# THE BEE

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**JEROME RAYON.**

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION must be preserved."

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1835.


By the packet ship Marengo which arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she departed on the 13th ult, we have received Havre papers up to the 12th, containing intelligence from Paris of the 11th.

On that day the chamber of peers had been occupied in debating the American indemnification bill—a report being in favor of it by De Berante, who said that as a money bill it could not be altered; and being founded on just claims, it should be passed. Messrs De Noailles (Hyde de Neuville) and Roy had spoken against it; and Guizot in its support.

The members of both chambers seem very solicitous to terminate their legislative session. The ministerial budget had been granted; and little remained for the chamber of deputies. The monster trial is likely to end in the acquittal of the accused, and the American bill is likely to pass unaltered:—and it is believed that the last letter of Mr Livingston will be deemed a satisfactory explanation, according to Van Buren's amendment.

The intervention of England and France in favor of the queen of Spain was an important topic in both nations. In England, it was supposed that the foreign enlistment act would be temporarily suspended, that troops might be voluntarily levied without the open interference of the British—and France seems determined to wait the action of England—as Talleyrand has so justifiably worded the quadruple treaty that France need not assist but by common consent.

The duke of Orleans was in a marriage treaty for the hand of the princess of Wirtemberg, sanctioned by his father of France; and her uncle of Russia.

Havre is proceeding rapidly with her gas works. A very severe inundation occurred in the arrondisement of Aubusson, destroying property to a large amount. The chamber of deputies had made an appropriation for the sufferers.

Orders had been received to equip completely the Monte Bello, and 4 other sail of the line, in Toulon: for what purpose had not transpired.

General Valdez had formed a military cordon, so as to circumscribe the scene of the war in the upper provinces of Spain. Nothing definite had occurred. The sale of 800 convents had replenished the queen's coffers; and more confidence was perceived in the Spanish funds.

A new coalition ministry had been formed in Portugal, under Saldanha and Palmella.

The schooner Columbus, 8 days from Aranzas, reports that 200 troops had arrived thither from Mexico on their route to Texas; and that various bodies of troops had passed on to this province by the interior: so that we may expected a Mexican and Texican battle or warfare.

It was also reported that the Corres (or formerly Henrietta of this port) under the famous or infamous Thompson was cruizing in those seas, to capture all American vessels he could seize; and send them as proges to Vera Cruz—also that he had detained on board his vessel two of the American seamen, that had been captured from the Montezuma.

Why is not the revenue cutter Ingham sent out to cruise—or to inform the Falmouth, lately departed from Pensacola?

## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Rhone, Capt Rocket, the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received Paris papers in the 30th May, and Havre to the 1st June.—By this arrival we learn that the American Indemnity Bill was to have been brought forward in the Chamber of Peers on the 4th June, and that the debate was to commence on the 8th. The general impression was that the Bill would pass in the same shape as in the chamber of deputies. Our next arrival may be looked for with a good deal of impatience.

Francis 1st arrived at Havre from New York, June 1st previous to the sailing of the Rhone.

The Spanish intervention excites much interest. M Thiers it appears, is warmly in favor of an intervention in the affairs of Spain. He makes it a sine qua non of his continuance in the cabinet. Messrs Guizot and Duchatel though not so tenacious, will follow him if he resigns. The Duke de Broglie will reluctantly assent to the intervention rather than lose M Thiers. The King is of opinion an armed intervention can not take place without quadruple treaty. The English government are decidedly in favor of direct interference, and so the King of France has been informed by Lord Granville in his interview with him. Marshall Clausel thinks 25,000 men properly disposed in fortresses, and to keep open communications would be sufficient. Marshall Gerard thinks 60,000 men would be required. General Maison the minister of war, is opposed to intervention, and M Humann the minister of the treasury as a matter of course.

The report by a previous arrival of the adjournment of the French house of peers, turns out as we presumed it to be a mistake; the process monstre is going on; the signers of a letter to the accused prisoners, being under examination for that offence.

Among the credits voted to ministers by the chamber on the 29th, was a sum of 5,940,000f for constructing and establishing ten steamboats for the conveyance of despatches in the Mediterranean.

The intelligence from Madrid contained in the Paris papers is to the 25th of May, and from Bayonne to the 27th. Martinez de la Rosa, the prime minister said to be on the eve of a mission of importance, and to be succeeded by Count Toreno. The resignation of General Valdez is announced but not in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt. Don Evariste San Miguel, chief of the north, said to have been appointed Commander in chief.

SPAIN—Martinez de la Rosa it is said, is going minister to London. General Valdez has resigned and Don Evariste San Miguel a young officer, is appointed provisionally commander of the northern army.

The Austrian army has been still further reduced.

The cholera had broken out at Mogadore. Up to the 17th April, none but the Moors and Jews had been attacked. The European crews had escaped. Tangiers on hearing the news, adopted strict quarantine.

The orders for silk goods from America, are so numerous, that the manufactories of Lyons are in full operation, and cannot execute half the demands. Hence wages have risen. This and the expected intervention in Spain, will still further guarantee the payment of our treaty.

General Mina has arrived at Montpellier, whose he is under treatment of Doctor Lallemand for disease in the bladder.

The French squadron of three deckers at Toulon, under Admiral Mathiu de Clairval, was to sail for Greece May 21st. The Duquesne remains to take on board the Duke of Orleans on an excursion of pleasure to Corsica, Palermo, Naples and Algiers.

The French funds have undergone a very considerable fall during the past week, in consequence of the expected intervention in Spain.

The steamer from Hamburgh to Havre performed her voyage in 3 days, making 9 days for those who came from Petersburgh.

The greater number of the 90 persons whose names were attached to the seditious libel in the Tribune paper against the peers have been dismissed as innocent.

A young woman was present at the sittings among the numerous spectators, dressed as a handsome young man. She proved to be Madam Dudevant, author of Indiana, Valentine, etc.

A Commercial Inquiry, caused to be made by Henry the Fourth in 1604, has been discovered and will be shortly published.

There is a Portuguese army of observation of 15,000 men on the frontiers of Estramadura in fine discipline. Also another of 10,000 is being organized at Lisbon. Their anxious desire is to co-operate with Queen Christine.

Levies continue to be raised in the south of France and Italy for Don Carlos by the legitimists, while the northern powers furnish money and arms.

Many families in London have been completely ruined speculations in the Spanish funds.

Talleyrand it is said has written a memoir against an armed intervention in Spain. He remembers the sad predictions he made on the invasion of Napoleon in 1809, and the fatal results that ensued. Louis Philippe will not engage in this business, unless absolutely pushed to it by the importunities of England.

## SPAIN.

BAYONNE, May 26.

We are quite in the dark as to the object of the Domiciliatory remarches of the police, but presume that they are owing to the sudden disappearance of General Moreno and the Count d'Espagne from the interior of France. They will see the follow intelligence from the frontiers under date of the 25th inst:

Zumalacarreguy has been forced by the column of Lorez to quit the advantageous positions which he occupied on the side of Ebro, as well as those in the environs of Pampelona. The Count d'Espagne and General Moreno are reported to have arrived at Estella. The latter has been appointed minister of war of Don Carlos. Zumalacarreguy intends to attack the line of the Ebro. Every body speaks of a retrograde movement of the army of Christina, the insubordination of which becomes daily more menacing.

Our city (says the New York Star of the 11th inst) continues to enjoy the unparalleled exemption from slanders, which has been the subject of general comment for some weeks past. The City Inspector reports but 91 deaths for last week, which is five less than the number of the preceding weeks.

Tenders have been received at the Navy Yard, Charlestown Mass, to have the Independence, 74 fitted for sea forthwith and she is to be taken into the dry dock for examination, without delay.

## INFORMATION CONCERNING TEXAS.

Early last Spring, Mr George Townsley, in connexion with a Mr Hollingsworth, was deputed by a number of the citizens of Green County, Ohio, to visit Texas, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the quality of its soil, its laws, religion, &c. They accordingly set off in company on the 23d of March, and arrived at Matagorda, in Texas, on the 6th April. After traversing the Province in different directions for thirty one days, in the course of which time he travelled 700 miles, Mr Townsley crossed the river Sabine to Natchitoches in Louisiana, which place he reached on the 21st of May. Mr Hollingsworth remained in Texas. Mr Townsley, on returning to Ohio, published a report of his observations, in the Xenia Press, from which it would seem that Texas is far from being the terrestrial Paradise which it has often been represented. The following are extracts:

From Red River to the Natchez, a distance of about a hundred and forty miles, the country is rolling, the soil sandy, and timbered with pine, and pretty well watered. On the water courses the soil is of a better quality, but is as red as burnt brick, yet very productive in a good season, but will stand a drought.—From the Natchez to the Guadaloupe, the low lands on the large streams are of rich black soil of a better quality, but as red as burnt brick, yet very productive in a good season, but will not stand a drought.—From the Natchez to the Guadaloupe, the low lands on the large streams are of rich black soil, and subject to inundation; but the country between the two rivers is principally prairie or post oak barrens; the soil of the prairie frequently of a good quality, though generally too sandy, and that of the post oak barrens generally unfit for cultivation, producing very little vegetation of any kind whatever. Timber is scarce from the Natchez Westward, as far as Rio del Norte, one twentieth part perhaps only of the land being covered with timber, and that of very inferior quality, three fourths of it not yielding more than one rail cut to the 10 ft, and that wee knotty. The trees are principally oak, such as we have in Ohio, with the addition of live oak which grows along the water courses, covered with Spanish moss hanging almost to the ground. The face of the country in level from the Guadaloupe to the distance of fifty or sixty miles north, where it becomes rolling or undulated, and continues to the mountains, spring are very scarce on the table lands, yet the rolling lands are better furnished with springs and streams for machinery. The water generally of a muddy appearance, yet when it is stagnant and warm it tastes pleasant and sweet; and what is worthy of notice, it never has the green slime upon its surface which never stagnant water in warm weather with us. The products of the soil are cotton, corn, rye, oats, and sweet potatoes. Cotton is the principal article of export, and is produced very abundantly, and of a quality superior perhaps to any that is grown in the United States.—The soil though rich, produces but about thirty bushels of corn to the acre, and that is very much injured by the weevil. Sweet potatoes of a superior quality are produced in great quantities; stock horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, are raised in any quantities, and without grain or salt; the cattle being very large, fat, and beautiful, and deriving their food only from the grass which grows luxuriantly on the prairie.

The climate is warm, the mercury having range from 81 to 92 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, from the 3d to the 29th of May in the shade. The climate is such as will not agree with the Northern man, for he loses something like one half of his bodily strength and vigor, contracts a lazy indolent habit of body and mind, and loses much of that cheerfulness and vivacity which are so essential to health, good feeling and good society.

The river Sabine, Natches, Trinity, Brasos, Colorado Guadalupe, with some improvements may be navigated with keel or small steam boats during a part of the year; one, and some of these perhaps, two hundred miles up from their mouths.

The government of the country is in a very unsettled condition, there being continual broils and disturbances, and not merely of words as in the United States, but of blows; and the victors bear rule. When I left Texas there had been a requisition of men by the Governor to sustain himself and the Congress in some act respecting the distribution of lands but the people would not go, saying that the act was unconstitutional, and as they were not compelled to go, they refused to take any part in the matter.

Slavery is absolutely prohibited, yet slaves are bought and sold there with the same freedom and as openly as in any of the United States. The grown slave is held by indenture during life, and the yofinger ones, after arriving at twenty one years of age, are charged with their maintenance and clothing during the whole time of their minority, by their masters; and while they are working out this debt, another is contracted, which must likewise be worked out, and so on; they being in fact slaves all their lives, though nominally free at 21. The same is true of the Spaniards, and they are held by their brethren in as abject slavery as is any negro in the United States.

As to religion—the constitutions establishes the Catholic as the religion of the country—though by a recent law other religious denominations are protected and suffered to worship God in their own way. Elections are, by law, held on the Sabbath, and new laws as that day are published to the people assembled for the purpose; and their public sales and festivities are on that day.

There is no person authorized to solemnize marriages but a Priest of the established religion. In the Eastern part of Texas there is no resident Priest, but the circuit of the Province is made once or twice a year by one from an adjoining Province, who marries folks in squads according to the laws of the land.—But the laws provide that parties may, in the absence of the Priest, agree to marry, and entering into Bonds to that effect which are filed with the proper officer for safe keeping they live together as man and wife, and upon the arrival of the Priest the marriage is duly solemnized. Should the parties however be one tired of the matrimonial state, they may go forward and lifting their Bonds, the connexion and the contract are both dissolved at once.

As to lands—Each man having a family obtains a league of land which is 4414 acres, provided the Impressaries and a Commissioner (both officers of government) certify as to his character and intentions of becoming a citizen. This certificate is carried to the surveyor, who is also a public officer, and it is then his duty to lay off to the applicant the land to which his certificate entitles him, for which land the applicant at the end of six years and must pay to government from 30 to 40 dollars, never exceeding 50. A single man on the like certificate obtains one fourth of a league, which is 1111 acres; and provided he marries he gets the remaining three fourths. Marrying a native Mexican entitles to a greater quantity than a league of land, but how much more I do not now remember. Every one obtaining land from the government is obliged to take an oath to support the constitution of the country, must reside within its limits six years, and must make some small improvement upon the land, (building a hut, and planting a crop however small) before his title is perfected. I believe, however, that land may be had of a settler, without being obliged to take the oath: but the oath must be taken to entitle one to the privileges of citizenship.

The length of this communication must be my excuse for not entering more into particulars than I have done at present.

By an accurate inquiry as to the number and condition of the colored population of Cincinnati, it appears, that the number is 2500—1129 of which have been in slavery.—476 of purchased themselves at the total expense of $215,533 4, averaging 8452 77 each—68 husbands and wives—346 children—1579 brothers and sisters still remain slaves.

The President of the United States arrived at Fort Calhoun (Rip Raps), on Tuesday morning, 7th inst, in the steamboat Columbus, Captain Mitchell, where quarters had been previously set apart for his reception. He is accompanied, says the Norfolk Herald, by the Hon. Mahlon Dickinson, Secretary of the Navy; Col. Broom, of the Marine Corps; Gen. Hunter, Marshal of the District of Columbia; Andrew Jackson, Esq. lady and children; Mrs Donelson (lady of A. J. Donelson, Esq.) and children; Mr Mrs and Miss Blair. The President landed under a salute from Fort Monroe.

The Vice President of the United States and the Secretary of State, arrived in Philadelphia on the 8th instant, from Washington.

The U. S. frigate Constellation is ordered for the West Indies, and is to bear the broad pendant of Commodore Dallas, who goes out to her to take command of that station.

ISLAND OF CUBA—We have copied from Havana papers the following official statement, showing the imports, exports and revenue of the Island of Cuba, during the year 1834:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports | $19,563,300 |
| Exports | 14,467,955 |
| Imports from the U. States, both in Spanish and American bottoms, | 2,240,690 |
| Exports to the U. States, | 4,693,364 |

The number of spanish and foreign vessels which visited the ports of the island in 1834, amounted to 2026—797 of which were Spanish, 945 from the United States, 113 English, 68 French, and the remainder belonged to various European nations.

The tonnage of all these vessels amount to about 300,000 tons.

Revenue of the Island.

| | |
|---|---|
| Duties on imported and exported goods | $3 200,000 |
| Taxes and other sources of revenue, | 4,965,000 |
| Total revenue | $10,165,000 |

The treasury of Havana, after meeting all the expenses of the civil list providing for the maintenance of an army of 20,000 men, and sending two millions and odd dollars to the mother country had on the 1st of January last a balance on hand of $644,000.

It is expected that the enlightened views of the present Spanish government with regard to the free trade of the Island, and the suppression of various burthens which now check the progress of agriculture, will contribute towards developing still more the great natural resources of this land.—N. Y. Com. & Enq.

The New Bedford Mercury says, Lieut Francis B Wright of the Revenue Service, recently attached to the Cutter McLane has been dismissed from the service by the Secretary of the Treasury, for neglect of duty.

THE ST LAWRENCE SEA SERPENT CAPTURED.—The Montreal Herald says, the large fish which gambolled in the current during the past week, was killed by means of a harpoon. It is said to measure fifteen feet, and its body bears the marks of numerous shots. The person who harpooned this monster is named Jean Baptist Dupeur, and intends to exhibit it.

## SPIRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS.

The Journal des Debats observes, that if it were not considered that all the attacks upon the institutions of the country, whether by arms or by words, only serve to rally round them all well disposed citizens, it would be in despair at seeing what has taken place in France within the last fortnight. In the chamber of peers the course of justice is violently interrupted. In the chamber of deputies the opposition rush furiously upon the passage, and consequently upon the charter; after such a discussion, the opposition have only to demand the abolition of the peerage and the charter. The opposition are not really alarmed for it is inviolability, but their apprehensions are affected. A deputy cannot be screened by his privilege, and remain unpunished when he offends the laws of society. Against unjust and vexatious prosecution, the chamber of deputies is armed with its prerogative, by which it can stop such prosecution by refusing to authorise it. After further weighing severely against the opposition deputies for the course pursued by them, which at regards as trampling the laws under foot, this journal evinces its joy that the force which arrests the revolutionary spirit is in society itself, which, in proportion as it is driven towards the abyss, attaches itself more firmly to the institutions that form its salvation.

The Constitutionnel compares the discussion of the deputies to those which took place soon after the revolution of July in which the bitter accusations of parties consumed the time which the country wished to have devoted to its interests. France has gone back two years, and by the end of debate of yesterday the peerage has lost ground, while the ministry gained none. We regret that M Audry de Puyraveau did not follow the same course as M de Cormenin; and, as sincere friends of the country, we are alarmed at seeing a collision arise between the two chambers, whose union can alone form the force of the country. But the question having been raised, we cannot but join the honest deputies who contended for the chamber of deputies independence of the peerage and equality with it.

The National complains that ministers and their friends display their violence on every occasion. "They call," it says, "the passive resistance of the prisoners rebellion, and drive them to despair by their harsh treatment; they prosecute the defenders of the accused for an offence against the peerage, and in their discussions in the chamber of deputies excite every hateful passion, by abusing the strength they have from their majority. Still, the opposition has maintained the advantage by its courage and moderation. Let it persevere. We know that the majority are determined to impede the publication of the debate they have so imprudently provoked, and have already commenced their attacks upon publicity by the scene which terminated the sitting of yesterday, and which had been long before prepared. The opposition, however, was on its guard against all these plans of violence and proscription, these ministers, since the 18th Fructidor and the 18th Brumaire, and will not yield to the borrowed fury of madmen, who wish to amuse themselves with a coup d'etat, which will bring them to the same end as the perilous attempts of the legitimists."

## THE CRUCIFIXION

I asked the Heavens—what foe to God hath done
This unpardoned deed?—the Heavens exclaim,
'Twas man;—and we in horror snatched the sun
From such a spectacle of sin and shame.'
I asked the sea—the sea in fury boiled,
And answered with his voice of storms—'Twas man;
My waves in panic at his crime recoiled,
Disclosed the abyss and from the centre ran!'
I asked the earth—the earth replied aghast,
'Twas man—and such strange pangs my bosom rent,
That still I groan and shudder at the past.'
To man, gay, smiling, thoughtless man, I went,
And asked him next—He turn'd a scornful eye,
Shook his proud head, and deign'd me no reply.

# COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.

STOCKS.

No sale of Stocks today at the Board.

SALES OF COTTON.

No sales today.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—hhds $7 a 9
RICE—70 casks at $4 4-5 per barrel
SUGAR—35 hhds Brown $6 a 7 50; prime 8 per cwt
HAVANA—Brown 8 3 4 a 8 1-2—white 11 do
MOLASSES—32 a 33cts per gal
50 tierces at 33 do
COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 15cts—
Rio 13 1-2c
MESS PORK—817 a 18 per brl
Prime 14 50 do
BACON—hams, 7 1-2 a 10 cts per lb dull
Middlings, 6c a 9 do
Shoulders, 6c 1-2 a 7 do
Hoground 7 1-2 a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1-2 a 9 cts per lb—40 kegs sold
BEEF—Mess $13 per bl,
Prime, 10 do
BUTTER—Western 20c—Goshen, 37c
FLOUR—$6 a 6 50 per bl—
CORN—60 a 70cts per bushel—
MEAL—$2 50 per bl—dull
CATTLE HIDES—Coast $3; Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25c
CALF SKIN—Best Phila, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do—27 a 30c
WAGGING—Western, 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

## IMPORTS.

CHARLESTON—Per schr Fox Don—cargo 181 bags 50 casks rice and mdze to S Chapman, A Fisk, Watt and co; Brander and McKenna, Adams & Andrews.

MANCHESTER—Per steamer La Flore—cargo 5 bales cotton, one carriage to Byrne, Hermann and co 21 bales cotton Buckner, Stanton and co; 15 do Brander & McKenna; F Wright; 11 do Bagert and Hoopes; 3 do Lambeth and Thompson; 1 tce rice Cazniere and Bordazar; 37 bbls pears and apples to owners aboard.

CINCINNATI—cargo 657 kegs lard to E York; 7 trs sash books Stetson and Avery; 20 hhds tobacco A H Wallace; 40 do Brander and McKenna; 4 bxs mdze 1 cask 1 trunk Maddux and Woods; 4 bxs mdze Bogart & Hoopes; 4 bales cotton J R Hyde and co; 1 lot machinery Tourne and Beckwith; 1 box mdze Jones and Beed den; 1 do Fisk, Watt and co; 13 bbls pears 8 do apples owners aboard.

BOSTON—Per ship Flavius—cargo 558 bbls coffee 1100 bbls mackerel 348 bales hay, 22 bags coffee 198 casks claret wine 94 coils rope 45 bxes sperm candles & cases cotton goods.

HAVANA—Per ship Papita—cargo 658 bags coffee $750 specie, segars, tobacco and fruit to J Prats and son, and order.

BOSTON—cargo lime, mackerel, lumber &c, to master.

Per steamboat Princeton—125 bbls flour, 17 hhds bacon; 9 casks cheese to T S Hogan on board; 16 bales negro cloth, 139 pieces bagging, 146 coils bale rope Brander and McKenna & co; 100 bbls whiskey Crain and Mignon, 300 bbls flour, 125 do whiskey M Maher; 9 boxes bacon 3 casks do Damarin and co; 533 sacks corn Lorget and Amburg, 24 boxes mdze J Darlington.

## CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Flavius—cargo to Bridge and Vose; Stetson and Avery; A H Wallace; Thomson and Grant; J H Field and co; T R Hyde and co; master.

Per ship Marengo—cargo to Plaix; Quertier and Boutin; Labranche and Dussin; J and Garnier; F Guillott & co; J Prunsen; A L Beismare; Jally; Motge and Bijeun; V Vignaudr Ferret and Gally; J H Field and co; F Frey and co; J W Zacharie and co; J Kohn and Bordier; E J Forstall and co; A E Benoit; L Ducfaud; Thomson and Grant; Vidal and co; T Nicolet and co; L G Sassinot; Herman and co; L de Hoste; E LeBernard; A Gourjon; Barbarin and Hill; J Kohn and Daron; J Davis; Fremaux; E Burthe; Cereau and Bijotat; Detrehan; J Sigouret; K Johns and co, Boyer; J Leblanc and co; R Lemoine; L Pillié; Miramond, O'Duhigg and co; A S Page; J Gaulhiac; L P Caire; P Chalaron; J Sigouret; A Gourjon; C Bourtatour; capt Sheppard and order.

From the N Y Daily Advertiser.

New York Market, July 11.

REMARKS—Since our last we have received a view from Europe to the 2d June. The cotton market was rather flat in Liverpool; no other change in American produce, the political news is not of much importance. The operations of the week have been lighter than usual; this is often the case after a holliday. The money market is very independant, confidence entire. Notwithstanding we are in the midst of the usual dull season, there is more doing than common.

COFFEE—The demand for our own market is good, and prices well sustained. No demand for export—on the contrary some sent abroad has found its way back—at Havre prices were lower.

COPPER—Sheating at 93d to 94cts, and old 17c.

COTTON—The market has undergone no material change since our report of the 4th inst, it still continues very quiet. The transactions have been chiefly by agreement to ship part and sell part, prices are nearly the same as before; those of the interior and middling sorts are rather drooping. The business of the week amounts to about 3500 bales, consisting of 200 Uplands at 17 to 20 cents 700 Floridas at 18½ to 21; 200 Alabamas at 18½ to 21, and 700 New Orleans at 18 to 21. The packet ship North America arrived yesterday, with Liverpool accounts to 1st June, (two days later than before) that market was in quite a depressed state. Uplands had declined 1 2d per lb from the highest point.

COTTON BAGGING—Some sale of American hemp at 20 cents.

DUCK—Owing to the advance of the raw material, the price of cotton keeps up.

DYE WOOD—There appears to be little or no demand for Nicaragua. Supplies of logwood rather scarce.

DOMESTIC GOODS—No decline; but on the contrary there is rather an improvement as the season advances.

DRY GOODS—A much better demand than usual at this season. The demand from the south has commenced earlier than is common.

FURS—There is no change in price; nor has there been any sale of importance. A large cargo, of about [illegible] value, has been destroyed by fire on the Upper Rhine.

FLOUR—The market has closed just 12½ cents higher than it stood a week ago. Every day since our last, the market has been firmer and firmer, with a gradual advance—all western brands sell readily at $7 and fancy at 7 12½; Howard street and Georgetown, $7 50. Stock light, arrivals small, and a good demand for export and home consumption.

FRUIT—We have only to note a sale of M R raisins from London, at auction, at $3,40 a 3,42½, and figs at 97 a 7½; 50 half kegs raisins at $4½ a 4½, and a lot of Bordeaux prunes, somewhat damaged, a $5 a 5½.

HEMP—Near all the Russia and Manilla have disappeared from first hands—sales of both at 190 dols.

HIDES—A sale of Californias were attempted by auction and withdrawn. The stock generally in first hands here and at the east and south is unusually large. The dealers show no disposition to increase their stocks—market languid and little or nothing doing.

IRON—All the importations of Swedes have been readily disposed of—holders ask 90 dols. Sales of English by landing, at 66 50—English pig at 42.

INDIGO—Considerable sales at 135.

LEAD—2000 pigs New Orleans, sold at 6½cts.

MAHOGANY—200 logs St Domingo sold by auction at 9½ to 28½cts.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand for the season and prices tending upwards. Sales of Trinidad and Cuba at 33 cents.

NAVAL STORES—But little doing—prices dull.—Market dull in Liverpool and but little going forward.

PROVISIONS—This has been rather a languid week in beef and pork—prices quite uniform. Steady sales of pork, mess 17 to 17 50—prime 13 to 13 50, Beef, mess 13—prime 9 50 to 9 75. Dairy butter, 18 to 21, and shipping 14 to 16; new cheese 7 to 8 1-2. The supplies of pork from the south have been larger than was expected and have rather checked the advance.

RICE—The high expectations at the south has checked the supplies, and we have had but little here.

SUGARS—The demand continues active, and prices constantly tending upwards. At auction, 450 hhds New Orleans sold at 8 1-2 a 8½ cts.

SPIRITS—The operations in Brandy have been very great. Whiskey without change, bbls 27 and hhds 28.

TOBACCO—Sales have been made to the extent of about 100 hhds Kentucky, at 1 a 2 1-2. Some sales continue to be made in this article at previous prices.

EXCHANGE FOREIGN—By the last packet bills on London sold at 9½cts and on Havre 5¼ 1 2.

EXCHANGE—Domestic money is so abundant, that bills and notes on all parts of the United States are negotiated at the lowest rates.

FREIGHT—To Havre and Liverpool is exceedingly dull. The packets to both ports do not get full although they take cotton at 1 2 cent and ¾d.

INSURANCE—No alteration in premiums, and no important losses. Several companies have given very large dividends.

MONEY was, we are persuaded, never more abundant than it is at present. The banks have greater amounts on deposit than they can loan—notes on long or short dates are discounted with the greatest facility. Money on stocks can be had with the greatest ease.

SPECIE—There is no demand whatever for export, and none between cities.

STOCKS—This has been a week of unusual dullness and a less amount of business done than we have known for a long period. This is a season of dividends, and all companies that declare have given quite as large as usual.

HAVRE, June 9.

Cotton remains exceedingly dull, and should shipments from your side be continued, we may expect to see our market soon overstocked, and as a matter of course, prices decline.

Sales at Havre, May 27—30 bales Louisiana at 165c; 60 Georgia at 160; 80 bags Porto Rico coffee 121 a 141 2s; 24 bales Louisiana cotton 165; 38 Georgia 160; 63 Mobile, damaged, 105 a 145, 7 Florida 148; 80 tces Carolina rice, at 27c 50 do at 25

May 30.—25 bales Georgia cotton, damaged, 128 a 130, 8 Georgia L S 400; 42 tces Carolina rice, 26f 50; 31 do 25.

[By the North America at New York.]

LIVERPOOL, May 30

We have had a flat cotton market to-day, the sales not exceeding 1000 bales at yesterday's prices, mostly American, from 10 1 2d; to 11d, 200 on speculation.

Liverpool, May 30.—There has been a general and extensive demand for all descriptions of sugar, and the sales amount to 1700 hhds B P at full prices. 2000 bags Mauritius have also been disposed of, and 500 bags white Bengal at 63s 6d. The only transactions in rice in 2400 bags Manila at 24s 9d to 26s 3d per cwt. No sales have been effected in turpentine, and in American tar 100 bbls only, of good quality, have brought 14s 7d per bbl.

Extract of a letter dated,

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

The cotton market this morning is flat, but there will probably be rather more business done than for some days past.

June 1—The cotton market continues very dull, plenty offering, but sales are effected with difficulty.

From the Liverpool Albion, June 1.

Comparative view of the imports and exports of cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 22d May, and of the imports and exports for the same period last year.

Into the kingdom this year.

| | |
|---|---|
| American | bags 325,914 |
| South American | 5,051 |
| West Indies, Demarara, &c. | 2,503 |
| East Indies | 32,906 |
| Egypt &c. | 6,436 |
| Total of all descriptions, | 401,356 |

Same period last year.

| | |
|---|---|
| American | bags 354 290 |
| South American | 43, 9 |
| West Indies, Demarara, &c | 7,[illegible]0 |
| East Indies, | 31 946 |
| Egypt, | 2,502—436490 |

Increase of imports as compared with same period last year bags 55316

EXPORTS in 1835.

America, 15681—Brazil, 2973—East India, 24138—West India, 65—Other kinds 30.

Total in 1835, 42897 bags

Same period last year, 38503 "

ESTIMATED STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| On the 22d May, 1835, | 181,070 bags |
| Same time, 1835, | 191,290 " |

# MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Alabama, Handy, New York, Bogart & Hawthorn.
Barque Hercules, Marks, Philadelphia, T Toby & Bro.
Schr Gazette, Hull, Bull, Baltimore, D Marston.
Schr Arab, Haskell, St Thomas, D Marston.

ARRIVED

Towboat Post Boy, Martin, from the passes, having towed to sea ship Vascongada; brought up ship Flavius, brigs Alcyone and Privilegio and schr Pee Dee—Left S W pass on the 22d inst, at 3 p m—Reports that she towed in over the S W Bar, ship Marengo, from Havre also that there is a ship, brig and 2 schrs in the offing, one of which, is the Mary Bridges, from Matagorda, bound to New York.

Towboat Whale, Spaulding, from the passes, having towed to sea ship Missouri, barque Elizabeth and schr Levin Jones, brought up ships Marengo, Papita, brig Primaldo, schrs Columbus, Sanco Panza and America—Left S W pass on the 24th inst at 3 p m, reports a Mexican schr standing for the bar, nothing in the river.

Ship Papita, Laporta, 12 days from Havana, to J Prats and son.

Ship Marengo, Larkin, from Havre, June 13th, to Perret and Gally.

Brig Primaldo, Hobart, from Boston, via Mobile, to master.

Ship Flavius, Constant, from Boston, June 23d, to master.

Brig Alcyone, from Philadelphia.

Brig Privilegio, Garrido, from Vera Cruz, July 15, to S Fernandez, in ballast.

Schr Pee Dee, Goldsmith, from Charleston, July 10, via Mobile, to S Chapman—Memoranda, spoke off Carysford Reef, brig Algerine from New York, via Key West, bound to the wreck of the ship Helen Mar, from Mexico.

Schr Columbus, Chase, from Aranzas, July 16, to S Thompson, in ballast.

Schr America, Ruiz, 5 days from Matamoras, to J Prats and son, in ballast.

Schr Sanco Panza, Calcano, 15 days from Tampico, to E J Forstall and co, in ballast.

Steamer La Flore, Austin, from Manchester.

Steamer Iberia, Irwin, from Cincinnati.—Memoranda steamer Iberia reports 5 feet water in the Ohio and falling.

Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, from Bayo Sara.

Steamboat Princeton, Perry, from Cincinnatti.

MEMORANDA.

Schr America reports brig Fama and schr Eulalia, hence at Matamoras, and ready to sail for this port on the 21st inst.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS & CARROLLTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The New Orleans and Carrollton railroad company, see with regret, that notwithstanding the police regulations of the Parish of Jefferson, a large number of animals are allowed to run loose upon their road, which have already caused and yet still causing considerable damage to the road and the sidebos on each side of it.

Being on the eve of starting the Locomotive, the company apprehend that frequent accidents will result from this abuse if not immediately put a stop to. Notice is therefore given to the owners of cattle, that in order to prevent the occurrence of these accidents and at the same to protect their road, they are resolved to enforce the penalties prescribed by the 11th section of their charter, and that after the publication of the present notice, all stray animals which shall be found upon the rail road within the lower limits of the parish of Jefferson to Carrollton, shall be taken up and conducted to the depot assigned for that purpose in conformity with articles 33, 34 and 35, of the police regulations of said parish.

The public are moreover notified that it is expressly forbidden to travel upon the road, either on horseback or in any vehicle whatever, within the limits prescribed by the charter. By order of the board.

L F GENEVES, Cashier
pro tem.

july 27.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents shall come—Greeting:—

Whereas Solomon High 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 20th day of February, A D 1835, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to 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 the 10th of March 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the 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 under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever; to show cause, within thirty days from the day this Monition is first inserted in the public papers why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the 31st day of January A. D. 1835, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the 3d day of February, A D 1834, in a suit entitled James G King vs. Nathaniel Cox, tutor of the minor children of Thomas L Harman, dec'd, No. 9733, of the Docket of this Court, at which sale, the said Solomon High became the purchaser for the price of $3120, payable at a credit of six and twelve months.

Description of property as given in the Judicial conveyance viz:

Two lots of ground situated in the suburb St Mary and designated as Nos 2 and 3, on a plan drawn by Allon D'Hemecourt, deputy surveyor, on the 23d day of December, 1834. Said lots are adjoining each other, lot No 2, being bounded on the upper side by the lot No 1 of the said plan; and lot No 3, being bounded on the lower side by the property of William Moore, and having each 80 feet front on Bacanne street, by 120 feet in depth, French measure.

Given under my hand and the seal of the First Judicial Court, at the said city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, this 25th day of July, A D 1835, and of the American independence the 60th.

july 27—3 THEO. LEWIS, dep. clerk.

THE price of fresh flour being than day $6 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give, during the ensuing week 42 ounces of bread for a bit—The loaves which are sold at one bit for them loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.

july 27 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE, of best quality for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
july 27—1m 19, Chartres street.

MESS PORK AND BEEF.

50 BARRELS Mess pork
10 half do mess beef
24 do do prime beef
28 barrels do do for sale by
HENRY LATAPIE & CO
july 25 63, Old Levee.

THE undersigned offer for sale at auction or at private sale, the following goods now landing from ship Mississippi,

5 cases 25 inches Levantine bdkfs, entitled to drawback
2 cases 200 doz gum elastic suspenders
An assortment of laces, gauze shawls, crepponnes, etc.
TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE,
july 25 Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of GROUND in Chartres street, opposite Jefferson street measuring 50 feet front by 120 deep, French measure. Apply to B MARIGNY.
july 25.

N