THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1835.

The fire on Thursday evening proved too palpably the insufficient number of fire engines and companies in this city. Of these there are but six—assuredly inadequate in any emergency, however energetic and resolved may be the firemen. *This leads us again to reflect on the different* insurance companies, for the little regard they pay to the fire companies. Strictly speaking every insurance company should have a fire engine and corps attached to its establishment; and all assist each for mutual safety and protection. It is as ungenerous as improper that the labor and expence of extinguishing fires should be left to *enterprizing individuals* who are *fortunately more public* spirited than the soulless companies of insurance. Yet these companies find themselves eventually the losers by their own niggardliness, in ransoming the property destroyed by their own neglect. It would be well if the state legislature passed a law enjoining each and every insurance company to maintain an engine and corps on *all occasions of fire: this is the system pursued in Lon*don, and it has been found effectual not only in promptly extinguishing or precautiously preventing fires, but absolutely in forwarding the interests of the companies themselves, by inducing every householder to have his property insured that it may be protected by the companies. It is therefore the interestias well as the duty of insurance companies to have each a fire engine and corps belonging to it.

We also witnessed the want of the city police to preserve order at the fire; and to prevent property from being plundered. *We did not observe one policeman present* during the whole time of the fire, which continued upwards of three hours; and we learned that in consequence of that neglect, valuable property to a large amount was plundered by those who pretended to assist.

There is also another subject that must force itself on the consideration of those who were spectators of that *fire—the want of hydrants, to which the hose of the fire* companies' engines could be attached at convenient distances from the places where fires may commence. The want of waterworks was severely felt; and some of the companies were obliged to carry their *suction pipes* to the Mississippi; yet even then the hose of other companies was too short to be of use. We may indeed expect hydrants in the city about the commencement of next year; and we are pleased to find that the council has partly taken this subject into consideration at the session last evening—having ordered that the engineer of the waterworks, be required to put the engine and works in play as soon as the fire bell shall sound; so as to convey water to the remotest parts of the city within the power of the engine.

We have heard that it is seriously agitated among some *of our most influential citizens*, to have a law passed by the legislature at its ensuing session, to prevent the eligibility of any person to the election of mayor for more than a second period, that is for four years. Those who are aware of the extent of the executive patronage possessed by the mayor of New Orleans, in consequence of the number of appointments in his power,—which generally give him the almost absolute control of about 380 votes, will admit the propriety of such an ineligibility in the election of a mayor; particularly as it is in accordance with the elections and appointments of the executive authorities of the state, who are in office for only four years. If this is considered essential for state officers, equally so it is for the city officers. Those who advocate rotation in office, must also support this proposition: for the longer a person may be continued *mayor*, the greater executive patronage he can acquire—and even were he negligent of his duties, he could command a *majority of votes in his favor, so long as his eligibility* shall continue.

Judge Bushnell of the 3d judiciary district, has died in Baton Rouge.

The Natchez Courier as usual continues to deny the propriety or utility of the New Orleans and Nashville railroad; although it has not doubted the practicability. The attempt of the citizens of Adams county to make the railroad a subject of qualification in the election of the Mississippi state governor, must recoil with shame on themselves.

Mr C Woodruff is in Nashville since the 1st inst, to have the sanction of the Tennessee legislature given to the charter of the New Orleans and Nashville railroad company. There appears little doubt of that sanction; and indeed very little that the Mississippi legislature will approve the charter, except that an alteration may be *made as to the exclusive privilege* of constructing such a railroad through that state. Yet such an alteration could not affect the charter or interests of the company, if the monopoly be granted by Tennessee as well as Louisiana—unless indeed the Carrolton railroad were continued to St Francisville and thence to Woodville, Natchez and Nashville or Louisville. But that is probably hopeless.

The editor of the American is requested to order his carrier not to leave that paper *in future* at this office, and informed that as he does not know how to act the part of a gentleman, we are resolved to have no exchange of papers or arguments with him hereafter. If he is willing to test his skill in any other *manner* than logomachy, we have no objection; although we acknowledge him our superior in slang and slander: but as these merely degrade himself, and cannot affect our character, they shall not affect our conduct.

CITY COUNCIL—Friday Oct 16.

Messrs Culbertson, Gaiennie, Pichot, Labatut, Allard, Caldwell, Baldwin, Berry, McFarlane, Thomas and Schmidt present.

The following letter from the mayor was read.

Mayoralty, Oct 15 1835.

To the president and members of the city council.

Gentlemen,

I think it would be proper to amend your resolution of the 9th inst, concerning the sale of sugar canes, so that the article should be exposed for sale only on the *foot paths* of the vegetable market: I think such a measure necessary to avoid the accidents which might happen when persons having brought said canes of great length, sharp pointed and full of prickles might carry them through the crowd which usually surrounds the stalls. For this reason I am induced to return you the resolution.

By another of your resolutions of the same date with the former, you authorize the Pontchartrain railroad company to run a slab through the Levee, in order to fill up canal Marigny, on condition that said company shall be bound to keep in the best repair that part of the Levee and public road, through which will run said slab. I have no objections that the canal should be filled, if in its present state it is considered a nuisance; but as it is *impossible* that the original destination of this ground (designated on the plan of the city) could be altered; in order to avoid all complaints from the corporation and the citizens who have bought lots in front of the canal, it would be well to enact that the leave to fill it up shall not be so construed into a grant to erect buildings thereon. Besides *to entrust* to the railroad company the care of keeping in good repair the public road and the levee in front of canal Marigny would be an implied surrender of the rights of the corporation; and it might be dangerous to afford to any *individual* or company, a pretence for claiming rights to such an important part of the public roads, and in the course of *time*, to the battures. There are some precedents which should induce the corporation to be *very sparing of such favors to the Pontchartrain company*. You are well aware no doubt gentlemen, that in 1832, the *said company had prayed the city council to allow them to* erect a wall with rails, on each side of canal Marigny, between *Levee and Victory streets*. Before granting that permission, the council appointed a committee to consult the *city attorney on that subject*, then Mr Moreau Lislet. This gentleman gave his professional advice, and in his *letter to* the reporter of the committee, Mr E. Blanc, explained on what terms such authority might safely be granted; and advised the council to have a special act passed before a notary between the corporation and the Pontchartrain *company*.—The power was granted on those terms, as you may be convinced by reading the resolution of 29 Feb 1832. *But* when the act was drawn, the president of the company, Mr Hoffman, refused to sign it, alleging that it *contained* several articles which were not mentioned in the resolution of the council. It is true that the resolution *did not* mention any article, yet the objection was not valid, as the resolution was referred to the opinion of the *city attorney*; which had been expressed officially in the letter of Feb 29, 1835, to which I refer you.

Since then all the steps I have taken in order to obtain from the company their signature *to the contract* have been fruitless. It has also been to no purpose that I have repeatedly ordered said company to have their walls and rails demolished; my summons have not been regarded any more than my request to sign the *contract*. Therefore with the consent of the council, I would show no favor to that company till the above mentioned contract has been signed.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr Bloomy, recently appointed collector of taxes on grog shops for the upper district, has offered Mr A Delpit as his security.

Convinced of the necessity of effecting some alteration in the actual state of public surveying, I thought proper to approve, such as it is, the ordinance of the 9th inst concerning that branch of the public service. But I am sure that time will show you the necessity to improve and make said ordinance more explicit.

I have the honor to submit to your approbation the following appointments.

Chief city *surveyor*, Mr J Pilie.

Deputy surveyor for the upper suburb, Mr F Wilkinson.

Do for the city proper, L J Pilie Jr.

do *for the lower suburbs*, Mr J A Bourgerol.

Warden of the burying ground, Mr Jean Roux.

This last appointment ought to have been made on the 4th Saturday of May last, according to the ordinance of the 28 *Feb last*, relating to burying grounds, but it was forgotten during the crowd of other appointments then made.

Respectfully, etc

D PRIEUR mayor

P S—*I have to inform you that Messrs Peters and Mi*llard offer to concede to the Corporation their lot of ground mentioned in the resolutions of the 21 Aug last, for the sum of $2500 cash.

On the 1st part of the message, on motion of M Labatut, the council unanimously *persisted*, as such a privilege had prevailed for 25 years without any of the wounds mentioned by the mayor.

On the 2d part, Mr Pichot moved to refer it to a special committee. Messrs Pichot, Schmidt and Baldwin.

The security of Bouny was accepted.

Before proceeding to the election of the surveyors, Mr Labatut moved to refer that part of the message to a special *committee, with instructions to revise the ordinance*, so as to diminish the salaries. Lost by a vote of 6 to 3.

Mr *Pilie* was elected by a vote of 9 to 1; Wilkinson by a vote of 7 to 3; Pilie, jun only obtained 1 vote in 10; Bourgerol was unanimously elected.

Mr Roux received only 4 vote in 10.

On the last part, the resolution referred to was read on motion of Mr Pichot; and it being found that the mayor had been authorized to make the purchase on the most advantageous terms, Mr Berry presented a resolution reiterating almost the words of the former

Mr Caldwell moved that the mayor be authorized to purchase the lot for 3,500 dollars, or any less sum.

This was opposed by Mr Pichot, till the mayor made researches imposed on him by the former resolution, to purchase any other lot in the vicinity of Notre Dame street

Messrs Labatut and McFarlane supported the amendment.

Mr Gaiennie moved to refer the matter to the committee on improvements.

Mr Caldwell remonstrated against the delay in purchasing a lot for the engine of the company as directed; as the subject had been repeatedly before the council, and as the engine would soon arrive in the city. He descanted on the paucity and inefficiency of the engines at the late fire in Levee street; and said that the *council should countenance* the fire companies.

The resolution and amendment were withdrawn to permit Mr Labatut to present a substitute—that the lot of Peters and Millard should immediately be purchased for the sum of $3,500.

Mr Labatut in supporting his resolution, said that it is high time that the council should see that its ordinances are enforced. *For the period that he has been in the council, he has invariably found that such ordinances as have been vetoed by the mayor and persisted in by the council, have had their object nullified by the delay of the executive*: for instance the construction of the new prison has lingered for four years. He therefore moved that the mayor be required to make the purchase immediately.

Mr Allard moved that requested be substituted for required.

To this Mr Pichot objected, The council have the right *to require the executive authorities to enforce* the municipal laws; and it is high time that they should require their fulfilment, even should they be obliged to resort to legal measures. Many of the ordinances remain unenforced on account of the negligence of the executive.

The amendment was lost.

An amendment proposed by Mr Baldwin to authorize the finance committee to make the purchase of the lot from Peters and Millard, was adopted.

The vote was reconsidered, as some members stated that they did not understand the question. When the amendment was again proposed there were Messrs Gaiennie, Pichot, Schmidt, Baldwin and Caldwell in favor of the motion; and Messrs Labatut, Thomas, Allard, McFarlane and Berry in the negative. The *recorder gave a casting* vote against it, because the amendment took the power from the mayor.

Mr Baldwin moved that the mayor be authorized to have the fire engines of the city put immediately in complete order.

Mr Allard added that the committee of finance should first inspect the engines. Lost.

M McFarlane stated that there was a standing committee on the fire engines of the city; and that all the wants of the fire companies were promptly attended to by that committee. The present motion was *superfluous*; and reflected on said committee.

After some further discussion, M McFarlane moved the previous question.—Adopted.

The resolution of M Labatut was *unanimously* adopted.

M Caldwell moved that the engineer of the water-works, shall at the sound of the *alarm bell*, set the engine of the furnace in work, to throw water as far as possible.

M McFarlane *considered* the resolution vague in terms; as the engine might not be able to cast water as far as might be required.

It was moved as an amendment, 'provided the fire is within *the limits of the waterpipes*.'—Lost.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

M. McFarlane presented a resolution to have painted the iron palisade around the place d'armes.

M Baldwin moved an amendement that the mayor be also required to have removed the fence from Jackson to Annunciation square.—Adopted.

M Labatut moved that the mayor be required to have horses, mules or persons playing at balls or games or any other games, forbidden removed from the public squares.

M Baldwin added that the gates or doors of the squares be repaired

M McFarlane moved the previous question, on which being carried, his resolution was adopted.

M Labatut renewed his resolution, which was adopted.

The letter and documents of the committee of the 6th ward watch, were refered to the committee on the city guard—with a request to report by next *session*.

A letter of M P Auvray, inspector of 7th ward being read—M Baldwin moved to grant him a sum of $541, which he had expended in the service of the corporation.—Adopted.

The *petition of Catherine Legget* for relief was referred to the committee on charities.

The *petition of Ducre* for the remission of a fine was referred to the committee on claims.

In answer to a letter from Messrs Hepp and Saulat, Mr Baldwin moved to open Annunciation street. Adopted.

The *petition of Brandgee* was granted, by authorizing the city surveyor to give him the duplicate asked.

By a report, Messrs Hubert and were allowed $300 for a tableau of assessment.

Mr Pichot from the judiciary committee reported on a part of a former letter of the mayor, with resolutions to prevent any suits being instituted in the name of the corporation, without the advice and consent of that committee.—Adopted.

The committee on improvements *reported on the mayor's* objections to the operations of the Draining company; and having shown that they *were groundless*, they requested to be discharged from further considering the subject.—Granted.

Mr McFarlane presented a resolution to authorise hotels and taverns to be kept *open till midnight*; and repeal all contrary resolutions.—Lost

Mr Pichot moved that the mayor be authorized to enquire that Mr Carter and every other attorney employed by the corporation, *should render* an account of all the sums they have received in the name and for the use of the city.—Adopted.

Mr Baldwin presented a resolution to authorize the *mayor to have lamps* placed in various streets of the 7th ward and the upper limits.

Mr Gaiennie moved an amendment to embrace the state of the lower limits in the same authorization; and Mr Caldwell another, to comprize Gravier and Circus streets as far as the incorporated limits.

Mr Pichot added that the mayor be required to enforce the ordinance *for lighting* both sides of the principal.

The resolutions and amendments were adopted.

Mr Gaiennie presented a series of resolutions to authorize the construction of works to facilitate the landing of provision boats at Frescati market. Made the special order of the day for next sitting.

The council adjourned at half past 9 P. M.

At Rochester, the head quarters of Abolitionism in the West, a great meeting took place on the 24th ult. of persons "opposed to the conduct of certain individuals in the Northern States relative to the immediate abolition of the slaves, and who consider it a question belonging exclusively to the slave holding States." The Rochester Daily Advertiser speaks of it as one of the largest meetings ever held in that city. Dr Mathews Brown presided.

CANAL TOLLS—The tolls collected on the New York canals for the week ending on the 21st of September, amount to the sum of $33,323 60. This exceeds the collections of the corresponding week in 1834, by the sum of $116 51. The increase on the Erie canal is $7 480 60—on the Champlain $77 40—on the Oswego $393 10—Cayuga and Seneca $68 17—Chemung, decase, $8 59—Crooked lake, increase, $10 88. Whole sum collected *from the opening of the navigation* to the 21st of September, one million and seventeen thousand dollars. Increase, compared with 1834, $186,000.—(Albany Argus.

SUDDEN DEATH—A gentleman informed us this morning, that he saw a general dressed man fall dead in Broadway opposite to Warren street, last evening about 7 o'clock. He was well dressed in a blue broad cloth coat, metal buttons, black silk vest, black doeskin pantaloons, and boots—silver watch with gold chain, and cameo breast pin. He appeared about thirty five old. W. W. was marked on his linen—there were no papers that told who he was or where he lived.—(N. Y. Star.)

The Albany evening Journal mentions that among the unclaimed deposits of money remaining in the State Bank, is the sum of *one hundred dollars*, by the late General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the gallant soldier who fell at Little York. Gen. Pike deposited that sum when on his way to the Northern frontier. He did not live to claim the money, and his widow has since died. The only living representative of the General is his *widowed* daughter, who married a son of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. Her husband died in early life at Vincennes, and she has since resided in the family of her father-in-law.

sublimest productions of the *Bocher!* thou delightest by a borrowed savour. But thou, Abou Sooba, what shall I say of thee, "*most tasteful sweet*" fish? Thou art pasique!

Thou fiest alone in thy glory!!
No ketchup of fungus to deck thy corse,

Moore's Summer Ramble in Syria.

Ciudad Rodrigo.—The moment which is the most dangerous to the honour and the safety of a British army is that in which they have won the place they have assaulted. While outside the walls, and linked together by the magic hand of discipline, they are heroes—but the moment they have forced themselves inside they become demons or lunatics—for it is difficult to determine which spirit predominates. To see the two storming divisions assembled in the great square that night, mixed up in a confused mass, *shooting* at each other, and *firing* in at different doors and windows, without the shadow of a reason, was enough to drive any one who was in possession of his senses mad. The prisoners were formed in a line on one side of the square—unarmed, it is true,—but, on my life, had they made a simultaneous rush forward they might have made a second Bergen-op Zoom of it—for so absolute was the sway of the demon of marauding that half of our men, I verily believe, would have been panic struck and thrown *themselves into the arms of death*, over the ramparts, to escape such dangers, and that either did not exist, or might have been very easily evided. After calling and shouting until I was hoarse in endeavoring to restore order and when my voice was no longer audible, seeing a soldier raising my piece to fire at a window, I came across his shoulders with a musket barrel which I had in my hand, and demanded, "What the devil, sir, *are you firing at?*" to which he answered, "I don't know, sir! I am firing because every one else is!"—(Kincaid's Random Sh ts.)

Average Duration of Life.—Upon the value of the average duration of life, in determining the relative prosperity of nations, M. Quetelet has some excellent remarks;—"It may be said that a nation is *increasing in prosperity* when it produces fewer citizens, but preserves them longer. This condition is entirely to the advantage of the population; for if the numbers born are smaller, the useful objects are more abundant, and generations are not so frequently renewed, to the injury of the state. Man, in his early years, lives at the expense of society. He contracts a debt to be repaid at a future days; and if he does not live to discharge it, his existence has been a burden to his country. To estimate *this expense* it is sufficient to state, that a child, from its birth till it attains from twelve to sixteen years, cost, in the year 1821, in the hospitals of the low Countries, 1140 francs; say, however, only 1000 francs. Every individual then, who survives infancy, contracts a sort of debt, which cannot, at least, be less than 1000 francs—the sum thus paid by society for each infant, when abandoned to its charity. In France, the annual births amount to 960,000 of which 9,20 die before attaining to a serviceable *maturity*. These 430,000 unfortunates may be considered as so many strangers, who, without fortune or industry, take a part in the general consumption, and depart without leaving any other trace of their passage, save eternal regrets. The expense of their maintenance, without reckoning the time they have pre-occupied, represents the enormous sum of 432 millions of fr. If we consider, on the other hand, the grief that such losses must occasion, which no human sacrifice can compensate, it will be perceived how important a subject they afford to the consideration of the legislator and philosopher. It cannot be too often repeated, that the prosperity of states consists less in the multiplication than in the preservation of their component members." This reflection gives a new item in the long account between mankind and their governors, on the score of useless wars, by which so many are cut off at the moment of their incipient utility, and the greatest possible waste is occasioned of the national resources.

Daring Outrage and Robbery.—At about nine o'clock on the evening of Saturday last, as a gentleman and three ladies were returning from church, and when on Walnut between Sixth and Seventh streets, an insult was offered by a scoundrel who had a segar in his mouth, to one of the ladies, by putting his hand on her shoulder, and by insulting language. The gentleman having the arm of one of the ladies, being followed within six feet by the other two, looked over his shoulder, saw the act of the scoundrel, turned, and with a blow of his fist knocked him down. An accomplice immediately came up, and received also a blow from the gentleman, when three other scoundrels rushed in. Being overpowered, the gentleman was struck several blows, and was considerably bruised. Meanwhile, two of the ladies ran across the street and took refuge in a passage, whilst two of the ruffians held on to the other, whose weakness and fright left her no power over her voice. The city *seemed* to be to retain the lady—the only one that had not escaped some ten or fifteen yards from the scene of a tack, whilst the inferior object of these banditti was accomplished—which was, doubtless, robbery, as the gentleman, when near home, discovered that his watchguard of gold was broken, and his watch gone. As one, at least, of the scoundrels who committed this outrage and robbery, has the impress of a gallant fist on his face, it is the duty of the police to keep a look out for the villain, *and take up for examination*, any suspected fellow, with a face thus bruised.—(Philad. Inquirer.)

By a statement in the British Annual Register for 1781, it appears that the whole number of land forces employed by Great Britain in America from 1774 to 1780, was 112,585. Of these, 19,581 died and deserted, and 5338 were taken *prisoners*—making a total of 24,717. By the annual Register from the Navy Office, it appears that during the same period, 175,899 men and mariners were raised for his Majesty's Navy, of whom in 5 years, *beginning* with 1776 and ending with 1780, a total of 19,788 died, were killed or deserted.

By the collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, it appears that the whole number of continental troops furnished by the United States during the War of the Revolution, from 1776 to 1783, was 231,971, and of militia, 46,163.

From the London Court Journal.

ANECDOTES, FACETIÆ, &c.

Gen Blucher's gallantry.—A characteristic trait of the late Gen Blucher is comprised in the following incident. In the year 1814, when he was being lionized in London, he was one evening at a party, when a lady who participated largely in the intense curiosity with which he was inspiring so many of her sex, was so far led away by her enthusiasm as to lay furtive hands on his pocket hadkerchief, which he happened to place on a vacant chair. Having shortly afterwards occasion to use it, and being informed who had become its possessor, he used little ceremony in demanding its restitution. The lady, instead of returning it, and unaware of the immediate reason for the demand, presented him with a delicate scarf, which had adorned her own fair neck. The substituted article was accepted by the gallant veteran, and applied at once to the usual office of the mouchoir!

Farley in the Indicative Mood.—When any thing occurs to prevent the French Theatres from opening, it is called a *Relache*, and that word is posted up every where at the head of the bills giving the succeeding night's performance.—Some years ago, Farley and Charles Kemble were at Paris, in search of novelties for Covent-Garden, and of course kept a sharp eye on the bills. One of these holidays happened to occur, and the word was displayed, in *capitals*, as usual.—"Gad, Charles," said Farley, "we must have that devilish popular piece,—that *Relache*; you see it is announced everywhere. I wonder who wrote it!"

An awkward Dictionary.—Garrick was once on a visit at Mr Rigby's seat, Mistly hall, Essex, when Dr Gough formed one of the party. Observing the potent appetite of the learned Doctor, Garrick indulged in some coarse jests on the occasion, to the great amusement of the company, the Doctor excepted; who, when the laugh had subsided, thus addressed the party,: "Gentlemen, you must doubt less suppose, from the extreme familiarity with which Mr Garrick has thought fit to treat me, that I am an acquaintance of his; but I can assure you, that like most men here, I never saw him but him once before, and then I paid five shillings for the sight." The great Roscius was silent.

Worthy of Brummel.—"By heaven's!" drawled out a Brummelite of the first water, who was breakfasting with some friends one morning, "by heaven! I'm *dreadfully* distressed, unspeakably fatigued, already—absolutely exhausted. These mornings are *horrid things*. Why can't we do without mornings? Will you, my dear madam," continued he; *addressing a young lady* who sat next him, "will you be so obliging as to try and open that muffin for me? for positively I haven't strength; in the meantime I'll make an effort to flirt with this bit of toast."

Cheap Luxuries.—"Be a good boy, and leave off crying (said a considerate father, who was living in the *Metropolis*, to his whimpering son); be a good boy and leave off crying, and *I'll* take you this evening to see the gay people eat ices at *Tortoni's*."

Richmond, Oct 1.

A writer in the Fredericksburg Arena, with the signature 'Orange,' has *suggested* a railroad from Fredericksburg, via Guyandotte, Louisville, and Nashville, to New Orleans, *as a scheme* of great public utility in conveying the mail and as a very lucrative work, from the revenue to be derived *from travel* and transportation of produce. This with the works already completed and in progress, would make a *continuous line* of railroad from New Orleans to Boston, the whole of which might be traversed (1600 miles) in about *ten days*. The writer also suggests a branch from Louisville westward through Vincennes and Vandalia, to St Louis, in Missouri. He thinks the Postoffice department would save $600,000 annually, upon the *first mentioned* route, in the transportation of the mail.

The road from Lynchburg to the *Tennessee line*, *already* projected, may in some measure supercede a portion of the road above mentioned, and it is very probable an extension eastwardly from Nashville will soon engage public attention.

A late London paper says—

'On Monday a steam coach went from London to Marlborough, 79 miles, in 5 hours and 43 *minutes*, exclusive of stoppages.'

NOTICE—Lewis V. Bogy, attorney at law, St. Louis Missouri. References Hon. David Barton, Hon. William H. Ashley, St. Louis Missouri, *Hon. Lewis F* Linn and Menard and Vallé, St. Genevieve Missouri. july 6m

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
OCTOBER 16th, 1835.

COTTON.

1100 bales Louisiana and Mississippi, 16½c
Some in treaty—sales not closed.
TOBACCO—6½ to 8c—dull.
SUGAR, N O—9cts sales; 9c pr lb, was offered for 100 hhds and refused. There has been a great revival in this article.
——— Havana, white—12½cts; dull.
FLOUR—$7½; a $7 50.
RICE—5 cents.
All other articles remain without variation.

NEW-ORLEANS STOCKS.

	Orceans 16th, 1835.
Louisiana State Bank,	122 1/2 asked
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.,	no sales
City Bank,	107—sales
Union Bank of Louisiana,	122 1/2—last sales
Commercial Bank	54—asked
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,	53 1/4—sales
Gas Light Bank,	52 1/2—asked
Carrollton Rail Road Bank,	par asked
Louisiana State Ins. Co.,	120 ask'd
Louisiana Insurance Co.,	180 for 300 p'd
Orleans Insurance Co.,	1200 for 1000 paid
Mississippi Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	none offered
Merchants' Insurance Co	36—sales
Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	no sales
Atlantic Marine & Fire Insurance Co,	30 asked for 25 paid
Ocean Insurance Co.,	52 1/2 asked
Commercial Insurance Co.,	no sales
Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory,	par asked
Orleans Navigation Co.,	860—last sales
Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.,	76 for 100 paid—sales
Nashville Rail Road Co.,	91 75 prem
Orleans Cotton Press Co.,	180 for 300 paid
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.,	820 for 300 paid
Old Architect Co., of 1838	75 asked, 65 off'd for 100—paid
Architect Stock of 8th District,	90 asked for 100

Richmond Markets, October 5.

Tobacco—Very little doing at inspections—auction prices have not changed since this day week—refined $5 50 a $6 for lugs—inspected refused leaf $6 50 a $8—passed $7 a $12.

Flour—Supplies moderate, demand brisk, $5½ a $6 for country brands.

Wheat—Supplies moderate—red $1 25; white $1 30.

Cotton—Nominal 8 a 10½.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

No clearances yesterday.

ARRIVED.

Steam towboat Pass Boy, Martin from the Passes. Having taken her tow to sea, brought up ships Empire and Andes, brigs Raymond and Criterion. Left the Pass at 8 p m, on the 14th inst. Nothing new.

Steam towboat Grampus, Davis, from the Passes. Having taken a her tow to sea, brought up ship Superb and brig Emery. Left the Pass at 10 a m, on the 15th inst. Reports one brig in sight, *off South Point*.

Ship Superb, Pitts, 60 days from Liverpool, to Byrne, Hermann & co.

Ship Andes, Thing, 19 days from Baltimore, to master.

Ship Empire, Baker, 25 days from Boston, to master.

Brig Emery, Massey, from Boston, to master—cargo time, etc.

Brig Raymond, from Thomastown, to master—cargo time.

Brig Criterion, ——, from Philadelphia, (at the Powder Magazine.)

Schr Aurora, Mathias, from Charleston, to J A Barelli.

Steamer Bayou Sara, Laurent, from Bayou Sara.

Steamer Privateer, Claiborne, from Natchitoches.

Steamer Potosi, Conyers, from St Louis.

Steamer Samson, Alter, from Cincinnati.

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, from Plaquemine.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Andes, from Baltimore—Messrs Gilbert and lady, H H Rasin, Goff, J W Spencer—20 steerage.

Per ship Superb, from Liverpool—Mr D J Doyle and lady—4 steerage.

Per brig Criterion, from Philadelphia—Mrs Jackson and 2 children, Mrs Depass and 2 children, Mrs C Claycroft—5 steerage.

Per steamer Semaphore, from Plaquemine—Mrs Donovan, 5 children and servt, Messrs Veolin and 2 ladies, Dévezin, lady and servt, Lilley, Dougat, Gonzalies, W P Coleman, A Daquin, C Peyroux, Brassier, Boyer.

Per steamer Bayou Sara, from Bayou Sara—Mrs Doucette, Messrs L Doucette, L Labour, Gooin, Roulan, T W James, Fisher, R Thompson and boy, Brown, Mitchell and son, E Brulatevat, M Johnson, J H Deworm and servt, A McCarmelle, Holliday, R Ratcliffe, E D Knapp, S M Clyme, G Hearsey, J A Mills, Andre, P G Monnin, J Miller, E D Knapp, Pullen and sundry way.

Per steamer Privateer, from Natchitoches—Mrs A L C Bacon, Hopkins, Ingram, R Purdy, H Spencer, Chquet, Scott, Hunt and 6 servts, Montenegro, Portman, Gautier, Brumson, W B Cogley, Shuver, Mrs Bonell, Mrs Harrison, Capt Lewis and servt—10 on deck.

Per steamer Potosi, from St Louis—W M Green, E E Brane, M Frost, Turner, Graham, Moody, Ball, Knox M Long, Grivot Mitchell, Mace, Frane, Weymouth, A Davis, Baxter, McCaleb, lady and 2 servts, Burke, Hite, Henderson, C B Williams, J Hume, J Cook, A C Allen, Yeager, Forbes—70 way and 95 on deck.

Per steamer Samson, from Cincinnati—H Welsh, F Bonte Chapitte, J Schappin, Klunn, Lonsinger, Walder and lady, T Clagget, J Oliphant, B Whisker, C Young, J Dudds, Young, Dr Moise.

IMPORTS.

CHARLESTON—Per schr Aurora: 125 casks rice, to J A Barrelli.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Bayou Sara: 396 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 221 do do, Lee & Hardy; 143 do do, Byrne, Hermann & co; 80 do do, Lambeth & Thompson; 154 do do, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 26 do do, N & J Dick & co: 115 do do, M White & co; 181 do do, T Barrett & co; 134 do do, W Flower; 25 do do, Allain & Duplessis; 6 do do, Forstall & High; 6 do do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 18 rolls leather, O Akin, 1 box, J G Bell; 1 chair Flint & Carnes; subjectes owners on board.

NATCHITOCHES—Per steamer Privateer: 70 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson; 100 do do, T Barrett & co; 8 do do, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 15 do do, J Devenport; 10 do do, W Flower; 2 do do, A Ledoux; 8 do do, J B Plauche & co; 8 do Miramond, O'Duhigg & co.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Samson: 413 kegs lard, to E Yorke; 100 do do, 30 do butter, G Dorsey; 19 bbls onions, McLeod & Campbell; 1 box, G Wilber; 31 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 10 do do, J Devenport; 21 do do, E Laudumley; 4 do do, T Barrett & co; 7 do do, B Cairter.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Potosi: 53 bbls beans, A L M Demarin; 13 bbls seed, Gr vet & Paige; 56 bales cotton, Byrne, Hermann & co; 25 do do, Buckner, Stanton & co; 15 do do, Allain & Duplessis; 14 bbls whiskey, J Gallaher; 72 bbls apples, 22 do sweetpotatoes, 14 do eggs, etc, owners on board.

PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Semaphore: 38 bales cotton, Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; 20 do do, Lestrapes & Demarc, 33 do do, Burke, Watt & co; 1 hhd sugar, to order; 1 bale blankets, T Segond, 1 coil rope, E Laudumley.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Superb, from Liverpool—Gaspret, Parish & co; J A Mettle & co; V David; F Fry & co; B J Forstall & co; B Story; Grimshaw & Sloane; Law, Demagret & co; Layton & co; Stetson, Avery & co; B Booth & co; Mason, Churchill & co; S T Hobson & co; Hermann & co; A & J Dennistoun & co; R & J Carroll & co; Harrison, Brown & co; N & J Dick & co; Whiting & Stark; B Casey; W Vance; Hyde & Goodrich; Bull, Cassedy & co; Phelps & co; Kohn, Duron & co; Livaudais, Charbonnet & co; J Hall, Walker & Walton.

Per ship Empire, from Boston—Godfrey & Blossman; Whiting & Stark; Livaudais, Charbonnet & co; Forsyth, Goodwyn & co; Bridge & Voss; J W Stillwell & co; B F West; Andrews & Brothers; S W Oakey & co; J Berry; J Potter; J Veitia & co; W H Sumner; J A Barelli; and order.

Per ship Andes, from Baltimore—Turner & Woodruff Brander, McKenna and Wright; N and J Dick and co; T Barrett and co; S Chapman and co; H Byrne; Whiting and Stark; Commercial Bank; Lambeth and Thompson, J G Stevenson; W G Howes; J W Zacharie and co; A and J Dennistoun; J A Barelli; Burke, Watt & co; Robeson, Wood and co; Shea and Byrne; Bullitt, Shipp and co; E Léraide; Martin, Pleasants and co; Forsyth, Goodwyn and co; Leigh, Madias and co; J Veitia and co; Bogert and Humphrey; J F Miller; Harrison, Brown and co; Layton and co; and order.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIS Institution having been removed to the New Banking house corner of Magazine and Natchez streets, the furniture in the old establishment, corner of Magazine and Greater streets, is for sale, consisting of one extra large fireproof iron chest, original cost of which upwards $600. Also, sundry counters, writing desks, tables &c., if not sold prior to Tuesday 27th day of that month, they will be offered at public auction on the premises at 5 o'clock P. M.

oct 17 Jos. SAUL, cashier.

CARROLLTON BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Institution that by a resolution of the Board of Directors instead of the instalment of 20 dollars per share payable on the 1st November, ten dollars will be payable on Saturday 31st October inst. and ten dollars on Saturday 4th November next.

Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays—Offering days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Bank will commence discounting on Monday the 2nd November. By order of the Board.

oct 17 L. F. GENERES, Cashier.

LOUISIANA State Bank Stock, for sale by
sept 29 THOMAS FELLOWS.

FOR BRAZORIA, (Texas)

The superior fast sailing schooner LOUISIANA, Hendley master, to commence loading immediately on the departure of schooner Columbus, and will be soon despatched. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite St. Louis st. or to

oct 17 WM. BRYAN,
36, Old Levee.

CARROLLTON BANK.

THE officers of this institution will be appointed on Thursday 22nd inst.

Applicants are requested to present their letters on or before Wednesday the 21st. *By order of the Board.*

oct 17 L. F. GENERES, cash. pro tem.

BRANDY, WINE, TEA, &c.

7 HALF pipes Brandy, 5 qr cask Port Wine;
5 qr cask Medoc Wine, 5 do dry Malaga;
1 pipe Gin; 20 bxs patent Mould Candles;
49 do. New York Soap;
7 chests and 45 catty boxes Imp. Tea;
4 bxs, each 13 Canisters Imp. and G. P. Tea;
30 Mats Cassia; bags Pepper and Piment;
And 2 hhds white Beans, landing ex ship Missouri, for sale by WHITE & Co,
oct 17 20, Custom House st.

NOTICE—The owners of lots fronting the Bayou road from Clark's house to Bayou St. Jean and of those situated between Gentilly bridge and the bridge of said Bayou, are hereby summoned to have ditches dug and the road made in front of their lots, from this date to the 5 h next month.

The proprietors on the *Metairie road*, from Mr. Allard's plantation to the new canal are hereby summoned to have the above mentioned work done in the same space of time to avoid being prosecuted in conformity with the police ordinances.

oct 17 F. COQUET, syndic.

THE creditors of Ruiz and Pizon are invited to meet at 4 in the afternoon at the office of T. Cazre to take cognizance of business very important to them.

A. BORDERES,
oct 17—1 F. VERRIER, syndics.

OLD AND RUM—42 hhds summer Oil; and 2 hhds Jamaica Rum, landing ex ship *Platina*, for sale by WHITE & Co,
oct 17 No. 20, Custom House st.

TIN PLATES—500 boxes Tin Plates, 1,3 inch, landing from ship Superb, for sale by WHITE & Co,
oct 17 No. 20, Custom House st.

STOCKS—2 cases Gentlemen's Stock, assorted, landing ex ship Robert Bowne, for sale by WHITE & Co,
oct 17 No. 20, Custom House st.

REFINED WHALE OIL—10 tierces and 12 bbls refined whale Oil, landing ex ship Cumberland, for sale by WHITE & Co,
oct 17 No. 20, Custom House st.

SUGAR—300 hhds prime Sugar in store and for sale by GRAY, DURRIVE & Co,
oct 17 42 and 43, New Levee.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge—October 16th 1835—No. 7287—