THE BEE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME BAYON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1835.

MURDER.—Yesterday, two individuals were arrested under the accusation of having stabbed two negroes, at the basin of the upper canal. One of the said negroes died immediately after, and the other is likely to survive. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased —verdict, *wilful murder.*

The last eastern mail brought no journals beyond Charleston, except such as were previously due. The dates from Charleston were of the 11th; and contain only commercial intelligence, if we except the noble project seriously entertained of establishing a line of packets thence to Liverpool.

We have often sarcastically smiled at the supineness of Charleston to its foreign commerce, dependent on its own immediate resources, which are certainly great on account of its locality; and could well be rendered more manifest if railroads were contracted to penetrate into Georgia, towards north Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi—which is certainly not a chimerical idea, if the Carolinians forego their political dissensions and attend more to their internal trade and external commerce.

We are without advices from New York later than the 4th—which was also the last date from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

We believe that yesterday was the last of our 40 days of rainy weather; and if we may credit prognostications, we shall be favored with fair weather for the remainder of the season.

Up to the present period, the health of the city has been as favorable as could have been expected: diseases not being more nor aggravated in their symptoms; and deaths bearing the same proportion to the population as in other cities. Inflammations of the stomach, diarrhœa and bilious fever are the principal diseases at present; and there are but few cases of these—which physicians tell us are safely wasted with low diet, 'tisanes extremement doux et les opiacés' and 'lavages emollientes.'

The successive and severe rains we have lately had were rather beneficial to the health of the city, as they thoroughly cleansed our streets and prevented miasmatic exhalations.—Yet great as they have been, the Mississippi is 3 feet 8 inches below high-water mark.

Many citizens are fatuitously leaving us: but conceit is as bad as consumption—or the yellow fever.

We regret to learn that the stock of the Louisiana cotton seed oil factory and insurance company is below par; and certainly cannot account satisfactorily for such a misadventure. It is also a matter of surprize as well as regret, when we know the auspicious circumstances under which the company were likely to commence operations; the whole of the stock being taken; the object of the company being likely to realize considerable profit; and the privileges conferred by the charter being of a lucrative nature—for the company are vested with all the privileges of insurance, and many of those of banking: such as trading in bills of exchange. Having then the privileges of insurance and brokerage, of a profitable speculation in a patent invention, and of all the stock being taken, we fear that there must be some mismanagement of the affairs of the company. Is there so?

The maladministration of the affairs of the state by the last legislature is daily becoming more evident. The male and female orphan asylum are almost destitute of funds: the primary schools of New Orleans are in the same predicament; and the Charity Hospital will shortly have to close its doors against invalids—and this in consequence of no provision being made for them by the legislature, according to custom. Yet were tens of thousands of the public funds appropriated to useless and injurious purposes—for the purchase forsooth of 300 slaves to be employed God knows how or where; and for salarying engineers to project schemes that will absolutely prove injurious to the actual internal improvements of the state, besides being onerous and partial, if not abortive.

The directors of the Charity Hospital have been compelled to throw themselves on the generosity of the corporation. On Friday last, they made a second appeal to the city council, which members lent a deaf ear to a former petition. Whether a call can legitimately—at least legally—be made on the corporation for this purpose, should not now be punctiliously considered: for the law of necessity in an emergency of this kind is paramount to all other considerations. That the corporation should disburse its funds to so large an amount to support an institution of the state, may be questioned: still it might temporarily do so by a loan to the institution at present, which might reasonably be indemnified by the legislature at its next session. To an appropriation of $30,000 for the Charity Hospital, as a loan not as a donation, no objection could be made; and it might answer to defray the expences for the current half year of that institution. Something at least should be promptly effected for our educational and charitable establishments.

We were not a little amused at the application of two of the police commissaries to the city council at its last session, for an appropriation for house rent. The ordinance of the council ensures every commissary to reside in his district. This ordinance was approved and published before the appointments of the complainants, who were consequently as well aware of their salaries as of their duties and liabilities. Yet having accepted their offices on the terms stipulated, they now turn round on the council, and want their remuneration raised without any increase of duties. Bah!

The *Louisiana Recorder* of Saturday contains the conclusion of Dr Wells' account of cholera; the 1st No of a series on Phrenology by Dr Harby; an authentic and attractive narration of the death of Marshal Ney; a singular account of an Italian improvisatore; an interesting original sketch of a sudden death; the only poetry written by Napoleon; a sketch of the Creoles of Louisiana; a glance at American literature; some literary and other notices; and four pieces of pretty poetry.

As this is the only literary periodical published in Louisiana, and as any profit attending its publication will be devoted to the boy's orphan asylum, it is hoped that it will be properly patronized by substantial subscriptions. The publishers, Messrs Johns & co, have resolved to perform all in their power to render it useful and agreeable. They will occasionally publish pieces of music; and will present the Recorder in a larger size and neater appearance, if subscriptions should warrant.

We hope this newspapers in this state, and in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky will kindly notice the Recorder.

The position and affairs of Texas are daily becoming of more importance and interest to the citizens of the United States—not only from the migration thither of many of their friends, for whose safety and success solicitude may prevail; but from the right of possession to the country itself—whether by the Mexican or American government; or whether Texas and its contiguous provinces may not form an internal government independent of either.

The Texians have been roused to arms by the capture of their governor, ordered by the military commandant of the northern provinces; and have taken the fort of Anahuac whose garrison they have dispersed. As an integral part of the federal republic of Mexico, they believe their provinces should be exempted from the interposition of exterior executive acts within their jurisdiction; and have therefore applied to the *locum tenans* president of the Mexican government, stating their grievances, & demanding redress. But they still profess to adhere to the Mexican government—which is certainly a drawback on our pretensions to the territory. Such legitimacy may be as fatuitous eventually, as it is unfortunate at present: yet have we hopes of better prospects, if our government displays any indications of protection.

Formerly we endeavored to compress in a brief article, the historical arguments in favor of the right (by the treaty of 1803) of the United States to all the seaboard territory north of the Rio Bravo del Norte, in consonance with the opinions of all intelligent Americans and Frenchmen who have discussed the subject. The colony or province of Louisiana had by that treaty been ceded to the United States with the same extent that it actually had (at the commencement of the 19th century) in the hands of Spain—that is such as it formerly had by France before being transferred to Spain, abating those portions which Spain in the interval had ceded to other states. Now those treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states' were two—one with the United States in 1795, by which Spain renounced all the country north of the 31st degree of latitude; and the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain. In neither of those treaties was included the country between the Sabine and Rio del Norte—yet this country was possessed formerly by France—that is before the treaty with Spain in 1762, when Louisiana became the colony of the latter nation.

That it so belonged to France is evident from the first discovery of La Salle, and his settlement; from another colony under St Denis; and again under La Harpe; and from the concurrent testimony of the historiographers, voyagers and politicians of the 18th century. Even in the present century it was admitted by Baron de Humboldt, in his work on New Spain, dedicated to the Spanish monarch: for he says expressly in the 1st, volume, book 2d—'The United States of North America, since the cession of Louisiana, and since they recognise no other boundary than the Rio del Norte, contain 240,000 square leagues.'

(But it may be necessary—perhaps amusing and instructive—to ascertain the grounds of the pretensions of Spain.—It will be remembered that La Salle anchored in the bay of St Bernard, and built a fort on the eastern side of the Rio Bravo del Norte—in 1694. In 1712, the French government gave the charge of the colony to Crozat, who appointed La Motte as governor. Having established the semblance of order in the colony on the Mississippi, La Motte despatched a vessel to Vera Cruz, to request permission to trade with Mexico—which was positively denied; he therefore resorted to an expedient to attain his object—that of reestablishing the settlement contiguous to the Spanish colony. For this purpose St Dennis was fully empowered and equipt; and having first ascended the Red river, where he established a fort, he proceeded thence to the Rio Bravo, to ascertain the situation of the Spanish settlements.

St Dennis found the country east of the Bravo wholly unoccupied; but discovered on the west side a party of Spaniards who had just built a fort. Here he was well received by the commanding officer, whose sister he married. St Dennis having successfully formed a settlement on the eastern side of the North river, where La Salle had formerly been, La Motte sent two other detachments to forward his views in trading—one of which built a fort near the source of the Sabine, which was maintained until Louisiana was ceded to Spain; and the other penetrated into the country of the Assinais Indians—thus forming a chain of posts from Rio del Norte to Natchitoches.

The plan was successful; but the jealous Spaniards soon became apprehensive that the French settlements should approach too near theirs, and to the mines south of the Rio Bravo. They therefore resolved to set up a claim to the territory, although there was not one inhabitant in it who owned their authority; and that it was then and had been previously occupied by the French. It was however formally declared a province of Spain under the name of Texas, yet without molesting any of the settlements, or obtaining possession. But as they could not openly obtain occupancy, they resolved to do so by stratagem.

At that period it was customary for missionaries of different nations even hostilely engaged, to unite amicably for the propagation of christianity among the Indians; to accompany them with troops; and to hold sacred whatever establishments they should so form. A Spaniard priest was therefore induced to address a letter to La Motte for permission to establish a mission at the Assinais; and that the glory might be equally shared by both nations, he proposed the assistance of the French. La Motte penetrated the design—but hoping that his own vigilance might avert mischief, he consented, and despatched St Dennis to Mexico to negociate a treaty for that purpose; and to remove all obstacles in the way of a friendly intercourse between the French and Spaniards. The viceroy of Mexico courteously received St Dennis; and promised free intercourse of trade, when the mission should be formed at the Assinais. La Motte consented. St Dennis therefore went to the Spanish fort south of the Bravo; escorted thence a party of Spaniards; assembled the chiefs of the Assinais; and persuaded them to permit the party to remain among them. *This was the first Spanish settlement in Texas.*

But when St Dennis had accomplished this mission, & set off again to Mexico with merchandize, the real design of the Spaniards became manifest. He was arrested as a smuggler, and thrown into prison—whence he narrowly escaped into Louisiana. La Motte having died meantime, the Spaniard so extended their settlements at the Assinais that they became masters; before his successor Bienville could effect precautionary measures.

Shall the claims of Spain, founded on perfidy of this kind be considered valid against treaties?

The Saturday Courier, published in Philadelphia, is the largest weekly paper in the country; and always contains a variety of interesting contents. Its appearance has of late been greatly improved. The publishers offer prizes of 100 dollars each for the best one y on newspapers, an original tale, medical essays on health; and 50 for a nation l song or a poem, and a satirical review of Trollope tra elers—the best to be selected by a committee.

The *New York Albion* is among the best, if not the best itself—of the weekly literary periodicals published in the United States. Though avowedly intended for British emigrants, it contains literary selections to interest and instruct all our citizens.

A weekly journal is also published by the proprietors of the Albion, called The Emigrant; which contains intelligence of all the domestic events in England, Scotland and Ireland.

The number of the *New York Mirror* for July 4th, contains a beautiful engraving of the Washington monument at Baltimore, with a well designed and executed vignette. The literary contents are all original, by skilful writers, and a pretty melody to a song by Tom Moore is given.

The New York Mirror is the leading literary weekly periodical, sustained by native talent; and ranks among its contributors Irving, Paulding, Bryant, Halleck, Morris, Noah, Fay, Willis, Cox, Leggett—and a host of male and female writers. It is always regularly issued; and is printed on good paper in a neat and legible type.

NASSAU (N. P.) July 4.—*West Indies.—Jamaica.*—The island continues perfectly tranquil, but great dissatisfaction at fels of the inadequacy of the amount of labor performed by the apprentices. The crop is expected to be very late.

Barbados—Perfect order and tranquility prevails in this island. In some quarters the insolence of the field negroes is complained of and the habit of petty stealing among the domestic servants gives much trouble to the magistrates. Power has been given to the magistrates to inflict flogging on any thief who shall steal to an amount not exceeding four dollars. Two or three applications of this authority have produced a wonderful effect on the morals of this class of the population.

Trinidad—Some planters of this island formed the design, in October last, of emigrating Venezuela, and with that view applied to the government of that Republic to know whether any agreement they might make with their apprentices would be guaranteed by the republic. To this application an answer has been returned in the form of a circular to the Governors of the different provinces stating, that on the one hand, no slaves or persons to be employed under conditions tantamount to slavery can be introduced into Venezuela; and on the other, that no rights constituted by the English law, of master and apprentice, and not recognised by the laws of Venezuela, can be guaranted in that republic.

In the London Morning Herald of May 21 we find the following:

We have good reason for believing that at the meeting of the Reformers and friends of the ministry, which was held at Lord Ebrington's yesterday, the plan of their government for the settlement of the Irish tithe question, was announced by his Lordship, and that the following are the principal features of that plan:

The million loan is to be cancelled.

Thirty per cent is to be deducted from the present amount of tithe, and a new valuation to be granted in any parish where it may be called for.

Our readers will recollect that in the plan of last year 40 per cent was to be deducted from the amount of tithe. The reason for adopting a lower per centage under the present arrangement, was the objection generally felt by the English members against touching the Consolidated Fund. It is also to be observed that the Irish members object strongly to the present valuations of the tithe, which they consider as grossly exaggerated.

An appropriation clause is to be engrafted on the bill, and in order to prevent its being mutilated in the Lords, it is to be introduced in the shape of a money bill, which leaves the upper house no alternative but to accept or reject the whole measure.

We understand that the meeting was attended by Mr O'Connell and about 40 of the Irish members, and that Lords Fitzwilliam, Gosford, Rosemore and Strafford, (late Mr Byng) were also present.

BALTIMORE, June 4.

The editors of the American have been favored by an esteemed commercial friend with an extract of a letter from Gibraltar, under the date of May 22, which says:

The ports of Spain which had been opened, are closed again to the importation of foreign wheats for consumption. Arrivals of Kentucky tobacco taking place, and many parcels expected from New Orleans, and late continuing to come from Spain of rejected—prices have again receded—Last session sales at 85 50 a 10. Flour 25 a 6 50 for the limited consumption of the place. Staves are dull—W. O. pipe best 375.

Extraordinary multiplication of insects.—A gentleman at Providence had last 4th of July four silk worms, which have in one year produced 700,000 which are now feeding in his cocoonery.

In the English correspondence of the Star we find the following details respecting the celebrated author of Caleb Vath k.

Mr Beckford is bringing out a new work to be entitled "An excursion to the monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha." It is to be embellished with a fine engraving of the author, from the original portrait, by *sir Joshua Reynolds.* Beckford, after quitting Fonthill Abbey—perhaps the most splendid residence an author ever possessed, went to live at Bath, a fashionable watering place in the west of England. Here he purchased two largish ones, in Lansdowne Crescent, on opposite sides of the street, and connected them by a covered gallery at the top. The best of his pictures—the rarest of his books—the most precious of his gold and silver plate, he reserved from Fonthill, for this place and its magnificence soon rivalled that of his former domicile. He then commenced erecting a curious building, on the top of a hill, near Bath, which he intended as his mausoleum. This tower has not been completed, but not from want of money. I know that a report has gone abroad that Beckford sold his Vathek to gain money, but a man who has a million and a half of dollars, a residue of 18,000,000 dollars, had no occasion to sell for the sake of money, the copyright of any work.

Another bloodless rencontre, as all such encounters ought to be, their object being satisfaction, has just taken place in England. Sir Colquhoun Grant, overwhelmed with grief on account of the recent elopement of his daughter with Mr Brinsley Sheridan, deemed it indispensable to disburden himself of his sorrows by shooting at somebody, and fixed upon lord Seymour for the purpose, whose wife is the sister of the eloping groom, and aided the runaway operations of the loving couple. His lordship was at first, reasonably enough, rather averse to such mode of assuaging paternal grief, and at all events wished, like a good husband, to exonerate his wife from the share in the transaction imputed to her, before taking measures in reference to sir Colquhoun's proceeding towards himself; but nothing could accomplish the latter's purpose save the pastime of barrel gun powder. To the field, therefore, they went, fired at each other with all due circumspection—where the bullets went nobody could discover, but that they did not go into the bodies of the belligerents was certain—the records expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, the parties went home, and lord Seymour was kind enough to say that he was now ready to explain to sir Colquhoun upon what circumstances connected with the transaction which had caused the meeting, and which would much alter his opinion with regard to it. So ended this ridiculous affair. A few more such, and the good effect will be produced of rendering people afraid to fight duels, lest they should be acquitted. Sir Colquhoun, we dare to affirm, will find more ample solution in pardoning his daughter and her swain, than in gratifying his olfactories in the manner above mentioned.

THE PRESS IN TURKEY.—I believe you are aware that we have in Turkey only three newspapers. The Moniteur Ottoman, edited in French by a man of great talent and tact—his pen, however, is completely tied down, and he is not permitted to say any thing to the purpose, he says nothing at all; this paper consequently generally contains nothing but a few translations of local changes, seldom of any interest to the European reader. 2. The Journal de Smyrne, a very respectable production, embracing both foreign and domestic intelligence, the best the proprietors can collect. They are, however, muzzled as regards Russia, not being permitted to say one word which can expose or offend her. 3. The Takvimi Nahali, written in Turkish. It is more remarkable for the beauty and purity of its language, than for the intelligence it contains, which is confined chiefly to the acts of government, seldom or never entering into discussion on any topic. As a specimen of what the paper is, I will take up the last published, the 3d instant, and state its contents. It is divided into four heads:—first, home affairs; second, army intelligence; third, provisions; fourth, foreign affairs. Under the first head we have a notice of a change in the days in which causes are to be tried in the court of the Grand Vizier, so arranged as better to suit the convenience of the public—details of the composition of a new office at the arsenal, and of the honors paying the Capitan Pacha (idet gave on the occasion, when the Nestan partook of the feast. Inscription in verse on the door the office, the initial letters of the last line representing the exact date, 1250. Description of a visit of the Sultan to the new military school at Matchka Kashlak, of his examination of various scholars, their books, implements and apparatus; at all of which he was highly gratified—another personal inscription, placed on the entrance of the establishment, with the date also arranged in letters—notice of the elevation of a governor in Asia to a higher degree, in consequence of his good conduct, and the satisfaction he has given the public—a new ordinance to prevent disputes and confusion between the Armenians and the Armenian catholics, each under their own municipality—commentation by the Persian Chargé d'Affaires of the accession to the throne of the new King—communication by the Austrian ambassador of the death of Francis the First, and the succession of Ferdinand. In the article, the Emperor's death is couched in terms such as hitherto have never been used for christians. There is another approach to civilization noticed with pleasure—her appointments. The army intelligence contains a list of different appointments, the lists, on being completed, being headed with the signature of the Sultan himself. Under the head of provisions, we have a note of all the grain that has been received during the past month, wheat 4[illegible] ardebs, &c. The foreign news is to be found on the 3d[illegible], being a translation from the Paris Moniteur of September last. It is therefore of rather an old date to the inhabitant of a tropical Asia, and even to those of Constantinople.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Mount Zion, Smanton, Liverpool, B Bush & co.
Brig Eveline, Jackson, Laguna, A Quartier & Boutin.
Ajax, Marsh, Norfolk, J W Zacharie & co.
Grand Turk, Bartlett, N York, Geo. Bedford.
Wellingly, Fears, New York, Geo. Bedford.
Opulence, Hamilton, N York, Forstall & Hitch.
Martine, Werterburg, Gottenburg, A Lanfear.

ARRIVED

Tow boat Pilot, Crowell, from the passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up brig Treaty, 5 days from Sisal; and schr Arab, 6 days from Campeachy.

Tow boat Post Boy, Amable, from the passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up line ship Mississippi, from New York, and schr Emperor from Tuspan.

Brig Treaty, Dunton, 5 days from Sisal.
Schr Emperor, Arnaux, from Tuspan, to M F Cougot.
Schr Arab, Haskel, 6 days from Campeachy, to master.
Steamer St Landry, King, from Opelousas.
Steamer Lancaster, Latham, from Manchester.
Steamer Charleston, Edwards, from Monroe.
Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Carrollton, Myers, from Vicksburg.
Steamer Transport, Patterson, from St Martinsville.
Steamer Paragon, Strock, from Lafourche Interior.
One flat boat, White, from St Louis, with 600 sacks corn, to master.
One flat boat, Watts, from Wheeling, with 880 bbls flour, to Orsin & Mignon.
One flat boat, Fleming, from the Wabash, with 150 bbls flour, and 6 do lard, to master.
One flat boat, Mathers, from Cincinnati, with 21 bbls flour, and 6 bales moss, to master.

MEMORANDA.

U S sloop of war Vandalia, arrived at Sisal, on the 11th inst, in 11 days from Pensacola. At Sisal on the 11th inst, brig Phœnix, discharging; schr Commerce, hence do; brig Ellen, from Havana, do; brig Yankee, 50 days from New York, do.

Schr Emperor sailed in company with schr Eliza, for this port.

CONSIGNEES.

Per line ship Mississippi—Alling, Hyde and co; Adams and Andrews; Andrews and Brothers; J Bellow; J D Bein and J Kolm; Brander and McKeans; Bogart and Hoopes; Bridge and Vose; C H Bancroft; J B Blache; Blackwell, Thorn and co; Beach; J and L Beebe, J and L Brewster; H Bonnaffel; Buckner, Stanton and co; Bogart and Hawthorn; J and S Bower; J W Broadlove and co; C Briggs; T Barrett and co; Cossack J Collas and co; Caruthers, Harris and co; B T Coit; Gayarde; G Bazou; W W Caldwell; A G Cochran; V Davill; Dellimag and Frizzle; A T Dwight and co; Doherty and co; Debolee and Garretson; Drake and Rodgers; Delisle jr; Captain A Drane; F P Ducongé; N and J Dick and co; Dufour frere; Eastman and Brother; Edgerton and Wibray; A Fisk, Watt and co; J H Field and co; Frost and Johnson; J F Freeman and co; C Fallen; Forsyth, Goodwin and co; J A Graham; Gray, Darrive and co; J Gaulhiac; Robert Geesling and co; J Gallaher; F Gillet and co; Godfrey and Bloomman; J Huntington; G G Hall and son; Hotchkiss and co; D Howell; W G How so and co; R Hall; Mrs E Hunt; Hyde and Goodrich; Hampstead & Beebe; T R Hyde and Brother; W R Jackson; W Iron side; Kohn, Daron and co; Widow Kohnert and son; Ketchum and Labbach; Law and Austin; W W Lyons and co; Livaudais, Charbonnet and co; J Labadie; J Lott; Lott and Peck; Lockart and Arrott; J Lalhaie & co; H R Lee and co; Lincoln and Green; W and J H Laverich; J Levy; Lally and McCracken; E Laralde and co; J Lecarpentier; J Littlefield and co; Lambeth and Thompson; B Levy; Thos Madley; W T Yaos; Miramond, O'Dubigg and co; J A Merle and co; J W Meeks and cy; Morgan and co; S W Oakey and co, S W Metcalf; R Marsh and co; N Hotchkiss and co; Osborn and Dickinson; P Passebon; E Peet; Patmele and Baker; G W Prichard and co; H N Poland and co; Perret and Gally; Peters and Millard; Robeson, Wood and co; Roy, Garthmey and co; Reynolds, Byrne and co; A Robb; S B Slocomb and co; Slee and Byrne; Simmons and Marsh; Stetson and Avery; J G Stevenson; J C Sprague; W A and C Squier; E Triens; M and A Terrill and co; Thomson and Grant; E L Tracy; Turner and Woodruff; Wm Topham; J Vairin and co; Whiting and Stark; W Walton and sons; J S Woodruff; Wilcox and Fears; M White and co; Whiteman and Palmer; A H Wallace; G Wilbur; White and co; and order.

FOR BRAZORIA, (Texas.)

The fast sailing, copper and copper fastened pocket schooner SHENANDOAH, Moore, master, will have immediate dispatch, for freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM BRYAN,
jy 20 19 Common street.

NOTICE—The undersigned intending to give in this city lessons in the various branches of education offers his services to those persons who will honor him with their confidence. Apply at the office of the Bee.
jy 15-1 P. BRON.

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.
New Orleans, July 18.

STOCKS.

No sales today at the Board.

SALES OF COTTON.

No sales today.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO— kinds 97 a 9
RICE—94 per barrel; dull
SUGAR—35 hhds Brown 86 a 7 8th prime 8 per cent
HAVANA—Brown 93 1 4 a 9 1-2—white 11 do
MOLASSES—24 a 26 cts per gal
99 bris superfine at 28 do
COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 16 cts
Rio 12 1-2c
MESS PORK—$17 a 18 per bbl
Prime, 14 50 do
BACON—hams, 7 1-2 a 10 cts per lb cash
Middl ngr, 8c a 9 do
shoulders, do 1-2 a 7 do
Hogrossed 7 1-2c a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—6 1-2 a 9 cts per lb—40 kegs sold
BEEF—Mess $13 per bbl,
Prime, 10 do
BUTTER—Western 20c—Goshen, 24c
FLOUR— 85 75 a 0 per bbl—
CORN—60 a 70cts per bushel—
MEAL—$2 50 per bbl—dull
CATTLE HIDES—Coast 8c; Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil'a, 27 a 31c
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
DEAR SKINS—24c
BEAR do —75c each
RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
BEES WAX—22c per do
WHISKEY—Rectified, 42 a 45 cts per gal;
Old Monongahela 70 a,75
TANNERS' OIL—None in market

From Benjamin Levy's New Orleans Price Current of this day.

REMARKS.—The Mississippi is 3 feet 9 inches below high water mark. On the 4th day of our last publication, and again on Tuesday, we were visited with a storm of wind and rain of considerable violence, with the usual accompaniments, thunder and lightning; on Thursday and Friday, it rained also. However detrimental such storms may prove to the planting interests, one of the city, although it does convey a temporary impression of hoarseness, are certainly beneficial by the dust they serve the double purpose of cleansing our streets, and for the moment, dampening the foul stench with which, even in many of our populous streets, we are regaled on leaving. With regard to the market, there is very little to say, either in the provision or grocery lines, though compared with other seasons, we do not know that there is any one of complaint; on the contrary, prices generally are high, and are tolerably well supported. We hear of no insurrance to report in [illegible] of transactions, for where confidence is [illegible] existing, money or its representative, cannot be very bad to turn in a place possessing so many resources, independently of its large banking capital, as New Orleans.

COTTON—Arrived since the 10th instant of Louisiana and Mississippi, 14 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama, 285; Texas 135; together 434 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 8473 bales, New York 870, Boston 22—together 4078 bales; which, with the 3110 shipped to the coast states, burned, &c. deducted, will leave 18,674 bales on the stock on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board on the 7th inst. The transactions in cotton could hardly be otherwise than limited under existing circumstances, and must continue to grow less interesting as the season draws nearer to a close. The remnant of stock on sale is made up of a number of small lots in many hands. There has been very little inquiry the week, most of the buyers having left the place the purchases made are merely to fill up cargoes. A willingness appears to be manifested on the part of the dealers to close with recent offers, from a desire, perhaps, to sit on their business, and partly on account of our late intelligence from Liverpool.

TOBACCO.—The market is very quiet; nearly all that is now in the place has gone into second hands, and arrangements have already been made for the shipment of a great portion of it. A sale from first hands of 859 hhds in the only one of which we have heard, and was made as follows, viz: 68 firsts at 8 1 4; 52 seconds 7 1 4; 119 e mixed at 6 1 4 cents. Arrived this week, 310 hhds. Cleared for London 706 hhds, New York 216, Boston 304; together, 1227 hhds.

SUGAR.—The prices quoted for some time past continue to govern in the few transactions that are taking place, but the demand is exceedingly limited. Cleared since our last for Baltimore 80 hhds, Pensacola 3 hhds.

MOLASSES.—No business of any moment is doing in molasses, and we are aware of no change in prices.

FLOUR is very dull at $5 75 a 6 per barrel; the stock continues to be quite small. Arrived this week, 4927 bbls.

PORK.—There is but a very limited stock of pork in the place, and no supplies arriving, while the demand has become quite active for sugar at $17 a 17 50. Prime $14 50 per bbl.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE.—Sales of these articles, for some time past, have been very trifling, and quotations for the former can hardly be obtained. Arrived this week, 534 pieces bagging, 657 coils rope.

LEAD.—None in market for sale; notwithstanding the heavy arrivals lately, it is all been bought up. We notice sales of 4500 pigs at $5 62 1 2, and 1400 pigs at $5 75 per 100 lbs. Arrived this week, 12,775 pigs.

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per brig Grand Turk—198 hhds tobacco, 2000 pigs lead.

Per brig Wellingly—169 hhds tobacco, 1100 pigs lead 1 bl old copper, 4 casks bees wax, 8 bbls ginseng, 4 hhds sugar.

Per brig Opulence—199 hhds tobacco 2000 pigs lead.

NORFOLK—Per brig Ajax—1 box tobacco, 50 hhds tobacco, 64 hhds bacon, 72 bbls pork, 1 bale cotton, 5 boxes indigo.

LAGUNA—Per brig Eveline—stone ballast.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Mount Zion—1285 bales cotton, 161 hhds tobacco.

IMPORTS.

TUSPAN—Per schr Emperor, 3,000 specie, 8 Fernandez; 790 do F Cougot; 300 do Justic, John & Daros; 25 hides, P Tin.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Carrollton, 59 bales cotton A Fisk, Watt & co; 25 do. Reynolds, Byrne & co; 15 do, Bogart & Hoopes; 1 do Lee & Hardy; 1 box furniture, Lambeth & Thompson; 3 bags, 1 trunk, Buckner, Stanton & co; 98 bbls apples Tourne & Beckwith; sundries, Lee & Walton.

ST MARTINSVILLE—Per steamer Transport, 13 bales cotton, J B Plauche & co; 16 bbls rum, Hulford & Sorgenfrey; 8 bags cotton, J Barr jr & co.

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Paragon, 50 hhds sugar, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 50 tcs molasses, Lambeth & Thompson; 24 bbls molasses, 4 hhds sugar, Bogart & Hoopes; 4 hhds sugar, 1 do syrup, J W Colesap; 24 bbls molasses, 3 hhds, 4 bbls sugar, 17 bales moss and sundries, to owners on board.

MANCHESTER—Per steamer Lancaster—cargo 5 bales cotton Martin, Pleasants & co; 3 do Tierman, Cuddy & co; 5 do Maddox & Woods; 1 box tobacco W White and co; 1 bbl A Kirkman; 8 bbls pecans owners on board.

OPELOUSAS—Per steamer St Landry—cargo 10 hhds sugar J B Plauché and co; 1 bale wool W Wyllie; 2 rolls leather to order.

CHARLESTON, July 11.

COTTON.—There has been almost a dead calm in the market for Uplands during the week. The transactions have been very few. The total want of shipping, and the unfavorable accounts received on Wednesday last from Liverpool, via New York, are the principal causes of the depression. The sales in all have amounted to 465 bales, the particulars of which are as follow: 18 bales at 17 1-2, 25 at 18 1-8, 100 at 18, 23 at 18 1-2, 200 at 18 3-4, 2 do 20, 20 at 18 1-2. Of long cottons, the sales of all descriptions have consisted of, viz: 7 bales low grassed at 24 a 26, 6 bales mixed 31 1-2 a 36, 26 bales middling Sea Islands, 42 cents; 28 prime do 48 cts, and 18 bales Sea Island at 60 cents and upwards. We refer to our quotations for Uplands of last week, (omitting again those of cottons,) but they must be considered as nominal, since, on a reopening of the market, they may be quite different. Uplands—Charleston classification—ordinary 16 1-2 to 17 1-2—ordinary to fair, 17 3-4 to 18 1-2—good fair to good, 18 3-4 to 19 1-2—prime to choice, 20 to 21.

AUGUSTA, July 11.

COTTON—The market still continues in an extremely dull state. There has been nothing done since the receipt of the late unfavorable accounts from Europe.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

City Council—Sitting of Friday, July 17th 1835.

Resolved, That the French part of the fifth article of the ordinance relative to the meat markets, approved the 17th November 1820, be so amended that the word forty be substituted in the word forty-five, where it is specified that whenever a quarter of veal shall weigh more than 45 pounds the farmer or collector of the corporation may assess eighty cents and a half cents, or seven hundred the sale of said veal, instead of 25 cents or two bits.

This resolution having no other object but to rectify and accord the French with the English text.

(Signed) JOHN CULBERTSON, Recorder.
Approved July 18th, 1835.
(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy,
THEARD, jr. Secretary.

THE price of fresh flour being this day [illegible] per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give, during the ensuing week 42 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.
july 20 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

TO NOTARIES PUBLIC—The advertiser offers his services to a notary public. He writes a neat and expeditious hand and has had considerable experience in notarial business. He speaks English and French and will give unexceptionable references. Please address W through the post office. July 20—3

PATENT BALANCES.

20 PATENT BALANCES of different sizes and of approved plan, for sale by
WHITE & CO.
jy 20. 20 Custom House street.

A SITUATION WANTED.

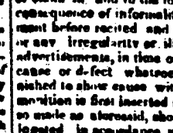
A GENTLEMAN who has had several years experience as a teacher, wishes to obtain employment, as teacher, in some public seminary, school or otherwise.

He is qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, History, Geography Chronology, &c., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; Differential and Integral Calculi, Civil Engineering; Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, &c.

Having received the degree of "Master of Arts" at the University of Virginia and having had much experience as a teacher he hopes he can give satisfaction to any that may employ him as a teacher or instructor. Letters addressed to A M'B, Mooresville, North Alabama, will meet with prompt attention.

P Provided a sufficient salary were offered he would be willing to go to any part of Louisiana, or elsewhere.
july 20

STRAY COW.



On the 17th inst, was brought to the undersigned commissary, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Richard, a milk cow without her calf. Said cow is white, with red spots and has no apparent marks. If the same is not claimed before the 8th day of August next, it shall be sold on that day at public auction, by Mr P A Guillotte, in conformity to the ordinances of the city council in relation to stray animals.
jy 20 P AUVRAY, Ins and Com'y.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may concern—Greeting:

Know ye that Edward Yorke, a resident of the parish of Jefferson, has applied to me W F C Duplessis, Register 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 commission 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 hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of an order or decree rendered by the hon. the Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, said order bearing date the 2nd day of May 1835, and rendered on the petition of Joseph E. Whitall native executor of John Bacon jr; deceased, I, the undersigned, did as Register of Wills aforesaid, on the 6th day of June 1835, expose for sale at public auction for account of the succession of the above named Joh. Bacon, jr, the following described landed property, and adjudicated the same to the aforesaid Edward Yorke, as the last and highest bidder, as follows to wit:

Description of property as given in the Judicial conveyance viz:

The undivided half of a certain lot or portion of ground situated in the *fauxbourg* St. Mary, forming the corner of Dolard and Pearl streets, measuring about 63 feet 5 inches 9 lines more or less, front on Dolard street, by a depth of 192 feet 6 inches more or less on the line dividing it from the property owned by Samuel Hart, deceased, and 142 feet more or less in depth and front on Pearl street, the lines closing in the rear so as to measure but about 10 feet 6 inches more or less, agreeably to the plan drawn by C F Zimpel, deputy surveyor general, on the 8th day of December 1835, adjudicated to Edward Yorke for the price and sum of $1,700 on the following terms and conditions, to wit: 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage.

Whereupon all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the lot of property 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 and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause within thirty days from the day this Mortition is 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 July 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 Millon dou vs. the New Orleans Banking Company—No. 3162 of the Docket of this Court, at which sale the said William McCauley became the purchaser for the price of $22,000.

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

Two lots of ground being numbers one and three. Lot no 1, measuring 21 feet, 9 and a half inches in front on St Thomas street, near Edward street, by 80 feet in depth, together with two story brick dwelling house &c., and lot No 3 measuring 20 feet 5 and a half inches in front on St Thomas street, by 80 feet in depth