THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26 1835.

The mail of yesterday brought us New York journals to the 13th inst—only 13 days having elapsed; yet the Mobile papers of Wednesday had then transcribed their contents in *transitu*.

They bring advices from Liverpool to the 8th ult; and from Paris to the 6th. Mr Livingston had sailed in the Constitution for this country, resolving previously to touch at Belgium and England; and leaving behind him Mr Barton as charge d'affaires. It was rumored in the Paris papers that Mr Livingston was extremely discontented with the amendment of General Valeze; and that ministers would endeavor to have it stricken out in the Chamber of peers;—otherwise that Mr Barton himself would return to this country. This intimation must however be considered idle rumor.

The French public and press were occupied chiefly with the trials pending in the court of peers—which see elsewhere.

The political intelligence from England is unimportant. The elections of the new ministers had in general been successful; but lord John Russell was defeated in Devonshire.

A duel of a singular nature had occurred between lord Alvanley and the eldest son of Daniel O'Connell. The former in the house of peers before the Easter recess, had made some illiberal remarks on O'Connell; who retorted in the commons by calling his lordship a 'bloated buffoon.' Alvanley for this sent a challenge to O'Connell; but not till two days after when the latter had sailed for Ireland: and then he published his letter in the London journals. Instantly Morgan O'Connell presented himself as a substitute for his father; wrote Alvanley a letter—which produced a challenge accepted immediately. That evening both parties met, when mistaking the signal for the word of command O'Connell fired on his adversary, but without effect. Colonel Damer (the second of lord Alvanley) demanded a return of the compliment on the part of his principal; but colonel Hodges refused it for his second; when lord Alvanley gallantly waived his right. Two shots were subsequently exchanged without effect, when both parties left the ground. This was a shameful procedure in the code of honor. D'Israeli jr, afterwards called on O'Connell for satisfaction on account of words uttered by his father; but his invitation was refused.

England was generally tranquil; and the funds stood at 92 3-8.

In Spain the Carlist general appears to have had the advantage over Valdez, who was twice defeated by Zumalacarreguy.

One of the most strange points of intelligence by the mail, is that the Greeks are emigrating in large masses from the Mores, where they have secured independence; and been ensured poverty and discontent—to Macedonia, under the government again of the Turks.

In every part of Europe the cotton market is in an animated and prosperous condition; consumers and speculators are busy at work on behalf of our planters.

The report, resolutions and adopted address of the democratic meeting at Davis' ballroom on Saturday last, have been issued in the pamphlet form by the committee. These pamphlets are now ready for distribution in French and English; and may be had of the reforming committee.

The pamphlet seems to be consonant in spirit and sentiments with those of the republicans of this state, as well as of the union. Indeed it is pleasing to find that every one of our democratic exchange papers supports the nominations made by the general convention. This unanimity is the test of propriety; and the guarantee of success.

We earnestly recommend the democratic editors throughout the state to publish these resolutions and address in their journals. They are ably written by our young but energetic and gifted citizen, R. M. Carter Esq.

Our excellent Collector!—Yesterday the magnanimous and truly democratic collector of this port, with that spirit of courtesy and honor for which he is so distinguished, and that degree of politeness and intelligence which have characterized his official career in the custom-house and counting house, informed the news-collector of this office that hereafter he shall never have access to the books or notices at the customhouse; and that henceforth we shall have no information from the port collector.

Information from the collector! That is not a bad idea.—Why our erudite collector has so little information himself, that were we to seek any from him, we would

at best but suck a bull,
Or sheer swine—all cry and no wool.

The letter he wrote us the day before yesterday is truly a pretty specimen of the extent of his scholastic information; and we are half disposed to have it accurately lithographed.

He has denied our news-collector access to the entries of clearances etc. made at the customhouse—a privilege that has always been accorded to every newspaper. Doubtless this is a palpable proof of a dignified mind and comprehensive understanding.

We had written thus far, when we received the following letter.

New Orleans, June 25 1835.

Jerome Bayon Esq.

Sir—You cannot expect me to aid in the support of a press that is suffered to utter and send forth to the world in its columns, slanderous falsehoods against me.

If these things are done with your knowledge and consent, you will oblige me by a notice to discontinue my subscription to your paper; as also the subscription of J. W. Breedlove & Co.

Respectfully, Jas. W. Breedlove.

Slanderous falsehoods! Pray what were they? Merely remonstrances because he did not side in the support of a press' which it is duty to do. If Mr Breedlove will point out any remarks which he terms slanderous falsehoods, they will be rectified; but he is mistaken if he imagines that we can patiently submit to injustice followed by the insult of impertinence. He wrote us a letter in an uncomplimentary style; and when we waited on him to know his high behests, he very abruptly turned on his heels. Was this creditable or courteous?

Administration journals may reasonably expect the official advertisements of the administration. These were given us by the former collector; and they are customarily given to such journals in other cities. Yet the afternoon Courier that has disinterestedly and continuedly supported the present executive for a series of years has been proscribed by him; and this journal also is in the same predicament. Mr

The very head and front of our offending
Hath this extent, no more—

it at we support the administration: for he gives his advices advertisements to all those journals that oppose the administration. This is too well known to be denied; and if assertion of this kind is the slanderous afterfood to which he refers, he has laid himself open not only to the charge of preferring to support the Anti-Jackson journals the suspicion of being *bona fide* an opposer of the administration.

We cheerfully acknowledge however our error in saying that he did not attend any meeting of the democratic party for we have since heard that he was actually ensconced in a corner of Davis' ballroom for a short time last Saturday, in a private chitchat with a friend—being afraid or ashamed to have it known that he—yes he—would attend such a meeting.

However we hope that our remonstrances may not disturb his wonted serenity, as they are but the complaints of injured and insulted friends seeking reparation. Still he may prescribe our journal if his magnanimity and munificence compel him; and then he will find that tho'

The Bee proffers honey, it bears a sting.

The disease termed the *charbon* has occurred among the cattle in Plaquemine parish, where 20 horses have died from it.

The city guard is at present composed of 100 men with superior officers; and of 26 lamplighters—being 129 in all. The expence of maintaining them approximates 2000 dollars monthly; the pay of a private in the corps being thirty dollars.

Whether this number of men is insufficient to maintain the peace and good order of the city, or that the pay is inadequate to maintain efficient men, we have no personal means of ascertaining; but if the complaints repeatedly made against them for incompetency or negligence are well founded, the organization and discipline of the corps must be ineffective.

We are informed that most of the men with the lamplights are or should been guard in differ nt parts of the city every night; and that they are divided into patrolling parties of 3 men each, having a particular beat or round assigned them, which is varied every evening; but the patrolling parties of each of the different guard stations are enjoined to meet once or twice during the night at a particular time and place.

So far the organization seems sufficiently satisfactory; but whether discipline or the surveillance of the superior officers enforces this organization is a matter of doubt or denial with many.

The police of London is established on a very efficient basis. There is a central station of 2 or 3 commissioners who make all appointments and removals. They have about 6 superintendents under them, each of whom has 2 inspectors, who have each the command of a guardhouse, in which are stationed 2 or 3 companies of 12 men each, headed by a serjeant. Admitting these numbers to be accurate, merely for the sake of illustration—there would be 12 guardhouses in London, in which there are 36 men, 3 serjeants and 1 inspector resident. Those are termed divisions A, B, C, etc; and the privates are numbered conspicuously on their dress, 1, 2 or 3 of A, B or C. Their dress is uniformly blue; they wear rounded bludgeons of about 18 inches long, containing a rattle; but are not permitted to wear swords except in case of riot, when called on by the civil authorities. Their pay is one pound per week.

They are on duty day and night; that is, a certain portion of them commence patrolling from 6 or 7 a m for a week till 9 p m; and are relieved; and those who have night duty one week have day the next. The men are not therefore harassed; besides that for extraordinary services day or night there is always a corps of reserve at each station house.

Every man on duty has a particular part assigned him during his week: so that he becomes intimate with the localities and inhabitants of his round; and the serjeant of each company must patrol while his men are on duty. The inspector also visits all within his division, and the superintendant all within his district; and very often the principal commissioners take a ride at different hours over various parts of the city.

A system of organization and discipline of this kind could easily be introduced in this city. Say that there are 5 guard houses having each 24 men, 2 serjeants and 1 lieutenant—being 27 men at each house; or 135 in the aggregate, together with a captain of the city guard at the central station: and that the men were paid 40 dollars instead of 30 a month—we might probably have an efficient police. The captain of the guard being allowed $100; each lieutenant of a station 80; each serjeant 50, and each private 40—the monthly expence would be about 5000 dollars. But if each serjeant were allowed only 40 and each private (as now) 30, the expence would be considerably less—while the system might be equally efficient.

The person who is accused of having murdered the two men at Banks' Arcade, was yesterday examined by the mayor; and confined for further preliminary investigation.—All the evidence against Leglise is but circumstantial; and a silent obstinacy on his part may ultimately operate in his favor.

The American has two articles yesterday against one of ours of the preceding day. We had quoted the charter of the corporation to prove that the council could not alienate the funds of the city to any purpose out of the incorporated limits, except expressly permitted by the sanction of the legislature. It is true that there is no such specific prohibition; but we understand the charter precisely as we do the federal constitution—that what is not conferred is forbidden. According to a strict construction, there are no implied rights.

That journal attacks us also because we said that the resolution enjoining the members of the city council who had voted against such alienation of the city treasury, to become subscription collectors, was neither useful, courteous nor prudent;' and asserts that one or two members of the council have collected large sums. We do not think that one of the gentlemen of the council who had voted in the majority on granting a sum to Charleston, acted as a collector, however willingly he might individually subscribe; and we certainly think still that a resolution so invidious and proscriptive was as we stated. Having ourselves informed one of these gentlemen of the resolution, we remarked that it was unkind,—Yes sir (answered he), and it was more; it was *unmanly*.'

Members of the city council have a right to deliberate and act on whatever comes before them, without being proscribed; particularly by a member of their own body, at a numerous assembly where they had not an opportunity of explaining. If they were as wrong as in this instance they were right, common courtesy and justice should have prevented an appeal at a moment when sympathies—and of course passions—were warmly excited.

Liverpool, May 8, 1835.

An extensive measure of municipal corporation reform will, it is said, be the first brought forward by the new ministry.

The adjustment of the Irish church question will follow. The commons are likely to carry the ministerial propositions: but the lords? If they choose to exercise it, they can throw it overboard. The king, in all likelihood, has pressed on them (privately, of course) the necessity of using discretion.

O'Connell is at Dublin—more popular than ever. He is preparing a triumphal procession in honor of lord Mulgrave's entering Dublin as lord lieutenant. His lordship starts for Dublin, from Holyhead to morrow.

Lord Alvanley has challenged O'Connell for calling him "a bloated buffoon," in a speech in the commons. Having written two challenges to him (which he did not receive, in Dublin until some day after date) lord Alvanley attempted to get the manager of Brooks's club, (of which the peer and commoner are members) to expel O'Connell. They declined. Morgan O'Connell, second son to the 'agitator,' then challenged lord Alvanley, and on Monday evening they fought a duel. Both parties fired twice. Indeed, O Connell fired first, through mistake—so he had three shots to his rival's two. Both walked off without apology.

Young D'Israeli, the author of "Vivian Grey," was dreadfully abused by O'Connell in a speech at Dublin, and called on young O'Connell to fight for his father. Morgan declined, and there the matter rests.

We have not a word more about the American indemnity bill. Mr Livingston is not at Paris, and has left Havre. He was to visit Holland and England previous to leaving Europe.

Louis Phillippe is dreadfully unpopular. On his birth day, he was obliged to confine himself to his palace. The mob would have treated him roughly had they seen him out of doors.

The city of Paris is "convulsed" with the monster process against the political prisoners. The Procureur du Roi has informed these persecuted wretches that, as he considers none of their witnesses essential to their defence, they cannot be supported in Paris, until their evidence be required. The upshot of this matter will be, the prisoners, not being able to maintain the witnesses, must do without them. This is French justice.

The chamber of peers, at a preliminary meeting on Saturday, resolved that none but members of the bar of Paris, should address the court as advocates for the accused, save the brothers or fathers. This is to exclude such counsel from pleading as, although not at the bar, the state prisoners might have chosen to employ.

Thirty seven peers, including Talleyrand, marshals Gerard and Soult, have announced that they will not take part in the trials.

One of the legions of the national guard of Paris, has strongly protested against marshal Lobau's order of the day, which directs the national guard, who may be on duty at the palace of Luxembourg during the trials, to be wholly under the control of the military commandant at that palace. Nor is this all, the same legion add to their protest a strong expression of disapprobation at the withholding of an amnesty—of their detestation of the massacre by the military in the Rue Transnonnain on April 14th, 1834, and distinctly affirm "on their honor" that during the process against the prisoners, they will neither accept nor perform any service which they may think "extraordinary."

On Saturday marshal Maison took his seat in the chamber of deputies as minister of war.

Although, to all appearances, Don Miguel has abandoned all intention of seeking to regain the crown of Portugal, Donna Maria's government continue all precautions, that a landing may not be attempted. A portuguese frigate remains in the port of Genoa, watching every movement, and it is asserted (with a great show of probability.) that the French squadron at Toulon have positive orders to obey the orders of the commander of this frigate, and prevent any Miguel expedition from going to sea.

The Belgic war office department have taken back into its service the majority of the Belgian officers who had obtained any distinction in the late campaign in Portugal.

The Belgic minister of finance has informed the chamber of representatives that the government intend submitting the plan for a loan. This is to include the expenses of the iron rail road—of opening and completing common roads, and of purchasing the canal of the Sambre. The novelty is—this loan is not expected to impose any burthen on the state, as the interest will be paid from the receipts of these new roads Agriculture, commerce and manufacturers will receive much benefit by these projects.

The commander in chief of the Spanish queen's forces has made a proclamation of very extensive amnesty. This has given much satisfaction at Madrid, and comes in fine contrast to the bloody "no quarter" cry of Mina.

It is said that Don Carlos has rejected all the terms offered by lord Elliott. The Bayonne correspondents of the Paris papers say he was ready, in order to put an end to the civil war, to abdicate in favor of his son; to quit the kingdom the moment the queen regent should leave it; to allow the immediate betrothing of his eldest son with Isabella II; to acknowledge all debts contracted by Spain before the demise of king Ferdinand; to proclaim an amnesty for all political offences; and to convoke the old Cortes in order that they might revise and sanction all acts passed since the death of king Ferdinand. This is not likely.

Much of the church property, but not the whole, as reported, is appropriated to the national debt of Spain.

Valdez, it is supposed, will be victorious in the long run, but on the 21st and 22d April he was defeated, in two skirmishes, by Zumalacarreguy, who slaughtered in cold blood, all the Christinos prisoners!

The session of the Spanish Cortes is expected to close on May 15. The independence of the South American states will certainly be recognised.

The chambers (Portugal) close on Monday May 25, with a speech from the queen in person. She has made up her mind to marry again.

The two new docks at Liverpool, north of the Waterloo dock (lately opened), are expected to be completed in twelve months. The line of docks now extends about three miles, and even this is insufficient for the accommodation of the increased business of the port. The dock committee are now erecting two new light houses; one (with immense light) in place of the small one at Point Elinas, and the other at Beaumaris, at the entrance to Mennai straits: these will prevent many wrecks, which now take place at night.

A certain Alexis de Tocqueville has published a novel called "Democracy in America," which the Quarterly praises. It is to be translated from the original French under the author's inspection, and published in London, forthwith.—N. Y Star.

Paris, May 5.

The *procès monstre* is at length begun; the Peers are assembled, the prisoners are arraigned at their bar, and are at this moment protesting against the competency of the tribunal before which they are brought for trial and judgment. The most perfect tranquility continues to reign throughout the city; and every where but in the immediate neighbourhood of the Odeon and the Luxemburg, the streets seem more than usually still. The only disturbance that has yet taken place has been in the interior of the prison near the palace, in which the whole of the accused have been assembled for the sake of facilitating their daily transit between the temporary court-house and their new place of confinement.

London, May 8.

We have received by express the whole of the Paris papers of Wednesday, French journals from the provinces of corresponding dates, and a letter from our correspondent at Bayonne of the 2d inst.

The Paris papers are chiefly occupied with the proceedings in the Court of Peers, which are still of a preliminary nature. After retiring to deliberate on the question, whether counsel, not members of the bar, should be allowed to conduct the defence of individual prisoners, the Peers on their return, having been two hours absent, pronounced the following decision:—

"The Court having taken into consideration the demand of the prisoners Beaune, Mailleffer, and others, that they might be permitted to retain as their counsel Messrs Voyer d'Argenson, Audry de Puyrazeau, and others, who are neither barristers nor attorneys; having considered the 295th article of the code of criminal instruction; having heard the conclusions of the Procureur General; and seeing that the President of the Court has made a just and legitimate use of the discretionary power conferred on him by the 295th article of the code, declares that there is no room for the admission of the prisoners' demand."

Several of the accused insisted on their wives, sisters, and other female relatives being admitted into Court during the trial. The President replied, that women were never admitted to be present in the Chamber of Peers when sitting as a court of justice. After the prisoners had been ordered to be withdrawn, one of those from Lyons demanded that freedom of communication should be allowed between his townsmen and their fellow-prisoners of Luneville, St Etienne, Paris, and other places, on which the President rose, put on his hat, and announced that the audience was for that day at an end.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday the discuss on on the vote of 18,000,000f. for canalizing, or otherwise rendering navigable many of the great rivers of France, was unexpectedly renewed. The Opposition had been so much strengthened on Monday by the adhesion of the representatives of districts whose interests were supposed to have been overlooked, that they succeeded by a small majority in getting the bill sent back to the committee, which at so late a period of the session was understood to be tantamount to its total rejection. The committee however thought otherwise, and on Tuesday morning brought up a fresh report, renewing its former recommendation for the adoption, with amendments, of the measure proposed by the Government. The presentation of the report produced a renewal of the debate, which continued to the end of the sitting, and was then adjourned after 1,800,000f. had been voted for the Scheldt, 1,000,000f. for the Moselle, and 1,400,000f. for the Ill.

Our Bayonne letter states that a King's messenger had arrived on his way to London, the bearer of despatches from Lord Eliot, who was himself expected to reach Bayonne on the 4th. The lives of 16 prisoners taken by Zumalacarregui had already been saved by his Lordship's interference, and it was not doubted that General Valdez would agree to the cartel already signed by the Carlist commander. The losses sustained by the rear guard of General Valdez during the late engagements in the Amescoas appear to be confirmed, and it is stated that the personal effects of Valdez and Cordova had fallen into the hands of the Carlists.

COURT OF PEERS.

Second day's sitting, Wednesday, May 6.

At 12 o'clock the prisoners were placed at the bar, and at 20 minutes after 12 o'clock, the peers entered and took their seats. In the ministers' box were the duke de Broglie, and M Thiers, minister of the Interior. After the list of the peers had been called over, several of the prisoners, amongst the most persevering of whom were Cavaignac and Martin, attempted to address the court on the right of choosing their counsel from persons whether belonging to the bar or not, question which the court had decided in the negative on the preceding day. Messrs Cavaignac and Martin persisted in urging their claim, in which they were encouraged and supported by the unanimous adhesion of their fellow prisoners who rose up, and with loud cries and violent gestures declared that they all persisted as the claim. Here the loud and almost menacing tones of the prisoners voices, their determined and energetic attitudes and actions, some of them having stood upon the benches to address the procureur-general, and the cries of the latter to the municipal guards, a tide of whom was placed between every two files of prisoners, to repress the tumult, produced a scene of confusion and violence of a character most foreign to the unimpassioned solemnity that ought to pervade a court of justice.

When this scene of confusion had somewhat subsided, the procureur-general informed the prisoners, that in case any of them should interrupt the proceedings of the court by persisting in urging a claim which the court had already decided against, he would call upon the court to sentence them to the fines and imprisonment specified by the criminal code against prisoners who make use of insulting language or gestures towards their judges. To this declaration the prisoners answered, by starting up with one accord, as far as the confusion would permit us to perceive, that they would persist in urging their right to choose their own counsel. The procureur-general then called upon the court to pronounce against the prisoner Cavaignac he being the most energetic in his protestations, from one month to two years imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 500 francs, the penalty provided by the criminal code for such cases. The peers immediately rose and retired, at a quarter to 1 o'clock to the council chamber, to deliberate on the application of the procureur-general. At the same moment that the court retired, the ministers the duke de Broglie and M Thiers withdrew from the box.

At half past 2 o'clock, when our reporter quitted, the proceedings had not been resumed, the peers being still in the council chamber.

It is said, however, that the court has sentenced Cavaignac to two years imprisonment.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Kentucky, Bunker, New York, Bogart and Hawthorn.
Schr Kingleader, Hill, New York, L H Gale.
Schr Messenger, Sawyer, Apalachila, L H Gale.
Sloop Harmony, Graham, Havana, A Gurney.

ARRIVED

Towboat Hudson, from the passes—towed to sea ship Hindostan; barque Agness & Ann; schooners Robert Rowland; Palestine; North Branch; Mejicano and Magnet—Brought up from sea schr Creole, from Havana; schr Clito, from Attakapas; schr Atrivedo, from Campeachy—Reports a schr at anchor off N E bar.

Towboat Grampus, Davis, from the passes, towed to sea ship Milo; brig Charles, and schrs David Pratt, Arab and Iris—Brought up brig Wm & Joseph; schrs Byron and Commerce—Left the bar on the 24th at 2 p m—Nothing in sight in the offing.

Brig William and Joseph, Stevens, 4 days from Sisal, to the master—cargo 110 bales grass bags D Frans and co; 41 do do J W Zachariea and co; $4200 J Prats and son $8000 capt Stevens.

Schr Commerce, Mesver, 4 days from Sisal, in ballast.

Schr Byron, McClannagan, 12 days from Matagorda, in ballast.

Sloop Lodoiska, Gamet, from Iberville, cargo 75 bales moss, 2 hds sugar, 18 bls molasses to Miramond, O'Duhigg and co; and owner on board.

Schr Creole, Gird, 7 days from Havana—cargo 326 bxs sugar 100 bxs 186 qr bxs segars 286 bags coffee 69 bxs sweet meats fruit &c to E J Forstall and co; C Konlly; Hur od and Quarles; Haines and Giddes; R and A B Bein; J W Zacharie and co; R J Palfrey; Garcia, Buyo & co; Bonfonta; Herr Cline; R S Girn.

Schr Atrevido, Sanchez; 12 days from Campeachy, to S Fernandez—cargo hats, to J Prats and son.

Schr Clito, Howard, from Attakapas, cargo sugar and molasses.

Steamer Wanderer, Wood, from Nashville—cargo 70 hhds tobacco C A Jacobs; 8 do Robeson, Wood and co; 7 bales cotton 54 hhds tobacco Brander and McKenna; 28 hhds tobacco 53 bales cotton Tierman, Cuddy and co; 12 do do I bx N & J Dick and co; 1 bx mdz 89 bales cotton and Wood; 36 do do Martin, Pleasants and co; 10 B McKernian; 345 pa castings Kirkman, Knettle and co; 5 boxes mdze J G Wilson; 4 bbls oil J G Bell.

Steamer Bayou Sara, Colla, from Bayou Sarah—cargo 21 bales co ton 28 hhds 9 hhds sugar and sundries to J S Walton, B Landumihy; J Lallande; Lambeth and Thompson; Reynolds, Byrne and co; G Bucklin; Forstall and High; S G Bell; W Flower; W H Sumner; V David; H M Hart; J and L Girard; E Johns and co; Hall, Walker and Walton; Andrews and Brothers; J B Blache and co; S Ledoux; A S Parker.

MEMORANDA.

The brig Wm and Joseph, left Sisal on the 13 h, reports up at Sisal for New York to sail soon, Favorite, North Branch, America, Temperance and schr Armadilla—Spoke schr Hero, hence for Sisal, in lat 26 long 92; brig Architect, Gay, to sail from Sisal, for Havana, soon—brig Inca, for this port to sail in a few days.

The schr Commerce, spoke on the 21st in lat 21, 44—brig Aurora, from Campeachy for this port.

COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

New Orleans, June 25.

STOCKS.

60 shares Merchants Ins Company, 52 50

SALES OF COTTON.

940 Bales Alabama, 19

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—200 hhds $7 75; 190 do 6 75; 104 do 5 75; 42 do 6
RICE—$3 50 a 4 per barrel;
SUGAR—prime 7 3-4 a 8 cts per lb.
HAVANA—Brown $8 1 2 a 9—white 11 1-2 do
MOLASSES—32 a 34 cts per gal—
COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 15 cts—on the advance
Rio 13 1-2 a 14c
MESS PORK—$17 per bbl
Prime, 14 50 do
Clear 18 do
BACON—hams, 8 a 9 cts per lb
Middlings, 7c 1.2 do
Shoulders, 7c 1-2 do
Hoground 8c a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1.2 a 8 1-2 cts per lb
BEEF—Mess $18 1-2 per bl,
Prime, 12 do
BUTTER—Western, 23 cts—Goshen, scarce
FLOUR—$4 87 per bl very dull
CORN—62 a 70 ct s per bushel
MEAL—$3 50 per bbl—fair demand
CATTLE HIDES—Coast $8; Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 16c
SOLE LEATHER—24 a 00c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil's, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do —27 a 30c
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—15 a 16c
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; sheet 9 a 10
TAR—$3 50 per bbl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 do
BEAR SKINS—25c
BEAR do —75c each
RACOON & FOX—8c per lb

New York, June 13.

COFFEE—St. Domingo has been sold at a reduction of 1-2 cent on last week's prices—the arrivals of this description have of late been abundant.

COPPER—Sheathing continues in good demand at 24 cents.

COTTON—The market during the week was very quiet and former rates could scarcely be obtained up to yesterday, when more favorable advices were received from Europe, which caused an increased business at previous prices. The sales amount to 2800 bales, of which 1500 were Upland, at 17 1-2 to 20; 400 Florida at 17 3-4 to 20; 400 Mobile at 18 to 21; and 450 New Orleans and Tennessee at 17 3 4 to 21 cents

DOMESTIC GOODS—Large sales of satinets have been made this week at our quotations. Fine printing cloths have advanced full 1-4 of a cent per yard. The sales of all descriptions of domestic goods were to a fair extent, and previous prices are fully sustained. Export from 1st to 4th instant, 180 bales cotton goods.

DYE WOODS—Since our last review the following sales have been effected: 60 tons Campeachy logwood at $26 to $27; 50 tons St Domingo do at $17 to $18; 20 tons hachetonic and 30 tons Savanilla do on terms not transpired.

FISH—Shad are scarce and firmly held at our quotations.

FRUIT—Sides were made by auction of 185 boxes bunch raisins, not in good order, at $2 75 to 2 85; 136 half boxes boxes bunch and Muscatel, 1 88 to 3 10; 1000 boxes and half boxes advertised to be sold on Thursday were withdrawn. Some southern coconuts arrived and been sold at 87 cts; sales of northern at 90 cts

HIDES—A lot of 1864 Rio Salado was disposed of at 13 3-4 cts 6 mos, and sales were made of 800 southern at 12 cts 6 mos. A public sale took place this week and terminated as follows: 7689 Rio Grande at 12 5 8 to 14 1 8; 2769 Calcutta at 11 1-4 to 11 1-8; 424 dry salted Cape of Good Hope at 12; 216 do do Bahia ox at 9, and 6 do do Rio Grande at 9 cts 6 mos.

LEAD—No sales of New Orleans pig during the week; holders demand 6 3-4 cts and purchasers offer 6 5-8 cts.

MOLASSES—Cuba has advanced a cent, other descriptions are also more enquired for and higher than last week.—The transactions amount to about 600 hhds, including 100 hhds and tcs Havana sweet at 26 1-2, and boar at 25 1-2 cts 4 mos, being one cent advance; 200 hhds and bbls New Orleans, poor, at 32 and 31 1 2 cents; some Porto Rico at 32 to 33; tart do 26; and a lot of 30 hhds sweet, superior, at 35 cents.

RICE—There is only a small stock in market. The sales during the week comprise 400 tierces southern at 3 50 to 3 75, and 140 bbls New York mills at 3 25 to 3 87 1-2.

SUGAR—The market has been very animated throughout the week, particularly for Cuba sugars, who have advanced; this is caused by the arrival here in ballast of vessels in the trade; other descriptions are also 1-4 cent higher. The transactions comprise 1500 to 2000 boxes Cuba brown at 8 3-4 to 9 cents; 4 to 500 boxes do white at 10 1-4 to 11 cents; 7 to 800 hhds N Orleans at 7 1-4 to 8 cts; 750 to 800 hhds Porto Rico at 8 1-4 to 9 1-5 cts, and 100 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 7 1-2 to 8 3-8 cents.

TOBACCO—The market is entirely cleared of common manufacturing. About 100 hhds Kentucky leaf were sold at 7 1-2 to 9 cents; a parcel of 12 hhds common, at auction, brought 7 cents

EXCHANGE—The rates for the next packets are not yet established, but for those of the 8th inst, bills on London sold at 9 to 9 1-2 per cent premium, and on France 5f 22 1 2 to 5f 23 3-4.

FREIGHTS—To Havre the packets are filled with cotton at the old rates, and a transient ship has also been chartered. To Liverpool, both round and square bales cotton are taken at 1-4d.

Sales at the New York Stock Exchange, June 13.

50 shares	City Bank of New Orleans,		110 3-4
500 do	Commercial Bank do		115
100 do	New Orleans Canal Bank,		112 3 4
100 do	do do 90 ds and int		112 1-2
50 do	do City Bank,		110 3 4
25 do	Mechanics & Traders' Bank,		111
100 do	do do do		111 1-4

Richmond, June 11.

FLOUR—Is generally held at $6, but at that rate sales are very limited; during the week nearly 2,000 bbls have change hands at $5 75 a 5 81.

TOBACCO—The inspections are large; demand good; prices are well sustained; fine shipping tobacco readily commands $10 a 15.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

CORN—90 to 95 cts per bushel.
OATS—50 to 55 cts do.
COTTON—17 to 20 c s per lb.
HERRINGS—Cipt, $6 3-4 per bbl.
Do Whole, $5 per do.
SALT—$1 90 per sack.

Charleston, June 17.

COTTON—Since our last weekly report there has been a dead calm in the market, both in uplands and long cottons. Of the former, only about 100 bales have been disposed of; no transactions in the latter have come to our knowledge.

Augusta, June 17.

COTTON—Prices have, contrary to all expectation, declined. The accounts to the 1st May from Liverpool being 1-8 a 1-4c lower, when almost every one expected better accounts. The article is so dull we cannot quote it, as we have heard of but one sale since the receipt of these accounts, and it was made at one half cent decline, from former asking prices.

Liverpool, May 8.

The sales of cotton from 25th ultimo to the 1st instant (both inclusive) were 16,080 bales. The market was quiet throughout the week, for we had only a limited demand on the part of the trade. Speculators took 2000 bales American and 500 Brazile; exporters 800 American and 750 Surats. The imports of the week only reached 5262 bales. Good cottons were not offered freely, and consequently maintained their position; but the lower and middle descriptions of American were in abundance at a decline of 1 8 to 1-4d per lb.

"The sales of cotton this week reach 34,950 bales.

"The advices by the Independence, (New York packet ship of the 8th ultimo) arrived on the 1st instant, gave renewed confidence to speculators, who on Saturday and Monday last came forward and operated freely; there was also a good enquiry from spinners and dealers, and prices of all descriptions improved, particularly the lower and middle qualities of American, which regained the decline of the previous week. During the past four days the arrivals have been weighty, and the market has become more quiet. Common cottons are offered freely, but without alteration in prices. Sea Islands, and all long stapled cotton, have advanced this week 1-4 to 1-2d per lb.

"Speculators have purchased 8000 bales American, 500 Pernams, 200 Surats and 5000 Egyptian. Exporters have taken 2700 bales American and 200 Surats. The imports of the week are 35,690 bales.

Imports of cotton into Great Britain from 1st January to 1st May, 1835.

		Total 1835,	Total 1834
New Orleans,	113,542	317,525	221,070
Savannah,	60,467		
Charleston,	33,587		
Other Ports,	79,049		
Brazils,		44,004	83,014
Mediterranean, &c.		4,733	1,449
East Indies,		26,667	27,769
West Indies, &c.		5,584	1,661
		327,711	234,954
Increase in 1835,		113,757 bales.	

"Estimated stocks of cotton in Liverpool, 8th May, 1835: 162,000 American, 33,500 Brazil, 500 Egyptian, 10,000 East India, 1,000 West India, total 208,000 bales.

From the London Price Current, London, May 5.

COFFEE—Buyers could not purchase East India or Foreign within 1s to 2s of what they could have done the preceding week; no parcels pressed on the market; two parcels of Ceylon sold 55s to 56s 6d, colonry Brazil 52s.

U. S. Bank 231; Louisiana State do 28 10; Bank of Louisiana 27 10; N. O. Canal and Banking Company 22 5 a 10; Pen. 3's 103 1-2; Ohio 6's 113 a 114; Mississippi 6's 109 1-2 10.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

HAVRE MARKET—A letter of April 28th says 1791 have been refused for 400 bales good Orleans cotton, and 180 for 47 choice do.

Quotations—Orleans 140 a 180; Mobile 140 a 170; Georgia 140 a 165; Tennessee 139 a 162 1-2 About 15,000 bales were sold during the week ending April 28.

Havre, May 4.

Important sales of cotton were made up to April 28, when the demand ceased; and since very little has been done.—Stock, 29,566. Cotton is well held for fine, but ordinary have declined. 200 bags Hatty sold at 63 3-4 cents; 80 bags Porto Rico sold at 82 1-2 cents.

MARRIED,

At Natchez Ms, on the 25th ult, Mr F Wharton of this city, to Mrs Amanda Hoggart, of Tennessee.

☞ We are authorised to announce that Dr Thomas is a candidate to represent the 3d ward in the city council, to fill up the vacancy of Mr Graithe resigned; and that he will be supported by

A GREAT NUMBER OF VOTERS.

☞ 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 ☞

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may concern—greeting: Know ye, that whereas James Currell, a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to W F C Duplessis, registor of wills in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, and ex-officio clerk of the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans aforesaid, for a Monition or Advertisement in conformity to the Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales" approved on the 10th March 1834 Notice is therefore given to all whom it may concern that by virtue of an order or decree rendered by the honorable Charles Maurian, judge of the court of Probates in and for the Parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, (said order or decree bearing date the 13th day of March 1833) in the matter of the succession of James Wor man deceased, the property hereinafter described was offered for sale at public auction by Isaac L. McCoy, an auctioneer of the Parish and City of New Orleans, on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1833, and that the aforenamed James Currell became the purchaser thereof; being the last and highest bidder thereof.

Description of the property as given in the judicial conveyance:

A lot of ground situated on the south side of Custom House street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, measuring 30 feet front on said street, by a depth of 92 feet 6 inches, french measure to James Currell for $8500, 00 (eight thousand five hundred dollars,) payable 1-4 cash, and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for approved endorsed notes with mortgage until final payment.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the lot of ground herein described, in consequence of informality in the Order, Decree or Judgment before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court of Probates, this 25th day of June A D 1835.

j 26 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg

Office of the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company.
June 23d 1835.

SUMMER arrangement for running the cars commencing this day.

CITY END.

The horse car, to leave the city end of the road, at 4 o'clock A. M. if required.

The steam car, to commence at 6 o'clock A M, and start every hour until 10 o'clock P M, and after that hour the horse car will run until 12 o'clock, if required.

LAKE END.

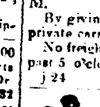
The steam car will commence at 1-2 past 5 o'clock A. M. and start every hour until 1-2 past 9 o'clock P. M. and after that hour, the horse car will run until 12 o'clock, if require!.

On Monday mornings, the steam car for the accommodation of passengers, from Madisonville and Mandeville, will leave the Lake end of the road at 1-4 past 8 o'clock A M.

By giving timely notice, families can be provided with private cars.

No freight received at the city end of the road after 1-2 past 5 o'clock P M.

j 24 Jno. B. LEEFE, Sec'y



$5 REWARD

Runaway on Sunday last, 21st inst. the young negro ROGER, aged 13 or 14 years, small and strongly built, speaks french and english. He had on when he went away a bl