THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1835.

The last eastern mail brought journals from New York of the 5th and Charleston of the 11th inst. so that we are now in possession of advices from Liverpool of the 30th of July, London of the 30th, Madrid of the 29th; and Havana of the 5th inst.

The corporation bill having passed the commons' house of parliament was brought up to the house of lords on the 28th July, where it is expected to be negatived. This will either produce a new creation of peers, if the present ministry is to be permitted to retain office; or as is it not very unlikely, it will produce a coalition between the moderate whigs and conservatives; so that a new ministry may be formed of less obstinate principles than the ultra tories;—and less variant and submissive than the ultra radicals.

The last western mail failed to bring news of any importance or interest. Indeed it failed to bring one fourth of the journals expected.

☞ We have not received a newspaper from Nashville during the past three months; and but 3 or 4 from Cincinnati and Pittsburg in the same time: while on Saturday last we received New York papers of the 5th of August by the eastern mail; and of the 5th of August by the western.

The plan of the section of the swamp bounded by the city and the Bayou St John, the canal Carondelet and the Bayou road having been presented to the directors of the Orleans Draining Company, they have selected it as the first for their operations; and have ordered their appraisers to value the lands comprized in that section.

The draining of that portion of the swamp will not be very difficult, as the canal already runs through it; and when deepened and enlarged will well suit the purposes of the company. It would be well if it should be rendered navigable for small crafts to bring shells and brick, lumber and stone, etc for the use of the corporation. It would also be well if the city surveyor were ordered to assist the Draining Company in laying out the streets through the sections as they may be improved on; by continuing to the Bayou St John all the streets that run perpendicular to the river.—Both of these suggestions deserve the serious consideration of the council; and the eventual operations both of the company and corporation would be materially promoted by, rejecting the streets simultaneously with the other operations of the company: for they would serve as drains or ditches for the superabundant waters.

Till within the past two years Congress has done little or nothing for Louisiana, in comparison with the pecuniary assistance granted to other states in the union for lighthouses, fortifications, breakwaters, etc, etc. The most importunate states have been the most fortunate in receiving appropriations from the revenues of the general government; and often for purposes scarcely within the jurisdiction of Congress, or the verge of public utility.

It is therefore high time that Louisiana should demand assistance for the public works or improvements required in this state. The appropriations made for removing the raft from the Red river, will produce to the sales of the lands reclaimed and improved about 100) per cent; but with this exception, some lots of public lands for education, as was allowed to other states; and the maintenance of a couple of lighthouses, Louisiana has not experienced the bounty of the national government.

She now requires appropriations for four or five essentially useful and necessary objects of public importance.—She wants a custom house similar to that ordered at New York: for the house at present is in a dilapidated and exposed state: and not at all adequate to the increasing wants of the city.

Secondly, New Orleans wants a proper port, extending from the upper to the lower cotton press. Congress has never contributed an obolus for the construction of a port here, although there are or were lands of the United States immediately adjoining the levee; although some of these are still the subject of litigation with the corporation; and although millions of revenue have been received of import duties in this city. This demand is therefore just; and is no more than has been made by and granted to almost every port of entry in the country.

Thirdly, New Orleans requires a suitable commercial hospital. There is at present a marine hospital on a small scale; but palpably inadequate to the daily wants of such a city as ours—where about 800 ships and 500 steamboats annually are regularly engaged in passing to and fro for trade or commerce; where there are usually about from 1000 to 2000 patients among the crews and passengers of said ships and boats; and where not more than 30 or 40 of that number are citizens of this state. This is a subject therefore which promptly and peremptorily demands the liberal aid of Congress, for the support of a national hospital. The state has too long groaned under the annual taxation of 60,000 or 70,000 dollars for the maintenance of a Charity Hospital—most of whose inmates are citizens of other states; but none of which states—with but one solitary exception—has ever acknowledged the liberality of the Louisianians. The matter is one of general utility and interest—one of national importance.

Fourthly, we want an appropriation from Congress for opening the navigation of the river Iberville, which was obstructed by the operations of those acting under the orders of the general government during the last war, when the British invaded this state. If the exigency of that period justified the felling of trees, etc to interrupt the navigation between the lakes and the Mississippi, justice demands that the national government should be responsible to Louisiana afterwards for that act, by making an appropriation to remove those and subsequently accumulated obstructions in the navigation of the river: particularly when it is constitutionally enjoined that the natural water courses shall not be obstructed. It is therefore constitutional and just that an appropriation should be granted for reforming the navigation of the river Iberville, or the Bayou Manshac.

Fifthly, we want an appropriation to remove the obstructions from the Achafalaya river, as is being done to the raft on the Red: and precisely on the same grounds of demand, and same prospect of national profit. For the Achafalaya flows through the public lands, most of which are inundated in consequence of the obstructions or rafts. But remove the raft or fallen, trees and the river will become arable and profitable; and the sales arising from them will pay a similar percentage on the expence of improvement, as will assuredly be effected by those of the public lands on the Red river—of which we gave a minute account about 8 weeks since.

We earnestly recommend these subjects to our fellow citizens, that they may promptly and strenuously demand on them the action of their representatives in Congress, at its next session.

The letter of the postmaster general to Mr Gouverneur of New York has been singularly misnamed by some of the northern journals. Now with great deference to our editorial brethren of the east, we must assert that they are incompetent to decide on the question: for they are not immediately aware of the necessity which justifies the conduct of the postmaster general, and all postmasters under him who have refused to transmit or distribute abolition pamphlets thro' the postoffice.

We had deprecated the attack on the Charleston postoffice; for tumultuary proceedings of a respectable crowd can no more be defended than those of a mob. But when we know that the postoffice is but a creature of the law; and that the integral right of property in slaves is a solemn guarantee of the constitution or supreme law of the union—when we know that the dissemination of abolition tracts in the southern states through the postoffice as well as by any other mode is calculated to affect that integral right—and when we know that conventional arrangements for the general good made by an inferior authority for the regulation of the postoffice department are in direct collision with the constitutional and inalienable rights of a vast portion of our community, we must necessarily conclude that it is more proper to maintain inviolably constitutional rights in preference to legislative privileges; particularly when stern necessity demands that preference.

Of this necessity, southern citizens are the proper judges, as their rights and property, perhaps their lives and liberty are immediately affected. If they believe their constitutional rights violated or outraged by the conveyance of abolition publications through the mail; and if they are willing to yield their mail privileges in such a case to preserve their paramount rights, none can complain. They will justify the prevention of transmission and distribution: they suffer a little evil to prevent a greater.

As to the nontransmission determined on by the New York postmaster, it is demanded as a matter not only of courtesy but right. As well in fact the mail be used for conveying avowedly treasonable and seditious pamphlets against the general government, as any against any portion or section of the United States. Those who mail such pamphlets may be responsible for them; but they are not to be the judges of the tendency or consequences of them.

That they war against the paramount rights of the slaveholding states is too palpably proved to be denied; but that preventing their transmission by mail is against any law is more than can be admitted: at least it is evident that there is no law that could or should enforce their distribution in the southern states and that the most respectable citizens *en masse* authorize their prompt suppression as soon as received. Congress has never passed a law to authorize the mail conveyance of seditious tracts, nor of any publications intended or calculated to endanger the permanence of the union; nor the safety of the lives, liberty or property of any. No law is therefore violated by preventing the transmission; nor can any assume a counter right to demand the transmission of any dangerous pamphlet.

The northern abolitionists have taken advantage of the silence of the law on the subject, to assume as a privilege what cannot be conceded as a right; and the citizens of the southern states, aided by the laudable conduct of the postmaster general, and his assistants, have resolved to maintain their rights in contradistinction of those presumed privileges. Constitutional rights are paramount to legal privileges; and the constitution and the union must be preserved.

The abolition excitement would in all probability have nearly subsided by this time in consequence of the strenuous and determined measures adopted by the citizens of the southern states, and the general response of the northern cities to the demand for deprecation made on them—were it not sought to be made a political engine for electioneering purposes. Against this, we must firmly protest. We cannot with strict impartiality attribute abolition movements wholly or solely to either of the great political parties which divide republican opinions and objects among us: nor can we suppose that either party would be so weak, so blind, so lost to constitutional prophecy and the vital interests of the union, as to seek to sever the southern from the northern states; and consequently effect a system of nonintercourse between the sections so divided—which is boldly asserted as a probable consequence of continuing the antislavery proceedings in nonslaveholding states.

The article would be too shallow, too stupid for any political party; for southern citizens of the democratic party are as firmly convinced of the correct and constitutional opinions of Van Buren, on the subject of slave property; as are their opponents of the Whig party, of the sentiments of Webster on the same subject. Nor can such an excitement prejudice the claim of any northern statesman for the highest office in the gift of the people: for a sound and true democrat from a northern state is as firmly convinced that *The Union must be preserved*, and will use all the measures within his power to protect and preserve the federal union—as any candidate from a southern state. A contrary supposition would as positively exclude Harrison and Webster as Van Buren from the support of southern citizens for the presidency. But we cannot believe that he only who owns slaves is in favor of the legitimate propriety of maintaining slavery in the southern states, independent of the control of any external legislative action; or any combination among any class of nonslaveholding citizens.

Let not therefore the excesses of party lead to unjust recriminations; for neither democrat nor federalists, in their political capacity, are partizans of the abolitionists; nor are the abolitionists confined to any party.

The schooner Creole arrived in port on Saturday in 6 days from Havana, whence she brings news from Spain of a more recent date; but apparently of the same transaction, given today among the extracts of foreign intelligence last received from Europe via New York. The dates thus received are Madrid of the 29th of July; and Corunna of the 2d of August. They contain a despatch from General Cordova giving an account of his operations at the battle of Mendigorria; in which he states positively that he was the victor and that the loss on the enemy's side was about 1500 killed and wounded, and 300 taken prisoners, with many horses and pieces of artillery; while there were only about 600 of his own men *hors de combat*.

The narration of Cordova may be found in full on the French side of today's paper; and is diametrically the reverse of that otherwise received. Yet we may place more confidence in this statement, as he has obtained all the local advantages likely to be acquired by the conqueror—remaining master of Mendigorria, Puento la Reyna, Abanos and Artajous. He was not assisted by any foreign auxiliary force, but a battalion of Portuguese. The Carlist army was commanded by Generals Villareal and Eraso, under Don Carlos in person; and fought it with great enthusiasm.

The rates of insurance for houses have been raised in New York; and some of the citizens are in consequence demanding what we have suggested here—that the corporation should have power to act as an insurance company; and be therefore authorized to have the surveillance of all houses being erected.

The owners of many of the New York hotels have also increased their charges for transient boarders—raising them per day from $1 50 to 2; so that the New Yorkers seem resolved to patronize the hotels that have not been so exorbitant.

Yesterday was a pleasantly cool day for this city at this season. About sunrise the thermometer was 65 degrees; and at noon, it was 76. This mildness of temperature and the occasional showers that visit us will ensure the health of the city during the remainder of the season—although we should have the comet visible next month.

There has been no epidemic in New Orleans during the present season; and all the works of the city—except those under the superintendence and surveillance of the corporation—are progressing rapidly to improve and increase the conveniences of residents.

CITY COUNCIL—*Friday 18th inst.*

Members all present, except Mr Pichot.

Conformably to the request of Mr Robert Preaux, solicitor for the legion, the council chamber was permitted to be used by him, on any day the council does not sit.

The ordinance regulating and extending the levee became the order of the day; and the 2d article having been read, relative to removing obstructions from the levee and the batture in front of the upper faubourg, a debate occurred between Messrs Galennie and Allard concerning the propriety and power of the corporation in ordering the removal of obstructions in that district. Mr G showed that the law of the legislature was positive as to the power of the corporation to extend the city to three miles from the centre of the principal square.

The article was adopted by a vote of 5 to 4; Messrs Schmidt, Caldwell, Berry, Baldwin and Galennie having voted in the affirmative; and Messrs McFarlane, Lanatut, Thomas and Allard in the negative.

The further discussion was interrupted by the receipt of the following letter from the mayor.

September 17th, 1835.

To the president and members of the city council.

GENTLEMEN,

I take the liberty to return you the resolution authorizing me to remit the fine imposed on Victor Joseph Leber, from motives required by the council itself. By the resolution of 8d May 1834, no petition for the remission of a fine can be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the judge who pronounced judgment, attesting that existing circumstances warranted the mitigation or remission of the fine. But in the present case, I learn from Judge Preval before whom the cause was tried, that he refused such a certificate, as the evidence was too palpable against Leber. This alone has made me not give my approbation to your resolution of the 11th.

I believe it right to request also that the council will revise the resolution passed in the last sitting, for a judiciary committee, charged to authorize prosecutions against those violating the police ordinances. In the actual state of things, it is extremely difficult to obtain a judgment from the judges of the city court, in the causes brought before them by the officers of the corporation; and if a committee should interfere, whose sittings may not be more than once a week, it would greatly impede the definitive decision of those causes; and prolong them to an interminable length. Besides a number of ordinances actually in force, and of absolute necessity, give the right to the police commissaries to act immediately against offenders violating the ordinances—which would therefore be null, or serve only to embarrass the action of the judiciary power; and the commissaries of police. These reasons sufficiently warrant me to return your resolution.

I request the council will act today on the tender I made to the corporation of 1000 shares of the Gaslight bank stock. A decision on the subject presents no difficulty, as the facts are well known; and delays will only tend to embarrass superficially a question whose solution is how simple and natural. If therefore the council does not today definitively dispose of the proposal, I shall consider it withdrawn.

With respect I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant,
D. PRIEUR, mayor.

The veto in the first part of the message was sustained after a debate between Messrs Lanatut and Thomas.

The 2d part of the message was referred to a special committee, on motion of Mr Schmidt; and that Mr Pichot, who originated the resolution, should be a member. Messrs Pichot, Schmidt and Thomas.

On the 3d part, Mr Schmidt moved that thanks be given to the mayor for his offer; and that he be requested to dispose of the shares as he pleases.

Mr Galennie moved to include the offer similarly made by Mr Baldwin.

This Mr Allard opposed; and presented another amendment—that the corporation should accept the offer of the mayor, if the shares are charged to him.

This submendment was opposed in turn by Mr Galennie, and then had published an exposition, requesting the queen regent to order the departure of all officers adjourning in the Spanish capital to their garrisons and depots, to carry the law of the Urban militia into immediate operation; to compel the captain-general of all the provinces to establish military tribunals; to require all military officers to join the authorities in case of alarm; to oblige all public employts to attend at their offices; and to deprive all persons in office, civil and military, of pay and honors, in case of their joining secret associations.—This exposition was the effect of the disturbances at Saragossa. The queen approved of the report, and has ordered all the measures suggested in it to be carried into effect.

The greater part of the royalist forces were concentrated upon Pampeluna on the 19th. It was reported however, that general Cordova had set out from that city to attack the Carlists, who were near Estella.

The Phare of Bayonne, of the 23d, contains the following from Saint Sebastian, dated the 20th:

"The navigation of the river to Bilboa is interrupted by small bands, stationed on its banks, who stop and search all the craft. Even English boats are not exempt. The Carlists have seized two English sailors belonging to the steamboat Reyna Gobernadora, who landed for their pleasure. Conducted to Arrigarriaga they were shot, conformably to the decree of Don Carlos which excludes all foreigners from the treaty of lord Elliot. It is confidently stated that the commander of the Castor frigate proceeded to the head quarters of the Carlist general to demand satisfaction."

The report seems to be confirmed by a telegraphic despatch received at Paris on the 24th, stating that captain Harvey, the British consul at Bayonne had crossed the frontier with the necessary passports, on his way to the head-quarters of Don Carlos.

The Carlist party appears to be gaining ground; that the northern powers will not take any active measures in favor of Don Carlos. It is scarcely to be supposed that they will, if it be true, as strongly intimated, that the emperor of Austria shows an inclination to secede from the holy alliance.

Elisondo, July 20.

I send you some extracts of letters I have received from Navarre respecting the affair of the 16th, which you will find interesting.

Arbizcar, July 17, a.m.

Cordova, after assembling at Lerin the entire of his army composed of 18,000 infantry, the whole cavalry, four pieces of artillery and half a battery of Congreve rockets, marched on Artajona, where he slept on the 15th at night. Charles V with 14 battalions came and encamped the same evening at Mendigoirs, taking a position in advance of the village on the left bank of the Arga.

Early in the morning of the 16th the Christinos advanced in several dense columns and manoeuvred to attack the Carlist position, with the sole view of relieving Puente la Reyna and reinforcing the garrison. The engagement commenced at noon and continued until near seven o'clock in the evening.

The Carlist forces though only one half the number of the assailants, would have gained a decisive victory, had not their ammunition failed and night came on. They were obliged from the scarcity of ammunition, to retrograde towards desk the positions they occupied on the left bank of the river, and cross over to the right, where the enemy had not the courage to follow them.

During the battle two companies of Christinos feigned to pass over to the army of Don Carlos, who were preparing to receive them like brothers, when on reaching within a short distance of their lines, they opened a tremendous fire on the unsuspecting Carlists. But the latter soon surrounded them, and their chief having cried out to his men, Friends let us exterminate those traitors! every soldier and officer in those two companies were instantly put to the sword.

Thomas Reyna at the head of his squadron charged four of Christinos squadrons and routed them with great slaughter. This gallant had to avenge the death of his excellent brother, Don Vincente Reyna, who was cowardly murdered under the walls of Puenta la Reyna two days before the present battle.

The Carlists had 350 men *hors de combat*, but the Christinos lost 700 killed, and upwards of 1,000 wounded.

Three out of the fourteen Carlist battalions were engaged in the battle; the five others held positions on the right bank of the Arga. It was at the bridge of Mendigorria the enemy experienced the greatest loss.—Thrice the attempted to force the passage, but was often repulsed.

The Carlist army fought with much enthusiasm, burning, as it were, to prove to their king, that notwithstanding the immense loss they had met with in the immortal Zumalacarreguy, victory still clung to his standard.

The two armies are this morning separated from each other by the Arga, and the Carlists are busily calling on their Chiefs to lead them on again to the attack.

The Carlists now occupy Manera, and the adjoining villages on the right bank, the headquarters are at Abizcar. The Christinos are masters of the village of Mendigorria, Puenta la Reyna, and Abanos.

DIED,

On Friday the 18th inst, at 6 o'clock p.m., Mrs CHARLOTTE O'HARA, widow of the late Col James Stuart, in the 66th year of her age; deeply lamented by a large circle of fondly attached and admiring relatives and friends, to whom she had bound herself with no common ties, by a long life of active and unremitting benevolence, and by the exercise of all those christian virtues which are never without their divine and soul-subduing effects on those who are brought within the sphere of their influence, and which so eminently constituted her a "pattern of rare excellence" in the circle in which she moved.

Down to the last returns her earthly frame;
Receive her spirit Lord! from whence it came.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED 19th.

Schr Charles, Brown, Charleston, — J B Alleu

CLEARED 19th.

Brig Swan, Snell, Philadelphia, — T Toby & Brother
Schr Frances, Gould, Campeachy, — J W Zacharie & co

ARRIVED.

Steam towboat Hudson, Howren, from the Passes. Towed up from sea ship Henry, brigs D H Miller and Maryland. Left the Bar on the 17th, at 9 A. M. Steamer Whale had towed in over the Bar, ship Victoria, of and from Boston. Steamers Pilot and Post Boy alongside ship Echo, on the Bar. Line ship Louisville standing in for the Bar. Ship Asia still outside. Nothing new in the river. ☞ The Hudson has been absent only 30½ hours.

Ship Henry, Nowell, 28 days from New York—45 passengers.

Ship Victoria, Somes, from Boston, to Harrison, Brown & co.

Brig Maryland, Pascal, 22 days from Baltimore, to J W Zacharie & co.

Schr Wm Robins, Wallington, 7 days from Havana, to master.

Steam towboat Pilot, Crowell, towed to sea brigs Cornet and Pandora; also schrs Josefa and Eclipse—brought up ship Echo and schr Creole. Left S W Pass on the 18th at noon—reports nothing new

Steam towboat Whale with ships Louisville and Asia.

Steam towboat Feliciana, Morrison, from the Passes—towed to sea schrs Sancho Panza, John M Bandel, and brig America. Towed up brigs Cicero and Patriot, both from Baltimore—left N E Bar at 8 a m, Friday. The pilot boat Constellation belonging to Mr Garretson of the Balize went on shore near the N E Pass on Tuesday night and was totally lost, crew and sails saved—nothing new in the river

Steam towboat Portboy, Clark, from the Passes—Brought up ship Victoria, from Boston; and schr Wm Robbins, from Havana. Left the Pass on the 17th, at 2, p. m. At anchor outside the Bar, ships Louisville, Asia, and Echo. A small vessel standing in for S W Pass; 2 brigs at N E Bar. Nothing in the river. Brought up 3 passengers from schr Wm Robeson, from Texas.

Ship Echo, Mallon, from New York, 12th ult, to A S Page & co; with full cargo and 47 passengers

Ship Asia, Hollis, from Liverpool, to Lincoln & Green; cargo reported

Ship Louisville, Palmer, fm N York, to Bein & Kohen

Brig Cicero, Watts, 17 days from Baltimore, to Harrison, Brown & co

Brig Patriot, Hammond, 17 days from Baltimore, to the master

Schr Creole, Buckup, 6 days fm Havana, to Harrison, Brown & co.

Steamer Siam, Littleton, from St Louis

Steamer Missourian, Crawford, from St Louis

Steamer Chickasaw, Cotts, from Bayou Sara

Steamer Muxoppa, Fuller, from Louisville

Steamer Patagon, Chauvin, Lafourche District.

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, from Plaquemine.

Steamer Ouachita, Reed, from Natchitoches

Steamer Lady Washington, Herkins—no cargo, three passengers

Steamer Yazoo, Auter, from Manchester

MEMORANDA.

Up at Baltimore for this port, ship Andes, to sail on the 20th sept; brig Hyperion, soon.

Cleared at New York for this port, 4th inst; ship Orleans, Sears.

Hence at Liverpool, 30th july, the St Paul, Woodbury.

Hence at Cowes, the Madison, Wood.

Up at Liverpool for this port, july 30th, the Marengo; Glenarm, Sherbrook, Byron and the Superb.

Ship Citizen was to sail from New York for this port on the 7th Sept.

Cleared at New York for this port, 3 Sept, ship Hermitage, Stirges—hence, brig Virginia, Horton;

Hence at Philadelphia, Sept 4, brig Alcyone, Julius—Robert Maxwell, first officer, died on the passage, of bilious fever.

Ship Sparlin, hence for Havre, was spoken july 28th, lat 48, long 20.

At Boston for this port; Sept 3d, brig Caroline, Pratt, to sail on the first fair wind; ship Lowell, Crocker; brig Calo, 5th Sept; ship Empire, soon.

Ship Victoria spoke on the 8th inst, in lat. 24 16, long. 84, brig Acton, hence for Boston. 14th, spoke brig Magorm, lat. 26 35, long. 84, two days from Mobile, for Philadelphia.

Up at Havana, Sept 5, sloop Harmony, Graham, for this port.

Brig Patriot spoke at 11 p m, on the 11th inst, on the Banks, schr North Hampton, from New York, for Mexico. Brig Cicero spoke on the 11th inst, off Double Headed Shot Keys, brig Acton, hence for Boston.

Up at New York for this port, on the 5th Sept, ships Cassender, Robinson; Cumberland, Hasty; Lagrange, Patton; Margaret Forbes, King; Missouri, Gwen; Plaina, Bachelor; Rhode Island, Manchester; Romulus, Webster; Southerner, Glover; Yazoo, Eldridge, all to sail soon; Citizen, Merchant, to sail on the 7th sept; brigs George Washington, Krook; Warsaw, Sheffield. At Brooklyn, ships Alabama, Handy; Henry Kneeland, Emerson; Huntsville, Palmer; St Louis, Hall

At quarantine, at New York on the 5th sept, ship Saratoga; brigs Edward, Orion and Virginia

The steamer Illinois, on the 13th inst, near Plumb Point, struck a snag and sunk; hull and cargo a total loss—a man named Mr Duncan, off Smithland, lost his life by the accident—fortunately no one else was hurt. The cargo was principally insured; but the boat was not

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Cleora—Illing, Hyde & co; Harris & Wright; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Buckner, Stanton & co; J Vairin & co; N & J Dick & co; Robeson, Wood & co; J H Shepherd & co; L Maddox & co; Lockhart & Arott; Harrison, Brown & co and others

Per brig Patriot—J H Field & co; Dimmock & Lafonta; J Thayer & co; Thomson & Grant; Tourne & Beck with; Whiting & Stark; Damarin & co; J Vairin and co, and others

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—per schr Creole—132,000 segars, 3 bxs mdze J Robert, Y Gironda; 1 bale hammocks C Balow; 50 bls wgs J Vignier; 31,000 segars J W Zacharie & co; 5,000 do F Frey & co; 6 bbls, 1 case sweetmeats, 188 qr bxs segars, 15,1000 do J Romanet; fruit C Worsley; 12 bales paper, 150 bxs, 8 qr do segars to order; 50 bxs segars; 151 bales tobacco, 6 bbls sweet meats F Tio

Per steamer Zuzoo—2 bxs mdze, 36 pkgs furniture, 275 bales cotton, viz: 3 T Barrett & co; 6 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 6 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 10 Byrne, Hermann and co; 13 Bogart and Hoopes; 2 Martin, Pleasants and co; 11 N and J Dick and co; 65 Burke, Watt and co; 40 Buchanan and Hagan; 11 M Caffrey; 8 do, 1 bx mdze Buckner, Stanton and co; 36 packages furniture J P Phillips.

Per steamer Muxoppa—12 boxes —— Stetson & Avery; 200 pc castings N and J Dick and co; 1 box mdze Gray, Durrive and co; 130 bbls whiskey, 20 do onions, 30 do potatoes, 10 do sour crout, 138 kegs butter Grain and Mignon; 6565 apacle A Fisk; 1320 do Bogart and Hawthorn; 650 do J H Field and co; 1630 J J Pesro; 200 J Collis and son; 1 box J H Shepherd and co; 50 bbls potatoes Creighton and Barkley; 1 bale cotton Caruthers, Harris and co; 1 do Wilcox and Andrews; 100 bbls whiskey, owners on board

Per steamer Ouachita—7 bales cotton Lambeth and Thompson; 14 do T Barrett & co; 1 iron chest Captain Drane; 76 bbls flour to order

EXPORTS.

CAMPECHY—per schr Frances—950 bushels corn, 50 bbls flour, 687 kegs lard, 40 bags paper, 107 bags coffee, 20 bbls onions, 20 do potatoes, 2000 feet lumber

PHILADELPHIA—per brig Swan—7 bales cotton, 5535 pigs lead, 21 bbls snuff, 11 bales wool, 1000 sheep skins

Per line ship Louisville—H R Lee & co; C Bartlett; P Tulane & co; Lambeth & Thompson; Brander, Wright & McKenna; Martin, Pleasants & co; Buchanan and Hagan; P Doherty & co; Thomson & Grant; Bogart and Hoopes, Harris and Wright; Bullitt, Shipp and co; Bayou Sara S B co; Forsyth, Goodwin and co; Maddox & Wood; J Mumford; P Passebon; Bogart and Hawthorn; P R Starr; Terrian, Cuddy and co; Gasquet, Parish and co; J C Wagner; J P Clark; Layton and co; T R Hyde and brother; J Vairin and co; Livaudais, Chaubonnet and co Hyde and Gleeson; G Brusle; Southworth and McGreal; Lott and Peck; White and co; J H Field and co; B Levy; J H Graham; J A Merle and co; T D Hall; Hyde and Goodrick; Blackwell, Thorn and co; J B Plauche and co; Frost and Johnson, J and J Dameron; Mitamond, O-Duhigg and co; M White and co; Carriere and Borduzat, Champonnet and Giraud, and others

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
SEPT. 19th, 1835.

There have been no changes in our quotations worty of notice since our last; we therefore, present it again unaltered.

TOBACCO—6¾ to 8¼—sales.

SUGAR—9¾a10—scarce, inferior do 8 a8¾; Havana white 12; brown 10¾.

MOLASSES—no sales; dull.

FLOUR—$6,60—not much in market—slight demand.

PORK, mess—17a18, dull; prime do 15.

HAMS, Canvassed $10; bacon 8.

BEEF, mess—12, hi bbl $7, prime do 10 50.

COD FISH—1,25, 1st quality; 1,12½, 2d do.

MACKEREL—No 1, $8; 2, 7; 3, 6.

COFFEE, Havana—13a14; St Domingo 12½—slight demand.

RICE—Nothing good in first hands—inferior 4a4½.

SOAP—Country 6½; Northern 7.

SPERM CANDLES—N B 37, Nantucket 34; mould do 12½a13.

WHISKEY, Rectified—38a40; old, no demand.

GIN—40—Brandy, 1st proof, 55; 4th do 57.

BUTTER, Goshen 22a23—Western 13—much in the market.

LARD—8a9.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated
HAVANA, Sept 8.

The shipments of sugar last month have been of inconsiderable extent, and browns and yellows, at times appeared to decline, but they are now at 9a10½ rials [26s 3d a 30s 4d on board.] Whites as was to be expected after the cessation of shipments for St Petersburg, have receded to 12a13 rials [33s 5d 35s 10d] and 13 1.2a14 rs. for choice. We do not anticipate any material change in those prices soon, whatever may happen a month or two hence. The stocks remaining for shipment are estimated at about 42000 boxes here and 13000 at Matanzas, together 55000 boxes, and a great proportion is damp and of soft grain.

We have to repeat the nominal quotation of $11a12 1.2 for Coffee. The new crop however, will begin to appear about the end of next month, and it promises to be a fair average.

The price of Molasses has advanced to 6a6½ rials and very little now remains for shipment.

Freights for the United States continue at about 10 rials per box of Sugar, and 3 rials per bag of Coffee.

Exchange on London has advanced to 11 1.2 a 12 per cent premium; and on the United States to 1a2 per cent premium.

Beans, white—$ 1.2a8¾ bbl.

Beef, No 2 and prime—$10a12 bbl.

Flour, Philadelphia and Baltimore—$8 1.2 bbl, sales, none in first hands; do N Orleans $18, sales—1700 bbls just arrived.

Hams, eastern—ql $12, sales; do N Orleans, do 12½ to 13, sales

Lard, eastern—ql $15 to 15 1.2, sales; do N Orleans do 12 to 14 1.2, sales

Pork, mess—$18a19 bbl, sales; do prime 17, sales; clear 22a23, scarce; do in bxs, ql 16a18, scarce

SALES AT THE NEW YORK EXCHANE BOARD.

86 shares	U S Bank stock,	at N Y, 4th inst,	at	108
500 "	do	do 9 mos		109½
15 "	do	do 5th		109½
100 "	do	do 60 days		109½
150 shares	N Orleans Canal,			106½
50 "	do	do		107
109 "	" Commercial Bank,			103½
100 "	do	do 10 days		104
100 "	do Gas Light,			105½
100 "	do	do		102½
200 "	do	do		102½

BALTIMORE, Sept 4.

Sugars—At auction on Tuesday 110 hhds Porto Rico Sugars, the balance of the cargo of the brig Independance, were sold at $8,55a9,40. Today the cargo of the schr Virginia, also from Porto Rico, consisting of 79 hhds was sold at $8,50a9,30, and 4 bbls at $9,05.

Tobacco—We have no change to note in the Tobacco market. The inspection returns show large receipts of Maryland, the common qualities of which find ready sale, while there is very little demand for those sorts held over $6. Ohio tobacco is dull for common descriptions, but the finer kinds are much wanted. The inspections of the week comprize 782 hhds Maryland; 253 hhds Ohio; 7 hhds Virginia; and 6 hhds Kentucky—total 1028 hhds

Per John Baring.

LIVERPOOL, July 30th.

For the last three days the demand for Cotton has continued very limited, and the sales do not exceed 5,200 bales, of which 500 American have been taken on speculation. Although there is no material change in prices, the market declines daily. No transaction in Tar or Turpentine.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.

The business done in Cotton has been extremely limited, the sales in the almost total absence of any speculative demand, amounting only to 11,910 bales; a decline has in consequence taken place ¼d per lb on Brazil, 1.2d to ¼d on Egyptian, ¼d on the lower and middling, and ¼d per lb on the better kinds of American. The Egyptian brought forward by auction on Friday was all withdrawn, the biddings being below the expectations of the holders. The transactions reported since our last comprise 130 Sea Island at 21¼d, to 24d, with 20 stained at 17 1.2d to 21d; 3,900 Bowed, 9¼ to 12¼d; 1,280 Mobile; Alabama; & Tennessee, 9 3 8d to 13½d; 4,460 Orleans 9½d to 15d; 900 Pernambuco and Paraiba 14d to 15 1.2d; 240 Bahia and Maceio, 13 1.2d to 14½d; 260 Egyptians, 16d to 17 1-2d; 350 Surat, 7½d to 8 3 8d; and 10 Bengal at 7d per lb. The market today remains quiet, but prices remain the same as on Friday: The sales today are 2,000 bags; on Saturday 1,200.

July 28—There has been more business doing today; the sales amounting to about 3,500 bales at steady prices, of which 500 are for export.

July 29.—The sales on Thursday were 1500 bags; Friday, 1500, Saturday, 1000; Monday, 2000; Tuesday, 2500; to-day, 2000.

The business done since last week has been limited; and prices in Brazil and Egyptian have declined, but in American and East India descriptions they remain quite firm. The week's import amounts to 5949 bags.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR EDITOR,

SIR—In the True American of the 10th instant I saw a communication signed Wm M Curtiss, in which falsehoods are uttered, and my character wantonly assailed. The spirit and letter of this piece shows most clearly the persecuting and malevolent spirit of the reverend gentleman. As I have brought serious charges against him in the church, of which we are both official members, and which will seriously affect his character in the church and before this community, therefore it is not surprising that he does in this public manner attempt to rain my character, and drive me from my home and business. If Rev. Wm M. C. knew seven years since that this society was formed, and saw the constitution a year since, why did he not inform the public guardians of the fact? or warn me or the church of which we were both members, of its evil tendency? Neither of these has he done. It is a gross falsehood that I was either the prime mover, or aided in getting up this society; I never attended but one of its meetings, and then took no active part in the matter; I never acted in the capacity of any officer in this association, or gave one cent of money towards it. This society or its doings made no impression on my mind, as I conceived it formed for purely charitable purposes, and to aid our reverend pastor in his arduous duties. I supposed that the whole matter had fallen to the ground. When the committee state my conversation with them, and not his perverted exposition, it will be then time to answer it. His cunning and craftiness are well known to many in this community; he knows, sir, that almost every individual of the church of which he is a member are sickened with his conduct, and are anxious for the above named trial to be brought to an issue. I can prove that Rev. Wm M Curtiss has from time to time received money collected among the slaves for his maintenance in this city; also that he has married slaves, and to do it brought them onto his own premises, and also permitted himself to be carried in a hack by colored people to marry them; and further that it was principally by his means that the missionary was sent to our coloured population last year, and that he has been in the habit of selling slaves books, from his own store, and for their own use; and, according to his own avowed principles, he either has or is about to give his female slave her liberty.

Permit me to say that I am greatly opposed to the machinations of the abolition etc, and have never meddled with the rights of the master over his slaves, but uniformly in all that I have said advised the slaves to be obedient and good servants; and this can be proved by some of the most respectable gentlemen of this city. And to prove the audacity of the reverend gentleman, no longer ago than last night, he did marry two slaves at his own home, in the proceedings now going on before the committee of vigilance.

JACOB BODGER.

New Orleans, 20th Sept. 1835.

Sworn to before me the 20th September, 1835.

DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

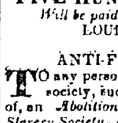
☞ The ship VICTORIA, from Boston is discharging opposite post 81. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. sept 21

☞ The Brig CICERO, from Baltimore is discharging opposite St Louis street. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. s 21

☞ The schooner CREOLE, from Havana, is discharging opposite Conti street. Consignees will please take out their permits, and attend to the receipt of their goods in the Levee. s 21

SALES AT AUCTION

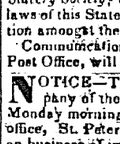
BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.



On Wednesday, the 23d instant, at the corner of Camp and Julia streets, at the three sisters warehouses, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, will be sold, 8 well broke MULES, 4 HORSES, 4 carts, and 2 drays.

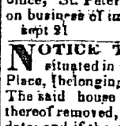
Terms, at sale. sept 21

FOR HAVANA.



The remarkably fast sailing, copper fastened & copper'ed A 1 Baltimore built schooner CREOLE, B A Keeper master, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having extensive and handsome accommodations, apply on board opposite Conti street, or to HARRISON, BROWN & Co,
s 21 117, Royal st.

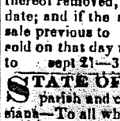
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



The fast sailing A 1 ship VICTORIA, copper fastened and coppered, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Apply to capt. Lomes, on board opposite post 81, or to
s 21 HARRISON, BROWN & Co,

LOUISIANA DRAGOONS.

ATTENTION!



YOU will meet in Citizen's dress at the galleries of the Principal on Thursday next, September 24, at 4 P. M. for the election of officers to fill up the vacancies in the corps.

By order of the commanding officer. sept 21

FOUND—A sum of