries, which we hope to see much extended.

London, June 7.—It is clear the deprecatory tone adopted by Lord Grey towards the close of his speech in reply to the Earl of Wicklow, and when speaking of possible collisions between the Houses of Lords and Common, that the noble Earl is conscious of holding the reins of power only as long as that at the will and pleasure of the Conservatives, and that whether in cases of local or general interest, whether in that of the Warwick Election Bill or of the promised measures for the reform of the Church of Ireland—the determination of the Tory Lords is, that nothing shall be done which Ministers propose to do. Lord Grey and his party have already avowed their fear of the House of Lords, and the propriety yielding to their wishes. The House will give the Minister plenty of opportunities of submission, but is this a position for any Minister with a heart in his body to stand on?—*Times.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Francis Depau, Capt. Robinson, we have received Paris papers to the evening of June 7th, containing London dates to the evening of the 5th,—half a day later than were received by the Philadelphia.

At Paris on the 6th, French stocks experienced a slight advance; Don Miguel's loan fell six per cent.

At London, on the 5th Consols receeded, and left off at 92 7 8 to 93 for account. The money market was generally flat.

A second edition of the London Courier of June 5th, evening, says, "we learn from our correspondent at Plymouth of yesterday date, that the steamboat Royal Tar had just left that port with M. Mendizabel, Col. de Grand, and several passengers. Don Miguel is understood to be in the Stag frigate, and Don Carlos in the Donegal, for the Medi cran sea.

At the earnest solicitations of the British Minister at Lisbon, Don Pedro released Sir John Campbell from prison on the 25th of May.

At Lupxre, a large village on the lower Rhine, a fire, about the end of May, destroyed 26 houses, and left upwards of 50 families houseless.

The Ottoman Monitor of May 9th, contains a firman of the Sultan for the organization of a new Turkish Militia, under the denomination of Redifiasakiri mansoucrie-Mouhammedige.

Upwards of 400 workmen are at present employed in the Garden of Plants, in building the great gallery of Mineralogy, and the various new Conservatories.

The Florence Gazette, of the 24th May, has letters from Tripoli, which announce that disorder and civil war still prevail in that Regency. The number of the insurgents is very great, and imposing forces will be required to subdue them. This result, however, is not despaired of.

Paris, June 6.

The Minister of the Marine has sent circulars to all the commercial ports, with orders to keep the offices for enrolling sailors for the navy, constantly open, and to send to Toulon all that arrive from sea, and have been on shore six months. Previous orders had been issued to put all the ships which are afloat in the ports into repair, so as to be ready for sea on the first notice.

FRENCH CUSTOMS.

By a late ordinance of the French government, an extract from which is subjoined, the tonnage duty on French vessels coming from Great Britain, is reduced to one franc per ton. This measure has the effect, in consequence of the reciprocity between France and England, to reduce the duty on English vessels to the same extent. Our vessels, in the meantime, are laudened with the old duty of five francs per ton, amounting, on one of our fine packets, to more than five hundred dollars. The tonnage duties charged on our vessels need looking after in France, Cuba, and some other places, and we hope will receive the immediate attention of the government.

The New-York papers announce the death of E. C. Genet, Esq. at his residence in Rensselier County in that State. Most of our readers will remember the important position occupied by this gentleman as Minister to this country from the French Republic, during the most exciting revolutionary period in Europe, and in the highest party times in this country. When superseded, he returned in this country, and having married a daughter of Vice President George Clinton, has since lived in retirement in the State of New York.

Late and important from Peru.

We have been favored with the following extracts of letters from Lima, giving an account of the defeat of Gen. Bermudez, and the capture of his whole army.

Lima, April 25, 1834.

On the 25th inst. we received the important intelligence of the surrender of all Bermudez' troops at Huancayo, about 1200 men, to the President, and we hope this may decide the contest in favor of the Constitutional authorities, and restore us again to tranquility. People are too busy in rejoicing to think of business yet, but we hope they will turn their attention to it in a few days.

From another letter, dated

Lima, April 29th, 1834.

On the 25th, we received the important intelligence that the officers in Bermudez Camp in Huancayo, had effected a revolution against him, and had surrendered all the troops, about 1200 men, to the President, who had appointed Gen. la Fuente to take charge of them. This event may be considered as decisive of the fall of the insurgents, and we hope will soon restore us to tranquillity. The President intends marching immediately upon Cuzco. Bermudez was at first arrested by the officers who effected the Revolution, but was afterwards permitted to escape with only one or two friends. He is pursued; but we think will escape to Cuzco.

Although this severe loss to Bermudez may be considered decisive of his fate, it will take some months for the President to obtain possession of the Southern Provinces, and much longer for the storm of passions which civil war always creates, to subside.

As yet we see no disposition to resume business. The dealers are generally deeply in debt to the importers, and until they see means of better payment than they have lately been able to command, they will not buy freely, nor will holders be anxious to pass good upon them.

Since thy 1st of January, the stock of goods generally here, and in Chili, has been augmented and several vessels with large cargoes are daily expected. We see no prospect of any improvement in prices, nor do we believe that those of December will be maintained.

ANOTHER BANK OUTRAGE.

It is now ascertained—incredible as it may appear—that the Bank of the United States, taxing the law into its own hands, has seized on portion of the people's money now in its possession, to cover pretended damage on the French Bill, which is asserted to be $158 842 77. This indeed the cap of outrage. No damage was ever incurred. The price of the bill was never paid into the treasury by the bank, and it was never deprived of the use of a farthing of its funds by the purchase.

The bank thus sits in judgment on its own case, decides in its own favor, and seizes the people's money to satisfy its demands. The next step that is to be undertaken, is to set up a claim for damages for the removal of the deposites, and to seize the government stock to liquidate that claim. The bank has reached the height of madness. Is there any among the people who will now support this institution with their votes?—an institution which seizes the public purse, and tramples upon every restraint, defying the laws and mocking the nation! It cannot be.

AN ACT.

Concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels.

Be it enacted, &c.—That, from and after the first day of March next, Spanish vessels coming from the Island of Cuba or Porto Rico, either directly or after touching at any port or place, shall pay in the ports of the United States such further tonnage duty, in addition to the tonnage duty which may be payable under any other law, as shall be equivalent to the amount of discriminating duty that would have been imposed on the cargoes imported in the said vessels, respectively, if the same had been exported from the port of Havana in American bottoms.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That before any such vessel shall be permitted to clear out or depart from a port of the United States with a cargo which shall be directly or indirectly destined to either of the said Islands, the said vessel shall pay such further tonnage duty as shall be equivalent to the amount of discriminating duty that would be payable for the time being upon the cargo if imported into the port of Havana in an American bottom.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no Spanish vessel shall be allowed to clear out or depart from a port of the U. States, with any goods, wares, or merchandize, except upon a destination to some port or place in the Island of Cuba or Porto Rico, without giving bond, with approved security, in double value of the vessel and cargo, that the said cargo, or any part thereof, shall not be landed in either of the said Islands; which bond shall be cancelled on producing certificate from an American Consul, that the said cargo has been landed elsewhere, bona fide, and without intention to reship it for a port in one of the said Islands.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Tresury be, and is hereby, authorized from time to time to estimate the said additional tonnage duty, and to give directions to the officers of the customs of the United States for the collection of such duties so as to conform the same to any variation which may take place in the discriminating duties levied on the cargoes of American vessels in the said port of Havana.

Sec. 6 *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the discriminating duties in favor of Spanish bottoms, levied upon the cargoes of American vessels in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico, have been abolished, or whenever, in his opinion, a satisfactory arrangement upon the subject of the said duties shall have been made between the United States and Spain, the President is hereby authorized to declare the same by proclamation, and thereupon this act shall cease to have any further force or effect.

Approved, June 30th, 1834.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, June 7.

Cotton.—We had a good demand for cotton throughout the whole of this week; the sales are large, amount to about 33,000 bales, as stated underneath. The chief sales made at in Upland and Mobile have been from 8 to 8 1-2; in Orleans from 8 1-4 to 8 3-4; and in Tennessee from 7 3-4 to 8 1-2. For Sea Island there has been a fair enquiry at steady prices.—The trade seem in good spirits, owing to the business throughout the manufacturing districts, with little exception, being in healthy state: the demand for Yarns, particularly, is extensive at remunerating prices.

The import of all sorts of cotton into the ports, since 1st January, amounts to 472,000 bales, against 506,000 received during the same time last year, and, of American, separately, we have received 384,000, against 403,000 bales.

The sales of the week, as follows:—360 Sea Island 15 3-4d a 18 1-2; 20 stained 11 1-2 a 14d: 13,200 Upland 7 1-2 a 9 1-2; 9750 Orleans 7 1-2 a 10d, 10 a 11: 6780 Tennessee and Alabama 7 1-4 a 9 3 8; 450 Pernambuco 11 3-8 a 12 1-2; 250 Bahia and Macaio 10 a 11d; 650 Maranhan 9 5-8 a 12d; 60 Demerara and Berbice 12 1-8; 20 West India 10 1-2; 1220 Surat 6 1-2 a 7d.

Of the above about 3000 bales American were bought by speculators, and 800 do. and 300 Surat for export. In some instances an advance of 1/8 per lb. was obtained; but, cotton being offered very freely, this was partial; we, therefore make no change in our quotations. Upland, ord. to midd. fair, 7 1/2 a 8d; fair to good fair, 8 3/8 a 8 3/4: good to fine, 9 1/2 a 9d: Orleans ord. to midd. fair, 7 1/2 a 8; fair to good fair, 8 5/8 a 9d; good to fine, 9 1/2 a 10d; Mobile, ord. to midd. fair, 7 1/2 a 8d; fair to good fair 8 3/8 a 8 3/4; good to fine, 8 3/8d; S. Island, ord. to midd. fair, 14 a 14 1/8d; fair to good fair, 15 1/4 a 15d; good to fine, 16 1/2 a 17d. and 20d. The sales of cotton this day, about 2000 bales, the market steady.

HAVRE MARKET, June 7:

Cotton.—The demand has continued steady for this article throughout the last eight days, without any variation in prices exceding for the inferior qualities of the United States short staple which having become abundant, must be quoted 3 to 5 centimes lower. The sales have been 855 bales, as follows: 4154 bales of Louisiana, at 117 to 140 f; 4303 Upland Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee, at 120 50 to 127 50 f; Pernambuco, at 160f, and 38 Cavenne at 160f, all these prices duty paid. Import, 11,684 bales from the U S.

NEW-YORK MARKET, July 19.

Cotton.—There has been a pretty fair demand for this article since our notice of it on the 12th inst. The sales amount to about 1800 bales—say, 700 Uplands at 12 1/2 to 15 cents; 600 Florida and Alabama at 12 1/2 to 15 1/2 and New Orleans at 14 1/2 to 15. The rates heretofore current have been fully supported; spinners have been the principal buyers.—We repeat our former quotations. Import of the week, 1625 bales.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, July 19.

45 shares	United States Bank,		105 1/4 105 1/2
50 do	do	do	105 5/8
		(30 days and int.)	
62 do	N. O. Canal		94 1/2
150 do	N. O. City,		104 1/2 104 1/4
		(60 days and int.)	

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

From Mr. Levy's Price Current.

COTTON—Arrived since the 25th ultimo: of Louisiana and Mississippi, 264 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 790; Mobile, 50; Lake 34—together, 1138 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 2502; New-York, 218; Boston 99—together, 2819 bales;—making a reduction in stock of 1681, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 31st ultimo, a stock of 6056 bales. There has been but little done in any description of Cottons this week; and, owing to causes which we have previously noticed, transactions must continue to be quite limited for some time; the number of bales, now in market, for sale, does not, probably, exceed 2000. The following are a portion of the sales of the week, viz.: 200 bales at 11, 120 at 11 1-2, 94 at 12 1 2 cents of Mississippi; —200 Tennessee, and 19 bales Texas at 11 cents per lb. There have been a few other sales, but of no great magnitude.

SUGAR—We continue former quotations, on plantation; 5 a 6, in the city, 5 a 6 1 2 cents. The demand for sugar has been somewhat brisker, and sales, chiefly for shipping, have been made to a considerable extent at the prices we give.—Cleared for Liverpool, 100 hhds 2 bbls; Philadelphia, 93 hhds, 56 bbls; Charleston, 223 hhds.

MOLASSES—Good Molasses, as we before remarked, are scarce; indeed, at this season for this article is now about over, and the business is consequently limited, sales have been made, on the levee, at 22 a 23 cents per gallon. Cleared, for Philadelphia, 129 hhds. 145 bbls.

TOBACCO—The market remains much the same as last week, only there is less doing. We notice a sale of 50 hhds. for 1-4 cent less than quotations. Arrived, 65 hhds. Cleared for Liverpool, 29 hhds.; Genoa 174; New-York, 295; Boston 93—together, 571 hhds.

FLOUR—The demand, within a few days, has slightly improved, without, however, producing an advance in price. Quotations are $5 a $5 25 pr. bbl. Arrived this week, 350 bbls.

PORK—We continue former quotations, Mess inspected, $12 50 a 13; prime $5 a 9 50, with a regular but small demand. No arrival this week.

BEEF continues scarce and has been so throughout the season. The demand, at present, is quite limited.

BACON—We quote hams at 7 a 8, hog-round 6 a 7 cents pr. lb. with a fair supply in market and dull. Arrived this week, 1700 lbs. in bulk.

WHISKEY Arrived this week, 238 bbls. We notice no improvement either in price or demand.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE—There is a fair supply of rope in market, and sales are made at former quotations, but bagging is extremely scarce, and would readily command 20 a 30 cents per yard. No arrival this week.

LEAD—The price of lead has declined a little since our last report. We notice the sale of 200 pigs at $4 pr. lb. cash, we understand, it is now offered freely at that price.

SALT—We remark no change in price, but are informed there is nothing doing in the article, except at retail.

COFFEE. There is no perceptible change in the market, and we have only to continue former quotations. Havana Green, 12 a 13 1-2, Rio, 11 1-2 a 12 1-2, St. Domingo, 10 a 11 cents pr. lb.

RICE is rather dull at $4 25 pr. 100 lbs., and sales as usual at this season of the year, confined to small quantities to grocers, for immediate use.

CANDLES 8's, are still scarce; and much in demand.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TARIFF OF CHARGES, &c. AGREED UPON AND ADOPTED BY THE NEW-ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, APRIL 7, 1834.

General Tariff of Commissions applicable to Foreign, Northern and Western Business:

PER CENT.

On sales of Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Tobacco and Lead,	2 1-2
All other Produce or Merchandise,	5
Guarantee of do, if not exceeding 6 months,	2 1-2
And for each month additional over 6 months,	1 2
Purchase and shipment of maize or produce,	2 1-2
Sales and purchase of stocks or bullion,	1
Collecting and remitting dividends,	1
Do with guarantee of bills,	2 1-2
Selling vessels or steam boats,	2 1-2
Purchasing do do	5
Procuring freights,	5
Collecting freights,	2 1-2
Effecting Marine Insurance where the premium does not exceed 10 per ct. on the amt insured,	1-2
If the premium exceeds 10 per ct. then on the amount of premium,	5
Adjusting and collecting insurance or other claims without litigation,	2 1-2
Purchasing and remitting drafts, or receiving and paying money on which no other commission has been charged,	1
If the bills remitted are guaranteed,	2 1-2
If notes and notes remitted for collection are protested and returned, the same commission to be charged, say	1
Landing, re-shipping and custody of maize, or produce from vessels in distress,	2 1-2
" " bullion or specie	1-2
On General average,	5

Consignments of merchandize withdrawn to pay full commissions on amount of advances and responsibilities and half commissions on the invoice value of the goods withdrawn.

The above rates to be exclusive of brokerage and other charges actually incurred.

The following rates to be specially applicable to European and other Foreign Business, anything in the preceding general tariff to the contrary notwithstanding.

PER CENT

On remitting proceeds of sales in bills without guarantee	1
With guarantee,	2 1-2
Drawing, endorsing or negotiating bills in payment for produce if on Europe,	2 1-2
" " Atlantic states,	1
Receiving, Entering and re-shipping goods to a Foreign Port, on Amount of invoice,	1
And on advances and responsibilities, in addition,	2 1-2

The following rates, in like manner, to be specially applicable to Western and Local Business.

Accepting drafts, or endorsing notes without funds, produce or bills of lading in hand,	2 1-2
Cash advances, in all cases, even with produce or bills of lading,	2 1-2
For shipping to another market produce or mdze upon which advances have been mbde,	2 1-2
Effecting insurance (except when the commission for buying or selling has been charged) on the amount insured,	1-2
But if the premium exceeds 10 per cent then on the amount of premium,	5
Negotiating drafts or notes as drawer or endorser,	2 1-2
Collecting steam boat freights,	5
Entering and bonding goods for the interior, on amount of duties and charges,	2 1-2

Besides the regular charge per package for forwarding.

AGENCY FOR STEAM-BOATS.

PER TRIP.

Under 120 tons,	$30
Above 120 " to 100 tons,	40
" 200 " to 300 "	50
" 300 " to 400 "	60
" 400 tons,	75

Besides charges actually incurred and the regular commissions for particular services, such as collecting freight, paying disbursements, etc.

Loss by Fire, (unless insurance has been ordered, of robbers, theft and all unavoidable accidents, if the usual care has been taken to secure the property, to be borne by the owners of the goods.

RATES FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS, EXCLUSIVE OF CHARGES ACTUALLY INCURRED.

Sugar,	per hhd $1 00
Molasses,	" 1 00
Tobacco,	" 1 00
" Manufactured in kegs or boxes	0 20
Cotton, on the value, 2 1-2 per cent, or per bale,	1 00
Liquids,	per pipe 1 00
do	0 75
do	per half pipe, 0 50
do	per qr pipe 0 25
Merchandise, cases, boxes and trunks,	25 to 0 50
do	per bbl 0 25
Provisions	per hhd 0 37 1-2
do	bbls 0 12 1-2
Flour	bbls 0 10
Lard	per keg 0 05
Earthenware	per crate or cask 0 50
Hardware	boxes or casks 25 to 0 50
Nails	per keg 0 05
Gunpowder	" 0 50
Coffee	per bag 0 20
Salt, spices, etc	" 0 12 1-2
Iron,	per 2000 lbs 1 00
do castings	1 50
Lead	per pig 0 03
Shap, raisins, candles, etc	per box 0 05
Carriages	each 4 00
Gige	" 3 00

Other articles in proportion.

FREIGHTS:

When vessels are chartered, or goods shipped by the ton, and no special agreement respecting the proportion of tonnage, which each particular article shall be computed at, the following regulation shall be the standard:

That the articles, the bulk of which shall compose a ton, to equal a ton of heavy materials, shall be in weight as follows:

Coffee in casks,	lbs. 1568	in bags	lbs. 1330
Cocoa, "	" 1120	"	" 1400
Pimento, "	" 950	"	" 1100
Flour,			8 bbls. of 196 lbs.
Beef, Pork, Tallow, Pickled fish and naval stores,			6 bbls.
Pig and bar iron, lead, and other metals or ore,			2240 lbs. gross.
heavy dye woods, sugar, rice, honey and other heavy articles,			lbs. 672
Ship bread, in casks,			lbs. 784
Do in bags,			lbs. 896
Do in Bulk,			
Wines, brandy, spirits, and liquids generally, reckoning the full capacity of the casks, wine measure,			gallons, 200
Grain, peas and beans, in casks,			bushels, 22
" " in bulk,			" 36
Salt, European,			" 36
Do. West India,			" 31
Stone Coal,			" 28
Timber, plank, firs, poltry in bales or boxes, cotton, wool, or other measurement goods,			Cubic feet, 40
Dry Hides,			lbs. 1120

When molasses is shipped by the hogshead, without any special agreement, it shall be taken at 110 gallons, estimated on the full capacity of the cask.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Hercules, Marks, Philadelphia, T. Toby & co
Brig Gen. Topete, Fatreguas, St. Jago de Cuba, Hagan, Niven & co
Brig Wm. Henry, Morrell, Philadelphia, T. Toby & co
Brick America, Hamilton, Charleston, J. A. Barelli
Brick Roschill, Harrison, Glasgow, Hermann & co
Schr. Puebla, Torre, Havana, W. L. Hodge
Schr. Leonard, Jaunejeuberry, Campico, Master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Post Boy, Anible, from sea, with brig Volta, and Schr. Robert Center.

Brig Volta, Phones, from Havana, cargo.

Schr. Robert Center, Daines, from Attakapas, cargo sugar, &c. to Lastrapes & Desmare.

Schooner Eclipse, Lodesdorff, 16 days from Omoa, cargo hides, indigo, sarsaparella &c, to J Le Blanc, 1 passenger

Memorando. spoke schooner Creole, Cormier, hence for Tampico, 60 miles off S W Pass.

Brig Dionisio, Tubiagu, 8 days from Havana, to E J Forstall & co.—Cargo fruit, 13 passengers.

Schooner Privilegio, Sanchez, 12 days from Campeachy to S Fernandez—in ballast, 8 passengers.

Steamer Adelphi, Carrier, from Attakapas, with sundries.

Steamer Lion, Hubble, having taken her tow to sea, brought up brig Dionisio, schrs. Eclipse and Privilegio—Left the bar at 1 p. m. Friday, nothing in sight in the offing.—The steamboat whale lying at N E Pass.

Steamer Champion, Contam, from Louisville—Cargo, 28 hhds tobacco Adams & Buckner; 78 ps bagging, 11 bales twine T Barret & co. 4 ps bagging, 74 coils rope Brander & McKenna, &c.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New-York, July 17, ship Orleans, brig Mary-Averick; schr. Robert and Rowland; 19th, ship Huntsville, brig Saturn.

Ship Congress, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 7th July, lat. 31, long. 75.

Ship Lagrange, 40 days hence for Hamburg, was spoken on the 5th June, having lost her captain and two passengers by consumption.

Hence at Liverpool, June 22, the Henry; 24 the Montgomery, the Chatham and the Rambler; 25th, the Hope.

A Brig from New-Orleans, arrived at Surinam, on the 23d June.

Barque Jane, Hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 10th July, off Tortugas.

Hence at Liverpool on the 4th June, the Rockingham; the George; the Tamerlane, the Apollo, and the Hannah; 6th the Chandler.

Hence at Havre, 5th June, the Mozart, the Creole and the Andes.

Hence at Havre, 6th the Constitution, Sampson; 4th the Florida; 7th, the Woodbury.

Sailed from Havre for this port, 6th, June, the Talma.

Sailed from Marseilles for this port, 28th may, ship Victor.

Ship Bordeaux, from this place for Havre, was off Plymouth on the 24 June.

Among the passengers who left New York for Europe, we notice the names of L T Caire, and son; J B Hippo and lady for Havre; Mr. Howard, for Liverpool; Mrs. and Miss Howes, for London.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR AUGUST.

Samuel Gaff, W. A. Gaston,
E. W. Gregory, Chas. Gardner,
John Gardner, A. Gally,
T. R. Hyde.

COMMITTEE OF APPEAL:

Thos. Prentiss, Esq. Pres'd'nt.
Messrs. J. S. Peters, and J. B. Byers, Vice Presidents.

Messrs. James Dixon,	A Quentin,
W. L. Hodge,	A Park,
H C Cammack,	W Pogart.

By order of the Chamber, CHARLES BRIGGS, Secretary.

aug 4

THE proceeds fresh fish not being this day $5 25 per barrel according to the tariff. The bakers must gave during ensuing week, 45 ounces of bread for a bit. Loaves will be sold at one bit for 5 loaves are to weigh 25 per cent more. Aug 4

ELECTION

On a Representative to Congress.

PURSUANT to a proclamation his Excellency A. B. Roman, Governor of the State of Louisiana, bearing date the 16th of July 1834. Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of the parish of the City of New-Orleans that on Monday the 11th day of August, 1834, and the two following days to wit: on Tuesday the 12th and Wednesday the 13th at the Court House of the Parishes Commons in Lepresent, the poll will be opened for the election of a Representative of the first Congressional District of the State of Louisiana to the twenty-third Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Edward D White. The said polls will remain open on Tuesday 11th, 12th, and 13th days of August, from the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. until the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on the 13th day, to wit: on Thursday the 14th of August, the votes will be counted in manner and form as provided by law.

CHAS. MAURIAN,
N. Orleans, July 31, 1834.—5 Parish Judge.

Louisiana State Bank.
New Orleans, August 2, 1834.

A Dividend of the profits of this Bank, for the last six months of four per cent on the amount paid in, has been this day declared, and will be paid on, or after Monday the 11th inst.

RICHARD RELF,
Aug 4 Cashier.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Saturday morning last, about 10 o'clock, in passing from my office, No 7, Chartres street, to Dr. Cook's or M. & B. Mullin's store, both nearly opposite, seventy five dollars, or which I might be a debt on my desks. I was absent but few minutes, counted it just before I left, and my impression is that I rolled it up and put it in my watch pocket, and missed it on my return. There were six $10 bills and three $5 bills on the banks of this city: The above reward will be given for the restoration and no questions asked.

JOHN McHENRY.
aug 4

NOTICE—The subscriber, testamentary executor of late Madame Anne Dubord de Riano, informs those to whom it is due by the same, to present their accounts, and those indebted to settle with him.

T. MOSSY.
aug 4

WANTED—A good schooner to take a cargo of sugar from Attakapas to New-Orleans. Apply to DUCROS & MORPHY.
aug 4

PRIME SUGAR.—200 hhds. prime sugar, on plantation at 8 and 11 miles below town, for sale by DUCROS & MORPHY.
aug 4

EXCHANGE on Paris, London and New-York, for sale by TH. NICOLET & Co.
aug 4

LANDING from the Cassanovo, just arrived from Havre, and for sale by the subscribers, a great quantity of Gruyere cheese, first quality, and about fifty baskets of Champagne wine.

TH. NICOLET & Co.
aug 4

NOTICE

THE copartnership of JOHN HAGAN & Co. expired by its limitation on the first instant.

THOMAS BARRETT,
LUCIEN HERMANN,
JOHN HAGAN, Jr.
aug 4

THE undersigned will attend to the liquidation of the affairs of JOHN HAGAN & Co. and continue business on their own account under the firm of Thomas Barrett & Co.

THOMAS BARRETT,
LUCIEN HERMANN.
aug 4

A HORSE and BAROUCHE for sale on liberal terms. Apply at the drug store of Mr. Morales, at the corner of Conde and St. Philippe.

Dr. M. GUTIERREZ.
aug 4

FRENCH LOCKS—8 cases locks assorted from 4 to 6 inches; 6 do do do 4 to 10 do—now landing ex ship Victor from Marseilles, and for sale by

P. O. SORBE,
aug 4 118 Royal st.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned curator of the vacant succession of the late P. V. Dubourg request all persons indebted to the same to make payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them for liquidation.

Aug 4—3 FRANCOIS GOUBEAU.

WANTED in a school 120 miles from New Orleans a *Teacher* or *Assistant*. If French, he must know english; if English or American he must possess a sufficient knowledge of the french language to teach the rudiments of it.—The additional knowledge of the spanish tongue would be a further recommendation. Apply to Mr. G. Boyer, Royal street, No. 100, New Orleans.
Aug 4

THE followina slaves are detained in the jail of the parish of Jefferson:

Tom, a negro belonging to Mr. S. Labranche of St. John Baptist.

A negro named Ned, belonging to Mrs. widow Boisclair Delery.

aug 4 J. CHARBONNET, sheriff.

MR ROBIN, *DOCTOR* in medecine of the faculty of Paris, has fixed his residence at Madame Widow Martin's dwelling, St. James Parish, where he proposes to practise Medecine and Surgery.

As he is also a dentist, he gives notice to the persons who have subscribed to a certain amount, that he will pick out their teeth, and cleanse their mouth gratis, and those who subscription is of small import, that he will be very liberal to them in his prices for the same.

He has in his house powders and dentrifice liquors that have the property of whitening the teeth without altering their enamel, of maintaining the gums in a healthy state, and taking off the infection of the breath.

He also treats by the method of Abu puncture and galvanism, his nosologies, palsies and rheumatismal chronical complaints, against which external and internal remedies have been vainly attempted.

This kind of treatment, that has frequently succeeded in his hand, has gained a well deserved reputation to Doctor Faraudière, a celebrated physician of Parish, who specially addicts himself to the treatment of nervous diseases and palsies. aug 4

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish and city of New Orleans—No. 6372.—Clare de Villiers vs Pierre Huchet de Kernion.—Be it by the court that on March 12th, 1834, judgment was entered in this court in the suit of Clare de Villiers vs. Pierre de Kernion, her husband, in the words and figures following to wit:

DECREE.

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that a separation of property take place between the parties, that the plaintiff recover from the defendant the slaves Catroche and Augustine and the child of the latter; and that the defendant be condemned to pay to the plaintiff the sum of three thousand eight hundred and two dollars and thirty-eight cents 4-15 with privileges granted by law for debts of the nature above described, and also the costs of suit.

New-Orleans, March 25th, 1834.

aug 4 Signed, CHARLES MAURIAN, judge.

Amount of judgment $3,802,38 4 15.—In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal