THE BEE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1835.

Words being the exponents of ideas, a correct knowledge and use of them are essential. There are many instances where an ignorance of them has led to serious disputes and disturbances; and some where a studied equivocation of them has also been followed by bad results.

Yesterday in the city council, not less than half an hour was consumed in consequence of not accurately discriminating *ams from similes*. It was desired to give Mr Grymes, the acting attorney of the city, a salary equal in amount to the attorney absent with leave. Motion was made to give him the same salary. This was amended to give Grymes twenty dollars; that Eustis would have received if present. Desultory discussion followed; when after much verbal skirmishing, and iterated explanations that the resolution was not for the same salary but a similar compensation, the amendment was adopted in its obscurity: for same and similar were considered alike; and Grymes is virtually to receive the salary of Eustis.

The city council have agreed to give their hall to be used for the purpose of a court martial. Although it has seldom been used as a civil court, it has often assumed the attitude or airs of a court martial not military.

When will the members of the city council allow us to compliment them for an ordinance relative to the levee? And when for a contract for lighting the city with gas? Paradoxical as it may appear, the last object if effected would materially improve the health of New Orleans.

Some responsible physicians have appealed to us to request the board of health—now formed of a committee of the council, and another of the Medical Society of New Orleans—will obtain accurate details of the diseases and deaths occurring in the city; and regularly publish their statements. It is not difficult to ascertain the number of deaths, and from what diseases; not would it be difficult to discriminate between natives and strangers.

May we respectfully request Drs Thomas and Macfarlane—the chairmen of those committees—to attend to this subject?

In few cities in the world are public baths more required than New Orleans; yet in none are they so miserably deficient in accommodations. There are only two places for warm baths within many miles of the city; and their conveniences are wretched, although rated at 50 cents.

Every principal hotel should have bathing apartments attached for its visitors.

The vast number of buildings now being erected in this city speak favorably of the prospects for residents hereafter. We build not by houses only; but by whole streets.—Northern and eastern capitalists would do well to resolve on locating here after the fall. They may find comforts while seeking gain.

We insert a communication from a respectable member of the democratic party; cautioning his fellow citizens throughout the city and state, not to commit themselves of any nomination that may be prematurely made for next governor: in which we fully concur. It is known that the nominations hitherto made are by the immediate social or political friends of the candidates, whose claims are therefore rather prejudiced than benefited: for they are regarded with a suspicious eye. It is indeed hard less to say that such and such candidates are able if they were willing; but unfortunately premature nominations—unless evidently disinterested—make some conclude that such candidates are more willing than able; and that their abettors are either dupes or worse.

As to ourselves we do not presume to make any nominations: for we think that an editor who rashly does so, act imprudently if not imperitinently. Who gives him the right—although he may assume the privilege *ex officio*—to dictate or decide? On matters to be decided by the votes of the people, the opinions of an editor should invariably be in accordance with, if not subservience to, that of his subscribers; and as no mode so little open to objection is afforded of acquiring a knowledge of the sentiment of the people, so well as public meetings or conventions—according to the object—it is well that that knowledge should be obtained, before the interference or dogmatism of any editor of whatever party. A journalist should always consider himself but the exponent or advocate of the wishes and wants of his subscribers, who are *de facto* his constituents. He may *counsel* them or advise, but never dictate nor act *in propria persona*.

A state convention will be held to nominate a candidate for governor on behalf of the democratic party; and such nomination shall be our guide. Till then we forbear supporting any candidate, although we have no objection at any time to specify the nominations publicly or privately made. Messrs Isaac T Preston, Charles Derbigny, William Christy and Alexander Porter or Mouton are now before the public, to have their claims canvassed.

FOR THE BEE.

Mr Editor,—The names of a number of gentlemen have been placed before the public, as candidates for the office of governor of this state at the coming election. Many of these candidates have claims on their fellow citizens and are entitled to the character of patriotic and talented men. But we consider that it is rather premature for the friends of any candidate to commence electioneering, and rather imprudent in any person to permit himself at this moment to enter the political arena.

The object however of this communication is to warn the members of the democratic party not to permit themselves to become pledged to support any candidate. "Let us keep aloof and wait" for concerted action—let us at an appropriate period call together delegates from the country and city—let them assemble in convention, free from local prejudices, and put forth a candidate who may meet the united approbation of the democracy of this state.

We trust then until that convention assembles, the democracy of the city and state *will keep aloof from the question*; that they will watch the leading democrats of this state; that as they have three years to observe in, they will notice the conduct of those entrusted with power and those who are seeking after it.

Let us not be divided—let not the enemy whether exclusively assuming all the American feelings in the land, or being invested with the patronage of the U. S. bank drive us from a *neutral position*. By so acting at a proper moment we may enter into action, and under the banner of a candidate put forth by a democratic *convention obtain a sure* and lasting triumph over the bands of intriguers who have so long and injudiciously controlled the destinies of our state.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

CITY COUNCIL.—Wednesday 29th inst.

The council held an extra session yesterday—all the members being present.

A letter was received from the mayor, but a copy of it was not furnished. It alluded to claims for the construction of a banquette—which was referred to the committee on claims. It urged on the council the necessity of organizing the surveyor's department—on which after much discussion, the council resolved to refer the subject to the special committee formerly appointed. And it requested compensation to be allowed to John R Grymes, deputy attorney for the city.

On the subject of the surveyor's department, Mr Schmidt introduced a resolution as a temporary expedient, till he should have time to digest an ordinance—to allow the city surveyor to appoint two assistants, whose salary would be 1800 dollars. This produced a discussion with regard to the amount of the salary; and the medium of appointment, between Messrs Schmidt, Thomas and Caldwell—after which the whole subject was referred.

The mayor informed the council that Mr Grymes wanted compensation for his services as deputy attorney. Mr Pichot moved that he be allowed the same salary as the city attorney: which Mr Schmidt moved to amend by allowing him the same salary for the period of his services as Mr Eustis should have received. This also produced a discussion, and a reference to the resolution granting leave of absence to Mr Eustis for 6 months, and appointing Mr Grymes his *locum tenens*—also to a subsidiary resolution sometime passed but not since enforced, authorizing the mayor to nominate a second attorney for the remainder of the municipal year, and appointing two attornies to act conjointly in future.

The resolution as amended by Mr Schmidt, was adopted.

The mayor in his message referred also to the necessity of labelling the streets, and numbering the houses, in the lately incorporated faubourgs.

Mr Thomas moved to refer the subject as one of importance, to a special committee.—Adopted. Messrs Thomas, Gelpinnis and Caldwell were nominated.

A letter was received from Mr Robert Preaux, requesting permission of the council to use the council hall for a court martial on the 12th of August. Accorded, provided that the council do not want it on that day.

The request of Gaston Brulé to sell Audubon's Ornithology to the corporation was referred to a special committee—Messrs Gelpinnis, Pichot and Schmidt.

The order of the day being called for, the report of the special committee on the petition of the Orleans Navigation Company to be allowed to line canal Carondelet with bricks, was read. The report was favorable, and concluded with a resolution to allow the company to construct five feet of brick facing along each side of the canal.

This was strenuously opposed by Mr Allard, and as warmly defended by Mr Parker, in able addresses.

Various amendments and submendments were then proposed regulating the contract of the Orleans Navigation Co. in the exercise of the contemplated privilege, which was resolved to be withdrawn whenever adopted expedient; and claiming that the council should exercise its prerogative without the company obtaining an injunction—as had been done when another privilege was rescinded.

But after a considerable animated debate, on motion of Mr M. Farlane, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The ordinance of the finance committee, appointing a collector of taxes on having was then discussed. The various sections authorizing the appointment of a collector, assigning his duties, prescribing the amount of his security, and specifying his remuneration were discussed and adopted with several amendments: his security being fixed at 50,000 dollars, and his salary at a commission of one fourth per cent on all sums collected. It was attempted to make the treasurer responsible for the payment of the collectors and also the city surveyor responsible to the council in a fine of a certain interest on all sums that should have been collected for paving, if he does not furnish his accounts to the collector within 90 days after the work is done. The previous amendments was proposed by Mr Labatut; the latter by Mr Schmidt.

But on motion of Mr McFarlane, the whole ordinance was recommitted.

Messrs Schmidt and Gaienne presented petitions for assistance from distressed widows.

The council adjourned till Friday next at 11 a. m.

PERSIA.

The following is an extract of a letter from an English officer forming one of the party of English now in Persia, and dated from Tabriez:

"Nearly every individual comprising our party has suffered severely from illness. A great part of the country we travelled over was low, marshy and diseased land. The fatigue of riding from sunset to sunrise, and the unhealthy miasmatic atmosphere we passed through, were, I think, the principal causes of our suffering. One of the strongest and most healthy of the sergeants, an Artilleryman, was carried off suddenly; and on our arrival at this place there was scarcely an officer or sergeant fit for duty.

"On entering Teheran I was much struck with the soldier-like appearance and the excellent order of the Persian regiment. No troops in the world could have made a better show after so long and harassing a march. I was not prepared for, from the many instances of Persian *humbug* that had passed under my observation, had led me to doubt the truth of all that had been said or written on the subject of the army of the late Abbas.

"I was present at the proclamation of Mohomed Mirzaas Nalbi Soltanas (heir apparent to the throne,) by the late Shah. The old Monarch had shown on this occasion a vigour and decision that could not have been looked for.—Besieged and pestered on all sides by his domestic kin, and by the hundred mothers of the Princes in his Andarun, he withstood alone, their various interested entreaties, and kept manfully to his determined purpose of nominating to the vacant dignity the eldest son of the former heir apparent. On various occasions Futteh Ali Shah had pretended to hold communication with, and to receive advice from his late uncle, Aga Mahommed Khan in dreams; the circumstances, well attested, attending some of these visions of the night, would make many a man hesitate before he refused credence to these stories of supernatural agency. At the crisis above named Futteh Ali declared that Aga Mahommed had stood by him in a dream, and had strictly commanded him to appoint his grand son their apparent, promising to assist and direct him, as he had assisted and directed Futteh Ali. All this was firmly believed by the Persians and it produced on the minds of many the desired effect.

"The appearance of Mahommed is much in his favor; there is an open frankness of expression in his countenance, and a firmness of manner about him which none of the other Kajar princes possess. His character is as yet sullied by the horrible and unnatural vices to which all his relations, without exception, are addicted. He has however, great difficulties to contend with, an empty treasury, and an army four or five years in arrear.

"The prince has shown several instances of personal intrepidity, of which the following is one:—"A few days before attending the throne, a disturbance broke out at Teheran, where some monopolists had hoarded grain for the purpose of raising the price, and resisting a search before the new wheat could be brought in in sufficient quantities. In consequence, the bakers could not supply bread to the people, and a popular tumult was raised, headed by a Mullah, who made himself most conspicuous in exciting the people to acts of violence; the Mullah forced himself into the presence of the prince, and behaved in an outrageous manner, abusing the prince to his face. Mahommed did all in his power to meet the emergency of the moment; he ordered his own private stores of wheat to be thrown open to the people; but the conduct of the Mullah was considered as deserving of death; he was accordingly strangled, and his body, with the crime for which he was punished written on the breast, was exposed in the public square."

LOSS OF FRIENDS.

Our very hearts die within us when sickness and death assail our beloved friends. When the heart on which our image was engraven, and which beat with generous affection for us, is inert—dire and cold—when in that dark and narrow bed, from which they cannot rise, sleeps a father, a wife, a child, a friend, we feel a sorrow which refuses to be comforted. We dwell upon their excellencies with a mournful pleasure. We think of the happy hours we have spent in their society—hours never to return—with a feeling which nearly approaches to despair. That they are no more—that they have ceased to think, to feel, to act, at least for us—that the eye which used to gladden at our approach is dark and can no more beam upon us with the counsels of wisdom or soothe our souls with the accents of hallowed and virtuous affection, are silent forever—no more to so ace us in sorrow, no more to excite or lighten our pleasure—while these thoughts press upon the mind (and on the loss of our dear and virtuous friends they do unnecessarily press upon it, sinking it to the dust) the universe is a blank to us. No longer do we discover any traces of that supreme and unchanging goodness which we had been accustomed to contemplate with delight. But even in these moments of sadness, we must be just to ourselves, and to the Author of our mercies, if we are not soon revived by the consciousness of benevolence, to which the severity of anguish may for a while leave us insensible. The privation of our friends, affective as it is, is never without benefit to us. It is then that we feel that we are born for immortality; that the world is not our home; that we are travelling to a fairer clime. It is then that we enter into religion, and feel its genuine spirit. The same happy effects are often produced by sickness; and in natural and moral disorders which prevail, we owe the production and growth of the highest excellencies of our nature. In a word, an attentive consideration of what are termed the evils of life, enables us to discover so much of the truest benevolence in many of them, as may well induce us to bear with resignation, those whose design we cannot so fully comprehend, until it shall please our Heavenly Father to give us clearer light and stronger vision.—Smith on Divine Goodness.

WOMAN'S CONFIDENCE.—There is something so beautifully confiding in the natural feelings of a woman's heart, that she will never doubt till she has been taught to do so by experience.

THE LAST FEE.—The late Dr B——— of Bristol England, who died very rich, coming into the bedroom of a patient a few minutes after he had expired, perceived something glittering through the clenched fingers of one hand; he gently opened them, took out the guinea and put it into his pocket saying—That was certainly intended for me.

NEW YORK LADIES.—The author of an Excursion in the U States by a citizen of Edinburgh, describes the N Y ladies thus—

Besides being bad wives, they are in their persons rather tall, thin and lanky, with contracted chests. Their faces when young are rather pretty, but want expression. They are pale and of a sickly hue, but they call in art to assist nature, and they bedaub their cheeks and necks with powder and starch, over which they put a coat of red paint. They are made up with hollow breasted stays, and offer nameless articles of dress, that defies you even to guess at their shapes.

IRISH MONOPOLY.—Some days ago a very hot discussion took place between an Irish Catholic laborer and a Scotch Conservative in Bridgeton, regarding the merits of their respective nations. After Barney had expended all his set phrases in defence of his own dear country—emancipation and the fine peasantry—Sawney's patience got completely exhausted and he burst out in the following lengthened exclamation—D ——n ye's peasantry an' ye're hale kistra—and the big beggar Dan. I wadna be muckle surprised to see ye seeking our Hie Kirk to worship ye's scarlet b——h in agai . There's nae end to Ferish *monopoly*—and tae sie an extensive degree do ye carry the thing, that we canna get the use o' our tin gallows for ye an' be —— tory sin.—Glasgow Courier.

PATIENCE OF MARRIED PEOPLE.—One of the great officers of state belonging to the Seraglio of his highness, has just wedded a lady whose face he had never seen before marriage (such being the laws of the country) and who had as little pretensions to beauty as the husband himself. The day after her marriage the bride asking her liege lord to which of his friends he would permit her to discover her face—To all the world madam, fairly said he except to me. Patience replied she, you must now make the best of it. Patience Madam retorted the husband, I have none. You don't do yourself justice says she, you have much more than your share; for 50 years you have had under your eyes the most horrible nose one could possibly see, and you have not yet resolved to get rid of it—Le Cameleon.

Great progress has been made during the winter and spring in the construction of the new docks at the north end of Liverpool. When finished they will make Liverpool one of the first, if not the first, port in the world for dock accommodation; and yet so rapidly is the commerce of the town increasing, that it is still too great for all the docks united, and will be so when the new ones are finished. There are at present some large steam boats building in a single yard, all for Liverpool trade; and new ships of all sizes are launched every week.

This is an excellent commentary on the unceasing complaints of the shipping interest that their trade has been ruined by the reciprocity system and the repeal of the navigation laws—Liverpool Herald.

As a proof of the immense sums earned by the demons of the play world, we have merely to refer to the profits of an establishment in Pall Mall (No 57) which has never ceased to exist. The house was scarcely open a year and a half out of which time may be deducted a recess of three or four months, when after the payment of every expense, which in the aggregate was considerable, as the house was conducted on a scale of princely extravagance, the clear profits for division among the proprietors amounted to twenty-seven thousand pounds! No better proof can be adduced of the folly at least, of those who permit themselves thus to be victimized at the shrine of their insatiate and relentless pursuers—(Saturn.)

The following we extract from the *Star* of a recent visit of Lord Brougham to Windsor:—"The ex-minister ex-chancellor, Brougham, has been playing off another of his mad pranks at Windsor, very much to the annoyance of the King, and still more to that of Lord Melbourne and his Cabinet colleagues. The truth is, that this *much neglected* nobleman has felt himself in a very unpleasant position since the return of his old associates to power. To have been wholly *disregarded* and passed by, not even *consulted* upon the new arrangements, appeared to him to be so utterly incomprehensible, and so absolutely important to the security of the Crown, and the futurity of the Crown, and the future safety of these realms, that he determined to exercise his right as a Privy Councillor to obtain from his Majesty the desired information, whether his rejection was the result of one Cabinet intrigue of his late colleagues, or a positive intimation and prohibition of royal audit. With this view his Lordship put himself, as in his own looking phaeton of a carriage, and behind a pair of Norman's powers, set out on his mission to Windsor. He caught here to particularize that the Sovereign had been in Town, at his palace at St James's during three days of the week, namely, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, but the ex-Chancellor did not deem it prudent to present himself there, well knowing that certain official forms might have rendered such an intimate interview a matter of some difficulty. Arrived at Windsor, he just wetted his lips with the *water of life* at the White Hart Inn, paid the post boys their mileage, and grumbled at their attempt at extortion, and then set out on foot for the Castle; on presenting himself at the door of the great hall, he assumed all the authority of his former privilege and marched by the porter with as little ceremony or recognition as if he had still got the Great Seal of England in his pocket. Knowing his way, through staircases and passage as intimately as any upper servant of the household, he soon arrived at the King's Ante-chamber, where he found a solitary page in waiting, who, on perceiving the noble Ex: started up with surprise; but, before he could articulate, Brougham had pushed him forward, and, following closely, found himself in the presence of his Sovereign. Of what occured here we could, if we pleased, speak, but we are accustomed to treat Majesty with all respect, and shall not therefore trespass upon our Royal Master's privacy; suffice to say, that the interview was any thing but a gracious one, and that my Lord Brougham returned to town *perfectly sick* at heart that his *rejection* from the Cabinet was not the result of any intrigue of Lord Melbourne or his late colleagues, who were *not permitted* to exercise any power in the affair. On reaching Brookes's on Saturday evening, he made this boast that he had told the King that the present Cabinet could not stand, since his rejection of himself and Lord Spencer (late Althorp) had knocked all the brains out of it. We recommend this affair to the parties as a piece of that clever artist H B, who will, no doubt, perceive in *the forcible entry of the Castle crackemen* sufficient matter for employment of his humorous pencil".

There is so much reason, good sense, and truth, in the following article, that it can not but find favor with every ingenuous mind:

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?—There is evidently too much reliance placed on the popular mode of producing moral reformation and advancing the great interests of society. There is a great and unlamentable disproportion between what they promise and what they actually effect. But our readers may inquire, what would you propose? what is wanted? what is to be done? We reply: what we need above all things is good men.—the country, the age, want good men. Such men as we should have, were purity, morality, honesty, integrity and goodness, properly estimated and rewarded by the public—by the people. The affections of men must be diverted from the false objects to which they are now doing homage, and they must be made to place a just value upon the truly noble and godlike qualities of human nature. When this is done; when those qualities—those gems of goodness—those emanations of the Deity, which we are conscious we possess, are properly cherished, cultivated, and valued, then, and then alone, will they increase and multiply, and produce their proper fruit.

The history of the introduction of christianity teaches us the wisest and most of operating upon human nature. There we see how much a single individual accomplished principally by his personal character, a spotless character. Whether we believe in the divine mission of Christ or not, the fact is indisputable, its influence is widely extended and powerfully acting upon the condition of mankind, and to the personal influence of the words and works of an individual, must its origin be ascribed. Its name in the bosom of a benighted nation, regarded by all others with contempt. It appeared among the poor in a distant province of the mightiest empire of the earth. Man of the humblest rank and attainments undertook its cause. Why was not martyr to oblivion? Why did it not vanish like a vision? It was upheld and borne along by men, living men, in whom the indomitable spirit of truth and goodness was kindled, and all opposition disappeared before it.

If the cause of reform is to flourish at the present day, or at any time, it must be on similar means. That which is most needed is the diving power of the human heart, burning with love of all that is pure and excellent. We must all, each in his peculiar sphere, no matter how humble and obscure, make goodness, justice, well doing, the supreme end of all our thoughts and labors. When this is the case, we shall see the one of peace, and hear the joyful and better feelings predominate. In every age men have admired and paid homage to ordinary powers; accordingly every age has its distinguished others. Great men are the mere creatures of well to the ruler of their times. Let this day define when goodness and moral worth are applied and honored as the highest and only true greatness, and then, even will appear on the theatre of the world, great in all that adorns and ennobles human nature. There are resources within us of which we are not aware—we know not how much of the divinity we possess of. we call it into action. If we will but awaken the energies and cultivate the genius of goodness, we may find in our hearts—if, instead of forming cumbrous societies, and running to and fro to reform our neighbours, we will resolve each one to reform himself, and be an example to all others, we cannot but believe that society would soon wear a different aspect, and man's ends and aims, as well as the means of attaining their purpose, would be changed—that wealth and power would no longer be worshipped, nor the crafty and unprincipled receive that homage which should only be paid to those who are eminently good as well as great.—*Phil. Com. Herald.*

Indian Character.—The whole tribe of novelists who have represented the Indian as a gloomy, morose, and taciturn being, have been set at nought by one shrewd Washington Irvin's pen. According to this delightful writer, the Indian is fond of the joke—he is an inveterate story-teller—and has a quick *perception of the ludicrous*. While in the presence of the white man, he is indeed all apathy and solemnity;—nothing seems to astonish him—and it is almost impossible to draw from him the expression of the slightest emotion. But when he returns to his fellows, he has his budget of information to open—recollects and describes all that he has seen, and often chuckles at the skilful manner in which he has played his solemn part so effectually to deceive the white man. The Indians are good, hearty, practical jokers, garrulous as parrots, and as fond of good talk as their white brethren. They have been described by almost all, if not all of the writers of fiction, who have selected them as the principal characters of their stories to *rant* who not only in his presence of the whites, but in their own lodges, either talk in mono-syllables, or in that tone, use are loosened by not this discourse; in a most mock heroick strain. Irving has not told us half enough about the Indians; but the little that he has said has given us a clearer idea of their character than all the Indian novels that ever were written.

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.

STOCKS.

No sale of Stocks today at the Board.

SALES OF COTTON.

47 bales Louisiana.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO— hhds 67 a 9.
RICE—at $4 50 a 5 per barrel;
SUGAR— hhds Brown 6 a 7 50; prime 8 per. cwt
HAVANA—Brown 3 1-4 a 3 1-2—white 12 a 1 a do
MOLASSES—32 a 33 cts per gal
COFFEE—Havana 13 a 14 1.4cts—
Rio 13c
MESS PORK—$17 a 18 per bbl
Prime 15 do
BACON—hams, 8 1.2 a 10 cts per lb dull
Middlings, 8c do
Shoulders, 6c 1-2 a 7 do
Hoground 7c a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1 2 a 9 cts per lb—40 kegs sold
1000 kegs at 8 3-4.
BEEF—Mess $13 per bbl,
Prime, 10 00 do
BUTTER—Western 25c—Goshen, 31c
FLOUR— $6 a 6 50 per bbl—
CORN—70 a 75cts per bushel—
MEAL—$3 50 per bbl—dull
CATTLE HIDES—Coast 6c, Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil's, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do —27 a 30c
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—14 a 15c
50 bales sold today at 14
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; shot 9 a 00
TAR—$3 50 per brl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 do
DEAR SKINS—
BEAR do —75 each
RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
BEES WAX—22c per do
WHISKEY—Rectified, 42 a 45 cts per gal
Old Monongahela 70 a 75
TANNERS OIL—None in market.

Was detained in the jail of the parish of Jefferson, the negro FIGARO, who says he belongs to Mr Trudeau, of the parish of St. James.

The owner is requested to claim said slave according to law.

J. CHARBONNET, Jr. sheriff

July 30

For sale by subscriber office for sale, landing from ships Mentor, and Olympia: 750 cases claret wine; 50 hogsheads Malaga; 60 do manzanilla; 60 do ordinary do; 100 kegs olive oil.

F M PETITPAIN,
Agent of Chartres & Toulouse sts.

July 30

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig West, Carmicke, New York, A S Barker.
Schr Rio, Maynock, Havana, J Robertson.
Schr Alabama, Ellis, Pensacola, master.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from St Mathieuville, no cargo.
Steamer John Nelson, Carlisle, from St Louis.

IMPORTS.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer John Nelson—coarse 1800 pigs lead, 500 packs mohes, 85 kegs butter J A Merle and co; 25 bbls whiskey, 600 pigs lead Bogert and Sherman; 16 hhds tobacco, 90 kegs butter, 1 keg ham, 1 box J Vairin and co; 4 hds tobacco to Hall Tenly; 18 bbls pork Robeson, Wood and co; 4 hhds tobacco, 10 kegs butter A B Gove; 1 box, 1 keg J. Davenport; 655 pigs lead J F Smith and co; 121 kegs butter Lavillebeuvre and Walton; 51 do do Landais and Irwin; 2 hhds A Michaud; 54 bbls potatoes, 50 kegs do do, 12 bbls apples, 44 doz chickens owners on board.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per brig Flora—3200 pigs lead, 18 hhds tobacco, 10,200 staves.

HAVANA—Per schr Ben—1400 kegs lard.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

The fine fast sailing schooner JOSEPHINA, capt Jose N. Maria, will sail immediately for the above port. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to E J FORSTALL & CO
July 24—4 143 Royal street.

STEAM BOAT MECHANIC.

Jos. SWILES, Commander.

THE public is hereby notified that all dispatches for this Boat, will be paid for in cash on delivery, and that in consequence, the stockholders will not be responsible for debts contracted by any person employed on board the boat.

GILBERT VANCE,
JOHN KILSHAW, } Agents.
JAMES CURRELL.

July 30

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Mallard & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Mallard is not authorized to settle the outstanding business of the house and will continue its signature in liquidation only. Edw. MALLARD.

Robt. A. FITZGERALD, per pro.

N.O. 30th July 1835. Edw. MALLARD.

The subscriber will continue to transact business on his own account and in his own name.

Edw. MALLARD.

1 July 30—1m

EXCHANGE on Paris, London and New-York, for sale by MARTINEAU, CRUGER & Co.
July 30 No. 26, St Louis street.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
CITY COUNCIL.
Sitting of July 17th 1835.

Resolved that the mayor be and he is hereby authorized to recognise the night watch now being established by the inhabitants of the 6th ward to be supported by private subscriptions, as part of the police of said ward; and may swear in said night watch faithfully, peacably and impartially to discharge the duties of their office agreeably to the laws; provided that the number of said night watch shall not exceed twenty five men and that no strangers be admitted therein without the consent of the mayor.

Be it further resolved that said night watch will have the same powers as the city guards of the city of New Orleans and will be subjected to the orders of the mayor of the city and be bound to make a daily report of their proceedings of the preceding night to the mayor of New Orleans who will have the power to dismiss any one of them upon proof being made to him of their inefficiency, or misconduct.

(Signed) JOHN GILBERTSON, President.
Approved July 18th 1835.
(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy,
THEARD, Junior, Secty.

6 BALES French Cottonades, new styles just received, now landing ex ship Marengo, and for sale by
G. L. BERNARD,
July 29 1111, Ursulines street.

THE undersigned, curator to the vacant estate of Joseph Bédoni, desires the creditors and debtors of said Bédoni, to apply to him for settlement of accounts.

CHAS. GROS.
July 23—3 No. 7 Toulouse, No. 23

170 CASES Sperm, Elephant Spermaceti, Adamantine Candles, now landing ex ship Paul Jones from Boston, and for sale by HENRY, LAFAPIER & Co.
July 29 81, Old Levee.

JUST received per ship Marengo and the packet Lyons sausages; 500 demijohns of 5 gallons.
July 29 L G SASSINOT.

$100 REWARD.

WILL be paid to any person lodging in one of the jails of this state, the negro ANNETTE, belonging to the undersigned planter, in the parish Jefferson, 4 miles above the city of New Orleans.

Said negress has absconded since about 2 year, but was lately seen in suburb Marigny, below the rail road. It is believed that she is harbored in some public house. She is of a good size, very black complexion and has a hand some set of teeth. She speaks very good french and English.

Captains and others are cautioned not to harbour said negress under the penalties of the law.

July 29—4 J FAVRNOE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has set down for sale following three notes for one hundred dollars each, drawn in his favor by Joseph McClure, f c m, payable May 27, 1835, May 27, 1836 and May 27, 1837; and two notes to two hundred dollars each, drawn in his favor by Vine a Bouveron, f c m, payable May 27, 1836 and May 27 1837. The public are cautioned not to trade for said notes.

July 28—3 C GROT-GENTES.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid to any person discovering the thief or thieves who on Saturday last between 9 and 10 p m, broke open the house corner of Bourbon and Orleans street. After entering the premises they broke a bureau and stole about $170 in cash which was in Mississippi, Port Gibson, Natchez note for $50 and a pocket book containing sundry notes payable to the order of Michel Legany, to wit: one of Jean Pirse for $230, one of Messrs Fortier & co, and another one of Mr Lessing, or $6.

July 28—3

$80 REWARD.

WILL be paid to any person who will bring to conviction the thief or thieves who on Saturday night last, 26th July, entered and plundered the store corner of Royal and Ursuline streets.

July 28—3 FRANCOIS CASTAING.

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 bakers, are required to weigh 28 per cent more.

July 28 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

WANTED a good native clerk for the basin business. He must speak English and French and give good references. Apply at the office of the Bee.

July 28

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 7th, 1835.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, for the last six months, payable out or after the 3d of August. THOMAS C MAGOFFIN,
July 28—6 Cashier

NOTICE.—From the 1st August next, all auction sales made in the establishment known by the appellation of Hewlett's Exchange, will not be charged with any commission by said establishment. July 28

FOR SALE.

A LOT of GROUND in Chartres street, opposite Jefferson street measuring 56 feet front by 190 deep, French measure. Apply to E M PRIGNY.
July 29.

STRAY HORSE.

WAS carried to the stable, Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon, a sorrel horse, with a long tail having an old scar on the left shoulder and a white spot above the mouth. If said horse is not claimed in the 10 days following the publication of this notice, it shall be sold on the 1st August next, by Mr P A Guillotte, auctioneer at the usual place of auction for cattle. July 21—10

WANTED—A barber with good references, will find employment and good wages by applying at 151 Chartres street. July 2

E. CRILLARD, *Attorney*,

BEGS leave to offer his services to the public in all business either in Louisiana or in France, and that *Locus regit actum*.

His office is corner St Louis and Chartres, opposite the Exchange. ly 2—6m

NOTICE—Lewis V. Bull, attorney at law, St. Louis Missouri. References Hon. David Barton, Hon. William H. Ashley, St. Louis Missouri Hon. Lewis, F. Linn and Menard and Valle, St. Genevieve Missouri.
july

NOTICE.—The undersigned intending to give in the city lessons in the various branches of education offers his services to those persons who will honor him with their confidence. Apply at the office of the Bee.

ly 16—6 P. BIRON.

LARD.—[200 kegs Cincinnati leaf lard, received per Lafayette boat, for sale from the landing by
G DORSEY,
July 29 30, New Levee.

CONSIGNEES per ship Marengo from Havre, are requested to take out their permits and attend to the delivery of their goods, opposite the lower Cotton Press.
July 29

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by
may 30 HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St. Bernard—Court of Probates—On Wednesday the 11th day of August 1835, at auction, at the court house, of this parish, for account of the succession of the late Juan Estevez the following names and described slaves to wit:

Charity alias Celeste, a negress aged about 25 years; Julity alias Julienne, a negress aged about 22 years; Esther alias Eliza, a negress aged about 24 years, Hector, a negro man aged about 45 years.

Terms of sale—1 3 cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, for approved endorsed notes, secured by special title deed and payable at the domicil of the parish Judge of this parish.

J. G. B. ROUSSEAU,
Judge and Auctioneer.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who has had several years experience as a teacher, wishes to obtain employment, as teacher, in a public seminary, academy or other place.

He is qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, History, Geography Chronology, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; Differential and Integral Calculi, Civil Engineering; Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, &c.

Having received the degree of "Master of Arts" at the University of Virginia and having had much experience as a teacher he hopes he can give satisfaction to any that may employ him as a teacher or instructor. Letters addressed to A M P, Mooreville, North Alabama, will meet with prompt attention.

P S Provided a sufficient salary were offered he would be willing to go to any part of Louisiana, or elsewhere.

july 20

THE undersigned, sheriff of the creditors of A L Duchamp, begs those indebted to said Duchamp either by account or by notes, to come forward and settle their accounts or pay their notes at the office of T Seghers, notary public, who is authorised to receive and give receipts. Said balance of notes due which shall not be paid on the 31 of September next, will be offered that day sold at public auction, at Hewlett's Exchange, by Moses & Gendel.

July 25—3. E GARRANY.

THOMAS FELLOWS,
EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 56, St. Louis street.

Purchases and sells Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank and other Stocks, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Doubloons, Sovereigns, and other Gold Coins, on the most reasonable terms. 17 jun

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 15th of August next, for carrying the mail of the United States, from New Orleans, Jackson Mobile, Ala. every day and back, in steamboats or stages, the mail to be delivered at the Post Office in each city, from the 1st day of January, 1836, to the 31st day of December, 1836, inclusive, by the following schedule, viz:

Leave New Orleans every day at 2 P M.—arrive at Mobile next day by 4 P M.

Leave Mobile every day at 7 A M—arrive at New-Orleans next day by 7 A M.

N. B. The Proposals should be sealed, directed to the "Post Office Department," and endorsed "Proposals for route No. 2702"—as it is intended to break the seal of any proposal, until the time of receiving them shall arrive.

AMOS KENDALL.

Washington, May 4, 1835.
may 21

Office of the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company.
June 23d 1835.

SUMMER arrangement for running the cars commences this day.

CITY END.

The horse car, to leave the city end of the road, at 6 o'clock A. M. if required.

The steam car, to commence at 6 o'clock A M, and start every hour until 10 o'clock P M, and after that hour the horse car will run until 12 o'clock, if required.

LAKE END.

The steam car will commence at 1-2 past 5 o'clock A. M. and start every hour until 1-2 past 9 o'clock P. M. and after that hour, the horse car will run until 12 o'clock, if required.

On Monday mornings, the steam car for the accommodation of passengers, from Madisonville and Mandeville, will leave the Lake end of the road at 1-2 past 6 o'clock A M.

By giving timely notice, families can be provided with private cars.

No freight received at the city end of the road after 1-2 past 5 o'clock P M.

j 24 Jos B. LEEFE, Sec'y

SARDINIAN CONSULATE

To the Sardinian subjects who are not naturalized American citizens.

HIS Excellency the minister secretary of state of the Kingdom of Sardinia having to inform a numerous clientele of his majesty's subjects who are not naturalized American citizens, and who now reside in the State of Louisiana, therefore notice is hereby given to all such, to call immediately to the Sardinian Consulate, 143 corner of Levee and Ursulines streets, to give in their names, surnames, places of birth, age and profession.

The vice consul of Sardinia.

j 3—6, 1 pw ANTOINE MICHOUD.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have made application at the office of the Merchants Insurance Company for renewal of 3 certificates, issued in the name of William Frost Jr, comprising together 50 shares of the Capital Stock of said company, which certificates having been lost or stolen, public notice is hereby given that if said certificates are not recovered in sixty days, they will not be recognized as negotiable or transferable.

jy 5 BRIDGE, VOSE & Co.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Mechanics Mechanic, will be held at the office of the Ocean Insurance Company, for Tuesday the 14th inst. at 1 o'clock, when a punctual and full attendance is requested.

july 13 LYMAN BRIGGS.

PORTER'S CONSTANTINOPLE, &c. &c.

CONSTANTINOPLE and its environs, in series of letters, exhibiting the actual state of the manners, customs and habits of the Turks, Armenians, Jews and Greeks, as modified by the policy of Sultan Mahmoud, in 2