THE BEE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME BAYON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION must be preserved."

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1835.

NEW ORLEANS.—The editor of the *Baltimore American* has asked for thermometrical testimony relative to the comparative temperature of the climate in this and other cities: and as we know that editor is assiduously desirous of acquiring and disseminating the most authentic information on every point affecting the welfare not only of a particular district, but of the whole union; as he has generally shown himself to be divested of the narrow minded prejudices of locality; & as we trust he will assist us to undeceive our fellow citizens in the Atlantic states concerning their preconceived and erroneous impressions of the climate of this city, we cheerfully afford him the requisite information—hoping that not only he but others will disabuse the public mind; and that New Orleans will become—what it deserves to be—the desirable residence of capitalists, and other gentlemen of means and leisure, of character and competence.

It is a well known fact that the temperature of a place depends as much on its locality as its latitude: for we have mountains within the tropics covered with snow, and islands near the arctic regions whose climate is mild. So is it known that in winter the lands bordering on the sea (*ceteris paribus*) have their temperature about 10 degrees more warm; and in summer, 10 more moderate or mild, than in inland regions or lands not favored by seabreezes. Atmospheric action seems to be consequently the guide or control of the temperature of any climate.

Now although New Orleans is but 7 degrees removed from the tropic zone, its climate is moderated by the breezes from the gulf of Mexico and the lakes and rivers surrounding, which have free access to the city at all periods of the year; and not only moderate the otherwise heat of the climate; but maintain the air always in action, and thereby materially promote health. This fact is satisfactorily proved by the registered observations of one of our most scientific physicians—Dr EDWARD H BARTON, who has attained to an enviable celebrity in his profession; & been honored with membership in the most respectable medical societies of the Atlantic states—as well as being one of the most prominent professors in the Medical College of Louisiana. From his observations are our remarks and statements derived; and they therefore may be implicitly relied on.

It is a fact worthy of remembrance that not one day in this year was perfectly calm; and but 2 of last year: yet how many calm days occurred last year in other cities?—And to last year were perfectly calm days restricted for a considerable period. So far then the atmospheric currents preserve the purity of the air, and health of the city.

But with regard to the thermometrical testimony sought we shall give the results of observations taken at sunrise noon, afternoon, sunset and night, by a horizontal self-registering thermometer, showing the maximums and minimums in the absence of the observer. During the past period of this year, up to the 26 instant. Dr Barton has politely and promptly furnished us with the following account:

	Thermometer			Rain.
	Highest	Lowest	Range	Quantity in inches.
January,	71	33	38	3 06
February,	69	15	54	1.31
March,	72	40	32	2.90
April,	76	49	27	6 82
May,	84	64	20	1 74
June,	87	72	15	7 50
July,	94	70	14	8.29

For the year 1834, the following table exhibits a similar account of the thermometer:

	highest	lowest	average	range
Jan	75	19	50.31	56
Feb	80	32	51,64	48
Mar	80	60	61,56	20
Ap	87	55	66.11	32
May	91	52	76,68	39
June	92	76	82.62	16
July	90	79	82,60	11
Aug	90	76	81,02	14
Sept	90	68	79.59	12
Oct	86	60	72,27	28
Nov	78	35	60,84	41
Dec	72	37	53,50	35

From this table it will be found that the average heat of our climate throughout last year was 68,73; yet though this average may probably exceed that of New York or Baltimore, it will be perceived that the transitions from heat to cold in New Orleans are certainly not so great as in the Atlantic cities, where the hermometer arises to 104 or 106 and fall a considerably below zero: and as the congeniality of a climate to human health depends greatly on its equability, the less those transitions, the better is the salubrity.

As we have given the thermometrical observations, so could we give those of the barometer and hygrometer, with the aspect of the weather, state of the winds, etc; but we send by mail a printed statement to the editor of the Baltimore American, for his own satisfaction. Meantime we may state that the range of the barometer for the consecutive months of last year was 75, 55, 70, 61, 46, 30, 17, 22, 41, 23, 62. 11; and the quantity of rain for the respective months also, was 4,29 ; 2,38; 3,27 ; 2,94; 1,99; 8,07 ; 3,58 ; 1,05 ; 9,96 ; 1,45 ; 3,51 ; 2,74—the whole quantity being 48,20.

If New Orleans therefore is not one of the most healthy cities in the United States, it is not on account of its climate—but of accidental disadvantages of locality—on account of the culpable and shameful negligence of her authorities and inhabitants to the surrounding swamps. If the swamp lands were properly irrigated or drained, it would be of the utmost advantage to the health and character of our city: and this please Providence will shortly be attempted, by a company specially chartered for the purpose.

If those of our eastern brethren who have been so prone to insert exaggerated accounts of our diseases and deaths, will but hearken to the testimony of any resident or inhabitant of the city, or will calmly inspect the above statements, they would would find that in giving a 'bad name' to New Orleans, they have injuriously and unjustly deteriorated her manifest advantages for residence as well as commerce.

Had we leisure, we could prove that the yellow fever occurred in this city about 1793; and that it was no more subject to such diseases before that period than Philadelphia or London before they had been improved, as we hope New Orleans will be next year. Dr Barton has irrefutably proved—in common with others, that for a series of years the range of the thermometer in a year is but 60 degrees; while in most northern cities it is about 100: and that although in Charleston the average quantity of rain in a year is upwards of 54, and in the West Indies amounts to 112, here it is but 42 generally, and 45 occasionally; yet although our climate has been ridiculously termed moist, the rainguage frequently descends to the extreme of dryness in the atmosphere—most of the rain that falls being in June, July and September, when rain is perhaps most requisite.

Yet further for the unenviable satisfaction of the Baltimore American, we enter into a comparison with his city,—altho' considered among the most healthy in the union. In Baltimore there is 1 child in every 3.68 of the inhabitants; here there is 1 for 3.96: his citizens therefore excel ours in raising or getting children; not so the Bostonians in whose city there is 1 child in proportion only to 4.35 of its inhabitants. In Baltimore there is but 1 in 2,573 over 80 years of age; and but 1 in 1,260 over 100—while here there is 1 in 2.495 over 60; and 1 in every 6.995 over 100.

May we most do more justice to New Orleans, and show the favorable state of her climate on the health of her native, by a comparison with other cities—of the proportion to the population those bear who have advanced to 100 years.

Boston,	1 in 61,392
New York,	— 8,570
Baltimore,	— 1,200
Philadelphia,	— 3,094
Charleston,	— 2,829
New Orleans,	— 997!!

And now let us ask whether are they knaves or fools who condemn the climate of New Orleans?

It is a fact unequivocally established that the climate of New Orleans is more congenial to the health of her native and acclimated citizens than that of any other city in the union; but it is also a melancholy fact that she has received a bad name from her eastern rivals, to prevent that accumulation of trade to which her natural advantages entitle her.

PARIS, June 19.

A funeral convoy of the greatest magnificence drew yesterday the attention of the people of Paris, by the splendor of the hearse, the great number of carriages in attendance, the high standing in society of the mourners, every body was enquiring who was the high dignitary who had departed this life. But thousands of mechanics and laborers convened in the protestant church of l'Oratoire testified of the vile and capricious of the deceased. (Noise and confusion) Scarcely had the hearse been taken from the church and the horses were taken from the hearse and it was drawn by the people. The deceased was Mr John Thayer an American from the United States, but long since settled in France, where he proved himself a most enterprising and useful member of the community. That gentleman built the first Commercial arcade in Paris; and by extensive speculations whilst he acquired a princely fortune he proved for himself the benefactor of the laboring class of the people, and the father of all those employed by him. After the Rev M Monod had pronounced a few valedictory words on the grave Mr Bailly, an intimate friend of the family, made a most impressive speech, which drew tears from the numerous assistants. Mr Thayer has left a wife and 2 children.

LONDON, June 8.

It is stated by several of our contemporaries that the chancellor of Paris has decided in a Secret Committee that each of the accused or detenders of the prisoners who have not appeared either from absence, or not having been regularly served with summons, shall be discharged from all further proceedings.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR CHARLES KEAN AT WATERFORD.

The inhabitants of Waterford gave a splendid dinner to this rising young actor on Thursday week, the 14th instant. It was attended by the élite of that city, the high sheriff of the county of Waterford presiding as chairman, and Thomas Carew, Esq. one of the city sheriffs acting as vice-chairman.

It may not be generally known that Waterford is the birthplace of Mr. Charles Kean, as it was also the scene of his father's early histrionic efforts. The people of the city are devotedly attached to the drama. The blaze of genius which burst forth in the performances of the distinguished Edmund Kean, and which subsequently enchanted and delighted the world, was first fanned by the Waterford critics. The son is the living prototype of the sire, and is unquestionably the most promising actor on the British stage. He is destined, if we greatly mistake not, to fill that "space in the world's eye" which the great sotor whose name he bears did before him.—The allusions to the difficulties against which he had to contend at the commencement of his professional career, were redolent of feeling and pathos, and made a sensible impression on the company. The modest manner in which he spoke of his recent brilliant success in the "Modern Athens"—the profits of which engagement yielded him upwards of L800, and the critics of which are perhaps the most fastidious in the British empire, as the audiences are unquestionably among the most discriminating, was in excellent taste. Let him exhibit the same industry, the same enthusiasm for his profession, the same unflinching determination to surmount by the force of his genius, every obstacle, and he will infallibly—

"————— Attain the height
Where Fame's proud temple shines afar."

The cloth having been removed, the chairman gave "The King." The toast was received with enthusiastic cheers.

"The Queen, and the rest of the royal family." Three times three.

"The navy and army of the United Kingdom."

The chairman having called for a full bumper, rose and said he felt a deep interest in the welfare of their youthful guest.—(Cheers.) If he (the chairman) were competent to express the feeling of admiration which he had, in common with all his fellow citizens, of that young gentleman's talents, his (Mr. Kean's) presence would deter him. (Hear, and loud cheers.) He was proud they were entertaining not only their countrymen, but their townsman. (Loud and continued cheers.) It would not be presuming too much in him (Mr Kean) to hope that at no very distant day he would be as illustrious as his father was before him, at the highest pinnacle of his profession. Their distinguished guest was not long among them, yet he had won and earned for himself the good wishes of, he might truly say, all and every class of his fellow citizens. (Great cheering.) His great and rising talents excited their admiration and their praise; but it was his excellent private character that endeared him still more to them. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr Kean) was born in this city; a circumstance which, he was convinced, would one day make Waterford more proudly boast of being the birthplace of Charles Kean than she even does now. (Hear and cheers.) He should not further tre-pass on the patience of the meeting, but propose "The health of Charles Kean, Esq." with three times three.

At this announcement the whole company, standing, cheered repeatedly for several minutes, in the most enthusiastic manner we ever had the pleasure to witness.

Mr Kean, on rising to return thanks, was received with three rounds of the most enthusiastic cheers. When silence was restored, he said—"I rise, gentlemen, to express my high sense of the honour I have this day received with feelings of no ordinary kind—an honour as gratifying as unexpected, and when I know that I am indebted for the compliment to the leading and influential gentry of this city, my heart throbs with an honest pride, as I class the present as the proudest epoch of my life. (Great applause.) Absence, from childhood, had made me a stranger in my native town. I came amongst you unknown; but the welcome that has hailed me, the reception I have met with, have not only endeared me to the place of my birth, but added a fresh stimulant to my exertions, in the hope that I may never make my fellow-citizens regret the favour they have this day shown me. The life of an actor, gentlemen, is a chequered scene—one of feverish excitement—happiness and misery alternately meet him in his path—

"He lives to please, and he must please to live"

He exists but for the day, he gratifies but for the hour. You may remember him, perhaps, for the tear that has involuntarily dimmed your eye—the passing emotion created in your breast—or the smile that he has caused to play upon your lip, but 'tis for a brief space only. So his talent what it may, he leaves no imperishable monument to prove to posterity the extent of his powers. His existence is ephemeral. The critic of to-day regards with doubt the fame of the actor that excited the applause of the past generation. The author lives in his works, the sculptor in his marble, and the painter stands recorded on his canvas; but the poor player, after a life of toil and anxiety, quits this transitory scene, and he that follows obliterates for ever the recollection of the by-gone man. (Hear.) Garrick himself seems to have been actuated by this same feeling, when he penned the following touching allusion on the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds:—

"The painter's dead, yet still he charms the eye,
While England lives, his fame can never die;
But he who trusts his hour upon the stage,
Can scarce protract his fame through half an age;
Nor pen, nor pencil, can the actor save,
The art and artist find one common grave." (Applause)

Conscious, therefore, that the transient popularity of the passing age, is the sole reward even of the brightest names in the histrionic calendar, how can I adequately express the pride I feel for so marked a token of your approbation, at so early a period of my theatrical career. From the liberal and kind feelings which have been extended towards me in this city, I hereby flatter myself my future course will be watched with same degree of interest—(long and continued applause)—and I trust, therefore, I may not be thought egotistical in adverting to the early part of my professional life. Thrown before the public by unusual circumstances, at the early age of sixteen and a half; encompassed by every difficulty, friendless and untutored, the efforts of my boyhood were criticised in no severe and spirit-crushing a strain, as a most to unnerve my energies and drive me despairing from the stage. The indulgence usually extended to novices was denied to me. I was not permitted to cherish the hope that time and study could ever correct in me the faults of youth and inexperience. The very resemblance I bore to my late father was commented to me as being "strange and unnatural." Sick at heart, I left my home, and sought the shores of America. To its generous inhabitants I am indebted for the first ray of success that illuminated my clouded course. Let me not pass over the present opportunity of publicly tendering my humble acknowledgments to the classical city of Edinburgh, to whose generous and unbiased opinion of my efforts I must ever feel that I am deeply indebted for the foundation of any partial fame I may hereafter acquire. (Great applause.) In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me once more to express my sincere and heartfelt gratitude to the citizens of Waterford, and to assure you with the utmost sincerity, that whatever destiny may await me—whether I reach the goal my ambition soars at, or sink into oblivion, the present hour will ever remain indelibly impressed upon my heart with the freshest and most grateful recollections. (Immense cheering.) Allow me, ere I resume my seat, to propose the health of a gentleman to whom I am personally indebted for the high honour he has this day conferred on me, and which I am fully confident will be drank by all present with that enthusiasm due to his rank and character.

The chairman briefly returned thanks.

Mr. Kean, on being loudly called on, again rose and was received with another burst of applause. He said, interwoven in his interests were with that toast which they had just honoured, he hoped it would not be considered intrusive in him in rising to return thanks. (Cheers.) So strong was theatrical taste in the city of Waterford, it did not surprise him that they should honour the drama in so enthusiastic a manner as they did that evening. (Cheers.) He hoped that the theatrical taste of his fellow-citizens of Waterford—(cheers)—will excite a similar one in other places, so that the golden days of the drama may revive, and Shakspeare be restored to his pristine glory. (Great cheering.) Mr. Kean concluded by proposing the health of the vice-chairman. That gentleman returned thanks, and shortly after the company separated.

LA MERE GARNIER.

NEVAS, 22d of March.

"About noon I chanced to go into the Cour des Minimes, where the band of the 4th hussars was playing: the regiment was under arms and formed into a large square, the band being posted in the centre; the surrounding windows were lined with females. After the regiment had selected its officers as they came en masse upon the ground, a woman was led by one of them into the centre of the square; she appeared to be about sixty years of age, and was dressed in plain attire. Tear trickled down her cheeks—the seemed in a state of much agitation, until the colonel went up to her, spoke a few cheering words in her ear, and then having ordered the the men to carry arms, addressed them in the following to me:—"Hussars of the 4th regiment! Good actions deserve reward, no less than brave ones. It is not many months ago that we distributed prizes on this very spot, as the recompense of zeal and soldier like bearing, and invested one of our old, gallant companions in arms with a star of honor. I am this day deputed by the Minister of the Interior to confer a medal of honor which his Majesty has granted to Madame Garnier, whom we gratefully call 'La Mere Garnier'. The inscription which this medal bears is, 'courage, devoted zeal, humanity'. And on whom could it have been more deservedly bestowed than the female, who, attached to the same regiment for the last forty two years; and present in every field of battle during the time both of the republic and the empire, has sought out our wounded and dying brethren, assisting the one and raising and tending the other, with no less zeal than humanity; who since the cessation of peace, has become a mother to the soldier's children; and has watched by the pillow of every suffering companion?" The colonel then read the letter received from the Minister of the Interior; it terminated in these words:—"In conformity with his Majesty's commands, a gold medal has been struck to perpetuate the recollection of her virtues. The inscription it bears is—'A la Mere Garnier—Four 24 aos—Du Courage, du Devouement, et de l'Humanite—Sur les Champs de Bataille—Sous la Republique et l'Empire—A la suite—Du 1er. Régiment de Hussards—Devenu le 4me.'"—*Gazette State Service.*

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—Captain Townsend, of the ship Nile, arrived yesterday at New Bedford, states that in latitude 43 to 31 south, longitude 77 to 80 west, he saw a whale and killed him. When about to make fast to tow him to the ship, the Albatrosses, as usual, flocked round, and he observed on the neck of one of them a leathern bag. The boat's crew caught the bird, and the bag, and the sailor's jack-knife soon revealed the contents of the mail bag, which were as follows:—

"Ship Bragansa, Cornelia Baker, of New Bedford, for the Pacific Ocean—fifty two days out—no oil".

THE FOREFATHER'S ROCK ENGRAVED.—The Plymouth Memorial states, that the forefather's rock, the landing place of the pilgrims, has been handsomely enclosed: "The fabric is a perfect ellipse, forty one feet in circumference, consisting of wrought iron bars, five feet high, resting on a base of hammered granite. The heads of the perpendicular bars are harpoons and boat hooks, alternately; the whole is embellished with emblematic figures of cast iron. The base of the railing is studded with emblems of marine shells, placed alternately reversed, having a striking effect. The upper part of the railing is encircled with a wreath of iron casings in imitation of heraldry curtains, with festoons; of these there are forty one, bearing the names in brass relief of the forty one puritan fathers, who signed the memorable compact while in the cabin of the Mayflower, at Cape Cod, in 1620."

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.

STOCKS.

No sale of Stocks today at the Bourse.

SALES OF COTTON.

740 Bales Tennessee and Alabama at 17 and 18 cents to close a concern.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO— hhds $7 a 9
RICE—at $4 per barrel;
SUGAR— hhds Brown 5 a 6 50; prime 8 pot. cwt
HAVANA—Brown 6 1 4 a 8 1-2—white 11 a
MOLASSES—32 a 33cts per gal
COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 15cts—
Rio 13 1 2c
MESS PORK—$17 a 18 per bbl
Prime, 14 50 do
BACON—hams, 7 1.2 a 10 cts per lb dull
Middlings, 6a 9 0 do
Shoulders, 6a 1-2 a 7 do
Hoground 7 1-2a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1.2 a 9 cts per lb—40 kegs sold
BEEF—Mess $13 per bbl,
Prime, 10 50 do
BUTTER—Western 23c—Goshen, 25c
FLOUR— 6 a 6 25 per bbl—
CORN—65 a 70cts per bushel—
MEAL—$2 50 per bbl—dull
CATTLE HIDES—Coast $6; Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—22 a 25c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil's, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do —27 a 30c
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—14 a 15c
50 bales sold today at 11
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; shot 9 a 10
TAR—$2 50 per bbl
PITCH—$2 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 43cts per gal;
Old Monongahela 70 a 75
TANNERS OIL—None in market

IMPORTS.

BATH—Per ship Caspian—cargo hay, mackerel, beans, &c, to the master.

VERA CRUZ—Per schr Iris—cargo $3021 specie, D A Miranda; 942 J A Merle and co; 17500 E J Forstall & co; 1000 F Frey and co.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Claiborne—cargo 240 pa bagging 93 coils rope E York; 61 do 47 pa bagging Reynolds, Byrne and co; 39 hhds tobacco 98 sacks corn Brander and McKenna; 259 coils rope Buckner Stanton and co; 121 coils rope 250 pa bagging Buchanan, Hagan and co; 50 pa bagging 30 coils rope 1 bale twine Lambeth and Thompson; 30 bales cotton N and J Dick and co; 30 hhds tobacco A H Wallace; 1 do do J H Graham; 8 bales cotton Bogt t and H Hoopes; 9 do do Martin, Pleasants and co; 186 sacks corn Robeson, Wood and co; 90 do do Towns and Berkwith; 92 do do Maddox and Wood; 990 bas glass W T Mayo; sundries H L Brunette; 150 bbls flour J A Randolph and co; 37 pass.

EXPORTS.

CAYMAN—Per schr West India Lass—48 bbls flour 5 do bread; 3 do pork; 1 tcs rice; 2 bbls ar; do bl raisin; 4 kegs lard; 3 boxes soap; 2 dozpa sh vels.

NEW YORK—Per brig Warsaw—700 cls flour 4200 bushels corn 20 pkgs sndze.

YATTENBURG—Per brig Oscar—86 bales cotton 224 hhds tobacco 10 tons fustic 19 tons logwood.

LONDON, June 8.

Stock Exchange.—The Consol Market has been steady this morning, but with little business doing, at 91 to 1-8 for account. In the Foreign Market there has not been a bargain transacted. Spanish Stock is 39 to 40, the Semi 12 to 11 1 2 discount. Portugese Bonds 85 to 86. To finally wind up the Account today, as intended, is utterly impracticable, and therefore the period must be further extended, and the settlement of the next Account, which is about the 16th instant, is expected to be postponed to the end of the present month, to afford the brokers and others an opportunity of preventing the ruinous consequences which must ensue unless something of the kind is done.

Two o'clock.—The Consol Market remains at 91 to 1-8 for the opening. In the Foreign Market Spanish Stock has been as high as 41 1-2 but is 40 1-2; Scrip 12 dis Deferred 17 1-8; Passive 10 11. Portuguese Bonds are 86 87; Three per cents 59 60; Brazilian is 82 23; Chilian 49 50; Mexican 35 36; Colombian 34 1-2 35 1-2.

LONDON, Friday June 5.

COTTON.—Market extremely quiet, prices as on Friday last. Private sales 200 bales Surats 7 3 8 per lb.

TOBACCO—Virginia during this past month on advance; for shipping small parcels of rich well flavoured taken at 5d to 6 1-2, for good 7d demanded. Principal demanded for a shipping low priced, of which 250 hhds. rejected Virginias mixed sold 3 5 8d, 100 hhds selected for darkish 4 1-4d.—Prices in America of new very high. Of Snuff Leaf trade principal buyer; sales are 200 hhds 5d to 7d. Transactions in Kentucky Leaf 400 hhds, part for southern markets, at 4 1-4d to 5d for middling to good; remainder for other parts 3 1 d for common and middling. Havana Leaf scarce.—Prices firm. New crop is deficient, and quality not good. Havana Cigars in limited demand, but fine very scarce; prices a shade higher.

PARIS, June 10

Stock Exchange, June 9.—Half past four o'clock.—The Funds have experienced an improvement in consequence of it appearing certain that no intervention will take place in Spain. Spanish securities have advanced considerably, which is regarded as a singular circumstance, to account for which the only reason we have heard assigned is, that speculators do not believe in so complete an abandonment of the Spanish cause by France and England, as affirmed by the Journal des Debats.

Accounts from Amsterdam of the 6th instant, and from Antwerp of the 7th, show that immense losses have been sustained in both those money markets from the enormous fall experienced there in the Spanish funds.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Warsaw, Sheffield, New York, J A Barelli.
Brig Oscar, Gulbrandson, Gottenburg, Fogart & Hoopes.
Schr West India Lass, Bodder, Cayman, L H Gale.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Grampus, Davis, from the S W pass, brought up ship Caspian; schrs Acton and Iris, reports off the bar brig Export; nothing else in sight.
Ship Caspian, Patton, from Bath, to the master.
Schr Iris, Espino, 9 days from Vera Cruz, to Prats and co.
Brig Active, Cotter, from Boston (at the Powder Magazine) cargo assorted.
Steamer Claiborne, Dun, from Louisville.
Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, with steamer Chickasaw in tow, she having broken her fly wheel near Bonnet Quarre, on her passage up for Bayou Sara, no person hurt.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Claiborne reports 5 feet water in the Ohio and falling.
Steamer Rob Roy burst her steam pipe at Mills Point; scalded three persons, three others jumped over board and were drowned, all deck passengers.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine schr WATER WITCH, R P Marston, master, will sail for the above port on Wednesday 29th inst. For passage only having superior accommodations, apply on board opposite post 19, or to
July 28 E W GREGORY, 60, Chartres st

FOR TAMPICO, OR MATAMORAS.

The well known Mexican schr IRIS, Captain Espinola, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
July 28 J PRATS & SON.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

The Mexican schr AMERICA, Captain Ruiz, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight of 200 barrels apply on board, or to July 25 J PRATS & SON.

FOR HAVRE.

The ship OLYMPIA, Capt Adams, will sail soon or about the 5th of August. For freight of 200 bales cotton apply to
July 28. FK PERRET & GALLY.

LOUISIANA LEGION,

New Orleans, July 22, 1835.

ACCORDING to law the Louisiana Legion will take up arms and manoeuvre on Sunday 23d August next, at 8 o'clock a m, on the public square for an inspection review.

The officers commanding the companies will deliver to the brigade inspector an exact statement of the effective member of their companies.

The brigadier general relies on the zeal and co-operation of the officers, petty officers and privates of the legion, and on their obedience to the militia laws which they will always show the example to obey.

The chiefs of the different corps are charged with the execution of the present order.

By order of the brigadier general J B Plauché, commanding the legion.

D AUGUSTINE,
Aid de-Camp.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has lost a bundle containing three notes for one hundred dollars each, drawn in his favor by Joseph Magloire, f e m, payable May 27, 1836, May 27, 1836 and May 27, 1837; and two notes for two hundred dollars each, drawn in his favor by Vincent Bienvenu, f e m, payable May 27, 1836 and May 27 1836. The public are cautioned not to trade for said notes.
July 28—3 C GROT-GENTES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—Present the honorable Chales Maurian, judge—No. 8453—Vincent A Dreuillard, vs. his creditors.—The cession of property by the petitioners having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place before H Beghard, not. pub. on Saturday the 29th of August next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the Court,
Clerks Office, New-Orleans July 27th 1835.
July 28 ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS & CARROLLTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The New Orleans and Carrollton railroad company, see with regret, that notwithstanding the police regulations of the Parish of Jefferson, a large number of animals are allowed to run loose upon their road, which have already caused and are still causing considerable damage to the road and the ditches on each side of it.

Being on the eve of starting the Locomotive, it is apprehended that frequent accidents will result from this abuse if not immediately put a stop to. The company having the right by their charter, section 11th, to protect the road against all injuries whatever, and wishing at the same time to prevent the occurrence of accidents, hereby notify the owners of cattle, that after the publication of the present, all stray animals which shall be found upon the road from the lower limit of the parish of Jefferson to Carrollton, shall be taken up and conducted to the depot assigned for that purpose in conformity with articles 33, 34 and 35, of the police regulations of said parish.

The public are moreover notified that it is expressly forbidden to travel upon the road, either on horseback or in any vehicle whatever, within the limits comprised by the charter. By order of the board,

L F GENERES, Cashier
pro tem.

July 28.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid to any person discovering the thief or thieves who on Saturday last between 9 and 10 p m, broke open the house corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets. After entering the premises they broke a bureau and stole about $170 among which was a Mississippi, Port Gibson, Natchez note for $50 and a pocket book containing sundry notes payable to the order of Michel Legrey, to wit: one of Jean Pope for $230, one of Moses Forster & co. and another one of Mr Leseing, for $6.
July 24—3

NOW landing from ship Mozart, from Marseilles, 30 barrels wine, branded Bergeraue; 25 casks assorted pickles; 5 do anchovies; 5 do capers; 5 do olives; 5 do pickles, 5 jars sausages, containing about 700 lbs; 2 jars soft shelled almonds; 2 jars fresh dates; 4 jars prunes in bottles of about 2 lbs each; 1 do figs in boxes of 1 lb; 50 baskets Pisignol olive oil; 30 cases Macaroni and Vermicelle, &c; 1 trunk Lyons mustard, for sale by
July 28 PASCALET & MICHON.

$20 REWARD,

Will be paid to any person apprehending the negress LOISA belonging to Mr Lecouture, and used to sell cake in his store on the Levee, between Bienville and Custom House streets. She had on a blue gown with yellow flowers and has on the eye the mark of a blow. She is of a short stature, very fat, very prominent breast, round and pleasant face, soft voice and speaks English and French. She is very well known. Captains are cautioned not to harbor her under the penalties of the laws.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid for the bringing to conviction of the person or persons harbouring said negress and $ 5 to person who will bring her back. The editor of the gazette will please publish this advertisement six time, and sent his bill to the undersigned.
July 28—3 A LACOUTURE.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $6 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 4 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 28 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

THE undersigned has just received per ship Mozart, from Marseilles, and offer for sale
500 barrels wines Bergeraue's brand
300 cases Muscatel wine
50 thousand long corks
30 bales fine corks
185 cases pickled stores
50 do vermicelli
30 do Macaroni
10 do tete de Moure cheese
5 do jars sausisons
40 cases flower of orange water
30 do Neufchatel absynthe
300 baskets empty bottles
30 barrels vinegar
300 baskets of oil
300 half do do
50 baskets of a dozen each, oil
5 jars shelled almonds
51 do containing 120 fresh prunes
4 do do 101 dattes
2 do do 51 figs
Besides a complete assortment of stores
OGER SON,
Toulouse street, between Levee and Chartres.
July 28—6

THE undersigned have just received per ship Olympia, from Havre and offer for sale
30 Grayere cheese first quality
25 doz Goudand's liquors, as follows
8 cases cherries in bottles, 3 cases Dantzick brandy
3 do crème de Noyeau, do Curacoa, do Maraquin
4 do Vanilles oil, do cream of orange flower with Champaign wine, 8 doz kirsch
Preserved victuals of Collins of Nantz
4 doz natural fruit in bottles
Strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, cherries, apricots, mulberries, &c.
300 boxes sardines in oil, great and small boxes
300 boxes pastry, with other articles of superior quality assorted as follows: pastry with eels, fat livers of Toulouse and Strasburg of hare, partridge, quails, hams, &c.
15 pallet of Man's goose, partridge with cabbage, ducks with peas (these pastries are mostly with truffles)
60 boxes truffes, oil cups and mush-a-rooms
200 bottles peas, beans, green peas and Julienne of Collin; 6 barrels pressed sardines
PASCALET & MICHON,
July 28 corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

WILL be paid to any person who will bring to conviction the thief or thieves who on Saturday night last, 25th July, entered and plundered the store corner of Royal and Ursulines streets.
July 28—2 FRANCOIS CASTAING.

CONSIGNEES per ship Marengo from Havre, are requested to take out their permits and attend to the delivery of their goods, opposite the lower Cotton Press.
July 28

WHISKY.

265 BBLS Rectified Whiskey, received per flat boat from Cincinnati, for sale by
July 28 G DORSEY,
28, New Levee.

FLOUR.—400 bbls fresh superfine flour, received per flat boat from Cincinnati, for sale by
July 28 G DORSEY,
28, New Levee.

LARD.—1400 kegs Cincinnati leaf lard, received per flat boat, for sale from the landing by
July 28 G DORSEY,
28, New Levee.

THE subscribers have just received per ship Mozart, from Marseilles and offer for sale
25 trunks assorted perfumeries.
A QUARTIER & BOUTIN,
July 28 St Louis street.

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 7th, 1835.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, for the last six months, payable on or after the 3d of August.
July 28—6 THOMAS C MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

WANTED a good active clerk for the grain business, the most small English and French and give good references. Apply at the office of the Bee. July 28—4

NOTICE.—From the 1st August next, all auction sales made in the establishment known by the appellation of Hewlett's Exchange, will not be charged with any commission by said establishment.
July 28

JUST received per ship Marengo and for sale, 2 bales Linen sacking; 500 demijohns of 5 gallons.
July 28 L G SARSINOT.

HAVANA SWEET-MEATS.—40 casks and 5 bbls of sweet-meats now landing from schr Pen, of Mobile, and for sale by
July 28 J PRATS & CO.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents shall come—Greeting:—

Whereas Solomon High having purchased at a sale made by the sheriff of the Parish of Orleans the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 20th day of February, A D 1835, for a definition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "an act for the further assurance of title to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the 10th of March 1834.

Now, 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 may 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 appraisement, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever; to show cause, within thirty days from the day this definition 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 31st day of January A. D. 1835, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the 3d day of February, A D 1834, in a suit entitled James G King vs. Nathaniel Cox, tutor of the minor children of Thomas L Herman, dec'd, No. 9723, of the Docket of this Court, at which sale, the said Solomon High became the purchaser for the price of $3180, payable at a credit of six and twelve months.

Description of property as given in the Judicial conveyance viz:

Two lots of ground situated in the suburb St Mary and designated as Nos 2 and 3, on a plan drawn by Allen D'Hemecourt, deputy surveyor, on the 23d day of December, 1834. Said lots are adjoining each other, lot No 2, being bounded on the upper side by the lot No 1 of the said plan; and lot No 3, being bounded on the lower side by the property of William Moore, and having each 30 feet front on Bacourse street, by 190 feet in depth, French measure.

Given under my hand and the seal of the First Judicial Court, at the said city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, this 25th day of July, A D 1835, and of the American Independance the 60th.
July 27—3 THEO LEWIS, dep. clerk.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE, of best quality for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
July 27—1m 19, Chartres street.

MESS PORK AND BEEF.

50 BARRELS Mess pork
10 half do mess beef
24 do do prime beef
28 barrels do do for sale by
HENRY LATAPIE & CO
July 25 63, Old Levee.

THE undersigned offer for sale at auction or at private sale, the following goods now landing from ship Mississippi.
5 cases 25 inches Levantine bafta, entitled to drawback
3 cases 200 doz gum elastic suspenders
An assortment of lace, gauze shawls, cravats, etc.
TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE,
July 25 Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of GROUND in Chartres street, opposite Jefferson street measuring 50 feet front by 150 deep. French measure. Apply to E MARIGNY.
July 23.

NOTICE—On Tuesday, 28th inst, at Hewlett's Exchange, the company of improvements will cause to be sold at auction the houses they possess in St Louis street, from Hewlett's Exchange to the corner of Royal street inclusive.

Terms: Six months credit for approved endorsed notes. Purchasers will be bound to have said houses demolished so as to deliver the grounds clear before the 15th of August next. The houses will be sold separately.
July 21st R CLAGUE, secretary.

STRAY HORSE.

WAS carried to the stable, Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon, a sorrel horse, with a long tail having an old scar on the left shoulder and a white spot above the mouth. If said horse is not claimed in the 10 days following the publication of this notice, it shall be sold on the 1st August next, by