THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1835.

Notice. We regret being compelled to announce that we shall not publish any numbers of this gazette during the remainder of the week, on account of not being able to procure hands sufficient to go on with a daily publication simultaneously with preparing the outer and inner forms of one sheet with new types in the improved appearance, which it will assume on and after Monday next. Our subscribers will generously pardon us the cessation of three days; and should any news arrive of importance or interest, extras shall be issued.

On Monday we shall commence anew with an enlarged sheet, and new printing apparatus; and then we shall court and deserve the favor of all our citizens, of whatever party or district.

Yesterday we gave a cursory sketch of the intended plan of operations for draining a section of the swamp lands, which suggests to us the idea of recommending mills or factories to be erected on the bayou St John between the space where the levees will be made on both sides of it from the first to the third engine; or even on the sites of the engines themselves. As the engines are capable each of casting 150 cubic feet of water, they would be capable of propelling the machines necessary in any manufactory.

We may therefore hope that some capitalists will take advantage of the opportunity presented them for constructing brick, saw or paper mills; or cotton and other factories.—They can have an easy access for the conveyance of their goods at all seasons by the railroads, canals and bayous between the city and the lakes; and can other vise be secured to their vicinage to the city. Those who propose early can have the most advantageous terms.

The City Council held an extra session last evening for the presentation of reports from committees; but as unfortunately we had not been apprized of it till a late hour, we were unprepared to publish a full report of its proceedings.

The chief occurrence of the session was the discussion on the report presented by Aldermen Gaiennie and Thomas adverse to the project of constructing a longitudinal wharf opposite the 6th ward, which they deemed to be neither permanent nor useful. They therefore presented a resolution to appropriate $20,000 annually for enlargement of the levee at the batture from the lineation of the 7th ward levee, to that at Canal street.

Alderman Caldwell presented a counter report, resolving that wharves were the only effective relief that could be given to the port of the 5th ward; that the project of the proposed longitudinal wharf should be adopted; and that an adjudication of the works should be forthwith made.

The ridiculous routine established by the absurd regulations of the council, requiring their rules to be dispensed with for the consideration of each and every report and resolution, intervened in postponing till next sitting the former report yet allowed the latter to be discussed. Messrs Caldwell, Schmidt, McFarlane and Berry support the counter report; but it was approved by the voice and votes of Messrs Gaiennie and Thomas; and the votes of Messrs Pichot, Labatut and Allard—3 to 4; Mr Baldwin being absent.

Mr Caldwell made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the petitioners and their project; and of every improvement in the city shown to be practical and useful. The project of constructing wharves is recommended by persons who pay taxes on 12 millions of property; who are concerned in the vital interest of the city; who are sufficiently capable of discriminating the permanence and utility calculated to affect more immediately their own interests; who are concerned extensively in the commerce of the union, the prosperity of the state and the prospects of the city; who cannot be contented with half measures; who will not brook being tampered with, while they possess the remedy in their own hands and have any recourse and resource; and who must have justice done them—and justice to them will be justice to the whole city: for what will so materially advantage one part, and yield a revenue fourfold the amount of outlays, must advantage the entire city. He showed the worse than uselessness of annual enlargements of the levee; that the expenditures necessary for such enlargements must be double that of the wharves proposed, and could not be completed for many years—while the 1100 yards of longitudinal wharves could be constructed in a few months, for 100,000 dollars; and that this sum would be lent to the city council.

Alderman Gaiennie said that the citizens of the 5th ward were disputed in opinion concerning the utility and practicability of the project; and that many of the oldest inhabitants were opposed to it. He defended in full the report he presented; and alluding to 10 gentlemen whose names appeared among the petitioners and had formerly been members of the council, he thought it singular that they had not before even mooted the idea of such a project. Dr Thomas also supported the report by arguments drawn from the expences allowed by the corporation already for paving and lighting the upper faubourg; and other arguments of a sectional nature, not very well calculated to display liberality of sentiments, nor that harmony of feeling which should subsist between the different parts of the city.

Messrs Schmidt and McFarlane ably advocated the resolutions of Mr Caldwell, the former in a long and scientific speech to prove that some action is indispensable on the part of the council relative to the port opposite the 5th ward; and that longitudinal wharves such as are proposed by the memorialists, are the best resort that circumstances can permit. He proved also that while improving one part of the port, they could not possibly injure another; for they could have no direct effect in increasing or decreasing the alluvion deposited to form the batture.

But the resolutions in favor of the project were rejected; and the resolution adverse to it, were made the order of the day for next sitting.

By the eastern mail of yesterday was received New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington journals of the 14th inst; and Charleston of the 19th. Their contents were greatly anticipated by the arrival yesterday of the ship Southerner.

The law relative to the press had not passed the chamber of peers.

The bill for reforming municipal corporations in England was expected to have passed the commons, as amended by the peers. This will raise an outcry against the present ministry as well as the lords.

Joseph Bonaparte with his brother Lucien had secured all the cabin rooms in the New York packet ship of the 8th ult, to sail for this country. They and the second and third sons of Louis Philippe often passed each other in the streets of Liverpool, during the first week of last month, mutually recognizing only by a formal bow.

The disturbances continued in Spain. The English auxiliary force were brought into action; and in the onset, ensued victory. Don Carlos is to be married to his niece, the sister of Jons Pedro and Miguel.

A fraud had been committed on the Albany bank, by the cashier, to the amount of $280,000.

It is said that either Major Eaton or Mr George M Dallas of Phila. will be appointed minister to Spain, instead of major Barry, deceased.

The Philadelphians intend to establish a steamboat navigation with Charleston.

Joseph Ritner is in all probability the governor of Pennsylvania. The city and county of Philadelphia have elected him by a great majority, in consequence of the division in the democratic ranks.

The Van Buren candidates have triumphed in Georgia.—Judge Schley to whom Mr V B wrote his late letter on abolitionists, is elected governor.

Boston is to have her railroad to Worcester, continued to Albany; and has probably terminated the abolition campaigns of the notorious Thompson.

AMERICAN CLAIMS ON NAPLES.

A letter from a friend at Washington, to the editors of the Baltimore American, dated Oct 12, asks us to state, 'for the information of our subscribers who hold certificates for the second instalment of the Neapolitan Indemnity, that the U States treasury department has received the sum of $256,909 14, being the proceeds of 310,200 ducats paid at Naples on the 8th of last June, and making a dividend of better than 12 1 2 per cent upon 1,945,034 68, the total amount of awards. This dividend will be made payable to the holders of said certificates on their presentation at certain banks in the principal cities of the union most convenient to holders, as soon as the requisite arrangements shall have been made by the treasury with the banks in question—as for instance, with the Union bank of Maryland for the payment of those certificates held in your city.'

General Jacob Ratzen Van Rensselaer, died in the city of New York, on Friday the second inst. The Commercial Advertiser says, 'he was one of the leading statesmen of New York, in days when that state could point with pride to her public men.'

Malaria, or the effluvia arising from putrescent bodies, whether animal or vegetable, are classed by chemists among the septic poisons along with sulphuretted hydrogen; and the effect of venomous animals. They are contagious and capable of exciting various diseases—the principal of which are dysentery and many species of fevers; although the typhus fever is generated in the human body, from what is called the typhoid fomes. The contagious virus of the plague, and of the scarlet, typhus and jail fevers, [illegible] through a much more limited distance through the [illegible] medium of the atmosphere than the marsh miasmata. Contact of a diseased person is said to be necessary for the communication of plague; but a proximity of two or three yards for typhus: yet it is known that the pestilential influence of the Walcheren miasmata extended to vessels riding at anchor, fully a quarter of a mile from shore.

The chemical nature or physical agency of these poisonous effluvia has not yet been accurately ascertained; but as they are classed as septic poisons with sulphuretted hydrogen, they are believed to consist of hydrogen united with sulphur, phosphorus, carbon and water: and on this belief, they have had their action nullified or neutralized by the destroyers of gaseous poisons, such as chlorine and muriatic acid gas. The best neutralizing agent is chlorine taken inwardly; and chloride of lime used externally to suppress the effluvia. A solution of the chloride of lime sprinkled over a putrescent body has immediately the effect of destroying the contagious virus; and equally so when sprinkled through a room or other place containing malaria. The most offensive drains in Paris were cleared out, by precautiously sprinkling over them the chloride: and marshes abounding in malaria can similarly be drained, even in warm weather.

It is a question therefore whether chloride of lime could not effectually prevent fever epidemics, if its solution were sprinkled throughout the houses and streets of any city periodically subject to them: and also whether chlorine might not safely be used by physicians as an effectual remedy in yellow, remittent and intermittent fevers generally.

Whether the contagious effluvia operate on the human body by absorption through the skin, or inhalation—or simultaneously by both, is still problematical; although one would suppose that the poison of venomous animals being similar to that of putrescent bodies, and acting chiefly through the skin when the blood becomes tainted, the virus of contagious effluvia must also operate chiefly through the skin on the blood, and thence to the stomach; unless in cases when putrescent food may have been used, so as to communicate directly its effects to the stomach, and thence diffuse them through the blood—as may be the case in bilious and typhus fevers. A proper consideration of this subject should suggest to physicians the best remedy to be used. Doubtless the blood is in all instances rendered impure whether the virus is absorbed through the pores of the skin, or communicated to the stomach by putrescent food; but whether bleeding is therefore the best or principal remedy may be doubted, when we know that nitric acid vapor baths as well as chlorine and chloride of lime neutralize the effect of the effluvia. Phlebotomy may however be useful in ridding the system of the deleterious virus.

However this is a subject for physicians, not metaphysicians like us; and we may therefore be permitted to gambol from the matter, and advert to the malaria of Rome. That city in the time of the emperor Claudius, is said to have had about six million inhabitants; and to have extended from Tivoli to Ostia—a district now uninhabitable. That the country was always naturally unhealthy there can be no doubt; nor that whatever degree of health it obtained was chiefly owing to the constant draining. But it is now more unhealthy; and its diseases more violent. In the Campagna, fevers are known to kill in twenty four hours; sentinels have died on their posts or while being taken to the hospitals; and from fifty to sixty thousand persons are calculated as being the victims of malaria every year in that unhealthy country.

Formerly there were many vast forests in Latium, and it was then comparatively healthy; but now there are few. The parts of Rome now and formerly most healthy have been those most thickly populated; while those deserted are under the influence of malaria. Is this effect or cause?

An elevated locality makes a material difference in healthiness, even in the same city: for the virus does not travel far from the miasmata, nor rise high. The south wind passes over the Pontine marshes, yet does not convey the virus to Rome; and though the forum in a low situation of that city is unhealthy, the capitol immediately above it is healthy—many persons residing there with the greatest safety while the infection is rife in the forum; although gardens render even high situations unhealthy. Yet it is singular that trees and houses exercise a beneficial effect in low places. This may indeed be explained on the demonstrated theory that heat and moisture combined are necessary for the production of the noxious principle. At Rome the temperature is not more than 3 or 4 degrees above that of Milan; yet at Milan there is no fever although there is moisture enough; for 160 inches of rain fall every year in Lombardy, and only from 25 to 30 at Rome. But as the thermometer may be only 20 in the shade when it is 30 in the sun, trees and houses exercise a beneficial effect in preserving the moisture of low situations from the heat of the sun. Hence the utility of trees in marshy places; and the usual injurious effects of cutting down forests in America without having first drained the soil to carry off putrescent matter—which is therefore exposed to the sun; and generating the virus miasmata by the heat acting freely on the moisture of the marsh. The unhealthiness of gardens in elevated situations may arise more from their exposed situation and concentrating the noxious particles of the surrounding atmosphere, than from engendering miasmata themselves.

Still we find that though trees and houses act as screens against malaria, in confined situations they act as screens for it; for the Villa Borghese is perfectly deadly, though abounding in trees and thick avenues; but the air does not circulate through it; and want of air in moist situations is as bad as excess of heat.

The means of getting rid of the effects of malaria are therefore evidently indicated. The noxious effluvia arises from the putrescent matter produced by heat and moisture, or by moisture without ventilation. Get rid of the moisture which corrodes animal or vegetable matter; and the noxious principle shall have been destroyed: but draining should precede the felling of trees in every instance—otherwise the virus may be produced in the clearing of forests, although there may be no evidence of noxious vapours previously existing beyond them. This is too clearly proved throughout this country; and was unfortunately demonstrated in cutting down trees for the construction of canal Carondelet and the Pontchartrain railroad through the swamp lands rearward of New Orleans—the former of which is believed by many to have caused the yellow fever as an epidemic in this city and the latter is proved to have augmented its influence. Hence it is indispensable for the health of New Orleans that the utmost precaution should be used by the draining company, in their laudable project of draining the swamp between the city and the lakes.

While considering this subject we might remark that persons have lived in the most unhealthy situations of Italy, by using simple means and timely precautions. Chateauvieux records an instance of a postmaster who lived at Treponti for 40 years in perfect health, by not being ever exposed to the air before sunrise nor after sunset; and by living upstairs, using a fire and slight nourishing food every night. Simond in his travels in Italy & Sicily records similar benefits from similar means; but he also records instances of persons suffering from exposure to the night air, and eating or drinking too much. Flannel is also an excellent preservative for those not accustomed to moist atmospheres; as it prevents the cutaneous absorptions of the noxious vapors: and the occasional use of the flesh brush, and warm baths in which salt has been dissolved, have exerted a happy influence in securing or restoring health.

From Lisbon.—A letter by the brig Old Colony, from Lisbon, dated Aug 29th, says, our Charge has presented his credentials. I am in hopes he has full instructions for a commercial treaty, as I am informed by a friend who has access to know, that the young Queen is desirous to establish a commercial treaty with the United States. She signed articles of marriage last Saturday to the brother of Leopold.—[Eve. Post.

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS.

House of Delegates.—Anti-Van Buren 55; Senate, anti Van Buren 15; intel 70. Van Buren 20.

Members of Congress Elected.—Anti-Van Buren.—John N. Steele, Jas A Pearce, Jas Turner; Daniel Jenifer, of St Thomas, Geo C Washington.

Van Buren. B C Howard, Isaac McKim, Frans Thomas.

From the Washington Globe.

DEATH OF MR BARRY, MINISTER TO SPAIN.

It will be seen from the letter of Mr Ogden, that the painful intelligence of the mortal character of Mr Barry's disease, received by the last arrival is confirmed. He had been so repeatedly restored by occasional absences from his arduous sedentary employment at Washington, that his friends supposed a sea voyage, and a residence in the South of Europe, would restore his health. His malady was not believed here to be a confirmed consumption—the form it is represented, in the first letter from Liverpool, to have assumed on reaching that port.

The premature and melancholy fate of Mr Barry, will be deeply lamented by all acquainted with his character and history.

He was the son of a brave and honest soldier of the Revolution, from whom he derived no other inheritance than his genius spirit, and probity, and the kind regards of the country, which followed him as the son of a patriot and soldier distinguished for enthusiasm in the cause for which he fought.

Mr Barry was born and educated in Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky, where he studied his profession, we believe, under the celebrated George Nicholas. He rose rapidly to eminence by the fine vein of native eloquence with which he was gifted. He was called by his fellow citizens repeated to serve them in the senate and house of representatives of the state and of the United States. He was called from the bar to the bench, and afterwards to the office of lieutenant governor. In all the stations occupied by him, he gave entire satisfaction to his constituents.—During the war, he volunteered his services at the moment the conflict was sharpest on the Canada frontier, and was in the field of action under Governor Shelby, when it was terminated by the mounted volunteers at the battle of the Thames.

No man ever exhibited more amiable traits of private character than Mr Barry. His manners were of the softest, blandest, kindest cast. Benevolence, generosity, and the nicest sensibility, were striking traits of his life; and indeed his very faults and misfortunes grew out of an over confiding and unsuspecting nature.

EXTRACT.

Consulate of the U States,
Liverpool, Aug 31, 1835.

To Hon John Forsyth, sec'ry of state, &c.

Sir—An opportunity offering yesterday by a transient vessel, I avail myself of it, to convey to you the painful news of his excellency William T Barry, who on his way to the Court of Madrid, arrived at this port on the 16 h inst.—He landed in a state of great debility, and was immediately attended by two of the first medical men of the place; his malady however, was beyond the reach of human relief, and he sunk under it gradually, without pain or suffering of any kind—he breathed his last about 11 o'clock yesterday, and will be interred in the most respectful manner, but without ostentation, on the day after tomorrow.

I have the honor to be,
your obedient servant,
(Signed) FRAS B OGDEN.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

We had hoped that this question would be entirely settled by the last letter of Mr Forsyth to Mr Livingston—confirming the explanations which he had made to the French government. But we have reasons to believe, that the difficulty is not yet adjusted—and that the money has not been paid. We attach much consequence to the following intimation thrown out in the last Globe.—In its comments on Judge White's letter, the Globe remarks:

But the judge says, that the result proves that he was right. How? Is the controversy with France settled?—We believe not. The French chambers, in approving the indemnity, required explanations. Does Judge White know how far the suggestions of Mr Clay, that further negotiation and explanations would be necessary to smooth over the difficulty which he ventured to the message and the support he received in the last act of the source, may have operated in producing the provision in the indemnity bill? Does Judge White believe that the President will make further explanations? He cannot—What then is the result on which he congratulates himself as proving his foresight and correctness? Why this—The encouragement which the French received in the refusal of the United States Senate, to sustain the patriotic stand of the President, is followed by a proviso, requiring him to make an apology for doing his duty, which he will never make—and the country is placed in the critical condition of being disgraced or driven into a war, with her fortifications unprovided—ships unequipped—and the whole seaboard full open to our enemies, in virtue of a vote, by which, not only the three millions appropriation was lost, but also the regular annual appropriations to fortifications. And it is on this vote that Judge White congratulates himself as producing a happy result.

We have some reasons to believe that the last accounts from France are rather unfavorable to the adjustment of our claims. Should she fail to pay a debt which she acknowledges to be just, upon any pretext, the French king will not be able to say, with his celebrated predecessor, Enfin tre the 1st, after the battle of Pavia, 'we have lost every thing but our honor.' No—they have saved their money, but they have lost their honor. And shall we lose both our money and our honor? Can we quietly acquiesce in the violation of a solemn treaty? We trust, every party, every man in America, will say at once, No!—A correspondent of Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser sets this question out, so clearly, that we cannot forbear extracting so much of his essay as touches the point at issue:—

France—The treaty with France, although not fully acknowledged and confirmed, still remains unsettled. Its conditions to pay twenty-five millions of francs to our citizens for outrages committed upon them, under the reign of Napoleon, amounting, as has been proved, with interest, to four times the sum stipulated to be paid. Our ministers during the administration of Madison, Monroe and John Q Adams, failed to obtain redress, under every shape and form of negotiation. Mr Rives shortly after his appointment by the present executive, effected a compromise, under a solemn treaty, stipulating the payment of the aforesaid sum, in six several annual instalments, four of which are now due and unpaid. It was first contended by the French chamber of deputies, that the sum stipulated to be paid, was greater than the amount of spoliations committed, and therefore, in the face of the treaty, that body refused to make the necessary appropriations, to carry it into effect. The President in his message to congress, at the commencement of last session, represented the conduct of France, in a firm and dignified manner, without either exaggeration or false colouring, recommending to their serious consideration, such measures as he deemed proper on the occasion. The executive has an undoubted right to do this, without being subjected to the exception of any nation! France, fully satisfied of the justice of our claims—of the futility of her objections, shifted her ground, gave us her opposition, and at last acknowledged the treaty in its full extent—subject to an explanation, or apology—for what? For language used by the President of the United States in his message to congress, recommending measures of retaliation, if the terms of the treaty should continue to be disregarded. Has not the executive a right to do this, without the interference of any foreign power? He certainly has. Is there a man in the United States who will not support the President on this occasion? I should suppose none. There is but one voice, that I have heard on the subject. The President has said nothing, but what he had a right to say—to a collateral branch of the government. How can he give an explanation of his message, but through the channel to which it was addressed? If the letter of Mr Livingston, which has been sanctioned and confirmed by the secretary of state, should not be deemed satisfactory, we must wait the opening of the next session of congress, to ascertain what the President will say on the occasion, or whether he will make such an explanation as will be satisfactory to the French chambers.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
October 27th, 1835.

We have not noticed any change in the market since our last report, and therefore continue our quotations unaltered.

COTTON—101 bales Louis. and Miss. at 16 5-8 c.

125	do	do	do	16 1|4
149	do	do	do	17 1|2 a 18 c.
198	do	do		17 3|4 a 18
15	do	do		16 3|4
22	do	do		17
30	do	do		17
Total	558			

Some in treaty—particulars withheld.

300 do in treaty—sales not closed.

SUGAR, N. O—sales 12 hhds. 2nd quality at 8 3-4 c dull.

TOBACCO—6 to 8c—nothing doing in this article

MOLASSES—very dull.

FLOUR—A lot of 30 bbls bold to-day at $3; $3 1\|2 to $ 3\|4, average.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 17.

COTTON.—The market for uplands, since our last weekly report, has still further reduced, and although the transactions of the past week have been much larger than those of the week previous, the article still continues heavy, and none but a choice brand, or a very prime article, can be disposed of at our highest quotations, viz: 16 3-4 cents—other descriptions are sold according to circumstances. The sales in all have amounted to 2841 bales, of which the particulars are as follows—42 old, at 11 1-2 a 13—4 new at 15 3-4—420 at 16—9 at 16 1-8—311 at 16 1-4—526 at 16 3-8—711 at 16 1-2 121 at 16 5-8—483 at 16 3-4—267 at 17 cents. There have been no transactions in old, nor any arrivals of new long cottons.

New York, 14th Oct.—5 shares New Orleans Canal 107 1-2 50 do Planters' Bank Mississippi 127; 100 do Ohio Life and Trust Company 117; 100 do Bank of Kentucky 96 3-4 100 do Vicksburg Bank, time, 101.

Mobile, Oct 26.

Cotton—This article as yet, comes in slowly, and until the rivers get up there is no probability of any activity in the market. From the 1st inst up to this date, 1057 bales have been received; about 268 bales of which have been exported. On Friday between three and four hundred bales changed hands at 15 1 2 to 17 cents; and on Saturday about 70 bales sold at 17 cents. Considerable apprehension have been expressed that prices would decline, but the last advices from Liverpool are rather favorable: in fact, the best descriptions of Alabama cottons are quoted as high as at any time last season. Still there is much distrust and little disposition to buy freely, even if the stock was large.

NOTICE—A meeting of the Stockholders in the steam boat Merchant, will be held at the office of the Ocean Insurance Company, on Wednesday the 28th in st. at 12 o'clock, at which punctual attendance is requested.
oct 27

HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER has removed from No. 67 Royal to No. 45, Bienville street.
oct 27—3

FOR SALE—A rice grinding MILL, to which are adapted grinding stones for corn meal; both working together or separately. The catching of the wheels is made of Mahogany and the whole is in prime order.
Apply to P. Goulon, 92 Conde street, or at the City Bank.
oct 27—10

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Feliciana, L C Wood, from the Passes; towed in sea brig Tribune; brought up Hope ship Yazoo and ship Geo Cabot. Left the Pass Monday at 8 a m. Reports a ship and brig off the bar.

Steam tow boat Pilot Boy, Martin, from the Passes; towed on packet ship John Sargeant and schr Philadelphia. Left B W Pass on 26th inst at 5 p m—reports outside the bar ship Hy to Park of Newburyport, brig James from N York, brig Corinthian and brig Angenora—nothing new in the river.

Ship John Sargeant; Vandyke, 11 days from Philadelphia, to Bein and Cohen

Lind ship Yazoo, Eldridge, 10 days from New York to Bein & Cohen

Ship Geo Cabot, Gonah, 25 days from Boston, to master

Schr Philadelphia, Hughes, 7 days from Tampan, to Slocum and Campbell

Steamer St Charles, Nelson, St Louis
Steamer Missourian, Crawford, St Louis
Steamer Algonquin, Caldwallader, Pittsburg
Steamer Champion, Young, Pittsburg

CONSIGNEES.

Per line ship Yazoo: Bogart & Hoopes; Lambeth & Thompson; G W Pitchard & co; Brander, McKenna & Wright; J Vairin & co; E L Tracy; Ross & DeLange; J Squier & co; A Fisk; T Barrett & co; Babcock & co; S B Slocomb & co; Bein & Cohen; N Merriss; J Bayon; P Docherty & co; S Franklin; Godfrey & Bloseman; Harris & Wright; W Vairin & co; Robinson, Wood & co; Thompson & Grant; A G Cochran; G Buckline; H D Richardson; J H Field & co; H B Cotes; J C Baldwin; T Shute; D C Woodruff; F Tulane & co; Wilcox, Anderson & co; B R Tyson; N & J Dick & co; F E Vose; T D Tompkins; Turner & Woodruff; Morgan & co; St John & Bell; Buckner, Stanton & co; Widow Rukerhott & son; Whitemore & Blair; J McBride; Martin, Pleasants & co; G Toutant; Leigh, Madden & co; T Sidell; J & L Brewster; F Seigenouret; J C Springer; Hawes & Hadden; W Christy; Stetson & Avery; Stinson & Campbell; J B Blache; O Pitard; O C & W Squier & co; Southworth & Meyrell; S Hermann & Son; J H Leverich & co; W Vance; Byrne, Hermann & co; Smith, Hubbell & co; Madden & Woods; J G Bell; J A Turnell; J P Freeman & co; H R Lee & co; J Lovell; Gardner & Wilson; Alling, Hyde & co; F Gillet & co; Andrews & Brothers; M Mancuso; J Evans & co; J C Wagner; F Delorge; G Brusle; A Duplée & Goodman; J L Lewis; M & B Mullen; Livaudais, Chabonnet & co; J R Boyd; Blackwell, Thorn & co; Frost & Johnson; J Taylor & co; Simmons & Marsh; Legendre & Samary; P Lawrence; Woolsey & Montague; W Tephanh; Dufour freres; Phelps & co; J & J Darramond; Hyde & Goodrich; T A Scissor; Foster & Hutton; Parrish & Baker; Lott & Peck; Bogart & Hawthorn; J Harlow; W W Lyons & co; Foot & North; J Williamson; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; J Nowlan; Opdyke & Harrod, E Lavalde & co; S & B Brower; Burke, Watt & Co; J C Wagner & co; B Levy; J Minturn, Layton & co; J G Wood; W W Wright; Parks & Hall; J M Hall; Hotchkiss & co; J W Breedlove & co; F Akin; S W Oakey & co; A Walley, Bullitt, Snipp & co; Gray, Durrive & co; C H Bancroft; T D Hall; J Nicholson; Wm McKean; W Holmes & co; W G Hunt; Taylor & Gotheal; Whiting & Stark; Tulane & Coleman; Buchanan & Hagan; J Davenport; Edgar & Smith; F R Southmayd, J Falzum; N O and B S S B Co; E W Sewell; Martineau, Crozier and co; Hall Walker and Walton; V David; J Labadie, Ingersoll and co; T D Tompkins; J Chastant; A Ledoux; A Starke; Lally and McCracken; Law and Atten; E Hunt; R Bein; Scanlan and Below; Jolly and Bayne; Cannon and Lepper; Du and shd Caurau; J Lott; J W Meeks and co; G G Hall and son; N Merrill; S A Belden; J A Chenery; F Frey and co; A T Dwight and co;

Per ship Geo Cabot; J Minturn; J Thrower and co; H R Lee and co; J A Barelli; W McKean; B R Lyon; Layton and co; J Labadie; W W Swain and co; S W Oakey and co; J H Graham; E L Tracy; Stetson and Avery; T R Hyde and co; Slocomb and Byrne; W H Sumner; S Clevan; Newton, Hotchkiss and co; F W Prentice and order.

Per ship John Sargeant; J C Spinger; W McCauly; W McKean, Brander, McKenna and Wright; Buckner, Stanton and co; C Adams; Lee, Maddox and co; F Frey and co, J Hall; S and B Brower; Hall, Walker and Walton; W D Walton; B Heath and co Hotchkiss and co; J Sand; E Yorke; Whitemore and Blair; A Kirkman and co, N J Perou; R and J Correll; J H Hewlett; H Leydas, H and W Hopkins; S Strawbridge; B Casey; P Dahe iv; T Tobey and Bro; J C Cash; Rees and D Lange; J H Hearsey; C Girard; Robinson, Wood and co; C H Baner fi; J Gallaher; P Cindy, Parker and co; Dyne, Hermann and co; J & Levarich; Tourne and Beckwith; N and J Dick and co; Cier and Steever; Bein and Cohen; G C Magoffin; H Remy; Butler, Shipp and co; W Cutts & G Buchanan; C Weir; T Pease; J L Levy; F P Dacosge; Burke, Watt and co, J A Barelli; N G and T Nance; Layton and co; J W Swain and co; Lambeth and Thompson; M Muritt; A Bain; B M Hurt and co; Tiernan, Cuddy and co; H M Thompson; J Reed and co; Henderson, S Hodges; J Vairin and co; J M Rich, Latham and Chaberon; Martin, Pleasants and co; J H Graham; order

IMPORTS.

TUSCAS—Per schnr Philadelphia: 75 hides, 62 ps fustic to order.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer St Charles: 2600 pigs lead J H Field and co; 310 pieces 1 hg mdse J A Sanson; 2 bls butter, 12 bls beans, 23 kegs 2 bls butter, 12 bls honey, 13 sacks corn, Slater and Avis; 20 bls beans Gentry and Blossman; 2 bls tobacco, 2 kgs Byrne; 84 bls pork Morgan and Brown; 27 boxes starch Slee and Walton; 82 trs flaxseed, 4 hds tobacco M Isaacs and co; 2 bls cotton Lee, Maddox and co; 5 do Brander, McKenna and Wright; 6 do N and J Dick and co; 50 do Carnthers, Morris and co; 4 do Robinson, Wood and co; 124 do Burke, Watt and co; 77 do Rogart and Hoopes; 2 do B Hitt, Shipp and co; 30 do Ingersoll and co; 12 do Byrne, Hermann and co.

PITTSBURG—Per steamer Algonquin: Glassware to W T Mayo; butteries to Forsyth, Goodwin and co; 44 bales cotton A H Wallace.

Per steamer Champion: 50 hds tobacco J A Merle and co; 20 bxs, 3 bls Glassware W T Mayo; 23 bxs sashes Forsyth, Goodwin and co, 10 coils rope A H Wallace; 156 ps bagging Tourne and Beckwith; 50 bales cotton N and J Dick and co; 10 do Lee, Maddox and co; 5 do V Chaffin and co; 6 do Lockhart and Arndt, 29 do Robinson, Wood and co; 15 do Brander, McKenna and Wright; 5 do Martin, Pleasants and co; 109 do Wilcox, Anderson and co; 9 tierces sugar J H Leverich and co; 12 bls eggs, 1 dray, 2 horses, J H Cunningham.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Geo Cabot: messrs Burrows; Quinam, S Clevan.

Per ship Yazoo: mrs Gustin, 2 misses Gustin, miss Naples, miss McCauley, miss Enright, mrs Morgan two children and servant, miss Morgan, miss Harrod, mr Jas M Taylor and lady, mr J H Leverich, lady, two children and servant, mr J M Hall and lady, mr Joutant, lady and servant, mr C F Deamey and lady, mr M A Ryon, lady and child dr L Gustin, messrs R W Lyon, W McCarley, Brosh; Levis, LaBlanc, Carrouge and servant, Lebrikkie, Easton, Green, judge Butler, P Butler McBride.

Per steamer Algonquin: messrs Davis, Norris, Mason, Carr, Kirk, Foster, Buist, Spencer, Campbell, Satterfield, lady and servant, Cardozo and daughter, Keno, Toby, Wilcox; Combs, Cochran, Sampson and lady, Harper, Gauthier, Liggett, Shields, Crosson.

Per steamer St Charles: dr J C Finley and family, messrs J Williams, T O'Fallon, A Salmon, G R Howland.

Per steamer Missourian: dr Bunis, lady and 2 servants mrs Calvis, col Hinds and lady, capt Elliott, messrs Hollibus, Branswch, Plesson, Abel, J Burr and 2 servants, C Bill.

Passengers in the ship Hebrew sailed from New York 13th inst for this port: messrs E S Nash, J N Steere, Phiss, Berger, Raymond, Mills, Beardman, Woodworth, S C Higbee and Hubble.

Per steamer Champion: messrs Ostin, Arnold and lady mrs Lake and daughter, C W Beale, R D Collins, W S Caldwell, J Meldrum, G W Appenson.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Roanoke, Hatch, cleared at New York for this port 14th inst.

Hence at Charleston 19th inst brig Durant.

Cleared at Boston for this port 10th inst, ship Perdonnet, Ingersoll.

Ship Congress, Hasty, cleared at Portland for this port 9th inst.

Hence at Philadelphia 12th inst, ships Ohio and Chester, and brig Swan.

Ship St Cloud, Colburn, cleared at New York for this port 18th inst. Up at do for this port ship Mississippi to sail 20th inst; new packet ship Star, S E Glover, with despatch; ship Congress, Holmes, 18th; brig Catharine, Fitner, 15th; ship Arkansas, Dennis, 19th inst; and ship Neva to sail 1st Nov.; ship George with despatch; ship Hercules, Osterbridge, to sail 15th inst; brig Peri and ship William and John with despatch. Ship St Louis for this port and Natchez, to sail 15th inst.

Hence at Marseilles the Saladin, Simpson.

Cleared at New York for this port, 14th inst, ship St Cloud, Colburn.

Steamer Algonquin left Mouth of Ohio on 21st—reports 6 feet water on the Cumberland bar. Passed steamer Champion at Baton Rouge.

Ship John Sargeant 25th inst passed 40 miles outside the Balize brig Alcyone hence for Philadelphia.

WANTED at the U. S. Barracks three miles below the city, two good painters, also fifteen laborers to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. U. S. Barracks, October 22nd 1835.
H. CLARK,
A. Quarter Master.
oct 23—6

MERCHANTS Insurance Company Stocks, for sale by T. NICOLET & Co,
oct 27 26, Bienville st.

SALE AT AUCTION.

BY J. B. BLACHE.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES—Succession of the late Marie Joseph Carel, deceased widow of the late Bonaventure Bayhi.

Will be sold without reserve and with full guarantee on Tuesday the 5th of November 1835, at noon, at Hewlett's Coffee House, in New Orleans, the following said slaves, plantation belonging to the said succession.

SLAVES.

Rosalie, a creole mulatto woman aged about 50 years, a cook and house servant, good subject, with her daughter named Juliana creole Sambo girl, aged 12 years, house servant.

An african negro woman named Catherine, aged 35 years, a field hand, good subject, with her son named Joseph, aged 9 years.

An african negro man named Antoine, aged 6 years, since 20 years in the country, a ploughman, cart driver, field hand and good subject, but sometimes unable to walk in the winter.

A creole mulatto man named Ursin, aged 31 years, a ploughman, cat driver and house servant, good subject.

A creole negro man named Philippe, aged 22 years, good cart driver, good ploughman and cow head, good subject and fit for any kind of work in a plantation.

An african negro man named L'Eveille, blind.

A creole mulatto man named Severin, aged 19 years, ploughman, cart driver and house servant, good subject.

Marcel, creole aged 11 years

An african negro woman named Babet, aged 40 years, a field hand, good subject, sickly.

A creole negro woman named Augustine, aged 20 years, a washer, ironer, cook, good house servant, good sick nurse, and good subject, with her child aged 6 months.

A creole negro woman named Nina, aged 18 years, somewhat of a washer, field hand, good subject, with her two children, Adeline aged 2 years and Adelaide aged 4 years.

A creole negro woman named Clemence, aged 14 years, house servant and children's nurse.

A creole negress named Henriette, aged 20 years, house servant, washer, cook, field hand and good subject, with her four children, Antoine, aged 8 years, Charlotte aged 5 years; Lauretta aged 3 years, and Josephine 3 months.

A plantation situated in the Parish of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the river, 9 1-2 leagues below the city, having six arpents front by 40 arpents deep and susceptible of cultivation to a depth of 8 arpents; bounded on one side by the property heretofore belonging to the heirs Nivet, and on the other by that of P. Lestour. On said plantation are erected a main dwelling, a rice mill under a shed 41 feet long; 4 negro huts and a stove 25 feet long by 12 feet deep.

The heirs Bayhi reserve for themselves a lot 60 feet front by 50 feet deep used as a burying ground, together with a road 10 feet wide, leading from the river to the same; the whole conformably to the plantation which will be exhibited at the time of sale.

Terms—The mulatto woman Rosalie, and her daughter Julie, and the negro woman Catherine with her son Joseph, payable cash; all the other slaves on a credit of one and two years, and the plantation on a credit of one, two and three years; the whole for satisfactorily endorsed notes secured by special mortgage until final payment.

The notes must be given by shares to the convenience of the heirs, and for all notes, as well as for the three other slaves, to be payable at domicil, purchasers having to furnish endorsers residing in New Orleans.

The acts of sale to be passed before Theod. Seghers, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

Immediately after the sale of the above named slaves, will be sold, by the same auctioneer, an American negro woman named Liza, aged 35 years, since 8 years in the country, a good subject, cook and field hand, with her child named Pearl, aged 3 1-2 years, full guaranteed.

The American griff woman named Mary, aged 22 years, since 4 years in the country, speaks English and French, house servant and good subject, fully guaranteed.

Terms—1 and 2 years credit, with satisfactorily endorsed notes and mortgage. oct 28

BY F. DUTILLET & DELERY.

ON Saturday October 31st, at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange,

TOM, a South Carolina negro, who has been 1 year in this country, and is about 25 years old, a good field hand, a little of carpenter, driver, and good character, guaranteed against all vices and diseases provided by law