THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1835.

We call attention to the official account of a meeting by the front proprietors of the new levee.

The Union of Saturday afternoon in alluding to the inhabitants of Texas, calls them Texonians; and then asks us how to pronounce the name. We do not call them Texonians, which we believe as absurd an epithet as Americonians or Mexiconians; but we call them Texians in conformity to the analogy of forming proper names of nations from country: and to the appellation used by the people themselves. Persons may indiscriminately use Texans or Texians; but none having a regard for his own information should use Texonians or Texasites.

At the last session of the city council, Alderman Gaiennie presented an able report on the objections of the mayor to the operations of the draining co on the section of the swamp proposed for the first essay; and clearly proved the legislative right of the company to divide the whole swamp into sections; and select what section or sections thought most eligible for operat on. He proved also that if the section designated is in a more reclaimed state than others, the present value of the lands is necessarily enhanced; and the appraisements are made accordingly: so that evenhanded justice will be dealt to all sections alike, and the proprietors of such sections.

But our attention has been called to the 7th article of the charter of the draining company, in which it is expressly enjoined that before commencing any operation of draining, the company must have a survey and plan made of the whole swamp, dividing it into sections; and estimating the probable cost of all the work to be done and machinery to be used in the operation of drawing each and every section: so that the public should be fully appraized of all particulars. We believe that this was done by Mr Crozet before the charter was granted; and that his survey and plan and estimate are *the guides to the directors of the company, although they* have had a special survey since made by Mr Buisson. But it is believed that one subsequently made and published is essential according to the terms of the charter. If so, it is well to appraize the directors in time that they may have some plan and estimate published: for though they have the undoubted right of commencing on any section when and where judged proper, the 7th section of the charter must be observed; and we are not aware of the publication of the mode and estimate of draining proposed.

Another revolution similar to that of Alvarez seems on the eve of bursting forth in Guadalazara in the state of Jalisco, which it may not be very easy for the satellites of Santa Anna to suppress, as it is contiguous to the state of Guanajuato, which has declared expressly against centalism. This will produce a division in favor of Texas; and employ the dictator's army and resources nearer at home than he had apprehended.

OYSTER-MARKET. We have heard that a gentleman of capital and influence intends to construct a market for the sale of fish, vegetables and fruit; and particularly for the sale of oysters. He will employ a wherry with a dredge or trail for the oyster fisheries; and will sell them in his own market. This no legislature nor corporation can prevent his doing; and it will soon nullify the effect of the unconstitutional and oppressive ordinances of the council.

Meantime it would be well for those who bring oysters to this city, to employ carts for selling them through the streets; and bring them to the houses of regular customers. This would not violate any ordinance of the council; and the corporation authorities could not interfere, to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights of bestowing their labor and property in any proper manner—as this evidently would be. Our citizens have groaned too long under the tyranny of improper municipal ordinances, which have indirectly taxed labour and poverty in a tenfold proportion to professions and property—and this chiefly to maintain the leeches of the corporation. Householders have consequently to pay four times the price for oysters and other provisions, in consequence of these oppressive and disproportionate exactions.

Many of the municipal ordinances are more allied to European despotism than American republicanism; and about half the taxes raised by the corporation are disposed of in salaries, pensions and charities.

The steamer Ouachita, which left here on Saturday about four o'clock, with about forty hearty volunteers, for Texas, broke her main shaft, on the same evening, by which she was entirely disabled. One of the Bayou Sarah packets passing by immediately after the accident, brought down *Mr Sterne*, a Texian, who promptly secured the services of the Romeo, and the Ouachita was towed down to this city last evening, and now lies front of Parker's foundry in order to be repaired. It is expected that this boat will be ready to depart in the course of 48 hours. The volunteers are more than ever animated with the same feelings under which they generously offered their services to the Texian cause.

The members of the fifty Volunteer Grays beg leave to tender their sincere thanks to Mr J. W. Swain for his very liberal donation towards the cause of Texas.

The N Y Herald of the 1st contains a singular account of swindling against the merchants in that city, by a young merchant of this place, *nearly allied to one of the first criminal* judges of New York; and states that he has fled hither or to Texas: but that governor Marcy has sent a requisition to governor White for his being delivered up to the police agent despatched. The delinquency is obtaining goods on credit to the amount of 42,000 dollars, *from the Pearl street* merchants, under false statements.

What has become of the New York and New Orleans Atlantic seaboard company, of which we heard so much last spring?

DUELLING.—The grand jury of St Louis have found a bill of indictment against Colonel Strother, for having sent a challenge to Colonel T H Benton.

Altho there are circumstances which may justify an appeal to a challenge—particularly personal insults which laws cannot affect; yet as such appeals are so common, and do not indicate a gentleman, we think the above the best mode of disposing of all challenges. He who accepts a challenge, degrades himself to the level of the challenger; and as no gentleman will consciously insult any, none should be considered a gentleman who takes offence where none is intended. Hence, the wise contession of an ancient sage, 'none but a gentleman can insult me; and no gentleman would.'

Colonel Benton has shown more moral courage by refusing than accepting the challenge; and of his physical courage, there is no doubt.

FOR THE BEE.

INSURANCE AND FIRE COMPANIES.—Many persons suppose that the insurance companies ought to have fire engines and give support to fire companies; nothing can be more erroneous; let us only reflect for instance, if the insurance companies kept up an efficient and well ordered fire engine department, the risk of fire would be lessened, fewer persons would *insure* and the profits of insurance companies would be small, by limited business and low premiums. But when the risk of loss by fire is considerable as at present, with only three engines for the whole of this large extended city; and of these three, only one engine really in good order; the others being worn out or nearly so; *broken, ou. of repair* or imperfectly made; the insurance companies are able to obtain high premiums, because every individual is anxious to be guaranteed from the great risk of loss by fire—insurance companies always charge premiums in proportion to the risk. If insurance companies are compelled to have fire engines, citizens should be compelled to *insure*; but it would be as improper in the one case, as it would be impossible in the other. When the risk is great of loss by fire, it is not insurance companies that suffer; it is the citizens, the customers of the companies who pay the large premiums for the great risk. It is the business of the city corporation, in every other city than *this, to have* an organized fire department; with an engine in perfect order for each fire company, as well as several surplus engines to be turned out at extraordinary fires, but intended principally to replace any engine of a fire company that may be broken, until it can be repaired. The head of the fire department makes always a report, at frequent stated intervals, or in the event of accident at a fire, to the proper officers of the city, or to the mayor, with a statement of the condition of each fire company. The mayor overlooks the officers, that their duties are properly performed, in such case the risk of fire, is in reality small; although the taxes are larger to support the fire department, with the city government, the citizens are benefitted, because they are able, in consequence, to obtain insurance at very small or lower premiums.

There can be no doubt therefore that the duty belongs exclusively to the city government to furnish fire engines and engine houses in appropriate parts of the city; and in *every well ordained city it is so. In this city, however,* it appears to me, that the mayor has no time to attend to one tenth part of the multiplicitude of duties that devolve on him personally; he is compelled to attend to the trial of every vagabond who is taken up in the night, because they are every morning brought into his office, and there have to remain until examined; he must attend also to every delinquent or overreaching cabaret keeper, or drayman, &c., who have subjected themselves to fines; then he is so much occupied in quarrelling with, and persecuting the city council with his veto messages, or spying out some little discrepancy in the ordinances.

In most other cities, except this, the office of mayor is a lordly office, with the duty only of spending two or three hours daily in a superb apartment, carpeted and furnished in the richest manner, and the walls covered with portraits of distinguished men; no general black hole or watchhouse delivery is made in such an apartment every morning, of the nightly scowerings of the streets, because that part of the police business as well as each other department of the city government has its proper officers; and the whole duty of the mayor is to overlook the several departments, and where it is necessary, to insist on the proper fulfilment of the duties of each officer of the city government. But as things now exist in this city, the office of mayor is by no means an enviable situation. It would be well for the present incumbent to take a hint from the ministry in England; when they cannot carry through a measure in the house of commons, which they undertake, they have the delicacy to resign at once; and not to keep wrangling every week through the year with the council, to the evident injury of the public interests, and the total prostration to which it tends, of every thing that is noble and independent in a man's private feelings. R.

The above is from a respectable citizen, with whose opinions we must however disagree *in toto*. The insurance companies of New Orleans have not done their duty to the public; although they have been lately enabled to declare halfyearly dividends, varying from 17 to 25 per cent on all stock paid in: nor do we believe that the insurance companies of any city in the union have done their duty to their customers, in timely providing for the safety of their property. Persons who insure wish as much to be protected from the risks of fire on their property, as to have their amount of insurance paid, should that property be destroyed. On the insurance companies consequently devolve the duty and responsibility of preventing all risks by fire.

Those risks could not be lessened by having an efficient corps of firemen with an engine attached to each insurance office—for every house is more or less subject to fires; altho the amount of losses sustained by such fires wo'd certainly be diminished: but for whose advantage would that diminution be? Principally for the insurance companies, whose interest therefore as well as duty it is to protect from the losses to themselves, as well as the risks to their customers.

But supposing it otherwise: we the insurance companies to reap all the benefits of those risks; and pocket all the money insured on property protected for them, rather than support the laudable energy and individual expence of the members of the volunteer fire companies? When property is saved from shipwreck, insurance companies are obliged to pay salvage; why not therefore when secured from the dangers of fire, as well as the disasters of the sea? The property saved from shipwreck belongs to the companies; equally so does that saved from fire: so that any man having his house insured may put the key in his pocket—as was lately instanced in this city—when fire attacks his premises; as then the risk and property belong to the company. Any person might then plunder or save the property as he pleased; but if plundered, the company have redress by law; and if saved, why should not they by parity of justice be compelled to pay those who save for them? That is, why should they not legally be required to maintain fire engines at their own expence, for their own special benefit and the general welfare?

What may be the practice in the eastern cities is not necessarily to be imitated here, unless circumstances were similar. In Baltimore the corporation is obliged by law to protect property from incendiaries, on account of the power to establish an efficient police; and if a house is proved to have been burnt by an incendiary, then the owner of the house, or company that may have insured it, may claim damages from the corporation. But it is not therefore the right nor duty of any corporation to support a fire engine department, at the expence of all the citizens—and for the benefit of insurance companies in particular, who are chiefly interested in the risks and losses. If indeed the fire com*panies were chartered as insurance companies* also, then it might be their duty to interpose in cases of fire; and by the premiums of insurance they might maintain their own establishments, while they protected the property of citizens. And perhaps it must come to this at length, if the insurance *companies do not maintain engines.*

But if any city corporation were chartered with privileges to insure, then indeed it would be the duty of the corporation to maintain a fire engine department; and a charter for such privileges of insurance will be sought for the corpo*ration of New Orleans, at the next session of the legisla*ture. Then the corporation may insure against risks of all kinds; and not only have a revenue to maintain such a department without expence to the citizens, but have an additional revenue for the improvement of the city itself. Besides there are not many who would not then *prefer to have* their property insured and secured by the corporation on easy terms, than to have it only insured by the companies who take no pains to secure the property. This is now indispensable and useful; for it is idle to appeal to the present insurance companies in aid of the benevolent exertions of enterprizing individuals.

At a meeting of the *property holders and merchants* residing in the Faubourg St Mary, held at the Arcade on Friday evening the 16th instant Maunsel White Esq, called to the chair, and W H Avery Esq appointed secretary.

Samuel J Peters Esq submitted to the meeting a memorial to the city council, accompanied with a plan of an extensive improvement proposed to be made in front of the faubourg. The memorial as follows, was unanimously approved of and signed by all present.

To the honorable the city council of New Orleans.

The memorial of the property holders and merchants of the faubourg St Mary, respectfully represents,

That the neglected condition of that part of the port in *front of said faubourg, has become of most serious injury* to the inhabitants thereof, and to the commerce generally of the city.

That for a long period they have relied on the justice of their claims as contributors of a large portion of the city revenue, for such appropriations, and for such improvements, for the accommodation of commerce, within their limits as were and still are required

It is unnecessary to remind the intelligent members of the council that nearly all the vast products of the states bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries, are annually deposited within the limits of this part of our city, where every convenience and accommodation have been prepared for their reception at the expense of millons. *This has been* done by individual enterprise relying with confidence on the liberality and justice of the municipal authorities for that aid to which they were of right entitled, and the fortunes of many of the undersigned have been thus invested.

The improvements contemplated by an ordinance that has recently been adopted by you, are considered inadequate to *the attainment of the object your memorialists have in* view.

They therefore respectfully submit a proposition that if approved of will at once afford a l the accommodation our commerce requires, and remove the cause of discontent, that now with so much reason, exists, and that must otherwise continue to increase, and finally destroy that harmony that should be maintained among all parts of our city.

In consequence of the neglected state of the landings of the faubourg St Mary, the Steamboats were removed to a part of the port before used by sea vessels, and well adapted to their use, the shipping are necessarily compelled to remove yet farther from the business part of the city, causing thereby great injury to the commercial and agricultural interests.

The outline of the plan of the improvement contemplated by the undersigned, has been submitted to the city surveyor who approves of it as being the only one that can be well adapted to the present state of the batture.

In submitting their proposition the great advantage offered *to the corporation*, induce your memorialists to hope that immediate action, will be had thereon, so that a large portion or the whole of the work may be done this season.

1st. That a wharf nearly parallel to the new levee be made along the front of the batture from the foot of Common street to the upper line of the *faubourg St Mary*, to be 100 feet wide, of the same elevation as the prevent wharves, with the inclined planes similar to those at the end of the existing wharves.

2d That the wharves now erected be repaired and continued out to the projected longitudinal wharf and connected therewith.

3d. The whole to be done according to a plan of the city surveyor, and under his inspection.

4th. The cost of these works say about $100,000 to be advanced by the undersigned, and to be refunded to them by the corporation in two years from the time it may be advanced without interest—the corporation to have the right to pay in their bonds bearing 5 per cent interest, *redeemable* in ten or twenty years.

5th. That two commissioners be appointed from among and by the undersigned, to superintend the work, which shall be made by contract in sections, awarded to the lowest bidder, after five days public notice. No compensation to be allowed to said commissioners.

6th. That it *shall be lawful* for drays and carts to go on the wharves that now exist, out to the parallel wharf, and that the new levee at the end of said wharves be prepared therefor by the corporation

7th. That the work shall be commenced at the foot of Common street, and be continued up until the whole completed.

8th. That no part of the work shall be executed and paid for by the commissioners, until approved of by the city surveyor.

9th. On motion it was resolved that a committee be appointed by the chair to present the memorial to the city council. The following gentlemen were appointed.

J P Freret, Samuel J Peters, Charles Diamond, H L Lockett, R Layton, Thos Barret, A Fisk, J L Flores, Toutant Beauregard, D P Burthe, and Chairman was added to the committee. The following preamble and resolution we also unanimously adopted.

Whereas in the opinion of the property holders and merchants of the faubourg St Mary, the extension of levee ordered by the city council from Gravier to Delord streets, would be useless expenditure of the public money. It is resolved that a committee of three be appointed to request the mayor to postpone the adjudication until the council may act on the memorial adopted at this meeting. Messrs Peters, Lockett, and Christy were appointed on said committee.

It was also unanimously resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that the memorial be left at the bar of the Arcade Exchange for signatures of proprietors and residents of the sixth ward.

MAUNSEL WHITE.
Chairman.

W H AVERY, Secretary.

We understand that a company of gentlemen, of this city, are making propositions to the Bank of the United States States, to purchase the whole of the real estate owned by that institution in Cincinnati.

A Paris correspondent of a London Whig paper describes, as follows, the present Royal Family of France, the best altogether, the King included, that France ever possessed.

"If I were a courtier or had any thing to gain by eulogising the Royal Family, their conduct all through life would supply to me materials for that which the world in general would consider fulsome flattery, yet which would be nothing more than a plain statement of facts. The best wife, the best mother, the most pious Christian, the most benevolent and charitable woman on the Continent of Europe is the consort of King Louis Philip, who is himself one of the most exemplary husbands and fathers in existence. Of their eight children, long as I have been in France, and mixing much more with the political opponents of his Majesty than with his partisans or admirers, I *solemnly declare that of any individual of them I have never* heard a single word of complaint, while I have heard much to produce admiration and respect. They are proverbially dutiful, amiable, mild, modest, humble, such, in fact, as good and excellent parents in private life are sometimes blessed with. Yet such is the family menaced it is to be *feared with misfortunes, or destined to suffer from* anxiety and constant apprehension."

A friend, who *resides* in New Bedford, has sent us a pamphlet which contains much interesting information in relation to the business of "Whaling," as carried on by citizens of the United States. It is *stated* that the whole number of vessels employed in the Whale Fishery is 439, viz.—379 ships, 41 barques, 9 brigs and 3 schooners—of which New Bedford has 127 *ships*, 18 barques, and 2 brigs—in all tonnage to the amount of 84,500 tons. The total import into New Bedford, in 1834 was 70,444 bbls Sperm, 44,905 do Whale, and 396,549 lbs Whalebone, amounting to over $2,500,000. Up to September 24 of this year, the import has been, 58,629 bbls Sperm, 48,067 do Whale and 433,801 lbs Whalebone. The accounts from the Sperm Fisheries this year are very discouraging; the ships returning bring but sorry cargoes, and it is thought by many that some substitute for Sperm Oil must soon be devised.

Mr Houlton mentions, in his lectures at the medico botanical Society, a bulbous foot which was found in the hand of a mummy, where it had probably been for more that 2000 years, it was put into the ground, where it grew with vigor.—*London Paper*

PRESENTIMENTS.—"Does not that bell tolling," observed his companion to Col.——on hearing a funeral knell, 'put you in mind of your latter end?" "No, but the rope puts me in mind of yours."—Anglesea Recollections.

Mysterious Vault in Barbadoes.—There is a vault in Barbadoes in which no one has courage enough to deposite the dead. In 1807 the first coffin was placed in it, and since that period in 1808, 1812, 1816 and 1819 several others have been placed there. At each time, however, notwithstanding every *precaution to prevent its occurrence*, the coffins have been found thrown out of the vault, requires the efforts of six men to open it, and yet the invariable result has been witnessed. There is no secret passage to the vault, nor is there any possible way of explaining the mystery.

Jonathan Gawk, who had just arrived from Vermont, in the search of his brother who resided in the city, entered a millinery store near the Old South, and inquired "Do you keep tobakker?" "No, sir," said the fair shopkeeper. "Well, don't our Sam keep here?" "No, sir." "Congress all Jerusalem! Marm told he that he kep' in a store close along side Boston mestin' house!"—Norwich Adv.

John Kemble would correct any body, at any time, and time, and in any place. King George said of him, "He was once speaking to me, and found himself out of snuff. He declined putting his finger into the Royal box, upon which I said, take some—I pray you will oblige me. Upon which Kemble replied, 'it would better become your royal mouth to say oblige me,' and took a pinch."—Coleridge.

The famous Tom Thyms who was very remarkable for his good house keeping and hospitality, standing one day at his gate in the country, a begger coming up to him begged his worship would give him a mug of small beer. "Why, how now," said he, "what times are these, when beggars must be choosers? I say, bring this fellow a cup of strong beer."

"Bill Jones," said a bullying urchin to another lad, "the next time I catch you alone I'll flog you like any thing." "Well," replied Bill, "I aint often much alone, I commonly have my legs and fists with me."

Dialogue which took place the other day between a little fellow engaged in the candy traffic, and one of our boys. "Do you want to buy some candy?" interrogated the little pedlar. "Yes," said tyro, "I'll take a stick," at the same time asking, "Does Mr. D——buy any now-a-days?" "Oh no," was the reply, "he eats his molasses without being boiled, it comes much cheaper."—Norwich Aurora.

A Fish Breakfast.—When we were on the point of starting, Ahmet had prepared some fish for my dejeuner, called Abou Seokra, from the Lake of Tiberias. It had been simply frid in oil; and, my loins being girt for the way, I seated myself upon the threshold of the Jew's door, and ate it from the pan, without any of the piquant aids that are commonly called in; and never was any thing so delicate. What a host of recollections crowded down my throat with each delicious morsel! Richmond, thine eels! —but they are laboured by science ere they attain perfection; and ye little Blackwall fry! fairest gems of the steam! ye, too, are embalmed in batter with a libation of lemon-juice; and thou, *toubai a la crème et aux gratins!*

"*Making the dumb to Speak.*"—We were shown on Saturday one of the most extraordinary cases of cure from deafness, under the hands of Dr. Webster of this city, that we have ever beheld. His name is Nathaniel Wilson, a young man of about 21 years of age, of highly respectable family, of Portsmouth, Virginia, who has been for some time an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of this city. The skilful operations of Dr Webster almost instantaneously restored the sense of hearing to this unfortunate mute, who had been, up to the period of his manhood, totally cut off from all intercourse with the world. The left ear is entirely restored, and the right partially. first effect of the new impressions of sound upon his auditory nerves, opening a new and most important medium of instruction to his mind, was, as may be conceived; exceedingly painful, but at the same time the the source of unalloyed delight. In a few days he became accustomed, in some measure, to this novel excitement, and the Doctor commenced teaching him the pronunciation of the alphabet, in respect to which he was placed in precisely the same position as an infant. We were witness to his rapid proficiency in acquiring the elementary sounds of the different letters, in each of which we examined his person. —Besides the simple sounds of the letters, he has already acquired that of several words, the meaning of which he has also made himself master of. Thus hat, book, &c. in pronouncing which he shows his knowledge of the objects *to which they apply by placing the* hand upon them. Also one or two short connected sentences, such as good bye, good morning, &c. The case presents one of peculiar interest to the physiologist and metaphysician, as illustrative of the operations of the mind in its adult state of vigor, suddenly put in possession of so powerful an instrument of communication with the external world as that of the organs of hearing. The success of the treatment also does infinite credit to the skill of Dr Webster. It litteral-speaks for itself, and speaks also volumes in his praise. There have been but very few instances on record, of the restoration of hearing to mutes at so advanced a period of life. Of these, two or three are listed by *Monsieur Itard* of Paris.—[N. York Evening Star.]

A LIGHT ARTICLE.

Addressed to a Lady named Light.

Light was the maid in light arrayed, for light to her was given,
From light she flew, and lightly too, she'll light as am in heaven.
No northern light was e'er so bright—no light could e'er be brighter;
Her light-drawn sigh passed lightly by, as light as air,—and lighter.
The lights divine that lightly shine, in yonder lighton'd skies,
Can ne'er excel the light that fell like lightning from her eyes.
She lightly moved by all below'd, a light and fairy elf;
Light was her frame, and light her name, for she was light itself!

To the subscribers of the Louisiana Advertiser.

☞ The above establishment is removing to the corner of Bienville and Levee streets,—the publications will consequently be referred for a few days. oct 19

LOUISIANA State Bank Stock, for sale by
sept 23 THOMAS FELLOWS.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
OCTOBER 17th, 1835.

The market remains unaltered, no variation having been traced. Business is still dull, but sanguine expectations are unanimously entertained by many enterprising characters to whom we are indebted for our information.

STOCKS.—*No sales to-day.*

COTTON.—Sale effected, not disclosed.

FLOUR—$7 1-8; a $7 1-4—sales.

Small supply in market.

COFFEE, Ha.—13 to 14 1-2 c.; St Domingo 12 1-2c. Rio 12 1-2.

SUGAR, N O—9cts sales; 9c pr lb, was offered for 8.00 hhds and refused. There has been a great revival in this article.

CORN—70cts per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $3 to 3½ per bbl; ordinary $2½ to 3; small demand.

BEEF, mess—$12 to 12½ pr bbl.

—— prime—$10 to 10½ pr bbl.

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

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

LARD—8½c; to 9 cents.

COD FISH—$1.25, per box.

SPERM CANDLES—N B 37½ cents; Nantucket 34c mould 12½ a 15 cents.

OIL—Winter strained 103c.

—— Tanners, 45 to 48; not much in market and in fair demand.

WHISKEY, Rectified—34a35c small demand.

—— Old Monongahela, 48c to $1½; very dull.

BAGGING, Western—34 cents sales.

BALE ROPE—14 to 14½ cents.

LEAD, Pig—5½ a 6c; bar, 9cents.

—— Shot—$1½ per bag; sheet, 10cents.

TAR, PITCH and ROSIN—no variation. L.

Extract of a letter from New York, oct. 3d.

We bought a lot of 40 bales Mobile cotton, on the 1st instant, at 13 1-2 cents; the asking price of this lot six week ago, was 17 3-4 cents, this will give you an idea of the great decline that has taken place in old cotton.

Sale of Stock at New York.

8 Shares United States Bank Stock, sold at New-York, 1st inst. at 109 1-8; 50 do. do. at 109 3-4; 24, 23 do. do. at 109 3-4; 100 do. do. do. at 109 1-8. 3d, 69 do. do. do. at 109 1-8; 10 do. Planter's Bank. (Mon.) at 194.

NEW YORK, Oct 3.

The fall season is rapidly passing away; an extraordinary heavy business has been done; goods to an immense amount are now forwarding, coast ways to the South, and by the river and lakes, to the great West. Our wharves present a scene of great activity and bustle. The great number of strangers that crowd our hotels and boarding houses, appear to be as large as ever—nothing like it was ever known before in this city.

Cotton.—Import from the 26th ult. to 1st inst. 2462 bales, from South Carolina. The market has been very quiet since our report of the 30th ult. The transactions only amount to about 1200 bales, consisting of 400 Uplands at 15 to 17 1-2 (new crop 18 1-2 to 19 cents,) 600 Alabamas at 15 a 18 1-2; and 200 Floridas and New-Orleans at 18 a 19 cents. Prices have again given way, and are quite unsettled. Some small prices Uplands and Alabamas (inferior) have been sold at 13 1-2 a 14 cents. Holders continue very willing to realize. The stock on hand is much reduced.

Coffee—The market for the last month has been in a very dull state: and the sales making mostly for export. The principal operations have been in Brazils, the stock of which is large—about 18,000 bags. Prime green is scarce, and is wanted for the Southern market. The transactions of the week have been as follows: 1000 to 1200 Brazil at 11 1-4 a 12; 900 to 1000 St Domingo 11 a 11 1-4.

Molasses—The transactions the week have been rather light, less than four hundred hhds; the market has not improved any, if it is quite as good as it was; the sales have been of New Orleans 35; Porto Rico 35; English Island 32; Martinique, Cuba, 30 a 31.

Sugars—The prices of all descriptions are fully sustained but and Muscovadoes still rendity; New Orleans bears a higher price than any other: the stock of Whites is trifling: Browns large, and Muscovadoes moderate, viz: White, box, 300; brown, do 900; Muscovado, 2000 hhds; New Orleans, 2000 do. Sales since our last as follows—1 to 500 boxes Cuba white, 12 1-2 a 13; 1000 Cuba brown, part for export, 9 a 9 1-2; 3 to 40 so hhds Porto Rico, 8 3-4 a 9 3-4; 100 hhds New Orleans, 9 a 9 1-2.

Exchange Foreign—By the last packet stood at 108 1-2 a 109 on London, and 5.32 on France. Exchange has not varied half per cent for a month.

Money—There begins to be more stability and firmness in the market. The supply and the rate of bills show *there is no demand whatever for specie to be shipped.* The banks discount with more freedom. The offering are diminished, and Stocks, the great barometer of the times, have gone up, and things put on a better and a brighter appearance. The cotton crop is coming forward, and although prices are lower, they are sufficiently high to insure that the amount of *exports will be immense.*

Stocks—Last week we quoted every thing down—this week, without any political or visible cause, every thing has rallied and gone up.

Freights—A great number of vessels are going South in pursuit of freights to Europe; and generally transient as well as packets have got full at moderate rates. There is very little going to Liverpool, and to France absolutely nothing.

MOBILE, oct 16.

The week past has been once of unusual animation, for this early season of the year, occasioned chiefly by the landing and receiving of Goods and Merchandise. Our wharves and streets have been a constant scene of bustle and activity. Transactions aside from this have been limited, necessarily so, from the fact that the continued low stage of water in our rivers cuts off almost all intercourse with the country inland. The weather continues fine and the city remains healthy.

Cotton.—We can say little that is favorable of our cotton market at this moment. We have heard of no sales since our last—indeed we question if there has been a bale sold since the receipt of the Liverpool dates of the 24th August. Holders manifest little or no anxiety to operate, particularly upon the prices offered by the buyers. We heard yesterday of an offer of 17 cents for a lot of upwards of a hundred bales, of a quality about good fair, which was refused. There is at this moment no animation whatever in the market, and prices are, of course, entirely nominal.

Since our last, we have learned that a severe frost has been experienced in the interior, which it is feared has extended over a great portion of the cotton growing region. In ordinary seasons, a frost at this time would probably have done little or no injury to the crop, but owing to the backwardness of the last spring, and the uncommon humidity of the past summer the crop of this year has been computed to be at least two or three weeks behind hand—and if so the frosts, that have lately occured, must have done considerable damage. One thing is certain all the cotton not previously matured is destroyed. How extensive the injury sustained is or may be we have not learned, and we have at present no means of forming any estimate whatever. We can mention, however, that some persons who have but recently come from the interior; calculate that the present growing crop has been cut short about one sixth, from what it would have been, if the frosts had occurred one month later. As soon as we are in possession of such facts as can be relied upon, in relation to this subject, they shall be promptly submitted to the public.

The receipts of Cotton this week have been 334 bales the exports have been 78, leaving in all a stock on hand of 681 bales.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Orleans, Sears, New York, Bogert & Hawthorn
Ship Edward Bonaffe, Miercken, Turks Island, J Reed & co
Brig D H Miller, Failes, Havana, Edgerton & Wibray

ARRIVED.

Steam towboat Lion, Hubble, from the Passes. Having towed to sea barque Gazelle, brought up brig Aurora, from New York, schooner France, from Campeachy, and schooner Josefa, from Tampico.

Steam towboat Hudson, Houren, from S W Pass. Having towed to sea brig Mary Cole and schooner Shenandoah. Brought up brig Chapman, 7 days from Charleston and brig Phenix, 8 days from Campeachy. Left S W Pass at 4 pm, on the 16th inst.

Towboat Whale, Spaulding, from the Passes. Towed to sea schr Eulalia; brought up ship Molo; brigs Tribune and San Roman, and schr Ann Maria. Left the Bar at 2 p m, on the 17th; reports brig Monument, from Rio de Janeiro, with full cargo of coffee inside the Bar—a brig on the Bar and a schr in West Bay.

Ship Molo, Winsor, 16 days from Boston to the master.

Brig Vernon, Mirrel, 60 days from New York.

Brig Fenix, Maestre, 8 days from Campeachy to F Tio, in ballast—13 passengers.

Brig Chapman, Thompson, 7 days from Charleston, to S Chapman & co.

Brig Tribune, Bush, 13 days from Alexandria, to masters—cargo sundries.

Brig San Roman, Salva, 10 days fm Nassau, N P to M Fiol in ballast.

Schr Ann Maria, Gomez, 4 days from Campeachy to J Prats & son.

Schr Josefa, Durantes, 10 days from Tampico, to F Tio.

Schr Frances, Geslin, from Campeachy.

Steamer Nashville, Simpson, 3 days from Louisville.

Steamer Romeo, Manning, fm Natchitoches, no cargo.

Steamer Warren, Bodish, fm Vicksburg.

MEMORANDA.

The steamer Ouachita hence for Natchitoches, on Saturday evening, at Bonnet Quare Point, broke her main shaft and ply wheel. She was towed to town last night by the Romeo.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Vernon, from New York—Mrs Samuel, Miss Samuel.

Per brig Chapman, from Charleston—Mrs Ranal and 3 children, Mrs Jennings, Messrs Two, Howard, Munks, 2 McKeys.

Per steamer Nashville, from Louisville—Messrs P G Salvetat, A Lognee, J N Allain, Ales, N Guan, Creswar, J Hopkins.

IMPORTS.

TAMPICO—Per schr Josefa: $12,000 specie and ballast.

CAMPEACHY—Per schr Frances: palmeto hats, etc.

CHARLESTON—Per brig Chapman: 300 casks rice, to S Chapman & co—cargo 300 casks rice to S Chapman & co; 70 tons paving stones to master.

CAMPEACHY—per schr Ann Maria—24,000 sticks wood, 6 turtles, 7 doz hats, 1 case segars, 1 box bullion, $4800 specie.

Steamer Paragon, Chauvin, from Lafourche Interior

Per steamer Warren—10 bags coffee, 1653 bales cotton, viz: 463 Bogart & Hoopes; 343 Burke, Watt & co; 196 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 138 Byrne, Hermann & co; 110 T Barrett & co; 68 Lambeth & Thompson; 64 Buckner, Stanton & co; 31 M White & co; 30 Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 29 Leigh, Maddux & co; 27 N & J Dick & co; 25 Wilcox, Anderson & co; 17 Buchanan & Hagan; 12 Ingersoll & co; 5 Tiernan, Cuddy & co.

Per steamer Paragon—25 bales cotton Marsin, Pleasants & co; 17 do Brander, McKenna & Wright; 29 do Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 26 Bogart & Hoopes; 10 A H Wallace; 12 Lambeth & Thompson; 22 F Henry & Laurens; 15 Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; 35 C Toledano; 3 bales moss owners on board; 23 bundles shingles Laforest; 3 bales yican Champomier & Giraud.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Vernon from New York—W W Caldwell; M White & co; Drake & Rogers; Harris & Wright; Gosquet, Parish & co; Thompson & Grant; Bein & Cohen; Godfrey & Blossman; M & B Mallen; E L Tracy; Flint & Carnes; Brander, McKenna & Wright; J W Stillwell & co; Mulard & co; Street & Avis, Phelps & co; V David; J H Field & co; Lambeth & Thompson; Peters & Millard; Buchanan & Hagan; J Thayer & co, A D Gove; Fortall & co; and order.

Per ship Molo—E L Tracy; F J Forstall & co; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; W Alderson; W G Howes; J Thayer & co; Livaudais, Charbonnet & co; Byrne, Hermann & co; Slater & Avis; Swain & Brother; T M Prentice; Bridge & Voss; Martin, Pleasants & co; B Loring; R & A B Bein; T R Hyde & Brother; W H Sumner; P C Flint; Henderson, Walton & co; Stetson & Avery; Thomson & Grant; J A Berlli; J Mason; Frost & co; J Hall, Walker & Walton; Bray and order.

FOR TAMPICO—The fine fast sailing brig ATTAKAPAS, Cormier master, having the greater part of her cargo, will sail positively on the 23d instant; for balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite the Cathedral, or to
oct 19 JOHN CROSBY, 38, Camp street

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
WM. BRYAN,
oct 17 36, Old Levee.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $7 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 37 ounces of bread for a bit—The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.

New Orleans, October 17, 1835.
oct 19 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

ORTHOPEDA OR DISTORTION OF THE FEET.

THIS important branch of surgery, the object of which is to remedy all deformities of the feet, having latterly become the subject of particular attention in France, and its treatment attended with decided success, the subscriber was induced during his residence in Paris in 1831, to devote much of his time to a thorough investigation of its theory and practice; and under the instruction of one of the most eminent practitioners there, he flatters himself that he has acquired such knowledge of the art as enables him with confidence to offer his services to the public.

All defects of the feet may be divided into two classes; the congenital, or such as take place before the birth, and accidental, or those which occur at different periods after it; and they are produced by a variety of causes, affecting the osseous, muscular or ligamentous system. All these cases may be completely and permanently cured. The time required to accomplish a cure must necessarily depend upon the nature and degree of the deformity, and the age and state of health of the patient; a congenital or very aggravated case of ten years standing having been completely rectified. Persons desirous of ocular evidence may satisfy themselves by application to
WILLIAM MICHEL, M. D.
Charleston, South Carolina.

P.S. Persons abroad wishing information, will please address their letters to Charleston, S. C. post paid.
oct 19

SITUATION WANTED by a gentleman well acquainted with the French and English languages, book keeping and all commercial transactions. The best reference can be given, apply at this office. oct 19—5

MISLAID on the morning of the 15th inst. a note of hand for $9033 33, of that date, subscribed by Louis St. Amand, order of Mme. C. D. Marigny, payable on the 14th of October 1836, and signed Ne Varietur by Mr Octave de Armas, notary public. Also a check subscribed by Mr. C. Derbigny order of Mr. N. B. Lebreton; neither of these documents are endorsed. If required a liberal reward will be given on restoring those papers at No. 57, Toulouse st. oct 19

TIN PLATES—300 boxes Tin Plates, landing ex brig Vernon, for sale by
oct 19 WHITE & Co,
20, Custom House street.

SHEATING COPPER—16 boxes 16 to 24 ounces Sheating Copper, for sale by
WHITE & Co,
oct 19 No 20, Custom House st.

TOBACCO PIPES—145 boxes negro Pipes, will be sold low to close a consignment, by
WHITE & Co,
oct 19 No 20, Custom House st.

HOLLAND GIN—5 pipes Gin, entitled to debenture, landing and for sale by WHITE & Co,
oct 19 20, Custom House street.

BRANDY & WINE—8 half pipes Lugnette Brandy; 20 qr casks Medeira Wine, for sale by
WHITE & CO,
oct 19 No 20, Custom House st.

CAPS AND HATS—3 cases silk Hats; 2 do cloth and Cambiet Caps assorted, landing and for sale by