THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME PAVON.
OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1835.

CHARLES DERBIGNY Esq has without doubt been re-elected senator for the parish of Jefferson, where the election has continued for the past three days. All the districts heard from, give him a majority of 40; and all have been heard from, except Barataria, which is expected to give him a large majority. His majority in Lafayette was sixty—a strong proof of the popularity of his bill concerning the parish court of Jefferson.

The *True American* of Wednesday has given another of its misrepresentations concerning this gazette, with the utmost recklessness and effrontery. It says—'The Bee has *sounded a retreat*. It retracts all its charges against the collector and even goes so far as to deny them!'

Indeed! We were not before aware of that. No doubt the Bee denied—and still denies—having made the charges so misrepresented by its adversaries; but certainly it did not and does not retract one iota of what it had adduced against the collectors and for the publicity of those charges that gentleman is wholly indebted to the *courtesy* of the conductors of the American and News, as well as his own.

On reading the article in the last American, we were tempted to augment our statements or 'charges'; but we refrain for the present. Yet instead of retracting, we may reiterate *our arguments*. Mr BREEDLOVE was Mexican consul when appointed collector; and was ineligible to the appointment. He is a commission merchant; and should not be continued collector. He was appointed chiefly on the belief of his being a supporter of the administration; but he has apostatized. He has unequivocally given his personal and official support to the opposite party; and has proscribed the adherents of the administration. He has deserted the ranks of the republican party and opposes the candidates nominated by them at the general convention—in order to aid the whigs and nullifiers in their support of the pretensions of Judge White. Has he, we or any one denied these statements?

From his supposed predilections in favor of the administration having been appointed a responsible officer of the general government—however ineligible to such appointment, from his former and present pursuits, and his mental requirements—it became his duty to support the administration in every respect consistent with *propriety*; and when he changed his political principles, he should have had the prudence or policy not so publicly to have displayed his recusancy, in supporting those that vilified the executive and opposed the administration.

As he proscribed others on account of their adherence to the political principles and party which he formerly favored—at least in appearance, it cannot be considered unjust that they should prescribe him; particularly as he has now egregiously and ungenerously supported those who were loudest and longest in their criminations and calumnies against his predecessor, solely on account of political preferences. He cannot and should not forget the course of the editor of the True American (when conducting the Advertiser) against Martin Gordon; yet has he given his official advices and advertisements to that journal, in preference to those papers which supported that gentleman: and when it is known that it was chiefly if not wholly on the recommendation of Mr Gordon, that Mr Breedlove was appointed collector—what shall we say of the generosity and gratitude of the latter?

Blow, blow thou winter wind!
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude.

Our efficient and energetic mayor was singularly complimented by the city council on Tuesday last; he was authorized to enforce ordinances that have been passed during the past 6 months!!. The member from the 8th ward specifically enumerated 6 resolutions relative to improvements in his district, which have not yet been enforced. Messrs Caldwell and Baldwin brought their light dragoons to aid the infantry of Mr Allard, to reconnoitre the 6th and 7th wards: and Mr Gaiennie brought in his corps of reserve to scour the whole city.

Truly it was very severe against our mayor to state thus publicly and unequivocally to his fellow citizens, that he had neglected his duty in every part of the city. Would it not be satisfactory for the mayor in selfdefence to veto the whole proceeding? What right has the council to pass resolutions for the improvement of the city? and what right to admonish the mayor of his neglect of duty? We are almost afraid that the members of the city council will at length hearken to some complaints of their constituents.

THE CITY GUARD.—On account of the apathy of the city council, we are again induced to notice the present inefficient organization of the city guard. Nineteenths of our fellow citizens are loud in their outcries against its utter uselessness to preserve their property, and protect their lives; yet the members of the city council lend a deaf ear to all the clamors of their constituents. They are aware that private gentlemen have to form patrole parties for protecting their property, yet they smile complacently at the necessity and result of such patrols. They have improved the commissary department of police; and think therefore that they have done enough for glory. What care they for the clamors of their constituents! what for the property or lives of their fellow citizens! Bah! these are trifles beneath their notice.

The city guard consists of

1 captain annually paid at present	$1320	1320
2 lieutenants each	960	1920
2 serjeants each	480	960
4 corporals do	420	1680
94 privates do	360	33840
Annual expenditure		$39720

But this statement does not include the lamplighters, who are also employed as night police. There are 26 of them receiving monthly about 1,000—making their our police contain one hundred and twenty nine men, at an annual expenditure of $41,000.

Recently we suggested an easy and efficient plan of organising a city guard. We do not care so much about the number as the efficiency of the police corps, and their proper distribution throughout the city in order to be more conveniently at the call of citizens. If the members of the police were adequately paid, the services of one man might be more useful than those of three at present; and as we shall expect the city to be shortly lighted with gas, it would be more easy to reduce the number of the guard, and increase their pay.

There are 8 wards in the city; and a station house should be conveniently located so as to serve for every two wards—being 4 guardhouses. At each station appoint a lieutenant, with two companies of 12 men each under the immediate care of two serjeants. Thus there would be 4 lieutenants, 8 serjeants and 96 men, with a captain general—making 109 men in all: and the present lamplighters might be continued till gaslights are introduced—then the gaslight company should have their own lamplighters.

A scale of payment similar to the following might then be reasonably adopted.

1 captain annually	$1440	1440
4 lieutenants each	960	3840
8 serjeants do	720	5760
96 privates do	480	46080
being an annual expenditure of		$57120

This amount is indeed larger than at present; but who would object to this increase, when the utility of the police corps would be more than doubled?

We earnestly hope that our editorial brethren will not suffer this matter to rest, now that so many occasions force themselves on their notice for requiring an efficient police; and if the citizens that are organizing themselves as night patrolers in different wards but aid our efforts in determinedly recommending the subject to their representatives in the city council, their toil and expence will be saved and their lives and property securely protected. Remonstrances no longer avail with the city council; our fellow citizens must now resort to more resolute measures.

Red River Raft.—Of this great obstruction to the navigation of Red River, 130 miles have been removed, leaving not more than 23 miles of it yet to be cleared away. The whole mass of timber of which it was composed, has been effectually removed from the bed of the river so as to leave but remains of it to be seen. A good steamboat navigation has been opened throughout the whole extent of that part of the river from which the raft has been removed. Seven trips were made up through 110 miles of the river since the 1st March last, which was formerly filled with the raft, by five steamboats, viz the Lady Washington, Romeo, O'Connell, Cincinnati, and St Landrey. The O'Connell and St Landrey made two trips. In five of the seven trips made by those boats, they were heavily laden with freight. When the remaining 23 miles of the raft shall have been removed, which will probably be done in the months of December, Jan., and February next, there will be a free and safe navigation for steamboats at least 500 miles above the raft; which, added to that part of the river where the raft was located, increases the navigation of the river a distance of 650 miles, through as good a tract of country as any of the same extent in the United States, lying between the 31st and 34th degrees of North latitude. The whole length of steamboat navigation in the main branch of Red River will exceed 1000 miles. Its tributaries will add several hundred miles more. So that the effect produced by the removal of the raft will be, to open to market a tract of land extending at least 800 miles on the banks of Red River and its tributaries, together with all the back country. Calculate the advantages arising from this improvement, and they will be found immense. Take but two sections of land deep on each side of the river, and you find that 2,048,000 acres of land will be opened to a market for its products, and offered for sale by the United States; its average value will be 85 per acre, producing an aggregate of $10,240,000. The whole expense to the government for the removal of the raft will not exceed $150,000.—[Louisville Advertiser.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.

For many months past, we have laid before the public the important imports of specie into the country as they took place.

It now devolves upon us to perform a duty of less agreeable character, and to communicate to the public the fact, that the current of the stream has changed, and that specie is now floating out of the country.

Since the first of May the exports of specie from the ports of Boston and New York alone, amount to about ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER OF DOLLARS!!

What has led to this? will be the natural inquiry. We answer, the rapid and immediate expansion by the United States bank in extending its loans, and increasing its circulation of paper, during the few months past, which we have already laid before the public.

In an article upon 'the currency,' which appeared in the National Gazette in 1828, and which the public credited to the pen of Mr Biddle, is this maxim: "The law of a mixed currency of coin and paper is, that when from superabundance of the mixed mass, too much of the coin part leaves the country, the remainder must be preserved by diminishing the paper part, so as to make the mixed mass more valuable in proportion."

This article was written at a period when considerable commercial difficulty prevailed. It says, 'during the last year, money was very abundant—that is, the demand for coin being small in proportion, the banks distributed freely their discounts and notes.' The effect was, that by the month of February, the exportations of specie to France and England, had become unusually large, amounting probably in the preceding twelve months, to between four and five millions of dollars.'

Near the conclusion, the article says: 'In the present and immediate example, no man can fail to perceive, that but the warning restrictive imposed by the bank of the United States and the leading state banks, the events of the last six weeks would have brought many of them to the verge of insolvency, whence they could only escape by some sudden and desperate shock to the community.'

In these extracts are given the operation and remedy of the disorder. Now for the cause, which is also given in the same article, in the following: 'These simple elements explain the present situation of the country. Its disorder is overtrading, brought on by overbanking. The remedy is to bank less and trade less.'

Thus, in 1828, owing to an export of from four to five *millions of dollars in specie, during the twelve months* previous, the country was brought to such a condition, that but for the warning restriction imposed by the bank of the United States, and the leading state banks, events occurred, during six weeks, which would have brought many of them (the banks) to the verge of bankruptcy. This, too, produced by 'overtrading, brought on by overbanking.'

Let us examine, and see if facts and circumstances which have occurred, and which now exist, are not somewhat similar to those described by Mr Biddle in 1828.

Money, as then, has been plenty for nearly twelve months past. Now, as then, there must be a superabundance of the mixed mass of circulation, and the paper part become depreciated, in proportion as the coin part is leaving the country; not at the rate, as then, of four to five millions in twelve months, but at the rate of a million and a quarter of dollars in about one month.

As, in 1828, this is the result of overtrading, brought on by overbanking, and that overtrading done by the bank of the United States itself. In April, 1828, the date of the article, the loans of the bank of the United States were $36,214,187 67, and the amount of its notes in circulation were $10,716,066 00. Now its loans are $63,642,646 94, and the amount of its notes in circulation are $22,009,474 40.

What practical man or practical banker can fail to perceive that the same events must, in their natural course, occur now as occurred then? They must and will follow, unless speedily arrested by the 'warning instructions,' not of the bank of the United States and the leading state banks'—as then; but by the 'warning instructions' of the leading state banks alone. The bank of the United States, now seeks to cause a calamity, which it becomes the special duty of the leading state banks to avert.

The bank of the United States seeks to cause such calamity, by means which are condemned by its own *warm admirers and eulogists*.

The writer of the article called, 'Pitkin's Statistics,' in the last Quarterly Review of Walsh, after bestowing the *highest encomiums upon the bank*, gives the amount of the increase of its discounts during the month of March last, which were 2,255 811 dollars—and then remarks: 'Now, whether such increase be prudent in the bank, wiser heads than ours must determine. We would only urge upon its directors, the moral responsibility they accumulate upon their hands in thus enlarging facilities which must so soon be wholly withdrawn.'

Now, what will this writer think of the weight of 'moral responsibility,' which the direction of the bank is 'accumulating upon their hands' when he is informed, that the bank increased its loans during the month of April, $1,819,209
And during the month of May, 1,723,221
$3,542,430

Making an increase of loans, since he doubted the propriety of the increase which had then taken place, of upwards of three millions and a half of dollars!!

Who will uphold and defend the bank after this?—*Globe.*

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

We have always respected navigators admired America and the Americans. Indeed it would not be easy to hold cheap a whole world and that a new one, if not spick and span fresh from nature, certainly teeming with novel and bold forms of life. After all however there is but one world on this earth good for much, and that is the world of the English language. German, and Italy, and France, and Spain, and Holland, and the Netherlands, and a few other countries are all well enough in their way; but the outlandish lingoes spoken there, if they do not altogether separate them from our sympathies—and nothing can do that with such capacious hearts as ours—greatly cool the warmth of our feelings, and to our ear carry with them an alien and estranging sound.—This may be very unlike what might be *expected from philosophers* and citizens of the world; but we are far from laying any claim to any such character, and are a set of sturdy, prejudiced, bigotted, home and trade loving Scotchmen.—True that the people of Great Britain and Ireland were originally of various breeds; but we are one now in the broad sense of one—and our twenty millions and upwards, all linked by the ties of kindred, are or ought to be a band of brothers. We have our quarrels and animosities, and feuds even alas! to the shedding of blood; but let any other nation wage war with us, and it will know once more what is the power and majesty of Union.

Now the Americans are Englishmen and Irishmen, and Scotchmen—Jonathan is but John Bull, or Pat, or Saunders, under a somewhat different climate, and a somewhat different form of government; and we look on the Atlantic but as the royal road connecting our islands and his continent, on which we pass to and fro, without crossing or jostling, by wind or steam, and keep up (may it be forever,) that friendship which with those living at the other end of the highway, is an old inheritance bequeated to them by their pilgrim fathers and with us here a possession received from our blood relations on their frequent and welcome visits to this their ancestral land. As for national jealousies and the like, why such feelings are natural and far from unbecoming; they spring on both sides from a proud consciousness of our own worth, and some occasional suspicion on the one side, that the mother has not forgiven, or at least forgotten the disobedience of her rebellious child—in the other that the child, since she threw off her allegiance, has ceased to love the parent who was once also her queen. But this is too absurd to be deeply rooted; and we firmly believe that there is a strong, a *sacred attachment* still between them whom so many things unite—and who are divided, though not much, indeed but nominally only by the sea. *May peace be between us while time endures*; and we should be unwilling to go to war with any body; yet if the American navy must have a brush with the French, and our *national honor or our interests demand* or justify it, may a British squadron appear to windward—and the victory be to the stars and stripes, with or without the aid of the leopards, not to the tri-color. No fear of that, for we know by proof the metal of American ships and American seamen, and they alone are worthy of sailing in a line of battle with a fleet of that power, who so long has held the dominion of the seas.

Norval's Account of Himself.—A stagecoach, on being asked whence was from, gave the following answer—'I am from Cowherdhill at Oxfeed of Yearling branch which runs through Calf meadow, and *empties into Heifer* prong of Steer Creek, near Bullsborough, in Coweta county, Georgia. My name is Stockton—was born on Elk river—brought up in Cattlebury, Kentucky; and I can yoke an ox, break a steer, tame a colt, or chase a buffalo equal to a prairie hunter, and skin any man opposed to Jackson.'

The Effect of Aquafortis.—A Chinese silversmith, to whom the Europeans at Canton had given the name of Tom Work, brought home some silver spoons, as he called them, to a captain of a ship, who had ordered them. The gentleman suspecting that his friend Tom had played him a trick common in China, of putting no small quantity of *tutenagus* to the usual proportion of alloy, taxed him with the cheat, which he denied with the strongest asseverations of innocence. The captain then told him that he had brought with him a famous water, called *lie water*, which being placed on the tongue of a person suspected of telling an untruth, if the case were so, burnt a hole in it; if otherwise, the party escaped with honor and unhurt. Tom having no faith in the water, readily consented to the experiment; upon which, with much form, a single drop of *aquafortis* was put upon his tongue. He instantly jumped about the room in violent pain, crying out, 'Very true, half tutenague, half tutenague,' in hopes that *confessing the fact might put a stop to the operations* of the lie-water, which, from the pain he felt, he had some reason to think possessed the quality ascribed to it. *Several Europeans who were present*, and who had bought different pieces of plate from him, now put similar questions to him, and he confessed that it had been his constant and uniform practice to add a very large proportion of tutenague to every article made at his shop, for which, during the continuance of the pain, he promised ample reparation.

ANECDOTE OF WALTER SCOTT.—He was going on with great Fee (says Irving) to relate an anecdote of the laird Macnab, 'who poor fellow!' said he, 'is now dead and gone'—

'Why Mr Scott,' exclaimed his wife, 'Macnab's not dead is he?'

'Faith my dear,' replied Scott with humorous gravity, 'if he's not dead they've done him great injustice; for they've buried him!'

TO TAKE IMPRESSIONS OF PLANTS.—Take half a sheet of fine wove paper, and cover the surface with sweet oil; after *it has stood a minute or two rub off the superficial oil*, & hang the paper in the air. When sufficiently dry move the paper slowly over the flame of a candle or lamp until it is perfectly black. Lay the plant thereon, place a piece of clean paper over, and rub it equally with the finger about half a minute; take up the plant and place it on the paper or scrap book where it is desired to have the impression—cover it with a piece of blotting paper and on repeating the rubbing a representation of the plant will appear, almost equal to the finest engraving. The same piece of black paper will serve for a great number of similar impressions.—Analyst.

LOCOMOTIVE FACULTY OF PLANTS.—If a wet sponge be placed near a cucumber which is growing in a particular direction, it will change this direction and grow towards the sponge. A plane tree, growing on the top of a wall, directed its roots down the side till they reached the ground, a distance of ten feet, in order to obtain the requisite nourishment of which it was deprived in its elevated situation.—Thus plants appear like wise and intelligent beasts, to move towards their food, and to turn aside from those soils that are injurious or afford but a scanty and imperfect nutriment.—Analyst.

STEAM.—Such is the accelerated speed of some of the steamvessels on the Dover station, that the voyage to and from Calais, is frequently made in little more than two hours; some little time previous to the introduction of steam vessels, a sailing packet with passengers on board, was four days performing the same passage, and at sea, the whole time.

It is said that Mr Bulwer contemplates a visit shortly to America.

Ladore, a new fiction by *Mrs Shelly, widow of the poet*, is highly praised.

The Life of Sir James M'Intosh by his son, is to be published in two volumes.

Montgomery's new book of poems is highly extolled by the Reviewers—as also 'Yarrow Revisited,' by Wordsworth.

James, author of John Marston Hall, has published The Gypsey, a novel in 3 volumes.

L. Warren, author of the Diary of a Physician, has published 'A popular and practical Introduction to Legal Studies.'

Elliott, author of 'Corn Law Rhymes,' has published The Vernal Walk and other poems.

A new work 'The European Quarterly Review,' was to commence in London in June.

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.
New ORLEANS, July 1.

STOCKS.

1000 shares Carrolton Bank (new stock) at 50 per cent premium.

OUT DOORS.

100 shares Gaslight Bank	11 1-4	premium
200 do Carrolton do	1 1-2	do
200 do do do	2	do

SALES OF COTTON.

97 bales Alabama.	17 1/8
170 do Mississippi	19

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO— hhds $6 1-2 a 7 1-2; stalks 7, 8, 9.
RICE—$4 50 a 5 per barrel
SUGAR—100 hhds Brown $6 1-2; prime 8 per cwt
HAVANA—Brown 8 1-4 a 8 1-2—white 11 do
MOLASSES—32 a 34cts per gal
COFFEE—Havana, 13 1-4 cts—
Rio 13 1-2c
MESS PORK—$17 per bbl
Prime, 14 50 do
BACON—hams, 7 1-2 a 8 cts per lb dull
Middlings, 7c 1-2 do
Shoulders, 7c 1-2 do
Inground 8 a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1-2 a 9 cts per lb
BEEF—Mess $131 per bbl,
Prime, 11 do
BUTTER—Western scarce—Goshen, 28 a 30c
FLOUR—$5 1-2 a 5 25 per bbl—more brisk
CORN—70 a 75cts per bushel
MEAL—$3 50 per bbl—fair demand
CATTLE HIDES—Coast $6 dex cant 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
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 brl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 do
DEAR SKINS—24c
BEAR do —75c each
RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
BEES WAX—22c per do
WHISKEY—Rectified, 45 cts per gal;
Old Monongahela 75
TANNERS OIL—None in market

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Rockingham, Dwight, Liverpool, L H Gale

ARRIVED.

Steamer Bunker Hill, Conlan, from Louisville—cargo 300 bbls whiskey J Vairin & co; 988 sacks corn, 21 bxs 3 casks badon Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 60 coils rope J Lallande; 298 do do, 684 pieces bagging Bridge & Voss; 124 do do Bier & Steever; 57 do do, 35 coils rope Martineau, Cruzier & co; 20 hhds tobacco Brander & McKenna; 59 do do N & J Dick & co; 1 box books E & A B Bein; 1 steam pipe W Stewart; castings H W Miller; 17 bales cotton A Fisk, Watt & co; 5 do do Harris & Wright; 75 pieces bagging J W Walker; 119 do do, 185 coils rope, 21 hhds bacon J S Stevens; 21 hhds hams J Foster; 250 bbls pork T H Gaines. Passengers—Hon Gov Roman, Hon R G Denny, Kinsbury, Landais, Marsau and son, Bertran and 27 way.

DIED.

Yesterday at 1 o'clock, Mr ISAAC LAMBERT aged 29 year a native of Westfield, N. J. and for the last twenty years a resident of this city. His friends and acquintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence, faubourg Lafayette without further invitation.

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

A GREAT NUMBER OF VOTERS.

FOR TAMPICO.

The fine fast sailing schooner NELSON, Gutierrez master, will accommodate a few passengers, having all her cargo engaged, will positively sail in three days from date. Please apply to

A. R. MIRANDA,
52, St Louis street.

HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, July 1st 1835.

ORDERS,

THE following appointment have been made in the staff of the commander in chief.

P. A. Ducros, Quarter Master General, vice Antonio Ducros, deceased.

Florian Roussel,
Charles W Shaumburg's
Louis T. Caire,
Alfred Ducros,
Victor Burthe,
T. H. McCaleb,
} Aide de Camp with the rank of Col.

By order of the Commander in chief,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
adjudant inspector general.

july 2

A GOOD french gardner who has resided two years in this country wishes to be employed in his profession. He can produces good references. Apply at the office of the Bee. july 2—2

Office Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.
July 1st 1835.

NOTICE—No freight will be transported from the city end of the road to the Lake, on Saturday the 4th inst. after 10 o'clock A. M.

july 2 Jno. B. LEEFE, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF N. ORLEANS.

AGREEABLY to the rules and regulations for the government of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans. The institution will be closed on Saturday next, the 4th day of July. Notes intended for discount on Monday the 6th, must be deposited with the discount clerk before the closing of the Bank on Friday the 3d July, and all notes payable on the 4th and 5th instant, must be taken up on Friday the 3d.

j 30 J. SAUL, cash.

NOTICE—Isaac L. McCoy has removed his office to No. 75, Canal street, and appointed Mr. Charles H. Taney his agent during his temporary absence. july 2—1

NOTICE—The undersigned informs all those it may concern that a red skin negress calling herself RACHEL, pretending to belong to Mr. Dan Miguel who, she says, died since she ran away, has surrendered herself to him in a climate he lately gave to run away slaves. He therefore invites the heirs of the deceased, or their attorneys, or any person therein *interested to come forward*, prove property, pay expenses and take away said slave. Apply at Mr. A. Bienvenu's plantation, parish St Bernard, six miles above the city and on the same side.

july 2 A. BIENVENU.

NOTICE—The public is informed that the partnership heretofore existing between Ed. L'hote and A. Masson was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th of June 1835.

Ed. L'hote is alone empowered to settle the accounts of the partnership.

He takes this opportunity to inform the public that he has recently opened in Bay St. Louis, opposite the wharf, an establishment known by the appellation of Bel air Hotel.

The advantageous situation of this hotel, its proximity to the landing place are too well known to require further explanation.

Made so L'hote justly appreciated by the great care she always took of her boarders and by the attentions she paid to her visitors in all the public houses she has superintended as lately the Marine Hotel in New Orleans, will take charge of the interior department of the establishment.

Mr. L'hote will endeavour to give satisfaction to persons visiting his hotel, when he pledges himself they will find comfort, cleanliness, good fare and attention.

He has engaged a good French cook, transient and permanent boarders admitted, *Table d'Hote* with wine at every meal. july 1 ED. L'HOTE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and City of New-Orleans—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents shall come—greeting,

Whereas William Christy having purchased at a sale made by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property herein after described, has applied to the clerk of this court in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the sixth day of June A. D. 1835, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity of an act of the legislature of the state of Louisiana, entitled an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales, approved tenth March, 1831.

Know, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the First Judicial District Court, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property herein after described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever; to show cause within thirty days from the day this Monitory first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the Parish aforesaid on the 7th day of May A D 1835, by virtue of a decree of this court, rendered on the thirty first day of March A D 1835, in a suit entitled Laurent Millaudon vs. the New Orleans Building Company—No. 8161 of the Docket of this Court, at which sale the said William Christy became the purchaser for the price of $17,000.

Description of property as given in the Judicial conveyance, viz:

A certain Lot of Ground on the suburb St. Mary, of this city, having 25 feet 6 inches in front on Carondelet street, between Hevia and Gravier street, 150 feet 6 inches in depth, together with a vacant piece of ground measuring 25 feet 6 inches, by 49 feet in the rear of said lot, opening on an alley 25 feet wide, which alley is to be common for all the houses in this block with the 3 story brick dwelling, out offices &c. being No. 8, according to a plan deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, not. public.

In witness I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Parish Court of the Parish and City of New-Orleans, this 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five and of the American Independance the 59th.

july 2 P A DUVOL, dep clerk

NOTICE—Was apprehended yesterday morning by the undersigned, a negro who appeared to be running away. Said negro calls himself LOUIS, and belongs to Mr. Jean Pain. He was immediately taken to jail, when apprehended, he had with him a bundle containing soya ladies cravatses, a white tulle veil, some linen cambric handkerchiefs, a pair of boots, six spoons and four silver forks. The owner of those articles is requested to claim them and pay advertising and other expenses.

ANDRE GAILLE,
corner Tréme and Dumaine.

july 2—3t

DRY GOODS—Superfine black bombazine; do middling and low priced bombazine extra large size, Marseilles summer quilts; brown and fawn colloured table covers; red french chints; furniture checks and plaids; 7 8, 4 4, and 5 4 superfine cottonade; plain, figured, striped and plaid ginghams; western mixed; 3 tucked and gored dress skirts; Damask table linen fancy silk and gauze handkerchiefs; 6 4, 10 4, and 12 4 superfine and low priced linen sheeting; white and coloured stockings and half hose; low priced and fine mosquito netting; linen cambrics of all qualities; open worked, white and black silk gloves; plain and coloured and bordered linen cambrick handkerchiefs, for sale by

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
july 2 19, Chartres st.

PRICE CURRENT—The persons of the price current are informed that in consequence of our national anniversary occuring on the 4th, the next number will be issued on Friday the 3d of July.

july 2 BENJ. LEVY.

FOR SALE by the subscriber; 230 casks Marseilles Claret; 300 barrels do Madeira; 150 boxes Medoc; 3 casks Verdigris.

S. THOMPSON,
53, Camp street.

FLOUR & BACON—350 barrels Flour; 20 casks Bacon; 40 casks canvassed Hams, for sale by

july 2 J. THAYER & CO.

SAIL CLOTH—60 pieces Coffee, 50 bags Havana prime Coffee—Segars, 470,000 very Havana Segars, in half and quarter boxes, for sale by

Wm. G. HEWES & Co.
july 2 47, Camp street.

SHEETINGS &c—130 bales sheetings and shirtings; 450 boxes sperm candles and 900 boxes Baker and co's No. 1 Soap, for sale by

Wm. G. HEWES & Co.
july 2

PITCH—A lot of Pitch in good order; 3500 Pensacola Fire brick; 200 barrels Charcoal and a lot of yellow sand, for sale by

WM & R MURPHY,
july 2 No. 132, Basin st.

SHELLS—Contract's will be made by the undersigned for the delivery of any quantity of Shell for paving, to be delivered on the Basin at time to suit purchasers.

W. E. & R. MURPHY.
july 2 No. 132, Basin st.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company,
New Orleans, 1st July 1835.

APPLICATION will be received until Monday the 6th inst. for the situation of agent and that of treasurer and secretary of the company, satisfactory references and security will be required. By order of the Board,

july 1 J. B. LEPRETRE, president.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 1, 1835.

THIS institution will be closed on the 4th of July. Persons having notes falling due on that day are requested to pay them on the 3d.

july 1

MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK,
New Orleans June 29th 1835.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 6th instant.

july 1 SAM. C. BELL, cash.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, July 1st 1835.

THIS Bank will as customary be closed on Saturday, the 4th instant. Notes becoming due on that day will be payable on the 3d, on which day the Board will meet for discount and paper intended to be offered must be deposited on Thursday the 2d.

RICHARD RELF, cashier.
july 1

CITY BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
29th June 1835.

THIS Institution will be closed on Saturday the 4th July. Notes falling due on that day must be paid on the 3d, and those intended for discount offered on Thursday the 2nd July.

june 30 R. G. PALFREY, cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK,
New Orleans, June 29 1835.

THIS Bank will be shut, on the 4th July next, bills and notes falling due on that day, will be payable the day preceding, and notes intended for discount on Monday should be deposited on Friday the 3d.

j 30 Sam. BELL, cashier.

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION,
New-Orleans, June 30th 1835.

THIS Bank will be closed on Saturday next, 4th of July, notes falling due on that day must be paid on the 3d, and those interested for discount offered on Thursday the 2d.

july 1st A. MILTENBERGER, cashier.

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 30th inst.

Signed Wm. G. HEWES,
j 11 Agent for Bank of Kentucky.

NEW-ORLEANS MECHANIC SOCIETY,

THE members, will meet on Saturday 4th July, at half past eight o'clock in the morning at Bank's Arcade, from there to join the general procession. Punctual attendance is requested.

july 1—1 T. DUVAL, Secretary.

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by

may 30 HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

At Bank's Arcade, every evening during the week, the splendid spectacle of the

DESTRUCTION OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

AN entire new and original production, and which has been received in various cities with the most distinguished marks of approbation, will be exhibited in this city for a short time only, with the original music.

Patrons to the spectacle will be presented, many interesting scenes of the MAGIC LANTERN, or Phantasmagoria.

The exhibition of Sodom and Gomorrah is the only one of the kind in the United States, and has been got up with great splendor and expense.

☞ Admission tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Bar of the Arcade and at the doors. The entertainments to commence at half past 7 precisely.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock, and performance to commence at half past 7 precisely.

☞ Entrance from the Arcade.

CELEBRATED CASTILLON POWDER.

THE widow Carthy of Philadelphia, proprietor of all the receipes of the late doctor Castillon of Cape Français has made our apothecary store a place of resort for Doctor's Castillon's celebrated anti-scorbutick and restorative powders. This Gentleman was formerly King's Surgeon in St Domingo. We appointed by the proprietor agents for the sale of his receipes in this city.

These specifics have constantly succeeded in all parts of the Island of St. Domingue; they will cure the scurvy of all diseases originated from Scorbutick virus, diarrhea, dysentery, tenesmus, lientery, slow, intermittent and continual fevers, obstructions of the liver and of the spleen—the diarrhoea most inveterate, dysenterie and tenesmus, originating from the measles and the malignant small pox—and those diseases consequent to deliveries and pregnancies.—The powder mixed with milk produces a very pleasant and nutritive pap—destroys all the putrid humors in the stomach and intestines—restores digestion and all secretions by purifying the blood of all scorbutick causes.

The length of the time necessary to get cured varies from 20 to 30 or 40 days, according to the ancientness or malignity of the disease—these specific remedies are to be found constantly at our apothecary shop, where a summary of all the extraordinary cures that were effected by these remedies are published. The public will find it very advantageous to use them as they may thus themselves to the directions given with the remedies.

PINGUET & co.
Corner of Royal and St Anne Streets.

may 19—2pw ☞

SARDINIAN CONSULATE.

To the Sardinian subjects who are not naturalized american citizens.

HIS Excellency the minister secretary of state of the Kingdom of Sardinia wishing to have a nominative catalogue of all his majesty's subjects who are not naturalized american citizens, and who now reside in the State of Louisiana, therefore notice is hereby given to all such, to call immediately to the Sardinian Consulate, 143 corner of Levee and Ursulines streets, to give in their names, surnames, places of birth, age and profession.

The vice consul of Sardinia.

j 3—6. 1 p w ANTOINE MICHOUD.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until the 15th of August next, for carrying the mail of the United States, from New Orleans, La. to Mobile, Ala. every day and back, in steamboats, or in steamboats and coaches; the mail to be delivered at the Post Office in each city, from the 1st day of January, 1836, to the 31st day of December, 1838, inclusive, by the following schedule, viz:

Leave New Orleans every day at 2 P M.—arrive at Mobile next day by 4 P M.

Leave Mobile every day at 7 A M—arrive at New-Orleans next day by 7 A M.

N. B. The Proposals should be sealed, directed to the "Post Office Department," and endorsed "Proposals for Route No. 2702"—as it is not intended to break the seal of any proposal, until the time of receiving them shall expire.

AMOS KENDALL.
Washington, May 4, 1835.

may 21

NOTICE—The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that the partnership he had formed with Mr. V. Fondadonne, under the firm of U. David & Co, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, since the latter end of May last, and that he has taken charge of winding up the concerns of the said partnership. He also begs leave to inform the public that since the 1st June last he has formed another partnership with Mr Cesar Trojese under the above mentioned firm.

U. DAVID,
j 30—3 Droggist, corner of Rempart & Orleans st

NOTICE is hereby given to persons who may have any claims against the estate of the late John Magnan, to produce them to his widow, Mrs. Athalie Gletze, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle, in the shortest delay, with said widow Magnan.

j 30—1d

EAGLE COTTON GINS—A further supply of these improved Gins, just received and for sale by

july 2 Wm G HEWES & Co, 47, Camp st.

THE undersigned being on the eve of his departure begs all persons to whom he might be indebted to present their accounts at the Marine Hotel, Levee street, between the two markets.

june 1—4 A. PIVERRAT.

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE for sale at the French Consulate, corner of Esplanade and Great Menage.

july 1—2

WANTED—A first rate accountant, who speaks French and English, none need apply unless highly recommended. Apply at the Post office, Box No. 6. j 30

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Improvement's Company for the city of New Orleans.

THE directors of this institution have by a resolution of this date prescribed until the 10th of July next, the period for depositing the plans required, and which had been fixed for the 30th inst.

New Orleans, June 19th 1835.

j 22 J H RABOTEAU Sec'y.

LONDON Mustard, received per ship Anterlitz, and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

NOTICE—William F. & Elisha D. Hyde heretofore doing business under the firm of W F & E D Hyde & Co, have this day taken Nicholas Delaplaine into copartnership. The whole Dry Good business will be continued by them under the firm of W R & E D Hyde & Co.

W. F. HYDE,
E. D. HYDE,
N. DELAPLAINE.

july 1

HAMS, Whiskey, Flour &c—The subscriber has in store and offers for sale on reasonable terms, best Cincinnati hams, whiskey rectified, and common