THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10. 1835

We have been authentically informed that the branch of the United States bank in this city has received orders from Philadelphia, to wind up forthwith all its affairs. On Wednesday last we noticed a similar order as given to other branches; but were induced to believe on the representations of eastern journals, that the branch here and that in New York would have continued operations as long as the parent bank.

But as the banking capital of Louisiana is adequate for the wants of her immediate citizens, the branch bank will not be closed but for a few days, except among those immediately concerned. It might have been preferable to have sold out here as elsewhere.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.—The steamboat Boonslick was brought here yesterday by the Lewis Cass, after she had lost her boiler opposite Plaquemine on her way hence to St Louis. It appears that having stopt at Plaquemine to take in a passenger, those on board crowded from curiosity all to one side, which became immediately submerged by the weight. When afterwards the boat resumed her position, the waters overflowing it came in contact with the boiler, heated to a degree of intensity; and produced a dreadful explosion. The captain, engineer and another were instantly killed; and about 11 or 15 other persons have been dangerously wounded.

Unless Congress shall pass some law, like that recommended by the president in his last annual message, we may have to deplore many similar catastrophes—particularly on the western waters, where the waste and wreck of life are *as nothing of trifling moments.*

On Thursday, the mayor was informed that there was a negro on board the brig Roxberry, arrived from New York, who had abolition pamphlets and incendiary prints; and immediately sent the captain of the guard with some of his men to investigate. The accused was found with a print representing a negro in chains, with the words superscribed 'Am I not a man? am I not your brother?' and afterwards a stanza in English verse—issued by the abolitionists. The pamphlet was issued also by one of the 'Antislavery societies, and was signed by A Judson, and written by T G Whitier. The captain of the Roxberry has been bound to give testimony; and the negro has been imprisoned.

If the mayor would have *enforced* the *laws of the state* and ordinances of the city, relative to the immigration of negroes and others, and the registering of all strangers, as he is officially bound to do, he might render an efficient service to the public. He should not wait as usual to act only when he receives direct information.

NATCHEZ—An impartial observer aloof from the struggles and strifes of the citizens of Natchez and Adams county in Mississippi, in their opposition to the New Orleans and Nashville railroad, must be highly amused, if his scorn does not degenerate into contempt on witnessing such furiously furious efforts to stem the rushing current of internal improvements. The Natchez think their craft is in danger; and boldly proclaim 'Great is Natchez of the Mississippians.'

They fancy they should *natens volens* have the monopoly of the produce of the state: so that planters must perforce submit to the necessity as if advantage of shipping and transhipping their cotton and provisions—to please and serve the citizens of Natchez!

And in order to prove the superiority of Natchez to New Orleans as a port of entry, they ordered a ship to be towed thither up the Mississippi. *But it unfortunately required a six in towboat*; and was not much longer ascending than a fortnight!! Yet this they welcomed with a volley from their battery and throats that rent the welkin round.

Why, some of our merchants speculated not long since on sending a ship up the river as far as St Louis, to receive exporting merchandize from all the intermediate cities; and they cleared not less than 13,000 or 14,000 dollars by the experiment: for the good people of Natchez were willing enough to pay 1 penny per b'freightage on their cotton from that city, which they would have exported from New Orleans for one half penny. How delightful this must have been to the Natchez!

But they want their city to be a port of entry. Then our merchants can send thither a ship or two during the year, to export all their produce warehoused there: so as to save trouble to the good people of Natchez, and then receive a full cargo from this city. Will not this suit Natchez? Could she prevent it?

Yet *if she will not be like the frog in the fable in rivalling* the magnitude and resources of New Orleans, she can resolve on a counterproject—*if she can execute it*—to construct a railroute to Mobile; and then she may come in for a share of the trade of the west: for it is evident that planters sending their produce down the river would prefer stopping at Natchez, in order to benefit it and have the pleasure and costs of a transhipment to Mobile, rather than remain at New Orleans. This project is of course as feasible as desirable.

Any project is however preferable to a railroad hence to Nashville: *for although it would benefit two thirds of the* states of Louisiana and Tennessee, and about three fourths of Mississippi, it will not primarily promote the interests of Natchez—from which a canal to Charleston must be made.

The fact is that the capitalists of New Orleans are greatly to blame for consulting their own interests in preference to those of the factors at Natchez; and for preferring the interests of a majority to that of a handful. The Natchez will therefore in chagrin emigrate to Brobdignag or voyage to the moon, to verify the late lunar discoveries, as a mere *matter of moonshine.*

CITY TREASURY.

(*For the quarter ending Sept 30th.*)

	Corporation, Cr
Balance in notes and effects, bank shares and cash on the 30th June,	$169 818 27
Duties on cabarets, billiards, etc	15,837 02
on drays and carriages, etc	4,106 24
on steamboats, flatboats, etc	2,724 00
on hawkers and pedlars	1,160 70
on levees	5,656 38
on the jail, reimbursements of prisoners	2,775 49
Rents on copyholds	6,992 15
Licences by mayor	452 00
Taxes in arrear for 1832	7 00
do 1833	14,944 00
Reimbursement of paving	9,603 [illegible]
Fines	711 50
Powder mill storage	1,002 75
New cemetery	00
Rents of lots	00
Oyster stands	00
Loan from Commercial bank	00
Dividends on bank shares	4,401 89
Sale of lots	180 00
Shares at auction by order of the mayor	23 89
Result of John Minturn, for paving	55,000 00
Interest on do	762 08
Interest on other bonds	1,191 45
Lots receivable	262,267 34
	$684,767 63

	Corporation, Dr.
Paid to carpenters, inspectors of drays, etc,	$ 1,436 25
for negroes to work in chain,	690 00
do do otherwise,	4,726 41
do to white laborers,	10,049 86
do for tumbrils,	8,465 00
Paid for paving,	71,809 36
city guard,	10,118 18
lighting city by oil,	6,978 27
do by gas,	1,105 00
for fire engines and fire men,	2,819 90
in charities,	4,698 00
to city officers for appointments,	11,719 13
commissioners on collections,	1,824 68
for trees,	125 20
for expence of mayor's office,	522 36
for impressions,	614 00
for expences of suits,	755 84
do police,	460 37
do jail,	1,560 19
do city council, for wines, etc,	105 99
do extraordinary,	277 36
do of ship drawbridges,	300 00
do bridge at bayou St John,	90 00
do powder magazine,	618 84
do for maintaining city property,	202 30
do for scavenging,	4,647 74
do of clerk for half a year,	120 00
do reimbursements of paving,	1,685 27
Paid to legion, annual donation,	1,000 00
for a secret police,	283 00
Construction of wharves,	7,121 13
Compensations allowed by council,	600 00
Reimbursements do	44 00
Orphan asylum—24 children for 6 months,	533 33
Banlieu of 8th ward,	355 75
New prison,	25,928 98
New cemetery,	667 20
Canal Broad,	679 65
Carondelet road, for materials,	2,714 64
Nashville railroad—subscription,	4,000 00
Shares of stock, 8th ward architect co,	1,800 00
Interest for 6 months on loan of Yorke, Maclaster & co,	2,760 00
do Commercial bank, 1834,	2,500 00
do do 1835,	2,500 00
do of John Minturn,	9,760 00
do on bonds to E Blanc, 12th Nov,	50 00
do do J H Caldwell, 6 months'	500 00
do do J hn Minturn, for paving,	12,075 00
do do Bernard Marigny,	225 00
do do to banks,	2,893 00
Paid on bills for the last quarter,	249,033 99
Balance,	213,202 06
	$684,767 63

CITY COUNCIL—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

All members present, except Mr McFarlane.

The quarterly statement of the treasurer was presented; and on motion of Mr Schmidt, referred to the committee on finance.

A petition from S Whitock co, Bowers & co, and Hubbard, complained of a deficiency in the powder they have stored in the powder magazine of the city; and prayed for a compensation. Referred to the committee on claims.

The petition of Achet Mar for a license gratis as pedlar, was referred to the committee on proposals and grievances.

The Board of the Pontchartrain railroad company requested permission to make a gutter and pass a pipe in Victory street, so as to fill up the Marigny canal.

Mr Pickot presented a resolution to accord *permission*. Adopted.

Mr Berry presented a petition from Joseph Russels for a remission of fine for keeping a boarding house without license. Referred to a special committee.

A petition was presented from several planters of Jefferson parish, requesting permission to sell sugar cane in the vegetable market.

On motion of Mr Labatut, permission was granted, provided the canes are laid under the stands.

The following message was received from the mayor.

MAYORALTY, New Orleans, 8th Oct. 1835.

Gentlemen,

One of your resolutions of the 21 instant, makes it the duty of the surveyor to place at the disposal of each commissary and banlieu inspector, 1) carts, 2) men and an overseer to be employed in filling up the streets and holes in said banlieus. Allow me to observe that till now it has been admitted in principle that only the incorporated parts which pay taxes should have the right of the works ordered; and that in the *unincorporated parts, which chiefly* are denominated banlieus, the works are left to the proprietors. This principle appears strictly just; and must undoubtedly obtain the sanction of the citizens of the incorporated parts, which have the right to demand that their wants should be satisfied in preference of the banlieus. I am therefore induced to return your resolution.

I have no objection to the articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of your 'Ordinance concerning the construction of a levee in the 7th district; and for other objects;' but I wish to call your attention to the others.

If the 5th *article was intended to enlarge the levee opposite* faubourg St Mary, only in the part between Gravier and Girod streets—that is where flatboats and other embarcations of light burden can traverse the batture by high water to the levee, I would not dispute the utility of the measure proposed: I would even oppose the motives which directed you; and I have already ordered the surveyor to have executed the works to be done in that part as *required for the inclined* plane. But to construct said plane to Delor street would be an expence whose usefulness can be shown by all acquainted with the state of the batture between that street and Girod—from the function of contrary currents produced there by the eddies on which Miller's mill is constructed, aided by the formation of sandbanks; and the soil of the batture is so raised by the floods of the river, that *even at high water it* is difficult for a pirogue to moor there. 'Owing to this, an inclined plane would be useless to aid the conveyance of merchandize: and on the other side, the access to the batture *would be sufficiently easy for carts*, by the works which can be performed between Gravier and Girod streets.

I have also another objection to the 5th article, in contrasting it with the 9th. I perceive that the council has not abandoned the idea previously maintained, of filling up the whole batture of the faubourg Saint Mary: so as to enclose the vast levee in all its extent of batture: for the *9th article treats of an enlargement this year of that* faubourg; from which I perceive that that enlargement will be an inferior consideration. 'Gentlemen, the reasons which induced me to oppose this project before, still exist. The destination of that batture cannot and must not be changed by us, without violating the conditions of the compromise of 1830—in which it is expressly stated that the batture must continue reserved *for the uses to which it has been applied.* Now after the landing of produce from the west, the principal of these uses is certainly to take mud for the construction and filings-up ordered in particular places by the corporation. And if your remark that this batture is the only place whence the inhabitants have the common right to take mud, you will conclude that it would be a slight infraction of one of the conditions *expressed by the compromise of 1830*; and would give also to other parishes the right to return on a decided question. But one consequence of the measure of the proposed would be to raise to an enormous price the staff *necessary for filings* and constructions; and to prevent the corporation from properly filling up the swamps in the vicinity of the city. These consequences whose importance cannot escape you, being self-evident, are not far fetched:—they are the immediate result of the performance of the present project: for in less than 5 years, we shall go so far:—in less than 5 years, the filling which now costs 5000 dollars, *will cost 5 times as much*; and the builder must pay for mud as dear as gold, because the river proprietors of the banlieus only being allowed to sell it, they shall sell their rubbish by weight like gold. This consideration which induces me to return your 5th article, should operate powerfully on men who have at heart the interests of their constituents; and I dare believe that you will appreciate it, and *renounce a project which to be useful to some river Proprietors* is eminently injurious to the entire mass of the inhabitants.

Your 14th article contains a measure which I highly approve; and I return it only to request you will add to the fine fixed for each contravention, a similar penalty for every day's delay on the part of the offender to conform to *the ordinance: for* in the actual state of that article, the fine being once paid, the offender may with impunity defy the law, and maintain his infractions.

With regard to the 19th article which I also return you, it seems useful to make an exception in the dispositions prohibited, in favor of ships arriving from sea: for if a ship is freighted only in part with the articles *you specify*, it will be obliged to discharge at the place designated for the exclusive landing of said part of her cargo, and afterwards for the convenience of her consignees or other reasons, it may often be necessary to discharge the remainder of the cargo at a different place, which would occasion delays without any necessity. I request you will modify this article *as suggested.*

I must call your attention to another subject. The 14th article of your ordinance of 6th June, concerning commissaries, fixes also the number of tumbrils which are at disposal of each of them for cleansing the city: 2 tumbrils for each commissary of the city proper, the 5th and 7th wards; and three for each of the 6th and 8th—which should be paid for at the rate of 65 dollars per month. Afterwards the resolutions of 9th July, which says that besides the number of tumbrils already assigned to each *commissary*, the mayor may on request of said commissaries, place at their disposal for the cleansing of the streets, any number which he may deem necessary, of those which are employed by *the corporation.*' That resolution has been differently interpreted by the commissaries and myself; and some of them have employed as many as three tumbrils, and presented me their accounts for the use of these carts, at 65 dollars a month. I cannot believe the council intended so to augment the expences of the city: the 14th article of the ordinance 6th June not having been repealed, I have understood the resolution of the 14th July, merely authorized me to furnish other carts temporarily to the commissaries, when *I thought would hasten the taking away of the filth and* rubbish accumulated in certain places by local or accidental causes: but I cannot believe that that resolution should have a permanent effect, and place *the corporation* at the mercy of the commissaries to grant them at pleasure five carts to perform what two or three could easily do. I hope the council will explain in this respect; and take into consideration the opinion of the commissaries, whether the number of tumbrils allowed them by the ordinance of 6th June, is inadequate.

At the request of four aldermen, I have the honor to present anew Bartholomen Bonny for the office of collector of texas on cabarets in the upper district.

I am respectfully, Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

On the 1st part, Gaiennie *moved to persist*, as the resolution intended to embrace only the incorporated parts of the banlieus. This being also asserted by Mr Baldwin, the motion prevailed; and the council then passed a resolution that the former resolution should be so interpreted and enforced.

On the 2d part, Mr Gaiennie also moved to persist; and elaborately dissected the mayor's objections showing that they were ill founded. The mayor admits the propriety of enlarging the levee at one place: enlargement at the *other places specified is equally useful*; particularly for the landing of bricks, etc. The mayor had no right to presume that the council wished to enlarge the whole levee, and make an extended quay, as *there is no article* in the adopted ordinance to that effect. He showed also that enough of the batture will remain to permit taking mud thence for 20 years hence. He mentioned that the penalty for violation is for every offence, whenever continued even 10 times a day if necessary to restrain obstinate offenders. And as to the ships mentioned by the mayor, the privilege in the ordinance is only for those navigating the waters of Louisiana.

Mr Thomas moved to refer the objections to a special *committee. Lost.*

The motion to persist was carried by a vote of 6 to 3—Messrs Thomas, Allard and Labatut voting in the negative.

The 3d part was referred to a special committee—Messrs Gaiennie, Thomas and Caldwell.

Mr Bonny was elected by a vote of 6 to 4.

A petition was read from Siddell & Stewart, builders, complaining of being fined for storing quicklime in Walden's brick house on the New Levee, as others had stored lime there; and as they were not aware of violating an ordinance, they requested a remission of the fine.

Mr Caldwell moved and to remit the fine, on paying *costs and fees.*

Mr Thomas opposed the motion, and the remission of fines in any instance. If *the petitioners were not aware* of the law, that was not the *fault of the council. Fines have* been so easily and unhesitatingly remitted, that the laws are violated daily with impunity; and the council laughed at as "good boys" having a special regard *for offenders*—some of whom have boasted that by paying 5 dollars on as the costs of suit for contravening an ordinance, they have *raised 100 by their violation.*

Mr Schmidt supported the arguments of the member from the 3d ward; particularly in the present instance, as serious injuries have occurred from storing quicklime, not less than 11 houses were lately consumed; and a couple of ships now lie opposite the city that had been burned by a cargo of quicklime. He supposes the petitioners being builders should have known the existence of the ordinance. He then entered into a minute account of the fines levied during the past 5 years, and the expence of collecting them—showing that while the former amounted to only $3,838, the latter was 9,586; being a loss to the corporation of upwards of $5,000.

Mr Baldwin stated that that deficiency did not arise from the remission of fines; but from defaulters. The corporation is now at no expence in remitting fines, as the persons must pay all costs of suit, and attorney's fees.

The motion was adopted by a vote of 5 to 4.

A petition was presented from some citizens of banlieus Clouet and Montégut, relative to a mandate imposed on them for constructing side walks in rue Bons Enfans.

On motion of Mr Schmidt, the petition was referred to the committee on improvements—with instructions that *meantime all proceedings shall be stayed against petitioners.*

Mr Schmidt presented a report with an ordinance to organize the surveyor's department.

The ordinance having been read in both languages; discussed article by article, and subjected to many alterations, it enacts,

1. That the mayor shall nominate, and with the consent of the council appoint, principal surveyor and three assistants.

2. That the four surveyors shall observe all the ordinances that have been or may be enacted as their duties.

3. That the chief surveyor shall have a fire proof building *for the office*, in the city proper, where shall be deposited the plans, minutes and documents belonging to the corporation, accessible at all times to the mayor and aldermen: that one assistant shall have his *office in a central* part of the square of the property, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 8th wards—a second have an office in faubourg St. Mary for the 6th and 7th wards—and the third in faubourg Marigny, or the 5th ward: provided that when any surveyor has no immediate work to do in his own district, he shall serve elsewhere if required.

4. That the surveyor's shall employ their time exclusively for the corporation; and shall receive the enrolements heretofore prescribed.

5. That a salary of 4000 dollars yearly be granted to the chief surveyor; and of 1800 to each of the assistants.

6. That the chief surveyor be required to give a bond of $20,000; and each assistant 8,000.

7. That the assistant surveyors be bound to obey the written instructions of the principal, under penalty of removing from office.

8. That all opposing ordinances shall be repealed.

9. That the assistants shall make weekly reports to the principal of all they may have done during the week.

The *ordinance* was adopted unanimously.

Mr Gaiennie moved for a committee on draining; as the corporation is not represented in the Board of the Draining Company.

The recorder appointed Messrs Allard, Pichot and Schmidt.

Mr Pichot presented a resolution that the council shall hereafter hold sittings on Friday, at 5 p. m. Adopted.

The council adjourned.

M. Dupony, an advocate of Paris, has received a letter from Mirande, in the Gers, detailing the following extraordinary chain of disastrous events, to which, were it not for the *respectability of the channel, we should have great difficulty in giving credence*:—'A party of young men of Mirande were assembled on the 30th ult, at the ancient abbey of Berdoues to dine, after having passed the day in shooting. At the end of the dinner they all set out together to seek one of their companions, M. Prosper Cours, who had not joined the banquet. On crossing the wood they heard violent cries of distress towards its boundary; and *hastening to the spot* found Mlle Amelie de Rieutort being devoured by a wolf, and her brother, a boy, up in a tree, screaming. Ferdinand Dutour, one of the party, instantly fired at the animal, but *only wounded him*, and diverted the rage of the wolf to himself. The wolf sprang upon him, and tore one of his arms very severely; but Dutour, being endowed with uncommon strength as well as courage, crushe his assailant in his arms till he was enabled to cast him on the ground nearly exhausted, and then he completed his conquest by grasping the beast by the throat till he expired. This tremendous struggle was so short that no assistance from the companions of Dutour was given or required. All their attentions were immediately turned to Mlle. de Rieutort, but they were too late; her face and bosom were so dreadfully torn, that she died very shortly afterwards, and they had only the melancholy task of carrying her lifeless body back to her family. This catastrophe had such an effect upon Prosper Cours, who *was to have been married to her in September*, that on being told of it, he shot himself. This however is not the end of this tragical history; for the future of Dutour may be considered still more lamentable. As he suffered severely from his wound, he went to bed on his return home; and the following morning two of his friends, M. Aubian and M. Duclos, brought Dr Siame to visit him. On being asked by the *Doctor how he felt himself, Duclos* fixed his eyes steadily upon him but gave no answer. The question was repeated by Duclos; on which Dutour jumped from his bed, and at one blow on the back of his head with his fist, laid his friend dead at his feet. Then throwing himself on the body, he began to tear it with his teeth and suck the blood, making a horrible roaring like a famished tiger over its prey. Dr Siame and Aubien, recovering from the *stupor* into which they were at first thrown by this horrid scene, fled in terror, followed however by Dutour, raging with madness, having a bar of iron in his hands which he caught from the fire place. The inhabitants of Mirande, though at first panic-struck by the spectacle, thus exhibited in the open streets, of a furious man with no garment over him but his shirt, and his hair standing erect from his head, at length interposed, and by their joint efforts mastered him and bound him with cords. He was conveyed to the house of consignement at Auclo, where no doubt his sufferings will soon be put an *end to by death.*

Such is the ignorance of the lower orders of the people in some of the provinces of France, that *very recently* the medical men sent to attend the patients afflicted with the cholera at Saint Loup, near Marseilles were treated as if they came to poison the people, and obliged to fly to avoid being murdered.

At Camoins, Dr Roux, who went there for the same purpose, was assailed by the inhabitants with showers of stones, which wounded his assistant and the coachman, and he himself was thrown down by the mob who with a musket at his breast, endeavored to force him to swallow the laudanum, camphor, and other medicines he brought for the relief of the sick.

According to a catalogue taken up to the end of 1833, the following was the number of specimens in the different branches of the Museum of Natural History in France.

In the animal kingdom, 152,000, comprising the live animals and stuffed specimens; in the vegetable kingdom 365,000 dried plants, and 4500 specimens of woods, fruits and seeds; *in the mineral kingdom*, 60,000 specimens. The average annual additions are calculated at 30,000. The establishment has also a very numerous collection of models of agricultural and horticultural implements. It has also a library on natural history, but unfortunately by no means adequate to the demands of science and instruction. This has however been enlarged by about one third by addition of the library of the late Baron Cuvier.

M Horace Vernet, who was in the King's suite on the 28th, among the staff of the National Guards, has been commanded by *his Majesty to paint* a representation of the terrible scene.

When Fieschi was arrested he had it is said, a weapon he would have used *in effecting his escape, had he* not been wounded. It was a species of whip-handle, about two feet long, to which was attached ten pieces of cord, each having at the end a large bullet. In allusion to this, he said, If I had not been wounded, you would not now have had me in your clutches, for I had that which would have enabled me to clear my way through a whole brigade of police officers. Of his two wounds in the head, *one is superficial*, but the other is so deep that the brain is exposed. No exfoliations have taken place, nor has there been any inflammation or any compression of the brain. On his uttering a long and deep drawn sigh, he was asked if he was in pain, but he replied in answer—No—my sufferings are moral, but not physical.

We understand that M Rambuteau, Prefect of the Seine, had a very narrow escape on Tuesday; but a very few seconds before the explosion, he was on the spot where Colonel Rieussec fell, and had given up his place for an instant to the Colonel, who wished to speak to M Christian Dumas, one of the King's orderly officers. Another most remarkable instance of providential escape is that of M Blanchet, a *master turner, who was in the act of presenting arms to the* king when the explosion took place. His comrades who were on his right and left hand both fell dead, but he was saved by the ball, which otherwise would have *inevitably* killed him, striking his musket precisely at the part which was before his forehead, and there remaining lodged in the groove made for the ramrod. Mr Henry Jones was also *with the royal cortege, in a yeomanry cavalry uniform*, and was struck on the breast by a spent ball. He had afterwards the honor of dining with the king: M Leger, one of the grenadiers of the 5th legion, who was killed, had no fewer than 15 balls in different parts of his body.

The horse the king rode on Tuesday at the review has died of his wounds.

General Allard, whose return to France from his high military command in the kingdom of Lahore in India, we recently announced, upon arriving at his native place Saint Tropez, in the Var, was received by all the inhabitants of the town with acclamations and every mark of welcome.—His fortune is immense, and he has made a most liberal distribution of it among his relations; even the most distant ones. His brother has received no less a sum than 200,000f.

The following singular occurrence took place at *Marseilles* on the 31st July.

A well dressed man entered the warehouse of M Simonin a cabinet maker in the Rue St Jaune, and requested him to *permit two hat boxes to be left there for a few minutes*—Assent was given, but almost immediately after a smell of burning emanated from the boxes, and they were directly taken out and placed on a stone bench in front of the house. Scarcely were they placed in their new position when they exploded with great violence. The only conjecture that can be formed as to the motive of his wicked attempt is, that *there was a Notary's office* immediately above the warehouse, in which it was supposed very considerable sums of money were, and which would become the prey of the inventors of this new infernal machine had its explosion produced the effects intended.

We have already admitted—and we admit again, that *the ministers of Louis Philippe would be justified if they* took the most efficient measures for suppressing the Carlist and Republican journals, openly avow to be such. In 1830, the majority of the government decided in favor of a monarchical form of government, and gave the vacant throne to the house of Orleans. Neither the Carlists nor the Republicans have a *right to attack that throne thro'* the press or the tribune; if they could overthrow it by superior force, and by a new revolution restore Henry V, or the Republic they might then *make their own laws*, and exile the dynasty of Orleans. But the principle of self defence justifies the hostility which the present ministers evince against those political enemies, who must be contented to be called factious until they can acquire an ascendancy in the state, and fix their stigma upon their antagonists. But no principle whatever can justify the violation of the charter, without the consent of the nation—and it can hardly be asserted that the chamber of deputies and peers, as at present constituted, are even the shadow of a nation composed of thirty-five millions of people.—London Morning Chronicle.

When we consider how much men have provoked themselves from the violent and sanguinary interruptions of legitimate rule, which have taken place in France—when we reflect upon the events of July 1830, and contemplate the struggles and persecutions that have taken place since, and finally when we perceive what all these have led to, as pointed out by the events of Tuesday last, we cannot but lament that so much trouble should have been taken to so little purpose. We really cannot see what France has gained by her changes, and we can see but too plainly, what Europe has lost. The tranquil peace of every European kingdom—the stability of every existing government, has been more or less put in danger by that outburst of revolutionary sentiment, which commenced by changing the royal dynasty of France, which in its progress has changed and democratised the ruling power in Great Britain, and will end where God in his providence may permit. That end we cannot see—we can only see the egregious vanity and stubborn willfulness of men, who unmagnified by the fumes of rumour and disorder *ringing up around them—unappalled by the* fearful falling away of reverence among the people,—unmoved by the gathering of the storm, and thinking but of the business or of the enjoyment of the hour before them, seem to invite the wrath which scourgeth the nations for pride and infidelity. When will men learn to distinguish between the blessings of regulated liberty, and the curse of headstrong licentiousness.—Albion.

DIED,

At the Balize, on the 5th October, Mr John Moore, aged 21 years.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
OCTOBER 9th, 1835.

There has been no variation in the market since our last quotations—business continues dull, but it is upon the rise, and from the general salubrity of the city, an early commencement of the busy season is anticipated.

STOCKS.

50 shares Merchants Insurance Co $35

COTTON.

123 bales Mississippi at 19¼
Some small sales in transit, unclosed.

TOBACCO—6 to 8c—dull.

SUGAR—Sales of 200 hhds Louisiana, at 9 a 9½.
——— No 2d quality—8 to 9cts; fair demand.
——— Havana, white—12cts; dull.
——— do brown—10cts; dull.

MOLASSES—very dull; no demand.

FLOUR—Sales of 100 bbls at $7½; holding at $7½ (very little new flour in market.)

COFFEE, Havana—13 a 14½; St Domingo 12½c; new drop Rio ina commencing to be delivered, some of new crop sold at 14½c on the Levee.

RICE—$5 per cwt; scarce.

CORN—70cts per bushel; dull; a quantity in market.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $3 to 3½ per bbl; ordinary $2½ to 3; very dull.

BEEF, mess—$12 pr bbl; dull.
——— prime—$10½ pr bbl

PORK, mess—$17; prime $15; dull.

HAMS, Canvassed—10c; uncanvassed 8c; in demand.

BACON—hog round 6 to 8 cents; sales

BUTTER, Goshen 22cts—Western 12½; scarce.

LARD—8½ a 9c; plenty in market.

MACKEREL—No 1, $7½; No 2, $6½; No 3, $5½; small demand

COD FISH—$1.25, per box.

SPERM CANDLES—N B 37½ cents; Nantucket 34c

mould 12½ a 15 cents; supply in market small.

OIL—Winter strained 103c.
——— Tanners, 45 to 48; in fair demand.

WHISKEY, Rectified—38c sales.
——— Old Monongahela, 49c to $1½; very dull.

BAGGING, Western—35 to 37 cents.

BALE ROPE—14 to 15 cents

LEAD, Pig—5 a 6c; bar, 7cents.
——— Shot—$1½ per bag; sheet no change.

TAR, PITCH and ROSIN—no variation

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Tacitus, Russell, Liverpool, Lincoln & Green
Schr Halcyon, Williams, Tampico, J M Caballero

ARRIVED.

Steam towboat Hudson, Houten, from S W Pass. Having towed to sea ship Kentucky, brig Lucas and schr Atrevido. Brought up ship Edward Bonaffe. Reported Feliciana aloof of a Br barque, ashore at S W Bar; in the river schr Arab, from Parks Island; schrs Post Boy, Shark and Grampus, bill at the Bar. The Hudson has been absent from the Levee, only 44 hours—she will depart again to-day at noon

Ship Edward Bonaffe, Merchen, 13 days from Philadelphia, to J Reed & co

Steamer Bayou Sara, Laurent, from Bayou Sara

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, from Plaquemine.

Steamer Lady Franklin, Smith, from Cincinnati.

Steamer Lewis Cass, *Fry from Louisville.*

Steamer Washington, Hamilton, from Louisville.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Edward Bonaffe, from Philadelphia—Mr J Z Reynolds—11 in the steerage.

Per steamer Bayou Sara, from Bayou Sara—Mrs Gilly, Miss Gilly, Mrs J W Swan, Miss Huntley, Miss Pitot, Madm A Dubuchet, daughter and servt, John Carruthers, Coffing, Maj E Strong, J Gilly, P A Finley, M Briton, J Collins, Feuille, S Raynard, S McConnell, R Morgan, A Barrow, T E Silliman, Hanley, A Pitot, A Gayah, W H Clugston, J Fisher, R Wheeler, Johnson, Wakeman, B Gravioto, White, Landry.

Per steamer Semaphore, from Plaquemine—Madame Kigan, daughter and 2 servts, Mrs Ives, Messrs Chassie, McDonald and servt, E L Nunn, Lynch, Morse, Stitson, P Narrigue, P Dupuy, Armitage, Killgare

Per steamer Lady Franklin, from Cincinnati—Judge Eskridge and family, Judge Cummings, Dr Clarkson, L Landry, Mr Wilson and family, Lieut S Rudd, Lieut A H Mitchell, Mrs Henry and sister, Mrs Hudson and son, Mrs Smith, Mrs Jack and family, Miss Hammond, Mrs Eskridge and family, Mrs Brown, Mrs Bartlett, Mrs Hendry and sister, Messrs Wilson, Ewing, children and servt, Roberts, Kincley, Fuentes, Hitchcock, Zimmer, Dr Board, D Bates, J Ray, L Strickland, D Bone, J Patterson, J Wilson and family, Collins, W Hugg, Tracy, Brown, Armstrong, N Strickland, Stephenson—131 on deck.

Per steamer Washington, from Louisville—Messrs F R Southmayd, Dawson, Maguire—4 way.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Tacitus: 861 bales cotton; 229 hhds tobacco.

TAMPICO—Per schr Halcyon: dry goods; earthenware; hardware; books; liquors; bread; naval stores; grate bars; cotton yarn, etc.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Bayou Sara: 378 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 273 do do, Lambeth & Thompson; 89 do do, Lee & Hardy; 198 do do, Byrne, Hermann & co; 121 do do, Bullit, Shipp & co; 82 do do, M White & co; 39 do do, W Flower; 55 do do, S Henderson; 28 do do, A L Dow; 28 do do, 2 coils rope, T Barrett & co; 3 do do, 5 pcs bagging, 26 bales cotton, Allain & Duplessis; 3 bbls beef; Bender, McKenna & Wright; 14 bals cotton Forstall & High; 20 do do, R Relf; 14 do do, J S Walton; 7 do do, N & J Dick & co; sundries to owners on board.

PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Semaphore: 12 bales cotton, to N & J Dick & co; 15 do do, J W Stillwell; 0 do do, B McKernion; 1 do do, Armitage; 1 anchor, T Segond; 1 carriage, H Beach & co.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Lady Franklin: 139 bbls liquor, I F Miller, 11 casks do, T R Hyde & Brother; 22 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 15 do do, Caruthers, Harris & co; 5 do do, N & J Dick & co; 5 do do, Martin, Pleasants & co.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Lewis Cass: 100 pieces bagging, to order.

———Per Washington: 18 coils rope, 20 pieces bagging, Buckner, Stanton & co; 80 do do, 30 coils rope, N & J Dick & co; 63 do do, 95 pcs bagging, Buchanan & Hagan; 144 bbls flour, Tourne & Beckwith; 50 bbls apples, Newton; Hotchkiss & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Edward Bonaffe, from Philadelphia—Alling, Hyde & co; Adams, Anderson & co; Burke, Watt & co; Wilcox, Anderson & co; Kirkman, Kunstle & co; A L M Damarin; Byrne, Hermann & co; S & B Brower; Branden, McKenna & Wright; Bogart & Hoopes; A Brown; C H Bancroft; Buckner, Stanton & co; T C Cash; Cooper & Chapman; J Bullock; Forsyth; Goodwyn & co; F Fray & co; Ferguson & Hall; Henderson, Walton & co; Harrod & Quarles; Buchanan & Hagan; Hotchkiss & co; Bein & Cohen; H M Hart & co; W Kness; J Magee & co; Leigh, Maddux & co; W Holmes; J G Washington; J H Field & co; Maddux & Woods; J Linton; Thompson & Grant; B F West; B Levy; Lockhart & Arrott; Martin, Pleasants & co; W McKean; McLeod & Campbell; M Watson; M White & co; R M Merritt; L Muh; W C & T N Nutt & co; Swain & Brothers; Newton, Hotchkiss & co; Scates & Baggott; J Thayer & co; J Spenger; Tiernan, Cudd & co; Tourne & Beckwith; J Vairin & co, P Doherty & co; J G Stevenson; A Grosing & co; Porter & co; J & R Yateman; Whiting and Stark; E J Whitall; A H Walton & co; and order.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

MONTGOMERY HALL,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has made such arrangements that this large, elegant and commodious Establishment, known as the

MONTGOMERY HALL,

will hereafter be under his own immediate superintendance as the sole *Proprietor*. While he tenders his acknowledgements to those who have formerly favored him with their customs, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

This splendid building is situated in the centre of the town of Montgomery, Alabama. The site upon which it is built, is the *most healthy and convenient*, to all classes of citizens in the town. The House is furnished in the most costly manner. No pains or expenses have been spared to make the MONTGOMERY HALL vie with any other similar establishment in the South, so as to render comfort and convenience to Boarders, Visitors, and Travellers.

Since the first opening of this House (two months) the proprietor has made many improvements in its interior arrangement, and the Hall is now in complete order for the *reception of guests.*

The undersigned having served a regular apprenticeship in some of the best Houses in the United States, and long known as the *proprietor of like Establishments in Mobile* and New Orleans, he is determined to consider no sacrifice, until he renders the Montgomery Hall what has been so long needed in this section of country—a genteel and comfortable HOTEL. He has made such arrangements with the Steam Boats, that he will always be able to procure and furnish his table with all that the Mobile market affords.

In the house are ladies and gentlemen's Setting Rooms, furnished in the best style, where boarders and visitors can pass their hours of leisure without interruption.

His Larder will be constantly provided with all the luxuries of the season, fish, flesh and fowl—and constantly attended with the *most experienced Cooks* that can be procured in New Orleans.

Attached to the house is a well fitted BAR, stocked with the Wines of the most choice brands, together with the best liquors and cordials that the markets of Mobile and New Orleans can render.

Also attached to the premises, are extensive Stables and *Carriage Houses*—where every attention will be bestowed on horses and vehicles that visitors may bring.

The proprietor, from his long experience in this business, and *having made permanent arrangements*, with individuals of known capability, to manage the details of the house, and who will always treat guests with politeness and attention—together with his own personal exertions, and his incessant anxiety to render a residence at his house as agreeable as possible—he trusts he will receive and deserve a liberal