THE BEE.

PRINTED AT HALF PAST EIGHT, BY JEROME BAYON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION must be preserved."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1835.

The eastern mail of yesterday brought journals from New York of the 22d ult; and from Charleston of the 29th—with corresponding dates from other places.

The U. S. frigate Constitution had arrived in New York on the 22d from Plymouth (Eng.) whence she left, May 15th, having on board the Hon. Edward Livingston and family. An express was immediately sent to Washington.

The Vandalia has gone to the bay of Campeachy, where our merchants will welcome her. The St Louis and Falmouth had arrived at Pensacola after cruising in the West Indian seas.

A general naval court martial is in session at Baltimore, composed of Commodores Warrington, Biddle, Ridgely, Downs, Cassin, Dallas, and Captains Jones and Morgan.—The trial of Captain Read will shortly occur.

Judge Marshall is in Philadelphia, so much indisposed that it is feared he cannot resume his judicial functions.

Col. Butler, charge d'affaires of the U. States to Mexico, has returned to this country on leave of absence; and reports favorably of the amicable relations between the Mexican and our government.

Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. attorney general, has accepted the principal professorship of law in the university of New York—his duties to commence, March 1837.

Several fires had occurred in New York and Philadelphia; but an extensive one happened in Richmond, Va, which destroyed Trinity Church, belonging to the Methodist episcopalians, and several adjoining buildings. The edifice cost $10,000; and was insured for 4,500. The loss in other respects was about $30,000.

The North Carolina convention has decided on having 50 members in the senate of that state; and 120 in the house of commons. North Carolina is the only state retaining this latter name for its representatives. It is also expected that the meetings of the assembly will become triennial instead of annual; and that the state governor will be elected by the people, not the legislature.

The New York Journal of Commerce asserts that slave ships are fitted out in that city.

Patent rice mills are built, and in successful operation in Charleston, S. C.

Washington Irving receives from his publisher in England, 680 pounds sterling ($3664—64) for each volume or number of his Crayon Miscellanies; and permission to publish it simultaneously in this country.

The steamboat George Collier intended to ply between St Louis and this city is 185 feet by 52; and can accommodate 150 cabin passengers. Her engine is 250 horse power; and her cost about $35,000.

The cholera exists in various parts of the Ohio—also in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

There were no further arrivals from Europe on the 23d of June in New York; 100 shares of our City Bank were sold at 110 1 2; and 200 of the Commercial at 108 1-2.

We publish today from the Richmond Enquirer, the answer of Colonel Johnson to the committee of the Baltimore convention.

COL JOHNSON'S LETTER.

May 23, 1835.

Sir—A Convention of Republican delegates from various parts of the Union, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of president and vicepresident, assembled at Baltimore on the 20th instant, and agreed to present to their country, your name for that of vicepresident of the United States. We have been requested to communicate to you this nomination, and ask your acceptance of the same. We take pleasure in performing this duty, and respectfully solicit an answer at such time as may suit your convenience to give one.

With sentiments of high esteem and respect we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

A STEVENSON,
President.

JAMES FENNER,
EDWARD CONDIT,
UPTON S HEATH,
R STRANGE,
J B NEVITT,
FRANKLIN CANNON,
Vicepresidents of the National Convention.

To Richard M Johnson Esq, of Kentucky.

Great Crossings, 9th June 1835.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your letter informing me that I have been nominated by the recent Republican Convention at Baltimore, as a candidate for the office of vicepresident.

For this expression of confidence from the Republican party of the Union, I have not language to express my gratitude. For the exalted talents, pure character and sound principles of the gentleman, who-e name was brought in competition with mine, no man can have a higher respect than myself; and had he been preferred by the convention, it would afforded me the highest pleasure to give him my cordial support. To my great age and longer public services and not to superior qualifications, can I attribute the preference of the convention; and if any injury should accrue to the republican cause from that preference, no man will deplore it more than myself. As however the convention were undoubtedly better qualified to judge on that point than one or a few individuals possibly can be, I have but to accept the proffered nomination, and reign myself to the will of the people, as it may be expressed at the polls. The gratification I feel at the honor done me is not unmingled with regret—regret, arising not from the preference of another by a portion of the convention, but from the error under which they appear to have labored in relation to my political principles. I do not know myself, if my principles do not accord with those of Thomas Jefferson the patriarch of republicanism and his disciples who constituted the late convention. During almost the whole period comprised in the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, I was a member of Congress and gave them my cordial support.—From the earliest moment, I uniformly acted with the republican party founded on the principles asserted by Virginia in 1798, and never withheld my support on any occasion, from either of the distinguished men, who in succession became the representatives of these principles at the head of the government, save only in the struggle of 1814, 15 and 16 for the establishment of a national bank.

President Madison then, and many of my republican associates in congress, who concurred with me in principle, felt themselves constrained to yield up their objections to what they considered the highest law—public necessity. I continued to believe the remedy worse than the disease. I have voted against the re charter of the old bank of the United States, in 1811, from a conviction of its dangerous tendencies as well as its unconstitutionality. Upon the same grounds I felt constrained to vote against the establishment of the present bank in 1816, although advocated by the administration to which I was attached. I voted against the bill to re-charter this bank in 1832. In 1834, I voted for Mr Folk's resolution, declaring that the bank of the United States ought not to be re chartered, and I defended the president's measure in regard to the removal of the public deposites, at every point at which it was assailed, with a view to sever the connection between the government and the bank, and to make sure of a final deliverance from the institution. Indeed, I have never wavered in my opinion against its constitutionality, and have never seen the moment when I would have given my vote for any similar institution. I cannot conceive how the opinion got abroad that I was in favor of the bank or of any such unconstitutional monopoly, unless it be from the circumstance, that I did not, with the ardor of younger politicians, pledge myself against every possible substitute for the present bank. General Jackson, in one of his annual messages, suggested the outline of a substitute without stockholders or power to make loans, as I understood it; and in his veto message, he declared that he could have furnished a plan which would not be liable to constitutional objections. Many of his friends believed that it would be absolutely necessary to have some some substitute, and suggested a variety of schemes. To all these I listened, without giving my assent to any, and never for a moment did I harbor a thought of proposing or supporting any one, except in the event of failure in the experiment to use the state banks; and then only such a scheme as should be entirely free from constitutional objections, and have the approbation of the administration and the republican party.

The recent developements of the power of doing mischief possessed by a national bank, and the uncontrollable tendency to use this power to direct the politics of the country, have satisfied me that no such institution should be tolerated, under any circumstances. The facility and success with which the public business has recently been done through the state banks, have in my opinion, proved that a national institution is as unnecessary as it is unsafe and unconstitutional.

In relation to the tariff, my views appear also not to be understood. At the close of the last war, the general sentiment seemed to prevail among our eminent statesmen, especially those who had supported the government in that conflict, that it was the true policy of the government so to regulate the tariff, as to promote the establishment of manufactures within our borders. In this opinion, many of the statesmen from the south united with those of the middle and western states. Without being distinguished as a peculiar advocate of the course of legislation which grew up under these circumstances, I gave it my support in pursuance of public opinion. As soon, however, as I perceived the dangers which were likely to grow out of this species of legislation pushed to excess, I became an advocate for the reduction of the tariff, and voted for every proposition having that end in view, down to and including the compromise, which was made at the session of 1832—3. That compromise ought to be considered by all good citizens as putting an end to the question. No prudent and patriotic man will, I am sure, disturb the compromise or agitate questions of legislation. For myself, I can sincerely say, that I should consider any attempt of that sort as savoring of enmity to the government, inasmuch as it is unnecessary as a measure of policy, and would certainly revive a controversy more dangerous to our union than any other which has arisen since the adoption of the federal constitution. The preservation of the union, and the harmony of its members, are incomparably more important than any system of legislation which regards only the pecuniary interests of a portion of the people.

The same remarks are applicable, is a great degree, to the subject of internal improvements.—In relation to them, it may also be observed, that the success of the several states, in their prosecution, and the great local benefits derived to them, together with the consideration that the states manage their concerns with more care and economy than the general government, are persuasive arguments against federal in preference to state interference, beyond such works as are unanimously conceded to be of a national character.

In fine, I consider the views of president Jackson, on the tariff and internal improvements, as founded in true wisdom; and, so far as I may hereafter be enabled, it will be my earnest endeavor to give them efficacy in the administration of the government.

On these leading subjects, I felt it my duty to touch, because it seems to have been erroneously supposed by some, that I would be disposed to use the influence of high official station, to restore an expiring monopoly, and certain mischievous symptoms of policy which experience has exploded. It is mortifying to me that such an impression should have obtained any credence whatever, since the steady, though not boisterous support, which I have given to the president in his persevering and successful warfare on those systems. So far from entertaining any such design or desire, I look upon myself as selected by the convention, for the purpose of aiding to make permanent the principles and policy in the administration of our government, which have recently been sanctioned by such decided marks of public approbation, and to which I am pledged alike by inclination and duty.

On other subjects, a public life of thirty years' uninterrupted activity has, I trust, been sufficient to enable my countrymen to understand my principles and my motives of action.—I believe no man will charge me with dereliction of duty towards my country or my countrymen. In devotion to my country, no one will say that I have been wanting; and I trust that mine has not been "a faith without works." My constituents have never charged me with neglect of their interests, collectively or individually; and, to an American citizen, complaining of wrong, and asking the aid of a friend, wherever residing, or however poor, unknown and humble, I have never turned a deaf ear, or refused to labour for him, as for a brother. To this faithfulness, and these exertions to be useful, more than to any extraordinary qualifications in me, do I attribute the honor which the convention have done me: and should the people respond favorably to the recommendation of that body, my highest political ambition will be more than satisfied. It will be a confirmation, by the voice of my whole country, of the repeated proofs of approbation, given by the people of my own state, to the well-meant labors of a life devoted to the service of the union.

But, whatever may be the fate of the recommendation which I have received from the kind partiality of the members of the convention, coming from almost every state of the union, as the representatives of the democratic party, with which it has been my pride to act, throughout my public career, I shall ever cherish with the most affectionate recollections, a deep sense of the obligation they have conferred.

You will please, gentlemen, to accept the assurances of my high respect and consideration, while I remain most respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen.

R M JOHNSON.

To Messrs Andrew Stevenson, *President*,
James Fenner,
Edm. Condit,
Upton S Heath,
Rob. Strange,
J B Nevitt,
Franklin Cannon, *Vice Presidents.*

Mad Malibran's engagement at Covent Garden is for 20 nights at $100 per night.

Taglioni has sprained her ankle.

Miss Sophia Platt is attracting much notice at London, by her brilliant performances on the piano.

A celebrated *anauseuse* at Paris, who was never accused of a *faux pas* on the stage, has committed one *off*,—which has given rise to a duel, in which the suspected paramour, Mons. de Mars (an excellent name) an editor inflicted a sabre wound on the Count d'Osmonde, friend of the injured gentleman.

The guillotine has been introduced among modern improvements, by the French into Algiers. Two malefactors, native Arabs Ben Monktar and Gileli, went through the operation with a sang froid not unworthy of a disciple of Murat Moukter's last words with true Turkish devotion were as follows—'There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet.'

The London Times of May 12th says:

A great number of letters arrived yesterday morning at the general post-office than perhaps ever was known. Besides the ordinary foreign mails, others were received from the Brazils and Mexico, also from Jamaica, the Leeward Islands and America, and an immense number of ships letters from all parts of the world. The delivery of the letters was consequently unavoidably later than usual.

The eccentric half crazy genius Haydon the painter, addresses a note to one of the London editors, to know why Sir Martin Shee always paints his figures on tiptoe. Shee must be fond of dancing.

A lady of Bordeaux after finding all other remedies fail, has been cured of gastrodynia, by taking consecutively fulminating capsules.

The Tribune at Paris has been seized for the 112th time, and finally given up the ghost. The last seizure was owing to a libel on the Duke Decazes. Since 1831 its fines have amounted to 192,492 francs, and the sentences of imprisonment against its editors 49 years! A newspaper, advocating the same principles, is to be established, to be called the Reformateur.

MOST LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE.—A carter and a spinster about to be married at Dingwell, were seized at the hymeneal altar by a sheriff's officer, and their hands riveted with bolts of iron instead of the bands of love, in which condition they were placed in a cart instead of Cupid's triumphal car, and thus transported to prison, where the bridegroom was stripped of his wedding shirt, which was a part of the stolen property.

A Mr Hancock, carriage builder to the Lord Mayor, was by direction of his will, followed to the grave by all his workmen, 40 in number, in black silk gloves and hat bands—after which they returned to the factory, and were regaled upon a sumptuous repast of roast beef, plum pudding, pipes, ale, &c.

Palmer a policeman recently acquitted of a charge of incendiarism, being reinstated and while on watch one night, suddenly heard the cry of fire, when he ran several miles without stopping, and when overtaken was found in a state of derangement from fright.

ANOTHER FELON ABSCONDED TO AMERICA.—It appears that our country is to be receptacle of all the crimes as well as all the pauperism of Europe. We copy the following for general circulation, with the hope that the unfeeling monster clothed in the vesture of a judicial garb, may if possible be brought to condign punishment.

FORGERY BY A MAGISTRATE—The Birmingham Journal states that Mr Robert Orris of Hindringham, a magistrate, and chairman of the Walsingham session, has absconded, it is believed to America, having previously committed forgeries to the amount of L25,000. He has left behind him 12 young children, now entirely friendless, Mrs Orris having died in childbed last year. Amongst the sufferers are his own father, his brother, both farmers at Hindringham, his fatherinlaw, Jack Young formerly of Barwick, farmer, but now of Brancaster, retired from business to the amount we are informed of 7,000, and T W Coke Esq, to the amount of 4,000.

The Comet will appear after all says the distinguished Dr Lardner, maugre the idle rumour about Sir John Herschell's having poisoned it. There is one thing certain, that for mathematicians, the calculations of astronomers upon the orbit of this rare visiter must be exceedingly imperfect, to have given rise to so many vague accounts and contradictory speculation.

A map of London in the time of old 'Queen Bess,' is still extant. Then this mammoth city was but a cluster of hamlets around the Tower. Finsbury was occupied by windmills, and Piccadilly and Pall Mall, and all that gay region of fashion and grandeur and gorgeous edifices, was the open fields, where the queen attended bearbating, or the theatres that her favorite Will Shakspeare managed in those environs.

RETROGADE MOVEMENT OF THE BAR.—A motion was lately made in the hall court to strike an attorney off the rolls because he had taken *holy* orders! What an affront to the profession.

An American work of much humor, which lately appeared in our country under the title of 'Sketch of the life of Thomas Singularity,' &c has been republished in London & much commended.

The fashionable world in London, by an anachronism in their almanack, opposed to or rather the reverse of the wholesome usages of society, begin their winter in the rosy month of May. One of the papers, dated May 10th says—

London is now in the 'bloom of fashion;' the streets are crowded to excess with equipages graced by beauty and rank. The assemblage of 'country cousins' is not less numerous. The display in Hyde park, Kensington gardens and the Zoological promenade in the Regent's park on Sundays, is not to be equalled in any country in the world. The weather has set in delightful and the country round the metropolis presents a rich and fragrant bouquet, to which the hawthorn blossom already imparts its delicious fragrance.

In a late trotting match in Scotland, for 500 guineas, the mare of Mr Lockart, of Glasgow, accomplished 31 miles in 2 hours 4 min and a half.

QUACKERY FOR THE TOILET—The 'Balm of Columbia' will raise on the baldest pate it is said in a few days, the most luxurant crop of hair, and 'Oldridge's Balm' brings out the whiskers and eyebrows, prevents grey locks, and gives a beautiful curl to the tresses to which it is applied.

In France for a long time past, a man's greatest eulogy has consisted in his social aptness, and his definition there is that of 'a social animal.' In England, on the contrary, they define the human race as that of 'an independent animal.' In the former country, since the 13th century it seems to have been agreed, that every person should surrender him or her-self to the empire of society—confounding together in one mass their proper individuality, and blending their personal originality in one great torrent of manners and ideas. Whoever should dare to deviate from this barren and hackneyed track would quickly find himself exposed to a social anathema. Montaigne and Rousseau, among its great writers, are the only two who have ever dared to lay before the public the special singularities of thought and habit which they preferred to the fashion of the day; or in other words, opposed their idiosyncracy to that of the public. And this is the reason why humorous writers, so common in England and Italy, are unknown in France. Its best comic authors are strictly confined to the rules of pure reason, and never draw their materials from the development of the characters of humorists, because such a race does not and never did exist among them. They are thoroughly apprehensive of capricious and fantastic manners; their object is to blend instruction with amusement. Their literature, as well as their philosophy, must not deviate from fashion—the inimitable Moliere was forced to profess himself a follower of Gassendi, and to have him if was but the chief of a party.

The odd characters that are encountered in England, may be described as individuals who cannot regulate or control their especial fancies by the common measure of life—in other words, England is the Bedlam of the universe.

Mr Rogerson was the monarch of *gourmands*—he was very rich, and travelled a great deal in Europe. During his tour he directed his attention but to one object and one science, which he studied with a natural taste and profound observation—the art of cookery was the sole subject of his researches, and the various gastronomical preparations of different countries were the only studies in which his mind and purse were employed. His father died shortly after his return to England. During his absence he had collected a great variety of notes and memorandas relative to his darling science, which he hastened to verify and illustrate. All his servants were cooks—footmen, coachman, grooms—a knowledge of cookery was an indispensable qualification for each. He had besides, an establishment of one German, three Italian, and three French cooks. One of these was retained for the sole preservation of a favorite Florentine dish called *dolce piccante*. A courier was constantly on the road between the coast of Bretagne and London for the purpose of bringing him partridge's eggs from St. Malo—and frequently the cost of two dishes alone amounted to fifty guineas. His only occupation, in the intervals of eating, was to count the minutes as they elapsed between his respective meals. His only recollection was his last dinner—his only hope the anticipation of the next. In nine years he had literally eaten up his immense fortune. His stomach had actually absorbed and digested one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling! He then became a beggar; and on one occasion a former acquaintance gave him a guinea. He laid it out in the purchase of a quail, which he dressed himself according to the most approved principles of the art; and when he had digested this his last meal, philosophically blew out his brains.

Christopher Barthelemy's mania was less sensual. The desperate chances of the lottery possessed such an excitement over him that he sacrificed therein a fortune of upwards of a million. He lived towards the end of the last century. When he had been lucky, he was in the habit of giving splendid entertainments in his garden at Islington, and his invitation cards were this inscribed:

To commemorate the smile of Fortune.

This blind worshipper of hazard, to which he had sacrificed his enormous revenues, and by which he was reduced to his last farthing, borrowed two pounds from a friend, bought a share of lottery ticket of course, and was fortunate enough to gain 20,000l sterling.

Mr By and by is a still more interesting study. Hope and the future were mania, the hobby of John Robinson of Kendall. To day was never considered by him, he lost sight of it; all his plans and views were for the morrow. By and by was always in his mouth. It was his intention to ride out, to hunt, to look over his accounts, to build his house—to morrow. His hounds, his stables and his library were for the service of the morrow. He died at Kendall at the age of 80, and never ceased to look upon himself as a future hunter, a member of parliament, scholar and magistrate—but he had always put off till to morrow the task of putting his shooting tackle in order, canvassing the electors, getting on horseback and writing a letter.

A goldsmith named Smith, after acquiring a fortune of more than half a million, took such a fancy for the profession of begging, that when he retired from business he spent 12 years in travelling over the kingdom as a mendicant. He was known in the neighborhood of London as the man with the dog, as he was always accompanied by one of these animals. Having once offended a person at Mitcham, the justice of the peace had him publicly whipped as a vagrant—but he never forgave the village of Mitcham this outrage, and when he died he bequeathed a legacy to every other place in the county of Surrey, with the especial exception of the town where he had been disgracefully flogged.

The commercial papers of the large cities are unusually rich, in these prosperous times, in accounts of auction sales of lands; but a correspondent of the Boston Commercial Gazette, writing from Bangor, Maine describes a sale which beat any thing that we have seen or heard of—a sale of timber lands in that state belonging to the states of Maine and Massachusetts. It was attended by three thousand persons from the different New England states, the auctioneer standing at a window of the second story of the Bangor court house. The bidding was very spirited and prices high, some lots selling for nearly 29 dollars per acre.

Medical application of Mineral Magnetism—A new remedial agent in the form of Mineral Magnetism, is now exciting a great degree of attention amongst the medical profession, the mode of administration consisting merely in the passing a powerful magnet over the affected parts, in those local or constitutional diseases in which it is efficacious.—From the results of its successful applications, which have been made known through the medium of "The Lancet," it must unquestionably attain a high rank amongst medical auxiliaries. It has been very successfully and extensively applied by Dr. E. J. Blundell, a physician who held a high official situation in the Belgian forces, and who also enjoys considerable reputation as an eminent and scientific practitioner at home, and the results of whose practice are sufficient to establish its efficacy as a powerful and specific agent in all diseases connected with the nervous system. In a recent number of "The Lancet," the editor announces a case treated by Dr. Blundell, at St Thomas' Hospital, one of the dolorous, in the middle fingers of the left hand, in which the whole phalanx of medical remedies, morphine, strychnine, prussic acid, the lobelia inflata, and carbonate of iron, to the amount of *sixteen ounces a day*, had been employed, but without the slightest influence in diminishing the intense suffering of the patient, who, with the expectation of relief, had three times applied for the amputation of the aforesaid arm, as constituting the sole hopes of providing effectual mitigation from the severe inveteracy of his disorder, which otherwise could only be subdued by death. Every application of the magnet was attended with the most decided symptoms of relief and in the course of a few applications the signs of a permanent recovery were very apparent. Several other cases of recovery, in confirmed gout, anomalous rheumatic affections, neuralgia, toothache, tic doloureux, hysteria, &c, have been published in that journal, sufficient to convince the most sceptical of the undoubted efficacy of the remedy in the alleviation and cure of nervous disorders. A recent number of this journal contains a description of three cases: one was an anomalous form of tic doloureux; a second was a rheumatic affection of the hand and arm, the severity of which had been much aggravated by the previous remedies employed; and a third was that of a constant throbbing and burning sensation of the left side of the face, as though hot needles were thrust into the flesh.—This last was attended with permanent deafness in one ear occasioned by a pistol having been incautiously fired too near the face. The patient was admitted into St Bartholomew's Hospital, where carbonate of iron was administered in large doses, combined with large doses of opium. The patient observed, "This always made me very dizzy and stupid, and I always felt as though I was drunk; I was, in fact, at a loss to say whether the pain was not preferable to the queer and uncomfortable sensation produced by the large doses of opium. After I had remained in the hospital for one month, I was discharged by the physicians as incurable." This unhappy pain next became an inmate of St George's Hospital, where, however, the ability of the distinguished physicians was exerted, but with no better success. Having been advised to the trial of magnetism, within twelve applications on the affected part, the pain was entirely removed, and the patient was enabled to resume his usual avocations.

We are aware that the singular effects induced by the application of the magnet have not been suffered to pass by without meeting some objections. Confined as these have been merely to doubts respecting the probable action of this remedy, and by those who have never had opportunity to investigate the proofs of its success as thus established, and all such opposed to the common productive principles of philosophical analogy, the futility of objections which would deny the evidence of the senses, because they are not tangible to the comprehension, might easily be proved. It is, however, impossible, in a popular notice of its system, to enter into an elucidation of the *modus operandi* of magnet, the effects of which are as novel in a pathological as in a physiological point of view. These will form the subject of a work which Dr. Blundell is preparing for the press, being an inquiry into the medicinal applications of magnetism," in which some curious views will be elucidated on the identity of this agent with various other natural agents, and even with the vital principle.

The brain generally weighs, according to Sommerring, from 2lb 8 1-2 oz to 3lb 3 3-4 oz. Professor Dewhurst has weighed several at 4lb. The brain of the late Lord Byron, without its membranes, weighed 6lb; and contained more medullary substance than ordinary, as also did that of Oliver Cromwell. That of Dr. Gall weighed only 2lb 10 oz 7 1-2 drs. Baron Cuvier's brain weighed, according to M. Barard, 3lb 13 1-2 oz, and, according to M. Rendiscus, 3lb 14 oz 4 drs.—A horse's brain weighs only 1lb 4 oz, and that of an ox is one-fourth the dimensions of the human brain.

CURIOUS VERDICT.—During the Spring Circuits in England this year, the Jury, who had doubts of the prisoner's guilt, came to a strange compromise, and their foreman gravely answered the usual question, by saying, *Not guilty, if he will leave the town.*

Important Scientific Discovery—Refuse of Coal Gas.—The scientific researches of Messrs Rudorby have changed this useless, and indeed expensively encumbering material to the holders, (as they were prohibited from even throwing it away, under considerable penalties on account of its pernicious qualities in the river or its offensive emanations in the air) into a valuable commodity. The material by a simple process of purifying will be of most essential service where intense light is required. The light it gives is only to be surpassed in brilliancy where a stream of hydrogen and oxygen gas is in combustion upon lime or phosphorus is burnt in oxygen. Such being the fact it will be found most valuable in the lighthouse, and save many a mariner from a watery grave. It is also equally applicable to street or factory lights. Its leading recommendations are these—first, its cost price is about one tenth of gas, viz: a light equal to a large cockspur, burner can be procured for eight hours, at an expense of three halfpence. Second no wick is required, the lamp requires nothing but replenishing the receiver.—Third, it has no offensive smell while in a state of combustion. The lamp is made of tin or any other suitable metal, and the material flows into a cup; a stream of air is admitted through the centre of the flame, and a double cone open at the apex is placed upon it and the light is regulated by a rock. In the absence of this arrangement, it will hardly keep in a state of ignition.—*Dublin paper.*

If I were a preacher I would say more than many of them do of the use and superiority of religion in this world, even for worldly uses. How necessary religion is for a state! If I were an infidel, I would lock the foul secret in my own bosom. Religion purifies the feelings and temper of a man, and lifts him far above ordinary mortals in all his conceptions. William Wirt always appeared more than mortal, although I do believe the world overrate his talents—and for this reason, that they so much love the purity of the man—Religion is every thing to a woman. Nothing is more disgusting than a syllable of disrespect uttered against institutions, which are the stay and the staff of woman. A woman never appears so lovely as when she is at her prayers. A mother's word, a mother's prayers have more sway over her son, than all the homilies of the pulpit. The simplest phrases from her will draw a tear that no eloquence can bring forth.

PASS CHRISTIAN.

Mississippi, 8th July 1835.

To the Editor of the Bee, New-Orleans,

Sir,

For the information of all persons in the city of New Orleans, who have made purchases at auction sales in said city, of lots of land lying at the Pass Christian, in the State of Mississippi, I request you will publish the following notice, to wit:

The patent of land containing the aforementioned lots, is claimed by Mr Edward Livingston, the commissioner appointed to investigate and confirm titles to land, in that part of the Union, were restricted to those containing only 640 acres, and less; consequently Mr Livingston could obtain no title to his patent from them, although considered indisputable. In conformity to their usual mode, the commissioners proceeded and sold sections of the patent, as unclaimed land, until stopped by orders from the General Government. Our relations with France being now happily settled, Mr. Livingston may be daily expected in the United States. As soon as he arrives legal measures will be promptly pursued to confirm his pretensions. I therefore caution all the purchasers of lots, at the aforementioned auction sales at New Orleans, to abstain from the expense of making improvements upon them, until the Supreme Court has made its decision.

I am very respectfully sir, your obdt. servant.

ROGER A. HIERN,
agent for Livingston.

jy 7—6

MR. BAYOU,

Sir—Having observed an article in the Bee of yesterday, signed by "a Mr. Hiern" who is keeper of the Light House at Pass Christian, impeaching the titles of certain Lands situated at that place and which were recently sold in this city, I conceive it my duty as a party concerned to expose the misrepresentations therein contained and take the opportunity of doing so, thro' the medium of your valuable paper; the column of which have always been open in rendering an act of justice.

Your respectfully,

JAMES GOTTSCHALK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The claim set up by a Mr. Hiern as agent for Mr. Livingston, to a certain tract of Land at Pass Christian is totally without foundation. Mr. Livingston has for the last 20 years endeavored to get his pretentions to this Land recognised by Congress, but as he could never produce a title to the same or any record thereof, his claim was not acknowledged, and about 5 years ago, the said Land was *ordered* to be put on the books of the Land Office at Augusta, Miss., as public lands and was shortly after entered by different persons at government prices and it is under the guarantee of these titles, emanating directly from the U. S., that the property above alluded to, has been sold; for a confirmation of the above facts, all those who may be interested, are referred to Judge Parker who resides at the Bay of St. Louis and who is and was been U. S. surveyor for the last 25 years.

The interested motives which have actuated the conduct of Mr Hiern in this affair and which has rendered him obnoxious to all the inhabitants in the vicinity of his residence, are too well known to those who are acquainted with the circumstances connected with the case, to need comment, and to the public generally these details would be uninteresting; the subscriber will therefore only add, for the information of those whom it may concern, that the titles to his property, are by special act deposited at the office of Wm Boswell Esq; notary public, that they have been examined by several of the most eminent professional gentlemen of this city, and that he challenges investigation.

jaly 5—6 JAMES GOTTSCHALK.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Ceres, Cominos, Philadelphia, S Thompson
Schr San Fellipe, Hurd, Brazoria, Towne & Beckwith
Schr Robert & James, Warren, Matagorda, W Bryan
Schr Byron, McClanachan, Lavaca, P Powell
Schr Orleans, Lewis, Mobile, Towne & Beckwith

ARRIVED

Steamer Whale, Baldwin, from S W pass, having towed to sea ships Huntsville and Girard and brig —— Brought up schr Eagle, 15 days from Havana.

Steamer Lion, Hobbie, from the Passes, towed to sea ships Ellen Brooks, Dalhousie Castle, brigs Charles & Joseph, Two Brothers and schr Bonita. Brought up schrs Charles and Van Buren; reports nothing in the offing. Spoke on the 4th July, at 2 p m, line ship Yazoo, from New York, would not take steam.

Schr Charles Brower, 30 days from Charleston, to J B Allen and order.

Schr Van Buren, from Mobile, (out the ship yard.)

Schr Nicholas Mills, 25 days from Tuspan—cargo fustic, to order.

Schr Eagle, Sanders, from Havana—cargo 140 boxes sugar E J Forstall & co; 18 boxes cigars to order. Passengers—Capt J B Anderson, Labords, lines de la Veline.

Schr Orbit, Brachwar, from the coast, with 34 hhds molasses to order.

Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, from Opelousas—cargo to Miramond, O'Dubigg & co; Henry & Lawson; Mrs Mace; H E Morgan; W A Gray. Passengers W A Gray, J Corse, A McRae, H E Morgan, W H Harrison, T Segond, F Lyons A Sonnk, V Deloe, C Frederick, A Main, Geanteau and sister.

Steamer Caspian, Kimball, from Natchitoches: No cargo: Passengers: Capt Vail, Dr Rhodes, Mrs Holliday, Miss Holliday, Messrs Dager, Gough, Graham, David and Enville.

Steamer Romeo, Gunney, from Natchitoches: 12 passengers:

MEMORANDA.

Ship Calhoun, O'Neal, at Charleston for New Orleans, to sail June 29.

Brig William, Howe, from New Orleans arrived at New York June 22.

Brig William Henry, Morrel, from this port at Philadelphia June 22.

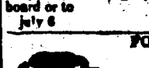
Brig Sarah Abigail, Barker, from this port at Baltimore, June 22.

Brig Alcyone, Julois, sailed from Philadelphia for this port, June 23.

Barque Venice, from this port at New York, on the 21st June.

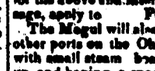
Ship Howard, Barstow, from this port at New York, June 21.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.



The new substantial, fast running and upper cabin steamer REVENUE, S G Moore master, will leave for the above ports on Sunday the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A M. For balance of freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to GRIFFITH & BARNES,
july 6 57, New Levee.

FOR ST. LOUIS.



The splendid new upper cabin Steam Boat MOGUL, Joe P Hunt, master, is hourly expected, and will leave positively on the 15th instant, for the above and intermediate ports. For freight or passage, apply to FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

The Mogul will also take passengers for Louisville and other ports on the Ohio River, having an arrangement with small steam boats to convey them from the mouth up, and having a spacious upper cabin with state rooms affords as desirable and speedy conveyance to passengers as any other boat now running on the western waters. jy 8

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

Either to Havana, Campeachy or a port in the U. States. The fine fast sailing brig EVELINE, Jno. J. Jackson master, is now ready to receive cargo.—For terms, apply to
jy 8 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR SALE—One or two splendid and new BILLIARD TABLES of the best make in the city, complete with Cues, Balls, Lamps, &c., will be sold low for cash. Apply at this office. jy 8

WANTED—Some small dwelling houses in the city proper, either brick or brick between posts built. Apply to J. M. D. GAUTIER, Broker,
jy 8—6 179, Chartres street

H. F. LEGENDRE has removed his office No. 75, Royal street, near the Union Bank. jy 8

EXCHANGE on London for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

HAVANA SEGARS—100 thousand best quality Segars, for sale by LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
june 29 No 54, Toulouse street.

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

New Orleans, July 7.

STOCKS.

400 shares Carrolton Bank, 101 50
100 do do do 101 50

SALES OF COTTON.

A few bales in transit—sales not closed.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—800 hds 57 a 9
RICE—94 per barrel; dull
SUGAR—hhds Brown 86 a 7; prime 8 per. cwt
HAVANA—Brown 8 3 4 a 8 1-2—white 11 do
MOLASSES—32 a 34cts per gal
COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 15cts—
Rio 13 1 2c
MESS PORK—$16 1-2 per bl
Prime, 14 00 do
BACON—hams, 7 1.2 a 8 cts per lb dull
Middlings, 7c 1.2 do
Shoulders, 7c 1-2 do
Hoground 8c a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1.2 a 9 cts per lb
1000 kegs at 8 3-4—2000 in transit—in good demand
BEEF—Mess $13 per bl,
Prime, 11 do
BUTTER—Western source—Goshen, 28 a 30c
FLOUR—$6 1-2 a 5 75 per bl—more brisk
CORN—70 a 75cts per bushel
MEAL—$3 50 4per bl—
CATTLE HIDES—Coast 60; Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25c
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, 42a 45 cts per gal;
Old Monongahela 70 a 75
TANNERS OIL—None in market

NEW YORK, June 22.

FLOUR—Limited sales of Western and common brands at $ 3-4, and fancy at $ 87; Georgetown 87; market however quite dull.

GRAIN—6000 bushels Maryland corn, sold at 69 cents, full 5 cents better than last sales.

COTTON—Market quite dull.

SUGARS—500 hhds very choice New Orleans, sold at rates not transpired, and 200 boxes white at 11 3-4 cents.

CHARLESTON, June 27.

COTTON—The transactions of the week in Uplands have been small. Of 2515 bales, which were disposed of in the course of the week—1067 bales were taken by a house in the interior on speculation, at 19 1-2 cents. The sales of Long Cotton continue good for the very reduced stock. We had somewhat over 200 bales of all descriptions reported to us as having been sold. Among them were 37 bales Florida, at 35 to 60; about 100 bales fine Sea Islands, from 44 to 50; 10 bales extra fine, at high prices; 15 bales Georgia Sea Islands at 45 cents—the remainder stained, from 27 to 38 cents. We continue our last week's quotations, with the exception of prime to choice quality, viz:—Charleston classification—inferior 16 1-2 to 16 1-2—ordinary to fair, 17 3-4 to 18 1-2—good fair to good, 18 3 4 to 19 1-4—prime to choice, 20 to 21. Sea Islands, common to good, 28 to 44—fine and middling fine, 45 to 50—extra fine, upwards. Messes and Santees, 37 to 40—stained of all descriptions, 25 to 31.

AUGUSTA, June 27.

COTTON. The market is quite at a stand; and the late accounts from Europe have had no effect on the market. We quote 17 a 19 cents; general sales 17 1-2 a 19 cents for lots; a choice article might bring something more.

SAVANNAH, June 25.

COTTON. Arrived since the 20th inst. 566 bales Upland, and cleared in the same time, 6536 bales Upland, and 372 bales Sea Island; leaving a stock on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 25th inst, of 7486 bales Upland and 203 bales Sea Island. In Uplands, there has been but very little doing, and we have no change to notice since our last. The sales of the week amount to 1019 bales, at the following rates: 10 at 17 7-8; 185 at 18; 104 at 18 3-8; 235 at 18 1-2; 259 at 18 3-4; 189 at 19. In Sea Islands, the sales have been 80 bales white, at 34 a 45, and about 20 stained, at 25 a 30 cents.

Office of the Architects Company for the 8th District of New Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Company that they will have to pay on the 5th of August next, the eight tenth of the