THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON.

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1835.

A friend of ours thinks we might have been less sparing in commending the Louisiana constitutional and antifanatical society. The observation was unkind and unjust. We have narrowly watched the operations of this society; and have been pleased not only with what it has done, but with what its members have refused to do—at least that portion of it called the committee on vigilance or safety. They have not only determined to detect abolitionists; but they have resolved not to believe accusation without positive proofs: and when a person was lately denounced by a subordinate of their corps as an abolitionist, they required palpable testimony. Finding he could not give this, he asked for a committee of surveillance; when every gentleman present hooted the idea of becoming a spy; and he was left in a glorious minority of one—and such an one!!

Yes, we warmly applaud the exertions of the society; and consequently refrained from any editorial remarks as suggestions during their existence except in one instance:—which is a sufficient proof that we relied on their efforts, integrity and intelligence aided by such a society, New Orleans has nothing to fear from the efforts direct or indirect of the northern abolitionists, or their southern agents.

The Carrolton railroad company are likely to more than realize the prospects expected by their friends. Punctuality and discipline are becoming gradually established; an experienced engineer has been appointed; and healthful amusements and social engagements are in progress at the hotel.—The shooting gallery will soon be completed; a bowling green and cricket club will soon be established; a tenpin alley be constructed; walks in gardens will be fashioned for ladies for whom comfortable rooms are nearly prepared; and besides various rooms for gentlemen, they can be accommodated in playing at cards, chess or other customary games.

We paid a flying visit to the Carrolton hotel yesterday afternoon; and were greatly pleased with the arrangements in progress, and the accommodations afforded. We learned that the engineer of the company is now surveying the line thence to Bayou Sara.

Many reasons calculated to promote the prospects and prosperity of Louisiana and New Orleans have been advocated in the Bee at various times; and though they were once or twice generously noticed or copied by the Bulletin, they were generally passed by in silence by the other journals of the state and city. But we are pleased to find the Union come to our assistance—in supporting the propriety of having a commercial hospital and new customhouse. Will it second our other suggestions relative to appropriations from Congress for constructing a port in New Orleans; for reopening the river Iberville; and for removing the obstructions from the Atchafalaya river?

GAMBLING.—The Antigambling societies formed in all the towns on the Ohio and Mississippi, as well as in the adjoining states, present a topic of attentive consideration to our citizens: for we may reasonably believe that gamblers finding themselves excluded from the above places will congregate in New Orleans during the ensuing winter.

It is true and just that the licenses granted to the gambling houses here, shall be continued till the time specified shall have expired; and probably no very active or successful remedies against a concourse of gambling professors till then can be enforced. But that our citizens may be better enabled to act we may inform them that the licenses of F Prado and of M Pavia expired on the 4 h inst; and that the others will expire as marked below:

1	A Hebrard,	Oct 20
1	H Grandpré,	" 21
	Duval and Pradat,	" 27
	P Blanchard,	Nov 1
	P Chamun,	" 7
	P Manuel,	" 7
	J Giraudean,	" 25
2	H Grandpré,	" 27
2	A Hebrard,	Dec 1
	F Theard,	" 3
	J H Caldwell,	" 15
	John Davis,	Feb 21—1836

In giving publicity to this statement, we desire only to shew that the gambling houses existing in the city are legally protected for a specified period; and to excite public attention to prevent the introduction here of professional gamblers expelled from other places.

Circumstances change cases. Yesterday we intended to mention that a Kentucky apple was 14 inches in 'circumference;' and the compositor made us say much in 'circumstance.'

The eastern cities are contending with each other, in establishing boards of trade. The chambers of commerce in Charleston and New Orleans may have answered the objects for which they were instituted; but those ends being very limited, and few cities requiring more to enforce the natural advantages afforded by locality and custom than New Orleans, a board of trade is essential for the commercial prosperity of the city—if our merchants would extend their means and mode of operations.

Can we not have a New Orleans board of trade, embracing respectable merchants of all kinds?

PEPPER'S IRELAND—We have been politely furnished with 2d and 3d numbers of THE HISTORY OF IRELAND, by George Pepper, Esq. In our boyhood, we read works of every kind on the historical records and monumental and other antiquities of Ireland, with an anxious avidity stimulated by the poems of Ossian; the 'Wild Irish Girl' of Miss Owenson, now Lady Morgan; and by the melodies of Tom Moore, which were then 'all the rage'—and although well aware that the historian of antiquity is voluntarily or necessarily the detailer of fictions as well as facts, we saw less reason to doubt the ancient records of Ireland as narrated by her historians, than those of Greece as given by Dionysius Halicarnussus, or those of Rome by Livy. Besides we were then better pleased with the stories in the history of Ireland, from the enthusiasm with which they were related; their connection with modern history; and the interest they themselves possessed.

Nor have the impressions left by them on our memory been effaced: for as the national lyrist of that country sings—

You may break, you may ruin the vase as you will;
Yet the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

With this remembrance we glanced over the present history; and perceive that Mr Pepper has made the most of his materials, to demonstrate and illustrate the ancient records of his native country.

The work is issued in numbers, and published in Boston. The price is 3 dollars for the numbers when complete; and we believe subscribers can regularly have their copies, furnished by Mr McGreal, of the firm of Southworth and McGreal.

Reported for the Bee.

Thomas M Thompson was brought before Judge Canonge on Thursday 24th September 1835, on a petition averring that said Thompson was illegally confined in the jail of this city. At the same time, the sheriff of this district made a return setting that Thompson was confined by virtue of the following order.

To the sheriff of the parish of Orleans,
SIR,
I commit to your custody Thomas M Thompson (and four others mentioning their names), arrested by me under the authority of the United States, on a charge of piracy.

J H HOLLAND,
U S Marshal, Eastern District of Louisiana.

Mr Grymes, of counsel for the petitioner, said that the case presented to the court was very simple, and confined within narrow limits;—that the only question was, whether the paper signed 'J H H Holland,' was a legal commitment; that the power to commit was clearly a judicial power; that the marshal of the United States was a mere executive or ministerial officer—having no judicial functions to perform—and that the order signed by him was wholly illegal; and without any warrant in the laws of this state or of the United States.

Mr Carleton, U S district attorney, stated that Thompson was confined by virtue of a judicial order issued by Judge Preval, on a charge of piracy made against him on oath; that that order was directed to the marshal of the United States, who had arrested Thompson and delivered him into the custody of the sheriff of this district; that it would be necessary in the course of the investigation about to be made, to examine the witnesses against Thompson; and that those witnesses were in the city and might be found in a short time. He therefore moved for a postponement of the case until the witnesses could be subpoenaed.

Judge Canonge over-ruled the motion—declaring that the code of practice required the return of a habeas corpus to be made in six hours (query twelve?) after its service—and that more than that time had already elapsed.

Mr Carleton then proceeded to state, that under the judiciary act of 1789, offenders may for any crime against the United States be arrested and imprisoned by any judge of the peace or any other magistrate of any of the United States for trial; that it is the duty of the marshal of the United States to execute all lawful precepts issued to him under authority of the United States; that the United States possessed no jails of their own, but that the several states had passed laws providing for the custody of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States; that the act of Louisiana on this subject passed 28th February 1814, enjoins all sheriffs, jailers, &c, within this state, to receive and keep in custody until discharged by law, any person or persons who shall be committed to them by the marshal of the district of Louisiana, or his deputies, under the authority of the United States, whether on civil or criminal process; that in pursuance of these provisions, Judge Preval directed his precept to the U S marshal, who arrested Thompson and sent or committed him under authority of the United States, into the custody of sheriff Buisson of this city; that the sheriff was in this case the mere agent of the marshal; that legally speaking Thompson was in the custody of the marshal; that the habeas corpus should have been directed to him and not to sheriff Buisson; that then the true cause of Thomson's imprisonment would have been clearly and fully set forth, and the court would have been in possession of all the facts necessary for a correct judgment—that the (the district attorney) would proceed to read the affidavit taken by Judge Preval, and the precept issued by him to the U S marshal.

Mr Grymes here interrupted Mr Carleton, and objected to his reading the paper as evidence.

Mr Soulé, of counsel for Thompson, intimated that he would read the order of Judge Preval at a future stage of the proceedings for the purpose of commenting on it; but that the district attorney had no right to do so.

Judge Canonge sustained the objection, and ruled that the court could not look further than sheriff Buisson's return. The commitment appears on its face to have been made by a ministerial officer, and stands on precisely the same footing with a transfer of a prisoner from one parish jail to another. Would the district attorney contend that the word 'commitment' in the statute of this state is used in the technical sense placed upon it by the common law? To the court it appears to be used as synonimous with confide.

Mr Carleton rejoined that it was absolutely necessary to bear in mind that the United States had no jail of their own; and that this state had directed its sheriffs to receive prisoners 'SENT OR COMMITTED' by the U S marshal under the authority of the U S, and to keep them until discharged by law.—That with regard to the meaning of the term 'commitment,' he was content with the interpretation of the court; that the law used the words 'committed or sent,' and his honor considered the expression synonimous with 'confided'—that in order to shew then that Thompson was properly committed, or in the language of the court 'confided' to the custody of the sheriff, he proposed to shew that a lawful precept was issued to the marshal who arrested Thompson, and in pursuance of the statute committed or 'confided' him under the authority of the U S to the sheriff—and that in order to do so, he would examine the marshal and read the order of the Judge, which one of the prisoner's counsel had promised to read, although he denied the right of the district attorney to do so.

Judge Canonge declared that the court would not look beyond the sheriff's return.

Mr Grymes said that he would endeavour to put an end to the affair at once, by reading the paper to the court. Accordingly he read an affidavit made by W A Hurd, before Judge Preval, confining a charge of piracy and the order of Judge thereupon, commanding the marshal to arrest and bring Thompson before him for examination. Such is the paper, said Mr Grymes, on which it is endeavored to base this commitment. The court will perceive at once that Mr Holland has not complied with the requisition of the Judge, that ordered him to be carried before the court for examination. But here we see the marshal a mere ministerial officer assuming judicial powers, and consigning a freeman to jail by virtue of his sign manual without assigning any reason for it. We have no Judge of the United States court here to give us relief, and we now apply to this court.

Mr Carleton resumed: 'It is perfectly immaterial to me,' said he, 'in what manner the evidence is produced. I am anxious only that the truth may be known, and justice done. The prisoner is charged before a competent tribunal with having committed a high offence against the laws of the Union. The charge is made on oath—a judicial order is issued—the accused is arrested by the U S officer and committed or confided (to use the term of the court) to the sheriff of this city.' (Here Mr Carleton was interrupted by Mr Grymes and Mr Soulé, who stated that there was no evidence of all this before the court, and Judge Canonge declared that the paper had been rejected.)

Mr C. continued: 'Your honor permitted the paper to be read by the counsel of the prisoner, and cannot now efface the impression it has made on your mind. The return of the sheriff is not full and perfect. The paper read by the prisoner's counsel must now be considered as annexed to and explanatory of that return. I repeat that it is immaterial to me by whom the evidence was introduced. It is before the court—and must influence the judgment of the court. By your honor seems already to have made up your opinion, I will not trespass therefore farther on your patience.'

Mr Soulé rose to reply, but was stopped by Judge Canonge who ruled that the commitment was illegal and ordered the prisoner to be released.

General Washington's liberality upon the subject of Religion, was proverbial. He evinced this in all his private and public conduct, and gave to his countrymen an example which should be remembered and imitated through all time. In his instructions to Col. Arnold, when setting out upon the campaign to Quebec, there is a strong and particular injunction to that officer, to respect the religious sentiments and institutions of the people. This document is dated sixty years ago. We make an extract:

'As the contempt of the religion of a country, by ridiculing any of its ceremonies, or affronting its ministers or votaries, has ever been deeply resented, you are to be particularly careful to restrain every officer and soldier from such imprudence and folly, and to punish every instance of it. On the other hand, as far as lies in your power, you are to protect and support the free exercise of the religion of the country, and the undisturbed enjoyment of the rights of conscience in religious matters, with your utmost influence and authority.'

PAUPERISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—According to a statement in the London Quarterly Review, the paupers of Great Britain comprise more than *one sixth* part of the whole population! In the United States there is not quite one pauper to *sixteen hundred and fifty* inhabitants.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Mr O'Connell implored the house to pause and consider the fatal consequences which must inevitably result from the rejection of the measure, not only to the empire generally but to honorable gentlemen opposite, on whose actions and on whose course of proceeding alone, the consequences of that rejection must rest—(cheers.) The hopes of the Irish people had been raised; anticipations of the redress of long existing and heavy wrongs had been excited in their bosoms—they had been taught for the first time to feel that their brethren in England had awakened to a sense of the demand they possessed on their sympathies and kindly feelings. He entreated the house not to cast lightly away the good effects which this impression had already produced. Tranquility and peace had even now been in a great measure restored.—The judges in the southern and western parts of the country had commenced the grand juries on the tranquility of their respective districts; the only disturbances that had been committed had taken place in the north of Ire and, and they had originated with the extreme loyalists who had so misconducted themselves that it became necessary for the soldiers to fire upon them. He implored the house in the strongest and most emphatic terms he could possibly make use of not to accede to the proposition of the right hon Baonet, Sir Robert Peel, the more especially after what had taken place in the course of debate; in which although great interest had been expressed as to the number of Protestants in different places—now stated to be 120 here, then 50 there, and again 20 elsewhere—no allusion had been made to the number of Catholics in the different benefices—(hear, hear.) And yet what was the real state of the case? In the diocese of Armagh the total number of Protestants was 783,000, of which 517,712 were Episcopalians, while the number of Catholics were no less than 1,437,401—(Loud cheers.)—1,437,401 Roman Catholics in the diocese of Armagh alone. (Renewed cheering.) In Dublin the number of Protestants was 177,930, that of the Catholics 1,630,681 (Cheers.) In the diocese of Cashel the number of Protestants was 112,434, the number of Catholics 2,240,000 and upwards. In Connaught the number of Protestants was 444,900, the number of Catholics, 1,186,500.—Cheers. Could the Established Church in Ireland, under any circumstances whatever, be called a National Church?—Loud cheers. Can you presume, continued the learned gentleman, can you presume I ask you, to call the Established Church of Ireland a National Church?—Loud cheers. Turn Ireland into a province if you please; call it a provincial church, and then I will discuss with you the point whether its extent is sufficiently commensurate with its utility to justify the appellation, but the mere act of calling an establishment like this a national church is as gross violation of every principle of nationality as can be conceived.—Loud cheering. The Catholics of Ireland were six millions and a half; the total number of Protestants was one million and a half. Count them; take them far man, and what was the result? A balance of five millions in favor of the Catholics—Cheers. What did the find else? That there were two Catholics for every Protestant, and a surplus of three millions and a half into the bargain. Why was this Church Establishment—this National Church—to be endured?—Loud cheers. A gallant member had alluded to the town of Dundalk, and had stated that the members of the church were increasing in that neighborhood. The town and parish contained 1,433 members of the establishment, and when remind that it included the fourteen Protestant inhabitants of Castletown, the hon member asked what that had to do with the case? But do not let it be forgotten, that the rector of these united parishes was also rector of Louth—hear hear. Where then was the anxious attention to the wants of the few Protestants in the parish of Castletown?—Loud cheers. Of course the rector of these united parishes does full justice to the 261 members of the church in his parish of Louth. Where then was then was the anxiety to provide such clergyman with L175? The rector of Louth was resident, and had only his 261 Protestant parishioners to take care of. Why not then give up his 2,000 a year surplus for other purposes? He would take the dioceses of Raphoe and Ardagh as to the number of the church and the Catholics, and even the most bigoted must admit, that he had not taken an unfair case, but that it was unexceptionable. In the first of these dioceses then, take the 33,000 members of the establishment to the 145,000 Roman Catholic inhabitants of it, and in the latter the 17,900 Protestants against the 195,000 Catholics. The revenues of the church should be for the religious instruction of the entire 400,000 inhabitants of these dioceses. Every parish paid tithes—there was a glebe house or land in almost every one of these dioceses. But take on the other hand, the diocese of Tuam, with its 467,000 Catholics, against its 9,000 members of the establishment—Hear, hear. The establishment was intended for both the 9,000 Protestants and the 467,000 Catholics. He was told, however in the vulgar language of authority, that Protestant worship must be maintained in every parish. Here then were the 467,000 Catholics and the 9,000 members of the church. They were told that the means of religious instruction must be maintained for the latter; but who was to provide for the religious instruction of the 467,000 Catholics—Hear, hear. Was it not themselves?—Loud cheers. They were taxed for the maintenance of the Protestant church, and they supported their own churches, and they had their own archbishops, and bishops, and deans, and priests, and curates, without coming to the treasury of Protestants, or taking money from their pockets.—Loud cheers. They did not require Protestants to contribute to their church, but there were many liberal minded Protestants, and they received the assistance of thousands for it, who did largely contribute to the building Catholic places of divine worship—hear, hear.—Was not the Protestant church as good as that of the Catholics, that it required this adventitious aid?—Had it not as powerful influence on the human mind? It was said that the Catholic religion was founded in ignorance, and could be disposed by education, how then can those who advance such an opinion refuse to Catholics the chance of education, out of the funds which they mainly contribute to? The truth was, they charged the Catholics with ignorance, and refused the means which they alleged would dispel it. The honorable member, having replied to some remarks of Sir James Graham, went on to enquire what had the church gained by the rejection of the bill last year?—Cheers. By that bill the Protestant clergymen was to receive L77 10s per cent from the treasury, and to be exempted from all the trouble and anxiety of collecting their tithes. This year, those are ready to accede. L75 he rejected the bill of last year, which was to give the clergy L77 10s per cent. Had the church gained by the transaction that bill had taken place, because that bill did not pass?—Oh! Bad good—was it by the slaughter of the men at Ballybrennan, whose lives would have been spared if that bill had passed? Had the church gained by the rejection of that bill? He would appeal to the wailing of the widows, and the screams of the children, and the mourning of the parents—for the husbands, and fathers, and offspring's—blood that had been shed at Rathcormac—Loud cheering. Were more Rathcormacs desired? In passing through Connaught, ten Protestants would hardly be met with in the district, which was not equal to one in a square mile, and yet a Protestant establishment must be kept up in that part of the country. 'You are strong, and will you tell the Catholics of Ireland that their feelings and judgments shall be outraged, and that they shall be still exposed to every injustice? Will you tell them that although they are upwards of 7,000,000, their feelings shall be wounded and insulted, their interests sacrificed for the gratification of 880,000 persons?—Cheers. He could not refrain from laughing at the importance attached to the increase of the number of Protestants in some parishes. If there had been an increase in one parish there had been an accompanying diminution in another.—This however was miserable special pleading with an important subject. He would not follow the right hon member for Cumber and through the length of his speech. He had amongst other things alluded to the church of Scotland. But how did the Scots acquire their church. Were there no Grahams or Grammes—no knights of the bright sword in those days—Shouts of laughter. Had the Grahams fallen from their former chivalry—Laughter—when they were anxious to risk nothing? The man who conquered for the religion of their country risked everything for it. The right honorable Bart however would risk nothing—Cheering. They had also received a lecture on charity by one of the members for Berkshire, Mr Walter who might and not then see. On! he perceived that the hon member had moved over the way; he congratulated him on his change of place—he was in his proper hemisphere—he was now in his proper element. The hon member reminded him of—

The last rose of summer—Great laughter.
Left blooming alone;
All its lovely companions
Were faded and gone!

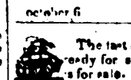
The hon gentleman had shown a great deal of cunning, which did not blind him; he appeared to be mighty charitable and kind on those points which did not hurt him in the slightest degree. He was will to give Poor Laws to Ireland, forsooth, which could not affect him in the slightest degree. The hon gentleman reminded him of a man who gave a stone when he asked for bread—Loud cheers.

To be concluded tomorrow.

FOR VICKSBURG, RODNEY, GRAND GULF, NATCHEZ, and all intermediate landings.

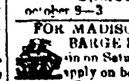
The substantial, fine upper cabin steamer BUNKER HILL, J W CONRAD, master, will meet with immediate dispatch for the above and intermediate ports. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
october 6 28 & 29, New Levee.

FOR SALE

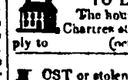


The fast sailing schooner MESSENGER, now ready for sea, and lying opposite St Louis street, is for sale.
Terms—Cash. Apply to the master on board, or to
SAMUEL DEPAS, corner of Esplanade
october 9—3 and St Louis streets.

FOR MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.



BARGE No 3, Clark, master, will leave the Basin on Saturday next, 10th inst. For part cabin apply on board, or to
october 8—3 WILLIAM BOMAN, 172 Basin.



TO LET, *on the 1st November next,*
The house now occupied by Mr Blanchard, in Chartres street, near Hewlett's Coffee house. Apply to
(oct 8—1☞) B MARIGNY.

$15 REWARD.

LOST or stolen, on Monday, 5th inst, between 4 and 5 P M, a pointer bitch, white skin with brown spots, short and fine hair, and a short tail—she has lost an eye—she is a very lively, fat and handsome bitch. Any persons keeping said animal after the publication of this advertisement, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law, and the above reward will be paid to any person bringing her at the office of the Bee. october 8—3pa

LOST on the 15th inst, a note drawn by Thomas Fitzwilliam, payable to the order of Michael Maher, and by him endorsed, dated 3d October, at 10 days after dated for $2040. Payment having been stopped, the public are cautioned against trading for or negotiating the same. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the counting house of the subscriber, no. 16, Poydras street.
New Orleans, October 8—1 M MAHER.

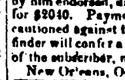
CHAINS—94 dozen Chains of every quality, color and pattern, suitable for the Mexican market, now landing and for sale by C H GRANT & CO
october 8 40, Chartres street.

PORK.—Prime and Rump, lately inspected, for sale by G DORSEY,
october 8 New Levee.

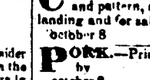
FLOUR and WHISKEY.—420 bbls Irish Flour; 300 bbls Whiskey; 30 casks Bacon sides, superior, for sale by G DORSEY,
october 8 38, New Levee.

The United States vs Four quarter casks of Taffia.
IN the District Court of the United States—Eastern District of Louisiana.—By virtue of a vendition exponas to me directed, will be sold at the office of the undersigned, on Saturday the 24th of October, inst, at 12 o'clock, noon four quarter casks of Taffia, condemned as forfeited to the United States.
october 8 J H HOLLAND, U S Marshal.

The United States vs a Quantity of Playing Cards, &c &c.
IN the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—In Admiralty, No 3662.—In obedience to a warrant of seizure to me directed, I have seized and taken into my possession, the following mentioned goods, wares and merchandize, to wit: 4 barrels containing Playing Cards and Starch; and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners, and all and every other person, having or pretending to have, any right, title or interest in or to the said merchandize, to be and appear at a District Court for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the 14th day from the date of this present notice, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said goods, wares and merchandize should not be condemned as forfeited to the United States, agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.
october 8 J H HOLLAND, U S Marshal.



TO LET,
The upper part of the house Toulouse street, no. 30, between Chartres and Levee. Apply to
october 7 R BRUGIER.



TO LET.
A house, no. 10, Great Men street, near the Esplanade. Apply to
october 7 R BRUGIER.

WOOD YARD.—Persons wishing to purchase for their winter supply of fine wood, had better call on
W E & R MURPHY,
october 7 132 Basin.

TO STEAMBOATS.—Pitch, pine and light wood, constantly on hand and delivered at the shortest notice by W. E. & R. MURPHY,
october 7 No 132, Basin.

CHARCOAL.—1200 barrels charcoal, free from dust, received and for sale cheap by
W. E. & R. MURPHY.
october 7 No 132, Basin.

TAR, PITCH and WOOD.—300 kegs of tar and 100 of pitch; with a lot of oak and pine wood, which will be sold low, by W. E. & R. MURPHY,
october 7 No 132, Basin.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the yard of the subscribers, on the night of the 3d inst, a small bay PONEY, with a white mark on the forehead and one of his hind feet white, markes from harness—other marks not recollected; whoever will bring back said horse to the subscribers will be liberally rewarded. W E & R MURPHY,
october 7—3 no 132, Basin.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Draining Company, held at New Orleans on the 15th instant, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:
Whereas the plan of that section of land lying between the city, the canal Carondelet, the Bayou St Jean and the Bayou road, is now prepared.
Resolved; That the work of draining shall be commenced on said section as soon as possible, and that the President be requested to require the appraisers to estimate all the lands within the limits of the aforesaid section, according to the provisions of the act incorporating this company.
sept 18 C. WATSON, Sec'y.

WINES.

48 BBLS old Medoc red wine, landing ex brig Alexander, Capt Freeman, from Bordeaux.
F SEIGNOURET,
august 28—10 144, Royal street.

PARTNER WANTED.—An industrious man, of business habits, having at command $1500 or $2000 in cash, may have an opportunity of making a profitable investment. Address W. D. through the Post Office, with real name and residence. sept 11

A M. MIRANDA & Co. have removed their office to No. 85, St. Louis street. sep. 9

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
Octobre 7th, 1835.

COTTON—No operations effected as yet.
TOBACCO—6 to 8c—dull.
SUGAR, NO, for quality—10cents.
—— NO 2d quality—8 to 9c; fair demand.
—— Havana, white—12cts; dull.
—— do brown—10cts; dull.
MOLASSES—very dull.
FLOUR—$7½ to 7¾; very small quantity in market and in great demand.
COFFEE, Havana—12 a 14c; St Domingo 12c; new crop Havana commencing to be delivered, some of new crop sold at 14c on the levee.
RICE—$5 per cwt; scarce.
CORN—70cts per bushel; full a quantity in market.
CORN MEAL—Kiln dried 62½ to 65c for N; ordinary 57½ to 5 very dull.
BEEF, mess—$12 per bbl; dull.
—— prime—$10½ per bbl.
PORK, mess—$17; prime $15; dull.
HAMS, Canvassed—10c; unscrapped 8c; in demand.
BACON—hog round 6 to 8 cents; sales.
BUTTER, Goshen 22cts—Western 19c; scarce.
LARD—8½ a 9c; plenty in market.
MACKEREL—No 1, $17; No 2, $16; No 3, $15; small demand.
COD FISH—$5 per bbl; full.
SPERM CANDLES—N B 37½ cents; Nantucket 36; mould 24 cents; supply in market small.
OIL—Winter strained 80c.
—— Tannels, 45 to 48; in fair demand.
WHISKEY, Rectified—36c sales.
—— Old Monongahela, 48c to $1; very dull.
BAGGING, Western—25 to 27 cents.
BALE ROPE—14 to 15 cents
LEAD, Pig—5 a 6c; bar, 7cents.
—— Shot—$12 per bag; sheet no change.
TAR, PITCH and ROSIN—no variation.

NEW-ORLEANS STOCKS.

	October 7th, 1835
550 shares Nashville Rail Road stock	out door 62 25 prem
Louisiana State Bills,	122 1 2 asked
Bank of Orleans,	109 1-2 last sales
Bank of Louisiana	no sales since div'd
Consolidated Association,	None for sale
N. O. Gaslight Bank and Banking Co.,	no sales
City Bank,	107—asked
Union Bank of Louisiana	
Commercial Bank	121 1-2—last sales
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,	94 asked
Gaslight Bank,	94—asked
Carrollton Rail Road Bank,	100 1-2 asked
Louisiana State Ins. Co.,	120 asked
Louisiana Insurance Co.,	130 for 300 paid
Orleans Insurance Co.,	1200 for 1000 paid
Mississippi Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	none offered
Merchants' Insurance Co	37 1 2 last sales
Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	58 asked
Atlantic Marine & Fire Insurance Co,	251 2 off'd for 25 p'd
Ocean Insurance Co.,	53 asked
Commercial Insurance Co.	no sale
Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory,	par asked
Orleans Navigation Co.,	850—sales
Fenchatrain Rail Road Co.,	par asked
Nashville Rail Road Co.,	82 25 from market
Orleans Cotton Press Co.,	150 for 500 paid
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.,	220 for 500 paid
Old Architect Co., of 1808	75 asked, 95 off'd for 100 paid
Architect Stock of 5th District,	90 asked for 100

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Kentucky, Berry, New York, Bogart & Hawthorn
Brig Uncas, Bush, Alexandria, J W Zacharie & co
Schr Wm Robbins, Watlington, Sabine, W Bryan
Steamer Caroline, Elderkin, Mobile, Tourne & Beckwith

ARRIVED.

Steam towboat Hudson, Hourin, from the Passes Having taken her tow to sea, brought up ship Romulus, brigs Crawford, Seabir, May Flower, schrs Perfecto and Vera Cruzana Primero. Reports schr Arab off the bar; nothing new in the river.

Ship Romulus, Webster, 21 days from New York.
Brig Crawford, Franklin, 22 days from Warren, (R I)
Brig May Flower, Brown, 25 days from Kingston, (Ja) to McGregor, Hiddleson & co, in ballast.
Brig Seabird, Mayberry, 21 days from Newport, (R I).
Schr Perfecto, Molina, 14 days from Campeachy, to M de Lizardi & co
Schr Vera Cruzano Primero, Turner, 18 days from Tampan, to M de Lizardi & co.
Steamer George Collier, Taylor, 9 days from St Louis.

MEMORANDA

Ship Romulus reports that she spoke, lat 26½, long 76½, brig Alexander, 9 days from Boston, for Mobile.
Schr Seabird, reports seeing 8 Americans, apparently ashore on the Banks.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Romulus, from New York—E B Cogswell, A Kent, M S Anderson, J W Dorset, J Dorset, P C Bonsey, S Brown—18 in the steerage.
Per steamer George Collier, from St Louis—L Bischoff and lady, E Kimball and lady, J P Usmelle.

IMPORTS.

WAXEN, (R I)—Per brig Crawford: 150 bbls potatoes, 600 0 bunches onions, master.
NEWPORT, (R I)—700 bbls potatoes, 7000 bunches onions, &c, to L H Gale.
TUSPAN—Per sch Vera Cruzano Primero: logwood and sarsaparilla, to M de Lizardi & co.
CAMPEACHY—Per schr Perfecto: 8 packages segars, &c, to order.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Kentucky: 3903 pigs lead; 98 hhds tobacco; 500 bales Manilla hemp; 71 bales cotton, 5 packages mdse; 27 packs skins.
ALEXANDRIA—Per brig Uncas: 1 box, 1 cask, 2 kegs mdse; 1 stove.
SABINE RIVER—Per schr Wm Robbins: hardware; iron; bagging; rope; dry goods; glass; 3 bbls flour; 3 bbls apples; 18 do whiskey; 4 do brandy; 9 bxs cider; 5 boxes segars; 144 bales tobacco; clothing, &c.
MOBILE—Per steamer Caroline: 198 bbls flour; 122 do whiskey; 12 kegs lard; 5 hhds sugar; 3 casks bacon; 2 boxes mdse.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE

ST LOUIS—Per steamer George Collier: 3215 pigs lead, 1 box mdse, to C Follet; 4535 pigs lead, J H Field & co; 212 do do, J F Smith & co; 622 sacks corn, E L Tracy; 145 do do, 12 bbls apples, 88 do potatoes, J H Graham.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Romulus, from New York—Slinsen & Campbell; Burke, Watt & co; E Johns & co; T Barrett & co; Mr Ravizzhy; Bogart & Hoopes; Lambeth & Thompson; A G Cochran; S Lockp & co; E B Cogswell & co; W. & J H Lovelock; J Donahue; Slater & Ash; Forsyth, Goodwyn, & co; J S Luido; Lincoln & Maynard; J Gallaher; S & B B Lowere Wakeman & Pickett; Hemptenstall & Boloo; Hobson, Wood & co; Brander, McKenna & Wright; N & J Dick & co; Whiting, Slade & co; J H Grinnell; A D Gover; R Haugh & co; B Casey; W Cantin; J C Clarke; J Lott; Legendre & Samory; Bogart & Hawthorn; Turner & Woodruff, Alling, Hyde & co; C Adams, jr; J A Delaire; Buckner, Stanton & co; E Laralde & co; A T Dwight; Dubois & Gerault; Mott & Henderson; A Watson & co; G C Hodges.

$5 REWARD.

ABSCONDED and likewise resisted a legal civil warrant, issued from one of the inferior city courts of New Orleans; and by so doing has involved a generous man, who security for the appearance of this absconding debtor; his name is JAMES LOUGHLIN, a plasterer by trade, (a native of Belfast, Ireland) Said Loughlin is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, somewhat marked with small pox, very quarrelsome when drunk—fond of cutting the chaw—when sober, although so dead, very good hearted and civil, smiles much when spoken to, if in good humour. This Loughlin says he is the proprietor of a farm in the vicinity of St Louis; no doubt he will make for that city, otherwise Mobile; he dresses various, generally wears a coal skin cap, drab outside coat. The above reward will be paid to any person who will lodge the fellow in any jail in the United States. The object of this advertisement is not only to recover the subscriber's just debt, but to forewarn strangers from trusting Loughlin.
☞ The St Louis and Mobile papers will please copy the above for the good of their fellow citizens.
october 7—3 JAMES TOPHAM.

TEXAS LANDS.

THE subscriber offers for sale 80,000 acres of the most valuable lands, situated in Texas. The owner of the above lands is now in this city, where he will remain for 8 or 10 days. He has resided for eight years past in Texas, and being perfectly acquainted with the country he has taken particular pains to make the choicest selection.
The titles are indisputable, and can be examined on application to the subscriber.
The above will be sold together or in single tracts of 4428 acres, on reasonable terms, and a liberal credit given for undoubted paper.
If not disposed of before Saturday, the 10th inst, it will on that day, be offered at Hewlett's Exchange, at public auction, by M Barnett, jr. The plan of each track will be exhibited on the day of sale.
october 7—4 M BARNETT, jr.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

Will be given to any person lodging in one of the state jails, or returning to the subscriber the congo negro called APOLLO, about 40 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, speaking bad French and English. He is thin, very black, and has a strong beard. He has a scar on one of his feet. It is supposed that on the 13th of last month, he was carried away by force by the people of a flat boat that was made fast opposite his master's plantation, Mr Valy Landry, a mile above Donaldsonville.—Apply to R. P. GAILLARD,
oct 5—1m,3pa 91, Chartres street.

SHIP YARD DEVERGERBURG OPPOSITE SIDE THE RIVER.

RICHARD SALTER having sold his interest in the above establishment, to capt John Bailey, the firm of Salter & Marcy was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2nd of august last. Richard Salter is charged with the liquidation of the late firm, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the patronage, of his friends to the establishment.
RICHD. SALTER.
PETER MARCY.

NOTICE.

Capt. John Bailey having purchased the interest of M. Richard Salter, in the above establishment, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of Bailey & Marcy, who take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand a large stock of all necessary materials, and that their ways are in complete readiness for hauling up steamboats and other craft, and hope by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.
New Orleans, 8th oct. 1835.
JOHN BAILEY.
PETER MARCY.

NOTICE.

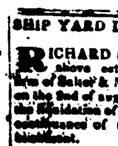
Intending to leave the city for five months, I have appointed Capt R L Robertson, my agent, he is duly authorized to transact all my business during my absence.
oct 7—4 RICHD. SALTER.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, AS JOURNEYMAN HATTER.

BY a person who understands perfectly well the business, and speaks freely the english, french and spanish languages. Enquire of the office of the Bee, or at the store of Monsieur Barbarie & Hill, Chartres street, no. 183.
oct 7—3

NOTICE.—Whereas ANTONY FERNANDEZ, auctioneer, in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, has applied to me for the cancelling of a bond, subscribed by him as principal, on the eleventh day of January, 1834, for the sum of eight thousand dollars, jointly with A A Smith and José Fernandez his securities.
These are to give notice to all persons interested therein, to show cause in within at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said Bond should not be cancelled and annulled.
Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at New Orleans, on the twenty-sixth day of Sept. eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the sixtieth.
E. D. WHITE.
By the Governor,
MARTIN BLANCHARD,
Secretary of State. oct 7—3t

$10 REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the plantation of the undersigned, Terre aux Bœufs, parish St. Bernard, on the