THE BEE.

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"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1835.

☞ We have been requested to convoke a meeting of the democratic citizens on *Wednesday evening next* at 7 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of the candidates for the presidency and vice presidency made by the Baltimore Convention—the meeting to be held at Davis' Ball room in Orleans Street.

The eastern mail of yesterday brought us New York papers of the 26th ult; Washington of the 23th; and Charleston of the second instant. They contain advices from Liverpool and Dublin of the 25th April; and from London of the 24th; but no later dates nor intelligence from France than those received direct here last week. The details on the bill of indemnity are however somewhat more ample—as they show that not only the sum of 25 millions will be granted; but the interest of the sum [illegible] mination of the treaty—making upwards of [illegible]

It was believed that Mr Livingston [illegible] France; and cease his embassy to [illegible] tions of the French government were [illegible] published correspondence with his government, as to [illegible] his continuance inconvenient.

The English and French papers were debating concerning the explanations to be rendered of the president's message of December last. By whom and when? Not probably by the president himself; and if by Congress, it cannot be done for many months hence.

The Easter recess of the English parliament had continued; the political intelligence from the British isles is therefore a mere matter of speculation as to the strength and popularity of the new ministry. If Lord Melbourne and his clique could not weather out last year; it is not likely their efficiency has been rendered much greater by their defeat:—and the present ministry is very nearly that of 1834, with indeed some few exceptions; but not so material as to give it much *weight or popularity*. But the cause may support the men, who are but substitutes for statesmen.

We have been solicited to direct the attention of our democratic citizens to the meeting to be this evening held at Davis' ball room in Orleans street, to ratify the nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the union. We trust it is not necessary to expatiate on the necessity of unanimous and prompt decision on a topic so important to the welfare of the country at large; and so immediately indispensable to the success of the great republican party throughout the union.

It is not now necessary to descant on the political and personal merits of the candidates named: these have been long and ably discussed; and are generally acknowledged by the disinterested. But it may be necessary to assure our political friends, that unless they make 'assurance doubly sure' in prompt and energetic action, by concentrating their electioneering exertions in favor of those candidates, the vote of the people may be annulled by a reference to the house of representatives—as was formerly done in the instance of Jackson and Adams, when we remember the ingenious tergiversation then resorted to, to defeat the election of the choice of the people. Knowing this, shall we not be more decided and systematic in our ensuing presidential campaign; being forewarned, should we not be forearmed? A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether' is now the best means of security. Our enemy is in the field, and operating by every device; *from the facilities of the national bank to the calumnies of the opposition press*: shall we suffer defeat, from want of timely exertion; or bear to see the prize snatched *from our grasp* by want of *decision or determination on our own part?*

A young man of genteel appearance was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of attempting to pass discount bills of exchange to a large amount, we understand $60,000, drawn by respectable persons in Mississippi, on commercial houses in this city.

Two of these bills, for a heavy sum, had already been offered for discount in the Commercial and City Banks, but fortunately were not discounted. One bill presented to Wm. Wilman, an exchange broker, created some suspicion, and on examining the same it was discovered that the name of Thos C. Maguffin, Cashier, had been erased and another one inserted in its stead. A check for $1000, drawn on the U. S. Branch Bank, was paid by the teller, it being altered in the same manner

He would make no confession, but on examining his trunk was found a letter written by the Cashier of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi and directed to the Cashier of the Bank of Louisiana, from which it appears that thirteen bills of exchange and a check had been enclosed in said letter. It is supposed that the letter was purloined on board of a steam boat from Natchez. Much credit is due to the exchange brokers for their prompt exertions in apprehending the culprit.

The Bulletin has very properly and pertinently referred to the necessity of having superior schools for the instruction of the higher branches of education. We had endeavored to direct the public attention to the same subject during the past session of our legislature, at a period when our remarks *might be more effective; but our remarks comprehended the* whole state: and we are glad that a joint committee of both houses of the legislature has been appointed to digest a plan of uniform education throughout the *state; and report it with* the best mode of enforcing its operations, to the next assembly.

It may be true though trite to say that *there is no city in* the United States of similar magnitude, and having similar resources, where public education is so neglected as in New Orleans. Literature in general is at the lowest ebb: and science and the fine arts have not yet dared to make their appearance among us. Not one literary society has yet been organized; there are no literary meetings, no literary parties. There is not a single lyceum or public library of repute for higher classes of intellect: and a correct idea may be formed of the intellectual pretensions of our legislators, when it is known that there are only about 20 volumes in the library of the state legislature; and that these are chiefly copies of the legislative codes, enactments and proceedings. Yet even these volumes are not known to more than a dozen members; were not consulted by more than half a dozen during the past session; and when a motion was first made to appoint a joint library committee, most of our legislators looked astonished or amused at the proposal.

It is indeed auspiciously true that during the past six months exertions have been made to acquire a better order of things. A Historical Society of Louisiana is projected under the auspices of Judges Porter and Ballard; a Medical *College of Louisiana is now partly in operation*, with a school for students, under the superintendence of efficient physicians; and a Medical Society of New Orleans has been chartered which *promises* much good. *But there are incipient* stages; and of very limited extent. We want a more extended scale of operation: in such a state as Louisiana; and such a city as New Orleans. In the state there are the colleges of Jefferson and Jackson, whose objects approximate those of universities; and the Franklin college may be expected shortly to commence operations—being thus a college for each congressional district. But these colleges are not yet generously nor efficiently patronized by the state. Yet if they were, their advantages would be very limited. New Orleans would still require a university; and superior academies.

Before the past three or four years, academies of any repute were unknown in the city; and the youth of both sexes—not sent to schools out of the state or country—had their education greatly if not wholly neglected. Commercial transactions are indeed the prime objects of all our citizens, not of the learned professions; and these have hitherto been so disunited among themselves, as to be rather averse to any combined plan of meliorations; for there is not one law library, not one medical library among us; and we all know too truly that there is not one library of any nature patronized by the professors of law, physic and divinity. The vacuum of professional leisure is therefore whiled away in idle gossipping or public carousing at balls, hotels or theatres—and too often and fatally at banking games.

This is said in sorrow rather than in anger;—for the purpose of a radical reform, not of a public censure. If we do *not ourselves notice these things*, we cannot obtain better prospects; and must continue to lay ourselves open to the ridicule or calumny of travelers. But next year we hope to *be enabled to report many ameliorations desired and designed* as well as demanded.

It is amusing to see some of the eastern papers contend that the vote of Louisiana will be given for Mr Webster, because George A Waggaman had so willed it in a letter from Washington to the members of the last legislature; the best denial is afforded by showing that so far from acting on this letter, our legislators treated it with laughter or contempt. Mr Webster may be admired as an orator; but he certainly is not esteemed as an able statesman. *Our citizens think* that in his public career there are more vestiges of an errant politician, than of a discriminating patriot. And as for *Judge White, he is approved for what he was; but despised* for what he is.

HAVANA.

All accounts agree in representing the administration of the new Governor Tacon as characterised by extraordinary energy, probity, and untiring assiduity in the correction of abuses. He has already, it is said, made the streets of Havana as safe at night for those who may chance to be out, as those of New York. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript relates the following incidents:

The morning after his [Gov Tacon's] arrival, when he had taken up his quarters in the Government house, on looking out of his window, he saw a very handsome "quirrin", [the gig of Cuba] with servants richly dressed in livery, standing before his door, and shortly afterwards an annonymous note was handed him, begging him to accept the use of the vehicle and servants as long as he pleased. He immediately directed the person who brought the note, to say to his employer that he frequently found it pleasant to walk when he had business to attend to; that he was not so poor that he could not buy a carriage, and even if he could not, he placed a much higher value upon himself than he possibly could on the articles offered for his service. Here ended the first lesson, and it is said there have been few attempts to bribe his excellence.

There is a nobleman living at Havana, of immense wealth, who was known to be a great gamble; and was supposed to protect and assist others notorious in the profession. As Vives and Ricaforte had always let him have his own way, he naturally concluded that he was too high game for any one to molest. But Don Miguel Tacon took a different view of the case—and after his decree for the suppression of gambling had been announced, the Governor sent a private message to the Conde, hoping he would use all his influence to put down the pernicious practice, and trusting that if he had at any time personally encouraged it, he would therein sin no more. Now this was really doing the civil thing, but so thought not El Signor Conde; he had no idea of being snubbed in that fashion; he therefore addressed the messenger of peace most cavalierly, and coolly insinuated that his Excellency Gov. Don Miguel Tacon, General, &c. &c. &c. might do what he pleased, and he would pay no attention to his edict. Now came your uncle Tacon's turn to be cross. He sent his Adjutant to Count, who informed him that having rejected the private, friendly advice of the Governor, he was directed to state that in case he should be found gambling himself, or should be known to aid and abet it in others; by counsel or otherwise, a guard of soldiers would immediately be sent to take charge of his house, and himself would be furnished with quarters at the Cabanos, at government expence. The hint was taken, and the Conde R—— is no longer a public gambler.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—April 18.

The order of the day was the discussion on the articles of the bill relative to the American claim.

M. Isambert said, that at a moment when the Chamber seemed resolved to vote the 25 millions demanded by America, a serious question was presented for consideration—the question relative to the interest of the money, about which nothing had been said in the Government bill this year, but to which the amendment of the Committee specially referred. Here the *interruptions of the members of the centre became* so clamorous that the Hon. Deputy's voice was nearly inaudible in the gallery. The President's bell, though handled with tolerable energy and dexterity, was, for a length of time *rung without effect. We were only enabled to catch a few* disjointed sentences, by which it appeared that the Hon. Deputy argued against the payment of interest of any kind; and contended that a treaty passed with a Constitutional Nation could be put *in force only after it had received the* sanction of the Chambers. This fact, he thought, could not have escaped the attention of the Americans themselves.—In conclusion, he proposed the following as an amendment to the 1st article of the Bill:—

"The Minister of France is authorised to take the necessary measures for the execution of the 1st article of the treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, between the King of the French and the United States and according to which the sum of 25 millions is to be paid by France. The above sum shall be carried to the budget of the State, and paid, without interest, in six successive instalments, for each of the years 1835, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841."

M. Charamaule said that the intention of the Hon. Deputy who had just sat down, was evidently to propose the suppression of the interest granted by the treaty, from the date of its ratification by the Government; or in other words, to declare his opinion, that the interest became due only from the day on which the Chamber might pass a vote in favour of the Bill. He (M. Charamaule) therefore proposed the following as a sub-amendment to that of M. Isambert: 'The sums shall bear interest only from the date of the promulgation of the present law." The Hon. Deputy added that he proposed his amendment through a feeling of respect for the prerogative of the Chamber.

M. Isambert agreed to M Charamaule's amendment.

The President of the Council (Duke de Broglie) said that the amendments of Messrs. Isambert and Charamaule would have the effect of annulling one of the articles of the treaty—in fact the entire treaty—and in forcing Government to make another. The first amendment he considered tantamount to the pure and simple rejection of the Bill, and he thought that by adopting the second, the Chamber would exceed its powers.—Murmurs from the extremities.—For these reasons Government could admit neither of the amendments proposed.

M. Charamaule conceived that the objection urged by the President of the Council had been presented too late, as M. Bignon's amendment, which was also calculated to do away with the treaty, had been discussed. He (M. Charamaule) contended that the treaty could be definitive only after the vote of the Chambers—that the French Government could treat only conditionally—and that the negociations into which it might enter, could be ratified only by the Chambers. From the date of the ratification, and from that alone, France could acknowledge the debt and pay interest on it. M. Charamaule's amendment was then put to the vote and rejected. The President next read an amendment of M. Leyraud who proposed that the following words should be added to the first article of the Bill:—

"The payment of the 25,000,000 shall take place only after the Government shall have received satisfactory explanations as to the message of the President of the United States, dated 2d December, 1834—and after such explanations shall have been official published."

The President likewise read an amendment proposed by Gen Valeze, and which, he remarked, was nearly similar to that of M. Leyraud. Gen. Valeze's amendment was to the effect that—

"The payments to be effected in execution of the first article of the present Bill, shall take place only after the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations as to the message of the President of the United States, dated December 2, 1834."

M. Leyraud remarked that the difference between his amendment and that of Gen. Valaze was, that the former bore upon the 1st article of the Bill, and the latter upon the 4th. He considered it unnecessary to dwell at any length upon his own document, as the spirit and meaning of it must be evident. The offensive language of the President of the United States had been published throughout all Europe, and the insulted dignity of France required satisfactory explanations.

M. Odillon Barrot observed, that the authority of Gen. Lafayette might be invoked of a question of principle, but not a pecuniary question.

M. De Rancé thought it contrary to the dignity of the Chamber to vote the 25 millions before satisfactory explanations had been given by the government of the United States. He wished to know if it was true that one of Mr. Livingston's letters to his Government contained the following passage:—'The Bill will shortly be presented to the Chambers; I think the President ought in his Message to speak out, and boldly." Was it true that Mr. Livingston had written those words?

The President of the Council, with great warmth:

"No, it is not true."

M. Salverte; "Only read the letters."

The President of the Council; "I deny the fact." Murmurs.

M. de Rancé declared his opinion that the Minister, in the answer just given by him, had by no means refuted his the Hon. Deputy's argument.

The President of the Council stated that Government had always intended to act in the spirit of the amendment proposed by General Valaze, but that he and his colleagues disapproved of M. Leyraud's amendment, because though they were ready, when called upon, to give explanations to every member of the Chamber, they objected to a clause that would bind them to publish such documents as Government might receive.

The Minister of the Marine offered some explanation on the mission of the French brig the D'Assas, which, he intimated had been well received at New York. He then entered into some nautical details on the mode in which the American frigate the Constitution had paid the usual honors to the French flag.

M Glais Bizoin observed that the portion of Mr. Livingston's correspondence which was prior to the President's message, and which had not been read to the Chamber by the Minister of War, contained a letter dated 29th November 1834, and stating that the writer had been informed by an influential member of the French Chamber, that the debate on the American claim would probably be postponed till after the President's message had reached France, and that on the tone of that message might depend the vote on the bill. The honorable Deputy thought that the chamber ought to demand the retraction of that letter written by Mr. Livingston. (Hear from the left.)

M. Mauguin thought that the Chamber ought to obtain satisfaction not only for the American President's message, but also for the correspondence which had provoked that message. He then said that in the course of the ensuing session, himself and his colleagues would demand from Ministers if the dignity of France had been satisfied.

M. de Marmier considered it a dangerous precedent that newspaper articles should be allowed to interrupt the harmony existing between two friendly nations.

M. Mauguin replied that the point in question had no reference to newspaper articles, but related solely to official communications made to the American Congress.

The 1st article of the bill was then ordered with the amendment of Gen. Valaze. The Opposition Deputies, both of the right and left, voted against the article; those of the left center (the tiers part) in favor of it. The articles 2 and 3 were then adopted without discussion.

The Chamber then proceeded to the ballot on the ensemble of the bill. The following was the result: Number of votes, 426; absolute majority, 214; for the bill, 289; against it, 137.

A correspondent of the London Courier makes the following remark upon the result:

"Not the least valuable feature in this vote, is, the evidence it affords of the decaying influence of party—for no effort has been left untried to make the question a mere party trial. Hence the outcry from the organs of the opposition against "an unnational Chamber, who have betrayed the honor of their country—that is to say, who have *not provoked a war, in order to avoid the payment of a just and acknowledged debt.*"

LATER FROM SPAIN.

The intelligence from the seat of war is brought down to the 16th of April. Unfortunately the advices received by the English papers are so coloured by the feelings or prejudices of their correspondents, and the statements given in different papers are so very contradictory, that it is extremely difficult to ascertain the real course of events and condition of affairs. We are inclined to suspect, however, that the cause of the queen is far from being triumphant. It is evident that Mina, from whom so much was expected, has accomplished nothing, like his predecessor Rodi; Lilauder is represented to be utterly powerless in Catalonia, where disaffection has again broken forth, and where several skirmishes have resulted in favour of the Carlists; and we cannot find that the Carlist Generals have in any instance been driven from their positions.

General Valdez, late the War Minister, set out from Madrid on the 9th of April, to assume the command of the army of Mina; his plan of operations is represented as being to concentrate his forces upon Biscay, driving the Carlists before him, and when he has them there, compel them to submit, or to bring the war to a single engagement. His system is said to be one of indiscriminate destruction, neither the lives nor possessions of suspected Carlists are to be spared.

He is said to be full of confidence; (so was Mina before him); and so strongly is this feeling shared by the Queen, that she has postponed her departure for Aranjuez, and remains in the Capital, that she may the sooner receive news of his success.

In the mean time the war appears to be carried on with frightful cruelties on both sides. General Cordova, in the north, is said, not only to have burnt a Carlist hospital, but to have executed all the sick and wounded he found in it.—A village named Licaeroz had been destroyed by General Oraa, and he had issued a proclamation, threatening a like fate to such places as should imitate the example of its inhabitants.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon are to the 12th of April. Quiet and a most loyal feeling toward the widowed young Queen are represented to prevail. There had indeed been a disturbance on the 29th of March, but it was directed solely against the Duke of Palmella, who is very unpopular, and whom some not very wise members of the mobocracy chose to suspect of having poisoned Prince Augustus, for the sake of marrying his own son to the Queen.

As to the succession, it is said that the queen's youngest sister the princess Amelia, would be preferred by the people to either of the Infantes, Don Pedro's brothers. It is stated that on his death bed, prince Augustus requested the queen to marry his younger brother Maximilian, now in his 17th year. The report of the queen's being *enceinte* is contradicted.

The provinces as well as the capital remained perfectly tranquil, and increasing in prosperity.

The project of a law for disposing of national and church property had been finally agreed to, and the public sales will begin about the end of June. In anticipation of them, mercantile houses of Lisbon have already, it is stated, received considerable sums from England to invest in the purchase of land.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act granting certain privileges to John H. Harmanson, approved March the twenty fifth eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened; That the ferry across the Mississippi river, below Shreeve's Cut-Off, heretofore granted to John H. Harmanson by the act to which this is a supplement, have for its limits, to wit: to run three miles up said river and down the same from the point where said ferry begins.

Section 2d. Be it further enacted, etc., That D. S. Orr and Francis Routh be appointed commissioners to examine into the situation of the road constructed by the said John H. Harmanson according to the above act to which this is a supplement; and report to the police juries of West Feliciana and Point Coupee whether the same has been constructed according to the intention of the said act granting certain privileges to the said John H. Hamanson, approved March the twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty one.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate

Approved April 2d, 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Spartan, Letch, Havre, P S Tricou.
Brig Hiram, Wardingt, Marseilles, Quertier and Boutin
Brig Dante, Fish, New York, L R Gale.
Schr Augustine, Turner, Tuspan, Kohn, Daron and co.
Schr Philadelphia, Huches, Arkansas, R Wilson.

ARRIVED

Steamer Freedom, Clark, from Cincinnati 148 bbls pork 200 bbls flour Stetson and Avery; 129 hds bacon Bogart and Hawthorn; 30 do do E Yorke; 30 bbls corn meal P B Buckner; 2 bbls whiskey capt Munford; 11 hf bbls eggs 300 bbls 30 kegs owner on board.

Steamer Mohican, Collier, from Louisville, cargo 2 boxes 1 bbl tools 1 vice 2 stakes 1 iron head W Alderson; 32 bales rags G Bicklin; 150 bbls whiskey Carriere and Borduzat; 58 do do Creighton and Buckley; 50 do do J G Stevenson; 396 coils rope 173 ps bagging Bridge and Voce; 125 do do Bier and Steever; 14 casks bacon Forsyth, Goodwin and co; 50 bbls whiskey J Vairin and co; 21 hhds tobacco Tierman, Cuddy and co; 125 do do 42 bales cotton Brander and McKenna; 45 do do Martin, Pleasants and co; 8 do do Andrews and Brothers; 51 do do Maddux and Woods; 2 do do B McKernion; 44 do do Wilcox and Fearn; 32 do do N and J Dick and co; 10 do do M White and co; 8 G Vance and R Gamble; 1 do Lockhart and Arrott; castings C Smith; 1 brass cannon 2 carriages col. P F Clark; 72 bbls flour owners on board

Steamer Charleston, Edwards, from Coats Bluff, (above the canal) Red River—No freight, Passengers Dr Lymn and sister, Mr Danaho.

Steamer Boonslick, Simonds, St Louis; with lead, corn, etc

Steamer Kentuckian, Buckner, Cincinnati; with tobacco, corn, bacon, whiskey, beef, pork, etc

Steamer Black Hawk, Hoffman, Opelousas; cargo

MEMORANDA.

Sailed from N York for this port, may 26th packet ship Alabama, Handy.

Hence at New York, may 26th packet ship Mississippi, Robinson.

Packet ship Napoleon, capt Smith, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York, on the same day.

Arrived at Liverpool from this port, ships Congress, Adams, 22d April, Lady of the Lake, White, 22d, Martha, Greaton, Margaret Forbes, King, Hamilton, Balls, and Ambassador, Upton, 24th.

Arrived at Clyde, 20th, ship Humphrey, Cooker, from New Orleans.

Arrived at New York from this port, packet ship Mississippi, Robinson, line ship Florida, McCerren, 26th may.

Up at New York for this port, may 26th, packet ship Alabama, Handy.

Brig Olive Branch, Porter, from Apalachicola, arrived at New York on the 26th may—Reports night of the 13th instant, she saw a suspicious looking term. Brig Urth Main top sail off tortugas. She fired into a dutch barque several times and in the morning boarded a brig in his boat—At 5 a m 14th was boarded by the boat from the dutch barque, from New Orleans for Dantzic, and was informed that she had a large sum in specie on board and supposed the brig had followed him from the Mississippi.

☞ We are requested to announce that the hon. Chs. DERBIGNY, has consented at the earnest request of many of the citizens of the parish of Jefferson, to be a candidate for Senator, to represent said parish. j 9

☞ George A. Waggaman will be supported in the Third Senatorial District, as a candidate for the office of senator to represent that district in the senate of the state by many voters. June 8 ☞

Office of the Ocean Insurance Company.
June 9, 1835.

THE Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 26th inst. and the notes given for the third installment deposited in the City Banks. Certificates of stock are ready for delivery. By order of the Board.
j 10 Wm. TUFTS, Sec'y

ELECTION NOTICE—The electors of the 3d district of this city and parish are informed that the election of a member of the Jury of Police for said district, which took place on the 25th of last month, having been declared null and void, another election will take place on Saturday 20th inst. at Mr. John Davis, Orleans street, presided by Messrs Robt. Preaux and J. B Faget.

The votes, according to law, will be received from 9 A. M, till 3 P M.
j 10 Signed Chs. MAURIAN, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Auguste Theodore Dietz vs. his creditors—The cession of the petitioner's property having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors be held at the office of Carlile Pollock; Esq., notary public, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A M. for the purpose of deliberating on the affair of said petitioner, and in the mean time, all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

Witness the honorable Chs. Watts, judge of the court aforesaid, this 9th June 1835.
j 10 P. LE BLANC, dep clerk

COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

New Orleans, June 9.

STOCKS.

No sales today at the board.

SALES OF COTTON.

190 bales	Alabama,		13
158	do	do	17
51	do	do fair	18 1-2
2030	do	do	17
147	do	do	17
14	do	Tennessee	15
1100	do	do	16 3-4
1798	do	do	16 3 4
361	do	do	16 1-2
150	do	do	15
2100	do	do	16 3-4
8069			

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—[illegible] hhds $5 1-2 a 7 3-4 per cwt
do firsts $9 do
do seconds 7 do
do crossed 6 do
SUGAR—$6 1-2 a 7 3-4 per cwt
Prime 8 do
HAVANA—Brown 8 1 2 a 9—white 11 1-2 do
MOLASSES—34 a 35 cts per gal
COFFEE—Havana, 13 1-2 a 15 cts do
Rio 12 1-2 a 13c
MESS PORK—$16 1-2 16 1-2 per brl
Prime, 13 1,2 14 do
Clear 20 do
BACON—hams, 10 0 cts per lb
Middlings, 8 1-2 a 9c do
Shoulders, 7 [illegible] a 8c do
Hoground [illegible] per do
LARD—9 1-2 a 9 cts per lb
BEEF—Mess $00 per bl, scarce
Prime, 10 1-2 do
CATTLE HIDES—None arriving and in demand
BUTTER—Western, 18c scarce
Goshen, 25c
FLOUR—Scarce, $5 75 a 6 12 per bl
WHISKEY—Rectified, 45 a 45 cts per gal
CORN—82 a 87c per bush
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—16c
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; sheet 9 a 10
PELTRIES—14 a 22c
SOLE LEATHER—20 a 00c
HARNESS do —25 a 30c
BRIDLE do —$3 50 a 4 50 per doz
TANNERS OIL—$15 a 20 per bl

London, april 24—city, 12 o'clock.

The Cotton Market has improved since the opening to day, being quoted at 92 7 8 93 for the account. In the foreign market the principal fluctuations have been in the South American stocks, which have declined, Columbian being now 50 to 1 8; Chilian, 55 1 2 56; and Mexican 48 to 49. Spanish Stock has been at 72, but is now rather lower, being 71 3 8 1 2, and the Scrip, 10 1 8 1 4 premium; Portuguese Five per cent. Stock is 99 1 2 3 4, after having been 99 7 8; and the Three per Cents 73 1 2 to 74 In other Stocks the variations have been unimportant.

American Stocks, april 23—New York 5 per cents 1836, 96; 5 per cent 1845, 104. Pennsylvania 5 per cents 101 3 4 to 103. Louisiana Barings 101 1 2 to 102, Mississipi 6 per cent 56. Do new 108 to 109 1 2 U. S. Bank shares 23,6s Louis. State Bank, 26,10s. Bank of do, 27,10s. N O City Bank co, 22,5s to 22, 10, New Jersey canal &c. bonds 5 per cent 1864, 5 premium.

Liverpool, April 25.

The demand for cotton during the week has continued very good, and prices of American descriptions have been fully supported, whilst Brazils are 1-4d pr lb higher. The public sales of Surat this day went off with spirit at extreme prices. The sales of the week, including 9000 American, 1300 Surat, 300 Pernam, and 400 Bahia, taken on speculation, and 2500 American, 1100 Surat, 110 Bengal, and 50 Smyrna, taken for export, amount to 33,000 bags. Imports 12,940 bags.

To shew you the advance of price, I subjoin a comparative list of prices in 1834 and 1835.

	Ap 24, 1835		Ap 24, 1834	
Sea I land, Georgia	21 1-2 a 28d		14d a 20 per lb	
Stained do	17	20	10 1-2	15
Upland do	9 1-2	12 1-2	7 3 4	9
Alabama			7 3-4	8 1 2
Mobile	10 1-2	12	8	9
New Orleans	9 3 4	15 1-8	8	10
West India, &c	11 1-2	12		

You will perceive by this that the present prices are much higher than those at the same period last season. The imports are also much larger at this time—in 1834 the imports were 238,503 and now they amount to 338 503. At the same the stocks are much the same On the 24th April 1834, the entire stock was 154,480, and yesterday it was not more nor 157,220

New York, May 26

Sales of Stock.

300 shares	New Orleans Canal Bank		119 25
50 do	do	do 30 days	112 25
50 do	do	do 15 days	112 25
50 do	do	do 30 days	112
50 do	do Commerce		108 25
150 do	do do	30 days	108 50
300 do	do Mech & Traders'		110
50 do	do do	30 days	110

THE MARKET—Flour sores up today; sales of western comm nced this morning at $6 25, and went to 3.0, and now (2 o'clock) there are no sellers under 1 2 and very near if not quite that price has been paid

In Marine Stocks there is little doing

The News from France has had the effect of advancing the marine stocks from 2 to 4 per cent, and of improving somewhat, the condition of all money stocks.

Cotton has become active at the asking prices of last week No alteration in the corn exchange

Philadelphia, May 26

COTTON—The operations of the week exceed 1000 bales, various kinds, at about last week's prices. New Orleans brought 17 1-2 a 20 cts; Mississippi 19; Mobile 18 1-2; and Uplands inferior 15 1-2; fair 18; good to prime 18 1-4 to 16 cents

Boston, May 25.

COTTON—The article remains without change. All the sales we have to notice are those to manufacturers of 10 to 20 bales in lots. Sales of about 100 bales Uplands 18 a 19 1 2c per lb; 80 a 90 bales N Orleans 19 a 21c per lb; and small sales Alabama at 20 a 21c per lb 6 mos

MOLASSES—Since our last report prices of distilling have declined. While retailing continues without much variation, and dull of sale, about 1200 hhds Havana and Matanzas have been taken—distilling qualities at 24 3-4 a 26 1-4c per gal 6 mos; and some lots suitable for retailing at an advance; 50 hhds superior Trinidad 33c per gal 6 mos, and 60 hhds do 31 a 32c per gal same credit.

SUGAR—The stock of box at market is quite large, and the principal holders firm, and generally held higher than purchasers are willing to give, consequently the article dull and not many sales—a few boxes Havana and Cuba brown, have been taken at 9 3-8 a 9 5-8c per lb, and whites at 10 3 4 a 11 1 8c per lb 6 mos. By auction, 150 hhds Porte Rico offered, 75 sold, $7, 75 a 8 25, and 36 bbls $8, 12 1 2 per 100 lbs 4 mos ss—450 sacks white Santos, $8, 62 1 2 a 8 65—750 sacks yellow offered, 25 sold $7, 12 1 2 per 100 lb ss 6 mos 2 per ct tare.

$5 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 9th of June, a negress called LYDIA, about 19 years old. She had on when she runaway an iron ring on the right leg, and slovenly dressed.

The above reward will be paid to any person lodging her in jail.

FRANCOIS,
june 10 Exchange Dining House.

$10 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 4th of April 1835, a negro wench called HARRIETTE, about 15 years old. She had on an iron collar and a chain; she may be known by a small mark on the right eye, her front teeth are decayed. It is presumed she is concealed in suburb Marigny. The above reward will be paid to any person that will lodge her in any jail in this state.

june 10—3 FRED. BEINECKE.

WAS found in the yard of the subscriber, a white creole HORSE, having small red spots, and several marks on both thighs.

The owner is requested to claim him, and pay the expences.

j 10—3 R. GARES, 64, Conde street.

WANTED in a Grocery store, a clerk well acquainted with the business. It is required that he should speak and write French and English, a person qualified to keep and set of books would be preferred.

Apply by a letter deposited at the office, in box 589.

june 10—2

THE undersigned winding up their business offer for sale at very low prices the balance of their goods on hand. They request persons indebted to them to settle their accounts, and those they are indebted to, to present their claims.

j 10 BORDERES BRCTHERS.

BRANDY & WINE—Landing from ships Kentucky and Huntsville, 50 barrels Brandy and 40 casks Claret wine, for sale by

j 10 Wm BRYAN, 19, Common st

SOAP—31 boxes Soap, just landed and for sale by

Wm. BRYAN,
june 10 19, Common streets

PORK—70 bbls Thin mess, excellent for plantation use, 68 do Tail pieces, inspected and branded, for sale by j 10 G DORSEY, 38 new levee

CARTS, WHEELS, &c —14 heavy brick carts; 8 pr Wheels, landing from barque Falmouth, in store, a general assortment of the above articles; also, drays, wheelbarrows, trucks and ploughs.

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
june 10 28 and 29, new levee

THE undersigned hereby appoints John Culbertson Esq. his agents and attorney to attend to his business during his absence from this city.

j 10 AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

FOR INTERIOR.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The splendid upper cabin Steam Boat MOGUL, J F Hunt, master, is now receiving cargo, and will depart for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday, 11th inst. at 4 o'clock P M. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to

j 10 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

FOR CINCINNATI,

Maysville and Portsmouth—The new fast running Steam Boat PRINCETON, J C Wylie master, will leave for the above ports, on Thursday next, 11th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Common street wharf, or to

J. THAYER & Co.

The Princeton drawn when loaded only 4 1-2 feet water. june 9

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, PITTSBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The light draft steamer NAVARINO, Rudd master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
June 8 Nos 28 and 29, New Levee.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

The new light draught upper cabin steamer ROB ROY, J L Wolcon, master, will positively leave for the above and intermediate ports on Wednesday afternoon, 10th instant.

The Rob Roy has an airy and comfortable cabin, and being new and of very light draught of water, offers a safe and desirable conveyance to both passengers and freight on the present probable low stage of the Ohio river.

For freight or passage apply to

j 8 FORSYTH, GOODWIN & Co.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

The substantial and fast running upper cabin Steam Boat OHIO, Jas. Young, master, will meet with immediate despatch for the above and intermediate ports. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
j 8 28 and 29, New Levee.

FOR Mobile, Bay St Louis, Pass Christian, Boloxi, and Pascagoula.—The packet steamer LITTLE WATCHMAN, Walker master, will leave the rail road on Wednesday next, 10th instant, at 6 o'clock P M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
j 8 28 and 29, New Levee.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

The new light draught upper cabin steamer TUSCAHOMA, captain Miller, is now ready to receive freight, and will have despatch for the above ports. For freight or passage, apply to

j 2 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

For Mandeville, Louisburg & Mandeville.

The Steam Boat CORSAIR, captain Knight, will leave the Lake end of the Rail Road, every Sunday, until further notice, for the above places, at 9 o'clock A M., and leave Mandeville, on her return, on Monday at 4 o'clock A M. For further particulars, apply to the captain on board, or to J D Beim' No. 17 New Levee.

a 30 Wm. BAGLEY, agent.

NOTICE.—On and after next day next, the steamboat CORSAIR, will leave the lake end of the rail road, for Madisonville and Covington, with the United States Mail on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers will be at the City end of the Rail Road for the 8 o'clock Car. Will also leave the landing near Covington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M, and arrive at the Rail Road in time for dinner.

Passengers not finding it convenient to Breakfast in the City, will have breakfast prepared by Mr Wilson, at the Washington Hotel, Lake.

No Meals furnished on board

Freights intended for the Corsair must go down the evening previous, or by the morning 7 o'clock Car.

New Orleans, February 13.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The fast running steam boat ABEONA, W R Shepherd, master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. For remainder of her freight or passage, having a fine easy upper cabin. Apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 29 28 and 29, New Levee

COASTWISE.

FOR MOBILE, [via the river.]

The schooner ROBERT CENTER, Shepherd master, is now ready to take in, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
june 10 28 and 29, new levee.

FOR PENSACOLA.

The A I copper fastened and coppered New York built brig ELIZA DAVIDSON, Captain Alexander, will sail for the above port on the 9th instant. For freight, which will be taken low, or passage, having good and handsome accommodations, apply on board, opposite Bienville street, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
june 8 117, Royal street.

(1st. packet) FOR APALACHICOLA.

The schooner BOLINA, captain Fish, having the greater part of her freight engaged and going on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Blue Stores, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
May 28 28 and 29, New Levee.

FOR MEXICO.

FOR MATAGORDA, (Texas.)

The fine fast sailing schooner HANNAH & ELIZABETH, J. Chains master, having all her cargo engaged, will be immediately dispatched. For passage, apply to Wm BRYAN,
j 9 19, Common st.

FOR BRAZORIA, [Texas.]

The fine fast sailing copper fastened schooner MARY JANE, Griffen master, will have immediate despatch. For freight