THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.
STATE AND CITY PRINTER.
"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED"

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool	March 27	New York	May 2
London	" 25	Washington	" 5
Paris	" 23	Charleston	" 8

SALES OF COTTON, 16th May.
180 bales Tennessee 17 1-2

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Hindostan left Liverpool on the 29th March: and brought London papers of the 25th; and Liverpool letters of the 27th. In looking over the papers we see no intelligence of any thing done relative to the law of indemnity. The advices from France are two days later than those received here direct from Bordeaux by the Juene France.—The Paris dates are to the 23d of March; and the funds were then represented as in a prosperous state. The new ministry seems better concerted than had been anticipated; still it was thought proper to issue orders to different troops to draw nearer Paris on the 1st of April in consequence of the trials at the court of Peers. The 5,000,000 francs has been received from Hyyti; and were consigned to the French treasury.

The accounts from Spain are favorable to the cause of the queen. General Mina had completely put *hors de combat* some Carlist troops; and had encamped in Navane, whither it was expected the queen would repair in person. Several Carlist chiefs have left the cause of the pretender; and retired into France. Several monks have been arrested in Bilboa and St Jean de Luz, for the assistance they gave to the insurgents. Don Facundo Infante had been nominated secretary of state in the war department: he had been the intimate and exiled companion of Manzaneres and the unfortunate Torrijo.

The measure of the conservative measure in England for the commutation of tithes is but per missive not compulsory, and defeats the expectation of the friends of that object.—The ministry had sustained another defeat in the house of commons, relative to a committee of enquiry concerning Colonel Themenhere.

A railroad was contemplated between Hanover and Hamburg in Germany. Insurrections had broken out in parts of Turkey.

A very extensive forgery and defalcation in London had occurred—a gentleman for some years well known on Change had levied some 20,000l. by forged or fictitious bills, who had absconded; and was supposed to have gone to this country. A lawyer was implicated also. One of the leading capatalists of Europe was 'lot in' to a considerable amount.

The markets of London will be found elsewhere.

The following is the result of the election for representative—

	Marigny	McFarlane.
Upper faubourg	44	299
City Proper,	442	74
Lower faubourg	164	9
	650	392
Marigny's majority,	268 votes.	

THE BANKING COMPANY will today open their books of subscription. It is gratifying to find that they will commence operations under the most favorable auspices; the city council have subscribed for $350 000 of their stock; and that all the intelligent of our citizens are aware of the practicability, utility, success and profit of the objects proposed.

We record with regret the death of MISS JANE PLACIDE, long an ornament of the theatrical profession; and of MRS ROSINA ROWE, also a favorite and accomplished actress.—The former lady died from disease of the spine: the latter (it is believed) from debility, consequent on overexertion while in a delicate state.

JAMAICA.—The abolition of slavery in the West Indies has not been productive of the beneficial effects anticipated by its advocates. It is not often safe and seldom prudent to attempt suddenly a radical alteration in the customs of any country or people. To abolish slavery might be a desirable object in any nation; but the means should not only be commensurate with the end, but should be of that precautionary or preventive nature as not to cause an equal or greater calamity. In Jamaica manumission had produced indolence and insurrection by removing the coercive restraints essential in every well regulated community, relative to the discipline of different classes of society.

Order his Heaven's first law; and 'tis confest
Some are and must be greater than the rest.

The planters of Jamaica were therefore obliged to import laborers from the British dominions; but the moral influence which the turpitude of these emigrants now exercises over the colored population, is of the most baneful nature and prejudicial tendency. The planters apprehend that they shall be obliged to cease the cultivation of sugar, which has long been the staple commodity of the island. This may ultimately be useful to the cultivation of sugar in Louisiana.

Is it not possible that the emigration of many of our free colored population to Jamaica, would be essentially useful to all concerned! And would not that island be infinitely preferable to the colony at Liberia?

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—According to dates from Mexico of the 30th ult, by the brig General Santa Anna, it appears that General Alvarez is hemmed in, in the South, by the troops of General Isidro Montesdeoca and Colonel Cesario Ramos. The troops of General Nicolas Bravo have left Chilpancingo to co-operate with the above. Colonel Villareal has entered Acapulco, and the troops of Coyucan have taken possession of the village of San Luis. From these operations it results that Alvarez being confined to the villagers of Texca, Tilantcinge and Cacahuatepec will, in all probability, soon be forced to surrender.

According to the reciprocity system established by Congress in 1823, the president has issued a proclamation exonerating produce or ships from the grand duchy of Mecklenburg Scheverin in Germany, from all discriminating duties.

The corporation of New York has resolved on a loan of two millions and a half to construct water-works, bringing the waters of the river Croton into the city. Magnificent and munificent! Those loans are the plagues of petty politicians; but the prosperity of the country.

The contentions between the state of Ohio and territory of Michigan, are not likely to terminate peaceably.

Mr Webster is singularly complimented as being an able statesman. Has he ever originated one successful project for the benefit of the country?

Virginia has nobly 'done her duty' in the cause of republicanism. From the returns already received, a great majority of senators and delegates to the state assembly have been elected favourable to the administration party; and of the representatives to Congress 16 are administration members, and 6 are opposition as whigs or nullifiers.

The New York Star states, that there is a movement on foot among the wealthy manufacturers in the New England States, to unite their interests with those of New York, in favor of Mr Van Buren, as a northern man—foreseeing that the election of Mr Webster cannot be expected. We are not able at this moment to state how far this plan or arrangement has been matured, but are led to believe that an active correspondence has been carried on, in furtherance of this object, between New York and Boston. In a few days, we hope to have corroborating evidence."

Mr Barry has resigned the place of Postmaster Genera and is appointed Minister to Spain. Mr Kendall has resigned the place of Fourth Auditor, and is appointed Postmaster General. Mr Pickett has resigned the place of Superintendent of the Patent Office, and accepted that of Fourth Auditor.—[Globe.

CITY COUNCIL—SATURDAY MAY 16.

The recorder and members present, except Messrs Caldwell and Graithe.

Mr Allard moved the appointment of a committee of 5, to consider the suit of Madame Bertrand Gravier against the corporation. The recorder appointed Messrs Allard, Caldwell, Berry, Pichot and Schmidt.

Mayoralty, May 16, 1835.

Gentlemen—The plan of draining the swamp in the vicinity of the city which you have adopted with enthusiasm is a gigantic idea, deserving more credit for its intended object than for the efficacy of the means of execution you have presented. I am very far from enjoying the hopes of success which have induced the company to solicit a charter from the legislature; but even admitting these expectations are well grounded; supposing by anticipation that the works would produce the object in view, what will the result be? This is the only question which now remains for us to consider; for it is too late minutely to discuss the numerous causes which may impede this undertaking; and ultimately cause its complete failure.

In the draining of marshes (admitting it should be successful) there are two more objects contemplated; the health of the city, and the increased value of the lands reclaimed to agriculture. Of these two results one is very problematical; and the other is more ideal than real. To affirm that the essential and primary causes of the epidemic diseases which desolate the city of New Orleans is the vicinity of the swamps which encircle the city, would be rather too presumptuous. The most scientific men, physicians, have their doubts; and experience alone could sanction their opinions. In vain it might be objected that humanity imposes upon us a duty to try the experiment; prudence forbids us to forget the lessons we are taught by the history of our country; and if we consult that history, we will see that more than a century ago when there were as yet in Louisiana but few settlements, and the city was but the assemblage of a few huts, the yellow fever was unknown in the country.—Afterwards when extensive clearings of the ground were undertaken, sickness prevailed; and when in 1794 the clearing of land took place in the immediate vicinity of the city to dig Canal Carondelet, the yellow fever made an horrid devastation, and ever since it has kept pace with the progress of civilization, in spite of all the draining ditches which have thrown far back the morasses; and in spite of all the improvements constantly being made by the corporation and private individuals. I will not infer that all the canals and clearing up of land undertaken with the view of draining the swamp, are entirely useless; but I believe these facts are of a nature to moderate the anticipations of persons who think that is enough to cut down forests and dig ditches, to make our climate as salubrious as that of Europe. The doubt which prevail still on that question, in the minds of certain sagacious men, should determine us not to hazard enormous sums, which might be applied to some other purposes, the results of which are more certain.

I have said that they were deceiving themselves who calculated that an increase in the value of landed property would be the result of the draining of the swamps. Are you aware that the sum swallowed up by the execution of this plan will amount in 10 years, capital and interests together, to very nearly $3,000,000; and that in order to have in this undertaking, the very moderate dividend of 5 per cent per annum, it will be necessary the company should find that sum clear and above the costs of the work? Consider well of what use will be the land thus drained; consider that the company will have no right but on one half of the surplus value of these grounds. Consider that it will have to pay an indemnity to all owners for damages done to their property, and for the loss of land which may be found necessary for the making of roads and chnals; and see then if it is not chimerical to suppose that it may expect (when settling its accounts) to find in its possession a sum of $3,000,000.

Was it not because the legislature was forcibly struck by these considerations, that (though granting a charter to that company) it did authorize in the name of the state but a subscription of $50,000? I am induced to believe it; for if it had foreseen in such a project a lucrative speculation, it would not have failed to keep for itself a great part of its benefits; for such is the distinguishing trait of incorporated bodies, as well as of individuals.

And why this glaring injustice done by this charter to the corporation? the state subscribing only for $50,000 has a right to appoint two directors, and the corporation subscribing $350,000 will appoint only four! and if it chooses to subscribe only for the same sum as the state, it will appoint only one director. Such an enactment at one ought to have lightened your purse strings. But this is not all. The company may begin its operations as soon as it will have collected subscriptions for $450,000. So that the state and city alone may enable it to do it, even not having more than $50,000 private subscriptions; and then the state and the city joint proprietors of 4000 shares will have only the right to appoint but six directors, while a few individuals possessing only 500 shares, would appoint as many. And mark that for one year the $350 000 of the corporation would be under the unlimited control of directors, in the appointment of whom it had no concern. I do not suppose you would sanction such a strange abuse of power committed in that case by the legislature.

Gentlemen, the sum you apply to that subscription is enormous, and not in proportion with our resources. At the low rate of 5 per centum, this sum would produce in 20 years capital and interest summed up, very near one million! Do you think we could expect such a considerable return when settling accounts with the company! and yet that return would absolutely be necessary to us to cover all losses. Before me, I do not hesitate to declare that I consider it impossible. Besides we must remember that there new obligations will greatly lessen our annual resources, for to obtain its extinction it would be necessary to create immediately a sinking fund, in which $11,000 should be annually invested. You have had lately an opportunity to view the state of our finances; and you may conceive that we cannot prudently add another contract to those which already weigh upon us. If the council had been satisfied with subscribing for the same as the state, it might (for the sake of the objects of the company) have sanctioned the resolution adopted in your sitting of the 9th inst; but such as it now stands, I consider it my duty to return it to you.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me by appointing me a director of the Commercial Bank; but the multiplicity of the duties imposed on me, prevent my accept, I beg you to believe, I am sincere in expressing to you the regret I feel unable to answer your views on that subject.

I have approved the resolution concerning the erection of Mr James H Holland's house; still I think that the council ought to grant such privileges with a very sparing hand, particularly when they are asked for by owners and architects only, who have wilfully contravened the police ordinance. I believe it would be necessary to have all municipal laws clothed with all due authority; and to that end, you must not allow them to be violated by those who assuredly expect to obtain a bill of indemnity.

The leave granted to Mr Thomas Banks for erecting posts for awnings in front of his arcade, is not a measure of that description; but the very same reasons which induced me to disapprove the resolution granting the same privilege to all individuals, have induced me to withdraw my approbation of this. I cannot conceive the use of such incumbrances in the streets, when awnings can so easily be spread; such as we see at Hewlett's exchange, Davis's Coffee house, and such establishments.

The awful catastrophe which happened yesterday at the Painter's hotel, compelled me to use the most prompt measures to save the lives of the unfortunate people buried under the ruins of that building; and to carry away the bodies of the victims. The necessity of acting with order and celerity, induced me to call under the superintendence of the city surveyor and drivers, about 30 extra workmen; besides the workmen of the corporation. The conduct of Messrs Freret in that circumstance is worthy of praise.—Those gentlemen immediately sent their gangs of negroes to work incessantly all night with other workmen. The city carts were de sined to a very late hour to carry away the rubbish. The laborers who were called by my orders and other people employed by the city were kept far over their usual time of work; and have a right to an indemnity, for their trouble and the zeal they have displayed. I do not know exactly now the amount of their claims; but by a rough calculation I suppose a sum of about $500 will be sufficient to satisfy them: therefore I beg the council to authorize me to draw on the treasurer for that amount.

I have the honor, etc

D. PRIEUR,

On the last topic of the message, Mr Pichot moved that the council persist in their original resolution. He had no doubt that the continued opposition of the mayor to the proceedings of the council were dictated by worthy feelings on his part. But he (Mr P) was not sent to the council to consider the extent or integrity of those feelings; but to do justice to his own constituents and the city at large. He thinks the arguments of the mayor against the resolution of the council are not well founded; but the effects of that resolution would be of the most salutary nature to the citizens of New Orleans. When first presented to the council, he considered the project (as the mayor terms it) a gigantic one—and hesitated for a time how to act in such a stupendous affair. But he was soon convinced that the immense advantages likely to result from the plan would greatly overbalance any inconvenience which could be produced.

It is wrong to view this project as one merely of draining a swamp resembling the vast prarie morasses in Illinois, or elsewhere in the country. Those are hollow, based on a shifting fluid foundation; but the swamp behind the city is solid land, merely overflowed by the surrounding waters.—To remove those waters effectually is the object of the present project. The arguments of the mayor may be resolved into those concerning the resources of the corporation; the details of the charter of the company, as affecting the city; and the results of the operations.

The mayor thinks it presumptuous to attribute the epidemics prevalent yearly in this city to the marshes. What may have warranted this assertion he is not aware: but he thinks that if the marshes are not the primary causes of the epidemical diseases, they are certainly the proximate causes. The mayor asserts that these diseases were not prevalent before the leveing of the forests and opening the canal Carondelet in 1794, and therefore that this act produced them. It is perhaps not true that the mere act of leveling the forests on the swamp lands was the cause; but the means resorted to for performing that act—the means of action not the object to be attained. The trees were rashly cut down without concowitant means being used to remove them or clear the swamp: so that in the stagnant waters, the vegetable matter became putrified, and caused the deleterious miasma. Having thus ascertained the sources of the former failure of clearing the swamp it will be easy to obviate the evils produced; and he has no doubt that by the application of proper means to effect the object contemplated and agreed by all to be gigantic, useful and necessary, the end will be obtained to the promotion of health, and the melioration of lands. In Jamaica and other places in the West Indies, the comparative salubrity of the climate arises from the sea winds prevalent uninterrupted by forests; and here we shall have the same happy result from the sea breezes in the vicinity of the city if the forest is leveled; and the city opened to those winds, which will chase away the miasmatic exhalations.

The mayor refers to the state of the city treasury, as being inadequate to the expenditures incurred. This he considers erroneous. If the statistical details of the city finances be minutely investigated, it will be found that the tableau presented by the mayor in his last annual message is not correct; and that the city was never so solvent, or never was in so prosperous a condition. A sinking fund has been established, by which $18,500 are appropriated annually for the redemption of the debt of the corporation: and it is well known this fund will be efficacious without the exaction of additional taxes. But looking at the tableau of loans, the debt and credit side of the finances will be found incorrectly stated. The debit side specifies the $100,000 loaned by the Commercial bank to the city; but passes over wholly unnoticed the $500,000 stock which the city has in that bank. Again an error appears in the statement of paving. The city is debited to the amount of $1,000,000 expended for paving done; yet credited only $30,000 for sums funded—although by the ordinances of the city two thirds at least is exacted of the expense incurred; but in this instance the credit should have been upwards of $666,000 instead of 30,000. The errors of these items alone make a percep ible difference in the balance of the city available funds.

The mayor intimates that the profits will not cover the expenses of the project. This also seems erroneous: for there are about 35 square miles of area to be operated on, which will be placed in a state of cultivation, fit for building and residence. To show the comparative value of the lands, he stated a simple fact. Some time ago he offered some land to a member of that council for $40; now it is worth about $800 dollars; and if reclaimed as designed by the draining company, he has no doubt that its value will be enhanced to $80,000. Of this increased value, one half will become to the property of the company—a proportionate share of which will be reserved for the corporation: so that the funds of the city will thus be materially augmented; and its resources be also greatly increased with its jurisdiction by the habitation of the lands.

The arguments of the mayor relative to the distribution of the directors of the draining company, and the subscription of the state compared with that of the city are rather fallacious. It is but reasonable to think that the state should have a legitimate control in the affairs of a company intended for the general welfare; and it is not very reasonable to expect that the state—whose benefits from the undertaking would be but ultimate and secondary, should contribute as largely as the city for whose benefits the project is more immediately and primarily designed. We can often complain of the generosity of the state failing to aid individual enterprize; but in this instance there is no tangible ground for complaint. As to the commissioners appointed for the company, all know them to be gentlemen of integrity and efficiency; and there can be no complaints against their impartiality.

Mr Pichot then referred to the will of the late Stephen Girard of Philadelphia, by which he bequeathed 42,000 acres in Washington, which may be worth two millions of dollars—one half of which is given for charitable purposes to the city of Philadelphia; and one half to the city of New Orleans, for the express purpose of draining and clearing the swamp. Here then are funds more than adequate for the undertaking, even if the city finances did not warrant the necessary expenditure—which they certainly do.

In conclusion Mr P. said that the charter obliged the company to realize its outlays within 5 years; not at even by this provision the bonds issued by the corporation will be reimbursed in that period.

Mr McFarlane would sustain the veto of the mayor, if he was not convinced that means coequal and coextensive were not adopted for ameliorating the swamp lands, with the leveling of the forests. To cut down the timber without improving simultaneously the soil would be certainly productive of dire results from the fatal diseases necessarily produced by the putrified vegetable matter—as has been the case in all the marshes of new countries where that system has been used; and much more so must it be in an impenetrable swamp, like that surrounding the city. Protective means must be adopted, or diseases will be engendered, sufficient to exterminate all the inhabitants. No doubt if an extensive esplanade could be formed between the city and the lake, so as to expose the former to the summer breezes of the latter, the most beneficial advantages must get result for the health of the citizens of New Orleans. But can these advantages be consequent on the sudden cutting down of the forests, and exposing the citizens not only to the breezes from the lake; but to the winds merely to carry with them the malignant vapors from decayed vegetation! Had alone will not produce disease; nor will moisture; for will both combined; but heat and humidity operating on the decomposition of decayed or put ified matter will assuredly produce the malaria. This was palpably evinced when the railroad was opened; when the cutting down of the forest produced the most destructive malady that carried off its victims in three days. The same causes will invariably produce the same results. So was it also on the opening of the Matterie and Gentilly roads. And in the present case, if the forests are cut down without previously ameliorating the soil, and removing the vegetable matter which would necessarily become decayed and putrified, we shall have not only the yellow fever now common, but the malignant—three paroxysms of which are sufficient to carry off an individual. Should we expose the city to the invasion of this dreadful malady!

But if the process of draining be attempted by filling up and cutting down consecutively, so that the causes of disease be removed before timber shall be lifeless, and proceeding in the same ratio, he approves rather than opposes the project of the company: for nothing would add so much to the ornament and health, the population and prosperity of the city, than an open area of cultivated or habitable land between the city and the lake. It would indeed more immediately benefit the square of Marigny but to this he has no objection: what will conduce to the city will so materially must benefit all.

If the esplanade can be made without compromising the health of the city, he is anxious that the company should sustain the project, and persist in the undertaking; because if the plan be commenced without the concurrence of the city, the corporation will be entitled to the privilege of appointing three directors to the company; an circumstance might cause specially be a source of perpetual conflicts to the interests of the city and the company's stockholders. But the direction of the part of the city may be instructed to require that the operations of the work commence on the edge of the lakes; and that the materials be filled up with sand or soil, which the tide will perabondantly supply; otherwise the steam machinery and wind mills of the company may subject the city to disastrous consequences, from the rays of the sun and the autumnal rains.

Believing therefore that the mayor is honest in his intentions, he will vote to the veto, unless proper precautionary protective means are adopted so as to remedy the evils necessarily consequent on cutting down the forests without sometime improving the swamp lands, removing the causes of miasma; and rendering the air habitable.

Mr Schmidt followed in support of the original resolution. But his address was so forcible on every topic of the subject, and every topic so minutely discussed, that it is postponed in order that a full justice may be done him in the report.

The question to persist being put to the vote, there were 6 in the affirmative, Messrs Scarmidt, Pichot, Lafontaut, Allard, Gravenne and Berry; and 2 in the negative, Messrs McFarlane and Badamon.

The mayor's recommendation as a director of the Commercial bank was accepted, and the council proceeded to ballot for a substitute, when Mr Allard was declared duly elected.

The third part of the mayor's message was then read for remarks.

On the fourth part, the council persisted by a vote of 6 to 2.

On the fifth part, it was unanimously resolved that the sum of 500 dollars be left at the disposal of the mayor to cover the expences incurred by the falling of the Painters' hotel; and that a vote of approbation be passed in favor of the Messrs Freret, brothers, for their noble and generous conduct in assisting the victims of that catastrophe.

On motion, it was resolved to appoint a special committee to enquire into the causes of that awful accident; how similar accidents can best be prevented, and whether assistance should not be rendered to some of its unhappy victims.—Messrs Pichot, Baldwin and McFarlane were appointed.

The different petitions received were read. That of the assessors of the faubourg Tremé was referred to the committee on claims. That of Daniel Smith, an aged sailor, requesting assistance to bring him home to Connecticut, was accorded to unanimously by a resolution granting him 25 dollars. That of two Polish officers, was accorded by a similar resolution appropriating 100 dollars. That of Francis Ducoin was granted by allowing him a licence gratis as pedlar; and a similar license was granted to the widow Patrano.

Reports were then presented from committees. That of the committee on finance (to whom had been referred the financial statements of the mayor's annual message) was ordered to be printed.

The special committee appointed to consider the proposals of Messrs Minturn and Phelps, presented a favorable report, recommending the proposal by a resolution, that the corporation make a contract with those individuals to pave 300,000 square yards, at $3 50 per square yard; for which the bonds of the city be issued redeemable in 40 years, and bearing interest payable half yearly at 6 per cent.

This produced a desultory discussion, resulting in the postponement of the subject the next sitting.

Mr McFarlane presented a resolution that the secretary of the council be authorized to prepare a festival or public dinner for the members of the present and last council; to which should be invited the mayor, recorder, treasurer, surveyor and controller of the city.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed; and the council adjourned till Saturday next. But it appears that an extra meeting will be called for the intervening Tuesday.

MARRIED,

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr Theodore Clapp, Mr JAMES WILLIAMS, to Miss MARIA RANDOLPH WEBB, daughte of Mr Lewis Dillard, all of this city.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
CAMP STREET.

NOTICE—This establishment will be closed until Wednesday the 20th May, when it will be re-opened for the benefit of Mrs. Russell. may 18

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court, for the Parish and City of New-Orleans—I hereby certify, that on May 4th 1835, judgment was entered in this Court in the suit of François Reynier vs. Jeanne Berry his wife, in the words and figures following, to wit: No. 8095.—François Reynier vs. Jeanne Berry, his wife—Decree.—It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that judgment be entered in favor of the Plaintiff, that the parties plaintiff and defendant be divorced, and the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between them be dissolved and that the defendant pay the costs of suit.

New Orleans, May 9th 1835.

(Signed) CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge

Judgment recorded in Judgment Docket C, page 115.

Amount of Judgment,	$
Costs of protest,	"
Interest from	"
Costs of Court,	"
Sheriff's fees,	"

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New-Orleans, on this 14th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five and in the 59th year of the Independence of the United States.

may 18—3 A. PITOT, clerk.

IF a person by the name of Leon Molier, a native of Faure, Ger's department, be in this city, he is requested to call at the undersigned who will communicated to him some very important news. A S GEORGES,
may 18 78, St. Louis street.

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
may 16 J. PRATS & FILS.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Board—218 shares U. States Bank, 110 1-2; 50 do do do 111.

NEW YORK MARKET—May 2.

COTTON BAGGING—This article has advanced in price and 500 pieces Scotch were sold at 28 cts.

COTTON—There than been a fair demand since our last review at previous prices. The sales amount to 2100 bales, of which 900 bales were Upland at 17 to 19 cts; 500 Florida 17 1-2 to 19 1-2 cts; 400 New Orleans 16 1-2 to 20 and 300 Mobile at 17 1-2 to 21 1-2 cents.

DYE WOODS—We have to report sales of 10 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $13; 30 tons Cuba do at $26; and 25 tons St Domingo Logwood at $18 50 to 19.

MOLASSES—The arrivals are quite limited, and previous prices are fully maintained. The transactions embrace about 200 hhds Cuba to the trade, at 29 cts; 300 hhds Porto Rico at 34 to 35 cts; 82 hhds New Orleans at 33 cts, and a cargo, supposed at 34 cts; 40 tierces handsome Havana at 31 cts, and some St Croix at 37 cts.

LARD—The market is by no means overstocked, and 10 to 10 3-4 cts have been paid for large lots of prime northern.

SUGAR—The transactions have been at a trifling decline in prices of most descriptions—they comprise 700 hhds New Orleans at 7 1-4 to 7 1-2 cts; 50 to 600 hhds Porto Rico at 8 to 9 cts; 300 hhds Cuba brown at 9 1-4 cts, and 4 to 500 bxs do white at 11 to 11 1-4 cts.

TOBACCO—On Saturday last a sale was made of 100 hhds Kentucky, at 8 1-2 cts, and this week 100 hhds were disposed of at 8 to 9, and 20 hhds at 7 to 8 cts. By auction 60 cerons St Domingo at 12 cts.

EXCHANGE—The packets to sail yesterday were all detained. Private bills on London were scarce, and sales were made at 8 7-8 to 9 per cent. prem. Bills on France were disposed of at 85 23 3-4.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool the rates for Cotton are 1-4d & 16d and very little offering. The Havre packet of the 1st is full.

LONDON, March 24.

Foreign SUGAR—The demand continues considerable, particularly for Havana sugar, of which extensive sales are reported at yesterday at 29s.

COTTON—The cotton market is still very brisk and the purchases general, but there is no further improvement in the prices.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.

There has been a steady demand for cotton; but not so much pineness in the market as during the three last days.—Sales 3500 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.

The cotton market continues brisk. The trade purchase freely—30,000 bales have been in the last four days, and an advance of 1-4 to 3-8 had been obtained.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To extend the powers of the Police Jury of the Parish of St Martin and for other purposes.

Sect. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That the Police Jury of the parish of St Martin be authorised to appoint three commissioners whose duty it shall be to make a legal partition of the six wards of said parish, so that the number of electors may be as equal as possible in each of said wards.

Sect. 2d. Be it further enacted &c. That immediately after this partition shall have been made, said police jury be authorized to appoint, for every two wards, a tax Commissioner, who shall remain in office for the ing two years.

Sect. 3d. Be it further enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners thus appointed in virtue of this act, to make an estimation of the local works which shall be necessary in the wards respective to them, and that said police jury be and the same is hereby authorized to levy an additional tax in said wards, in proportion to the taxable property, in order to pay the expenses occasioned by the works of improvements to be made in said wards; said tax shall be collected by the Sheriff of the parish in the same manner and at the same time as the other taxes.

Sect. 4th. Be it further enacted &c. That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to furnish in the exercise of these said works of improvements, for their portion, a certain days work, or furnish a tax bill; the accounts of for the same to be severally kept, provided that the provisions of this act shall in no manner be construed so as to be prejudice to the works of the parish.

Sect. 5th. Be it further enacted &c. That the several police juries of the several other parishes, throughout the state, and the trustees of the several incorporated towns, or in lieu thereof, are hereby fully authorized and empowered, to enact all such ordinances and regulations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and those of the State, to protect the respective parishes or towns respectively against the introduction of a fever, or other contagious or epidemical disease or diseases.

Sect. 6th. Be it further enacted &c. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Sect. 7th. And be it further enacted &c. That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Signed AL'DE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. D. RHONY,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 28th, 1835
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
CITY COUNCIL.
Sitting of Saturday, May 9th, 1834.

RESOLVED that the second part of division in street and squares of the land belonging to the building company of the city of New Orleans making part of the old Claiborne parish, and to serve to the enlargement of the square Washington be and the same is hereby adopted. Provided said part be approved by the city surveyor and a certified copy thereof be deposited in the archives of the City Council.

(signed) Jno. CULBERTSON, Recorder.
Approved May 11th 1835.
(signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy,
THEARD Junior, Secy.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Robert Browne, Mansfield, New York
Ship New Eng and Swanton, Liverpool
Ship Marathon, Edridge, Liverpool
Ship Chandler Price, Mathieu, Havre
Brig Acyon, Jones, Philadelphia
Brig Poestas, Stackpoe, New York
Brig Ivanhoe, Lawrenson, Nantz
Brig Anna, Danberry, Havana
Brig Com. Tucker, Robinson, Richmond
Brig Paul Jones, Clark, New York & New Haven
Schr Maine, Given, Attakapas and Charleston
Schr Whig, Mills, New York
Schr Water Witch, Nanson, Apalachicola
Schr Harriet, Fiveash, Norfolk & Baltimore
Schr Splendid, Creighead, Key West

ARRIVED.

Towboat Gramus, Davis, from S W pass—left the bar at 5 p m on the 14th, reports nothing off the bar nor in the river. Brought up ship Sherbrooke and barque Dale.

Towboat Lion, Hubble, from the S W pass—brought up brig Gen. Santa Ana, schrs Messenger and Lady Washington. Reports towboat Whale towing in the ship Shakspeare.

Towboat Feliciana, from the S W pass—towed up from sea ship Princess, schrs Ontario and Elizabeth Jane. Left the bar on Thursday evening—ship Hindostan standing in for S W pass. Nothing new in the river.

Steamer Whale, Wood—left S W pass on the 16th at 10 a m; one ship at anchor outside the bar, name not known; ship Hobert coming round south point; towboat Lexington coming with a brig and two schooners; 2 or 3 small vessels coming up from N E bar. Brought up packet ships Shakspeare and Hindostan.

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, from the Passes—brought up ships Hobart and Charles. Reports one ship standing in for the bar; brig Edward on shore at McCall; at the turn brig Patriot, schrs Harry Tom, Anna Smith, and Ropee. Passed towboat Lexington at Grand Prairie, with a brig and three schooners.

Ship Hobart, Cook, for New York—assorted cargo
Ship Charles, Buckner, 6 days from Havana—cargo 1550 bags coffee 500 boxes sugar, wax, segars sweet meats, &c 15 passengers.
Ship Princess, Gray, from Antwerp, in ballast.
Ship Sherbrooke, Longwood, from Liverpool—cargo reported
Late ship Shakspeare, Collins, from New York—general cargo
Ship Hindostan, Paterson, from Liverpool—cargo 14000 slates, 1000 bundles iron, 1 dozen mats, 25 crates earthenware, 1000 bags salt, 21 casks hardware
Ship Unicorn, Lindsey, from Liverpool—cargo reported
Barque Dale, Burton, from Liverpool—cargo reported
Brig General Santa Ana, Vanstavoren, 6 days from Vera Cruz—cargo hides, and 88000 specie—3 passengers
Brig John Q. Adams, from Mobile.
Schr Elizabeth Jane, Philips, from Brazoria—cargo 58 bales cotton, hides, &c.
Schr Ontario, Preastley, from Tuspan—cargo 17 bales sarsapardilla, 750 quintals fustic
Schr Messenger, Usher, from Campeachy—cargo $1000 specie, logwood, &c
Schr Lady Washington, Swain, from St Mark's, in ballast
Schr Two Sisters, Chandler, from Pensacola, in ballast
Schr Belina, Chase, 5 days from Matamoras—in ballast 1 passenger.
Steamer Kilen, Douglas, Riley, from Louisville—cargo: tobacco, bacon, bagging, rope, liquor, cotton—22 cabin passengers and 29 on deck
Steamer Chancellor, Shallcross, from Louisville—cargo: bagging, rope, twine, pork, flour, lard, bacon, empty barrels, tobacco, flaxseed, butter, pickles, cranberries, and 6 horses—14 passengers
Steamer Leflore, Austin, from Tchula—cargo cotton—14 passengers
Steamer Tobacco Plant, Vaught, from Nashville—cargo corn, meal, tobacco, cotton, brandy; also, 3 flat boats in tow, with cattle and corn.
Steamer Paragon, Streak, from Thibodeauxville—cargo sugar, molasses, cotton, and sundries.

MEMORANDA.

The Hindostan spoke on lat. 31, 14, lon. 39, Rosehill for Cuba. The captain of which reported that a schooner then in sight had followed the Rosehill three days, occasionally disappearing when other vessels came in sight; her actions gave reason to suppose she was a pirate.

The Shakspeare spoke on the 10th May, ship Active, from Mobile, for Boston

SALE OF SLAVES.
BY B. BOUNY.

ON Wednesday, 20th inst. at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange,

6 Slaves of both sexes whose names and qualities are hereafter described. The acts of sale will be passed before C Pollock, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers and the slaves will be delivered but after fulfilling all the conditions, and signing the acts of sale.

1o. Harry, a young negro about 25 years old more than 5 years in this country, used to country works, is a baker, and understand well taking care of horses, he has a swelling on one leg but this don't prevent to work.

2o. Baptiste, a young mulatto creole, about 11 years, house servant, very diligent and smart.

3o. Jeannette, a creole negress 38 years old, good for retailing goods, house servant, washer and understands a little of cookery.

4o. Henriette, a negress about 21 years old, very good cook, good washer and house servant, very nimble. She has absconded 2 or 3 times, but never went out of the city.

5o. Castor, a negro about 50 years old, complete baker, and able to superintend a small work of that kind, he is subject to pains in the knee.

6o. Theresa, a negress 19 years old, pregnant, good hair dresser, very good servant, good for all works. She has a mulatto child 3 years old and is only sold because her master leaves the country.

All the above slaves are guaranteed against all vices and diseases as prescribed by law, excepting the objections made to some of them.

Terms—6 and 12 months credit, for approved endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment. may 18

BY NEWTON, HOTCHKISS & Co.
At Banks Arcade Exchange.
THURSDAY, MAY 19th.

REAL ESTATE,

Three LOTS of GROUND situated in faubourg Marigny viz:

Two Lots in square No. 65, as marked on the plan exhibited at the Exchange, as No. 2, and No. 9, lying in the block forming St. Francis and Celestina sts.

Lot No. 1, in square 85, as exhibited in the same plan corner St. Francis and Levee sts.

ARKANSAW LANDS

Six Tracts of Land in Arkansas Territory, Pulaski county lying on, or near a navigable stream, and in a part of the country fast filling up with families. These tracts will be sold separate, the taxes have all been paid, and the collections receipts with the original entries are now in our possession. Settlers wishing to take up lands in a rich and fertile country, governed by the laws of the U. S. will seldom find a similar opportunity to invest their capital. may 18

BY NEWTON, HOTCHKISS & Co.
Store 21, Chartres st.
THIS DAY—5 o'clock.

Sale of damaged Goods, continued.

The whole of the Goods remaining, as saved from the wreck of the Wm. Parsons, steamer, will be sold this day. They consist of 5 cases Hats, 23 cases boots and shoes, 12 cases of clothing assorted, and a few cases domestic goods, calicoes, thread, shirts, shawls &c.

WEDNESDAY, May 20th.
At Banks Arcade, corner of Natchez street.
WINES, LIQUORS & GROCERIES.

500 boxes Claret, viz. Medoc, St Julien, Hermitage, Chateau Latour, St. Estephe, &c. 20 boxes Champagne, 100 baskets do; 100 dozen Pale Sherry, 50 do. Madeira, 200 boxes port Wine, Cordials, Absinthe, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Coffee, Tea, Sugar &c.

THURSDAY, MAY 21st.
At Banks Arcade, corner National street.
TEN OUTCRY.

FURNITURE—A large and elegant second hand furniture, consisting of sofas, sideboards, bureaux, bedsteads and mattresses, looking glasses, chairs, tables, writing desks, book cases, pier tables, armoires, ladies work table, &c. Also, a lot of kitchen utensils, and a lot of crockery ware and glasses. may 18

BY J B BLACHE.

ON Thursday 21st inst. at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's Coffee House,

Sed lots 3 Tenement town lots, to be let on lease for one, two or three years, cash. may 18

BY T MOSSY & CHARLES.

ON Thursday June 11th, there will be sold at 11 A. M. at the dwelling house of Mr. Charles James, on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite the L