THE BEE

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY JEROME FAVON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION must be preserved."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1835.

The consignees of the ship Atlantic from Havre to this city will find a melancholy memorandum under the head of marine intelligence.

The specie imported here yesterday from Tampico and Tuspan amounted to about $240,000; and another shipment of 200,000 is daily expected.

Yesterday we received some papers from Mexico—a document purporting to be the adhesion of the state of Campeachy to the plan of a central consolidated government under Santa Anna, as divulged in the plan of Toluca; another containing regulations for foreigners entering the ports of Campeachy, where they are obliged to obtain a license for landing, and a letter of security for residence from the general government, to be exhibited every time they change from place to place; and to be renewed every year—otherwise they shall be fined or confined, or treated as vagrants. A passport is also deemed necessary on leaving that state.

A third document issued from Campeachy, officina de Flores, is headed 'Injurias atroces contra nombre Mejicano'; and contains a most virulent vindictive in consequence of the protest of some of our merchants formerly published in the Bulletin of this city. It is addressed to the 'Respetable publico'; and publishes the whole protest with denunciatory comments.

We have been accused of having wantonly asserted that the stock of the cotton seed oil company was below par; and a simple direct negative was the only answer. A denial is no proof; and we never knowingly misrepresent or falsify. Although 5 dollars were paid on each share of the stock, 200 of them have been sold at public auction for 50 cents; 10 for 38; 195 at private sale, 4 months, for $3,50; and 80 for 3,50. Who now has falsified? or did we write merely from personal pique towards Mr Caldwell? Does not a discount of 3 per cent prove that the stock is below par?

Not being of the temper or disposition of those who like Pilate could prevent an injustice, yet merely wash their hands of it, we can not silently witness the attempt made in the American of yesterday to sound anew the tocsin of discord among native and naturalized citizens—by the publication of a very reprehensible tirade in the shape of an address to the Americans of New York. Heaven knows that the latter are sufficiently incensed without requiring extraneous stimulants.

Some few citizens seem greatly troubled with youngness and their own accidental advantage of birth; and like the frog in the fable swelling himself to imitate an ox, they have dignified themselves with the title of the American party *par excellence*, as if naturalized citizens were not to all intent, and purposes in conduct and character *bona fide* Americans.

When did a naturalized citizen prove recreant to privileges conferred—when to the country that afforded him an asylum? Why then should that country prove perfidious to him, in inviting him to bring here his acquirements and acquisitions, his talents and his wealth and means of commercial and scientific prosperity; and having obtained these, turn round on him, and treat him as a suspicious stranger or an enemy?

Can one stain be detected on the escutcheon of naturalized citizens? What have they done to warrant this inimical and illegal warfare on their rights? If many of them have coincided in political feelings and conduct with the republican party—that is with the majority of the nation, are they to be condemned for exercising their privileges in accordance with the views of that majority? Or are the frothy ebullitions resulting from the defeat of the opposite party to be tolerated or suffered to appear as the opinions of the grand majority of Americans? But are not many also of those naturalized citizens the warm political adherents of that same federal party, which now so shamefully and suicidally utter denunciations against them? Shall they then seek to sever the band of political or friendly union with their fellow-citizens on account of a mere accidental misfortune—that of not being born in the country? Can one of those same natives display the semblance of affection or courtesy to one whom they are ready to brand as an intruder whose times, talents and wealth have been devoted to the permanent interests and importance of their country, but who despite all the good he may have effected is to be denied political confidence by them, and is to be divested of guaranteed rights, prudently conceded, solemnly secured, and temperately exercised?

Can they honor one as a man whom they denounce as a citizen? or are they solicitous to dissolve all the social relations of life by political punctilios? Can there be an enviable distinction in such a case without an unjust difference?

Or are native citizens desirous that the naturalized citizens should emigrate simultaneously from their country, and seek other regions where they could secure a home, and might depend on the guarantee of national faith? If so, Texas the Canadas, Jamaica and Van Diemen's land offer many inducements. But naturalized citizens have very properly preferred the United States, as they were invited here; and the faith of the nation pledged in their behalf by its constitution and laws.

But why sow the seeds of discord in New Orleans and Louisiana, where those who claim the title of Americans are as foreign to the soil, and are here entitled to the privileges of citizens only on precisely the same foundation, as the natives of another country. They come here in pursuance of a treaty: so do foreigners in pursuance of the treaty or compact in the constitution, ratified and enforced by the laws of Congress. Native Louisianians may as well consider them intruders, as they consider foreigners. If they seek office, they do not deserve it more than naturalized citizens: and so in other cases: their claims in Louisiana are but commensurate with those whom they wantonly denounce.

Examining the subject in another point of view, it is manifest from the extensive increase in the native population, that altho' injury might possibly have been apprehended to the machinery of government at its infant stages, when the number of emigrants bore a more proximate proportion to that of the natives, no such danger can now or hereafter be dreaded by any intelligent citizens. To the number now recognized as American citizens whether native or naturalized, emigrants arriving can bear but a very trifling ratio. Can then any spirited American seriously entertain an idea of danger from the constitutional privileges extended to foreigners? or must federalists revive the antiquated and abhorred sedition laws?

We trust and think not. There is an honesty, an integrity, a rectitude of feeling and faith still existing among the adherents of true republicanism in the ranks of the democratic party which defeated the former design; and which will promptly defeat any hereafter entertained. Those who therefore wish now to 'fume and fret their hour upon the stage' for the sake of an unprincipled distinction will be sternly and strenuously encountered not with the opposition only of naturalized citizens, who of course are privileged to assert and maintain their rights as Americans; but with the joint opposition of the members of the democratic party throughout the union.

Yet we are not a little surprised that this attempt has been made against the rights of naturalized citizens, in a journal whose editor has long owed his means of subsistence to those same citizens. The Porters and others had long kept his head above the waters threatening to submerge; and James Caldwell and others have now placed him in his present position, and by their funds is he principally maintained. We do not censure this; but we think it singular that he should now turn round on them, and seek to de-pool them of their justly acquired rights; or that he should think to preserve the support of any naturalized citizen for himself or his journal.

Mr Kendall has effected what was in vain essayed by Congress at its last session—an organization of the post office department: so as to distribute on an eligible plan all the duties relating to the office at Washington, as he had previously arranged those affecting mail contractors and country postoffices. But in regulating the duties of his five assistant postmasters, he necessarily regulates those of contractors and postmasters throughout the union. For one of his assistants, he assigns the jurisdiction of all the states south of Mason and Dixon's line, with those and the territories west of the Mississippi and Ohio; and for the other all north and east of these. After the last mat, their duties were to have been exclusively confined to the postoffices and postmasters' contracts and contractors within their jurisdiction. He arranges then the duties of the accountant, the chief clerk and other officers of the establishment; and states positively that residing any present of value or any pecuniary favor from any contractor or other person with the department is a high misdemeanor. When the fountain is purified, its streams are generally wholesome; and as such a reform is made at headquarters in the postoffice department, we may expect its salutary influence on the whole community.

We may respectfully suggest to the postmaster general the utility if not propriety of employing steamboats for the transmission of the mail on the western rivers. Were he aware that such boats could easily be chartered; that the mails from the interior towns of the states adjoining those rivers could economically be forwarded to a city on the rivers that seldom are the Pittsburg or St. Louis papers received in this city by mail till three or four days after week after date of publication; that the Louisville journals are 16 or 18 days coming, and the journals from Natchez are not received for 12 or 14 days—yet, that the Pittsburg journals could be received by boats in 12 days; from St Louis in 10 or 8; from Louisville in 6 and Natchez in 4, he might potently hearken to our solicitation.

Chief Justice Marshall is no more! He has lived in the esteem of his fellow-citizens; and shall live in the veneration of posterity.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL is dead. The Philadelphia papers received by last evening's mail brings this intelligence, which carries with it mourning into every family of the union. The country has lost a patriot and sage. In their simplest and fullest import do these high epithets apply to John Marshall. His services are concurrent with his country's existence. Lifting up his young arm in her aid when she struggled for independence, he descended now to the tomb from the second place in the state. The last efforts of his noble mind were dedicated to her, now powerful and glorious, to whom the first were zealously given ere she had a throne among the nations of the earth. In closing his elevated career of public service, beside his large contributions to the practical prosperity of his country, he leaves a character that will ever dwell in her mind as a republican model of simplicity and wisdom, and the recollection of which will keep ever fresh the affection, gratitude and admiration now universally felt for him.

Judge Marshall had been in feeble health for some months, and proceeded to Philadelphia a few weeks since to obtain medical aid. It was of no avail, and on Monday afternoon at about six o'clock, surrounded by three of his children and several friends, he breathed his last calmly and tranquilly.

John Marshall was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1775, the eldest child of Col Thomas Marshall, a planter of small fortune, who had fifteen children. From his intelligent father the future chief justice of the United States received the first rudiments of education. By him he was introduced into the study of history and poetry. From his father's tuition he passed, between his fourteenth and eighteenth years, successively through the hands of several teachers, one of whom carried him far as Horace and Livy in the Latin classics. Upon this foundation he afterwards made himself a good Latin scholar.

In his eighteenth year, while studying law, he engaged enthusiastically in the growing controversy between Great Britain and her American colonies, devoting much time to military exercise in a volunteer corps, to training a military company in the neighborhood, and to reading the political essays of the day.

In the summer of 1775, being in his twentieth year, he was appointed first lieutenant in a company of minute men enrolled for actual service, and was soon afterwards engaged with his company in the battle of the Great Bridge, where the British troops under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry. In July 1776, he was transferred as first lieutenant to the eleventh Virginia regiment on the continental establishment. The following winter he marched to the north, and in 1777 was promoted to the rank of captain. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. In 1780 he returned home and resumed the study of law, while waiting for orders from the state legislature. In the autumn of the same year he obtained a license to practice, and rejoined the army, in which he continued till 1781, when, there being a redundancy of officers in the Virginia line, he resigned his commission.

He was distinguished in service for courage and activity, and such was the estimate in which he was held by his brother officers, that quarrels and points of difference among them were often submitted to his arbitration. Thus early was he noted for that union of sound judgment and integrity which has since given to his decisions a value and weight unsurpassed by those of any other judicial tribunal in the world.

He soon to eminence at the bar. In the spring of 1782 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and in the autumn of the same year a member of the executive council. The following January he married Miss Ambler. In 1784 he resigned his seat in the council in order to return to the bar; and he was immediately afterwards re-elected to the legislature from Fauquier county. In 1787 he was elected member for the county of Henrico, of which Richmond is the shire town. He engaged warmly in the animated discussions of that excited period, and was afterwards a member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the constitution. In 1788, the legislature having passed an act allowing a representative to the city of Richmond, he was invited to become a candidate and was elected. He continued in the legislature till 1791, when he retired mingling, however, actively in the politics of the day.

One of the earliest meetings called to express public sentiment, as to the conduct of Citizen Genet, was at Richmond, and Mr Marshall drew up the resolutions there passed, expressing strong disapprobation of Genet's course, and a deep sense of the danger of foreign influence. In 1795 he was again elected to the legislature.

About this period he was invited by president Washington to accept the office of attorney general; but declined it on account of its interfering with his lucrative practice. Upon the recall of Mr Monroe, as minister from France, president Washington solicited him to accept the appointment as Monroe's successor; this office he likewise declined. A year afterwards he was appointed by president Adams one of the three commissioners to be sent to France in place of one minister. The crisis was alarming, and from a sense of public duty he reluctantly accepted the appointment. He returned in 1798.

In 1799, at the earnest solicitation of general Washington, who invited him to Mount Vernon for the purpose of discussing the subject, he became a candidate for congress and was elected. The distinguished part he played in the memorable session of 1799–1800 is well known. In 1800 without the slightest personal communication, he was nominated by the president, secretary of war, and immediately afterwards secretary of state. Chief Justice Ellsworth dying about this time, Mr Marshall was made on the 31st of January, 1801, chief justice of the United States, which post—one of the most elevated and important known in the history of governments—he has occupied for thirty-four years, discharging its arduous and responsible functions with the highest credit to himself and the greatest benefit to his country. He had reached his eightieth summer, and biography can furnish the lives of few men, if any, who have had a longer, better and purer career.

The citizens of Philadelphia were invited to assemble in town meeting yesterday, to join in a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.—*Baltimore American.*

It is not very improbable that the Hon. Edward Livingston will be appointed Chief Justice of the supreme court. There are none better qualified; there is no appointment that would meet with more cordiality of support throughout the union.

The President of the United States left here on Monday last, in the steamboat *Columbia*, for the Rip Raps, where he expects to stay several weeks—*Globe.*

During the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 23d of May, on the question of sending M de Rayveau to be tried by the Peers, exclamations having been heard from the reporters' gallery, and Mr Jaubert having demanded that the improprietry should be immediately punished, the President of the Chamber, Mr Dupin, caused the gallery to be forthwith cleared. The reporters withdrew, protesting at the moment against the measure. Not satisfied with this, however, they remained out, accompanied by a number of friends, who, in anticipation of something unpleasant, had prepared themselves to protect him. The reporters approached him either for the purpose of expostulation or attack; but in an instant they were beset by the legislators and speedily overpowered. Some of them were taken into custody, but, with one exception, they were afterwards discharged.

Soon after Mr Dupin had caused the gallery to be cleared, he recalled the order, sending ushers to inform the reporters that they might resume their seats, but only one or two of them availed themselves of the permission. The sitting in consequence was soon afterwards closed, as the public is not supposed to be present when the reporters are absent. On adjourning it, Mr Dupin said that, "he wished to have it fully certified that the reporters' gallery was re-opened as soon as it was cleared, and that if the reporters did not return it was by their own will". A great deal of angry discussion about the matter has of course occupied the journals, the reporters complaining of being expelled without being allowed to give any explanation.

The next day they addressed a protest to Mr Dupin, signed by forty or fifty journalists. The members who were engaged in the affair gave accounts of the disgraceful scene, and Mr Jaubert and General Bugeaud took occasion to censure severely the mode in which the proceedings of the Chamber are reported. The latter gentleman amused the assemblage by an attack on journalism, which he called the opprobrium of society, mentioning that the *Temps* in particular, was in the habit of presenting his language in so shameful a manner that a chief of a battalion had sent him a challenge from the south of France, for using language offensive to the army which had been placed in his mouth. He accepted it, and wrote to his challenger that he would go half the way to meet him, and that the encounter would be a mort; but the other, having read his speech in the *Journal des Débats*, where it was accurately reported, sent him a letter of apology, and informed him that he had ceased the subscription to the *Temps*.

In the discussion on the affair of M. Puyraveau, the following [illegible] M. Arago having affirmed that the majority of the [illegible] regretted the revolution of July, M. Agier reminded the deputies of the services rendered to the country by the greater part of the peers, and that the strength which [illegible] depended upon the consideration in which it was held.

M. Teulon—Without going back to the revolution of July, I maintain that the chamber of peers, since 1830, has ceased to act a part not very honorable, for it has suffered therein its greatest one third of its members.

The president—You attack the chamber. [illegible] created in a batch by Charles X were expelled [illegible] the chamber. [illegible] at the present time has honorably [illegible] in the [illegible] work.

M. [illegible]—Since 1830 the chamber of peers has not [illegible] with us. (original [illegible] order.")

The president—The chamber of peers has conferred with us in the [illegible] work!—He [illegible] up, and we owe it respect! The chamber of peers acted with us after July, 1830.

M. Lamitte—The chamber of peers was not with us. The president—The [illegible] tell us, the [illegible] there is still as bad, with you and at your house—(laughter.)

M. Lamitte—Then [illegible] question—(measures to the contrary.) Do you recollect that at the time of the abolition of the hereditary dignity of the peerage, what a pitiful part was acted by M. Casimir Perrier?

The president—That observation is improper, but I cannot call to order, as it related to a person no longer living.

M. Teulon—M. Perrier being dead, belongs to history; the attack and defence of his memory belong to us. The chamber of peers felt deep mortification in consequence of the abolition of the hereditary dignity.—(cries of "order, order.")

The *Réformateur*, a republican journal, which may be considered as a sort of remonstrator of the *Tribune*, lately suppressed, has been seized and the editor of the Tribune has been condemned anew by the Cour d'Assises.

The Bois de Boulogne has been the scene of another duel. M. Emile de Girardin, a deputy, and M. D'Ivarne de Nuncque. The former was the challenger, having deemed himself insulted by some articles published in the journals. No harm was done, the seconds interfering after two shots had been exchanged, and declaring that complete and honorable satisfaction had been given.

The Marquis de Dalmatie, son of Marshal Soult, has resigned his embassy at the Hague, in consequence of the dispute between his father and Louis Philippe about the three Murillos.

Disturbances take place nightly in the quarter of St Martin, Paris, where numbers of redicoupé republicans assemble, instigated, according to the opposition organs, by public agents who are anxious to excite an émeute, for the purpose of justifying the government in placing 120,000 troops of the line in the city and neighborhood. They are regularly charged and overpowered by the armed force, and numbers taken into custody for refusing to disperse after the three summonses required by law.

LONDON POLICE.

Mansion house.—Two girls, named Ann and Charlotte Smith, were charged with robbery by Mr Joseph Sorrell, an old gentleman, who evidently laboured under the effects of an extra glass of gin.

The complainant stated, but in a very circuitous manner, and with an expression of countenance which it is impossible to describe, that on the preceding day, as he was going along the Borough, he met the two girls, and treated them as affectionately as if they were his own children. He had a bundle in his hand containing a purchase of bed clothes which he had made, and asked the girls whether they had had any thing to drink. When they said no, he told them that they should have a suck, and he walked with them into a shop of the right sort, and said to them, 'Now, my little dears, take what you want.' They had some gin, and one of the girls said, 'If I don't have some bread and cheese I'll be blowed.' 'Well,' he said, 'have it my little dears,' and he called for the wittles, but the landlady was a screw, and she charged a half-penny more than was the right thing, and so off they went to another crib. As they were going along he says to one of the little dears who offered to carry his bundle' 'Take care of it, for I have just paid for it, my dear,' and she did care for it, for she handed it to the little dear, and away the other ran just as if it belonged to herself, although she never laid eyes upon it in her life before.—(Laughter).

The Lord Mayor.—Pray, my good sir, who are you? You seem to be a very good-humored hard drinking old gentleman.

Mr Sorrell.—Ah! you're fit to be a Lord Mayor.—Who am I? I am well known at the west end of the town. I am well known at the west end of the town. I am stampmaker to the King, and I do a great deal in that way among the first merchants in the city. I don't wish you to be very hard upon these little dears, but sentence 'em both to the same punishment, for one is every bit as bad as the other. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor.—When the girl ran away with your bundle, did you follow her?

Mr Sorrell.—Follow her? How could I? When I want to follow her, a chimney sweeper comes right in my way. 'Holloa,' says I—'Holloa,' says he, and he threw his arms bang round my waist, bag and all. (Great laughter.)

The Lord Mayor.—Oh, then he was one of your company.

Mr Sorrell.—I suppose from that he was. Well, he would stop to talk to me, but I called out 'Stop thief!' and the policeman there, that has my bundle, turned round, and she ran bang into his arms, bundle and all.

The Lord Mayor.—Then he had the girl in his arms when you had the sweep in your?

Mr Sorrell.—Exactly. There now, I'm sure you are just fit to be a Lord Mayor. Come, pass judgment upon 'em, they're a pair of a hinsides, for I twisted 'em to gin as if they were my own children. (Laughter.)

A policeman stated, that while he was on duty in Devonshire-square, at half-past four o'clock, he saw a crowd running and heard a cry of 'Stop thief!' One of the prisoners was the first person he observed in the race, and he got hold of her. She had nothing about her; but she told him where the other girl lived, and he succeeded in apprehending her and recovering the bundle.

The girls said, that Mr Sorrell gave them the bundle to carry for him, and raised a hullabaloo after them, because they happened to walk a little quicker than he was in most to go.

The Lord Mayor.—Did you ask the girls to carry your bundle?

Mr Sorrell.—To be sure I did. I'll tell you what—mitigate their sentence. Give them a few days, and make them be silent, and let them have no gin. I dare say they'll ask my pardon afterwards, and I'll forgive them, and no mistake.

The Lord Mayor.—Perhaps you forgive them now, and we can despatch the business at once?

Mr Sorrell.—To be sure I do—you just took the words out of my mouth.

The Lord Mayor.—Then, they are discharged.

Mr Sorrell.—Ah, you're the right sort—give us your hand.

The Lord Mayor.—Don't mind that ceremony. We can shake hands when next we meet.

The London and Greenwich Railway.—The cost of the ornamental columns of the viaduct through Greenwich park is estimated at £60,000 exclusive of the statue to the immortal Newton, which it is intended to erect in the centre of it, opposite the Royal Naval Asylum.

Liverpool is greatly increasing every year, particularly in its foreign commerce. Now that the East India trade is thrown open, I hope that in ten years, it will be the first port in this empire.

The receipts at our Custom-house, for the last quarter, ending the 5th April 1835, were £1,021,000, and our exports for the last three years have exceeded those of London, very considerably. Our Custom receipts this year will probably exceed four millions, and will be nearly one fourth of the customs of the kingdom.

In 1784, a vessel arrived from North America having 8 bags of cotton on board, which was seized by one of the officers of the customs, supposing North America did not grow any cotton. You now send us to Liverpool alone, above 600,000 bags per annum.

Mary Edgeworth.—It is stated in an Irish paper that this admired writer—now no longer young—had by an accident broken her leg.

Mode Discovering or Lead.—The St Louis Daily Bulletin of the 22d ult mentions that some valuable additional discoveries of lead have been recently made on the Merrimac river, on the south side, adjoining the 16th section. The ore is represented as appearing in great quantities, and to be of a quality superior to any yet discovered. The lands have been purchased by citizens of St Louis, and operations were to be commenced immediately.

Steam Boat Canal across the Isthmus of Darien.—By the annexed extracts from the Constitutional del Cauca, (New Granada,) which we find in a Jamaica paper of June 13th, it will be seen that the object of Mr. Clay's resolution adopted by the Senate at the last session of Congress, in regard to a navigable communication across the Isthmus of Panama, is likely to be accomplished by private enterprise.

"We are gratified in being able to make it known, that the Baron de Thierry has directed Post-Captain Labarcere, (of the New Grenade Navy,) to proceed to the Capital of this Republic, with proposals for cutting a Canal, which will unite by their own waters, Rio Chagres with Rio Grande, the latter having its outlet in the Pacific, and to make both navigable by Steam Boats and small vessels, not drawing more than ten feet of water.

"It is admitted that the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, by means of a carriage road, would be very advantageous: but how much greater facilities Steam navigation would afford, by the contemplated Canal!

"Mercantile enterprise could be carried on to any extent. The transport of merchandise would be safe and expeditious, as steamers would be in continual readiness, and not subject to that constant expense required to keep a rail road in order, not to many other inconveniences as the Baron has pointed out in a note, which he has addressed through the Deputies of Panama, to the National Congress.

"It appears from several antecedent details, with the perusal of which we have been favored, that the Baron undertakes this gigantic enterprise, not for any individual benefit, but his principal object is to shorten the route according to establish a Government on the European plan, and to encourage Emigration to that fertile and extensive country, to which all the productions of the earth may be raised with the greatest ease and abundance, particularly the silky flax (phormium tenax,) being an article of such great value in the commercial world.

"The Baron has ample funds of his own, and credit with several European Bankers; and the Canal being the most important of his present undertakings, we have no doubt of his success."

In laying before our readers this interesting communication, we hope, from the zeal of the Congress now assembled at Bogota, that they will give their aid to a measure for the benefit of universal commerce, and put an end to the long and dangerous voyages round the Cape in the Pacific. Such an undertaking has long been [illegible] superintendence of Baron de Thierry, with those talents and scientific knowledge the public are well acquainted.

Extract of a private letter, dated Panama, 26 May, 1835.—"I have this moment received my letters from Bogota, and the intelligence they convey, is very satisfactory. M. La Barriere arrived at the Capital, twenty two days before our deputies. He writes to me as follows—'The President gave me a most cordial reception and read over with enthusiasm the proposals for the Canal—and promised in the kindest manner to exert all his influence with Congress to meet the views of the Baron; and added that he would give 10 years of his life to have such a work fully executed during his administration. So all looks well."

SALE IN A MADHOUSE.

The French certainly carry their treatment of the insane to a higher pitch of refinement than we do. The idea of giving a ball to the inmates of a lunatic asylum may startle people of our land accustomed to see the chastisement of the insane treated as a grand ball. The insane ladies themselves were entrusted with the getting up of the entertainment; they adorned the ballroom with festoons, garlands and devices; and in the midst they crowned with immortelles the bust of Pinel, the liberator of the insane from the old system of cruelty and terror. The dancing it is said, went off with charming effect; the students, interns and extern, did the honors; and the festivity was kept up till an hour sufficiently advanced for the satisfaction of all the parties who to do them justice, were indefatigable in their exertions to please and to be pleased. It should be added that the gay scene (which was appointed and arranged with the most serious object) has been generally attended with good effects; it served admirably to fix and tend amuse the minds of the patients—and several who labored under melancholia were much diverted for their time, from the imaginary woes. The Epoque, some years ago it seems, tried that method with success—but it is to M Pariset, the physician of the Salpetriere, that the credit is due of having so happily ventured on the experiment in the present instance.—*Med. Gaz.*

TO MAIDENS TO MAKE MUCH OF TIME.

Gather the rose buds while you may,
Old time is still a flying,
And this same flower, that smiles today,
Tomorrow will be dying!

The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun,
The higher he is getting—
The sooner will his race be run,
For still he wears his setting.

That age is best which is the first,
When youth and blood are warmer;
For these soon pass; and ever worse
Times still succeed the former.

Then be not coy, but use your time;
And while ye may go marry;
For having lost but once your prime,
You may forever tarry!

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.
New Orleans, July 21.

STOCKS.
No sales today at the Board

SALES OF COTTON.
500 Bales in treaty; sales not closed, owing to the badness of the weather.

PRODUCE.
TOBACCO— hhds $7 a 9
RICE—70 casks at $4 4-5 per barrel; a
SUGAR— 35 hhds Brown $6 a 7 50; prime 8 per, cwt
HAVANA—Brown $3 1 4 a 3 1-2—white 11 do
MOLASSES—34 a 35cts per gal
90 bbls superior at 38 do
COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 15cts—
Rio 13 1-2c
MESS PORK—$17 a 19 per bbl
Prime, 14 50 do
BACON—hams, 7 1-2 a 10 cts per lb dull
Middlings, 8c a 9 do
Shoulders, 6c 1-2 a 7 do
Hoground 7 1-2c 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, 24c
FLOUR— $5 75 a 6 per bl—
CORN—60 a 70cts per bushel—
MEAL—$2 50 per bl—dull
CATTLE HIDES—Coast $6; Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil's, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do —27 a 30c
BAGGING—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
OPELOUSAS—2300 feet ash plank to A E Crane; 1 box J B Brewster.
TAMPICO—Per schr Halcyon—$85,784 specie.
TUSPAN—Per schr Eliza—cargo specie, fustic and hides to Stinson & Campbell.
TAMPICO—Per schr Fanny Butler—cargo 91,500 specie, to sundries.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.
Ship Vascangada, Espana, Havana, J Prats & son

ARRIVED.
Towboat Whale, Baldwin, from the passes, having towed to sea ship Helen Mar, brigs Robert Adams, Kenhawa and Patriot—brought up schrs Halcyon, Fanny Butler, Eliza and West India Lass—Left S W pass on the evening of the 20th inst, reports nothing in the offing but U S schr Shark standing for the bar, brig Edwin, from Vera Cruz, at anchor inside N E bar—nothing new in the river.

Schr Halcyon, Williams, from Tampico, to Caballero.

Schr Eliza, Gaulen, from Tuspan, to Stinson & Campbell.

Schr Fanny Butler, Schneidau, from Tampico, to Hemlan and co.

Schr West India Lass, Bordon, from the Isle of Grand Cayman, to master, in ballast.

Memoranda—Schr Fanny Butler, reports schr Smith hence at Tampico, and to sail for this port on the 20th instant. Schr West India Lass, brought to this port, the captain Bailey, crew and passengers of the Am. ship Atlantic, wrecked on the Island of Grand Cayman on the morning of 24th June last, in a heavy gale—the A was bound from Havre to this port, her cargo was saved and sold at auction, but the ship is a total loss.

Steamer Somaphore, Hoffman, from Opelousas—Passengers Messrs H Dufilho, Maullion, Preaudan, Tuttle and Adams.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Emporium from N York was to sail for this port on the 5th inst.

Arrived at Savannah from this port on the 14th inst, schrs Magnet, Parsons; and Carolina, Tyler.

Arrived at N York from this port, July 6, barque Nashville, Free.

Sailed from Baltimore for this port July 7, brig Henrietta.

Arrived at Philadelphia from this port, July 5, ship Chester, Wilson, &c. &c. [illegible]

July 7—Ship North Star, Benedict, from Liverpool. She made her passage from N Orleans (Balize) to Liverpool, discharged her cargo and took in another, and arrived at Philadelphia in eighty three days. She had 32 from N Orleans, was in Liverpool 12 days—had 37 days home—her outward cargo was taken out and another full cargo taken in at Liverpool, in the space of 5 days.

The schr Bee, from Tampico, reports schr Fanny Butler to sail for N Orleans on the 12th inst, with $200,000 specie; also, schr Saldo Pedro to sail soon.

FOR SALE, OR FREIGHT FOR TAMPICO.
The fine fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened brig ATTAKAPAS, burthen 1400 barrels. For terms apply on board opposite the Main street, or to JOHN CROSBY,
July 22. No 38, Camp street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER—The schr WATER WITCH, C P Manson, master, is now in readiness to receive cargo. Apply on board, opposite post 19, or to E W GREGORY,
July 21 60, Chartres street.

NOTICE.
THE creditors of Mr Charles Janin, insolvent, are invited to present in the shortest delay, at the offices of Messrs A Grailhe and A Murphy, counsels of said insolvent, the titles of their claims either by hand writing notes or by mortgage, so that the tableau distribution might be drawn. JOS LE CARPENTIER, Syndic
July 22—3 of the creditors.

$5 REWARD,
Will be paid for the apprehension of the negro JOSEPH alias JO, who ran away on Saturday the 19th inst. Said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, has the looks of a villain, a hoarse voice, large eyes and throws his shoulder when walking. He is very impudent, speaks English and French; had on a pair of domestic trowsers, and a jacket of the same stuff or of nankin. He is well known by the city guard, and has been arrested once in the vegetable market by Mr Peralté. Captains are required not to harbor him under the penalty of the law.
July 22—3. A LACOUTURE.

SPERM CANDLES—100 boxes, for sale by
jy 18 J. THAYER & Co.

CONSTANTINOPLE, &c. &c.
CONSTANTINOPLE and its environs, in series of letters, exhibiting the actual state of the manners, customs and habits of the Turks, Armenians, Jews and Greeks, as modified by the policy of Sultan Mahmoud, in 2 vols, by an American, (Com. Porter,) long resident at Constantinople.

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

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

GRATTAN'S Medical Jurisprudence.

ALSO,
A fresh supply of "Fanny Kemble's Journal," "Last Days of Pompeii," "Life of Colonel Aaron Burr;" "No 1 Cabinet Miscellany;" "Hooper's Medical Dictionary," &c &c. Just received and for sale by
july 22. BENJAMIN LEVY.

75 DOLLARS REWARD,
WILL be paid to whoever will return to the undersigned Fifty Dollar notes of the Bank of Orleans, lost between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning from that bank to the Canal street Coffee House, and from thence to the corner of Chartres street.
LOUIS MUH,
jly 22. 113 Chartres street.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform those who will favor him with their confidence that he undertakes the renting of houses.
R SALAUN, Broker, 315 Toulouse street,
jly 22—6 between Bourbon and Dauphine.

HIDES.—206 hides received per Fanny Butler, from Tampico, and to sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
jly 22. 117 Royal street.

NOTICE—On Tuesday, 28th inst, the company of improvements will cease to be sold at auction the bodies they possess in St Louis street from Hewlett's Exchange to the corner of Royal street included.
Terms: Six months credit for approved endorsed notes.
Purchasers will be bound to have said houses demolished so as to deliver the grounds clear before the 15th of August next. The houses will be sold separately
jly 21 J HRABOTEAU.

NOTICE.
LOUISIANA COTTON SEED OIL FACTORY & INSURANCE CO.
New Orleans, 21st July 1835.
THE stockholders of the Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory and Insurance Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of ten dollars per share falls due this day and that in accordance with the provision contained in section 3d of the charter, should any stockholder fail to pay any instalment when due, the share upon which it is due and the amount already paid upon it shall be forfeited to the company and become its property. July 21st R CLAGUE, secretary.

STRAY HORSE
WAS carried to the stable, Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon, a sorrel horse, with a long tail having an old scar on the left shoulder and a white spot above the mouth. If said horse is not claimed in the 10 days following the publication of this notice, it shall be sold on the 1st August next, by Mr P A Guillotte, auctioneer at the usual place of auction for cattle. July 21—10

To be let or leased on the 1st August next, that elegant store House, 123 Chartres street, between St Louis and Conti, adjoining the property of Mr Bernard Marigny, and the house at the corner of St Louis street. Apply to L G Pilie, or to
JOAQUIN VIOSCA,
jy 21. Corner of St Philippe and Levee sts.

FOUND—By the subscriber on the 20th inst, a young setter DOG, spotted black and white, with a collar on which is engraved the name of N. Desbrosses. The owner is requested to claim said dog, pay expenses of advertising and others. PIERRE FORNERET,
Suburb Lafourche, corner of Annunciation and the Bayou.
jy 21

NOTICE—The undersigned intending to give in this city lessons in the various branches of education offers his services to those persons who will honor him with their confidence. Apply at the office of the Bee.
jy 16—6 P. BIRON.

NOTICE—Lewis V. Bogy, attorney at law, St. Louis Missouri. References Hon. David Barton, Hon. William H. Ashley, St. Louis Missouri, Hon. Lewis, F. Linn and Menard and Vallé, St. Genevieve Missouri.
july 11

R. CAILLARD, Attorney,
BEGS leave to offer his services to the public in all business either in Louisiana or in France, and that Locus regit actum.
His office is corner St Louis and Chartres, opposite the Exchange.
jy 3—6m

WANTED—A barber with good references, will find employment and good wages by applying at 161 Charts street. july 3

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
City Council—Sitting of Friday, July 17th 1835.
Resolved, That the French part of the fifth article of the ordinance relative to the meat market, approved the 17th November 1828, be so amended that the word forty be substituted to the word forty-five, where it is specified that whenever a quarter of veal shall weigh more than 45 pounds the farmer or collector of the corporation may exact eighty cents and a half cents or seven bits for the sale of said veal, instead of 25 cents or two bits.
This resolution having no other object but to rectify and accord the French with the English text.
(Signed) JOHN CULBERTSON, Recorder.
Approved July 18th, 1835.
(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy,
jy20 THEARD, jr. Secretary.

A SITUATION WANTED.
A GENTLEMAN who has had several years experience as a teacher, wishes to obtain employment, as teacher, in some public seminary, school or otherwise.
He is qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, History, Geography Chronology, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; Differential and Integral Calculi, Civil Engineering; Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, &c.
Having received the degree of "Master of Arts" at the University of Virginia and having had much experience as a teacher he hopes he can give satisfaction to any that may employ him as a teacher or instructor. Letters addressed to A M B, Mooresville, North Alabama, will meet with prompt attention.
P S Provided a sufficient salary were offered he would be willing to go to any part of Louisiana, or elsewhere.
jy 20

WAS stopped adrift at the English Turn, a small Pirogue or trading boat. The owner is advised to take possession of said boat by proving her to be his property and pay charges on or before the 15th of August next, on which day at 10 o'clock M, if not claimed, she will be sold by the proper authority at the English Turn, or otherwise disposed of as the law may direct for the benefit of all parties. Parish of Plaquemine, July 9th 1835.
jy 18 P DIRON.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON—Court of Probates—Succession of John Dunn, deceased—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this succession and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by J. H. Sturges, curator of the said succession and tableau of distribution therewith filed, should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and the said curator discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.
16 jy F. DUGUE, judge

PARISH OF