THE BEE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME BATON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY

'THE UNION must be preserved'

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1835.

The late hour at which the meeting adjourned last evening, that met to consider the precautionary measures proper to be pursued to defeat the schemes of the abolitionists, prevents our giving today a detailed or official account of the proceedings; but we hope to be enabled to do justice to the subject tomorrow.

We call attention to the advertisement concerning the Gaslight bank—an institution whose credit and charter are unequalled:—thanks to Caldwell and the logrolling members of the legislature.

Major North of the New York Evening Star said some months since that 'the New Orleans papers are respectably conducted, liberally patronized, and wretchedly printed.' This was then specious; and perhaps uttered for the sake of the antithetical triade. But we trust that the grounds for the sarcasm will shortly be removed.

The Bee will soon be issued in the same size and form as his own Star—with new types and an improved appearance so as to give more room for reading matter and advertisements. The printing apparatus, press and paper are shortly expected; and we shall be enabled to commence the winter campaign with renewed resources and more promising hopes—determined on satisfying our subscribers with the earliest, amplest and most authentic intelligence in commerce and every kind of newspaper matter.

The Bulletin will also be similarly issued, enlarged and improved—but will not henceforth keep ahead of the Bee even in its own forte, commercial intelligence.

The Louisiana Advertiser has also been resuscitated, under the most promising appearances.

The Courier maintains its respectability; and two new papers will appear in October or November. But where shall they all find patrons in a community exclusively or predominantly commercial?

Will the mayor have the goodness to investigate the circumstance of Sunday night last, when a military company patroled the streets; and acted somewhat cavalierly in the faubourg St Mary?

The citizens of Mississippi seem to have completely thrown themselves 'on their reserved rights;' and finding that the technicalities or tediousness of the law have prevented justice, they have in various places elected judges and impanelled juries—prosecuted, convicted and executed. So much for a resort to summary justice in consequence of the maladministration of the laws. The turn of Louisiana may unfortunately come next.

We insert a letter from Mr Caldwell disclaiming the proprietorship of the True American. We had merely given a local habitation and a name to the current belief—in consequence of his having procured funds to establish it; his having been known in the sheriff's court as security for its editor; and his having written many of its leading articles: at least such is the popular or prevalent belief. If we are wrong, we are glad of it: for though we are determinedly opposed to Mr Caldwell as mayor, we are disposed to concede him individual merits of no mean grade—but not such as either to entitle him to public gratitude or favor.

MR BATON,

SIR—You will please to contradict a statement in your paper of the 10th inst.

I am not the proprietor of the True American; I have not the smallest interest, nor have I ever had, in that or any other newspaper, except as an annual subscriber.

JAMES H CALDWELL.

New Orleans, August 10th 1835.

The army worm is making extensive ravages in Indiana and other states. It is said that ditching lands is the best preventive.

The citizens of East Feliciana had organized themselves to prevent the inroads of abolitionists and incursions of gamblers, but in their exertions, they discovered counterfeiters near Kellertown. One of them named Blueford Lewing was arrested, and found with $500 counterfeited money—3 notes of $100 each on the bank of Mississippi; and 2 on the agricultural bank of Tennessee payable in New Orleans. The latter were raised from 10 to 100.

Lewing on being examined stated that he received the notes from one Jackson, who received them from Calhoun, residing at the mouth of Red river, where an establishment of counterfeiters exists. He also stated that Jackson lately came to this city to purchase a plate for making bills of exchange; that he returned home to his residence on the Sabine; and intended this month to bring mills thence to New Orleans and the upper parts of the state.

OUR JUDICIARY.—A reform in the judiciary of the state is now required by the most experienced and enlightened citizens—particularly by our practising barristers who had too long been made the tools or fools of judgecraft; and we are not a little pleased that even our feeble efforts in the Bee, to awaken the attention of the public, have been generously commended and encouraged.

We have on our desk a letter from John R. Grymes, Esq. city attorney, in answer to a request for his opinion on a particular subject involving the interests of the corporation; in which he utters the melancholy conviction of the members of the legal profession relative to the administration of justice in Louisiana—in mild terms indeed; still in language too plain to be misunderstood. Expressing his reluctance to give a decided opinion on the merits of the case as they present themselves to his cognizance, he says—'In the present state of the jurisprudence [administration of justice], the most enlightened can form no opinion, nor predict with any degree of certainty, what will be the decision on matters of this nature.' Now if the decisions of our courts of justice were based on law or equity, and not on the hypotheses of formulas or antecedent opinions of ignorant authorities, the enlightened members of the profession might predict from probabilities tantamount or approaching to certainty, what decisions should and would be given on any case. When therefore the matter is so involved in doubt, that even John R. Grymes and the most enlightened lawyers cannot conjecture what decisions judges may give, it proves their utter contempt for the knowledge of those hopeful arbiters of facts and hangers-on of decisions—not expounders of laws, nor administrators of justice. The present state of the jurisprudence of Louisiana is indeed a melancholy superstructure of judgecraft, incongruities and hypotheses—alike adversive of our constitution and laws.

But in order to direct public attention for the present to a single point, we may resume our remarks on the late case occuring in

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

By the act 16th January 1821, the criminal court shall consist of one judge learned in the law.' In deciding the case of Wood on Thursday last, this learned judge stated that his 'duty was so plain that a schoolboy who had read law for 15 days, could not mistake it'—a very courteous compliment to Judge Preval and Messrs Preston and Caillard! which was generously aggrandized by his assertion. 'It is admitted (he said) on all hands that a capital crime has been committed—that the prisoner did the homicide.' This is a palpable proof that we have at least 'one judge learned in the law': for our laws in conformity to reason and justice make a palpable distinction in consideration and punishment between murder, manslaughter and homicide—between killing with premeditation; killing in a contest; and killing in selfdefence or by accident. Yet our judge learned in the law confounds the three cases of crime. Nay more; he says they are admitted on all hands to be alike capital offences—although Messrs Preston and Caillard had contended the reverse for a week before Judge Preval, and two days before Judge Canonge; and that Preval had coincided with them; still they did not know their own minds—they virtually meant to admit what they so strenuously denied. 'A second Daniel come to judgment—yes, a second Daniel?'

The jury is the palladium of public justice; the press is the palladium of public liberty, and the organ of public opinion. An unsophisticated editor, not a 'judge learned in the law' may now be permitted to question the 'plain duty' of the judge of the criminal court; and the admission on all hands—with some exceptions.

The 19th section of the 6th article of the constitution of Louisiana specifies—'All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities; unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great.' Now by the official report published, and the notes taken down at the time of delivering the opinion of the court, the judge (to prove himself 'learned in the law') gave the state constitution a kick overboard; and relied on Blackstone's Commentaries on the laws of England, quoting in full on the basis of his decision, the opinion which that able jurist has given of an elementary principle of law or equity. See it in part in the Bee of yesterday.

The clause in our constitution relative to the admissibility of bail, although also in the like provisions in other state constitutions, was perhaps more immediately found d on or applicable to the law of the territory passed 31 May 1805 which stated that 'it shall be the duty of a justice of the peace for any offence not punishable with death, to take the bond of the party charged, with such surety as to the justice may appear reasonable.' But after the adoption of the constitution, the clause quoted concerning capital or nonbailable offences was elucidated or exemplified—as being applicable only to such crimes as are punishable with death or seven years imprisonment at hard labor.

We have diligently perused the statutes on the subject; and might quote them seriatim [illegible] technically wise, or tediously learned. But [illegible] chuse to ransack as we did, all Digests—and [illegible] not, may believe—that our laws give no jurisdiction [illegible] to parish judges save Orleans parish, and to parish judges of our city courts, [illegible] sole power to determine what offences are capital not bailable—where according to the words of our constitution) the proof is evident or the presumption great; and that in all cases of death, wilful murder ought in a civilized instance not to be bailed.

Mr Preval was a parish judge of the city courts, and therefore a justice of the peace or an examining magistrate. To such alone is expressly confined the power of commitment or bail. He heard witnesses, etc in the case of Wood for two days; and solemnly concluded that the proof was not evident nor the presumption great of wilful murder.—Yet Judge Canonge mockily asserted that Judge Preval had admitted that the homicide was both manslaughter and wilful murder—and that the Preval had admitted the criminal to bail, still he somewhat admitted it was not a bailable offence. By stating such an assertion, doubtless the proof was evident, and the presumption great—of what?

But the criminal court shall consist of one judge learned in the law.' Now by reference to the statutes creating the criminal court, and defining his duties, we find that the learned judge is authorized to take cognizance of any case not submitted by prosecutor; and that (see section 9th of act 12 March 1816) all prosecutions in the said court for capital or infamous crimes, or for offences punishable by imprisonment at hard labor, shall be by indictment;—and prosecutions for all other offences may be by information.'

This is so just. But where was the prosecution by indictment or information in the case of Wood before the criminal court? If the offence of the criminal was capital—as asserted by Judge Canonge, but denied by Judge Preval, and Messrs Preston and Caillard—could the judge of the criminal court have taken cognizance of it in any shape or stage, till presented to him by indictment? In taking cognizance of the case without indictment did the 'one judge learned in the law' understand or exceed his duties?

One word more at present on the criminal court—not for the purpose certainly of censuring Judge Canonge, for whom we entertain the highest respect as one by authority learned in the law; but for the purpose of exciting the public attention to that system of jurisprudence in the administration of justice, whose effects throughout the state, not even the most enlightened (with Mr Grymes) can with certainty predict. The act of 17th Feb 1831 specifies that 'the criminal court for the 1st district shall open its sessions in the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday in every month—provided that in cases of sickness, the court may be adjourned during the months of August, September and October.' Now it is too well known that no sessions have been held in the criminal court—with the exception of this extra sitting for an extraordinary purpose in the case of Wood—since June last; and that the court is now adjourned over till November—altho no adjournment is legally permitted, except in case of actual not contemplated sickness. The plea for adjournment does not exist; for New Orleans was seldom more healthy.

The state of the unfortunate prisoners now waiting for trial is not very greatly meliorated by such an ad libitum adjournment; not are the funds of the state greatly augmented by having to pay for lodgment etc of those detained in jail. However these are subjects beneath the attention of the judge of the criminal court.

ORELOUSAS, Aug 8.

The curse of Swift is on our town. The grass grows luxuriantly in our streets, and for dams, we beat the Hollanders 'all the world to nothing,' every ditch has a dam, which holds the water until it becomes putrid. Might we respectfully direct the attention of the town police to the subject. After so much rain, without the necessary attention to having the streets drained, the town must become unhealthy. We say nothing about the bridges which are missing, because when the roads are suffered to grow up no bridges are wanting.

BATON ROUGE, Aug 8.

We learn by a gentleman just from the parish of St Helena, that a few days since, the citizens of that parish took up three persons who stated that they belonged to the Mason gang. At the time our informant left, one of the three had made his escape, and sentence had not been passed on the other two. We learn that the fellow who made his escape, is now looking about the neighborhood of this place, if so we have no doubt that Judge Lynch will be able to give some account of him shortly.

Judge Lynch visited our town on Tuesday last, and in open day light inflicted corporeal punishment on a free mulatto, who had been in the habit for some time past of treating his wife in a brutal manner.

THIEF KING—This noted villain was arrested on Friday last in St Francisville, by the citizens, and on Saturday not upon his trial before the Committee of public safety. Not being able to go through with the investigation that day, the committee adjourned until Tuesday last when King was again brought up and after a laborious examination, discharged, under a promise to leave the state of Louisiana, and never to return. As King dare not go to Mississippi, we think it probable that he will make for Texas, by the way of Red river, or join Murel's gang in Arkansas.—St Francisville Journal.

LARGE SHEEP—George N Saunders advertises that he has a ram of the Bakewell breed, imported from England last years, whose weight is 207lbs, and the fleece weighs 12 1 2! This stock of sheep would answer admirably well for supplying the New Orleans market with mutton.—Ibid.

COLD WEATHER—On Saturday and Sunday last says the Pittsburgh Democrat of the 23d June, we had the cold weather of March. On Saturday snow fell and on Sunday morning there was frost.'

The Albany Argus states that the Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad company has been revived, under circumstances which promise a successful prosecution of that beneficial work. A new board of directors was chosen on the 8th instant.

SOUTH AMERICA.—It is a remarkable thing, that the whole of the water found in the Pampas is brackish; and in hot weather it is most annoying, for drinking it only serves to increase the thirst of the traveler; but it is not unhealthy, and most probably it is the contrary in its effects on the Gauchos, who pass entire months without any other nourishment than beef newly killed, without any salt to it, which, like bread, is considered a luxury on the Pampas. When rain has failed for a long period together, many spots become uninhabitable, and the settlers are obliged to remove; the lakes gradually dry up, and a growth of rushes overspreads their bottoms, serving as lairs for the cougas, who lie in wait for the cattle, that perishing with thirst, with mournful lowing seek the remnants of green stagnant water which lie on the marly surface, thick as refuse oil, and swarming with myriads of musquitoes. Yet it has ere now been to the writer a sensation of extreme pleasure to dismount from a jaded horse, with his rude companions, and taking the handkerchiefs which shaded our heads from the scorching sun, to spread them on the surface of such a gilded puddle, scarce an inch in depth, and thus suck away the moisture, while the whizzing insects buzzed around, as if in anger at our thus drying up their fishing waters. As the water becomes gradually more scanty the rushes wither—the dry pasture catches fire from the smouldering horse dung, left burning by some chance traveler; the flame sweeps along, and fading as fast as it advances, resembles a fiery knife-edge mowing the wide plains. As it passes by the rushy oases are kindled and fierce flashes mount upwards with each breath of air, like the blasts of a volcano. The wild animals rush forth before the destroyer, and seek for a bare spot or the intersecting line of a stream, which may afford them shelter. But it is a fearful race for life or death, for the flying flame over the parched level mocks the speed of the swiftest horses of the plains. On some occasions a caravan of the straw thatched waggons of the interior provinces is overtaken and wagons, oxen and drivers perish together. We once beheld four drivers still living, who had thus been rescued alive. They had been laid in a shed, with their burnt garments shrivelled into cinders on their skinless bodies, to live or to die, according as the vital energy might conquer or succumb, for there was no help or medical skill to avail them.—London Review.

PRIMOGENITURE.—I think the custom of primogeniture has had no small share in causing the evils under which we at present labor. What was it that made parliamentary property so valuable? Surely it could not be the mere desire of distinction that caused persons taking no active part in our debates, to squander such vast sums on the purchase of close boroughs. It was the certainty that borough influence was the most effectual method of obtaining ministerial patronage as a provision for the younger branches of a family. It is a well known fact, that a certain noble Duke, by his will bequeathed annuities to his younger children, to endure only until such time as they should obtain public places or employments of a certain value. It was this ready means of providing for the Lord Johns and Lord Thomases, while the bulk of the family estate remained entire, that caused the borough system to take such deep hold on the affections of the aristocracy; it was in defence of this that we entered into the French war, from which we may date our downfall. I think it is in Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough" that a noble Lord is introduced as recommending his brother to take to robbing on the high road as a means of subsistence. The spirit of this advance has long been acted on. The reforms which have taken place in our public institutions and expenditure and which are about to be introduced into our church, will compel our aristocracy to provide for their younger children out of their patrimony. The axe is laid to the root of the evil. To conclude, I can only compare the custom of primogeniture to an idol to which we have offered the prosperity of our nation, and continue to sacrifice the happiness of our families. Many an estate, which if sold, would produce an ample provision for a whole family, is tied up with an entail, and hampered with debt and provisions for younger children, so that the owner is reduced to distress, and his brothers to poverty: We then prefer things to persons, and gratify the vanity of the few at the price of the misery of the many.—Letter to Isaac Tompkins and Peter Jenkins on Primogeniture.

The nuptials of the lady Gwendaline Talbot with the eldest son of the prince Borghese, which events so present such a lively interest in the fashionable world, are to be solemnized at Rome on the 11th inst, with extraordinary magnificence. The marriage is universally admitted to be the most splendid match in Europe, and will shed lustre on the British nobility. Lady Gwendaline Talbot is the second daughter of the earl of Shrewsbury, and to exquisite beauty unites the possession of very brilliant talents, which have been highly cultivated. Though not yet 19, the lovely bride speaks French, Italian, Spanish and German, with the elegance and fluency of a native, and composes sweetly in English verse. The bridegroom, Don Marc Antonio Borghese, is just come of age, and is as much distinguished by his graceful and [illegible] person, amiability of manners, and highly finished education, as by his [illegible] birth. The prince Borghese, by his accumulated wealth and illustrious ancestry and exalted rank, stands without a rival, not only in Italy and England, but in all [illegible] Europe. He possesses many principalities to which are attached very [illegible] as well near Rome, and in other Pontifical states, as in the kingdom of Naples, in Tuscany and Piedmont, besides extensive property in Poland. The princely palaces and villas in Rome, Florence and Frascati, are not only the most conspicuous amongst the splendid edifices of those several places, but the pride and chiefest ornament of Italy itself. The young and illustrious couple are to assume the title of prince and princess of Sulmona. [Morning Post.] This is a pretty a ple for the nineteenth century!

The following most curious case was heard in the Dublin court of exchequer on Monday last. It appeared that a man, named Healy, should be discharged from the four courts' Marshalsea prison. He made the application on the part of the marshal. It appeared that John Healy had been committed on the 6th of June, 1830, on a habeas corpus from the sheriff's prison, having been arrested on a writ for £24; that inquiry had been made but no such person as the plaintiff could be found. On reference to Mr Emerson, whose name was affixed as attorney to the writ, it was found to be a forgery of the process, and to proceed from the contrivance of the defendant himself, who had thus managed to procure his lodging for two years—(laughter, in which the bench joined)—and his loaf and quart of milk per diem—(immense laughter)—as a pauper prisoner. The bench ordered that the defendant should be disharged.—Globe.

An Impostor—The Canandaigua Freeman gives the following account of a singular imposture practised in that vicinity.

We have received information from several individuals, that a person calling himself Ralley Wells, came to the town of Farmington about the first of May last, she stated that he was from Massachusetts; was deaf and dumb, made great professions of religion, that he was a member of the Methodist Church and solicited charity. His general appearance, great profession, and his supposed inability to labor, procured for him much sympathy and a liberal supply of his necessary wants, from the hospitality of the inhabitants where he had taken up his temporary residence. During the two months of his sojourn here, he was very attentive at the religious meetings in the neighborhood, particularly to the Methodist and Baptist. After having been here about one month some friendly people, as they were returning from a Methodist meeting, called at the house where Wells staid and held a short social prayer meeting, during which one very ardently prayed that the afflicted deaf and dumb man might, if it was consistent with God's will have given to him the precious gift of speech and hearing. At the expiration of the prayer, Ralley Wells rose up and declared the special answer to the prayer by both speaking and hearing. This event created suspicion that all was not right. A person in the neighborhood wrote to the place where he stated he came from. The answer of the Postmaster says, that the only part of the narrative which the man gives of himself that is true, is the name. Soon after the arrival of the answer Wells disappeared from the place and is now supposed to be somewhere in or about the village of Egypt, lying on the direct road from Rochester to Palmyra.

Newspaper at the Sandwich Islands.—The Rev Reuben Tinker, one of the American Missionaries who sailed from this place about five years since in the ship New England, has established a newspaper at Honolulu, in the island of Oahu. We have not seen his paper. The editor of the Hampshire Gazette has a regular file. Oahu is the third island of the group in size and population, containing 520 square miles, and 20,000 inhabitants. Honolulu is the chief town and is the residence of the king, of foreign functionaries, and twelve or fourteen merchants, with about 7000 inhabitants. The missionaries have three printing presses in constant operation at this place, under the superintendence of Mr Bingham. The missionaries found the islanders destitute of a written language, and they invented for them an alphabet of twelve letters (five vowels and seven consonants) and therein at the present moment out of a population of 130,000 on all the islands, 50,000 in schools.—[New Bedford Mercury.

Natural Phenomenon—Vesuvius remained tranquil after the eruption of August; having then thrown out grey and red cinders similar to those of 1822; but about the middle of February, flames and small pieces of lava were thrown from the bottom of the crater, which is considerably less deep and smaller in circumference than that of 1828. This new crater, which by degrees is filling up, and is now near the top of the ridge, threatens an overthrow, and sooner or latter must fall. At Marsala, on the southern coast of Sicily, on a certain day there appeared in the sky a small black cloud; which, gradually extending, at last disgorged itself in a shower of stones, which broke the slates and roofs of the houses. *Letter from Naples in the Cambridge Chronick.*

EPIGRAM ON A WALTZING GIRL.

There is a charming young girl that I know,
And I've thought that if I were a beau,
I should like to engage her in a chat,
To feast on her smiles, and all that,
And drink her sweet words as they flowed
From her musical mouth like an ode;
But there's one thing that shocks me, I own,
And drives me to let her alone;
She has one of the worst of all faults—
She is fond of this new-fangled waltz.

ANOTHER—ON THE SAME.

She is pretty, I agree
But she waltzes as you see,
And I would not give a fig
For a dancing whirligig.

COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 10.

STOCKS.

18 shares Commercial Bank,	57 25
25 do Ocean Ins Co	53 50

SALES OF COTTON.

No sales today.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—$6 12 a 8 1 2	BEEF—Mess $12 50 per
RICE—$4 50 a 0 per barrel	—Prime, 11 00 do
SUGAR—$7 50 a 8	CORN—70 a 75c per bushel
—prime 8 per cwt	MEAL—$3 50 per bl
HAVANA—$6 1 4 a 8 1 2	HIDES—Coast 08
—white 12 a 15	—Mexican 09c a 11
MOLASSES—32 a 38 per gl	PELTRIES—10 a 12c
COFFEE—12 a 15	SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25
—Havana, 13 a 14 L2 cts	CALF SKIN—27 a 30c
—Rio 13c	—Best Phil's, 28 a 30
WHISKEY—Rec'd 42 a 43	HARNESS do —27 a 30c
—Old Monongahela 70 a 75	BAGGING— 40c per yard
BUTTER—Western 25c	BALE ROPE—14 a 16c
—Goshen, 28c	LEAD—pig 6c
LARD—6 1.2 a 8 cts per lb	—Bar 7
FLOUR—$6 50 a 6 75 per bl	—Shot 9 a 10
PORK—$17 a 18 per bri	TAR—$3 50 per brl
—Mess do 18 a 19 do	PITCH—$3 50 do
—Prime, 15 50 do	ROSIN—$3 do
BACON—7 a 9 per lb	BEAR SKINS—24c
—Hams, 8 1.2 a 10	BEAR do —75c each
—Middlings, 6c do	RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
—Shoulders, 6c 1-2 a 7	BEES WAX—72c per do
—Hoground 7c a 8	TANNERS OIL—0 a 9

IMPORTS.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Rob Roy—cargo 2 bxs books Buchanan and Hagan; 82 ps bagging Byrne, Hermann and co; 25 do do; 10 cs rope E Yorke; 200 ps bagging A Sedoux; 64 Bier and Steever; 93 cs rope do; 11 bls twine 55 ps bagging A H Wallace; 47 do do 9 H Leverich and co; 57 hhds tobacco 6 bales cotton Bran Goodwyn and co; 16 bbls whiskey Thomson and Grant; 1 bale cotton M White and co; 5 do do Martin, Pleasant and co; 12 do do Bullitt, Shipp and co; 66 bbls apples, 300 cabbages, etc, to owners on board.

EXPORTS.

HAMBURG—Per schr Neptunus—22 bls cotton, 51 hhds, 36 bxs tobacco, 33690 lbs fustic, &c.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rob Roy—Messrs; Jonin, Jewett and Kinchlane.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Neptunus, Talks, Hamburg, J A Merle & co.

ARRIVED

Steamer Rob Roy, Cable, from Louisville.

FOR SALE very cheap by the undersigned to close sundry accounts: 250 barrels Bordeaux Wine, late quality; 25 tierces white Grave Wine.

ALSO—150 barrels Bordeaux wine, different qualities, lately received by the Ann Louisa and Minerva; 200 cases St Julien wine received do; 70 Pouillac, received do; 45 do 24 half bottles each old Margaux; 6 do white Santarne wine. aug 1 FELIX LAFAYET.

THE undersigned offer for sale at auction or at private sale, the following goods now landing from ship Mississippi.

5 cases 25 inches Levantine hdkfs, entitled to drawback
2 cases 200 doz gum elastic suspenders.
An assortment of lace, gauze shawls, crepenes, etc.

TRICOU, DORRINGON & CANONGE, Auctioneers.
july 25

ORLEANS COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE stockholders are requested to meet at the Atlantic Exchange, Magazine street, on Wednesday evening next, the 12th inst, at 7 o'clock P M, to take into consideration the sale advertised by the sheriff, of their interest in said company. Punctual attendance is requested.

august 11—2 MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

New Orleans Gas-Light and Banking Company,
August 11th, 1835.

THE second instalment of $5 per share on the capital stock of this institution will be payable at the banking house, on Thursday next, 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until [illegible] 15th.

aug 11 R BRENAN, [illegible] Cashier.

350 MEXICAN HIDES, received per brig "Fabius," from Tabpico, and for sale by

HARRISON, BROWN & CO,
august 11 317, Royal street.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—20 pieces Kentucky bagging, 6 coils rope, bundle twine, just received and for sale by

G DORSEY,
aug 11 38, New Levee.

CANE KNIVES AND COFFEE MILLS.—Just received a few boxes [illegible] of the above articles and for sale at moderate prices by JOHN S LINDER,
august 11 63, Chartres street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, judge—No. 8533—T G Aye vs. his creditors.—The cession of property by the petitioner is hereby accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered by the court that a meeting of said creditors do take place at the office of W. W. Lewis, Esq. notary public, on the 21st day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to take into consideration the situation of his affairs and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the Court,
Clerk's office, New Orleans, August 10th 1835.
august 11—3 ARMAND PITOT, clerk

THE price of fresh flour being this day $6 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 41 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.

aug 10 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

NOTICE—5 or 6000 cords wood, to be delivered from August 15, 1835, to the end of December 1836, in St James' parish, 4 miles above the convent. For terms apply to

august 10—4,1p J. B. LAFORTE, agent.

LOUIS MUH being on the eve of his departure for the North, informs the public that during his absence, Mr J. A. Durel will have charge of his business.

august 10—15

BAGGING.—200 pieces Cotton Bagging in store and for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
august 10 19, Chartres street.

DRY GOODS.

MACKINAW, Rose and Point blankets
Heavy goods for negro clothing; silk umbrellas
Plaid and striped muslins; black bombazets
Sky blue and other colored floss threads
Irish linens and shortings; cotton stockings
Black crapes and velvets; cotton musquito netting
French embroidery on muslin and bobbinet
New style fancy hdkfs, for sale by

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
august 10 19, Chartres street.

ALL debtors and creditors of the estate of Bernard Dufouchar De Gray, are requested to apply to the undersigned, syndic of his creditors, for settlement.

august 8. A MILTENBERGER, Syndic.

85 HALF bbl Mackerel No 1
20 quarter do do No 1
10 bbls do No 1; 10 do No 2
15 bbls do No 2; for sale by

HENRY LATAPIE & CO.
august 8. 63, Old Levee.

NOTICE—WILLIAMSBURG, has removed his office to No 26, Old Levee. august 8.

LANDING ex brig Comet, from Liverpool,
2 bales mazulipatam hdkfs
45 cases fancy prints
7 trks madras hdkfs; 2 cases blue cotton [illegible]
10 bales fancy heavy made cottonades; also [illegible]
40 pcs country made cottonade, for sale by

august 7. KENNEDY, DUREL & CO.

COGNAC BRANDY.—20 half pipes (J J Dupuy's brand) now landing, and for sale by

august 7 A QUESTIER & BOUTIN.

TO STEAMBOATS.—Pitch Pine and Light Wood constantly on hand and delivered at short notice, by

W E & R MURPHY,
august 7—18 132 Rosin, between Toulouse & St Louis sts.

FIRE BRICKS.—3000 Pennsylvania Fire Brick; 300 kegs of pitch and 300 do tar, in store and for sale by

W E & R MURPHY, 132 Rosin,
august 7—15 between Toulouse and St Louis sts.

EMILE PETIT, keeping a private boarding house at Biloxi, inform the public who will honor him with their confidence that he has enlarged his establishment by many rooms. There will be nothing to be wished for as regard the fare, wines and liquors. The price of the board is very moderate. Monthly and transient boarders are admitted, his house is nearly opposite the first wharf.

P. S. Persons may take private meals. a 6—3

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 30, 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. THOMAS C MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
july 28—6

ACARD—NOTICE is hereby given to those interested in the succession of J P. Barde to pay to the undersigned on or before the 30th August, and those to whom it may be due to apply to P. SAUTON,
aug 1—6 curator appointed by the court.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—One or two arpents of land fronting on the river, by 80 arpents depth, warranted on St. Amand's plantation, battle ground, distant about 3 miles from New Orleans. Apply to Doct. Formento or Doct. Thomas. a 6—30

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—A complete assortment of fresh drugs and medicines, just landing ex ships Mississippi, Flavius and Majestic,
ALSO 5000 handsome Lemons now landing from brig San Roman, and for sale by P CUSACHS & CO.

GOSHEN BUTTER—30 kegs Goshen Butter, landing from ship Ocean, and for sale by

LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
aug 6 Co. 51, Toulouse street.

WANTED—A Lad who can be well recommended to attend in a Dry Good store. Address A. Z. box No. 127, post office. 6 a

Gas Light and Banking Company,

ALL persons wishing to contract for Gas Light, on the Old Levee, between Canal and St. Ann streets, or any of the intersecting streets, between Chartres st. and the Levee, will please make application at the Gas Light Office, Bank alley, that they may be supplied as the motion of Pipes now laying progresses.

Gas Light Committee,
aug 5 JAMES H. CALDWELL, chairman.

FOR SALE.

EIGHTEEN good milch COWS with their calves. Apply at the office of the Bee. a 4—3

NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing between J. Brouse and J. J. Barre, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of August, J. J. Barre will settle all the business of the firm aug 4—8.

FOR SALE—A light and strong GIG. Apply to Dr. Dupierrie, 84, St Ann st. aug 4—1

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
a 4—3 KOHN, DARON & CO.

GOODS for the Mexican markets—8 cases Listenas; 10 do. Rebecillos; 4 do. Satin Ribbons; 10 do. Seed Beads; a lot of Champaigne Wine; 2 tierces Cassinos. ALSO, 4 cases No 1 1 2 black Gallons, triple chain, for sale by JULES LEBLANC & Co.,
a 3 No. 103, Royal st.

FLOUR—1500 barrels sweet superfine Flour, in store, and will be reinspected, for sale by

aug 3 G. DORSEY, New Levee.

LARD—443 kegs Lard; 19 do. Butter, landing ex steam boat Gladiator, for sale by

aug 1 ORAIN & MIGNON, 7 new levee.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Kentucking, Dundee and Eastern Cotton Bagging—very superior and heavy Kentucky Bale Rope, in store and for sale on liberal terms by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
a 3-1 m 19, Chartres st.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel; 60 boxes Dantzick Brandy.

F. H. PETITPAIN,
a 3-3 t corner Chartres and Toulouse sts.

PORTER'S CONSTANTINOPLE,

CONSTANTINOPLE and its environs, in series of letters, exhibiting the actual state of the manners, customs and habits of the Turks, Armenians, Jews and Greeks, as modified by the policy of Sultan Mahmoud, in 2 vols, by an American, (Com. Porter), long resident at Constantinople.

PENCIL SKETCHES, or Outlines of character and manners, by Miss Leslie.

PELHAM, in 1 volume, new edition, by Bulwer, with plates.

CHITTY'S Medical Jurisprudence.

ALSO,

A fresh supply of "Fanny Kemble's Journal," "Last Days of Pompeii," "Life of Colonel Aaron Burr," "No 1 Crayon Miscellany," "Hooper's Medical Dictionary," &c &c. Just received and for sale by

july 22. BENJAMIN LEVY.

APPLES. Green Apples, landing ex steam boat Boston, and for sale by

aug 1 ORAIN & MIGNON, 7 new levee.

BY virtue of five writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. B. C. Elliott, Judge of the City Court of Lafayette, I shall expose for sale at my office, corner of St. Mary and Bellechasse streets, on Monday 31st August inst. at 3 o'clock P M, the following Lots, seized in the unsolved suits, viz;

President and Board of Council of the City of Lafayette vs. square No. 7.

Said square is situate in faubourg Livaudais, adjoining 6 and 8 on the Levee.

Same vs. Lot No. 7, square No. 8.

Said lot is situate in square No. 8, faubourg Livaudais, being corner lot on Delphin and Lesse streets, measures 50 feet in depth on the side and 149 feet 7 lines in depth on the other, 50 feet front on the Levee.

Same vs. Batture Lot B.

Said lot is situate in faubourg Livaudais, measures 50 feet front on Levee street, by 163 feet 6 lines in depth, adjoining lots [illegible]

Same vs Lots No. 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Situate in square No. 6, faubourg Livaudais, measuring each 50 feet front on the Levee, No. 14 has 139 feet 2 lines feet 8 lines in depth; No. 15, 126 feet 4 lines in depth; No. 16, 117 feet 8 lines in depth; No. 17, 108 feet 8 lines in depth and by 95 feet 10 lines on Seventh st.

Same vs. Lots Nos. 67 and 68.

Situate in Livaudais street, faubourg Lafayette, measuring 60 feet front on Roussan st. All as per plan in the office of B. Buisson. Terms, cash.

GEO. Wm. BOYD, marshall.

NOTICE—The proprietor of the Washington Hotel Lake Pontchartrain, desirous to render every possible accommodation to the public who may be disposed to patronage this well known establishment, will at all hours and the shortest notice serve meals in superb style, at fresh fish, soft crabs, turtle soup, fresh oysters etc., in order to suit gentlemen in their arrivals and departures from this place. Lake Pontchartrain, July 30 h 1835.

july 31 S. T. TAYLOR.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public that in consequence of the dissolution of his partnership with Mr. Brown he remains sole proprietor of the coffee house situated at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, in the house of Mr. N. Girod. He will endeavour to keep constantly as usual an assortment of the best liquors. There will be found in the establishment at all times, Chocolate, Tea, Coffee, &c., served up in the best style.

aug 4—8 J J BARRE

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have just opened at the corner of Hospital and Old Levee streets, a DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE, where they will keep a constant and general assortment of drugs, medicines, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumery, &c. They hope by their unremitted attention to their business to secure the confidence of the public, of which they solicit the patronage.

a 3 P. MARTIN & Co.

RECEIVED per late arrivals from the north, 20 bales of Oxford Trenton and Elk range Tickings; 100 pieces of seal skin Tickings with iron hinges; 100 do. hemp hide Tiekings with iron hinges. Terms moderate, apply at

a 6 Widow KOKERNOT & SON, corner of St Louis and Levee st.

FOR SALE—The plantation belonging formerly to Dufouchar De Gray, situated on the Parish of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the river 27 miles from New Orleans. Also 95 slaves attached thereto.

Said plantation having 20 arpents front on the Mississippi, 10 of which have 40 arpents in depth and the other 10 arpents having 80 arpents in depth.

The buildings are new and there are 250 arpents of canes in cultivation.

For further particulars, apply at the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

Proposals to be made before Saturday 8th August.

aug 1—tw A. MILTENBERGER, cash.

THE partnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of Mallard & Co, in that day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Mallard is authorized to settle the outstanding business of the house and will continue its signature in liquidation only. Edw. MALLARD.

Robt. A. FITZGERALD, per pro.

N. O. 30th July 1835. Edw. MALLARD.

The subscriber will continue to transact business on his own account and in his own name.

july 30—1m Edw. MALLARD.

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

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the capital stock paid in previous to the 1st of February last, has been this day declared, and will be paid on or after Monday, the 10th instant. RICHARD RELF,
a 3 Cashier.

EXCHANGE on Paris, London and New-York, for sale by MARTINEAU, CRUGER & Co,
july 30 No. 30, Bienville street.

NOTICE—From the 1st August next, all auction sales of Hewlett's Exchange, will not be charged with any commission by said establishment. july28

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court