THE BEE.

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JEROME RAYCN.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1835.

OURSELVES.—The foreman of this office is on a journey eastward to purchase new materials of every kind for this gazette—type, presses, etc. He has written us word of his whereabouts and doings; and we hope that his exertions will shortly enable us to present the Bee in an improved appearance and enlarged size—similar to the New York Evening Star.

We may be deemed eccentric in our taste when we confess that there are few if any subjects published in a newspaper, which we read with more attention than what are called the toasts, and sentiments delivered at public festivals of any notoriety; as we fancy they do or should embrace the prominent opinions on the leading topics or events of the day—forming therefore a species of weather-guage or thermometer to an editor, who is more desirous to follow than solicitous to lead public opinion: for the commemoration of anniversaries and other celebrations differ in proceedings from similar meetings in Europe.

Under these impressions we perused the 'toasts' delivered at the last 4th of July celebration of our citizens; and believe *that they are in general honorable to their proposers, and* creditable to New Orleans. Most of the leading topics or occurrences of the day are glanced at in the regular or volunteer toasts. Among the former may be particularly noticed—

The United States of America.—For ever palsied be the arm that attempts to rend asunder the bonds of that union which every American heart feels must be preserved.

The State of Louisiana.—Her recent energetic measures in behalf of internal improvements, and her ardent devotion to liberal principles, will soon place her in the front rank of our great confederacy.

The Navy and Army of the United States.—The proud bulwarks which a free people have erected between a happy and prosperous home and foreign aggression.

France—Our fondest predilections still cling around the chivalrous ally that so generously flew to our assistance in that dark hour that tried men's souls.

These may justly be said to indicate the state of feeling among our citizens on those particular topics—nullification, which is abhorred even by the advocates of states' rights; a dispute with France, which is deprecated by all our citizens; and our proper estimate of the defences of the country. We confess we are pleased that the navy has the precedence in collocation: for shortly our navy will be found to be our legitimate bulwark, or right arm of defence; and also that the composition and disposition of our naval forces have been too shamefully neglected.

The political toasts were few but unexceptionable. Mr S. J. Peters gave 'France and America; our difficulties have been amicably settled by the decision and firmness of our president.' Colonel Richard M. Johnson was twice toasted, once as 'the hero of the battle of the Thames'; and once as 'a hero, statesman and philanthropist, every way worthy of the high office for which he has been nominated'.

Internal improvement is of course the important subject:—once was it given by Colonel Christy as 'the strongest cement that can be applied to preserve and perpetuate the federal union'; and once by Alderman Caldwell, as—what do you think?—'the great national blacksmith!' This is an internal improvement on Vulcanism. But he wants a Vulcan to forge thunderbolts when—when? when this!—he shall become the Jupiter of New Orleans.

Mr Breedlove the collector gave 'our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.' What will Mexico think of the benevolence of her consul; of his sentimentality and wisdom?

We must pass over the toasts of a general nature relative to 'our country,' the 'American union'; Virginia, Carolina' the day celebrated, the heroes of the revolution, &c. etc. to those more immediately concerning this section of the union. The toast of Mr A. B. James should find a responsive echo *in all our bosoms*:—'*The creoles of Louisiana: they ask for* nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.'

The toasts of an individual nature on a general festival—such as the present and late governor, the orator of the day, do not demand detailed notice on reflection. But there are three delivered respectively by Messrs Preston, Carter and Nixon, which we may adopt as future theses, or topics for discussion. Colonel Preston gave 'Reform in every department of our state and city government: in vain did our fathers toil and bleed and die for their country, if we permit our government to become a curse instead of a blessing to the people.' Mr Richard M. Carter gave—'May this day give existence to a REFORM PARTY which (free from political and sectional prejudice) will seek to improve the administration of our city and state government; and render them more worthy of the respect and confidence of the inhabitants of city and state.' And Mr John Nixon gave 'The judiciary: a general REFORM in all its branches.'

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in this city was so highly lauded by ex-governor Roman in his last message, that (being young in Louisiana) we regarded it with an eye of kindness and esteem; and embodied it in a favorable notice which we gave of the Charleston chamber on account of a decision relative to 'what constitutes a delivery of goods?' The object of a chamber of commerce is of such importance that European nations have made it a component part of their administration; but whether its responsibility or utility is enhanced by being confided to merchants congregated in their individual capacity, may be questionable at present; and positively denied, when experience renders such an organization more apparent.

We fear that a spirit of illiberality pervades some of the members of our chamber. Some three or four weeks since, they proscribed this journal, on account of the freedom of its opinions and remarks; and now they have blackballed one of the most spirited of our citizens—probably for the same reason. Mr Felix Labatut was proposed a member by Mr Cucullu; but had rendered himself obnoxious by his energetic conduct in the state legislature and city council, in determinedly sustaining the interests of his constituents; and exposing as well as opposing the manœuvres of the speculators and agitators of the upper faubourg. But perhaps a rejection under such circumstances will be more beneficial to him; and that we may ourselves penetrate into the *sanctum sanctorum* of the chamber—merely to take a peep behind the curtain.

We are obliged to Mr Caldwell for his answer to the American of yesterday; but he is top solicitous to provoke discussion with us. The proper time has not yet come. When it does, we hope to do him justice even in our severity, *for our dispute will be that of an angered friend*; and our motto *judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*.

The Bee and Bulletin were singularly proscribed by the committee of arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, in their publication of the official account of their dinner proceedings—although those two journals certainly possess the greatest influence and circulation in the city; and would cheerfully have published the account, evidenced by the alacrity with which both lent their columns to all details of preliminary arrangements and meetings.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—We have occasionally paid some left handed compliments to the members of the city council—not certainly from a desire to wound the feelings of any individual; but to embody the current remarks of the day. It was thought singular that such compliments should be given in the Bee, the official organ of the city; but 'faithful are the wounds of a friend,' and 'open rebuke is better than secret hatred.'

We are well aware how very useful a municipal government can be rendered, in promoting the social comforts and conveniences of citizens; but we perceive with regret that these are comparatively neglected by our council. The levee is neglected; the streets are neglected; the corporation works are neglected; the state of the city treasury is neglected; the police and good government of the city are neglected: and instead we find the council continually opposing the mayor, and its members repeatedly contending in sectional and personal disputes of the most trivial nature. Not a sitting passes without some bickering; and when reconciliations are effected, it is often at the expence of public interests.

We have heretofore indicated many improvements which could easily and economically be effected, if the members of the council were unanimous in endeavoring the *general* welfare—such as the construction of wharves, and enlarging and improving the port; and a new ordinance relative to the levee regulations and the wharfingers' duties. A new ordinance is also required relative to the organization of a department for surveyors, street commissioners, and city engineers. A new ordinance is indispensable to establish an efficient police. A new contract is required which will embrace the paving with block stones of all the principal streets throughout the incorporated limits of the city. A new contract is required for lighting said limits with gas, on the same terms as the former contract with Caldwell. A new loan of some two or three millions of dollars is necessary to effect promptly existing and contemplated improvements. And some regulation is essential for the proper distribution of waterpipes through the city. Cannot the council attempt some of these? Why will the members permit their negligence to be considered incapacity or a dereliction of duty?

What have they done relative to the legacies of Girard & Pontalba?

PASCAGOULA RIVER.—The East Pass which forms an entrance into the Pascagoula river, has been so far completed, that steamboats may now enter with safety: the finishing of the whole Pass may shortly be expected. The Little Watchman, commanded by Capt Walker, who has long been engaged in navigating the lake, entered by that Pass on Sunday last, and after proceeding some distance up the river returned to the sea shore by the same inlet. Much praise is due to Capt Walker, for his laudable enterprise, and as boats can now enter with safety, there can be no doubt but in a few years, not only the Pascagoula, but its tributaries, the Leaf and Chickhayay rivers, at a small expence, will be rendered navigable to steamboats, and the produce of that rich and fertile section of country be transported to the great western mart, New Orleans.—*Courier*.

From the Pennsylvanian.

RICHARD M JOHNSON.

If honorable wounds received in the service of one's country, constitute any claim to the admiration and gratitude of his fellow citizens, the distinguished individual whose name we place at the head of this article, has perhaps more of these to exhibit than any other person now alive in the United States.

RICHARD M JOHNSON who has been nominated as a candidate for the office of vice president of the United States was born in Kentucky, in 1781. He is now in the fifty-fourth year of his age—in robust health—and has been for nearly thirty years actively and efficiently engaged in the public service.

After having received a liberal education, he qualified himself for the bar, and immediately entered upon the duties of his profession, under the most flattering prospects. Before he attained his majority, he was elected to the legislature, and distinguished himself by the display of those solid and useful talents which have marked his whole career.

While yet under the age of five and twenty, he was elected a member of congress, and took his seat in that body in 1807—where, we believe, he has continued ever since, and where he has rendered as many important services to his fellow citizens as any other individual in the United States.

His politics were always sternly and truly democratic—he was identified with *that great party from his first* appearance in public life, and it will be seen that there have been a stability and consistency in his course, which have marked the career of few if any of our public men. He was the firm and unbending supporter of the administration of Jefferson and Madison—and with what energy and enthusiasm this veteran and patriot discharged his duty to his country in the war of 1813, it will be the duty of the future historian to record. He voted for the war, and he gallantly shed his blood in the field to bring it to a speedy and glorious termination.

He had early shown with what readiness he was prepared to fly to the standard of his country. In 1802, before he was of age, he volunteered his services to march to New Orleans, when that port, in violation of an existing treaty, was closed against the United States

In the summer of 1812 he raised a volunteer regiment, and marched at the head of it to the relief of Fort Wayne—the march was a long and arduous one, and although no decisive military operations took place, still the example of Col Johnson and the gallant men under his command, animated his fellow citizens and inspired them with that determined spirit which carried us triumphantly through the war. His conduct during the expedition both as an officer and a man was such as to merit the highest encomiums.

Military operations being closed, colonel Johnson hastened to Washington and took his seat in the congress of 1812-13, and manfully supported the administration in every measure deemed necessary to prosecute the war with vigor. Having obtained permission to raise a regiment of a thousand mounted volunteers, he hastened home immediately after the adjournment of congress, to carry that important scheme into effect. The reputation which he had acquired enabled him to accomplish the undertaking in a few weeks. He immediately marched to the frontiers, and shared freely in all the dangers and glories of the campaign of 1813. The distinguished part he took in the battle of the Thames, one of the most important of the war, will never be forgotten by his countrymen. It was in that battle that he slew with his own hand, the formidable Indian chief Tecumseh. The British forces were completely routed, and general Proctor, a cruel and relentless enemy, was forced with a few dragoons, to save himself by flight. Colonel Johnson was wounded in several places—and twenty-five balls either passed through his clothes or penetrated his body.

The victory of the Thames put an end to the war on the north western frontier, and relieved our citizens from the combined ferocity of the British and Indians. The wounds of Col Johnson received in the battle were so severe that his life was for a long time despaired of.

His health continued for some months in a very precarious state—but such was his devotion to the public service, that he resolved while he was still very unwell, to proceed to Washington and resume his seat. He arrived there in February, 1813, and was received with the utmost cordiality by persons of both parties.

He continued his congressional labors till the war was brought to a close, and sustained all the measures that the exigencies of the times required, with the same firmness in the councils of the nation, that he had displayed in the field.

Our space will not permit us to enumerate the many important legislative labors that have marked the career of this distinguished veteran and patriot. We shall, however, be pardoned for enumerating the following:

No public document has ever excited more universal attention and admiration than colonel Johnson's report on Sunday mails. It was laid before the public in 1829. Great excitement prevailed at that time, and powerful efforts made to prevent the transmission of the mail on Sunday. Colonel Johnson's able and conclusive report, however, settled the question forever; and since that time no serious effort has been made to prevent the mail from travelling on Sunday. His report also in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt, has been generally and justly admired. It is a powerful argument; and is marked with that candor, sincerity and humanity, which have always been characteristic of its author.

Such is a very imperfect outline of Richard M Johnson, who has been nominated as a candidate for the vice presidency of the United States. The great democratic party with which he has always acted, and with which he is completely identified, will we trust hereafter declare by a triumphant majority, that this veteran soldier—covered with honorable wounds in defence of his country—and this experienced and upright legislator, is worthy of the station to which he has been nominated as a candidate.

A despatch received at the Department of State from the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Copenhagen states,

'That the present quarantine regulations respecting vessels bound to ports in the Baltic, require vessels coming from infected ports with sugar in boxes, with hide bindings, to proceed either to the Danish quarantine establishment at Kjeholm or to Kanse, in order to strip off those hide bindings, which are supposed to be of an infectious quality. This inconvenience might be avoided by securing the boxes with iron hoops, or some other material not liable to that imputation.'

BANK OF ENGLAND—The average of the month ending 5th May, as compared with the average of the month ending the 3d of June 1834, shows a decrease in the circulation of £135,000, a decrease in the deposits of 5,242,000 and a decrease in the stock of bullion of 2,544,000. Wherefore it appears that there is also a decrease in the liabilities of 5,782,000.

Of this enormous decrease in the total sum of money, a reduction to the extent of 2,564,000 has naturally been produced by the exportation of bullion, and the remaining reduction, amounting to the sum of 3,134,000 has been produced by the operations of the bank.

HUMOROUS GRAVITY OF CERVANTES—Reading Don Quixotte this morning, I was greatly pleased with an instance of the hero's politeness, which had never struck me before.—The Princess Micomicona having fallen into a most egregious blunder, he never so much as hints a suspicion of her not having acted precisely as she has stated, but only begs to know her reasons for taking a step so extraordinary.—But pray Madam says he, why did your lodyship land at Ossuna, seeing that it is not a seaport town?

I was also much charmed with an instance of conjugal affection in the same work. Sancho being just returned home, after a long absence, the first thing which his wife Teresa asks about is the welfare of the ass. 'I have brought him back answered Sancho, and in much better health and condition than I am in myself. The Lord be praised said Teresa, for this his great mercy to me.'—M G Lewis' Journal.

An ancient, and in these peaceful times, a very singular custom still prevails at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in connexion with the assizes for the northern circuit. Before the judges set out on their journey from Newcastle to Carlisle, the mayor has to present their lordships with a certain piece of money for the purchase of daggers to defend themselves with on the road.

Influence of Beauty.—Men are so inclined to content themselves with what is commonest, the spirit and the sense so easily grow dead to the impression of the beautiful and the perfect, that every one should study to nourish in his mind the faculty of feeling those things by every method in his power; for so man can bear to be entirely deprived of such enjoyment; it is only because they are not used to taste of what is excellent, that the generality of people take delight in silly and insipid things, provided they be new.—For this reason, one ought every day to hear a little song, read a good poem, see a fine picture, and if it were possible, to speak a few reasonable words from Goethe.—*London Architectural Magazine.*

Englishmen's Beauty.—English beauty outstrips all the rest, and what seems peculiar to that nation, is, that the higher the class in England the greater the beauty; whilst the aristocracy of other European nations is far from forming the handsomest part of the inhabitants.

A boy once complained of his bed fellow for taking half the bed—'And why not?' said his mother, 'he's entitled to half the bed.' 'Well, mother' said the boy 'but how should you like to have him come and cut off the soft for his half? He will have his half right in o' the middle! and I have to sleep both sides of him.'

Modesty.—A [illegible] in the United States Infantry, when serving with Gen [illegible]son against the Indians, was put under arrest, and not being brought to a court martial for a considerable time, he tendered his resignation. The following is the concluding passage in his letter:—'In leaving the service, I am not abandoning the cause of Republicanism, but yet hope to brandish the glittering steel in the field, and carve my way to a name which shall prove my country's neglect; and when this mortal part shall be closed in the dust, and the soul shall wing its flight, to the regions above, in passing by the pale moon I shall hang my hat on brilliant *Mars, and make a report to each opperlative star* and arriving at the portal of heaven's chancery, shall demand of the attending angel to be ushered into the presence of Washington.'

Joselyn who visited New England for the first time, in 1638 relates that in the village of Boston there were two licensed inns. An officer visits them he adds, whenever a stranger goes into them; and if he calls for more drink than the officer thinks in his judgment he can orderly bear away, he countermands it, and appoints the proportion, beyond which he cannot receive at that time out drop more—Joselyn's Voyages.

A BRAN NEW ARTICLE—A country would be dandy called in at a public house in this borough a few days since, to refresh himself; and after taking half a pint of Spooner's & Marshall's best beer, inquired of the hostess if she had any cigars? We have none but Spanish replied the lady. Spanish! exclaimed the customer; that must be a bran new article. If you had some good *smokin'* cigars, I would'nt very much mind buyin' a cent or two's worth.—Perry Forrester.

An Irishman having driven on Monday night during the rain, a gentleman and his family home from the theatre, where they had been to witness the performance of the fascinating Celeste, was on reaching the gentleman's residence accosted thus—Are you not very wet? To which he replied, Arrah! I don't know about being wet; but please your honour I'm very dry.—Boston Ev Courier.

The English "Peerage."—"You!" (to Lord Allington—a coxey after Lord Alvanley) said the princess, drawing up with a humorous expression of disgust—"You disdain me!—you whose grand father lived by his own labor, a city banker or law lord, or some such plebian thing! Talk of old blood in England! the red book there is but an unpaiched ledger: all now are lords of rude, like the forefather of Francois's dueal sire, who kept a grocer's shop; or Lady Aubrey's great grand uncle, who was a linen draper and Mayor of London in the time of William the Third. Oh, no! the persons who despise my relationship as a blot in the escutcheon of true nobility, have royal blood in their veins: they are the true conservatives, and represent the least changed of the primeval families of Europe—the Celts. They quarter arms with Abel who, says an old heraldry book I have just picked up, 'bore his father's coat quartered with that of his mother Eve, she being an heiress.'—*The Princess*, by Lady Morgan.

TO THE CAPTAINS AND SEAMEN

Of the shipping in the Port of New Orleans

Your occupation being one of intelligence and of knowledge to a high degree in the science of geometry, gives you the preeminent title, that you be the preferred among the human race whom I address first on the sublime truths of that knowledge, and desire that you submit this to the head department of your respective governments. I shall say thereof—

"1st, Of what I know as positive truth; —and

"2d, Of what I believe to be truth."

I now therefore solemnly declare that I know and possess the true knowledge of what is termed the quadrature of the circle, and can prove it by a figure, true in its demonstration, and true in its calculation.

The true meaning of the quadrature of the circle consists, "To have the true knowledge in numbers of the diameter of our globe, with the corresponding circumference line to it."

I can correctly divide a circle in certain different divisions, the most beautiful and extraordinary one is, "that a circle can be divided in 26 parts, using but *one* opening in the compass for its performance, by which it appears, say 26 x 7 = 182 days or half a year, that the time and declination of the sun are calculated on 364 days in the year; the one day over in ordinary years, and the two days in a leap year, do not affect the calculation. Years in calculation for the movements of our globe are all alike."

The highest declination of the sun is 23 deg. 24 min. instead of 23 28.

The tables of graduation, say from 1 to 91 days, are not perfectly true, consequently the latitudes of the different land marks are laid down incorrectly.

It is well known that the present mode of dividing the circle into 6 divisions of 60 degrees each, making an entire of 360 degrees or parts, is not correct—consequently none of the calculations made thereby—truth.

The calculations of triangles, which at present are made on the principle, "That an angle of 60 degrees drawn from the centre of a circle, gives an angle of 30 degrees *if drawn at the circumference*" *is positively false*

Draw for instance a line, mark the left point W the right E, and the centre of that line C, draw from the point C, a semi circle, and a perpendicular line to the circumference line which mark N—again draw from the point C towards the right, a line to make the angle of 45 degrees, and mark the point S E in the circular line, then divide the line from the point C to E and mark its central point A, draw from A a semi-circle, and likewise a perpendicular line to its circumference line, and mark the point M—lastly, draw from the central point A an angle of 45 degrees and mark the point in its circumference line L.

After that, take in your compass the opening between E & L (being the opening of 45 degrees of the smaller circle) and measure twice that opening on the circular line from E to S E and you will find the circular line of 45 degrees of the larger circle, somewhat longer, than the twice 45 degrees, say 90 degrees of the smaller circle.—Take good instruments.

The calculations of all triangles according to truth, oblique or right angled, are made after a few laid down proportions of right angled triangles; the lines for which are draws from the diameter of a semi-circle at the circumference, towards two different points in the opposite circumference line, but "These few proportioned lines, are as great and wonderful a combination as the divine circle itself."

What I believe to be truth is as follows:—That the present mode in the formation of the mariner's compass is false.—First, it is an absurd belief that there exist 32 number of winds, and secondly because the circle of our globe admits within another, sublime of sublimest of circles, with *regard* to its beautiful construction and proportion to the entire circle, which leads me to the supposition that this sublime circle will demonstrate the true cause of the variation of the compass, or more distinctly said, "the cause of the variation of the magnetic needle," and will enable to form a compass, the needle whereof will always point to the true north. I believe the needle has its attraction towards the central point of our earth. The form of the said circle is equal in diameter to our whole globe from East to West, but of less length from North to South. It is possible "that our entire globe is formed in two divisions," first division, earth and sea with bottom, and second division, sea, without bottom. Wherever there is ice found there is bottom, and no ice where there is no bottom; consequently, creation has made it perhaps possible for man to circumnavigate our globe, by going in a high latitude outside of the circle of our habitable earth.

I further declare that I believe "the movement of the earth round the sun is the course of twelve months, false"—for take the diameter of our globe say down 7914 miles, calculate the circular distance which it can but travel once every day, then multiply it by the 365 days in the year, and if you compare it with the great magnitude of the circumference line of the sun, say, take half its diametrical line of the 883,000 miles (put down as its entire diameter), and add 95 millions as its said distance from the earth, and you will easily conceive the absurd folly of such a supposition. Every human being sees day and night but once in every 24 hours; therefore, our globe cannot traverse a distance greater than once its circumference in 24 hours.

I believe the different parts of our earth produce their different atmospheres and seasons as well as their different productions, every thing is wonderful.

The division of an hour into seconds is certainly to be admired, still it is not the proper division natural to the calculations of time for the movements of our globe.

I have now ended with regard to my knowledge and I will say a few words of my wisdom, my wisdom consists:

"That I fear creation with more intelligence, than any human being of the known human race, and, in accordance with that intelligence, I deny all belief in religion whatever be its name or ceremonies, I affirm further," that I sincerely believe.

"The greatest crime a human being could be guilty of is, to suppose for an instant.

"That such a powerless being as man could counteract the will of "creation of millions of universes, called by religion *to sin*.—Who creates reason?

Who creates intelligence?

The man who endeavors only to know what man is, is cursed with distressing madness.

Creation lets every thing appear to the human mind, as following a natural course. But who can conceive the growth of a blade of grass? Enough.

Man must abide the consequence of the laws of nature and other laws made by man for his government.

"The soul of man never dies."—The fable of the serpent with Eve and Adam, demonstrates that truth; and the death of Abel by Cain puts the seal of truth upon it.

I will close for the present, by addressing myself in particular to the American and British Captains and I state:

"That I demand of the American nation and government the payment to me of Ten Millions of Dollars, or of the British nation and government Five Millions pounds sterling, if either of them desire to be in possession of the knowledge the truth of which I declare to possess.

I consider it but a trifling sum, *for if the genius that governs me*, should teach me the secret art of ship building, according to the laws of nature, the nation I shall instruct in that secret will govern on the seas of the world.

I know the true meaning of the philosophers stone, and can form the cross, which signifies.

"To extend a perpendicular line across the diameter of a circle, the measurement of which, multiplied by the measure of the diameter, to give the true contents of the entire circle, this to be done without scales.

My motto,

THE LION AND THE SERPENT.

DANIEL WARBURG.

The original of the above is inserted in the Bee, at New Orleans. DANIEL WARBURG.

New Orleans, July 9, 1835.

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
jy 9 Wm. KOTTA & Co.

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.

STOCKS.

7 shares Gas light Bank, 105

SALES OF COTTON.

15 Bales Mississippi 18 1-4

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO— hhds $7 a 9

RICE—94 per barrel; dull

SUGAR— hhds Brown 6c a 7; prime 8 per. cwt

HAVANA—Brown 8 1-4 a 8 1-2; white 11 do

MOLASSES—100 casks at 33 a 34cts per gal

COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 15cts

Rio 13 1-2a

MESS PORK—$16 1-2 per bbl

Prime, 14 00 do

BACON—hams, 7 1-2 a 8 cts per lb dull

Middlings, 7c 1-2 do

Shoulders, 7c 1-2 do

Hoground 8c a 8 1-2 per do

LARD—8 1-2 a 9 cts per lb

1000 kegs at 8 3-4 = 2000 in treaty—in good demand

BEEF—Mess $13 per bbl,

Prime, 11 do

BUTTER—Western 23c—Goshen, 26c

FLOUR— $6 1-2 a 5 75 per bbl—more block

CORN—70 a 75cts per bushel

MEAL—$3 50 4per bbl—

CATTLE HIDES—Coast 80; Mexican 10c a 11

PELTRIES—10 a 12c

SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25c

CALF SKIN—Best Phil'a, 27 a 30c

HARNESS do —27 a 30c

BAGGING—Scotch 40c per yard

BALE ROPE—15 a 16c

LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; sheet 9 a 10

TAR—$3 50 per bbl

PITCH—$3 50 do

ROSIN—$3 do

DEAR SKINS—24c

BEAR do —75c 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

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Mohawk Stevens, London, L H Gale

Schr Creole, Roche, Pensacola, F Gomez

Schr Nelson, Gutines, Tampico, E P Fonstall & co

Schr Julius Cæsar, Hutton, Matagorda, Brander & McKenna

Brig Henry, Bredall, Rio Grande, M P Gauget

ARRIVED

Steamer Post Boy, Anable, towed to sea ships Austerlitz, Queen Adelaide, schrs Commerce and Eulalie. Lightened over the bar and brought up line ship Yazoo, Eldridge, from New York to J D Bein & A Cohen.

Steamer Grampus, from the Passes, towed to sea schr Robert Eden and barque Nimrod. Brought up brigs Ajax and Martina. Left the bar Tuesday at noon. Reports no vessel in sight in the offing.

Line ship Yazoo, Eldridge, from New York,—cargo to J H Field & co; V David; R Marsh & co; H Brown; Martin, Pleasants & co; Harred & Quigley; Ily Washington; Buckner, Stanton & co; Hotchkiss & co; T Thomas & Grant; H M Hart & co; Capt A Drane; Osborne & Dickerson; E J Ains & co; M Walton & Son; Newkirk & Olden; Wakeman & Palmer; Gasquet, Parish & co; T Barrett & co; Hyde & Gleisses; Durand & Warnan; Dupont; H R Lee & co; Peyroux, Rivarde & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; Whiting, Stark & co; G Busle; J Levy; J B Bache; E Peri; Buchanan & Hagan. A Hill; Bown & Johnston; Z Taylor & co. J Labadie; Newton & Hotchkiss; H English; Roy, Gwathmey & co; J Vaitin & co; J A Turnell; Slade & Armstrong; H Beach; Watson, Wood & co; J Collas & co, W & J H Laverich; Edgar & Smith; S B Slocomb & co; J H Field & co; Stetson & Avery; J W Collins; M P Flint; Palmer & Southmayd; J Evans & co; Godfrey & Blossman; J W Stanton; Maddox & Wood; J Lallande; Eustman & Brothers; Bailey; A Quartier & Bourin; J D Bein & A Cohen; S Locke & co; R Hall; E L Tracy; G Wisher; J Eldridge; Bogart & Hoopes; J Freyer; H Beach & co; J Gallaher; C H Bancroft; J W Bergin; Brander & McKenna; M Camit; S & B Brower; J C Springer; J A Peck; Whiting & Stark; Turner & Beckwith; Lancoln & Maynard; Benard; L Case; A C & W Squier & co; A H Inskeep; J Minturn; Robinson, Ferry & Gladding; Rev N. McCurtiss; Dufourfurcs; M Buckley; J Barlow; C H Cook; Smith, Hubbard & co; T Barrett & co; Wilcox & Fearn; A G Cochran; D S Woodruff; W & J Grant; A H Wallace; Whitall, Jaudon & co; Tulane & Coleman; Parsons & Baker; D O & P W Hinks; Lee, Mills & Samory; J Lott; G G Hall & co; Lott & Peck; Whittemore & Blair; J & J Dettamon; T Toby & Brother; J A Merle & co; Lane & Austin; F Fellows; T P Curtius; Lally & McCracken; D Harrison; Robinson, Pratt & co; J P Freeman & co; J R McMurdo; White & co; L Brazier; Lambeth & Thompson; Kennedy, Durel & co; Harris & Wright; J Batchelewaite; R Turner; J A Peck; Egerton & Wilbray; W Holmes & co; Eldridge & Whittemore; Campbell & Crawford; C H Benning; A Crane; Bogart & Hawthorn; Bain & Tod; G Dorsey; Stetson & Avery; Ira Todd & Son; Lavanduin, Charbonnet & co; Blackwell, Thorn & co; L Armaud; S W Oakey & co; N & J Dick & co; J Michinard; Duffilo; M & B Mullen; H Haynes & co; W Topham; Jones & Belden, A Perin, J & L Brewster; Hyde & Goodrich; J Hall, Walker & Walton; W F & E D Hyde & co; J Colles & co; T Duplessis; Gardiner & Watson; Layton & co; E Hunt, M W Lyons & co; Robeson; Wood & co; Perret & Gallay; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; V David; F Pascal; J H Graham; F Gillet & co; A Oliver, E Lavalde & co; Ferguson & Hall; J Thayer & co; Alling, Hyde & co; Edgar & Smith; W Holmes & co; S Swift; G P Bowers; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; W McKean; A T Dwight & co; Andrews & Brothers.

Brig Ajax, Marsh, from Campeachy, to J W Zacharie—in ballast

Brig Martina, Westeberg, 70 days from Gottenberg, to A Lanfear—in ballast.

Steamer Warsaw, Keating, 3 days from Louisville—cargo 151 pcs bagging, A Fisk; 28 do do, 17 coils rope A Fisk, Watt & co; 39 do do, 106 pcs bagging, 6 bales cotton Brander & McKenna; 1 lot machinery, Martinose, Crozier & co; 23 bales cotton Lambeth & Thompson, 600 bbls flour A L M Damaring; 338 kegs lard, owner on board. Passengers—J Riley, J Wharton, T Parker, C Pabin, L Brashoone, Moss, Deacon and McAlpin.

Steamer Veteran, Van Houten, from Mexico—cargo 6 bales cotton Lambeth & Thompson; 1 do cotton, Stillwell; sundries to order.

PASS CHRISTIAN.

Mississippi, 4th July 1835.

To the Editor of the Bee, New-Orleans,

Sir,

For the information of all persons in the city of New Orleans, who have made purchases at auction sales in said city, of lots of land lying at the Pass Christian, in the State of Mississippi, I request you will publish the following notice, to wit:

The patent of land containing the aforementioned lots, is claimed by Mr Edward Livingston, the commissioners appointed to investigate and confirm titles to land, in this part of the Union, were restricted to those containing only 640 acres, and less; consequently Mr Livingston could obtain no title to his patent from them, although considered indisputable. In conformity to their legal mode, the commissioners proceeded and sold sections of the patent as unclaimed land, until stopped by orders from the General Government. Our relations with France being now happily settled, Mr. Livingston may be daily expected in *the United States. As soon as he arrives legal measures* will be promptly pursued to confirm his pretensions. I therefore caution all the purchasers of lots, at the aforementioned auction sales at New Orleans, to abstain from the expense of making improvements upon them, until the Supreme Court has made its decision.

I am very respectfully sir, your obt. servant.

ROGER A. HEIRN,
agent for Livingston.

jy 7—6

MR. BATON,

Sir—Having observed an article in the Bee of yesterday, signed by "a Mr. Heirn" who is keeper of the Light House at Pass Christian, impeaching the titles of certain Lands situated at that place and which were recently sold in this city, I conceive it my duty as a party concerned to expose the misrepresentations therein contained and take the opportunity of doing so, thro' the medium of your valuable paper; the columns of which have always been open in rendering an act of justice.

Your respectfully,

JAMES GOTTSCHALK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The claim set up by a Mr. Heirn as agent for Mr. Livingston, to a certain tract of Land at Pass Christian is totally without foundation. Mr. Livingston has for the last 20 years endeavored to get his pretensions to this Land recognized by Congress, but as he could never produce a title to the same or any second thereof, his claim was not acknowledged, and about 8 years ago, the said Land was ordered to be put on the books of the Land Office at Augusta, Miss., as public lands and was shortly after entered by different persons at government prices and it is under the guarantee of these titles, emanating directly from the U. S., that the property above alluded to, has been sold; for a confirmation of the above facts, all those who may be interested, are referred to Judge Carver who resides at the Bay of St. Louis and who is and was been U. S. surveyor for the last 25 years.

The interested motives which have actuated the conduct of Mr Heirn in this affair and which has rendered him obnoxious to all the inhabitants in the vicinity of his residence, are too well known to those who are acquainted with the circumstances connected with the case, to need comment, and to the public generally these details would be uninteresting; the subscriber will therefore only add, for the information of those whom it may concern, that the titles to his property, are by special act deposited at the office of Wm Boswell Esq; notary public, that they have been examined by several of the most eminent professional gentlemen of this city, and that he shall engage investigation.

jy 5—6 JAMES GOTTSCHALK.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CITY COUNCIL.

Sitting of Wednesday, 10th June 1835.

Resolved that the plan of division in lots and squares of the property proceeding from the estate of widow Guémo, deposited in the archives of the city council beg the same is hereby accepted; provided however that said plan be approved by the city surveyor, and that a certificate of said approval signed by him be recorded in the journal of the city council.

Signed JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Approved June 12th 1835.

Signed D. PRIEUR, Mayor,

A true copy, THEARD Jr. Sec'y.

Whereas the shippers of goods, merchandize and produce experience a very great inconvenience and loss of time and money from the distance they have to roll their goods on the wharves without any benefit to the city arising therefrom.

Resolved that in future the drivers of carts and drays will have permission to drive on the wharves to load and unload.

Resolved that the mayor shall cause to be placed on the edge of the wharves a piece of timber of the size of eight by ten inches to be well fastened to the wharves to keep the drays and carts from backing off said wharves.

Signed JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Approved June 12th 1835.

Signed D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

A true copy, THEARD Jr., Sec'y.

Resolved that all the citizens generally be and are hereby authorized to erect awning posts of the dimensions and under the restrictions allowed as per Tierces Banks by the resolution of the council of the 9th March 1835.

Signed JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

A true copy, THEARD Jr. Sec'y.

Sitting of the 20th June 1835.

Resolved that notwithstanding the veto of the mayor the city council persist in the resolution of the 10th inst., relative to the permission to the citizens to erect awning posts.

Signed JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

A true copy, THEARD Jr., Sec'y.

Sitting of Wednesday, 10th June 1835.

Resolved that all persons in future who may wish to establish a livery stable within the square of the city in the 6th ward, shall make application in writing to the city council therefor, stating the name of the street and the width and breadth of the lot on which he intends to establish said stable.

It is further resolved that any person who shall establish a livery stable in the square of the city or in the 5th ward without having previously obtained permission from the city council, shall pay a fine to the city, on being convicted of the fact before a competent tribunal, of one hundred dollars; and moreover a fine of five dollars for each day said person shall continue to hold said livery stable.

(Signed) JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Approved June 13th 1835.

(Signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

A true copy, THEARD Jr. Sec'y.

Sitting of Monday, 15th June 1835.

Resolved that the resolution of the 20th of March 1820, relative to livery stables, be and the same is hereby repealed.

(Signed) JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

A true copy, THEARD Jr. Sec'y.

Resolved, it shall not be lawful for the drays and carts to ply on the wharves except in that part of the port comprised within Canal and Outer streets, any resolut on to the contrary notwithstanding

(Signed) JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Approved June 22d 1835.

(Signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

A true copy, THEARD Jr. Sec'y.

Sitting of Saturday, May 9 1835.

Resolved that Mr. Thomas Banks be permitted to raise awning posts in front of his arcade, provided said posts be not less than ten feet high and not more than five inches in diameter, and that the awnings be of canvass and waterproof provided also that the city council may cause said posts to be removed in case they should prove injurious to the public.

(Signed) JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

A true copy, THEARD Jr Sec'y.

Sitting of Saturday, May 16 h 1835.

Resolved that notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor the city council persist in the resolution of the ninth instant, relative to the permission granted to Mr. Thomas Banks to raise awning posts in front of his arcade

(Signed) JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

A true copy, THEARD Jr. Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

THE TANCHIPIHO STEAM SAW & GRIST MILL

THIS valuable property is now offered for sale with all its fixtures complete.

The Mill has recently been put up on the most improved plan, works from twenty to thirty saws, and is competent to saw with her present force about fifteen thousand feet of lumber per day.

There is attached thereto, twenty three valuable slaves, two barges with their two lighters, nearly new, with a good stock of cattle, hogs, horses, ox