THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1835.

TEXAS.

The enthusiasm displayed by our fellow-citizens at the meeting last evening in favor of the people of Texas, deserves the highest commendation. The meeting was intended to be only a preparatory one, consisting of the immediate friends of the Texians; and as soon as the hour arrived, the committee room was thronged with an anxious audience.

William Christy, Esq, was called to the chair; and James Ramage, Esq, appointed secretary; after which a committee was nominated to draft resolutions. During the retirement of the committee, Messrs Fisher and Gustave Schmidt addressed the meeting.

Mr Fisher stated that he had recently been exiled from Mexico. He had formerly been a citizen of the United States; but had resided for 10 years in Mexico, where he had formed extensive connections, mercantile and otherwise. He had lately edited a journal in Matamoras; but in consequence of having made some free remarks on passing events, he was ordered to leave Mexico in three days. He stated that there are three parties at present in Mexico—one composed of the clergy and military who are for a consolidated government under a triumvirate form with Santa Anna, Bravo, and Lucius Alaman at its head—another composed of liberals who desire to retain the federal republic, as fixed by the constitution of 1824—and a third in favor of monarchy, and for placing a scion of the house of Bourbon on the throne of Mexico. He stated that the aristocratic party are resolved to subjugate Texas at all hazards; and to expel all Americans from that state, and that the liberal party are as firmly resolved to sustain the Texians, if they sustain the constitution of 1824—which is now the pivot of the contest between the opposing parties. If Texas prove victorious, then will republicanism and constitutionality conquer in Mexico; but if Texas is worsted, then a despotic rule will be substituted.—He entered also into particulars concerning the present invasion of Texas; and showed that it has long been contemplated by Santa Anna—although he had before expected to postpone it till the commencement of next year. He stated that ere Cos went to San Antonio, he took large sums from the customhouse of Matamoras; but that he will soon fall of ways and means in the interior of the country, and that the invaders must prove a prey to the daring Texians.

Mr Schmidt also eloquently advocated the cause of the people in Texas, in supporting resolutions proposed by Mr O de A Santangelo.

The committee returned; and through Mr Caldwell presented the following resolutions to the meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting warmly and sincerely sympathize with our brethren in Texas, now engaged in a war forced upon them for their rights and liberties as freemen.

Resolved, That we will aid and support them by every means in our power, consistent with the duties we owe to our own government, to save them from the tyrant's military rule.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to correspond with the provisional government of Texas; and also with such other committees as may be appointed throughout the United States in favor of the same sacred cause which our fathers in '76 defended, and which we their descendants are assembled to support.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to receive such donations as may be given for the relief of our brethren in Texas; and appropriate the same in such manner as they or a majority of them may deem expedient for the interests of the noble cause in which they are engaged.

Resolved, That J H Caldwell, W Bryan, W Bogart, J P Niven, W L Hodge and Thomas Banks be appointed members of said committee.

Resolved, That the president and secretary be added to said committee.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be authorized forthwith to open a list for volunteers to enter in the aid of the Texians for defence of their rights.

W Bogart, J H Caldwell and W Bryan.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and lists immediately opened in the large room of Banks' arcade for subscriptions and volunteers.

But so dense was the crowd in this room, after the meeting above stairs had adjourned, that the proceedings were commenced *de novo* to satisfy as well as gratify the multitude assembled.

*** The complaints of the Texians are that their governor has been arrested; their legislature dispersed and some of them apprehended; that some of their leading men had been required to be given up to summary vengeance; that the constitution under which they became citizens of Mexico has been subverted, their own rights violated, and their country invaded—with the avowed design of expelling all who have settled there since 1830 and of making American Texians mere serfs of a military dictator. Shall these be tolerated by any having the spirit of liberty animating their hearts; dictating their feelings, and nerving their hands to execute what their heads and hearts shall suggest?

We have heard SAMUEL J PETERS Esq spoken of as candidate for mayor. There would be very little doubt of his succeeding, if he procured an arrangement between the front proprietors of the New levee and the corporation, relative to the batture; so that proper wharves and a quay could be there constructed as soon as possibly convenient. He is believed to possess great influence in this respect.

New Orleans may now fairly apprehend danger to her trade from the railroad seriously designed to be constructed from Cincinnati to Charleston. The direct distance between these cities is only about 500 miles; and the route would be 700—while the nearest distance by actual intercourse from Cincinnati to Philadelphia is 860 miles, and to Baltimore 650.

A railroad is already projected from Cincinnati to Paris in Kentucky of 90 miles in extent; and that now completed from Charleston to Hamburg is about 135—leaving therefore about 475 miles to be completed across the intermediate states. This would at once connect Charleston with the west; and from her facilities of exporting and importing goods, she could command the produce and trade of the western states, if this road shall be constructed.

The merchants of New Orleans must resort to counter tactics, if they would secure the natural advantages of their local situation. They must establish regular steampackets to trade hence to St Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati; as well as have their railroad to Nashville. There is no time for slumbering on their prospects.

The internal improvements of the state must also be more diligently attended to. Railroads should be projected in all directions. The Atchafalaya railroad and the western canal will be useful for conveying the products of the west of the state; but a railroad should be projected from withe Alexandria or Natchitoches to Nacogdoches in Texas; and another from Natchitoches or Jonesville on the Red river to Santa Fe, by which our merchants could divert most of the western fur trade from St Louis to New Orleans. These projects are alike practicable and useful; and could be rendered doubly so, if companies maintained regular steampackets hence to Natchitoches. The trade and travel shall soon warrant the expence.

One truth is however certain that unless regular trading steamboats chartered or owned by companies, for plying between New Orleans and specified cities on the Mississippi and Ohio at stated periods, shall be established, New Orleans must lose much of her trade. Punctuality is the soul of business; and a regular discipline of steamboats on the western waters is essential to prosperous intercourse by them: but this cannot be so well attained by individuals owning boats for their own special purposes, as by companies for the public interests. How easily could such companies obtain charters, if required!

Yet to increase the facilities and regularity of interior trade is not alone sufficient under present circumstances, when lines of packets are certainly to be established between Charleston and Liverpool. A similar project must be designed and completed for New Orleans, in order to have a certain intercourse with Europe, for conveying exports and receiving imports for home consumption. A line of Liverpool, of London and of Havre packets should be immediately established by the merchants of New Orleans.

it be difficult to improve the navigation between New Orleans and the gulf of Mexico, by effecting an intercommunication with lake Borgne, thro the parish of St Bernard, by connecting the bayou there which flows into the Mississippi with the bayou nearly opposite which falls southward into the lake. A canal navigation of 20 miles could effect this; and as the bayous are of a great depth and sufficient width for large ships, a very little expence might pro

of inestimable benefit to the commerce of New Orleans. There are about 18 or 15 feet water in the lake at the mouth of the Bayou Boeuf; and no probability of its being diminished by shoals or land.

Nacogdoches in Texas is singularly exempted from noxious vermin and insects. No rats or mice have ever visited it; and the inhabitants never require musquito bars.

The legislative council of Maryland was to have held its annual sessions on the 12 inst. The inhabitants of that state are taxed less than elsewhere; as the state receives a sufficient revenue for all her wants from her internal improvements and shares in banks.

The grand jury of Tuscaloosa county in Alabama, have found a true bill of indictment against Robert G Williams, editor of the 'Emancipator' in New York, for circulating incendiary publications calculated to excite the slave population of the state to insurrection. It is said that the governor of Alabama will therefore demand from the executive authorities of New York state, the delivery of Williams, to be tried in the courts by the laws of Alabama.

The Washington Globe has very properly detailed the necessary erection and expenditure of the branch mint edifice in this city. But it has been misinformed in one particular. The possession of the square on which the edifice is built never belonged to the corporation here, altho the usage of it for a public square did for the plot was that whereon a fort had existed, and belonged to the United States. The property of the ground remained with the national government: the special use was given to the city of New Orleans.

The Globe could easily fortify its arguments for an additional appropriation for the mint, and indeed for any appropriation for this state: for Louisiana has never craved the aid of congress for any of her public works or internal improvements till within the past, two or three years. Other states have had immense sums granted for their ports, their lighthouses, fortifications, breakwaters, and national roads; yet not one cent has the general government granted for the aid of a port in New-Orleans, from which a large amount of revenue is annually received; not one cent for breakwaters or fortifications; and but a very trifle for lighthouses. While other states were receiving large grants for education, Louisiana but asked two petty townships. While other states said territories containing public lands periodically received appropriations in regard to them, Louisiana has but asked a sum to remove the raft obstructing the navigation of the Red river, in that part where the public lands are situated; and whose value from such an operation is enhanced tenfold; as would be done on other portions of the public lands in this state were rafts similarly removed from the rivers flowing thro them. An appropriation of this nature is therefore evidently for the advantage of the national revenue: for an expence of one dollar produces the receipt of five, in the sale of the public lands reclaimed....and it is on such a principle chiefly have any grants been ever asked by Louisiana.

What has the national government ever done for New Orleans, that eastern journalists should be so rigidly critical in politically examining the amount of any appropriation? Did any citizen of New Orleans complain of the vast sums granted for improvements and buildings authorized by Congress in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere? If a mint establishment here is so essential for the specie currency of the country, must they grudge an appropriation in consequence; merely because it is granted to New Orleans not to their cities? Is this the species of candor and liberality we must expect from the Atlantic cities?

From the Red River Herald, Extra.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

WAR IN TEXAS—GEN. COS LANDED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE BRASOS WITH 400 MEN!

Isaac Parker has just arrived from Texas, bringing the intelligence that General Cos has landed near the mouth of the Brasos with 400 men, with the intention of joining the 700 Federal troops stationed at San Antonio De Bexar, and marching upon the people of Texas. He has issued his proclamation "declaring that he will collect the revenue, disarm the citizens, establish a military government, and confiscate the property of the rebellious." Messrs Johnson and Baker bore the express from San Fellipe to Nacogdoches. Stephen S Austin has written to several citizens of Nacogdoches, that a resort to arms is inevitable.

They have hoisted a Flag with "The Constitution, of 1824," inscribed on it, and Two Hundred Freemen gathered around it, determined to stand or fall with it.

We subjoin the following letter from General Houston to the gentleman who brought the intelligence.

SAN AUGUSTINE, TEXAS, October 5th, 1835.

Dear Sir—At your request I hand you a memorandum, that you may be informed of our situation. *War in defence of our rights, our oaths, and our constitution is inevitable in Texas!!*

If *Volunteers* from the United States will join their brethren in this section, they will receive liberal bounties of land. We have millions of acres of our best lands unchosen and unappropriated.

Let each man come with a good rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition—and to come soon.

Our war-cry is "Liberty or Death." Our principles are to support the Constitution, and *down with the Usurper!!!*

Your friend,
SAMUEL HOUSTON.

To Isaac Parker, Esq—Present.

We have no time to make any comments. The people of the United States will respond to the call of their brethren in Texas!—Red River Herald, Extra.

From the N Y Courier and Enquirer.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Mary Howland, Capt Weire, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, having sailed on the 27th August last.

From a conversation in the house of lords, it appears that the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which had passed the house of commons, will probably not be taken up in the house of lords during the present session.

On the last reading of the Irish church bill in the house of lords some clause have been rejected in the bill passed by the commoners, which will prove another source of disagreement between the two legislative bodies. At the close of the discussion on this occasion, lord Melbourne declared that if the clauses in question were stricken out, he should not be the party to send back the bill to the commons. It would expose the measure to the rejection of that house. The duke of Wellington hoped that noble lords would not be deterred from the performance of their duty by the menaces of lords who had just spoken. Lord Duncannon agreed in the propriety of the remarks of lord Melbourne. He considered that to send back the bill to the commons without the clauses now proposed to be left out would be to insult the people of England and Ireland. The clauses were eventually rejected by a majority against the ministers of no less than ninety-seven.

Further amendments had been made to the municipal corporation bill by the house of lords, and with these it had passed through the house in committee. The report of the committee was to be brought up three days afterwards, and would no doubt be adopted without further discussion.

The course which will under these circumstances be pursued by the house of commons, is evidently looked to with the greatest interest, and well it may be, for the crown is at present in a dilemma from which it is difficult to see how it will extricate itself.

In Paris, the bill in relation to the press is still under discussion in the chamber of deputies, and notwithstanding the strenuous opposition made to it, the general opinion seems to be that it will eventually pass.

Some of the Paris papers attribute expressions to the duke de Broglie, implying that the present state of Spain would become a subject of discussion at the approaching conference at Kalisch, where necessity of intervention on the part of France is likely to be admitted. If so, it is argued that the French government will be urged by the northern powers to act in the same way, and pretty near for the same purpose, as in 1823, after the congress of Verona; and as king Louis Philippe, had been deterred till now from any active part in the affaire of Spain by the fear of displeasing the northern courts, he will at their desire not hesitate to adopt a contrary course. But surely this is mere nonsense. Louis Philippe is bound by treaty to defend the government of the young queen, while the part his new friends in the north would wish him to go through in Spain, must be in favor of the pretender of course.

London, August 24.

Letters from Madrid to the 17th inst, were received in Paris on Saturday morning, in which it was stated that the Spanish cabinet had unanimously resolved to demand from France a prompt armed intervention, in fulfilment of the quadruple treaty. Despatches from Toreno were also received by the duke de Frias, the purport of which were believed to be the same as that of the private letters addressed to particular members of the French government. It is reported that the events in Calaforria Semgossa have produced such a sensation at Madrid, that almost all the grandees of Spain, the principal functionaries, both civil and military, have resolved in case France refuses to intervene to join the party of Don Carlos.

London, August 25, Evening.

The city has been tolerably free from reports to day respecting the ministry and the consequences of the threatened collision between the two houses of parliament, which would appear at all events to be regarded with little apprehension by the fundholders. Stocks have been steady all day, with a tendency towards improvement. Consols left off at 89¾ to ¼ for the account; omnium at 2¾ to ½; and exchequer bills at 20s to 22s premium.

The intelligence of this morning has removed all alarm respecting the movements of the city guard at Madrid, and has besides a salutary effect in regard to threatened insurrections in Spain. These troops are regarded here with contempt, since it is perceived that though they can set convents on fire and murder helpless monks and friars, they are wholly destitute of that energy and power of combination which is to overthrow or place in danger the institutions of the country. The best things are now hoped for from the Spanish ministry. The price of stock has rallied considerably, but it closed heavily this afternoon, and is still far from being held with confidence. Bargains were done in bonds at 42, but they left off at 40¼. Portuguese at 3 per cents, were last quoted at 55 to ½. In the other foreign funds scarcely any transactions took place.

NEW MOVE.—We learn that several southern gentlemen, now in this city, intend at the the meeting of the next Grand Jury of the District Court, to go before that body, and accuse Arthur Tappan and his associates, of treason against the United States, with a view of procuring an indictment, and ascertaining how far the laws will protect the south in their unalienable rights of property in the blacks.

The clause in the Constitution which authorises such a movement, is contained in third section of the third article, defining treason in these words:—'Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in *adhering to their enemies giving them aid and comfort.*' It is contended that the conduct of Mr Tappan is a violent infringement of this latter definition of treason. M. T. does not "levy war against The United States," but he is daily "giving aid and comfort to their enemies," for it is contended that Thompson and all those foreign emissaries who have been preaching abolition have put themselves "beyond the pale of international law—that their conduct is on a level with piracy, and that they ought to be treated as pirates and enemies of the United States.

To these enemies, therefore, has Mr Tappan given "aid and comfort" contrary to the express provision of the Constitution. The conduct of Aaron Burr in that celebrated expedition for which he was tried, was less treasonable than the southern people consider the conduct of Tappan.

N. York Herald.

TOWN, ENGLAND.—Fisher vs. Beaumont.—In this action the plaintiff, an attorney residing at Doncaster, claimed from the defendant, the secretary of the Provident Life Assurance Society, the sum of 2,000l. being the amount of two policies effected in 1823, upon the life of a person named Frank.

On the part of the defendant, it was alleged that these policies were void, Frank being at the time a lunatic, and labouring under a species of insanity which tends to shorten human life, which knowledge was fraudulently withheld from them at the time that the policies were effected.

From the evidence for the latter, it appeared that Frank was a clergyman of the Church of England, holding two livings in the county of Norfolk, and that Mr Fisher, the present plaintiff, was his attorney, to whom he was indebted in a considerable sum, and by whom he was advised to effect these policies. In order to obtain the requisite certificates of health he applied to Drs. Shepheard, and Smith, both physicians in considerable practice, and they made the necessary answers required by the assurance office.

It was further alleged, that at this time the plaintiff, though well aware of the state of Frank's mind, did not notice it in the answers returned, neither did the agent require it, considering that nobodily health was required. Frank died in the year 1834. From the evidence of several medical men who had attended him, it appeared that from the year 1816, he had laboured under the most extraordinary delusions; at one time he wished to make proposals of marriage to a lady at Ely already married, at another he intended to go to Cambridge to take a degree, and apply to be made Bishop of Norwich. He sometimes fancied himself a magistrate, and at that capacity made speeches, and issued mitigations for a grand tumper, on which the whole county ran to be invited while at other times he intended to erect a Methodist chapel and theatre. On some occasions he sunk into the most profound despondence, refusing to speak or to take the food necessary to support life. These physicians also gave it as their opinion that this insanity would tend to shorten life. One of his servants being examined, stated that he would often rise at three o'clock in the morning, and then ring the dinner bell for an hour at a time; that he would often break his own windows and doors for no considerable reason.

On the part of the plaintiff a number of physicians were called, who stated that in their opinions such insanity as they had heard described would not tend to shorten life.

The judge summed up the evidence at considerable length, and the jury, after a long consideration found for the plaintiff—Damages 2 300 l.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.—The Cleveland Whig of the 16th mentions that J S Horner Esq, the newly appointed secretary and acting governor of Michigan, had arrived in Cleveland, and had left that morning for Detroit. The Whig adds that by information as to the state of opinions and feeling in Michigan, it is prepared to hear, that the people there utterly contemn the authority of the new governor, so far as his policy may differ essentially from that pursued by the late secretary.

A BEAR STEALING CHEESE—A BEE BY THE BEAR ITSELF—A friend relates to us an amusing piece of thievery, which took place not long since not a thousand miles from this goodly village:

Two persons undertook to steal a piece of beef from a neighbor; who had killed an ox and left it over night in his barn, suspended with a stick between the flanks in the usual way. They agreed that one should mount the cross stick and cut away, while the other kept watch. He had scarcely commenced operations, when the stick slipped from under him, the ribs closed, and fairly locked him inside the carcass, his arms extending above his head, and his feet projecting from the neck of the animal; his companion fled, leaving the prisoner to be released from his confinement by the owner of the ox, who upon opening his barn at sunrise greeted him with a hearty 'good morning.'—Logansport Canal Tel.

The University of New York has received a donation from the King of England, through the honorable Mr Van, and general James Talmadge, embracing state papers, historical and diplomatic documents, fac-similes of charters and treaties, the celebrated doomsday book, the statutes of the realm, political essays, catalogues of the manuscripts in the Harleian, Cottonian, and Lansdowne libraries in the British Museum, and other works, of interest not merely to the statesman and politician, but to the general scholar and the student of history and antiquities.

DIAMONDS—what a strange passion! what a curious disease! what a topic for speculative curiosity, is the thirst which some women feel for these precious articles! And be it was not enough to spend thousands of pounds on what paste and glass may be made to imitate, they must needs have better than their neighbors, and in the frenzie to outshine, forget everything else. Many a handsome woman enters a room far prouder of the stones in her hair and on her bosom, than of all the real advantages nature has given her; and many an ugly woman has ruined her husband and starved her tradespeople, that she might have a larger drop to her necklace than Lady Bellyns. Why? Is the handsome woman happier, or even more admired? Is the ugly woman less ugly with her diamonds than without them—The wife, by the hon Mrs Norton.

The Gambler may read his fate in these lines—

'Three portals had the gambler's cave,
Their names—hope, infamy, the grave;
The first the victim's entrance greets,
And by the others he retreats.

A recent report of the minister of public instruction in France states the singular fact that in the provincial towns and in the villages, the health officers practice medicine, without ever having undergone an hour's preparatory study. This is indeed an extraordinary interpretation of their functions. They have become so numerous that regular practitioners receive much injury from them.

EXPLOSION—One of the Granulating mills belonging to the Gun Powder works of the Messrs Du Pont, exploded on Monday morning 28th ult, by which the mill was destroyed and 2 lives lost.

The United States vs schr. Bee, her tackle &c.

IN the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 3656—In admiralty.—By virtue of a writ of venditione exponas to me directed by the aforesaid Court, will be sold on Wednesday, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Arcade Exchange, Magazine st, between Natchez and Gravier, the schooner Bee, her tackle, apparel and furniture, now lying on the opposite of the river. The inventory of her can be seen at the U. S. Marshals office. Terms, cash.

oct 14 J. H. HOLLAND, U S Marshal.

John W. Moore vs. schooner Mary Jane, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

IN the U. S. District Court, East District of Louisiana—In admiralty—No. 2634—By virtue of a warrant of seizure, to me directed by the honorable the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, I have seized and taken into my custody, the schooner Mary Jane, her tackle apparel and furniture, libelled by John W. Moore in said court, and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners, and all and every other persons, having or pretending to have any right, title and interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the City of New Orleans, on or before the 14th day from the date of the present notice; why the said schooner Mary Jane her tackle &c., should not be condemned and sold, agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.

oct 14 JOHN H. HOLLAND, U S. Marshal.

HEBREW CONGREGATION—The members of the Hebrew Congregation are hereby notified that an annual meeting will be held at the Society Hall, on Sunday next, 18th instant, when an election for officers to serve the ensuing year, will also take place. Punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be transacted. By order,

oct 14—3 A. J. MARKS, Sec'y.

SUPERIOR COTTON BAGGING—A few hundred pieces full width and very heavy bagging; will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms to close a consignment by ANDREWS & BROTHERS.

oct 14 no. 19, Chartres street.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at moderate prices, 960 casks red Wine from Bordeaux and of different quality; 25 tierces Graves' white Wine, 180 cases Pauillac and St Julien red Wine; 9 half pipes Cognac Brandy; 2 do Champaign Brandy.

oct 14 FELIX LABATUT.

TO RENT—For the 1st of November next, a handsome 3 story brick dwelling HOUSE, corner of Camp and Natchez streets, and fronting the American Theatre. This house is well calculated for a public establishment. Apply to Mr. F. Fradat, corner of Camp and Canal streets. oct 14—

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, Levee street, No. 29, Marigny suburb. Possession will be given immediately.

oct 13—3 JOS. BARTHET, Toulouse street, No. 30.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,

OCTOBER 13th, 1835.

STOCKS.—No sales to-day.

COTTON—Some in treaty sales not closed. But little doing in this article as yet.

TOBACCO—6 to 8c—dull.

SUGAR, N O. 1st quality—10cts sales.
——— N O 2d quality—8½ to 9cts; fair demand.
——— Havana, white—12cts; dull.
——— do brown—10cts; dull.

MOLASSES—neither sales or demand.

FLOUR—$7½; to 7 25, sales; very little in market and not in immediate demand.

COFFEE, Havana—13 a 14c; St Domingo 12½c; Mocha, 13cts; dull.

RICE—None good in first hands.

CORN—70 a 75cts per bushel; sales.

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

BEEF, mess—$12 to 12½ per bbl.
——— prime—$10 to 10½ per bbl.

PORK, mess—$17 to 17½; prime $14½ to 15; small demand.

HAMS, Canvassed—10c; uncanvassed 8½ to 8½cts.

BACON—hog round 6½ to 8 cents.

BUTTER, Goshen 22cts; in demand—Western 10 to 12½cts; small demand.

LARD—8½ a 9c; fair demand.

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

COD FISH—$1,25, per box.

SPERM CANDLES—N B 37½ cents; Nantucket 34c mould 12½ a 14 cents.

OIL—Winter strained 100c.
——— Tanners, 45 to 48; not much in market and in fair demand.

WHISKEY, Rectified—35c sales.
——— Old Monongahela, 46c to $48; very dull.

BAGGING, Western—35 cents.

BALE ROPE—14 to 14½ cents.

LEAD, Pig—5½ a 6c; bar, 7cents.
——— Shot—$1½ per bag; sheet, 10cents.

TAR, PITCH and ROSIN—no variation.

Baltimore Market, September 29.

Flour—Moderate sales of Howard street flour from stores at $6,25. The wagon price shows a tendency to advance, some dealers having paid $6,12½; others however continued to pay $6. Sales of city Mills flour at $6½.

Grain—The wheat market is without change in prices—sales of fair good to best reds continue to be made at $1,25 a 1,28.

Sales of white corn at 82 cents, and of yellow at 80cts. Sales of rye at 73 a 75 cents. Oats have declined—sales at 33 cents.

Whiskey—We quote hhds at 35 cents; bbls nothing doing. Sales of bbls at 37 cents. The wagon price of bbls is 33 cents exclusive of the barrel.

Liverpool Market, August 26.

The sales of cotton to day, do not exceed 1600 bags chiefly Americans, at rather lower rates; 100 Pernambs, &c, 13½ to 14½; 56 Bahias, 13½ to 15½; 70 Maranhams, 14½ to 14½; and 20 Surat 7½; to the trade. The demand continues very moderate.

We have read a commercial letter dated Liverpool, 27th August, by which it appears that there were no alteration in the prices of cotton.

SALES OF STOCKS

At the Philadelphia Stock and Exchange Board, sept. 28th.

50 shares New-Orleans Gas Bank, 20 1/2 20

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

FLOUR—There were considerable sales of common brands Western, on Saturday, at $6 6 1/4 a 6 12 1/2; Fancy held at 6 25.

GRAIN—1000 bushels of Rye sold at 85c. which is a fall; 1000 bushels Oats at 53—a further fall—100 bushels North Carolina Corn at 90c—1200 Northern at 101c.

STOCKS—The market continued to present the same sickly appearance on Saturday. An unusual amount of Stocks were thrown into market, either to depress prices or to raise the cash. Nearly 2000 shares of Boston was sold on time, at a decline of 3 per cent; Worcester rather rallied, Utica was pretty firm, Mohawk went down three per cent, New Orleans Stocks all fell, Gas down to par, Delaware also declined. There appear to be considerable pressure on the Money Market, this always tries the strength of weak holders, who are generally sacrificed when a squeeze occurs.—(*Daily Adv. Office Extra.*)

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Shenandoah, Moore, Havana, J A Zander
Steamer Ohioan, Birmingham, Mobile, W L J Dick & ch

ARRIVED.

Steam tow boat Grampus, Davis, from the Pasca. Having towed to sea barque Josephine, and schrs Creole, brought up ship Rubicon and brig Alexander. Left the S W Pass at 8 o'clock, on the 11th inst. Outside the bar ships Brundite and Robert Bowne. Nothing new in the river.

Steam tow boat Lion, Hubble, from the Pasca. Having towed to sea brigs Ajax, Harry and Gen Santa Anna and schooners Perfecta, America and Halcyon. Brought up brig Ship Creole, 12 days from New York. Reports nothing new.

Steam tow boat Hudson, Holtzin, from the Pasca, towed up ship Missouri, 12 days from New York, brig Adelaide Howrin, 17 days from Richmond, brig America from Charleston and a Spanish brig, name not known. Reports ships Robert Bowne and Pilgrim, at anchor off the bar, ship Brundite ashore on the bar, steamers Feliciana and Shark along side. While coming up with ship Cumberland and brig Farragon in tow; one Mexican brig in the river name not known. The Hudson made her trip in 48 hours.

Steam tow boat Whale, Spaulding, from the Pasca. Having taken her tow to sea, brought up ship Cumberland, and brig Petronello.

Ship Missouri, Owen, 12 days from New York, to Egerton & Wibray.

Line ship Creole, Tracy, 12 days from New York, to Bein & Cohen.

Ship Rubicon, Rogers, 19 days from Boston, to the Master.

Ship Cumberland, Rodney, 22 days from New York, to Harrod & Quarles.

Brig Adelaide, Howrin, 17 days from Richmond, to the master.

Brig Petronold, Ruiz, 12 days from Havana, to M Fiol.

Brig Alexander, 20 days from Boston, to the Master.

Brig America, ——, from Charleston.

Schr Arab, Haskel, from Turks Island.

Steamer Ellen Douglass, Wadsworth, from Vicksburg.

Steamer Sethophora, Hoffman, from Plaquemine.

Steamer Ouachita, Reed, from Natchitoches.

Steamer Watchman, ——, from Mobile.

Sloop Confiance, from the Coast.

MEMORANDA.

The ship Missouri has spoken on the 8th instant off the Brassos ship Cassander 7th N York for Mobile.

Cleared at New York for this port, Sept 28th, ship Missouri, Owen.

Sailed from Philadelphia, for this port, 25th ult, brig Wm Henry; ship Benjamin Morgan who to sail on the 30th for this port.

At Baltimore, brig Wanderer, Welch, 30 days from New Orleans, bound to Gibraltar; she was dismasted on the 5th Sept in gale which lasted five days, and put into this port to repair damages.

Brig Eugene, arrived at New York from Bordeaux, in 42 days; spoke on the 3d Sept, U S frigate Constitution for the Mediterranean.

Ship Rubicon spoke on the 8th inst, off the Isaloes, ship Cumberland, from New York, for this port—same day off Bomini Islands, spoke ship Andes, for this port—9th, off Sand Key, spoke brig Cornelius, 9 days from Charleston for St Marks.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Rubicon, from Boston—Messrs C R Hyde, lady and servt, C Horsley, C Girard, H H Holton, J G Putnam.

Per schr Arab, from Turks Island—Mrs Decker and 2 children, Mrs Charlotte and 2 children, Messrs Mitchell, Norton Rodriguez, E Mougin.

Per ship Missouri—H C Hoppin & lady, N R Bunce, Miss A L Bunce; Miss Perle & child; A G Compton; G O M'Kasson; W C Chamberlin—98 in the storage.

Per ship Cumberland, from New York—B B Dickinson, W L Thomas, J Martin, W B Gourlay, W Jones, J Reed, H E Grimsite, J H Stevens, B Davidson, E Power—50 in the steerage.

Per steamer Sethophora, from Plaquemine—J G Hanks and servt, J Ferrett and family, Dr Fortier, 3 ladies and 4 servts, W Turner, Pochay, P Rigaudet, P Perrett, Picoux, Montgomery; A Belsgout, Capt Nartigue—5 deck.

Per steamer Ellen Douglass, from Vicksburg—Miss Wilkinson, Miss Terrill; Miss J S Terrill; Guillotte, J M Walker; C P Perseville; S P Terrill, J McLaughlin, W E Powell.

Per steamer Ouachita, from Natchitoches—Mrs Davidson and family; Miss Davidson, Dr J Longhorn; lady and servt, Messrs R L Davidson, G Harrison and lady; Barry, G P McFarland, P Leglise, M Colligan, D B Edward, V H Bruce; Yoorsley; R Ratcliff, F Radas, J D Miller, Mrs and Miss Trouchet; A Mark; Gamard, W Cook, A V Violand; F Radas, J Hawkins; 13 Hitchinson—12 on deck.

Per steamer Watchman, from Mobile—Madm Pichot, 2 maids and servt; Madm Bayon, Madm Smith and servt; Mr Black, lady and daughter, Mr Alderson, daughter and son, Messrs Quadrill, Caille, S Kerr, Moore, Brown, Underwood, R Kerr, J Anderson, Morgan, J LaBlanc, J L Wybry, E LaBlanc, Dunn, Prentice, Innearity, Vogel, Bonce; McLong, Land, V Labatut, Dennis, Egan, Smith, Bankhead, D Aubry, D Buiss, Mons W T Mayo.

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Per schr Petronelo: 38 bags coffe, sugars, wax; mdse, and fruits, to M Fiol; J A Morin & co; M de Lizardi & co; W Vinier; A Miranda; and order.

BOSTON—Per brig Alexander: 700 bbls lime; 100 bbls mackerel, to the master.

TURKS ISLAND—Per schr Arab: 300 bushels salt, to D Marston.

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—Per schr Shenandoah: ballast.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Ellen Douglass: 266 bales cotton, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 212 do do, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 65 do do, Buckner, Stanton & co; 54 do do, Lambeth & Thompson; 124 do do, Burke, Watt & co; 9 kegs nails, Layton & co; 1 box mdze, etc, J Tarbe; 1 package mdze, Peyroux, Arcueil & co; sundries to order.

PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Semaphore: 20 bales cotton, Bogart & Hodges; 7 do do, 10 rolls leather, Lastrapes & Demarc; 31 bales cotton, N & J Dick & co; 15 do do, C Toledano; 37 do do, Burke, Watt & co; 6 do do, T Segond; 12 do do, Miramond, O'Duhigg & co, 7 do do, J W Bidwell & co; 133 do do, Lambeth & Thompson; 11 do do M Kernley; sundries, owners on board.

NATCHITOCHES—Per steamer Ouachita: 11 bales cotton, Maddox & Woods; 42 do do, Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; 46 do do, J B Blache & co; 263 do do, Lambeth & Thompson: 14 do do, Lastrapes & Demarc; 242 do do, T Barrett & co; 36 do do, Burke, Watt & co; 7 do do, C Toledano; 20 do do, N & J Dick & co; 38 do do, Byrne, Hermann & co; 54 do, do W Flower; 1 box mdze, H R Lee & co; 7 packs hides, 4 do deer skins, Peyroux, Rivarde & co.

COAST—Per sloop Confiance: 33 bales cotton, to Peyroux, Rivarde & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Missouri—Thompson & Grant; Bullitt Shipp & Co. A Looke & Co.; Hyde & Goodrich; J. Reed & co. J H. Gield & Co.; E L Tracy; Eastman & Brothers; Parmele & Baker; E L Tracy; W Massey; Egerton & Wibray; Dufour frères, Smith, Hubbard & co. Miramond O'Duhigg & co. J. Colles & co.; J. Rovell; A. H. Wallace; Leigh, Maddox & Co. Peters & Millard. J & L Brewster; R Woodruff; Whiting & Slash: A. Kerhman & Co.; Godfrey & Bussoman: Legendre & Saffory: O Girardot; Reynolds, Byrnes & co.; J. Chase, Harrod & Quarles; J H Chenery; Ingersoll & co; E Laraide & co.; White & co. Gaudet, Panch & co. Hall, Walker & Walton.

Per ship Cumberland, from New York—Egerton & Wibray; Harrod & Quarles; J Hanes; White & co; J W Beddie; E Smith; E L Tracy; J H Field & co; A Walley; J A Barrelli; W T Thompson & co; Phelps & co; Newton; Hotchkiss & co; Quertier & Boutin; J McGennie; B B Dickinson; Stinson & Campbell; Godfrey & Blossman; J Vilvia & co; Thomson & Grant; R Groning & co; Beckanan & Hagan.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS

CITY COUNCIL.

Sitting of September 4th 1835.

Resolved that the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised to appoint one person for the sixth ward and one for the seventh ward to superintend the taking of dirt from the public battures thereof, and pay the persons appointed the same compensation as has been awarded to such superintendants heretofore, and that said superintendants be invested with such authority as heretofore accorded to them.

(Signed) JOHN CULBERTSON, Recorder.
Approved September 5th, 1835.
(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy, THEARD, Jr. Secretary

Sitting of September 4th 1835.

Resolved that the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised to nominate, and by and with the consent of the City Council, appoint a commissary for St. Mary's market forthwith, who shall be under the same regulations as the commissary of the lower meat-market, and receive the same pay.

(Signed) JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.
Approved September 5th 1835.
(Signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy, THEARD, Jr. Sec'y.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CITY COUNCIL.

Sitting of September 25th 1835.

Resolved that all that part of the ordinance of the 4th September instant which prohibits to persons carrying oysters in their pirogues, to retail them in said pirogues before ten o'clock A. M., be, and the same is hereby repealed.

(Signed) JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Sitting of october 2d 1835.

Resolved that notwithstanding the veto of the mayor, the City Council persist in the resolution of the 25th ult., relative to the sale of oysters in pirogues.

(Signed) JN. CULBERTSON, Recorder.
A true copy, THEARD, Jr. Sec'y.

Sitting of September 25th 1835.

Resolved that the fire limits of suburb St Mary shall hereafter extend from the Levee to Circus street and from Canal street to Delor street, and it shall not be lawful to erect wooden buildings within said limits. Every offender against this resolution shall incur the penalties specified in the 2d article of an ordinance entitled an ordinance to prevent the erection of wooden buildings within the city of New Orleans and prescribing measures relative to