THE BEE

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

"THE UNION must be preserved."

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1835.

The council met yesterday at 5p m; and continued in private session with closed doors—*discussing measures* to be adopted relative to the preservation of peace and order, against the designs of the abolition emissaries and agents. A circular was adopted, to be distributed throughout the state; apprising citizens of the impending dangers, and suggesting precautionary measures to be every where adopted

The report of the proceedings of the city council last evening is necessarily postponed on account of the length of the mayor's message.

We have before condemned the resolve of our Charleston fellow citizens, in violating the integrity of the post office—by requiring that papers and documents sent thro' the mail should be submitted to the ordeal of private inspection. This is a glaring infraction of privilege and right—and one of the most sacred kind, the rights of private intercommunication. By this violation if carried to any extent, the whole prospects of a merchant or other citizen might be ruined—*if he should receive letters or documents* of advice important in his transactions or vocation. Such letters are to him property of an invaluable nature—perhaps *much more so than his property in slaves would be.* We shrink from the frying pan into the fire, by sanctioning such nefarious surveillance—a coercion that we trust and think will never be sanctioned by the citizens of Louisiana.

Some of the southern papers complain of the sending by mail this abolition paper called 'Human rights' and the complaints have been noticed by some of our contemporaries. But we are happy to learn from our New York journals, that as soon as the publication was made known there, it was *presented as a public nuisance by the grand jury.* So that it is evident that our northern brethren are disposed to aid our efforts in preventing the sinister designs of the abolition fanatics.

Still our principal reliance must be on ourselves. We would respectfully suggest to the governor to issue orders to the militia to be in readiness for actual service if required; and to the superior officers of each and every corps to make the necessary preparations. Citizen soldiers are the best safeguards of public property. Divided efforts can have little avail in preventing disturbances; but when it becomes known that our citizens are combined and unanimous, there will—there can be no interference with slaves or slave property.

We have no fears concerning New Orleans or any parts of the state not contiguous to Mississippi and Alabama. Still it would be well to infuse a spirit of determination throughout the state on a matter of such vital importance. It is not well halfway to meet dangers; but it is well to be prepared for the worst. If a meeting were convoked by the mayor, it might be attended with happy results—in preventing what might easily be remedied. The meeting at Banks' Arcade was worse than useless, in proposing measures of an injurious tendency and adopting very inefficient resolutions. It is evident that not one of the five gentlemen named to act as a committee will treat the appointment with any feeling other than laughter or scorn—even if there were any important course of conduct specified, which evidently there is not.

But something might be done, if it be but to keep awake the attention of our citizens to some specific object: for beyond the transmission or distribution of some pamphlets, or probably the holding forth of a vagrant fanatic, we have no just grounds of apprehension. Any papers or documents sent by mail to respectable persons cannot be injurious, unless published—as was very imprudently done yesterday by one of our contemporaries; and distribution of any might easily be prevented by the civil authorities.

However as agitation is ingrained in some, this abolition affair affords an ex cellent subject to 'the sentinal of the watchtower.'

Indeed it is an offence to republicanism, of the direst kind; and adopted only by the most despotic and unjust governments. *In the American union*, not even an invasion or insurrection should serve as a tangible argument for violating the sacred privacy of the post office: and if not *either of these against or among our own citizens*, should it be tolerated to rely on account of the transmission to gentlemen of off mive documents which should be destroyed *as soon as received!*

To the distribution and publication of such documents should public attent on be chiefly directed—as was properly done by the last legislature shortly before its adjournment; as well as to any seditious efforts on the part of wandering bigots. The governor of the state, and the executive authorities of every corporation should be on the alert. Defensive measures could be efficient and effectual.

On Thursday evening a *preparatory meeting* of some of our respectable citizens was held at Hewlett's Exchange, to consider measures and digest resolutions to be submitted to a general meeting, next week to be convoked—for the purpose of adopting the necessary precautions relative to the *attempts* of the abolitionists.

The measures recommended are said to be of a salutary and effective nature without exposing our citizens to the liability of violating the laws.

☞ The first publication of the *Rambler* is unavoidably postponed until Saturday next 22d inst.

Consequences of Fanaticism.—Th Transcript contains an account of a young lady who recently left her mother's house in this city and departed as one knew whither. An advertisement of her disappearance was published in the city papers. Her brother, a resident of New Haven, left that place and started in pursuit of her. She was found by him nearly 300 miles from New York, wandering about, haggard half starved, wretched maniac—She had been persuaded to leave the church of which she had been an attendant, and join a set of fanatics by whom she was pronounced one of the sec ed, a wretched and lost being, only to be restored to the throne of grace by their immediate ressociation. The harsh and unfeeling language addressed to her, the frightful denunciations, the constant appeals to her fears, bereft her of her reason, and made her a maniac. Such is the outline of the account given by the Transcript. We have said that there are numbers of members of men among us, whose connexion with any cause is almost sure to bring it into disrepute, and to lay it down to the ata ks of the evil disposed and unprincipled. Fanatics and bigots in every thing they undertake, furious and intolerant against all who pretend to differ in the slightest degree from their peculiar dogmas, their rule of a thousand seems to be hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness against all who will not join them in their wild ideas. Sincere though they may be, they are the aiders and abettors of impostors, and it is they who prepare the way for the successful career of such stupid rascals as Matthias.—*N. Y. Times.*

IMPORTANT.—*Birth Place of Paganini!*

The editor of the New Bedford Gazette speaks of Paganini as the 'celebrated *Irish* Violinist.' If our reminiscences of musical biography are not at fault, the Gazette is mistaken. Paganini is a native of Nova Zembla, we believe.

N B. The Gazette and ourselves are both mistaken. The great fiddler is an Italian.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Very well. Very well, indeed. But Paganini is a Sicilian.—*N. Y. Times.*

No quite right yet. Paganini is a Corsican, and therefore a Frenchman, on the authority of Napoleon.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Come again, Colonel, for you are just as much out as *your brethren whom* you have posted above. Paganini is a Genoese, that is to say, if his own account to the writer of this, in 1832, at Cadi's *musee* shop, in the Quadrant, Regent street, is any authority.—*Sunday Morning News.*

All nonsense, this. For the information of the editor of the New York News, we consider it our duty to state that Paganini was born in Lynn, Massachusetts. He is the son of a poor woman who made shoes for Mr Mudge in that town *for many years.*—*Boston Gazette.*

Well, gentlemen quill-drivers and learned Thebans all, are you sure *there is any* such person in existence as Paganini? But then we suppose you'll all reply—'Yes, *Miss Watson* will swear to that?'

An engineer at Rouen has *lately* obtained a patent from the French government, for a *suspension bridge*, which will have, at the central point, an arch of sufficient elevation to admit the highest mast to pass under it. The drawbridge is said to be of so simple construction, that it may be raised by one person with the greatest ease. The arch will be sufficiently strong to support the chains, which are to extend from it to each side of the river.—*Nat. Gazette.*

A WHITE SQUALL.

It was on Tuesday, the 15th of November, in lat 44 deg north, and long 30 east. The morning opened with strong gales from the northwest, which increased in violence until the afternoon. Sail after sail was taken in, or reefed until the Pandora were little else than a storm dress. The seas were exceedingly high rough, and unpleasant, and the ship rolled and labored heavily. The white spot, was seen in the north, but experience alone could tell the power it contained. Even almost the gale from the north 'let go its hold,' the rain changed that remained spread flapped loosely on the and there was time for thought or action, a gale from the southwest blew, the vessel with such power, and with a change so sudden, that it required the utmost exertion of professional skill to prepare her to meet fierce encounter,

> It comes resistless, and with foaming sweep
> Upturns the whirling surface of the deep:
> In such a tempest born to rise to a death,
> The wayward sisters scour the blasted heath.

The high and *combing* waves, running quick from the northeast, thus met and wrested in their course by violent gusts from the southwest, created upon the whole extent of the ocean's surface, at least as far as the eye could reach, sheets of flying foam, as the eye was carried from the cap of each rolling billow in masses to leeward. This sudden encounter of the winds and waves caused the latter to mount up into vast and moving pyramids of angry foam.

It is in such a moment as this that the profession of a sailor becomes really sublime! It is a contest for mastery between the elements and the *intellectual daring of man!* At such a moment all hands are called; and fore and aft—from the fore, main and mizzentops—each officer and sailor stands in destinke at once, to receive and execute whatever orders the commander in a low and subdued tone, through the off cer of the deck, may see fit to give. He is the master spirit whose coolness, experience and intellectual energies alone can control the demon of the tempest.

> True to his trust when sacred duty calls
> No howling storm the master's soul appals.

On the present occasion, every requisite order had been given, and each of them had been executed with a prompt and fearless obedience. The gallant Potomac, recovering from the unexpected shock she had received in the sudden change of the wind, and raising herself with a graceful majesty from the sullen and involuntary obeisance which she had paid to the blast, began to obey the impulse of her helm, when the appalling and terrific cry of a man overboard! resounded fore and aft.

The usual orders in such an emergency are—'hard down the helm! *Cut away the liferbuoys*'—and standby to lower the life boat which is always suspended from the *shipe quarters, with suitable and appropriate* lashings. But the commodore very properly hesitated to give such orders on the present occasion; *for it was but too evident that no boat* could live for a single moment, among the turbulent billows which were beating round and climbing up the sides of the frigate. The feeling that pervades one at such a crisis is painfully intense—we know of no *sentiment on shore* that can possibly be compared with it. It is such emergencies that the thoroughbred sailor exhibits traits of character which should cover a multitude of sins. The fury of the storm—the tempest tossed ocean—the certainty of death before them, could not restrain the generous impulsivity of the crew. They had gathered en masse on the ship's quarter, with hands on the rail ing, ready to leap into the boats on either side to rescue a shipmate from destruction, or share with him a watery grave.

The suspense which had now become insufferable was soon relieved by the cheerful exclamation from the larboard gangway, of 'there he is! there he is!' and the man was borne aft as one snatched from the very portals death. It appears that he had been sent into the *forchains*, to clear the fore-sheet, as the sudden change of wind came on; and the shin rolling at the time very deep, he was washed from thence into the sea. Fortunately he had done his work so well, by overhauling the sheet, that a bite had fallen near the water; so that when the ship rolled again towards him he succeeded in seizing it, and but a moment elapsed before the was some explanation of 'here he is!' 'there he is!' received the feelings of all—Reynold's Journal.

A sovereign remedy for a scolding wife.—We lately observed in a London paper, that a man having quarrelled with his *wife*, struck her a blow, which sent her reeling against the mantle piece, from which two sovereigns immediately flew. He thought it was a hidden store from his wife's cap, and an immediate cessation of hostilities took place; but on her declaring her ignorance of the source from whence these sovereigns proceeded, a minute examination of the mantel piece followed, and one hundred and seventy more were discovered. The old lady jocularly said, it was the luckiest hit she ever had in her life. Of course there has been much curiosity excited as to whom the treasure originally belonged; and as a number of sovereigns collected together in a secret place in the house of a republican times, necessarily gave rise to conjectures; but the man and his wife have enjoyed so much liberty since the occurrence that no person now regards these sovereigns as a branch of the 'Holy Alliance;' but on the contrary, the most determined friends of liberty. and even Mr O'Connell declared, that they did not apprehend the smallest danger from them. The liberator of Ireland said to the liberator of these sovereigns, that he would take them them the most willingly under his protection, but that he greatly feared they would escape from him as quickly as some other sovereigns of a similar description he had in his possession some time ago. We are confident our fair readers will forgive us for relating this anecdote, when they recollect that sovereigns are not the current coin of this country; and we assure them we should never have told it, had we smallest suspicion that any of their husbands would thereby be tempted to try the experiment. However, we command them to be on their guard, as there is no knowing "what a man may do in a passion," as a prudent friend remarked to his innocent and unsuspecting wife, who came to complain to him of some imprudent fellow, who said he would kiss her the next time he saw her. "Now my dear," (what a pretty expression!) said the lady, a little excited, 'I have just put on my bonnet, and I am determined to see if he will DARE to behave so!" "Pooh! Pooh! my love," said the husband calmly "I think you had better stay at home, there is no knowing what a man may do in a passion." Now ladies beware! if any thing occurs contrary to our intention in penning this *paragraph*, be *sure* to let us know it, and though we died be intermingling in amily jars, we promise you every protection our columns can give."

From the London Times.

It is not we believe generally known, that for some time past the Dowager chancellor has been laying himself out—nay, actually begging and bidding—for the chief chairman at whatever public dinner may happen to be advertised, whether for artists' funds, or for any funds, or for no *funds*. No one can have failed to observe that by whatever means, his lordship does manage to get pretty frequently in the chair on such occasions. Indeed we look now to every public dinner for his name, as regularly as for hat of Mr Fitzwilliam and the rest of those gentlemen "whose vocal ability will contribute to the hilarity of the evening." We never saw or heard of any one I like to his lordship in this particular, unless it be a certain third rate actor, now deceased, and who whenever "out of an engagement," contrived to get paragraphs into the newspapers about once a week, stating that he had been run over or drowned, &c. This he used to say, "was to keep himself before the public." It has been very generally noticed too, that at every such dinner, lord Brougham invariably appears in the capacity of "crimp" for the ministers, endeavouring to decoy as many simpletons as he can impose upon, into a service from which he has been himself so unceremoniously cashier'd. Never did omnibus cab driver shout so lustily for the support of the concern he hangs behind, or run down less scrupulously every opposition vehicle on the road, as lord Brougham and Vaux, when haranguing after dinner in support of the present and against the late government. Nay, his lordship goes further. Recollecting we suppose the old saying, "love me, love my dog," he extends his fulsome flattery and his fawning attentions to all connected with ministers. He even toasted Mr O'Connell—that Mr O'Connell whom lord Grey thought it at once dangerous and discreditable to hold communion with—that Mr O'Connell who was denounced in a speech from the throne while lord Brougham was lord high chancellor—that Mr O'Connell who at a Birmingham meeting, was so candid as to denominate lord Brougham a "GREAT HUMBUG," while lord Brougham spoke of him in the house of lords as one of a class of men "who preferred to honest industry, and its credutable and honorable gains, a life of restless agitation, supported by a species of personal as well as political mendacity—a state of existence which, such was the honorable feeling implanted in the mind of man, never failed to engender, even in those who were driven to it by inevitable necessity, the feeling of unbearable shame!" There can be no better judge of the feelings which political mendicancy engenders than lord Brougham himself, and

"He best can paint them who has felt them most."

LIGHTNING RODS.—An interesting article is given in the Boston Gazette, from the American Traveller, upon the subject of Lightning Rods. The writer who had signed himself *A Practical Electrician* had visited four buildings that had been damaged by lightning; three of which had conductors and the fourth no conductor. This last evidently owed the injury it had received to a large tree close by, and which the lightning had struck. The other three had no such dangerous neighbor. *Round* lightning rods were the protectors of these three buildings.

The cause of this, according to the practical electrician is very plain. In the first place, the number of rods is not sufficient. Secondly, they do not present in all directions sufficient attracting power; and thirdly, they are in most cases put upon buildings by persons who are not familiar with the science of electricity and the operations of lightning, and which, of course, are apt to leave them faulty in very many essential particulars.

During thunder-storms there are three different discharges of lightning:—from the earth to the clouds; from the clouds to the earth; and through the atmosphere from aloud to cloud. These latter discharges are more frequent than any other, and often take the earth in their course, and were, by the Philosophers of the last century, called *rebounding* strokes of lightning. To meet these various discharges of lightning, we must have conductors armed at all parts—that is, they should present in all directions, an attracting influence by which the *electric fluid* may be discharged gradually and silently, and without an explosion. The explosion proceeding, as it is more properly termed, depends upon the *points*: hence the greater the number of points and sharp and rough corners, the greater the *protecting* power. Conductors should not only be armed with these numerous points, and should be pointed in the ground, but they should be placed upon the most exposed parts of the building. Silvering the points of conductors, putting pieces of glass around them to prevent the lightning from entering the building and surrounding the lower extremity of the rod with charcoal, are of no use whatever. With all these, *round* rods do no good. Square rods, both by experiments with an electrical machine and from the fact that more than two thousand houses protected by them, have in every instance escaped injury, prove themselves the better of the two.

The Human Frame.—How few are in the habit of reflecting upon the skill and wisdom displayed in their formation. In the human system are 445 bones of which having 40 distinct intentions, or functions to fulfil; 245 muscles, and each of them having 10 different intentions. Besides the tendons, ligamenta, nerves, veins and glands of the body, there are not less than 1,800,000,000 membranous cells connected with the lungs, more than 200,000 000,000 pores in the skin, through which perspiration is constantly flowing, and above 1,00 ,000,000 scales which compose the cuticle or skin of the body. There are also the compound organs of life—the brain, the heart, the liver, the spleen, the kidneys, the intestines, the organs of *sense*, with their varied *connexions*; the blood, the bile, the lymph, the saliva, the chyle, &c.

The astonishing ramification of the *nerves* had veins through the system, may be gathered from the fact, that the least *puncture*, though made by the smallest possible instrument (the sting of a gnat, for instance) will draw blood and produce pain—a proof that both a nerve and a vein have been struck.

We have seen a calculation which goes to show that, taking all the different functions and adaptations of the human system, there are not less than 202,600,149,000 distinct conceptions and contrivances in relation to it! How great the wisdom that contrived, how great the skill that executed, such a machine as this! And not only so, but preserves in regular action, so that not the minutest part of one of them has leave to become *disorganized*; *one thousand millions* such machines as this!—(St. Louis Herald.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS STOCKS.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE SUN.

Louisiana State Bank,	123¼—sales
Bank of Orleans,	109 1-2—last sales
Bank of Louisiana	no sales since div'd
Consolidated Association,	none for sale
N. O. Canal and Banking Co.,	110¾—sales
City Bank,	118—sales
Union Bank of Louisiana,	121—sales
Commercial Bank	57 1-2—sales
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,	53 3 4—last sales
Gas Light Bank,	105 asked—104 offered
Carrollton Rail Road Bank,	100 1-2 asked—100 offered
Louisiana State Ins. Co.,	115 1-4 asked
Louisiana Insurance Co.,	$130 for 300 paid—last sales
Orleans Insurance Co.,	$1200 for 1000 paid—last sales
Mississippi Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	none offered
Merchants' Insurance Co.,	83 1-2—sales
Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	84 1-2 last sales
Atlantic Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	no sales since div'd
Ocean Insurance Co.,	53—sales
Commercial Insurance Co.	
Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory,	12 off'd for 15 paid
Orleans Insurance Co.,	70 asked for 60 off'd
Fouchartrain Rail Road Co.,	
Nashville Rail Road Co.,	50c per share asked
Orleans Cotton Press Co.,	$120 asked for 500 paid, at 6 mos
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.,	$320 off'd to 600 paid
Old Architect Co., of 1828	$75 asked, 65 offered for 100
Architect Stock of 8th District,	890 asked for 100

SALES OF COTTON.

Some sales, but too trifling to mention.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—$7 a 8 1 2	BEEF—Mess $12 50 per bl
RICE—$4 50 a 0 per barrel	——Prime, 11 00 do
SUGAR—$6 50 a 7 50	CORN—70 a 75c per bushel
——prime 8 50 per cwt	MEAL—$3 00 per bl
HAVANA—$9 3 4 a 9	HIDES—Coast $8
——white 12 a 13	——Mexican 10c a 11
MOLASSES—32 a 35 per gl	PELTRIES—10 a 12c
COFFEE—13 a 15	SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25
——Havana, 12 a 14 1.2 cts	CALF SKIN—27 a 30c
——Rio 12 a 12	——Bear Phila, 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 20c	HALE ROPE—14 a 15c
——Goshen, 25c	LEAD—pig 6c
LARD—8 1 2 a 9 cts per lb	——Bar 7
FLOUR—$6 50 a 6 75 per bl	——Shot 9 a 10
PORK—$17 a 18 per bl	TAR—$3 50 per brl
——Mess do 18 a 19 50 do	PITCH—$3 50 do
——Prime, 15 50 do	ROSIN—$3 do
BACON—7 a 9 per lb	CRAB SKINS—24c
——Hams, 8 1.2 a 10	SPAR do —75c each
——Middlings, 8c do	RACCOON & FOX—8c per lb
——Shoulders, 6c 1-2 a 7	BEES WAX—22c per do
——Hoground 7c a 8	TANNERS OIL—0 a 0

MARINE JURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Russia, Cook, Liverpool, Hagen, Niven & co
Brig San Roman, Salva, Havana, W W Caldwell
Schr Pan de Matanzas, Gordon, Havana, Dimmick & Lafonta
Schr Frances, Gould, Tuspan, J W Zacharie & co

ARRIVED

Steamer Grampus, Martin, fm the Passes. Brought up brig Wanderer and schr Freehold. Reports off the Bar, barque Ann from Liverpool.

Brig Wanderer from Vera Cruz—passengers and cargo to Hagen.

Schr Freehold, Hughgot, 9 days from Havana, with full cargo of sugar to F J Forstall & co.

EXPORTS

Per ship Russia for Liverpool—637 bales cotton, 368 hhds tobacco.

Per schr Pan de Matanzas for Havana—1200 kegs lard.

Per brig San Roman for Havana—775 bbls flour.

Per schr Frances for Tuspan—285 bales cotton yarn, 1 bale cottonhouse, 1 pkg ironware, 4 cylinders, 1 box mus cal snuff boxes,

THE price of fresh flour being the 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 15 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—City Court of New Orleans—G Preval, associate judge.—To all whom these presents may concern—Greeting:

Whereas W H Martin, having purchased at a sale made by the marshal of the city of New Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to this court, where the deed of sale was recorded on the twenty-ninth day of July, A D 1835, for a mention or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved 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 City Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property herein after described, in consequence of any irregularity in the order decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever; to show cause, within thirty days from the day this Monition 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 marshal of the city of New Orleans, on the 3d day of July A. D. 1835, by virtue of a decree of this court, rendered on the 19th day of May, A D 1835, in a suit entitled Charles Tesmontet vs Joseph Bofill, No. 22,748, of the docket of this court, No 16 and Folio 309, at which sale, the said William H Martin became the purchaser for the price of $305, cash.

Description of property as given in the Judicial conveyance viz:

A lot of ground situated on the Bayou road, about a quarter of a league from the city, measuring forty feet front on said bayou road, by one hundred feet in depth, American measure. Said lot of ground is designated as No 16, on a plan drawn by the surveyor general.

Given under my hand at the said city of New-Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five and of the American Independence the sixtieth.

Witness the hon G PREVAL, associate judge.

E McMAHON, clerk
of said court.

august 15.

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 2 o'clock P M, the following Lots, seized in the *annexed 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 9 on the Levee.

Same vs. Lot No 6, square No. 8.

Said lot is situate in square No. 8, faubourg Livaudais, being corner lot on Eighth and Levee streets, measures 160 feet in depth on one side and 149 feet 7 lines in depth on the other, 50 feet front on the Levee.

Same vs. Bettere Lot B.

Said lot is situate in faubourg Livaudais, measures 50 feet front on Levee street, by 163 feet 6 lines in depth, adjoins lots Nos 6 and 8.

Same vs Lots Nos. 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 in depth; No. 15, 129 feet 4 lines in depth; No. 16, 117 feet 6 lines in depth; No. 17, 106 feet 8 lines in depth and by 35 feet 10 lines on Seventh st.

Same vs. Lots Nos. 67 and 68.

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

a 6—1w GEO. Wm. BOYD, marshall.

EXCHANGE on Paris, London and New-York, for sale by MARTINEAU, CRUGER & Co,
july 30—3m No. 30, Bienville street.

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

august 10—1m

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
jy 10 M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.

WANTED 2 first-rate Blacksmiths, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given, by applying to JAMES DRUMMOND,
august 14—6 96, S Charles street.

ROTARY PUMPS, of the most new and approved invention, with lead pipe, and all the other apparatus complete, for sale by G VANCE & R GAMBLE.
august 14

FOR SALE.—CHARLOTTE, an American negress, about 16 years old, these 7 years in the country, very good hair dresser, washer and cook. Guaranteed against all vices and diseases prescribed by law. From this time to the 1st September, she is not privately sold, she will be on that day sold at public auction, by J B Blache, Esq, auctioneer, at Hewlett's Exchange

Terms—6 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment. Apply at the office of the Bee.
august 14.

OFFICE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS CO.
New Orleans, August 11th, 1835.

AT a meeting of the board of directors, Mr D F Geux was elected "Secretary and Treasurer," in the place of F Cuttoinet resigned, and Mr Louis Dubrin was also elected agent of the establishment.

By order of the board.
august 14. JNO B LEPRETRE, President.

OFFICE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS CO.
New Orleans, August 13th, 1835.

AT a meeting of the board of directors held this day, on resignation of John B Lepretre, Esq, president, P J Triton, Esq, was unanimously elected president pro tem. of the company. By order of the board.
august 14 D F GEUX, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, shall be adjudged at the mayor's office, to the highest bidder, the farm of the several stands for the sale of oysters, agreeably to the ordinances of the city council. DENIS PRIEUR,
august 14 mayor.

NOW landing ex ship Olympia, from Havre, and for sale by the undersigned:
30 dozen good Neufchatel cheese
3 cases tunnies preserved in oil.
PASCALET & MICHON,
august 14 corner Chartres and Toulouse sts.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.—A full assortment of these much improved gins, for sale by
WILLIAM G HEWES & CO,
august 14 47, Camp street.

WE have received per recent arrivals, and offer for sale at No 19, Chartres street,
Linen sheeting; Irish linen in demi and whole pieces
Fonlard gauze bdkfs; gauze veils; fancy gloves
Furniture checks; damask table linen
Flounced corded skirts; super cotonnades
Silk bombazines and bombazets; silk and cotton hose
And a variety of other seasonable goods, by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
august 13 16, Chartres street

DRY GOODS.

MACKINAW, Rose and Point blankets
Heavy goods for negro clothing; silk umbrellas
Plaid and striped cass ins; black bombazets
Sky blue and other colored flax threads
Irish linens and sheetings; cotton stockings
Black crapes and velvets; cotton muscuito netting
French embroidery on muslin and bobbinet
New style fancy bdkfs, for sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
august 10 19, Chartres street.

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 5 miles from New Orleans. Apply to Dret. Forstall or Dret Thomas.
a 6—30

NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing between J. Bouge 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.

RECEIVED per late arrivals from the north, 30 bales of Oxford Tranton and Elk river Tickings; 100 nests of seal sk n Trunks with iron hinges; 100 do. horse hide Trunks with iron hinges. For a moderate, apply at Widow KOKERNOT & SON,
a 6 corner of St Louis and Levee st.

FOR SALE—The plantation belonging formerly to Dufouchar De Grey, situated in the Parish of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the river 87 miles from New Orleans. Also 63 slaves attached thereto.

Said plantation having 20 arpents front on the Mississippi, 100 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—1w A. M. TENERGEON, Secretary.

BAGGING, IRELAND LINEN—Just received per lucky bagging, 13 coils rope, 1 bundle twine, just received and for sale by G DORSEY,
august 11 38, New Levee.

CANE KNIVES AND COFFEE MILLS.—Just received a few boxes of each of the above articles and for sale at moderate prices by JOHN S LINDER,
august 11 82, Chartres street

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—4,1m J B LAPORTE, agent.

HAMS in bbls and tierces a superb article, Cincinnati cured, for sale by G DORSEY,
aug 13 38, New Levee.
ALSO a few hundred canvassed hams.

BRANDY—25 bbls American, and three half pipes imitation brandy now landing from ship Ocean and for sale by WILLIAM BRYAN,
august 12 36 Old Levee.

HUGUES PEDESCLAUX has removed his notarial office to No 143, Chartres street, between St Louis and Toulouse.
august 12.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
CITY COUNCIL.
Sitting of June 15th 1835.

RESOLVED that the mayor be and is hereby authorized to advertise for six months in french and english in New Orleans and in English in one of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia newspapers for proposals for paving one hundred thousand square yards of paving with oblong square stones of the following dimensions, sixteen inches long, twelve inches wide and not less than twelve inches deep, all the materials to be furnished by the proposers.

(Signed) JOHN CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Approved June 23th 1835:

(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.

Agreeably to the above resolution public notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals shall be received at the mayor's office, during the space of six months from the date hereof, for the paving of one hundred thousand square yards, with stones such are described in the aforesaid resolution. N. O. August 4th 1835.

aug 5 D. PRIEUR, mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
CITY COUNCIL.
Sitting of July 9th 1835.

RESOLVED, that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be advertised, in two of the newspapers of this City, in French and English, during ten days, agreeably to a law of the Legislature, approved the third of April 1832, entitled: "An Act to regulate the opening, laying out, and improving of streets and public places in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs incorporated and now incorporated, and in the banlieues of the same," that an application has been made to open Esplanade street, from Rampart street to Bayou St. John.

(Signed) JNO. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Resolved, that notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, the City Council persist in their resolution of the 9th inst., relative to the continuation of Esplanade street to Bayou St. John.

(Signed) JNO. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions of the City Council, the object of which is to grant the demand made by a position of the inhabitants of Esplanade street and of the City and suburbs, presented to the City Council in their sitting of the 9th of July ult.

And in conformity with the second section of a law approved on the 3d of April 1832, entitled: "An Act to regulate the opening, laying out, and improving of streets and public places in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs incorporated and non-incorporated, and in the banlieues of the same;"

Notice is hereby given that, to comply with the demand of the petitioners, Esplanade street shall be opened as far as the Bayou St. John, by continuing both sides of said street in a strait line, from Ramparts street to the said Bayou.

New Orleans, August 4th 1835.

aug 4—10 D. PRIEUR, mayor.

LANDING ex brig Comet, from Liverpool,
3 bales muslipatam bdkfs
15 cases fancy prints
Turks madras bdkfs; 2 cases blue cotton stockings
10 bales fancy heavy made cottonade; also in store
40 pcs country made cottonade, for sale by
august 7. KENNEDY, DUREL & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons who may have any claims against the estate of the late John Mangnan, to produce them to his widow, Mrs. Athalie Gleize, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle, in the shortest delay, with said widow Magnan
30—10

NOTICE—The proprietor of the Washington Hotell 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, of fresh fish, soft crabs, turtle soup; fresh oysters &c., in order to suit gentlemen in their arrivals and departures from the place. Lake Pontchartrain, July 30th 1835.

jy 31 S. T. TAYLOR.

FOR NEW YORK.

This substantial, fast sailing schooner MARY, Richmond, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply on board or to
WILLIAM BRYAN,
august 12. 36 Old Levee.

NOTICE.

Detained in the jail of the parish of St John the Baptist, the American mulatto called HENRY, and the two negroes JOHN and LEWIS. Henry is very tall, speaks but English, and says he belongs to Mr Nickle, of New Orleans. John and Lewis are both very black, they speak but english, and say they belong also to the same Mr Nickle. The owner is requested to claim said slaves in conformity to law and pay all charges.

Parish of St John the Baptist, August 7, 1835.

OVIDE TROUARD,
for M Lemmais, sheriff.

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

Know ye that whereas Joseph Devenport, a resident of New Orleans, 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 mention 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, in the succession of Jules Lautier, deceased, said order bearing date the ninth day of September, 1833, the landed property hereinafter described was offered for sale at public auction for account of the succession of the aforenamed deceased Jules Lautier, by Triou, Dominguez & Canonge, auctioneers of the parish and city of New Orleans, on the 28th day of April, 1835; and that the said Joseph Devenport, became the purchaser thereof, he being the last and highest bidder, for the price of $1000, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance at 1, 2 and 3 years credit, for approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage until final payment.

Description of the property as given in the Judicial conveyance—

One lot of ground No 16, in square No 2, situated in faubourg Real, grasses parish of Jefferson, measuring 27 feet 2 inches 6 lines front on St Andrews Road, by 110 feet 3 inches 2 lines in depth on the line of lot No 17, and 110 feet 10 inches 4 lines on the other line; adjudicated for the price of two hundred and fifty dollars.

One lot of ground No 17, in the same square, measuring 30 feet 6 lines front on said road, by 110 feet 3 inches 2 lines in depth on the line which separates from lot No 46, and 109 feet 8 inches on the line which separates it from lot No 18; adjudicated for the price of two hundred and fifty dollars.

One lot No 110, in square No 2, same faubourg and parish, corner of Liberty street and Felicité road, measuring 32 feet 7 inches front on said Liberty street, by 130 feet and 5 lines in depth and front on Felicité road, and 130 feet on the line which separates it from lot Nos 102, 103, 104 and 105, and 29 feet 7 inches in the rear, adjudicated for the price of two hundred and fifty dollars.

One lot of ground No 88, in square No 8, situated in the same faubourg, forming the corner of Fulton street and Felicité road, measuring 31 feet 7 inches 6 lines on Fulton avenue, by 130 feet and 5 lines in depth, and front on Felicité road, and 130 feet on the line which separates it from lot No 89, and 28 feet 7 inches 6 lines in the rear; adjudicated for the price of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title, or claim in and to the four lots of ground herein described, in consequence of informality in the order, decree or judgment before recited and under which the