COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	...ays	Boston	...ay 26
Philadelphia	...21	Baltimore	...21
Charleston	June 4	Wilmington	...21
Paris	...ay 31	Liverpool	April 30
Havre	...ay 31	London	...30

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

476 bales Mississippi ... 15¾
430 " " ... 15¾
43 " " ... 16¼
75 " " ... 16
800 " Tennessee ... 13

1936

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.

June 16, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	c. 19	a 20
Good Fair	18	a 18¾
Fair	16¾	a 17
Middling	15	a 15½
Ordinary	13½	a 14
SUGAR	10	a 11
MOLASSES	28	a 60
TOBACCO First Quality	7	a 8¼
Second	5	a 6¼
Crossed	3	a 5¼
FLOUR	6¾	a 6¾
PORK, Clear		24
Mess	21½	a 22
Prime	17	a 19
Hog round	7½	a 8
BACON, Hams	13½	a 13¾
Sides	10	a 11½
Shoulders	7½	a 8
Hog round	8	a 9
BEEF, Mess		13
Prime	10½	a 11
LARD	c. 9	a 12¾
CORN	50	a 56
WHISKEY	31	a 34
BAGGING Western	20	a 21
BALE ROPE	13	a 14
LEAD, (pig)		a 6

CHARLESTON MARKET.

June 8,

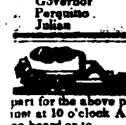
Cotton—Our market for Uplands still continues in an unsettled state, although the transactions of the week have been tolerably fair. During the first three days, holders seemed generally disposed to meet the views of purchasers, and sales to the amount of about 1600 bales were effected at rates of the week previous. On Wednesday morning, accounts from Liverpool and Havre, both to the 30th of April, were received by the steam packet, via New York, representing the markets as having suffered a decline, and being in a dull state. On that day (Wednesday) the weather being very unfavorable, no transactions took place, but for the last two days a good enquiry has existed, which resulted in the sale of about 1000 bales, the rates of which have been somewhat unsteady, some as being at from 1-4 to 1-2 cent. decline; and by others as being at the same rate as those at the commencement of the week. We retain our quotations of the last week, with the exception of prime and choice qualities, which we have lowered, as no sales over 19 cents have taken place since Monday, and none exist at that amount. We subjoin the following as the nominal prices of the week, at which the following are the receipts:—30 bales at 14 1-8, 78 at 15, 64 at 15 1-2, 115 at 15 3-4, 58 at 16, 43 at 16 1-4, 248 at 16 1-2, 142 at 17, 142 at 17 1-4, 94 at 17 1-2, 382 at 17 3-4, 478 at 18, 50 at 18 1-4, 560 at 18 1-2, 133 at 19, 31 at 20. We quote Charleston classification:—Inferior, 14 1-2 a 15 1-4; ordinary to fair, 15 1-2 a 16 1-2; good, fair to good, 17 a 18 1-4; prime to selections, 18 1-2 a 19. Of Long Cottons, the sales here likewise been very fair, amounting to about 350 bales during the week. Holders continue to realize their asking prices. Of the above amount 338 bales were Sea Island, common to middling fine, and a few fine, from 40 cents upwards; 29 bales Santees, at 40 cents.

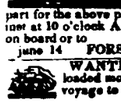
Sugars.—The market continues drooping, and at present we see no prospect of its speedily improving. Our imports we may say, continue large, compared with the demand; 227 hhds. Cuba, 107 hhds, 39 tcs and 25 bbls Jamaica, and 50 bbls New Orleans, direct; 14 hhds Porto Rico, and 90 bags Manilla, coast wise, have been received since our last. Against this we have no sales except a few hhds of all descriptions from stores, at our reduced quotations, which after all are but nominal.

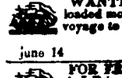
Molasses—Has become of rather heavy sale, particularly inferior. Sales from stores have been made at our quotations, according to quality. About 100 hhds Cuba received during the week, were only partially disposed of.

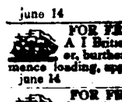
Saint Charles Theatre.

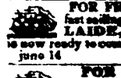
On Wednesday Evening 15th June 1836.
Will be performed
A DAY IN PARIS.
C D Wyndham ... Mr Deber
Sam ... Decamp.
Emily Greenville and 4 other characters ... Mrs Hunt.
To conclude with
MY FRIEND THE GOVERNOR.
Governor ... Mr Kippell.
Perquito ... Decamp.
Julian ... Deber.

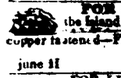

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine upper cabin steamboat PRAIRIE, Capt Sellers, is now ready to receive freight and will depart for the above port on Thursday morning the 16th inst at 10 o'clock A M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
june 14 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS


WANTED—A vessel not drawing when loaded more than 5½ ft water, to proceed on a voyage to Texas, apply to
Wm BRYAN,
june 14 26 Old Levee.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The A I British bark BRITON, Greeves master, burthen 365 tons, is now ready to commence loading, apply to
june 14 THOS BARRETT & Co.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fast sailing American ship QUEEN ADELAIDE, Rolland master, burthen 379 tons is now ready to commence loading, apply to
june 14 THOS BARRETT & Co.


FOR Sale or Charter, for any part in the Island of Cuba, the sound and fast sailing copper and copper fastened—For terms, apply to
A. M. MIRANDA & Co.
june 11 no. 85, St. Louis st.


FOR LIVERPOOL—Passage only (to sail positively on the 14th inst). The very fast sailing and splendid ship SUPERB, Fish master, will have positively as above, and can accommodate 5 passengers with state rooms. Apply on board at upper cotton press, or to
june 9 CORNS, HERMANN & Co.

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
june 14 CUCULLU, LAFEVRE & Co.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
may 19 A St GEORGES.

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
may 13 R GRONING & CO.

EXCHANGE on FRANCE, for sale by
may 13 KOHN, DARON & CO.

EXCHANGE on France for sale by
may 19 E. A. LEFEBVRE, corner of St Louis & Levee sts

EXCHANGE on Paris for sale by
may 6 KOHN, DARRON & CO.

THOMAS FELLOWS,
Exchange Broker,
No. 28, Chartres street.
Purchases and sells Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank and other Stocks, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Doubloons, Sovereigns and other Gold Coins, on the most reasonable terms. sept 9

J. D. REES, L. E. ST. JOHN & Co.
Exchange Office.
No. 60, Chartres street.
CHECKS at sight, short sight, and on time, on
New York, Augusta Ga.
Philadelphia, Savannah do
Baltimore, Mobile do.
Charleston, S C Mexico, do.
Mississippi, Alabama and all uncurrent Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Bullion, Gold and Silver Coins purchased—Doubloons, Sovereigns, and other Gold coins for sale.

CHARLES H. GRANT & CO.
No. 48 Chartres Street,
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
Elegant & useful Furniture:
MAHOGANY, MAPLE, FANCY & COMMON
CHAIRS:
LOOKING GLASSES;
HAIR, MOSS, AND RUSK MATRESSES, &c &c
PHENIX & CUMBERLAND, NAIL WORKS, Fa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform the Merchants and Hard-ware men of New Orleans, that they have constantly on hand at their store, No 208 Market st Philadelphia, a constant supply of cut nails imported from 3 to 7 inch spikes, the terms for which will be liberal, and orders will be attended to with punctuality.

These nails are made at their extensive manufactories, one of which is known by the name of the Phenix and the other the Cumberland works.

The kegs bear the appropriate stamps, those stamped Phenix are flat grips and those stamped Cumberland are edge grips.

These nails have been long and favourably esteemed and to recommend their quality is well known in this market.

REEVES & WHITAKER.
may 27-6m No 208 Market st, Philadelphia.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Louisiana State Bank for the renewal of a certificate of stock No 1977 dated the 2d March 1824 for ten shares, 5 fifths paid, in favor of Jno Brewerton which has been mislaid or lost.
june 7—6t lpw

SARDINES, BRANDY—Landing ex Globe, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers: 30 pipes cognac brandy, Dussaud's brands, 1 case assortments syrup of Dr. Boubee.
Landing ex Celtic, from Nantz, 20 cases sardines in oil, in tin boxes, 200 dozens guignolet from Angers.
CARRIERE, DARAN & Co.
june 6 11 St Louis st.

NOTICE—For sale, cash, or on credit with an endorser, the fine schooner Messenger, of 93 tons burthen. Apply to auctioneer said vessel, on board, at the foot of the New Orleans canal, or to Mr Chouppel, Chartres street, Between Bienville & Conti.
june 6—6t 3pw

BEEF—Prime and mess, in half barrel, B Beef in whole barrels, soft prime and prime and mess slightly damaged, for sale by
G DORSEY, 30 New Levee
june 13

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Publish'd under the authority of the Municipal Council of the First Municipality.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromised opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."—*Martin Van Buren.*

It is certainly to be regretted that any cause of difference for the semblance of propriety or necessity in any case of litigation between the municipalities of New Orleans should exist; but it has been found impossible to remove or obviate all such causes, during the session of the legislature, as the act of division had not probably been sufficiently matured or explicit.

Being democrats and adherents of economy in the distribution of the public funds, in order that the people should not be heavily taxed, and that the greatest good might be done with the revenue raised, we might possibly object to the very onerous appropriations made in each municipality, to support its officers—being three times as great as the salaries required under the common corporation; and requiring therefore treble the tax on the inhabitants. But as we are inclined to believe that the benefit will be probably tenfold, we do not object to this treble tax. Still there are other causes of complaints—because motives of difference. One of these is the disposal of the funds arising from the sales of the lots in front of the city proper; an opinion on which has been required from and given by the attorney-general of the state; which may be found in extenso on the French side today. By the act of the legislature, the nett proceeds of those sales are to be apportioned (principal and interest) to the liquidation of the debts, as part of the assets of the late corporation. But this distribution has been considered unjust by the attorney general, and several aldermen and inhabitants of the first municipality—who believe that the lands or lots belonged exclusively to the city proper, and only to the square, as confirmed by the late decision of the Federal Supreme court; but actually by the decision of the legislature in the act 8 March '36, which assigns to each municipality, the public property within its limits; and consequently conveys the right of disposing of them, and acquiring the proceeds.

By this the first municipality owns all Blanc's plantation, by assuming the debt due on it; and by this, the second municipality is put in possession of the square (among other property) in front of Magazine street and the levee, bounded by Common and Canal streets. If the latter municipality have the exclusive and undoubted right to this latter property, which is in litigation, as was the former,—it is believed that this first has the exclusive right to the property unsold or unadjudged or even determined by judgment within its own limits—and *a fortiori*, because the lots in question had originally been granted to the square of the city or the city proper, previous to the transfer of Louisiana to the United States; and consequently before the existence of New Orleans in a corporate capacity as lately known, and chartered by the state legislature.

All the assets of that corporation as such are amenable in the liquidation of its debts. But the proceeds of the lands recovered by the late suit, cannot be considered as parts of such assets, as the lands themselves did not so much belong the corporation of New Orleans, as chartered by the legislature—but to the square of the city, as recognized and defined before the cession of Louisiana to the national government.

We do not pretend to decide on this question; but we certainly do fear that the rumors formerly current in the newspapers, of a secret society of lawyers having been formed in the southern states to ferret out old titles, and confirm them, bears at least the semblance of probability—from the many examples of such conduct almost daily occurring. There was no doubt—there could have been no reasonable doubt—that the lots in question belonged to the old city of New Orleans; but attorneys were determined to place the puddle in a storm that they might raise the wind'.

At Baton Rouge in this state have lately been received from Pittsburg, 20,000 stand of arms with accoutrements and equipments; 450,000 musket balls; 200,000 ball cartridges; 14 field guns with cartridges and harness complete and ready for service; and 25,000 pounds of powder, with slow matches, post fires, etc, etc.

However paradoxical it may appear to the superficial observer, there is no principle more settled in physical philosophy, than that the temperature of a place depends more on its location than its mere latitude—Hence it is that in the states of Mexico, every variety of temperature, from that of the tropic zone, to that of the frigid, is experienced; and consequently that in Mexico, every variety of vegetable etc found in such temperatures in both hemispheres of the world are [illegible]

On this account also it is that the climate of New Orleans is actually as mild and temperate as that of Philadelphia—at least of Rome: for altho it is situated in the 30th degree of latitude, the climate is as mild as is usually experienced in the 40th—not so much on account of its elevation above the sea, which attempers the climate of other places as from its position with regard to the Mississippi valley, and the gulf of Mexico.

By the former, the winds are almost brought into a focus to fan the air of New Orleans, on account of the relation of the Alleghany and Missouri mountains, inclining towards each other almost from the frigid zone; and bearing upon this part of the Mississippi valley—which is therefore perpetually ventilated, so as to produce an agitated atmosphere conferring salubrity. Add to this, the breezes known to come from the gulf of Mexico, and none can be at a loss to account for the accuracy of the meteorological observations, which have occasionally been published in the Bee, and which have been thought to be beyond the mark, or beside the truth.

Yet it must be evident to any gentleman of experience who has long resided in New Orleans, that this difference between location and locality prevails to an extraordinary extent. Yesterday we tested it ourselves, with a highly talented young gentleman of the medical profession; and found at 10 a. m that the thermometer was 88 degrees in the shade, while it was 108 in the sun—yet even that degree in the shade was more equally borne by him, myself and our fellow citizens, than perhaps 60 degrees would have been borne in New York, Paris or London; because of the agitation of the air then prevalent. Day before yesterday, the difference between sun and shade was even much greater—probably about 30 degrees: so extraordinarily has nature favored New Orleans, by her situation on the Mississippi. But in most instances in life, 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb'—and heaven help us, as we individuously are like the priest in the nursery tale 'all shaven and shorn'; yet still (*parlez bas*) meek as lambs. Thus has the Bee expatriated from locality and latitude to lambs and levity.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Lafayette, held at the Coffee House of P. Harty & Co. on Monday the 6th instant, for the purpose of recommending suitable candidates to represent the Parish of Jefferson in the State Legislature at the approaching election in July next;

The Honorable B. C Elliott was called to the chair, and Messrs P Bourg, jr, and D Murphy were appointed Secretaries. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, when, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to submit to this meeting the names of two gentlemen to be supported at the approaching election for Senator and Representative. The chairman named the following gentlemen:—J Charbonnet, J Hyde, W W Stewart, R Leech and John Trimble.

The committee retired for about half an hour, and on their return reported, by a majority of three to two, the names of the following gentlemen:—Charles Derbigny, for the Senate, and James McKinney, for the House of Representatives. The chairman then put the question, severally, will the meeting concur in the nomination of the above named gentlemen?—which was carried in the affirmative by a majority.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published; and the meeting adjourned.

B. C. ELLIOTT, Chairman.
F. Bourg, Jr. / Daniel Murphy, } Secretaries.

Mr. Editor.—A foreigner oppressed by Americans on board of an American vessel, when I was about to add to the great cause of republican America my tribute of strength, youth and courage, it becomes my duty to submit to the impartial judgment of your nation the conduct of three of your fellow-citizens which is not worthy of the country to which they belong.

You will therefore oblige me by inserting in your columns the following statement and adding to it the letter which it has called forth from the consul of the Swiss confederation, the first public functionary in this city whose aid it was my duty to solicit

Your humble servant.

Mr. Editor of the Bee.
N. Orleans, 15th of June, 1836.

New Orleans, 15th June, 1836.

Sir,—I have done me the honor to demand of me that you examine the conduct of a Swiss passenger [illegible] during the last voyage from Havre to New Orleans, and [illegible] the ship Olympia, and to report to you how I was used and wantonly assaulted by the captain and his officers on board.

I have taken the cognizance of your complaint corroborated as it comes by fourteen witnesses. I have called in other testimony even from among those whom I thought adverse to you, and in forming an opinion on the subject. I have also endeavored to discover some act or acts on your part which would be likely to criminate you. It becomes my duty to say; that the result of this investigation proves your statement to be perfectly correct in all respects—it likewise bears the impress of great moderation. All the testimony which I have received agrees in bestowing unqualified praise on your conduct and character during the whole voyage, before and subsequent to the assault made upon you.—In this matter you have two ways of obtaining redress.

Before the courts of justice, in instituting a suit against your oppressors, or in an appeal to public opinion thro the newspapers. From the latter course you may derive ample satisfaction, in a country where the press is free and circulating in every direction: where the notions of right and wrong are as a natural inspiration, and finally where national honor and dignity of character revolt at the idea of unmerited injuries and brutal assaults.

Whatever determination you may take while you continue to pursue a just and legal course, you can count on the part of the Swiss consulate for that assistance and protection to which your passport entitles you.

I am.—In behalf of the Swiss consul and in his absence,

CHATELANAT, Chancellor.

The undersigned, Alexandre François Adolphe Frederick Hundesshagen, a native of Germany, bearer of a Swiss passport, passenger on board the ship Olympia bound from Havre to New Orleans, complains of the officers of said vessel, Messrs Gray, captain, Piggot, first-mate and Williams, second mate, for having on 30th May 1836, without plausible motive ill-treated, beaten, knocked down and wounded him in several parts of the head in such a manner as to cause the blood to flow therefrom abundantly, for having likewise torn his clothes, etc.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 22rd of March in the port of Havre I paid my passage and that of two of my fellow-passengers on board of the Olympia, at the rate of 80 Francs a piece in the steerage. At that time the Lyons was charging 55 francs; but we were told that this difference of price would be amply compensated for by the advantageous arrangements of the steerage and the care that would be bestowed on us.

The receipt contains, as is customary, the obligation on the part of the captain to furnish the passengers with fuel, water and unfurnished berths.

We sailed from Havre on the 11th of April last, provided with our own stores, all as agreed; but it was soon perceived that the fuel for the kitchen had been forgotten. During the first days we had no reason to complain of the want of it, but gradually the portion dealt out became smaller. The captain charged Mr Piggot of this want of precaution, alledging that he as well as himself were without fire. Mr Piggot had sufficient quantity of wood on board, and that said Pig got had replied: yes, enough to go to the East Indies. The capt remonstrated with his first-mate during several days excusing himself to me, and mentioning Mr Piggot as being a bad officer. These circumstances induced me to advise economy to my fellow-countrymen as well as to the other passengers in using fuel, and to carry my attention on this subject so far as to see that there should be as many kettles on the fire as the place would allow of, and that not even the smallest chip should be lost. At the same time we could perceive the captains kitchen for the use of the 12 persons of his table, of which only one was cabin passenger, five times more wood made use of, than for the 200 steerage passengers, to whom an old hogshead was allotted as a kitchen fire (sic). We were constrained to suffer quietly the cook to burn the best wood, while we were obliged to be satisfied with old hoops and remains of barrels, which had contained the salted provisions the previous morning. I must add that some of the passengers did not care to observe economy in fuel, and that my advice and a slight observation from them on the subject were the cause of misunderstanding, on a subject of general interest, had induced me to propose a daily distribution of wood to the passengers, as was done with regard to the water, but this request was not acted on, for the quantity of it became so small that there was hardly a piece of wood for each passenger. We supported nevertheless this privation in silence for a long while; my five friends (fellow-passengers) and myself using as few cooked provisions as possible, until every thing that could be eat raw was consumed; and even then restricting ourselves to cooking twice a day only.

Such were the state of things when on the 30th of May, nothing been left at 4 o'clock in the evening of our portion of fuel given in the morning, and said portion been so small that my 5 friends and myself had eat nothing since breakfast, I went to Mr Piggot (being slightly acquainted with the English language) to request some wood of him for our kitchen. He answered that we had some in the morning, speaking afterwards of the cook in such a way that I understood him to say cook would provide some for me, and his kitchen in fact was full of large pieces of it. I must first observe when I took my ration of water, I had not asked for wood and that the quantity of it allowed to the 36 passengers would hardly have sufficed for 10 of them. I went therefore to the cook and took a piece of wood; but he objected to it although I stated that it was with the permission of the first mate. While we were disputing, and I observing that it was unjust in him to burn the wood in his kitchen, all the good wood the time we were suffering and in want, Mr Piggot came up. He spoke to me in cross language and a violent discussion soon be went on. In short the first mate told me that I had only to try to strike him. I answered by the same provocation, and to avoid further difficulties, said I would speak to the captain himself, running at the same time from the kitchen, where the altercation took place, towards the cabin door. The first mate endeavoured to hold me back, but I escaped from him and ran to the above mentioned place, where I called for the captain. Presently, the first mate came out of the cabin room from the door of the vessel with a wooden pump in his hand, the handle of which was inclining outwards. There it was that he struck me the first blow, unarmed as I was, and though I had not assailed him first, I snatched the pump out of his hand and threw it over board in the direction of one of my friends, who was coming up to protect me against [illegible] received at the same time a blow from the [illegible] which I warded off with my hand. The captain came then on deck and witnessed the manner in which the first mate was treating me; afterwards came also the second mate, from the main mast. The captain asked if it was our intention to take the ship: I answered, no, but that his first mate had ill-treated and beaten me. Instead of listening to me, the captain ordered his officers to seize me and carry me aft, as well as the passengers which curiosity or desire to prevent the ill treatment I had been subjected to, had drawn towards us. The officers took from the sides of the vessel large wooden pins that served to fasten the ropes, struck me with them, and made us retreat, as well as those who like us endeavored to protect themselves with their hands, towards the fore-castle.

This was not all, to attack them, but that we were there simply to complain of such conduct, the captain made a signal for a new assault by giving me a kick in the belly. The two officers fell upon us anew and struck us but me principally, in so much that the blood flowed abundantly from my head and neck. Whereupon they threw me down and dragged me towards the quarter deck, from the midst of the passengers, who endeavoured to interpose. It was during this last assault, that two passengers were wounded, while moved by the ill treatment I was suffering and the blood I was loosing, they endeavored kindly to interfere in the business; certainly these ruffians should have thought then, that they had gone sufficient length, particularly as none of the passengers had either offended or beaten them, except myself when driven to despair, and yet it will be proved that I did not other than what would be suggested in any affray by the instinct of self-preservation. There, in my deplorable situation, the Captain threatened to have me thrown in the haul; I threatened him in return with retributive justice, stating that I was not the one who had misbehaved, but that himself and his men had taken advantage of their situation.

He then asked for our arms, such as pistols and muskets, contained in our chests, which were given up to him as well by myself as by my fellow passengers, without the least observation.

This statement is signed by myself, the three individuals wounded in endeavoring to interpose, and lastly the other passengers witnesses of the facts, are ready to substantiate, if necessary, under oath, the truth of all my assertions.

Charles Humbert,	Joseph Schalgen,
Mac Schmidt,	Louis Wagner,
Louis Nievergelder.	A T Friant.
Conrad Steigelmann,	Jaques Steigelmann,
Xavier Kaiser,	Christian Kalt,
Fidel Sechsteer,	C G Grub,
Joseph Geldreich,	Joseph Muntb,
Jacques Hertel,	G H Glad,
M Martin,	A T A F Hundestragen.

On board the Olympia, 31st May, 1836.

General Council of New Orleans.

Sitting of 13th June, 1836.

The Council met by virtue of convocation from the Mayor.

A call of the House being made by the Secretary, were present: Messrs. Armas, Bertus, Caldwell, Canon, Cougot, Duplessis, Grailhe, Guillot, Hubert, High, Johns, Kilshaw, Lafargue, Laurent, A Lesseps, C Lesseps, Marigny, Mercier, Meux, Stringer, Pédesclaux, Peters, Philips, Pichot, Pitot, Rosselius, Wilcox and Yorke.

The journal of last sitting being read and approved, a letter was read from the Mayor dated this day.

By the 1st article, the council was informed that the mayor had called an extraordinary sitting, in consequence of his doubts as to the propriety and right of the general council, to adjourn from day to day.

By the 2d article, the mayor transmitted to the council, agreeably to a resolution adopted in the last sitting, the opinion of Mr. Stephen Mazureau, attorney general for the State, concerning the disposition made by the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the proceeds of the sale of lots fronting the square of the city. The conclusion of said opinion was that the appropriation of said proceeds, without any reserve of capital to paying off the common debts, was wrong inasmuch as those funds did legally and exclusively belong to the 1st municipality.

Said opinion was read and on motion of Mr. Canon it was referred to a committee of five members.

Messrs Canon, Armas, Pichot, Peters and Kilshaw were appointed on said committee.

On motion of Mr. Bertus, with amendments by Messrs Pichot and Canon, Resolved that the committee instructed to frame an ordinance relative to carts, drays, carriages, &c. be discharged, and that another committee be appointed on that question, with instructions to report at the next sitting.

Messrs. Bertus, Roselius, Mercier, Philips & Yorke were appointed on said committee.

M. Mercier, chairman of the committee which had been instructed to frame an ordinance relative to the Printer of the General Council, presented on that subject a report to which was annexed the following ordinance, both of wh ch were adopted, the council having dispensed with their rules:

Ordinance concerning the Printer of the General Council of New Orleans to be chosen annually.

The General council of the city of New Orleans do ordain as follow.

Art. 1. The printer of the general council of the city of New Orleans shall be elected by the general council on the 1st Monday of June, 1836, or as early thereafter as possible, for the term of one year, and for the term of every said printer shall be elected every year at the [illegible] session of the council.

Art. 2. The duties of said printer shall be:

1. To publish; at the farthest three days after each sitting of the general council, in English and French, a certified copy of the proceedings of said council, which shall be transmitted to him by the secretary.

2. To publish in English and French, all the ordinances, resolutions or rules passed by the council; and also the blanks, notices or tables of the sinking fund.

3. To print in his newspaper or otherwise, as he may be required, the notices, reports, projected ordinances the printing of which shall have been ordered by the mayor or the general council.

4. To deliver quarterly to the secretary of the general council 500 copies in French and English, in pamphlet form, of the ordinances and resolutions published in his newspaper, as abovementioned, which copies shall be sent to the recorder of each municipality.—Each municipality shall be entitled to a number of copies in ratio with i s representation.

Art 3. The said printer shall receive as a full compensation a sum of $1,000 per annum, payable quarterly in proportional parts by the treasurer of each municipality, on an order from the mayor. Said order to be given by the mayor when satisfied that the duties imposed on the printer shall have been fulfilled in conformity with the present ordinance.

Art. 4. Said printer shall, within the twenty days after his appointment, give to the mayor good and unquestionable security in the sum of $2,000, to guarantee the faithful performance of his duties, and in case he should neglect or refuse to comply with any of the obligations imposed upon him by the present ordinance, the mayor shall order that the work he shall have neglected or refused to do, be done by any other printer at the cost and risk of the printer of the general council, and the cost of this printing shall be deducted from his salary.

Art. 5. The printer of the general council must be the editor and proprietor of a newspaper published in English and French.

On motion of Mr. Pichot, Resolved that the general council proceed immediately to the election of the Printer.

The yeas and nays being called on this question by Mr. Canon, the following result appeared: On the affirmative, Messrs. Armas, Caldwell, Cougot, Duplessis, Guillot, High, Kilshaw, Lafargue, Laurent, A Lesseps, C. Lesseps, Mercier, Meux, Pedesclaux, Peters, Philips, Pichot, Pitot, Stringer, Wilcox, Yorke, 21 yeas; on the negative—Messrs Bertus, Canon, Grailhe, Hubert and Roselius,—5 nays.

Messrs. Caldwell and Kilshaw were appointed tellers, on the opening of the ballot boxes, there appeared that of 27 votes, Mr. Jerome Bayon obtained 14; Mr. St. Romes, 9; Mr. Crébasaol, 1; and that there had been 3 blank votes Consequently Mr. J. Bayon was declared duly elected.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The council took up the resolution relative to an appropriation of $2,000 for the secret police. On motion of Mr Canon, said resolution was laid on the table, subject to a call of the council.

The council took into consideration the report of the committee on the Draining Company.

On motion, said committee was discharged.

Mr. Mercier presented a resolution authorising the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay on the warrant of the Mayor, to Mr. J. B. Deslonges, testamentary executor of the late Louis Moreau Lislet, the sum due by the city to the estate of the deceased, for his services in the matter of the United States versus the Corporation of New Orleans, concerning the vacant lots fronting on the square of the city.

The council having dispensed with their rules, said resolution was rejected.

Mr. Pichot submitted as follows the motives of his vote on his motion of immediately proceeding to the election of the Printer.

I vote for the immediate election of the Printer of the general council, under the conviction that, by any further delay, the city [illegible] running during two months would be greater than printer's salary for a whole year, as it is fixed by the ordinance.

(Signed,) A. W. PICHOT, Alderman, for the 2d Ward.

On motion, the council adjourned *sine die*.

A true copy,

D. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship England, Captain Waite, arrived from Liverpool on Friday evening, whence she sailed the 1st May, and the Philadelphia, capt Morgan, arrived from London and Portsmouth Saturday evening, having left the latter port the 2d May. By these vessels we have received our files of London and Liverpool papers and shipping lists to the latest dates.

In the British House of Commons on April 29th, Mr Grote presented a petition from the London and China Trading Association, praying for an equalization of the duties on East and West India Sugar. He never could conceive why there should be a difference between the two countries. Sugar had now risen 70 per cent; and there was no guarantee for its not further increasing in price except by encouraging the importation of Sugar from the East India dependencies. In his opinion equalization was called for upon every principle of fairness and justice.

Mr Philips protested against the continuance of these duties after so much had been paid to the West India proprietors. After some few observations the petition was laid on the table.

Lord Belhaven, has been appointed High Commissioner to the general Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

LONDON, April 30.

By the General Steam Navigation Company's packet, the Columbine, from Hamburgh, arrived at twelve o'clock yesterday, having performed the voyage in fifty hours, we have received Hamburgh papers to the 26th. They say that the Journal of St Petersburgh announces the convention between Russia and Turkey, as finally settling the accounts between the two States. Turkey is to pay to Russia, by the 27th August next, eight millions of Turkish piastres, once for all, and Russia is to evacuate Silistria.

LONDON, April 26.

American Stocks—Pennsylvania 6 per Ct 1800-62, 102; 1-2; 5 per Ct 1865, 103 1-2; Maryland 6 per Ct 1870, 108; Louisiana Barings, 1841-47-50-52, 100 1-4 10 1-4; Mississippi Planters Bank 25 1-4; Tennessee Union Bank, 104 10; Alabama 5 per Ct 1863, 95; U. S. Bank Shares 7 per Ct. L.24 15; Louisiana State 9 per Ct 25 to 3; Bank of Louisiana 8 per Ct 26, New Orleans Canal and Banking Company 22 15.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.

Advices have come to hand from the Spanish capital to the 23d April. There were rumors that the Upper Household resolved to oppose Mendizabel, and that the British Ambassador, Mr Villiers, had had an interview with the Queen, who had stated with great warmth that she had full confidence in M. Mendizabel, and would support him in the exercise of the duties of the important station he had undertaken. No opposition had taken place to the answer to the address in the Upper House.

Lord John Hay, Commodore and Commander of the British forces on the coast of Spain, has officially notified the Spanish Government that he has been reinforced with an additional number of frigates, and has orders to aid the Spanish forces in their operations against Don Carlos, and in transporting Spanish troops if occasion should require, from one point to another. The co-operation of England and France, with the Spanish Queen's government, must soon bring the butchery (improperly denominated war) in that country to a close.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of April 28.

The government proposed the removal of the prohibition upon silk to be exported, subjecting it to the following duties:

Upon raw silk, (grege) 3 francs per kilogramme.
Upon milled silk, 2 francs per kilogramme.
Upon dyed silk for tapestry, 1 franc per kilogramme.
Upon sewing silk, 2 sous per kilogramme.
Upon every other kind of dyed silk, six francs per kilogramme.

M. De Cambis, deputy for Avignon, proposed an amendment, the object of which was to calculate the duty upon the value of the silk, and not upon the weight, and in the following manner:—

Upon raw silk,	8 per 100
Upon milled silk,	5 per 100

M Fulcheron opposed the above amendment upon the ground that the manufactury of Avignon alone, found fault with the tariff on account of the inferiority of its own produce. If the chamber were to adopt this proposition it would be giving a premium to inferior goods, whereas the present tariff was intended to create a proper emulation amongst manufacturers for the production of superior articles.

A deputation of Indian chiefs from the Chippewa tribes residing on Lake St Clair, and on Saginaw bay of Lake Huron, under the charge of Mr. Williams and Mr M'Night, of Michigan, arrived here on the 15th instant, and on Tuesday last concluded a treaty with H R Schoolcraft, commissioner on the part of the U. S., by which all the reservations heretofore held by them in the state of Michigan, have been ceded to the United States. The lands purchased by government are among the most valuable in the peninsula of Michigan, and may be considered a great acquisition to the government.—*Globe.*

Locks of common construction no longer keep rogues out of banks. The People's Bank of Roxbury was entered on the night of the 21st ultimo, and attempts made to wrench off the hinges of the vaults, but without success.

It is stated in Galignani's Messenger, that among the busts at the Louvre, two on account of their striking resemblance, have attracted the attention of the Americans in Paris; one is of the late E Burd, Esq., and the other of W. Strickland, Esq. They are in bronze, and executed by M. Gevelot, now occupied in making the statue of Girard, ordered by the city of Philadelphia.

We understand that Commodore Dallas has received information from Washington, that two sloops of war will be immediately added to his squadron, and that three steamboats are to be purchased or hired to assist in carrying on the war against the Indians, and to be at the disposal of Com. D.

Pensacola Gazette.

We have the Missouri (St. Louis) Republican of the 26th and 28th ult. from the former of which it appears there has been a serious difference on the subject of abolition in the county of Marion. A Dr. Bosley, it appears has been stabbed at church, about seven miles from Marion city, on the 24th ult. The Republican of the 28th, mentions a report that he had subsequently died of his wound. The person who inflicted the wound is named Muldrow. A young man whom the latter brought with him from the East, had openly professed himself an abolitionist. A mob of from 60 to 100 persons took him with the view of tarring and feathering him, but were induced to release him on account of his youth. They however proceeded to the college and burned his abolition papers. On the Sunday succeeding this transaction, Muldrow himself appeared at church, at a place called the Camp Ground. At the close of the sermon, (by Dr. Nelson) Muldrow arose with a paper in one hand and an open knife in the other—(a new way, said it was by the by, or rather a retrograde movement toward the old plan of disseminating new doctrines by fire and sword.) After thus preparing himself, he commenced reading the paper containing a resolve that all persons in favor of abolition would subscribe for the accomplishment of that object as soon as the government would take the matter in hand. At this Dr. Bosley arose and said that no one but a scoundrel would, at such a time, act as he was doing. Muldrow persisted, and Bosley struck at him with his cane. The sheet came off and the blade was wrested from him. He then drew a pistol, when Muldrow instantly stabbed him in the side, and then instantly mounted his horse and rode home. The sheriff with about sixty assistants pursued him but was unable to take him until a pledge was given to his friends that he should be lodged in prison without being summarily punished. This being agreed to, he was brought in, accompanied by Dr. Ely, (we believe the celebrated divine of that name) and several other friends. Dr. E. made a speech on the occasion which was well received.

Dr. Nelson endeavored to make his escape, but was pursued and taken. Several students at the college then sent word to Palmyra that they would speak their sentiments in defiance of the mob, when forty-two men on horseback came to Palmyra for the college. The result of their doings is not known.

An arrangement has at length been effected between the English and French postoffices, by which the newspapers of each country may circulate in the other, at a greatly reduced postage. The postage to be charged in France, four centimes, and in England, a half-penny; making together almost two cents. The former postage was 7d. sterling, equal to 14 cents. It is also arranged that the postage of letters may be paid in advance or on delivery, in either country, according to the convenience of the parties corresponding; and that the safe conveyance of money letters shall be guaranteed on the payment of a certain per centage.

Great Railroad Scheme.—Dr. Bowring, M. P., with Mr. G Thomas and captain Pringle, R. N., have come to Paris, as a deputation, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the French government, in a plan for uniting by a grand railroad, the three capitols of France, England and Belgium. It is understood that the government of all these countries look upon the project with the most kindly eyes, and are desirous of lending their cordial support. When accomplished