THE BEE.

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JEROME PAYON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved,*"

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1835.

The democratic meeting convened according to public notice at Davis' ballroom, was held last evening, for the purpose of confirming the proceedings of the general convention held at Baltimore. The meeting was organized by calling MODESTE LE FEVRE, Esq to the chair; by appointing Messrs Bernard Marigny and William Christy as vice presidents; and Messrs *John Nicholson* and *S. W. Oakey* secretaries.

On motion, of R. M. Carter, Esq, it was unanimously resolved that a committee of 30 persons be appointed to draft resolutions in accordance with the object of the assembly, to be presented to an adjourned meeting to be held at the same place on Saturday next at 8 p m precisely.

The following gentlemen were nominated by the chairman and approved by the meeting, as members of said committee,—to wit, Messrs Modeste Le Fevre, J B Labatut, J B Planche, J H Holland, M Gordon, jr, W Christy S W Oakey, R M Carter, P Laidlaw, J Wilcox, B Marigny, J C De St Romes, S High, J B Cicquel, Jean Lamotte, J J Mercier, Edgar Montegut, Dr Ker, John Nicholson, Philip Powers, Pierre Soulfe, Jerome Bayon, P Tulane, Louis Allard, Hortaire Andry, J Griffin, N Hoey, J M Kennedy, Dr Augustin, E Correjolles.

The assembly was then adjourned, till Saturday next; Messrs Christy, Carter and Mercier of the committee being requested to draft the resolutions and prepare an address to be previously submitted to an intervening meeting of said committee tomorrow evening.

The City Council held a meeting last evening, at which the Mayor in a message approved the ordinance organizing *the department* of ward commissaries of police, making exceptions however to some of its provisions and principles, and *nominated commissaries*, all of whom being of the quondam squad were rejected, *except* R. Montegut, who was saved by *a majority of one in his favor.* Mr Atocha having been found efficient as an accessor, was confirmed as commissary of the district bounded by *St Louis*, Dumain, Rempart and Levee streets. There was barely a quorum present, but it was a useful and energetic quorum, a

Rorum quorum
Sant-divorum,
Harum scarum divo
Tagrag merry derry
Perriwig and hatband,
Hic hoc horum genitivo.

He that wishes to inspect a tolerable specimen of the legislative tact and talent of our state assembly, should attentively peruse the law published to-day; and he will further find an admirable elie of *consistency* and *taste.*

We are indebted to a friend for the following interesting intelligence in relation to the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated 31st May, says:—Judge Woodruff has had to contend with a good deal of apathy among our citizens, on the Rail Road subject; he has however at length succeeded in arousing some spirit in a few active gentlemen, which will no doubt spread. We had yesterday a public meeting at which the most of our respectable citizens attended, when resolutions were adopted, approbating of the undertaking, and appointing a committee to aid in procuring subscriptions of stock. An impression had been adopted by some persons here that a rail road to N. Orleans would injure our town, *that* is rapidly dying away, and a rail road fever taking its place. Judge W. has made a very favorable impression as a gentleman of integrity and worth. The books will be opened for the taking of Stock to-morrow.

Another resignation has (we learn) occured in the faculty of the Medical College of Louisiana—Dr Ingalls has vacated his professorship of Chemistry, to which Dr W.B. Powell has been elected. It is apprehended that Dr Cenas will also resign; but it is anticipated that Dr Ingalls will accept that professorship. Dr Powell is eminent as a geologist and phrenologist; and there are not many more intelligent on the subject of natural history or of botany than Dr Ingalls.—Although we have no personal knowlege of Dr Cenas, we have heard his professional talents very highly commended, but we are indeed sorry that that faculty has forfeited the aid of the acknowledged abilities and energy of Dr Thomas Hunt. It were almost well that the organization of that college commenced de'novo; and that elections were consequently held for every deanship so instituted.

A steam packet line is expected very shortly to be established between New York and Liverpool—Dr Church of the latter place being now in the former city superintending the necessary arrangements, the construction of the machinery etc.

The whole proceeding is highly complimentary to the energy of this country: for even New Orleans may reflectively claim some portion of the credit due to the exertions of New York; although on reflection that 'reflectively' is a sad reflection on the public spirit of our own citizens. Would to heaven that many of them were infected with the speculating vigor of yankeeism, that leads to emulation and success!

But no: our merchants are so much engaged in endeavoring to make immediate profits for themselves in N. Orleans, that they seldom are solicitous for her future prospects—if those prospects serve their purposes, they are pleased. Not very many of those of the upper faubourg who are not permanent residents—and these to the population of that district are about two to three at the least comparative ratio—feel disposed to take stock in any company designed for internal improvements in the state, to which the banking privileges are not attached. How many merchants of the upper faubourg have taken shares in the Orleans Draining Company? how many in the New Orleans and Nashville railroad company?

Oh no, our migratory merchants never mention such things—they are beneath their notice. Give them the internal produce of the agriculturist, on which they can realize instantly a profit; and they care no longer for country nor city. They will engross & export all they can grasp; but they will improve nor import nothing. They will accumulate in winter all they can; but they will spend it during the summer where they may. The insalubrity of New Orleans is assigned as a plausible pretext for their flight; yet they very magnanimously and munificently deny any assistance to eradicate the means of that insalubrity. All those generous gentlemen have subscribed among themselves the sum of about 2 *thousand dollars*; although their actual resources excel 200 *millions!* How happy is the lethargy or noachalance of cupidity!

Would to heaven that some generous and noble minded yankees from Boston or New York resolved to reside among us; and to act according to their wonted energy and emulation in the east! Here they would find 'ample room and verge enough' for all their exertions; and a fortunate repayment of all their expenditures. Capital commands a large interest and profit however invested in Louisiana or New Orleans: even our migratory merchants can realize in four months, what will sustain them in luxurious travelling during the remainder of the year. Legal interest of money is 6 per cent; but the conventional is 10, and the customary is 8. Insurance companies realize a dividend of 12 per cent per annum; and exchange brokers nett whatever their consciences permit. Even our railroad and canal companies are becoming very profitable concerns; and of the solvency and lucrative dealings of our banks there can be no doubt.

Why will not some capital yankee with good capital and laudable emulation pay us a permanent visit?

SENATOR BENTON AND THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Some letter writers from Washington, and some newspapers, are occupied with a report that Senator Benton is to be appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, in the event of the demise of chief justice Marshall. Seeing this report in many of our exchange papers, we took occasion to point it out to the notice of Mr B—and as his remarks upon it were entirely unreserved, and relate to a point of public discussion, we think it allowable to state them.—They were that he knew nothing about the matter: that he had never heard it spoken of by president Jackson, nor by any one of his friends; that no person had ever communicated with him upon the subject, and that he should *not* accept the appointment if it was offered to him; that these reports were a trick of the enemy to tarnish the motives, and to weaken the effect of his support of president Jackson;—that they had been kept up for ten years, changing from one office to another, and he supposed would be kept up for 2 years longer; & that all that he could do was to leave it to time (a slow but safe and sure operator) to perform its office upon this report of the chief justiceship, as it had done upon its precursors of his intended appointment to departments, embassies and custom houses.

The Paris *Semaphore* paper, contains a Royal Ordonnance, directing that vessels arriving from the United States of America in France, with clean bills of health, shall not be subjected to any quarantine or to any quarantine of observation whatsoever, and that the bales of cotton coming from the same country shall no longer be opened or landed at the lazaretto, whatever may be the state of health of the crews of the vessels by which they shall be received.

Extract of a letter from Naples of the 2d April:—"Vesuvius which had for the last fortnight given indications of an approaching eruption, burst forth last evening in all its fury.—During the afternoon a storm of hail and rain had detained the crowd of visitors at Resina, who would otherwise have been inevitably sacrificed, as the very ground round the crater, where hundreds had been walking only the evening before, was carried up into the air at the first explosion. The Pope's girandola, of a thousand rockets, is a joke to it. At half past nine (within less than three hours) the detonations ceased, and the fire gradually subsided. This morning there is not even the least smoke."

From the Liverpool Journal, April 25.

The protracted debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the American indemnity bill, was brought to a close on Saturday, when, as we anticipated months ago, the French made a virtue of necessity, and the bill was carried by a majority of 152 votes—there being 289 for, and 137 against it.—Every amendment proposed by the opposition, except one, was rejected. After the bill was passed, the opposition proposed first, that no interest should be paid, and next, that the interest should commence only from the day on which the bill passed. The Chamber of Deputies negatived these propositions; consequently, the whole sum of 25 millions of francs will be paid, together with full interest from the date of the treaty. The arrears of interest will amount to nearly 5,000,000 of francs. All, therefore, that France has gained by the delay—by the shabby shuffling about the whole business—by the attempted tricking—by the aim at national swindling, amounts to this:—first, that the national vanity has been sorely wounded by the threats of the American Presidents; secondly, that the honor of France has been tarnished, in the eyes of Europe, by this swindling transaction: and, thirdly, that full interest must be paid on the money since the treaty was signed.

All things considered, France comes out of the business in a most pitiful and unenviable manner. It will be a lesson to Louis Philippe for the future. As a salve, however, to the wounded vanity of the nation, the French ministers have consented to insert an article in the bill, to the effect that not a single sous of the debt shall be paid until the government of the United States of America shall apologize to the government of France for the sharp passages in the President's message, respecting the treaty. The American executive apologize to Louis Philippe and his cabinet! They would as soon eat the treaty as humble themselves in this manner. President Jackson, perhaps, might be inclined to say, "If you assert that you did not mean to play the rogue, then I did not mean to call you a scoundrel;" but this would be an explanation from only one part of the executive, and consequently incomplete. Such a step as this would require the joint concurrence of the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives; and, if we know anything of the Americans, they will never make an apology for having chosen their own way of forcing France into the payment of a just debt.

What will be done? Must the matter remain as it is? No such thing. France must yield. The idea of an apology is very good, but that apology will never be made. Mr. Livingston will be recalled, (his time of office being nearly at an end) and the French ministry will pretend that this is a virtual acknowledgement, by the United States, that their ambassador acted injudiciously! The Americans will get their money, and they have asserted their rights. Cloak the matter as you will, America has frightened France into common honesty!

Perjury from Jealousy.—A singular train of circumstances was developed at the Police Office on Friday and Saturday last. About ten o'clock on Friday morning, a young man named James Dockrill (a clerk in the employ of a merchant in Pearl street,) was walking down Chatham street; and when near Roosevelt street, he met a man named William Good, (who sometimes, we believe, styles himself Captain Good, and who used to be employed in selling medals about the streets) The instant that Dockrill set eyes upon Good, he ran up to him, seized him by the collar, and insisted on taking him to the Police Office; "for," said Dockrill, "you caused myself and Mrs Wiley to be imprisoned at New Orleans, last January, on a false charge of robbing you of $300, and you shall go with me to the Police Office, to answer for the perjury!" A crowd collected, and with the assistance of a citizen and Mr. Merritt, the officer who afterwards came up, Good was taken to the police office. There a regular investigation of the whole affair took place, and the following facts were elicited:—

It appeared that some 18 months or more, since Mr. Dockrill boarded with a Mr. and Mrs. Wiley, at a house in Pearl street. One of the domestics was a very pretty and praiseworthy girl, and Good used to visit her in the character of a lover; from his peculiarly forbidding appearance, and his very dubious pursuits for a livelihood, she was persuaded to decline his attentions, and he was ridiculed by Mr. Dockrill. On one occasion, Good went into a room where Mr. D. was, and presenting a brace of pistols at his head, demanded to know if at a certain hour on the preceding evening, he (Mr. D) was not enjoying a tête-a-tête with this young girl. Good ultimately persuaded her to leave the houses, and married her: and he used her so badly, that she ultimately left him, and last October she went on to New Orleans. In the same ship in which she sailed, Mr. Dockrill happened to take his passage, as he was going to New Orleans on business; Mrs. Wiley and her husband's sister and family, also went on to that place in the same vessel, with a view to open an establishment there. After they were all gone, Good learnt from Mr. Wiley that his wife had gone on to N. Orleans in the same ship with Dockrill and Mrs. Wiley. Good, fired, we suppose, by jealousy, and thinking that Dockrill had caused Mrs. Good to leave him, went to our Police Office in the Park, and made affidavit that in the month of October, 1834, Mr. Dockrill and Mrs. Wiley met him late at night in Dey street, and stopped and robbed him of $300. A warrant was granted for their arrest, and Good waited on Gov. Marcy, obtained a requisition from him to the Governor of Louisiana to take Dockrill and Mrs. Wiley into custody for the alleged robbery, and having procured the necessary papers, he went on to New Orleans, where he soon found and introduced himself to Dockrill, Mrs Wiley, and his own wife. He said not a syllable of the steps he had taken at New York, until six weeks after his arrival at New Orleans; when on the 29th of January, he suddenly caused Mrs. Wiley and Dockrill to be arrested and thrown into prison, on the charge of having robbed him of $900 in New York in October, which was the month that they sailed from here. The very day after he caused them to be apprehended, it appears that he left New Orleans for this city: but he sent a letter to his wife, who remained at N. Orleans, purporting to be written from Mobile, where he said he had gone for the purpose of arresting another person connected in the robbery: and he added that he had left directions with the proper authorities at New Orleans to have Mrs. Wiley and Dockrill sent to New York for trial.

Nothing of the kind, however, was done; and the two innocent sufferers, after fourteen days unjust incarceration in the horrible cells at New Orleans, obtained their liberty through the instrumentality of their friends and the aid of counsel. Good, it appears, came on to New York, and when he met Mr. Wiley, he told him that Mrs. Wiley and Dockrill were living at New Orleans in a state of adultery. Owing to this, Mr. W received his wife coldly when she returned, and treated her story of the imprisonment with a degree of indifference. Dockrill left New Orleans in twenty-seven days after his arrest, and came on here in search of Good, but did not see him until he accidentally met him in Chatham street on Friday morning, when he took him to the police office. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley were sent for and examined—a proper understanding took place between all parties—and the result was, that Good has been committed to prison to take his trial for the perjury.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

The great work on Mexican Antiquities, published at Paris, by our countryman, D. B. Warden, Esq. and Messrs. Baradere, Saint Priest, Farcy, &c. has reached to the 6th numbers in imperial folio, with plates. The new world, says a critique in the Journal des Debats, has turned out to be a very old undeceive the world on this remarkable fact Then followed the magnificent English work on this subject, published under the auspices of Lord Kingsborough, pompously interred in the rich libraries of Europe. But the present work, by its moderate price, will not only be accessible to the public, but possesses also originality, by its containing unpublished communications. These are furnished from the three reports of Capt. Dupaix, made during his three voyages under the Spanish Government, between 1805 and 1808: and the designs of Castanda, the painter who accompanied him. The Abbe Baradere negociated with the Mexican government the cession of the papers and original designs.

The ruins of Palenque form the principal theme. It is asserted that they indicate the remains of Roman aqueducts—also pyramidal structures, hieroglyphics and other traces of Egyptian architecture—irregular windows, doors wider than they are high, bas-reliefs, statues, medals, &c.

In the palace of Mitla, province of Oajaca, are found large columns, and some arabesques, which savor of the Greek style The ancient Mexicans seemed to have possessed the Egyptian gout for grand masses in their structures. Among other sculptures are serpents of 70 feet in length—hideous colossal statues of divinities, recalling Egypt, India and Tartary. The statues are remarkable for the stupendous dimensions of the nose, which Humboldt supposes might have been thought, a-Plate thought, majestic and royal, and the symbol of power and moral grandeur. The author of the critique distrusts on the whole the supposed analogies of the monuments of Mexico with those of Egypt and India. It is a little humiliating, perhaps, to European pride to be compelled to look upon a country hitherto deemed a barbarian wilderness, as one that is rich in gorgeous monuments. However, he yields to us a claim on the score of age and civilization equal to that of Europe:

Et d'abord notre antiquité elle-même n'est-elle pas assez nouvelle! Comptez les révolutions du globe, les ravages de l'Océan, les couches de lave des montagnes volcaniques, vous serez humilié du contraste entre une terre si vieille et une histoire si jeune. L'histoire de l'ancien monde commence à tard, les premières pages en ont été tellement détruites par des catastrophes qui ne sont pas toutes racontées dans ses annales, que les élémens d'un parallèle complet sont perdus pour nous. Les peuples primitifs de l'Amérique n'ont été indiqués que par de vagues souvenirs dans les récits des indigènes & leurs conquérans: les peuples primitifs de l'Europe sont-ils mieux connus, même aujourd'hui? Des deux côtés, la marche d'œuvre par des nations fabuleuses ou incertaines, antérieures aux nations historiques; ici les Pelasges, les Aborigènes, les Celto Scythe; là, les Alleques, les Tolteques, les Chichimiques; avec de vains sons on ne récompense pas une histoire. Des deux côtés l'abime est immense, vous avez beau y jeter, ici, vos textes mutilés, vos citations savantes, tout l'appareil de vos dissertations; là, vos longs procès-verbaux de défrichemens et de fouilles, vos figures grotesques, vos gravures in-folio: vous ne le comblerez pas.

A Simile. Like a long standing cup of tea, life grows sweeter and sweeter towards the bottom, and seems to be nothing less than the syrup of sugar at last.—Hood.

In the famous Kingston caverns in Ireland, two new splendid apartments have been discovered, one 4 acres in extent and filled with columns, galleries, stalactites & stalagmites.

THE MIDNIGHT SKIES.

The midnight skies—the midnight skies—
O what a solemn grandeur lies
Upon their brows eternal height;
And wet around them wreathed, there seems
A halo brighter than the beams
Caught from the smiles of life and light.

The midnight skies—the midnight skies—
Millions of ever waking eyes
Look through their silent starry bowers,
Watching the wizard twin of death,
Sleep—thinly moving on the breath
Of mortals—in this sphere of ours.

The midnight skies—the midnight skies
In vain the unbeliever tries
To laugh their shadowy terrors off;
For o'er his soul they cast a spell
Of God-head so ineffable
As freezes on his lips the scoff.

The midnight skies—grand boundless deep
Halls, where the watching angels keep
The passes of eternity.
Regions mysterious and sublime,
Stretched out upon the wings of time
Dominions of a Deity,

We know that God is there—
Beyond the ocean, where
He grids the morning with wings of light—
He spreads upon the sunny hour
The dark pavilion of his power,
And then we say, behold 'tis night.

But oh 'tis in the skies alone—
The skies of midnight, God hath shown
Perspectives to the deathless mind—
Mansions, that all the blaze of day
Could never to the mind display
Afar in distant glory shrin'd.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To incorporate Fire Engine Companies, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the Hook and Ladder Company, in the city of New Orleans; and for other purposes.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened; That L. H. Pigeon, J. Johnson, A. Nadden, S. Pigeon, L. Landart, C. Colin, J. Brown, J. Mails and their associates and successors in office not exceeding thirty five persons in number shall be known under the name and style of "Lafayette Fire Company No. 3

Section 2d. Be it further enacted, etc; That L. Mallard, C. P. Heartt, S. Vanschark, L. S. Harris, A. C. Labatt, G. H. Poor, and their associates and successors in office not exceeding thirty five persons in number shall be known under the name and style of Washington fire company No. 4.

Section 3d. Be it further enacted, etc; That A. Parker, R. H. Brunett, N. W. Campbell, S. E. Kiep, L. A. Ford and their associates and successors in office, not exceeding thirty five persons in number, shall be known under the name and style of "Columbia fire company, No. 5.

Section 4th. Be it further enacted, etc; That J. Dickson, W. Steevens, T. Webb, J. Adams, E Powers, G. Brooks, W. O'Donnell, and their associates and successors in office, not exceeding thirty five persons in number, shall be known under the name and style of "Mechanics fire company, No. 6.

Section 5th. Be it further enacted, etc; That the afore-aid companies be ordained declared and constituted bodies politic and corporate under their respective names and titles as above decreed, and under the same, they and their successors shall have succession and be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, defending and being defended, in all courts of justice whatsoever; and also, that they and their successors by the aforesaid names severally shall in law, be capable of purchasing, holding and conveying any estate real and personal for the use of either of said companies separately.

Section 6th. Be it further enacted, etc; That it shall be the duty of each of said companies to keep one or more fire engines in good and sufficient order; and on the alarm of fire to repair to it with dispatch and assist to extinguish the fire.

Section 7th. Be it further enacted, etc; That each member of said companies shall be exempted from serving on jury and from doing militia duty, except in cases of invasion or insurrection; it shall be the duty of the foreman of each of the said companies respectively, to deliver to the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, on the fifteenth day of Octo. in each year and to the officer commanding the regiment to which any member may belong, a certified list of the members composing the said company, and to specify also all those who shall fail to attend any call of the company, the number of said failures, and any member failing three times in succession shall be deprived of the benefits of this act.

Section 8th. Be it further enacted, etc; That all fines imposed in conformity to the bye laws of said companies shall be recovered in the same manner as fines imposed on the militia are, or may be recovered by law.

Section 9th. Be it further enacted, etc; That volunteer Fire company No. 1, shall be entitled to all the exemptions and privileges granted in this act.

Section 10th. Be it further enacted, etc; That no part of an act entitled an act concerning juries, approved twenty fifth March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, shall be so construed as in any manner to affect the rights, privileges, exemptions or immunities granted to these companies by the present act of incorporation.

Section 11th. Be it further enacted, etc; That the duration of the charter of said companies be and the same is hereby limited to the term of ten years from the passage of this act.

Section 12th. Be it further enacted, etc; That Henry Haynes, Wm. Lyman, William Malcolm, Jas. W. Stillwell and such other persons not exceeding twenty in number, as are now or may be associated with them, be ordained, declared, and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic under the name of the "New Orleans Hook and Ladder company No. one" and under that name they and their successors, shall have succession and be capable of pleading and being impleaded, defending and being defended in all courts of justice whatsoever; and also that they and their successors by the aforesaid name shall in law be capable of purchasing, holding and conveying any estate real or personal for the use of said corporation.

Section 13th. Be it further enacted, etc; That the men composing said company shall be exempted from serving on jury or militia duty except in cases of insurrection or invasion: it shall be the duty of the foreman of the company to deliver to the sheriff of the parish of Orleans in the month of October of each year, and to the commanding officer of the regiment or regiments to which the members may belong, a certified list of members composing his said company countersigned by the secretary of the same, and to specify also all those who shall fail to attend any call of the company, the number of said failures, any member failing three times in succession shall be deprived of the benefit of this act.

Section 14th. Be it further enacted, etc; That said company shall be governed by such rules, regulations and bye laws not contrary to the constitution of the United States or the State of Louisiana, adopted by three fourths of the members then being on the list.

Section 15th. Be it further enacted, etc; That all fines imposed in conformity to the rules, regulations and bye laws adopted for the government of said company shall be recovered by suit before any competent tribunal within the city and parish of Orleans.

Section 16th. Be it further enacted, etc; That the duration of this charter be and the same is hereby limited to the term of ten years from the date of the same.

Section 17th. And be it further enacted, etc; That all persons serving as consular agents for foreign nations shall be hereafter exempt from serving on juries except on special juries.

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.

DIED—On the 9th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. Clara Abagail, youngest daughter of John and Ameline Carnes, aged 8 months and 16 days. 11 jun—1

☞ 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 ☞

☞ Notice—The light draught steamer ROB ROY, J L Wilson master, departs this morning at 10 o'clock A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at that hour. j 11 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

MUSQUITTO NETTING—Now landing from ship Kentucky, and for sale on very reasonable terms, Linen and cotton musquitto netting both plain figured, various qualities and patterns.
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
june 11 No. 19, Chartres st.

NOTICE—P. FOY, Marble Cutter, Sculptor, Gnomonist and Gilder, respectfully inform the public that he has transferred his establishment to the corner of Saint Louis and Basin streets, where he execute in best style and elegantly all kind of work in Marble, Stone, Stucco and Plaster, such as Mausoleum in the antick and modern fashion, Basso Relievo, Mantle pieces, Tables and Sun-Dials &c. He repairs the broken pieces and clean the Urns and Ornaments of Alabaster and puts them like new ones. j 11

COMMERCIAL.

New York, May 26

Commerce and Navigation.—We have been favored, with an early copy of the annual statement of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Commerce & Navigation of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1834. The following is a summary.

Total value of imports		$126,522,332
of which in American vessels	114,700,174	
Foreign do	12,821 158	
EXPORTS.		
Merchandize of Foreign growth		$23,372,810
Do Domestic growth and manufacturing		81,024,162
Total exports,		$3104,336,97

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

New Orleans, June 10.

STOCKS.

No sales today in the board.

SALES OF COTTON.

700 bales Alabama, 17
470 do Louisiana and Mississippi, prices have not been ascertained

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—hhds $5 1.2 a 7 1.2 per cwt
SUGAR—$6 1-2 a 7 3.4 per cwt
Prime $8 do
HAVANA—Brown $3 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 1-2 a 8c do
Hoground 8c a 9 per do
LARD—8 1.2 a 9 cts per lb
BEEF—Mess $00 per bl, scarce
Prime, 10 1.2 do
CATTLE HIDES—8 1-2
BUTTER—Western, 18c scarce
Goshen, 25c
FLOUR—Scarce, $4 81 a 5 51 per bl
WHISKEY—Rectified, 45 a 45 cts per gal
CORN—81 a 87c per bush
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—12c
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 side
TANNERS OIL—$15 a 20 per bl

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Nashville, Rathbone, New York, Bogart and Hawthorn.
Brig Rowse, Cadey, Havana, Geo Bucklin master
Schr Creole, Caro, Pensacola,

ARRIVED.

Towboat Hudson, Beebe, from the passes, towed to sea brig Gen Santa Anna; brig Florida—Brought up from sea br barque Arcadia; and from Grande Prairie ship Mount Zion—Left the bar on the 9th at noon, reports nothing in the offing—brig Aurora, bound out at anchor in side the bar—Passed at Poverty Point, brig Geo Washington; brig Samuel at McCall's, nothing else in the river.

☞ The barque Arcadia sailed from Liverpool, on the 28th April, brings no news papers, but reports that no change had taken place in the cotton market. She sailed in co. with ship Austerlitz, Hammond, and barque Elizabeth, both for this port.

Towboat Lion, Hubble, from the passes, having taken her tow sea, brought up brig Sara Louisa, from Havana—Reports nothing in sight in the offing, towboat Hudson at Jourdans Flois with barque Arcadia of Bristol; and was taking in tow ship Mount Zion.

Ship Mount Zion, Swanton, from Liverpool, cargo assorted to Harrison, Brown and co; B Booth and co; R and J Currett; S B Slocomb and co; Lambeth and Thompson; Kennedy, Durel and co; Stetson and Avery; White and co; Gordon, Forstall and co; Hermann ad co; Kohn, Daron and co; Henderson, Walton and co; S Henderson; E J Forstall and co; A and J Dennistown and co; Lockhart and Arrott; N and J Dick and co; Bull, Cassody and co; A A Cassedp and order.

Barque Arcadia, Donalson, from Liverpool, 28th April, to Hagan, Niven and co—cargo assorted to B Booth and co; Bull, Cassedy and co; Walsh and Lyall; R and J Currell; A A Cassepy; Thomson and Grant; A and J Dennistoun and co; J W Zaccharie and co; Hagan, Niven and co.

Brig Sarah Louisa, Snow, from Havana, to Cockayne and Robbins—cargo 1146 bags coffee Martineau Cougier and co; 40 box sweet meats [illegible] and fruit to Cockayne and Robbins [illegible] W Zacharie and co.

Steamer Randolph, Millerville—cargo 2 hhds veas 3 1-2 bales cotton [illegible] and J D Robeson, Wood and co; 30 do do [illegible] bales cotton Tierman, Wood and co; 9 hhds tobacco A H Walace; 6 bales cotton Caruthers, Harris and co; 14 casks bacon Rising and Haines; 5 hhds tobacco J W Breedlove and co; 8 do do J A Merle and co; 124 do do 93 bales cotton C A Jacobs; 8 hhds tobacco J Thayer and co; 10 do do A Prieur; 536 sacks corn D Adams; 275 empty bbls J Collen and co; 318 ss hoops iron H W Miller; 60 bd ss iron 178 bars do Hall, Walker and Walton; 22 cast iron pipes W M Stewart; 2 1-2 tons hollow ware Campbell and Crawford.

Steamer Michigan, Hart, from St Louis—cargo 573 sacks corn, E Branard; 16 kegs butter W and J H Leverich; 34 do do 819 sacks corn J Varon and co; 1 bag pepper 5 bls pork S G Blanchard; 5 pkgs C Diamond; 12 kegs butter S Chapman; 6 bbls oil Bogart and Hawthorn; 225 sacks corn E L Tracy; 3 kegs lard 61 hhds tobacco O Parker; 6 do do S G Libo; 869 sacks corn Shields and Turner; 7 bxs 40 casks bacon 115 bbls pork H Hamilton; 1500 pigs lead J H Field and co; 133 bls flour A L M Damarin; 3 chests tea capt Robeson; 49 kegs shot Lavillebeuvre and Walton; 431 sacks 41 bbls corn 81 do flour S F Smith; 200 bbls flour 12 cks bacon 1597 pigs lead owner on board,

Steamer Semanhore, Brand, from Opelousas, cargo 28 hhds sugar, A Whartel, 102 saddle trees J Melger; 5 bales Lastrapes & Desmare; 1 cask L Petitpain. Passengers—L Lastrapes, J J Taylor, P Dosemar, M Mahoney, E A Weibs, F Corso, J B Ory, A Fortier, P Webre, Deporter, Capt Sheridan.

BANK OF KENTUCKY,

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this city, that the 4th instalment of ten dollars per share will be payable at the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, on the 29th inst.
Signed Wm. G. HEWES,
j 11 Agent for Bank of Kentucky.

$5 REWARD.

Run away on the 2nd inst. from the subscriber, the mulatto boy called THEODORE, about 15 or 16 years old, is very slim, has very prominent cheek bones, and a high fore head. He had on when he run away a grey cloth jacket, a gingham shirt, and domestic trowsers. Said mulatto speaks English and French, and has belonged to the late Mr. P. Leriche. The above reward will be paid to any person lodging him in jail, or bringing him back to the subscriber.
LOUIS MEDERIC,
j 11—3 corner of St. Anne and Dauphine st.

Runaway from the subscriber the mulatto called DAN, about 18 or 20 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, speaks french, english and a little spanish. He had on a red gingham shirt, domestic trousers and a straw hat. A liberal reward will be given to any person bringing him back at no 66, Levee street. 11 june—3

STRAY HORSES—Taken up, and placed at the Livery Stable, no 121, Girod street, next to the Guard House:

On the 9th June inst. a large COW spotted white and red to the shoulders, from thence the fore part is red, feet the knees a faint or dirty red, white tail brand.

On the 9th June inst. a Cow calf, about 18 months old, of nearly the same colour, and description of the cow above mentioned, and supposed to be her calf.

On the 9th June inst. a Cow, brand M D, black on the back, white belly, hind legs and left, fore leg to the knee, and two thirds of the lower, part of the tail white, with a small white spot on the upper part of the rump.

The owner or owners are hereby notified to make themselves known, pay the fine, the expense of keeping, advertising &c. and take them away; otherwise, they will be sold agreably to the ordinances of the corporation, by P A Guillotte, public auctioneer, on the first Saturday succeeding the tenth day from the publication of this notice.
GEORGE ASBRIDGE,
june 11 Commissary and Syndic.

CITY BANK,—June 11 1835.

THIS Institution is checking on New York, at sight, at 1-2 per cent premium.
R. PALFREY, cashier.
june 11

JUST received from ships Kentucky, Nashville and latter arrivals. a large and general assortment of Hats, Boots and Shoes, too numerous to specify, all suitable for the summer trade. A few doz. of childrens and boys fur and silk hats; also, small lot of children silk velvet and cloth caps, and for sale by
Wm HOLMES & Co,
At their old stand, at the sign of gilted Boot No. 92, Levee street. j 11

DURING my absence, I beg all persons who may have any accounts to settle with me, to apply to Mr. A. Chopard, 88, Chartres street.
New Orleans, June 8, 1835.
june 11 N. D. HAIDEKOPER.

WANTED TO HIRE—A gang of about six freeigh negro laborers, Apply at the Gas Light Office Camp street. june 11

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, Biloxi, 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 1 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

For Mandeville, Lonsburg & 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 Bein No. 17 New Levee.
a 30 Wm. BAGLEY, agent.

NOTICE.—On and after Monday next, the steamboat CORSAIR, will have 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 19.

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 the 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 McBLE, [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.