THE BEE:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME EATON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1835

The mail of yesterday brought us New York journals of the 26th ult, and Charleston of the 29th—with corresponding dates from other places.

There had been two arrivals in New York from Europe, the latest bringing Liverpool journals of June 16th, and London of the 15th. The principal intelligence of interest to this country is that the chamber of peers passed the indemnification bill by a majority of 125 to 22—the amendment of General Valazé being retained.

As we had conjectured last week, the foreign enlistment act in England has been temporarily suspended, that troops may volunteer in favor of Spain. Ten thousand men are to be so raised; and commanded by experienced officers. Admiral Napier and General Bacon, with Colonels Evans, Hodges and Robinson, have already tendered their services; and the utmost activity prevails in levying forces: even to Ireland have steamers been sent to 'transport' some of her superabundant pugnaciers—ever ready for war or love.

This system of intervention permitted on the part of the British people does not pledge a direct active interference on the part of the English government: so that the same end can be obtained for Spain, without expence or responsibility to England, which merely permits to be done, what could have been prevented. Intervention is not therefore interference: nor is it likely the British government will openly interfere, unless an avowed demonstration is made on the part of Russia and Austria—now covertly supporting the Carlists.

The French government accords with this species of intervention; and affords its assistance. But it is rumored that Talleyrand is inclined to make another move on the political chess board. He wishes to unite France, Spain and Portugal—by marrying the daughter of Louis Philip to the son of Don Carlos; and a son of the former to the young queen of Portugal. Neither of the parties immediately interested are disposed to forbid the banns. Donna Maria is lovelily struggling to embrace the Duke of Nemours, in preference to the brother of her late husband; and has composed her new ministry to forward her desires—although the liberals of Portugal are not favorable to the project.

A public dinner was given to Mr Livingston in Philadelphia on the 18th ult, attended by the elite of the citizens of that place. Desirous of giving in full the official account published, and unable to do so today, we have postponed it till tomorrow.

ESPLANADE STREET.—The continuation of this fine street to the bayou St John will be an object of interest and importance to our citizens. We refer to the advertisement of the mayor.

An emigrant from Poland, in a fit of frenzy or feeling of despair, attempted yesterday to terminate his existence, by firing a pistol at his head. Although not mortally wounded at the time, there appears little hope of his recovery. He has however the best assistance afforded him at the Charity Hospital.

The cotton crop in Louisiana presents very gloomy prospects for our planters; indeed we believe that throughout the southern states, the crop of the present year will prove a failure.

OUR HOTELS—Among the various improvements in progress now in New Orleans, few give *as greater pleasure* than the construction of 3 or 4 spacious and splendid hotels by companies chartered for the purpose. Our citizens have too long groaned under the oppression and extortion of the hotels and boarding houses in this city—where the demands on permanent residents and transient visitors are so *exorbitant*, as almost to amount to peculation; and this in consequence of a monopoly, or rather a want of competition: for the number of hotels etc has not been commensurate with the demands of the community. Inhabitants and travelers are therefore compelled to submit to many inconveniences and discomforts; and have to pay very unfairly for their fare.—Although our hotels are little better than cabarets—at least no better than taverns, our very good hosts make a pretty considerable sum' from their customers. They disdain to exact less than 50 dollars a month from their permanent boarders—and a proportionate advance for their transitory. Even the commonest private boarding houses, where anything approximating convenience—not comfort—is to be found, a sum of 30 dollars monthly is exacted from regular boarders.

Is it therefore a wonder that the late keeper of the hotel in Common street should have realized a nett amount of $170,000 in 3 years; and he now enabled to ramble about the continent of Europe? Is it to be wondered at that five or six of the hostesses in Canal and other streets should have netted from their boarders during the past winter, the enormous sum of from 8 to 10 thousand dollars? But is it not a legitimate subject of wonder that gentlemen will allow themselves to be the victims of this reprehensible extravagance? We do not perhaps blame the hosts or hostesses, who 'sit daily at the receipt of custom'—for they have pretty long consciences, and will exact whatever they find they can with safety; but we may condemn the gullibility of their customers, and their tame subserviency to imposition.

'But Mr Editor, they cannot help themselves' they know their fare and their pay; if they do not like the conditions they can go elsewhere.' The remonstrance is plausible and probable: more shame—more pity. Customers cannot indeed regulate the prices exacted from them; yet our citizens might congregate, and resolve to pay no more than a stipulated sum. However competition will effect what combination might have produced.

If the price of real estate, of property or rents was greater in New Orleans than in the Atlantic cities, we could not complain of extraordinary demands; but when it is known that it is greater in the Atlantic cities than here, we must be astonished that a boarder can be much better accommodated in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the most respectable hotels for 6 or 8 dollars a week, than he could here for 12 or 15. 'But culinary provisions are dearer here than in the Atlantic cities.' True; but this arises from the nature of their demand, rather than their scarcity of supply: for market people being well aware of the extortion practised at the boarding houses, are determined to 'have a finger in the pie' and keep their prices for provisions commensurate with those exacted from boarders—as they have no idea of allowing the hosts and hostesses to grasp all the booty. Hence a very serious evil is inflicted on private citizens, who are compelled to pay for their provisions double what they might if a proper system of charge and expenditure were pursued at boarding houses: and hence also the keepers of those hotels or taverns are taxed heavily by both state and city. Still the unfortunate boarder or traveler has to pay for all.

But another very serious evil attends the practice of enormous exactions from travelers at our hotels. It absolutely deters persons from visiting the city, who have been fleeced or informed of the charges. Many may wish to visit New Orleans for pleasure or curiosity. Some come and are charged as usual. They indignantly divulge the *extortion*; and the rumour in its spread is exaggerated—if possible! Those who hear it necessarily resolve to gratify their curiosity and find pleasure elsewhere: they turn their backs on New Orleans. Is not this too true in numerous instances? and is it beneficial to the name or prosperity of the city?

Competition may however establish a better order of things—when boarders can be comfortably accommodated at the *new hotels*; and strangers be induced to visit New Orleans—when 'old things shall pass away, and all become new.'

MR WEBSTER seems handled about as a shuttle-cock—not a game cock—among the whigs of the northeast, who are now looking out in despair for what they term an available or common candidate. A common candidate! an uncommon man! They seem disposed now to give the go-by to Webster and White: the latter as a traitor to his party; the former as almost a traitor to his country.

That Mr Webster possesses transcendent talents as a statesman cannot be conceded; that he possesses great comprehension and sagacity of intellect may be admitted:—but with the talents of an angel, a man may be a fool or a knave. He that was so obstinate as not only to denounce the late war when it had commenced, but to colleague with the Hartford convention—although not an actual member of the convention, in preventing as many obstacles as possible to its progress:—he that could in the halls of Congress glory in the defeat of his country and triumph in her weakness, produced by the internal dissensions of his federalist colleagues—he is not one whom his country should delight to honor. His fellow citizens may be properly disposed to forgive and forget such dagged duplicity; but that forgetfulness can never amount to public gratitude, nor that forgiveness to national favors.

His talents have deservedly been a theme of admiration to his countrymen; but probably never of utility to his country—at least he has never originated one successful measure during the whole course of his senatorial career. His is not the mind to invent or suggest; he can recal the past, but is utterly incapable of penetrating the future. He has memory without imagination, wisdom without perspicacity, comprehension without acuteness, and sagacity without genius. His whole reliance is on his recollection. Studious in the attainment of knowledge, he is indebted to a painful attention for whatever he has acquired; and to constant exercise for whatever he has retained. Ratiocination is his forte and his foible: for in trusting too much to his memory, he often unbinges his judgment, and reasons reason quite away.—Having heard the arguments for and against a subject, he can accurately adjust their minutiæ; but he can add nothing to them, nor can he properly discriminate between their propriety: for he seldom views them but in the position presented. He lacks genius to give judgment scope; and a correct knowledge of the correlation of circumstances to decide *definitively*.

As a lawyer he is excellent in poring over records, and habitually retaining what he learns. As a politician, he is so constitutionally saturnine, that he has been apprehensive to leave the ranks of the party into which the circumstances of his early manhood fortuitously cast him. As an orator, every speech smells of the lamp, and savors of the attic salt preferred from the ancients—for his panegyrics are but variolous copies of antiquity. And as a statesman he is miserably deficient in all that concerns actual life: his grand effort of prolonging the charter of the United States bank in 1834 would have almost disgraced a youth emerged from college—and he himself was so much ashamed of his bantling that he temporarily abandoned it; and fled from Washington to Massachusetts—till the senate in pity adopted it, knowing that it would be promptly strangled in the other house: where not one dissentient voice was heard against its death.

'But is he not the bulwark of the constitution?' Perhaps so: but from such bull-work as he was disposed to make of it, Good Lord, deliver us!' Yet even in his debate with Hayne, most of his arguments were conned and copied from the Federalist; and where he deviated, he erred.

One thing *however is certain that Webster never will be* the choice of the American people for president; he may be a candidate as often as he pleases, but he will be invariably a successless one during the present generation.

The undersigned, secretary of the Society for the relief of destitute Orphan Boys, acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Dollars enclosed in a note addressed to his brother the late secretary of that institution. This sum is the offering of 'a young man,' and *he may be assured if the 'good which it will do,'* does not equal the 'free and generous emotions of the heart which prompted the gift,' it will not be because the amount is not properly appropriated. The writer will also excuse the error, if it be an error, which induces the belief that as the name is a borrowed one, the sex is also, for the note contains internal evidence that it is from a fair hand, as it most assuredly is from a pure and affectionate heart.

G B DUNCAN, secretary.

FOR THE BEE.

Mr Editor—I have recently ascended the Alabama river from Mobile, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles to Montgomery and was never more pleased with a journey, a company or myself, than upon this occasion. This river is decidedly one of the most beautiful I have seen, and if I pronounce it one of the first in our country I do not believe that any person who has made the same tour will consider me extravagant. The scenery is not sublime nor even grand, but so varied by green foliage, white cliffs, bluffs and farms, as to cause one to imagine himself as passing by an artificial canal, through beautiful groves, watered on each side by gently flowing rivulets.

The 4th of July visited us while on the river; and I question very much whether it ever received a more cordial welcome. I will not trouble you with the detail of this particularly interesting return to us of our national anniversary, inasmuch as you will probably have seen them in the Montgomery papers before the receipt of this.

Montgomery is situated like Natchez, except that the bluff is not so high. It has a population of about twenty five hundred; and contains five churches: a Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Catholic and Unitarian; also through the enterprising spirit of Mr George Whitman, a hotel as large as any one I have seen in the south and far better planned and more comfortable. It is scarcely possible for language to convey an adequate idea of the difference between my situation here and when at the Mansion House in Mobile.

The land immediately about Montgomery is generally good; and so it is in many places in the Creek Nation. But if one can judge of the land in the Creek country by passing through it from Montgomery to Columbus, I must say that it is generally very poor. The soil is thin and rests upon a sub-stratum of pebbles and sand, and in many places it is absent. Those who have observed the land about Washington City and Baltimore can form a very correct idea of it as to quality. I saw land in the western side of the nation, which had sold for twenty dollars an acre that will not be worth twenty cents in twenty years. The face of the country is rendered exceedingly beautiful by its gentle undulations, its tall and slender pines and its dense carpeting of grass and wild flowers.

The sub-stratum of pebbles and sand is so thick that the brooks and rivers have made for themselves very deep channels. Every thing connected with the fare of the country indicates that the seat has not very long since retired from it.

Columbus, situated on the Georgia side of the Chattahoochee river at the head of the navigation, is a flourishing place and is said to contain about five thousand inhabitants. The road from Montgomery to this place is far from being even tolerably good. I think that Capt. Hamilton regarded it as the worst he ever saw. During the night we were on it, the driver unavoidably run the left wheels of the coach off a bridge which gave us an hour's hard work in rain, darkness and wind, to get them on again. Before we had proceeded ten miles the two lead horses fell through another bridge, and fortunately without being injured. One of the stage proprietors, Mr Baldwin, was with us and by his exertions rendered himself highly deserving our high est commendation.

The Indians are rapidly disposing of their lands and as rapidly of the proceeds, so that their future condition promises to be worse than their present which is sufficiently miserable to excite the sympathy of all who are capable of feeling, and with such they have but little intercourse. The white settlers while committing upon them grand larcenies by stealing their lands or cheating them in the purchase of them, are complaining of the petit larcenies committed on them by the Indians. It is impossible to conceive of a better school for the study and practice of villainy than the exposure to sale of the Indian lands has created. *Christian* white men buy the Indian lands and pay for them in guns, clothing, whiskey, &c., at eighty ten times their value. I saw guns which could not have cost more than eight dollars sold to the Indians for fifty dollars. This traffic is carried on by a christian people—a people who are constantly engaged in raising vast numbers of *pious* young men and sums of money to send to the Indians to make them equally bad. Would it not be more christian and humane to place an armed force upon the frontiers to keep the whites, even the *pious ones*, from corrupting the Indians? Our wise representatives in Congress must have thought pilaging the Indians to be commendable, or they would not have opened such a door for its practice as exists in the manner of obtaining the Creek lands. Much is said about Indian meanness and cruelty in the higher walks of civilization, but the truth is, the lower classes of white men are more mean and cruel than the savages; hence if our missionaries are really desirous of doing good they should commence their labors at home; they should take the *beam* out of their own eyes before they manifest any concern about the *mote* which they imagine to exist in the eyes of the Indians.

As man is naturally a religious being, and as religion will always be regarded as a matter of great importance, and deservedly so by every branch of the human race, I desire not to be misunderstood in relation to it.

I object, simply, to sending men among the Indians who are deficient in age, brains, in a knowledge of human nature, in the arts of domestic and agricultural life and in self-government. That they have been deficient in the latter the Indian girls can testify. *I now write under the sanction of authority.* I approve of the Jesuit and Moravian plan of sending among the savages men and women of middle age, tried integrity, industrious habits, capable of ploughing, chopping, weaving and praying; and who will practice all for the good of the savage.

W. B. P.

Meeting of southern gentlemen in New-York.

This meeting was held on Monday evening, 20th inst at Tammany Hall. At half past 5 o'clock, Dr DAVID C. KERR, of New Orleans, was called on *to preside*; Mr JOHN HUTCHINS, from Mississippi, was appointed vice-president, and Col. SPARKS, from Louisiana, secretary.

A preamble was submitted, in which slavery was admitted to be an evil, the abolitionists were censured and claimed for the south for its aid to the Colonization Society, and concluding as follows:

Your committee are happy on this occasion to see, that on this momentous question they find in accordance with their own the sentiments and feeling of a large portion of the sensitive holding states, and especially that enlightened portion of their fellow citizens, the people of New York. From this fact they augur much good; truth must ultimately triumph, and to this end they respectfully invoke the enlightened people of the non slave holding states, to unite with them in frowning down that spirit of fanaticism and false philanthropy, which is now gaining upon the feelings of too many of our fellow citizens, and which threatens not only the peace, but very existence of our government.

That the feelings of the people of the above slave holding states may be fully and entirely known upon the subject of slavery as it exists among us, and upon the project of its immediate abolition as proposed by the abolitionists, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved That a committee of two be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to correspond with intelligent and distinguished individuals of each slave holding state, requesting them to call meetings and to nominate delegates to meet at some suitable time and place, to take into consideration the proper course for the slave holding states to adopt in the present alarming crisis.

The preamble and resolutions called forth a discussion in which the meeting itself and the spirit of the preamble, and the measure recommended by the resolution were generally condemned by the southern gentlemen present. We give the following speeches as calculated to show both southern and northern feeling on the subject.

The chairman said, that if there was any person present who objected to the resolution, he would be happy to hear his reasons for dissenting from it.

"Col. Foster, of Georgia, whose remarks, as well as those of all other speakers, we are obliged to curtail, then addressed the meeting and said—That he very unexpectedly came to the meeting, which he would not have done, did he anticipate such a resolution as the one which was read. As, however, he was at the meeting, he felt bound to express his dissent from the resolution. He objected to it, in the first place, because it gave too much importance to a set of fanatics, who, he believed, had not the power to do mischief, and therefore he would not hold out such an idea to the country. Let the meeting but contemplate the consequences of this resolution; supposing it to be passed, and that the southern states concurred in it, and held a convention on the borders of Carolina or Kentucky; might not such a convention of slave holding states impress the country with an idea that there was going to be a dissolution of the Union? Any idea of this sort was, however, mere gasconading and nonsense. All the people of the south wanted, was to protect their property. The south itself would not approve of such a meeting, for the southerners did not believe that the fanatics possessed any influence whatever. He wished to let the north see that the south relied upon it, and as for the fanatics, he defied them.

"Col. Knapp, (from Boston) agreed in opinion with the last speaker, and from what he heard from all quarters, he was convinced that the cause of the south was every day gaining strength. The people of the north viewed the question of slavery with clear heads and honest hearts, and in his opinion, it was better for the people of the south not to interfere with them. As to the fanatics, they were only flies upon the lion's mane, which he could shake off whenever it pleased him. Who were these fanatics? Addle headed fools, who could find no other means of acquiring glory than by pouring out their dollars, and speaking about what they knew nothing of in former times it was certainly believed that the southerners used the whip too often with their slaves; but he had been in the south himself, and he did not believe that there ever was a people in bondage treated with as much humanity. He believed that the people of the south would, one day or other, see slavery at an end, but the people of the north did not want to force them prematurely to it. If it was believed for a moment that the fanatics could injure the people of the south, the men of the north would put their feet upon them and crush out their venom; and if a servile war should ever arise in the south, let the men of the north be but called upon, and they will trample it down at once—[Cheers].

The meeting very properly concluded its deliberations by the adoption of the following resolutions, with but two dissenting voices, in lieu of both the preamble and resolution above mentioned.

"*Resolved*, That whether slavery in our country be an evil or not, it is a question belonging solely to the states in which it is tolerated, and whether it shall be continued or abolished, is also a question which belongs solely to those states to determine.

"*Resolved*, That the people of the south cannot for a moment indulge any serious apprehension that the efforts of the abolitionists on the subject of slavery can seriously affect public opinion, even in the north; and that we rely with confidence on the intelligence of our northern brethren to frustrate and defeat the mischievous schemes of designing demagogues and deluded fanatics. But should a crisis, which we earnestly deprecate, unhappily arrive, we warn our fellow citizens that our rights of property are sacred, and will be maintained.

"Judge Pickett moved that the resolutions be put separately, which was accordingly done, and passed with only two dissenting voices.

"A resolution was then passed to publish the preamble and resolutions in all the papers of this city, and another thanking the chairman for his conduct in presiding. The meeting then adjourned".

It will be recollected that a convention was concluded between the United States and Russia in April 1824, regulating various matters connected with the commerce and navigation of the two nations on the northwest coast of America. By the 4th article it was stipulated that the people of both nations might frequent for a term of ten years without hindrance, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors and creeks of each nation on that coast, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country. The ten years expired in April 1834; and we understand that formal notice has been given by the governor of the Russian Colonies, to the masters of the American ships then trading there, that they could no longer come, under the convention, the right of landing at all the landing places, without disunction, belonging to Russia on that coast. Those interested in the trade will not fail to observe that, under the 2d article of the convention, it is necessary for all American vessels, resorting to any point on that coast, where there is a Russian establishment, to obtain the permission of the governor of commander.—Globe.

New York, July 22.

The sixteenth of June packet ship Caledonia arrived at New York on Tuesday last from Liverpool, bringing papers up to that date inclusive.

Hudson's Merchants News Room, 4 p m.

Nothing new of importance has transpired since the evening papers went to press

The speculation fever rages high as ever. The sales of real estate at our Exchange this morning amount to 105,000.

Sailed this day, ship Vicksburg for N Orleans.

Cleared ship Plato, Wood, for N Orleans, barque Pomona, Mason, N Orleans.

The U S schr Experiment lately returned from the West Indies, has been put into commission again, and under the command of Lieut G S Blake, will be employed in the survey of the coast.

During the week ending July 18, there died 123 persons in New York.

NAVAL—It is rumoured that Com *Morris will be ordered* to the North Carolina 74, at present undergoing repairs at the Navy yard Gosport. That Com Elliot will be detached from the Constitution and take the place of Com Morris in the Navy Board. Capt Shubrick will be ordered to the Constitution. Purser Eting has also been detached from the Constitution, and Purser John N Hambleton ordered to that ship

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
CITY COUNCIL.

Sitting of June 15th 1835.

RESOLVED that the mayor be and is hereby authorized to advertise for six months in french and english in New Orleans and in English in one of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia news papers *for proposals for paving* one hundred thousand square yards of paving with oblong square stones of the following dimensions, sixteen inches long, twelve inches wide and not less than twelve inches deep, all the materials to be furnished by the proposers.

(Signed) JOHN CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Approved June 20th 1835:

(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.

Agreeably to the above resolution public notice is hereby given, that *sealed proposals shall be received* at the mayor's office, during the space of six months from the date hereof, for the paving of one hundred thousand square yards, *with stones such are described* in the aforesaid resolution. N. O. August 4th 1835.

aug 5 D. PRIEUR, mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
CITY COUNCIL

Sitting of July 9th 1835.

RESOLVED, that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorised to cause to be advertised, in two of the newspapers of this City, in French and English, during ten days, agreeably to a law of the Legislature, approved the third of April 1832, entitled: "An Act to regulate the opening, laying out, and improving of streets and public places in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs incorporated and now incorporated, and in the banlieues of the same," that an application has been made to open Esplanade street, from Rampart street to Bayou St. John.

(Signed) JNO. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Sitting of July 17th 1834.

Resolved, that notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, the City Council persist in their resolution of the 9th inst, relative to the continuation of Esplanade street to Bayou St. John.

(Signed) JNO. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions of the City Council, the object of which is to grant the demand made by a petition of the inhabitants of Esplanade street and of the City and suburbs, presented to the City Council in their sitting of the 9th of July ult.

And in conformity with the second section of a law approved on the 3d of April 1832, entitled: "An Act to regulate the opening, laying out, and improving of streets and public places in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs incorporated and non-incorporated, and in the banlieues of the same;"

Notice is hereby given that, to comply with the demand of the petitioners, Esplanade street shall be opened as far as the Bayou St. John, by continuing both *sides of said* street in a strait line, from Ramparts street to the said Bayou.

New Orleans, August 4th 1835.

aug 4—10 D. PRIEUR, mayor.

$10 REWARD.

Runaway from the undersigned, the negro ISAAC, speaking English and a little French. He is about feet 7 or 8 inches high, clear complexion, walks free, has small whiskers. Said negro is known for having long time sold vegetables in the market. The above reward will be paid to any person lodging him in jail. Captains of vessels and others are forbid not to harbour him under the penalties of the law.

aug 5—3 F. R. FAZENDE.

COFFEE—50 bags *received from Havana, for sale by*

july 18 A. ST. GEORGES,

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

New Orleans, Aug 4.

STOCKS.

No sales at the Board today.

SALES OF COTTON.

No sales today.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—97 a 8 1 2	BEEF—Mess $12 per bl,
RICE—$4 75 a 0 per barrel	—Prime 10 50 do
SUGAR—$6 a 7 50	CORN—70 a 75c per bushel
—prime 8 *per cwt*	MEAL—$3 50 per bl
HAVANA—$8 1.4 a 8 1-2	HIDES—Const 8c
—white 12 a 15	—Mexican 10c a 11
MOLASSES—32 a 33 *per gl*	PELTRIES—10 a 12c
COFFEE—12 a 13	SOLE LEATHER—22 a 25
—Havana, 13 a 14 1.4 cts	CALF SKIN—27 a 30c
—Rio 12c	—Best Phil'n, 28 a 30
WHISKEY—Rec'd 47 a 48	HARNESS do —27 a 30c
—Old Monongahela 70 a 75	BAGGING— 40c per yard
BUTTER—Western 20c	BALE ROPE—14 a 16c
—Goshen, 23c	LEAD—ng 6c
LARD—8 1.2 a 9 cts per lb	—Bar 7
FLOUR—$6 25 a 6 50 per bl	—Shot 9 a 10
PORK—$16 a 17 per bbl	TAR—$3 50 per brl
—Mess do 17 a 18 do	PITCH—$3 50 do
—Prime. 15 do	ROSIN—$3 do
BACON—7 a 9 per lb	*DEAR SKINS—24c*
—Hams, 8 1.2 a 10	BEAR do —75c each
—Middlings, 8c do	RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
—Shoulders, 6c 1-2 a 7	BEES WAX—22c per do
—Hoground 7c a 8 1-2	TANNERS OIL—0 a 0

EXPORTS.

CHARLESTON—Per schr Pee Dee, 1500 bushls. corn.

NEW YORK—Per brig Edward—490 hhds sugar, 58 hhds tobacco, 200 sacks corn.

HAVRE—Per ship Olympia—918 bales cotton.

Latest date from London,	June 15.
Latest date from Liverpool,	June 16.
Latest date from Paris,	June 13.

Sales at the New York Exchange, July 22.

6 shares N. O. Canal Bank,			108 5-8
50	do	do City	60 days & int. 111 1.2
50	do	do Gas Company,	107
50	do	do do	107 1-4
100	do	do do	107 1-2
250	do	do Commercial Bank,	100 a 102 5-8
100	do	do Mechanics and Traders	107 1-4

LIVERPOOL, June 16.

The sales of Cotton from the 6th to 12th instant, both inclusive, were only 9950 bales, viz—2770 Upland at 10 a 12 3 8; 2620 Orleans at 10 a 13; 3000 Alabama at 9 3-4 a 12 1-4; 70 West India at 12 1 2

In the early part of the week the market was very quiet; the sales ranging from 1000 to 2500 bales *per day*, and prices of the lower descriptions of American had rather a downward tendency. On Thursday, the 11th inst however, advices were received by the packet from N York, stating that the stock at the various ports were lighter than at the same period last year, and that prices were on the advance; this news gave increased confidence to holders, and as speculators also took part in the business, the market assumed a steady appearance, and we are enabled to resume our last quotations

"The sales to speculators were 1500 bales American. Exporters purchased 500 American, 250 Surrts, and 50 *Bengals*. *The imports of the week were* 5892 bales. On Saturday, the sales were 2500 bales. Yesterday they were 3500 bales bales, of which 500 American were taken *for export*, and 200 on speculation, at steady prices.

The last was a week of small doings in our Cotton market. For Sea Island the demand was moderate at no change in price; nor do we make any change in our quotations for other descriptions: though in some instances, perhaps, in the inferior qualities of short stapled Cotton, lower prices were accepted. Good Cotton being scarce maintains its ground. The import of all sorts of Cotton into the Kingdom since the 1st January, amounts to about 651,000 bales, against 527,700 received during the same period in 1834; and of American, separately, we have received 335,100 against 431,500 bales. The stock in this port, as now estimated, amounts to about 189,000 of all sorts of which about 163,000 are American, equal to the stock of this time last year, 207,000 do. 166,000 do.

NEW-YORK, JULY 22.

COFFEE—Sales of 500 bags St. Domingo at 11 cents cash; to 11 1-2 credit: *Laguira* at 11 1-2; Brazil 12 1 2 a 12 1-4; 3 or 400 bags green Government Java 12 3-4 a 13 1-4; and 50 bags white Maracaibo at 12 3-4.

COTTON—The sales for the last three days amount to 1100 bales—450 Upland at 17 1 2 a 19 1 2; 150 N O leans, 19 3 a 22; 250 Mobile, 18 a 20; and 250 Florida, at 18 a 19 1 2 cts. The import since the last is 774 and the import since 1st inst. 13,215 bales. Export, 1st to 16th inst. 9551 bales.

RICE—Sales of fresh best at $3 3-4 a 4 1 8.

SUGARS—Sales of 30 hhds. fair to good N. Orleans at 8 a 8 1.2, and 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 8 a 9. In box Sugars sales of 500 White *Trinidad* at 1 3.4 a 1 7; and 1 a 800 box Brown at 9 1 2 cts.

FREIGHTS—Transient vessels are taking Cotton to Liverpool at 1-4 a 4-16d. To Havre they are dull—[Price Current.

BOSTON, JULY 20.

SUGAR—We have nothing of importance to add to our last report, prices remain without change, and the demand good; sales of 4 a 500 hhds. Havana and Trinidad brown at 9 1-2 a 9 3 4 and 10 c. per lb 6 mos. We are notified of any sales of White. Sales of 50 bbls. white Brazil at 8 1-2c. per lb. 6 mos. Sales of 45 hhds. fair Cuba Muscovadoes at 7 3-4c. per lb 3 per cent dis. cash. Market firm.

CHARLESTON, JULY 25.

COTTON—Arrived since our last to yesterday morning inclusive, — of Sea Island, and 258 bales of Upland cotton. Cleared in the same time, 209 bales of Sea Island, and 905 bales of Upland Cotton. On Ship board, not cleared, 79 bales of Sea Island, and 1754 bales of Upland Cotton. The sales have been 1500 bales of Uplands, as follows: 40 bales at 18 1-2; 350, 11 1.2; 852, 10, and 348, 19 1 2 cents.

In Long Cottons, Sea Islands, from 55 a 66, and for an extra lot of fine, higher prices were obtained; a few inferior Santees, 35, and Stained 23 cents.

On the 1st October, 1834, there remained in the Southern ports 19479 bls. Cotton, and in the Northern 10138 bales, making 29,617 bales. We have received since that period 1,218,681, giving an aggregate in the Southern States of 1,238,160 bales.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Olympia, Adams, Havre,	Perrot & Gally.
Brig Edward, Hatch, New York,	L H Gale.
Schr Pee Dee, Tobin, Charleston,	master

Gas Light and Banking Company,

ALL persons wishing to contract for Gas Light, on the Old Levee, between Canal and St. Ann streets, or any of the intersecting streets, between Chartres st. and the Levee, will please make application at the Gas Light Office, Bank alley, that they may be supplied as the section of *Pipes now laying progresses*.

Gas Light Committee,

aug 5 JAMES H. CALDWELL, chairman.

THE MONIKINS, &c.

THE MONIKINS; by the author of the "Spy," "The Bravo &c., in 2 vols.

Belford Regis, or Sketches of a country Town, by Mary Russell Mitford, author of "Rienzi," "Our Village, &c.

A History of the Fall of the Roman Empire, comprising a view of the invasion and settlement of the Barbarians, by J. C. Di de Sismondi, 1 vol. 1835.

ALSO—A few copies more of "Calavar or the Knight of the Conquest, the Infidel, the language of Flowers, Combets system of Phrenology, Spurzheim on Phrenology, just received and for sale by

aug 5 BENJ. LEVY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court, for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—Andrew Moore vs. his creditors—The cession of property by the petioner being accepted by the court, for the benefit of the insolvent creditors, it is ordered that a meeting of said petitioner's creditors do take place at the office of H. B. Conas, notary pub. on Monday the 17th day of Sept. next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. Let also R M Shepherd be appointed to represent the above creditors. By order of the court,

Clerk's office, New-Orleans August 4th 1835.

a 5—3 P. A. GUYOL, dep clerk

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, judge—No. 5533—James M. Broadwell vs. his creditors—The surrender of the petitioners property being accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors; it is ordered that a meeting of the petitioner's creditors do take place at the office of W. V. Lewis, Esq. notary public, on the 12th day of August next, at 10 o'clk. A. M., then and there to take into consideration the situation of his affairs and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the Court,

Clerk's office, New Orleans August 4th 1835.

a 5—3 P A GUYOL, dep clerk

HEAVY DUNDEE BAGGING—70 pieces heavy wide Dundee Bagging, landing from ship Arkansas and for sale very low and on liberal terms if taken on the Levee.

ANDREWS & BROTH.

aug 5 19, Chartres st.

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

aug 4—6.

WANTED—A barber with good references, will find employment and good wages by applying at 181 Charte street.

july 3

42 BBLS. Green Apples, landing ex steam boat Boston, and for sale by

aug 1 ORAIN & MIGNON, 7 new levee.

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 herein after 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 advertisement, in conformity of an act of the legislature of the state of Louisiana, entitled an act for the furtherance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales, approved 1 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 by which it was ordered and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisement 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. 5161 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 penned by the sheriff, and deposited in the office of H. B. Conas, 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 Independence the 60th.

aug 4 P A GUYOL, dep 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.

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 the 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.

july 30—1m

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—22 boxes received per Marengo, from France, expressly ordered for coffee houses, for sal by the package or dozen, at 40, Chartres st.

aug 3 JAMES M CROSBY.

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 bbl.—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 cortels No 3 Mackerel,

100 boxes Cod fish,

100 do. first sort smoked 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 3-1m 19, Chartres st.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 50 barrels [illegible] 80 boxes Dantzick Brandy.

F. H. PETITPAIN,

a 3-3t corner Chartres and Toulouse sts.

GOODS for the Mexican market:—8 cases Linseyes 10 do. Rebozillos; 4 do. Satin Ribbons; 10 do. Seed Beads; a lot of Champaigne Wine; 2 brazen Cannons ALSO, 4 cases No 1 1 2 black Gallons, maple chairs, for sale by JULES LEBLANC & Co.,

a 3 No 103, Royal st.

FLOUR—1500 barrels sweet superf