THE BEE:

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JEROME HAYON.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION must be preserved."

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1835.

The mail of Saturday failed to bring papers beyond Mobile; and that of yesterday failed to bring any. Today we may expect another—failure; and our plea for dearth of news must be *ex nihilo nihil fit*.

We insert a communication from a gentleman of the bar, on the parish and probate courts; which is in the true spirit of reform. If others of the legal profession were to use similar exertions, they would advantage themselves, and benefit the public.

The Mobile journals contain details of a diabolical attempt, somewhat similar to the nursery tale of the 'Babes in the wood.' Two brothers of a respectable physician, resident there, formerly of France, desirous of extorting money from him, kidnapt his son (about 5 years old) and secreted the child in a wood. One continued with the boy, and wrote word to the father that unless he sent $30,000 as a ransom, the child would be murdered, and the murderer then commit suicide. The second brother continued in Mobile to receive the money. The physician knowing the desperate and determined character of his brothers, thought but of that and of saving his child by the mode indicated. He endeavored to raise the money by collections which he deposited in bank—but his anxiety made public his object before the whole amount was collected. What he should have done, his friends did—detected the villains.

The offender that continued in town to receive the money was in the act of getting the check cashed in the bank of Mobile, when he was seized; and compelled to make confession of the conspiracy. It was then resolved to discover the retreat of the other and the child. The prisoner was averse to this. He was forced on board a steamboat to where it was said the child was concealed; but he deceived. Finding the citizens firmly resolved, he was at length prevailed on by a compromise to give correct information; and led to an island in the Mobile river about 45 miles above the city—where the child was found, and given up uninjured.—The brothers were permitted to exile themselves.

THE JUDICIARY—The Rodney (Miss.) Telegraph gives an account of a person convicted of murder at an assizes there; but not condemned in consequence of some informality in the technicalities of the law proceedings—and states that immediately afterwards he was tarred and feathered and expelled from the place.

We quote this as an example of the administration of justice in the southern states—not only in Mississippi; but unfortunately in Louisiana. We might adduce many similar instances of the laws being evaded in this state—and murderers absolutely let loose on society, in consequence of an alleged informality in the indictment or plea; but that the constitutional freedom of the press exists here in theory rather than practice: so irascible are most of our citizens when apparently impugned.

Mild laws resolutely administered are essential to the welfare of society; and when it is evident that generally speaking the criminal laws of this state—at least those applicable to whites—are lenient in the enactments, there is no necessity for clemency in their administration. It is right that the accused in all instances of crime should be considered innocent till proved guilty; but when once the verdict of a jury is rendered, condemnation should follow conviction—particularly so, as a criminal is not to be twice tried for the same offence. If any technical plea on the ground of informality in the indictment can be sustained, they should be made before not after the trial. No plea of any kind—except in mitigation of punishment—should be tolerated after conviction in a criminal case.

And this affords another proof of the propriety of the remarks hazarded in this journal last week, on the evil tendency of the judiciary system as at present organized: for the law recognizes no plea of informality; and the responsibility is arbitrary with judges, who actually set the laws at defiance. They violate them in their own persons; and consequently encourage others to do the same.

In instances like the fact cited, the people are necessarily compelled to take the law into their own hands, and hence the frequent recurrence to Lynch's law. It may be laid down as a safe and certain guide of judgment, that whenever and wherever Lynch's law is exercised, there are no judges; or that judges are culpably negligent of their duties. It is true that judges cannot condemn criminals, unless prosecuted to conviction; but it admits of demonstration that prosecuting attornies are negligent but in imitation of the judges—whose perversity or obliquity is the basis of all the evils in the administration of justice.

A reform of the judiciary is indispensable to correct those evils; and that reform should be radical. It should not only wholly prevent them from relying on their own judgments in criminal suits, which they are constitutionally bound to try by facts and laws, not decisions or opinions on informalities—for no legal formality is recognized; but it should be radical as to the organization of the judiciary system.

Thomas Jefferson is no bad authority on this subject. In a letter to J Taylor, he writes—'The judiciary is seriously antirepublican, because for life;' and in a letter to W T Barry—' We already see the power installed for life, responsible to no authority (for impeachment is not even a scarecrow), advancing with a noiseless and steady pace to the great object of consolidation.' 'Before (he continues) the canker has become inveterate, before the venom has reached so much of the body politic as to get beyond its control, a remedy should be applied. Let the future appointments of judges be for 4 or 8 years, and renewable by the president and senate. That there should be public functionaries independent of the nation—whatever may be their demerits—is a solecism in a republic, of the first order of absurdity and inconsistency.' So again when writing to S Kercheval, of a judiciary elective by the people, he says—'In one state at least it has long been tried; and with the most satisfactory success. The judges of Connecticut have been chosen by the people every six months, for nearly two centuries; and I believe there has hardly even been an instance of change: so powerful is the curb of incessant responsibility.'

We might multiply quotations on this subject from the writings of Jefferson and others; and adduce numerous facts to substantiate them. But we believe that no one conversant with the maladministration of justice, and the general inefficiency of judges, in this state, will deny the propriety or doubt the necessity of a radical change as indicated by Jefferson. This has already been happily effected in other states, why should it not be attempted in Louisiana? Must we continue the prey of judgecraft?

The advocates of a state convention should seriously consider this subject. They have already attempted to extend the constitutional right of suffrage. Let them now add to their objects, to alter the period of holding the elections in the state; to prevent the election of governor from ever being brought before the legislature, except for verification; and to effect a radical change in the judiciary department, so that judges will be subject to removal or eligible to reappointment every four years—with the officers of the executive government.

[For the Bee.]

Mr Editor:—The law's delay is a remark often uttered, and in many instances with too much truth.

Although it is difficult by one enactment to remove the vexatious delays in the trial and final settlement of causes, still many of the obstacles to speedy justice may be removed if those who have the power will use it for that purpose.

The object of this article will be to point out in what manner the difficulty for obtaining decisions in the Parish and Probate courts may be entirely obviated.

We have chosen these courts from their great importance to suitors in this parish. The parish court has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court, in this parish. At the same time all the appeals from the city court go for final decisions to the same tribunal. Here also are many matters decided in reference to the parish, which engage the attention and occupy a large portion of the time of the parish judge. One would suppose that all these duties could hardly be performed by one man—no matter how active, how zealous or intelligent he may be. But not satisfied with imposing this burthen of duties upon the parish judge, he is called to sit in the capacity of the judge of the probate court. He is called on to pass upon each and every succession opened in the Church of New Orleans; and to hear and determine all suits growing out of those successions.

From this brief review of the duties imposed by law on the parish judge, no member of this community should be surprised that business proceeds so slowly in the parish and probate courts; no litigant should feel angry that he finds difficulty in obtaining decisions on cases which have been tried months, and (I may with truth say) even years ago.

Judge Mouran has too much to do. This is the obstacle which can only be removed by the operation of the legislature. That body can throw aside the impediments which lay in the path for a speedy distribution of justice to the suitors in these courts. Perhaps no judge in the state is better adapted to his judicial station than Charles Mouran: gifted by nature with a clear and comprehensive mind, quick and correct judgment, and having a full knowledge of the systems of law he is called upon to administer—he is an honor to his adopted state. Yet this man, with all his abilities, is unable to cause the business brought before him to proceed with despatch.

As this subject has long since awakened the attention of the members of the bar, and is now calling forth a spirit of inquiry from among the people, I would suggest a remedy which cannot fail in producing some good results.

1st. Let a judge be appointed to the probate court, whose sole duty shall be to attend to the litigation and business arising before it; and,

2d. Let a judge be appointed to the parish court, whose sole duty shall be to attend to its business.

These simple changes will certainly reduce the number of those who complain of the delays of the law.

MANY.

[For the Bee.]

Mr Editor:—To correct false impressions, (I trust for the last time) I respond with pleasure to the interrogatories propounded to me in your paper of Saturday last, because they relate to my opinions and character as a public man, and have been put in a respectful manner.

To the first interrogatory, I answer emphatically that I *do not belong to the Native American Association* in this city; and that I have had no more to do with getting up, than you had.

To the second and third interrogatories, I answer that I rely upon no particular party for support in running for any office, for I seek none; that I know not by what party my name has been placed before the public as a suitable candidate for the high and responsible office of governor of our state: that if this nomination be persisted in by my friends, I trust that I shall always be found pursuing that independent and just course of conduct towards all parties, which will secure to me at least a respectable support;—such at all events, shall be my aim.

It may not be improper further to remark, that all the attempts which have been made for a year or two past by some few individuals, who are personally hostile to me, to induce the democratic party to believe that I had deserted them, are unkind, illiberal and unfounded in truth.

To the last interrogatory I answer, no:—I defy any one to point out a single act of mine, by which I have attempted to deprive any foreigner, naturalized or not, of any rights secured to them by law. It is true however that I have my own—and perhaps peculiar—opinions on this subject; which I am very sure would be approved of by every intelligent foreigner who might hear them; and I shall on all proper occasions communicate them freely to those who may wish to hear and judge for themselves.

I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
WM CHRISTY.

We feel pleasure in publishing the above from Mr Christy, for many reasons. If candidates in England for the suffrages of the people are catechised and required to give pledges, or make professions of purpose and political faith, it is doubly necessary that they should do so here. We are unequivocally in favor of the right of the people to instruct their representatives, not only in the legislative but the executive department of government; and believe that every candidate for any office of trust or power should pass the ordeal of public opinion, not as is now done by silliberal censures or slanders of their opponents, but by their own profession publicly made, either before the people at public meetings, or through the press. Candidates themselves should preferably adopt this system; as it would prevent their opinions being misunderstood, and their objects being misrepresented.

The responsibility of public officers and their intimacy with their constituents would be increased by this previous understanding; the people would know what to expect and demand, the rulers and representatives, what to perform. A member of the executive government elected by the people should be as amenable to their dictates, as one of the legislature. If candidates for governor were pledged to promote particular measures—leaving the means to obtain the ends at their own discretion—the vital interests of the state would be essentially benefited.

It is pleasing to learn that Mr Christy is not in any manner connected with the association to denationalize naturalized citizens; and also that he is in favor of the privileges constitutionally and justly conceded to foreigners becoming citizens. He says however that he entertains peculiar opinions on this subject. If we mistake not, those opinions are not peculiar to him, although of a particular nature. He believes that should a native and a naturalized citizen be at the same time candidates for the same office, the native citizen should be preferred to the naturalized—their merit being alike. If this tenet is based on rectitude of principle, it is true and applicable in its utmost latitude. A candidate for an office in any particular state should be preferred—if a native of that state—not only to a naturalized citizen, but to a native of any other state; and if for office in a city, the native of that city should be preferred to one even of the same state—that is, if predilections intervene in choice, they should be those of locality or birth. Whether such a partiality is a prejudice or mere prepossession, we shall not pretend to decide.

However we confess we are pleased with the promptitude and candor of Mr Christy's letter; and think it will tend to disabuse the public mind relative to his opinions and conduct. It may also effectually promote the objects of his laudable ambition.

[For the Bee.]

Mr Editor—As the communication which you were so kind as to publish a few days since, has been misunderstood by the editor of the Courier—and respecting as I do—the errors made by that paper in behalf of the democratic party in this state—it may not be improper in the writer to make some further remarks.

He will fearlessly avow that he is opposed to any paper which is started for the purpose of expressly advocating the nomination of any person to the office of governor of this state.

Your correspondent desires and he trusts that this desire is felt by every democrat in the state—*to remain neutral and unpledged*—to watch passing events, and to leave to the decision of a democratic convention—who is to be the candidate of the democratic party in this state, for the office of governor, at the next election.

The remarks which I have made through your columns, are made in frankness and without any other object than to effect harmony and concert of action among those who have heretofore acted in unison, as members of the republican party.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Estimated cost for to build a bridge across the Ohio at Louisville:

On the upper site—2 abutments and 19 piers, average height of piers 60 feet. Estimated cost $356,000.

On the lower site—2 abutments and 11 piers, average height of piers 50 feet. Estimated cost, embankment included $330,000.

It is estimated that there are a million and a half of scholars in the Sunday schools of Great Britain, Ireland and the British possessions, which, added to one million in this country, make a total of two millions and a half in the world.

A monumental pillar is to be erected to the memory of Richard Lander at Truro, on a spot of ground given by Sir Charles Lemon. This fact speaks volumes. Here is a poor illiterate man, who a few years since, was a servant to Clapperton, we think in his fatal expedition to the interior of Africa, and soon after himself a victim to his own courage, in attempting to follow in his master's footsteps, is now regularly calendered and consecrated among the patrician names of his country. Spite of hereditary privileges and primogeniture, humble merit certainly does make its way more strong handed in this old monarchy, than among any other people.

The imports of cotton into Great Britain, from Jan 1 to May 16 1835, have been 57,646 bales more than in the same period last year.

Mr and Mrs Wood are singing at Dublin with much success. Mrs Wood is thought to have failed in some of her higher notes; her melodious and lower tones are admitted to be unimpaired.

A *grave digger* by the name of Holder of the parish of St Mary, Aldermanbury, while cleansing out the vestry, cut his wife's throat and then his own. The wife was 56, and the husband 70, and both died in a few minutes after the commission of the horrid deed. The man was addicted to intemperance.

The number of temperance societies in England and Wales is 557. It is said that 782 medical men have declared ardent spirits injurious under any circumstances.

A man by the name of Geo Ewards, who calls himself an American, has been amusing the people of England by walking backwards at the rate of five miles an hour. It is not often our countrymen walk backward. They generally follow Crockett's motto 'go ahead.'

There has been rarely known in England, so prolific a season for lambs as the present. In one instance a butcher had 19 lambs from 7 ewes.

The Northern Bee of St Petersburgh has the following extract of a letter from Jerusalem, addressed to the Archbishop of Moscow:—"We have pleasing intelligence to convey to you, my beloved brother. Ibrahim Pacha has given us leave to repair the damages done to our Holy Church by the late terrible earthquake, and has order d the window of the Church of the Resurrection to be re-opened which had been walled up since the time of the Egyptian Sultan Saladin, being a period of 648 years. By the increased light thus obtained, the sanctuary of Christ's tomb will be increased in sublimity."

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated Wednesday:—"The steam boat *le Havre*, which left Hamburgh on Saturday, arrived yesterday in our roads at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after having encountered in its passage all the bad weather which we have experienced these two days past. This fine packet resisted the violence of the tempest in the most gallant style even when other shipping could scarcely withstand under close reefed topsails. Count Matuscewitz, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Naples, came to Havre on board this vessel. The Count arrived at Lubeck from St. Petersburgh on the 22d; he embarked on the 25d on board the *Havre* at Hamburgh, and reached our port on the 26th, so that in the space of nine days the voyage from St Petersburgh to Havre was performed. The last voyage of the steamboat at Hamburg was no less remarkable for its celerity. Having left Havre on the 9th instant, its passengers reached Hamburg on the 15th, some of them embarked on the 16th at Lubeck for St. Petersburg, where they arrived on the 5th,—that is in six days. This is doubtless the first time that the voyage from France to the Russian capital has been performed in so short a time."

On the 20th instant, the works of the new suspension bridge at Rouen, in place of the bridge of boats, were commenced. The passage for ships will be formed in the centre of the river.

[From the North River Times.]

Extraordinary Circumstance and Providential Escape from Death.—On Monday of last week, the hands employed in the quarry of Mr. Harman Lydecker, situated under the high range of mountains, below Slaughter's Landing, in this county, were alarmed by the cry of murder, proceeding from a female voice, but were totally unable to discover the source from whence it came. At the same moment the crew of the sloop Henry Edward, which was passing down the river, saw something suspended at the side of the mountain resembling a female form. With commendable promptitude they immediately put about, dropt anchor, and jumped into the small boat, towed to the shore. On arriving at the foot of the mountain, they found it to be a young girl, (aged about 16) hanging by one foot in a cedar bush, about 100 feet from the base, and 60 feet from the top of the perpendicular rock. To reach her from the bottom was impossible, and providing themselves with a rope, they hastened around the top from which they lowered it. The unfortunate girl was yet able to fix it around her waist and by this means, was drawn from her perilous situation, and rescued from impending and almost certain death. She proved to be Miss Phebe Wells, a niece of Mr. Benedict Wells, who had left his residence without the knowledge of his family, with a view of going to New York to see her friends. Unacquainted with the passage of the mountains, it is supposed, she was unaware of the danger until she found herself descending the precipice, and the rock being nearly perpendicular, her fall could only have been broken by the light shrubbery which projects from the side of the cliff, until, luckily for her, she struck the cedar bush, in which her foot fortunately caught. Her situation here may be imagined, it cannot be described; hanging by one foot to a slender bush, and a yawning gulf of rocks and stones 100 feet below—unable to extricate herself, and for aught she knew, far beyond the reach of human call. It is not at all probable that in five hundred thousand cases, one could have passed the cliff she did, and not have been dashed to pieces long before reaching the bottom. She was not materially injured, and was conveyed to her friends in New York by the sloop Henry Edward, the captain and crew of which are entitled to the highest commendations for their promptitude and humanity.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Herschel, Durant, Boston, T H Gale
Brig Samuel & John Payne, Baltimore, L H Gale

ARRIVED.

Steamer Whale, Spalding, from the Passes, towed to sea line ship Yazoo, Eldridge, for New York. Brought up part of the cargo of ship Ocean, from New York. Left the bar on the 1st instant, at 4 o'clock, p m. Reports off S. W. U. S Sloop of War, Vandalia, from a cruize in the Gulf of Mexico. Two hermaphrodite brigs at N E Pass; passed steamer Grampus coming up with line ship Arkansas, Dennis, from New York, and a Mexican schooner. Thirteen and a half feet water on the bar.

Steamer Feliciana, from the passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up ship Majestic, 27 days from Boston, and brig Emilio, 12 days from Campeachy: left S W pass on the 31st ult.; off the bar, ship Ocean, with steamer Whale along side.

Steamer Grampus, Davis, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Mordecai, Brigs, D H Miller, by col Washington; schooner Spartacus and Gazette brought up by line ship Arkansas, and schooner Dakota left the pass at noon, on the 1st. Nothing in the offing.

Packet ship Arkansas, Dennis, 26 days fm New York.
Steamer Romeo, Gunny, from Natchitoches.
Steamer Buck Hawk, Gordon from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Wm Scott, Cornell, fm Bayou Sarah—cargo peaches, potatoes, poultry, &c, to owners on board.
Steamer Paragon, Strecks, fm Lafourche Interior—cargo 9 bbls sugar Champomier & Girard; 13 do, 9 lbs do, poultry, &c., to owners on board.
Steamer Charleston, Edwards, fm Natchitoches—cargo 7 bbls peaches. Towed down steamer Siam from below Red River cut off.
Ship Majestic, Smith, twenty seven days from Boston, to Lincoln & Green.
Ship Ocean, (at the bar,) Brigs, from New York, to Adams & Andrews.
Brig Emilio, Garcia, 12 days from Campeach, to S. Fernandez, in ballast.
Schr Josefa, Darantes, 15 days from Aransas, to F Tio in ballast.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Schooner Melissa, from Springfield Shew, to W E & R Murphy.
Barge Trout, from Tangipaho, to C. Guesnard.
Sloop Splendid, from Spearlington, pine wood, to lo.
Schooner Magnolia, from Bonfonca, bricks to Laurent & Fils.
Schooner Delphine, from do do to do
Schooner Emily, from do do to E. Blanc
Schooner James Nye, from Springfield, shells to C Guesnard.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Majestic spoke July 12th, Br brig, from Kingston for Liverpool.

29th July, the ship Ocean spoke bark Wm Smith, from Portland, for Matanzas.

The ship Arkansas, spoke off Cat Keys, ship Emporium, from New York, for this port on the 27th; on the 28th passed 20 miles east of Key West, brig Wm Henry, Morrill, from Philadelphia, for this port.

The steamer Siam, on her passage up, 7 miles below Red river Cut Off, on Friday, at 9 A M, while under way, broke her starboard fly-wheel and wrist; part of her fly-wheel struck the bottom of the boat with such force as to start a plank, and it was only by using the utmost exertions that they were able to get her ashore with four feet water in her hold. Part of the cargo was brought to town in the Rameses, and the boat was towed down by the steamer Charleston; a great part of her cargo is damaged.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and City of New-Orleans—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents shall come—greeting.

Whereas Charles F. Zimpel having purchased at a sale made by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 14th day of June A. D. 1835, for a monition or a advertisement, in conformity of an act of the legislature of the state of Louisiana, entitled an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales, approved tenth March, 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of state of Louisiana, and of the First Judicial District Court, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property herein after described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the Parish aforesaid on the 7th day of May A D 1835, by virtue of a decree of this court, rendered on the thirty first day of March A D 1835, in a suit entitled Laurent Millaudon vs. the New Orleans Building Company—No. 8161 of the Docket of this Court, at which sale the said Charles F Zimpel became the purchaser for the price of $3 300.

Description of property as given in the Judicial conveyance viz:

Three lots of ground, being numbers 46, 47 and 48—measuring each 25 feet front on Triton Walk, by 120 feet in depth, with the use of an alley in common with the other lots of the square, agreeably to the plan poraphed by the sheriff, and deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, notary public.

In witness I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Parish Court of the Parish and City of New-Orleans, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five and of the American Independance the 60th.

aug 4 P A GUYOL, deputy clerk.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened at the corner of Hospital and Old Levee streets, a DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE, where they will keep a constant and general assortment of drugs, medicines, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumery, &c. They hope by their unremitted attention to their business to secure the confidence of the public, of which, they solicit the patronage.
a 3 P MARTIN & Co.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, 1st August 1835.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the capital stock paid in previous to the 1st of February last, has been this day declared, and will be paid on or after Monday, the 10th instant.
RICHARD RELF,
a 3 Cashier.

TUMBLERS—12 boxes received per Marengo, fm France, expressly ordered for coffee houses, for sale by the package or dozen, at 40, Chartres st.
aug 3 JAMES M. CROSBY.

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

New Orleans, Aug. 1.

STOCKS.

10 shares Ocean Ins Co 52 75
100 do do 52 7-8

SALES OF COTTON.

160 bales Alabama 16 1.2

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO— hhds 67 a 8 1.2
FLOUR—at $4 50 a 5 per barrel
SUGAR— hhds Brown 96 a 7 50; prime 8 per. cwt
HAVANA—Brown 66 1-4 a 8 1-2—white 12 a 15 do
MOLASSES—32 a 33cts per gal
COFFEE—Havana, 12 a 14 1.4cts—
Rio 13c
MESS PORK—$17 a 18 per bbl
Prime, 15 do
BACON—hams 6 1.2 a 6 10 cts per lb dull
Middlings, 6c do
Shoulders, 6c 1-2 a 7 do
Hagerstown Ten 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1.2 a 9 cts per lb—40 kegs sold 800 kegs at 8 1.2 a 8 3.4
BEEF—Mess $13 per bbl
Prime, 10 do
BUTTER—Western Reserve, fresh, 31c
FLOUR—$6 25 a 6 50 per bbl—
CORN—70 a 75cts per bushel—
MEAL—$3 50 per bbl—dull
CATTLE HIDES—Cuba 36; Mexican 16c a 31
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—35 a 36c
CALF SKIN—Best Philla, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do.—27 a 30c
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—14 a 16c
50 bales sold today at 14
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; shot 10
TAR—$4 50 per bbl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 75c
DEAR SKINS—24c
BEAR do —75c each
RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
BEES WAX—25c per do
WHISKEY—Rectified, 42 a 43 cts per gall;
Old Monongahela 70 a 75

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per brig Herschell, 4 casks hams; 491 kegs, 1 bbl lard; 80 bbls flour; 31 boxes wine; 5010 pigs lead; 121 hhds tobacco; 7200 casks corn; 2 canes, 1 box mdse.

BALTIMORE—Per brig Samuel & John, 43 hhds, 102 casks, 10 boxes, 3060 pcs boards; 1789 pigs lead; 8 hhds tobacco; 2 boxes oil cloth; 42 coils rope; 4 bbls sugar; 1 bbl molasses; 7 pkgs mdse.

Per steamboat Romeo—58 bales cotton Lambeth and Thompson; 7 do Miramond, Dubigg and co; 13 do T Barret and co; 4 boxes, 1 bbl, 3 jars, 1 trunk mdse, 64 sacks corn to order—also a lot of goods taken from steamer Siam, snagged 7 miles below Red river cutoff.

Per steamboat Black Hawk—35 bales cotton, 35 bbls molasses 103 bbls peaches &c to Bullitt, Shipp and co, Byrne, Harmann and co, J S Walton, J B Plauche, F L Claiborne, V Avard, Allain and Dupleessis, J Lanna, J B Labatut, Messrs Barton, Lambeth and Thompson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Majestic—J Thayer and co; J Vairin and co; Flint and Carnes; Frost and co; Bridge and Voss; Setson and Avery; J H Field and co; T R Hyde and Bother; F Pascal; J A Merle and co; Harris and Wright; J M Lelland and co; Turner and Woodruff; Dimmock and Lafontaine; F Gillet and co; E Whittemore; Bullitt, Shipp, and co; T Barrett and co; Creighton and Bailey; M & A Terrill and co; Lincoln and Green; P Cusack; J Littlefield and co; H R Lee and co; H M Hart and co; Capt A Drane; W Holmes and co; Bogart and Hawthorn; A Whitemarsh; Godfrey and Bloxman; Layton and co; Fernandez and Whiting; Henderson, Walton and co; Dallemore and Frizzell; Lambeth and Thompson; and order.

Per ship Ocean—Gasquet, Parish and Co; R A and B Beirn; Capt S Herriman; Thomson and Grant; Vance and Gamble; G W Pritchard and Co; Mallard and Co, Bullitt, Shipp and Co; White and Co; Bogart and Hawthorn; Slocomb and Co; E Millard; Legendre and Lamerey; J G Maher; Herrod and Quarles; J W Meekland Co; Buchanan and Hagan, W W Swain and Co; J B Moss; Stetson and Avery; A Quartier and Boutin; Brander and McKenna; J Davy; C Redon; Bridge and Voss; C Kirbey; R Marsh and Co; Phelps and Co; Winning and Stark; J H Field and Co; Landais and Irwin; M Walton and Son; H Perret and Ashley; J F Smith and Co, W Bryan; H Beach and Co; J Kain and Co; Smith, Hubbard and Co; P F Duconge; Hall Walker and Walton; Layton and Co; Perret and Charconnet; H and W Hopkins; Union Bank; Peyroux, Rivarde and Co, J L Collis and Co, and order.

Per packet ship Arkansas—to Bogart and Hawthorn, N and J Dick and Co; F Gillet and Co; E L Tracy; Montgomerie and Co; T R Ingless; L F Hermann; E Mills; De Pedro, Bracks and Co; G P Bowers; H Hayes; Bogart and Hooper; Sickles and Co; Robeson, Wood and Co; Layton and Co; F Lavalde and Co; White and Co; Brander and McKenna; Phelps and Co; J C Guthwait and Co; G Brode; Alling, Hyde and Co; J Vairin and Co; G W Pritchard and Co; Bridge and Voss; Hyde and Gleisses; H N Pollard and Co; Maddux and Woods; A David; E S Dennis; A Fish, Watrous and Co; Swain and Brothers; Lambeth and Thompson; J W Bergin and Co; Widow Kokernott and Co; L H Bancroft; S W Oakey and Co; Williams and Lee; J Vairin and Co, Gray, Devive and Co; W Alderson; Capt A Drane; S G Blanchard; Bogart and Hawthorn; Harris and Wright; R Nash and Co; Martin, Plaisants and Co; H English; Buckner, Stanton and Co; M White and Co; J H Graham; J Thayer and Co; J Littlefield and Co; J H Field and Co; Reynolds, Byrne and Co; T Barrett and Co; Tarogre and Lee; H R Lee and Co; J Jefferson; C Gerard; P F Conge; Thomson and Grant, J Labadie; J Hall Walker and Walton; Wakeman and Palmer; Wheaton and Blair; Turner and Woodruff; J Ogden and Co; R Hoi; L vaunais, Charlemont and co; P F Keenan and co; Godfrey and Bossman; P Passebon; Blackwell and Thorn; J Le Blanc; Newton Hetchkins and co, Legendre and Lamerey; J A Peck; Duran and Maurian; Edgerton and Wibray; Taylor and Gotheal, Frost and Johnson; J Bellow; Edgar and Smith; Frost & co, J G Bell; W Darrason; W & J H Leverich; E Pratt; Hotchkiss & co; J & L Brewster; C Follin; J H Ward; A Wallace; J H Blache; H & W Hopkins; F Pascal; Layton & co; T D Hall; H Beach; B Levy. N Richards; E Tricou; G C Codges; Peters & Millard; Lyons & Merchant; W G Hewes & co, W & E Hyde & co; J & L Beebe, T R Hyde & Brother, M & B Mullen, J Lott; A G Cochran; F Gillet and co; J Gallaher; Byrne, Herman and co; Bullitt, Shipp and co; Miramond, O'Duhigg and co; Reynolds, Byrne and co; Dufour, freres; Hall and son; J Meeks and son; Lutz and Peck; J C Sprunger; Bier and Stever; Andrews and brothers; and order.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $6 75 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 40 ounces of bread for a bit.—The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.
aug 3 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

MACKEREL, COD FISH, HERRINGS, &c.—Received by the subscribers per brig Acton, from Boston and for sale,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
100 boxes Cod fish,
100 do. first sort smoaked herrings,
200 half boxes soap, (Jackson's brand,)
100 boxes sperm Candles.
CARRIERE & BORDUZAT,
a 3 11, St. Louis street.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Kentucking, Dundee and Eastern Cotton Bagging—very superior and heavy Kentucky Bale Rope, in store and for sale on liberal terms by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
a 3-1 m 19, Chartres st.

THE subscriber offers for sale 50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel; 60 boxes Dantzick Brandy.
P. H. PETITPAIN,
a 3-3 t corner Chartres and Toulouse sts.

GOODS for the Mexican market.—8 cases Listonees 10 do. Rebecillos; 4 do. Satin Ribbons; 10 lb. Seed Beads; a lot of Champaigne Wine; 2 bronze Cannons. ALSO, 4 cases No 11 2 black Galloon, triple chain, for sale by JULES LEBLANC & Co.,
a 3 No. 103, Royal st.

FLOUR—1500 barrels sweet superfine Flour, in store, and will be reinspected, for sale by
aug 3 G. DORSEY, New Levee.

FOR SALE—The plantation belonging formerly to Dufonchar De Gruy, 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 80 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 very cheap by the undersigned to close sundry accounts: 250 barrels Bordeaux Wine, 1st quality; 38 tierces white Grave Wine.

ALSO—150 barrels Bordeaux wine, different qualities lately received by the Ann Louise and Missouri; 200 cases St Julien wine received do; 70 Pouillac, received do; 45 do 24 half bottles each old Margaux; 6 do white Sauterne wine. aug 1 FELIX LABATUT.

A CARD—Notice is hereby given to those indebted to the succession of J. P. Baron to pay to the under signed on or before the 20th August, and those to whom it may be due to apply to F. SAUTON,
f aug 1—6 curator appointed by the court.

LARD—443 kegs Lard; 19 do. Butter, landing ex steam boat Gladiator, for sale by
aug 1 ORAIN & MIGNON, 7 new levee.

THE subscribers have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of Lawrence and Legendre, for the purpose of transacting the Grocery and Commission business.
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
jy 14—1m A. LEGENDRE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CITY COUNCIL.

Sitting of July 17th 1835.

Resolved that the mayor he and he is hereby authorised 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, punctually 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 member 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 misbehaviour or unfitness.

(Signed) JOHN CULBERTSON, Recorder.
Approved July 18th 1835:
(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy, THBARD, Junior, Secty.

THE partnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of Mallard & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Mallard is authorised 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.
July 30—1m Edw. MALLARD.

THE undersigned, syndic of the creditors of A L Boimare, begs those indebted to said Boimare 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 accounts or notes due which shall not be paid one the 3d of September next, will be on that day sold at public auction, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, by Mossy & Gardel.
July 25—3. E CARRABY.

TOMMAS FELLOWS,
EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 52, 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 jan

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 vols, by an American, (Cons. Porter), long residing at Constantinople.

PENCIL SKETCHES, or Outlines of character and manners, by Miss Leslie.

PELHAM, in 1 volume, new edition, by Bulwer, with plates.

CHITTY'S Medical Jurisprudence.

ALSO,

A fresh supply of "Fanny Kemble's Journal," "Last Days of Pompeii;" "Life of Colonel Aaron Burr;" "No 1 Crayon Miscellany;" "Hooper's Medical Dictionary;" &c &c &c Just received and for sale by
July 23. BENJAMIN LEVY.

THE undersigned offer for sale at auction or at private sale, the following goods now landing from ship Mississippi.
5 cases 25 inches Levantine hdkfs, entitled to drawback
2 cases 200 doz gum elastic suspenders
An assortment of laces, gauze shawls, crepe mes, etc.
TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE,
July 25 Auctioneers.

STEAM BOAT MERCHANT
Jos. SWEZE, Commander.

THE public is hereby notified that all supplies for this Boat, will be paid for in cash on delivery, and that in consequence, the stockholders will not be accountable for debts contracted by any person employed on board the boat.
GILBERT VANCE,
JOHN KILSHAW, } Agents.
jy 30 JAMES CURRELL.

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

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

NOTICE.—From the 1st August next, all auction sales make in the establishment known by the appellation of Hewlett's Exchange, will not be charged with any commission by said establishment. July 22

E. CAILLARD, *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. jy