THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1835.

We regret being obliged to record an attempt at murder last evening about 7 o'clock, by a person named Mancean, on Mr Larihean. It originated in a grogshop at the corner of Remparts and Bayon streets; and was made by a dirk or sword cane. Larihean has received two very dangerous wounds; and Mancean escaped. But Justice Preval has issued a warrant for his apprehension.

NEW ORLEANS CANAL.—Yesterday we paid a visit to inspect the condition of the canal leading from the upper faubourg to the lake; and were greatly pleased with the progress of the work and the prospects of the canal.

The extent of the canal is about 500 chains; 91 of which have been constructed by a contract with Ives and Brown; and the remainder by Mr Gormley, who is now engaged in excavating parts of the canal, and clearing it from all logs and incumbrances, as well as in forming recesses for boats when passing each other. For this purpose he has steam engines placed along the banks to empty the canal; engines that are simple in construction and efficient in operation; and were made under his own inspection in this city.

Pivot bridges will be placed across the canal, one at the harbor; the other at the Metarie road—and will form a striking contrast with the wretched draw bridge belonging to the Orleans Navigation Company across the bayon St John. The directors or engineer of the company had formerly resolved to appropriate the canal to trading and packet boats drawn by horses; and had constructed their bridges for that purpose. But being better advised by one whose experience and integrity should have predominated in controlling as well as conducting their canal operations, they have resolved to use it now for steam boats and small ships. They have therefore ordered to be removed the abutments of their former bridges, which is now doing in a manner exhibiting very little judgment; and must be prejudicial to the steam boat navigation—as one abutment is permitted to remain and interrupt the navigation, while the other is removed and part of the bank cut off. The paddles of steam boats must therefore suffer; and the beauty of the canal banks be greatly destroyed. The directors should look to this in time, lest they shall again be charged with the painful task of doing and undoing merely to try experiments; or gratify the whimsical opinions of any. They have already suffered too many useless expences. Their outlays amount now to about $600,000; and when they are aware that they paid Mr Gormley only $290,000 of that sum for constructing four fifths of the work—can they believe that the other fifth part should have reasonably cost more than $500,000? What therefore was done with that sum; at least with that part of it not given to Ives and Brown, and not employed in the construction of the harbor? Before the canal shall be ready for navigation, it will have cost upwards of one million dollars—and this for an extent of six and one fourth miles. We do not assert that there has been any mismanagement of the funds of the company; yet we were not a little surprized at perceiving an engine lying useless on the embankments, that had been constructed—for what?—to penetrate through six or seven feet of cypress roots in order to get at a strata of sand from one to two feet in depth! We have also heard that the construction of the harbor is not according to the plan adopted; and that it is comparatively useless to attain the objects of that plan—This will be another experimental expence.

The canal and banking company have hitherto realized about $100,000 by the sale of part of their property; and by selling more of it around the Metarie ridge, they may net a similar sum—which will therefore be almost adequate to defray their outlays.

A delightful turnpike road will be along the right of the canal as you proceed from the lake; and will afford pleasant excursions to our citizens who will thus be enabled to drive on it in carriages, omnibuses or other vehicles; while those who prefer a steamboat excursion can have it by the canal. Indeed we have reason to believe that the profits arising to the company from the canal and turnpike will produce them a nett profit annually at an average of more than $100,000 in the first three years; and that afterwards, it will be nearly 200,000: for when we consider that it may monopolize the whole of the trade on the lakes to this city from the interior of the eastern part of this state; from Mobile; and the interior of Alabama—and when we consider also that it is the most eligible (being the only continuous) route to the districts north and east of the lakes, we may infer that its canal toll must be immense. Consider also the travel that may be on such an excellent turnpike road as this company shall have, and having added their turnpike to their canal tolls, may not their profits be immense? Besides at the lake end of the canal, they intend to build a splendid hotel; and also to erect houses for the summer residence of families. Such accommodations on so healthy a place as the lake must produce a pretty revenue for this canal and banking company.

And we are glad of it; altho we could have wished that they would have paid more attention to the experienced advice of Mr Gormley in the construction of their canal, and that they should have paid him better for what he did—as he is now at a loss of some $60,000, and has unfortunately entered into a new contract with them for which he can gain no credit, as his exertions are thwarted; and no profit as more obstacles are encountered than he had expected. But if the president of the company does not do him justice, we *trust there is a redeeming spirit of honor and liberality in* the directors and stockholders.

The canal will be ready for navigation early in January. Meantime the directors of the company should see that Julia street shall be properly paved from the basin to the river; as it will prove a great thoroughfare to their canal. They should also have regular steamboats of their own to ply hither to Mobile, to Pensacola, and to the mouth of the Suwanne river in Florida. If they shall prove energetic, they can have their harbor the depot of the Atlantic seaboard company's steamships; and make their basin the entrepot of the imports sent hence to Mobile and the interior of Louisiana and Mobile, and of the exports brought thence. They might also secure the mail contract with many places, if they used their own steamboats; and if they employed omnibuses or locomotives on their own turnpike road, they might further augment their income.

MEXICO—The brig Volta, Captain Kennedy arrived yesterday in 6 days from Vera Cruz; and brought us journals of that place up to the 12th inst. We do not perceive in them any account of the central constitution having been discussed or adopted by the chambers of congress. But it appears certain that the federal republic have been dissolved; and that executive officers of the Mexican states have been subjected to the appointment of the central government. The local legislatures of the states have been annihilated by a formal decree issued under the authority of the acting president; and sanctioned by the congress.

The following is the decree which was issued by the minister of the interior.

'The president *pro tempore* of the Mexican United States informs the inhabitants of the republic that the general congress has decreed as follows:—

1. The actual governors of the different states of the union shall continue their duties, till the *period shall have expired* for which they were appointed by the respective constitutions of the different states: but in the exercise of their functions in future, they shall be subject to the general government of the nation.

2. The legislatures shall discontinue the exercise of their functions; but before those now in session shall be dissolved, and when those in vacation shall have met, in session, they shall nominate a departmental *junta*, composed for the present of 5 individuals selected from their own body or otherwise, to act as a council for the governor; and in case of vacancy as governor, to propose to the general government three persons, whose qualifications may entitle them to the office; while in the interval, till the nomination shall have been made by the national congress, the duties of governor shall be exercised by the first in order of the councillors.

3. In those states where the legislatures shall not have been *convoked within* 8 days, the municipal government of the capital shall exercise the above duties so far as concerns the election of the 5 members of the departmental junta.

4. All judges and tribunals of the states, shall continue in their present condition for the administration of justice, till the general government shall have published a law for the organization of the judiciary department. The re-

[illegible] shall be made by the respective legislatures, will be refused or accepted by the supreme court of the nation.

5. All the subordinate authorities of the state shall also continue in the exercise of their respective duties; and nominations shall only be made for such places as are now vacant or shall be vacated. But those authorities and their offices, with all the revenues and duties of which they have the administration, shall be under the control of the national government, thro the medium of the governors of their respective states.

Jose Manuel Moreno, president; Jose R. Malo, secretary; Atenogenes Castillero, secretary.'

I have ordered the printing, publication and circulation of the above decree, that it shall have its whole effect.

Palace of the federal government,
Mexico, Oct 6, 1835.

MIGUEL BARRAGAN.

A D MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

I transmit you the above decree for your instruction; and that you may have it immediately put in execution.

God and liberty.

Mexico 3d Oct, 1835. BONILLA.

Such a decree was expected to have been the result of the central system of government; and consequently of the destruction of the federal republic. The recommendation of that system by the majority of the states to the congress, may have virtually vested the chambers with power to alter the constitution and annihilate the state legislatures; and if we were not almost certain that the military president will prove the dictator of the nation, we would conclude that such a system of government is the most eligible for the Mexican people: as they cannot enjoy liberty without licentiousness and disorders. The ambition of petty tyrants under the semblance of liberty heroes, may be prevented ere their schemes can be matured; and the interests of the separate states be intervolved in the common interests of the nation. But the states of the republic know not how to compete without opposing—a secret that can only be practically enforced by those who can truly enjoy liberty, as enforced in the American republic.

We learn that the Mexican minister to England Don Mexims Garro, has imitated the example of Zavala, in resigning his ambassadorship; and has written an energetic letter, concluding with 'God and liberty and *federation*!' Don Miguel Santa Maria was nominated to succeed him; but he ind gnantly refused to be the *representative of Santa* Anna.

On the 25th of September a new project of law different in terms from the constitution that had been digested by Alavan and the bishop of Puebla (to which we referred in a previous number of the Bee,) but alike in spirit was brought forward in the chambers of congress. The first and second articles appear to have been adopted: the first declares the Mexican people to be a free, sovereign and independent nation, and establishes the catholic as the state religion, without tolerating the exercise of any other: and the second permits the residence of foreigners so long as the law of nations protects them, and so long as they respect the laws and religion of the nation—while it enjoins that the new constitution shall specify the rights of the Mexicans themselves.

Those who will not tolerate the conscientious exercise of religion, are precisely those from whom we might expect the denial of the naturalization of foreigners—both being intolerance of the worst kind.

Don Miguel Santa Maria has consented to go as plenipotentiary extraordinary to Spain, to ensure the recognition of the independence of Mexico.

The congress and president have ordered the priests to pray for the inspiration of heaven on the deliberations of the chambers while discussing the new project of law.

EXTRACTS OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

From French papers received at New-York, by the ship Sully, from Havre.

PARIS, AUGUST 29.—It was rumored yesterday on 'Change, but it seems like a joke, that the ministers of Charles X who are abroad, have the intention of coming and delivering themselves up for trial by the Court of Peers. It was even said that M. de Montbel had already arrived at Paris with this view.

Madame Biosse, one of the persons wounded on the 28th July, and who underwent amputation a few days ago, died on Thursday.

A very important capture was made yesterday, by the police. For three weeks the officers had been in pursuit of one Pepin, ex-captain of the National Guards, upon whom very heavy suspicions rest; and among others, that of having supplied to Fieschi the money with which he bought the gun barrels that composed the infernal machine. For three weeks Pepin had succeeded in eluding the pursuit, by changing daily his dress and the place of his retreat. He was however apprehended yesterday morning at his own house, whether he had gone to complete his preparations for going abroad. M Pepin is the same who, in 1832, was acquitted by the jury after having been condemned to death by a court martial, for having fired upon the National Guard on June the 6th, from the window of his house, situated at the entrance of the Rue du Faubourg St Antoine. This arrest, it is expected, will greatly facilitate the proceedings in Fieschi's affair.

The Messager states that it is not a brother of King Leopold, as mentioned by the English papers, but a nephew, that has been thought of as the future husband of Queen Donna Maria. This Prince consequently is cousin of the Princess Victoria of England.

We have received the London Journals of Wednesday. The debate on the Corporation Bill, *in the House* of Lords, on Tuesday, terminated by the adoption of a clause for the exclusion of Dissenters in Town Councils from voting upon the questions of church patronage—The remaining clauses were passed without discussion.

ENGLAND.

London papers, to the 29th of August, had reached Paris, from which Galignani makes the following summary.

Our extracts from most of the leading political London journals, indicate the strong opinions which prevail upon the direct and avowed opposition now existing between the hereditary and representative Houses of Parliament—a subject, not only of English but European importance. The results, according to our private correspondence, are looked to by all classes, with indescribable interest. Ministers on Wednesday, experienced another repetition of one of the many defeats we have had recently to record in the proceedings of the House of Lords, the Bill for remodelling the constabulary force in Ireland having been rejected without even allowing the measure to be examined in committee. It was thrown out by a majority of 37 against 33. The discussion introduced by the Marquis of Londonderry (whose speech on the affairs of Spain, with Lord Melbourne's reply, we gave on Saturday) was desultory, and threw no light whatever on the state of affairs in that quarter—Lord Carnarvon, Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Wellington, took a share in the conversation, all of whom (in long speeches) deprecated discussion. On Thursday the bringing up of the report of the Municipal Corporations Bill in the House of Lords, gave occasion for an animated and singularly amusing debate. The merits of the Bill itself, or of any of its details, naturally enough occupied but little attention; the subject being thoroughly exhausted. Lord Melbourne moved two or three amendments for rescinding the amendments made in the committee, and upon one, that which provides the continuance in office of aldermen, divided the House.—His Lordship was however defeated by a majority of 71; the numbers being, for Lord Melbourne's motion 63; against it 160. This apparent increase of the votes on both sides, arises from the proxies counted in the division, whereas proxies are not admitted in a committee. We have received the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament to a late hour on Friday night. The Municipal Corporation Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords. The Earl of Winchelsea moved its total rejection, and divided the House on that question, when the numbers were—For passing the Bill, 69—Against, 5.—The House of Commons When the Messengers presented the Bill at the Bar, and announced that it had been "amended," the whole of the Ministerial benches burst into ironical laughter. As soon as the Messengers had retired, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and observed, that it would be better to postpone the consideration of the Bill until the amendments of the Lords should be printed and placed in the hands of Members, which he apprehended might be done on Monday next. When printed, the House would have a fit opportunity of coming to a calm, firm, but resolute decision—(cheers)—and to the amendments proposed by the Lords. Any premature discussion now taken, might impede the vigorous action of the House, on the regular discussion of the question. Mr Hume and Mr O'Connell violently declaimed against the amendments, as destructive of the Bill, and trifling with the strongly pronounced feeling of the country. The subject then dropped.

LONDON, AUG. 29.—Consols closed yesterday at 89 7-8 a 90. Business was very limited in the Foreign Market.

All eyes are turned towards the expected discussions in both Houses of Parliament this evening. It is generally expected that Ministers will give some kind of explanation respecting the measures they intend to adopt regarding the "Irish Church and the Corporation Bill."—In the midst of this turmoil of politics, the Funds continue steady.

All the Cabinet Ministers assembled yesterday at Lord Melbourne's, in Downing street.

The Mexican Minister leaves town on Sunday, for the Spanish capital, to sign the special treaty of amity and commerce, which he has been negociating simultaneously with the great independence of the Spanish Americans, and which is at length settled upon a basis satisfactory to both countries.

Much speculation had been excited in Paris by the sudden resignation of M. Gisquet the chief of the police.

The arrest of a man named Pepin, on the 29th is spoken of as an important measure. He is said to be the person who supplied Fieschi with money for the purchase of his murderous implements. It appears, however, that he escaped the next day from the very hands of the police.

It is said that Prince Talleyrand will speak upon the new law relative to the press, when it comes before the chamber of peers.

More of the prisoners recently tried by the chamber of peers have made their escape—the whole number at the latest date, who had got off, was thirty two.

In the chamber of deputies, on the 29th, an amendment to the 18th article of the law relative to the press, was adopted, fixing the amount to be deposited as security by the proprietors of each journal, as follows:—In Paris, for papers issued for more than twice a week, 10,000 fr; semi weekly, 75,000 fr; weekly, 50,000 fr; monthly 25,000 fr; monthly 25,000 fr. In the departments, for papers towns containing more than 50,000 inhabitants 2 000 fr; and 15,000 francs in towns containing less than 50 000 number. A delay of four months is granted, within which proprietors of journals are to fulfil the requisitions.

The 14th article was also adopted, providing that one third of the sum deposited shall be the private property of the 13th requiring the editor to sign each number of his journal, under the penalty of from 500 to 3000 fr.

The steam carriages are about to regularly run from Paris to Versailles, every two hours—They consist of two elegant voitures, each containing 35 travellers.

The conditions of the press in France, being now in a measure deprived of their vocation, talk of emigrating to foreign countries, where they may vindicate the liberties of France without molestation.

SPAIN.

It is stated in the Constitutionnel of the 30 h on the authority of the London Globe, that negociations have been commenced between the queen's government, and the authorities of the three Basque provinces, which, if successful will put an end to the civil war.

Seville has been visited with disturbances similar to those of Madrid and Barcelona; convents were destroyed, and the authorities replaced by other popular appointments.

Saint Sebastian, Bilbao, Santona and Santander, were occupied by the English Auxiliaries.

Tranquility was restored at Madrid, but it was maintained only by the presence of a strong military force. Two journals had been suppressed by the government, and the editors arrested.

The recognition of South American independence only awaited the arrival of the Mexican minister, (who left London on the 29th August) to be solemnly ratified at Madrid.

The sudden appearance of jewels, diamonds, rubies, &c. of great value, and in extraordinary numbers, in various parts of Italy, has created much wonder. They are supposed to have come from Spain, being sold by the monks to raise money for Don Carlos.

The London Times announces that dispatches have been received from Madrid, stating that the Liberals insist on the suppression of all convents, a reduction of the number of bishops and church dignitaries, the abolition of tithes, and the application of convent lands to the wants of the government.

Bank of the United States—A statement of the condition of this Bank, on the 1st instant, is published as follows:

Amount of loans,	$35,122,810
Bill of Exchange,	19,983 951
Circulation,	15 637,676
Specie,	15 551,374
Funds in Europe,	3,127 982
Due to St te Banks,	918 710
On the 1st Sept. the specie was	$13,863,897

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Forsyth, Jr of Alabama, to be Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, in the place of John Elliott, deceased.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE—The Paris Journal des Debats, commenting on a discourse pronounced July 4th at New-Orleans, by M Bernard de Marigny, in which M de Marigny expressed an assurance that an honorable explanation would be given by our government satisfactory to both nations, thus speaks—

The opinion is no doubt shared by all those who comprehend the actual relations of the two countries, and the true sense of the conditions placed by the French government on the payment of the indemnity.'

A friend who arrived in the Sully, relates some curious particulars of Fieschi. He asked the physicians who were so careful in dressing his head—'Why so desirous of curing this wound, the head is yours, and you will take it off in a few weeks.' When they bled him largely, under apprehension of inflammation of the brain, he said, 'Spare a few drops for the executioner, I pray you.'—New York Ev Star.

The Boston Patriot, gives an account of the route of a rail-road projected between Worcester and Norwich in Connecticut. The distance is sixty one miles, making the whole distance from Boston one hundred and five. The greatest inclination is at the rate of thirty-two feet in the mile. Like almost any route that could be selected in that section of country, it passes through populous villages, and adding flourishing factories, which may amply reciprocate the benefit they receive from the proximity of rail-roads. An steamboats run up to Norwich, thus route will be a rival of the present and old one by Providence. There is room for it, and two or three more between New York and Boston, if the statement be correct which has lately been made, that the Providence steamboat stock gives nearly fifty per cent divided. This is a monopoly of profit which it is undecoming in the money makers to the eastward to enjoy.

From the N Y American.

The fact of Mr. Crawford's lofty and honorable refusal in the name of the American people, to avail himself of the proposal of the emperor of Russia, made through Lafayette, to have the American claims on France, included in the demands of the allies, when in possession of Paris, in 1814—was established by a letter of Mr Van, published in this paper on the 25th ult. We are, however, glad to have the additional evidence furnished by the annexed letter:

FARM NEAR ATHENS, GEORGIA,
Saturday, Sept. 19, 1835.

To the Editor of the New York American,

SIR—With sincere pleasure did I perceive in the Georgian, of the 10 h instant, the letter of Mr. Vail, dated from Paris, the 29th July last, and directed to yourself. So far as a perfect accordance with him, relative to the fact that Mr. Crawford refused in 1814 to bring forward our claims against France, may be considered as a confirmation, of his statement, I most cordially give it. The only difference between us, arises from my having been always under the impression that the proposal to do so was made to Mr. Crawford by a member of the diplomatic corps, and not by Gen. Lafayette. I was not at the hotel of the legation at the time, but met Mr. Crawford at dinner, when he immediately communicated the circumstance, and the manner in which he had repelled it. 'My reply to it,' said he, 'was the declaration, that no American minister could dare to present a single claim, however just, against France, at a moment when all Europe, in a mass was so hostilely armed against her.' Those, sir, who retain a recollection of Mr Crawford, need not be told of the striking effect produced on his manly visage, by the utterance of any sentiment that he strongly felt—nor be surprised at my saying, even at this late day, that the *impression made* on me, at the time, was indelible. The apparent variance between Mr. Vail's account and my own is easy accounted for. I was occasionally absent from the hotel of the legation, he, as the minister's private secretary, was seldom or never abroad. He, therefore, witnessed the arrival and entry of Gen Lafayette, and heard the conversation between him and Mr Crawford. I have, therefore, not the smallest doubt of the truth of his statement, and the incorrectness of my own impression relative to the individual through whom the proposal was made to Mr. Crawford, and which he so instantaneously and positively repelled.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedt servant,
HENRY JACKSON.

GRADUAL INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—The navy commissioners have advertised to receive proposals for the frames of five line of battle ships—six frigates—five sloops of war—five schooners—and three steam vessels. This is as it should be. We presume the timber is to be docked, and left to season until an evil day, which we trust is yet afar off. But in a government like ours, or in fact any independent nation—nothing is more fatal, as we have experienced, than that 'Sufficient is the day for the evil thereof.' While we are at peace with all the world, and possessing an overflowing treasury, let us be gradually, but surely preparing for less happy times; and not invite oppression by our weakness, or delinceless situation. We take it that none in our country will complain that the public money is misspent, if applied to purposes of national honor, or national security.

The army, the navy, our fortifications, light houses, and coast survey, and the security of life and property on our frontiers; are the true objects upon which to bestow, (always with politic economy and discriminating judgment) the excess of the national purse. *Approved*—The board of navy commissioners, Com. Rodgers, Chauncey, and Morris, and Mr Goldsborough, their secretary, visited the Boston navy yard, this week, on their annual circuit of inspection. We understand that they have decided to convert the Independence, (ship of the line) now in dock, into a round sterned 64—with long 32's.—The lower parts, now too low, are to be raised. She is to have two gun decks, and a light gun deck. We also understand, her frame of live oak to be perfectly sound, and that her model, which is a fine one, will be preserved as before.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

The following is the conclusion of a police report in the New York Times of Tuesday: 'When the police office opened this morning, four silly looking young fellows, some what the worse for the night's debauch and encounter, were placed before the bar, and the Marquis of Waterford, Lord John Beresford, Lord Jocelyn, and Colonel Dundas of the royal guards, answered to their names. The magistrate, Justice Hopson, straightway informed them of the offences of which they stood charged, which they in no very mild terms denied, and made some high toned remarks, which rather served to put the magistrate on his 'reserved rights.' He soon made out a commitment for them, and they were escorted to Bridewell by some fifteen or twenty watchmen. Here their illy brooked degradation led them into a squabble with the keeper, in which the noble marquis was floored, as was also one of his companions. Here they remained several hours, but were finally liberated through the interference of his honor the mayor and the British consul, after paying Carter the watchman $20 for injuries received, and listening to a most cutting rebuke from the magistrate.'

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Constitution, to his family in *Washington, Del.*

U S Frigate Constitution,
September 3d 1835.

Lat N 36 deg 15 sec, long W 30 deg 13.

Our passage do far has been very good, and we have experienced but one gale since we left 15 days ago, and are now two thirds of our journey, and 1200 miles only from Tangiers, the place of our first visit, which will be only of a few days to land the agent with presents for Morocco, then for Gibraltar and Mahon. The utmost harmony prevails on board; and both officers and crew enjoy universal good health and spirits.

The Boston pamphlet (p 32) entitled 'An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs,' in consequence of the Senate's course, and particularly of Mr Webster's speech upon the executive patronage bill, by a whig of the Old School—deserves the most respectful attention for the ability and patriotic spirit of the writer. The questions which he treats are these:—'Did the Constitution intend to give the power of removal from office to the president alone? Or did the constitution intend to subject it, together with the power of appointment, to the advice and consent of the senate? He decides for the first of the two propositions.

At a meeting of the board of health of Norfolk, on the 5 h inst, it was

Ordered, That all vessels arriving at this port from New Orleans, be required to come to anchor at the quarantine ground, and there remain until examined by the health officer, and his permission in writing be obtained for them to enter the harbor.

The hon C P White, in his valedictory to his constituents in N York, says—

It is truly gratifying to perceive by authentic indications, that the democracy of the union will almost, if not universally, move in advancing as successor to President Jackson, a distinguished citizen of our own State, whose talents, services and patriotism eminently qualify him to administer the government in the spirit of compromise in which it had its origin, and to perpetuate principles essential to our peace, prosperity and union.

COTTON AND SILK IN FLORIDA—The Floridian published at Tallahassee, of Sept 19th, says, a lot of new cotton from Mr Green's plantation, in Florida, brought 22 1-2 cts per pound. A young lady on the Withlacoochy river, Hamilton county, has made a skein of sewing silk from worms raised on the plantation of her father, being probably the first attempt of the kind in Florida.

MENAGERIE ET MUSEUM—The lonely genuine specimen in the hemisphere of the Leucoryx rhinocyeros, was wet catched on the top of the North Pole by Captain Ross; and of the wonderful hooping hooting as yelped three hottentots in Van Demon's Land, and was only exponated after it had drank't three gallons of rum toddy—Gambo Volt Fair.

TO ANN—BY A PICKPOCKETER BY CHANCE ALLEY.

My fortune Ann thou will ever be
Though I live as long as my grandsire,
Let others reckon their wealth per dint—
I will reckon mine per Ann unit

The following is remarkable preservation from shipwreck by throwing oil in the water.

Capt Pilsbury, of the schooner James Monroe, from New York for New Orleans, foundered in a severe gale Sept 19, between Florida and the Bahama Bank. The crew were fifty hours in the boat, and by throwing oil on the waves prevented her filling. They were humanely taken off by the bark Jones, of Boston, Capt J C Hardy, and arrived in Boston on Friday

Northern press that calmly recommend a law of penalty and penal ins against the abolitionists.

1. Courier and Enquirer. 2. N Y Evening Star. 3 Boston Gazette. 4. Philadelphia Gazette 5. Philadelphia Inquirer. 6. Albany Advertiser. 7. N Y Commercial Advertiser. Papers that only suggest some 'legislative action' on the same subject. 1. Albany Argus. 2 Utica Observer.—3. N York Times.

SPECIFIC FOR RINGWORM—On the authority of an eminent practitioner, the following remedy for ringworm has been given—

Moisten the diseased surface frequently with the common cranberry juice, and it is said the disease is very speedily overcome. If in the sequel, it is found that this simple application is found really a specific, the discoverer is deserving a gold medal—Med Jour.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
OCTOBER 22 d, 1835

We notice no material change in the market since our last report, except in the article of flour, which from scarcity has got up, and is upon the rise—considerable transactions in cotton are daily anticipated, and we are informed that it is expected sugar also will soon command good prices and fair sales.

COTON—803 bales averaged quality—sales 15 1 2 c.; 174 bales Mississippi price undisclosed; 40 Louisiana, 15 c.; 800 Mobile 16 c.; 915 do 16 c; 630 do 16 c.; 300 do 17 1 2 c.; 1000 do 16 1 2

SUGAR, N O—sales 20 hhds at 8 1-2 c, do do 10 do at 8 3-4, Havana, white—sales 98 boxes at 12 c; do do brown, small demand at present.

TOBACCO—6 to 8c—dull.

MOLASSES—neither sales or demand.

FLOUR—sales 100 bbls $9.

Source and upon the rise.

COFFEE, Ha.—4 5 to 14 1-2 c.; St Domingo 12 1-2 c Rio 13 1-2.

RICE—None good in first hands.

CORN—70 cts per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $1 to 3 1 2 per bl; ordinary $2 1 2 to 3; small demand

BEEF, mess—$12; prime 10.

PORK, mess—$17 to 17 1 2; prime 15.

BUTTER (Goshen), 22 cts; still scarce—Western 13 to 12 1 2;

LARD—8 1 2 to 9 cts.

COD FISH—$3 25, per box.

MACKEREL—$6, 7, 8.

SPERM CANDLES—35 to 37 cts.

Mould, do. 12 1 2 a 13 cents.

SPERM OIL—100 to 105, Tanners do 45 to 48

WHISKEY, Rectified—34 to 35 cts.

BAGGING, Western—34 cents, sales.

BALE ROPE—13 to 14 1 2 cts.

LEAD, Pig—5 3 4 a 6 c.; bar 7 cents.

Shot—$1 3 4 per bag; sheet, 10 cents.

TAR, PITCH and ROSIN—No variation.

NEW-ORLEANS STOCKS.

OCTOBER 22d, 1835.

Louisiana State Bank,	122 1.2 asked
Bank of Orleans,	no sales
Bank of Louisiana	no sales since div'd
Consolidated Association,	none for sale
N. O Canal and Banking Co.,	no sales
City Bank,	107—asked
Union Bank of Louisiana,	122 1.2—last sales
Commercial Bank	54—asked
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,	53 1.4—last sales
Gas Light Bank,	52 1.2—asked
Carrollton Rail Road Bank,	per asked
Louisiana State Ins. Co.,	120 last d
Louisiana Insurance Co.,	130 for 200 p'd
Orleans Insurance Co.	1200 for 1000 paid
Mississippi Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	none offered
Merchants' Insurance Co.	25—sales
Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	no sales
Atlantic Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	90 asked for 25 paid
Ocean Insurance Co.,	52 1.2 asked
Commercial Insurance Co.	per asked
Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory,	no sales
Orleans Navigation Co.,	150—last sales
Fonchertrain Rail Road Co.,	16 for 100 paid—sales
Nashville Rail Road Co.,	81 50 prem. asked
Orleans Cotton Press Co.,	150 for 500 paid
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.,	none for sale
Old Architect Co., of 1828	75 asked; 85 off'd for 100—pd
Architects Stock of 6th District,	90 asked for 100

CARONDELET, October 14.

COTTON—There had been no change in Uplands since our last weekly report. None but the finer qualities are inquired for, and of these, 18 cents is the very outside price; other descriptions are in no demand. Nothing doing in long cottons.

RICE—Likewise remains a quite article. About 1400 bushels rough, new rice, have been sent to the mills; 4 bbls of clean, as a sample, were displayed of at 84, Inferior qualities are very dull.

New York, October 7.

COTTON—The reduced prices noticed in our last report have brought some shippers into market, and the sales from the 3d to the 6th inst amount to about 1800 bales, of which 550 were Upland, at 13 a 16 1 2 cts for old crop; and 18 a 18 1.2 for handpicked; new: 500 Florida, 12 a 16; 250 Alabama, 14 a 16 1 2; and 200 Tennessee and New Orleans, 14 a 17. The transactions have been chiefly for export; and the tendency of prices is still downward. Accounts from Havre to the 2d September were received yesterday by the ship Sully. The transactions there had been more extensive, but without improvement in prices. Sales for the week preceding the 1st, 7,466 bales. Stock on hand of all sorts unsold, 64,302.

FOREIGN EXPORTATIONS.

The following articles have been exported in the interior of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, from the 3d to the 9th October:

To ORLEANS—38 pieces bursts, 375 do manitas, 21 do crees, 937 doz cotton hdkfs, 340 rms florette paper, 50 pc muslins, 192 arrobas wax, 126 pc cambayas; 61 pc 2,500 lbs hemp, 78 bbls brandy, 26 pc arabias, 65 pc cottons, 175 lbs cinnamon; 7 skins, 310 pc platillas, 273 pc madapolans, 9 arrobas olive oil.

To PUEBLA—56 bls brandy, 900 lbs cotton thread, 49 pc platilla, 4 bls wine, 56 arrobas wax, 890 rms florette paper, 89 arrobas steel, 88 pc zarazas, 8 boxes silk, 6 bxs cristal, 319 doz muslin hdkfs, 432 arrobas Maracaibo cacao.

To MEXICO—888 arrobas almonds, 273 cwt steel; 15 pc crehuelas, 142 pc madapolanes, 44 pc mantas, 150 pc zarazas, 240 bls brandy, 56 do white wine, 9 pc alfombras 90 pc cocos, 8 pc cloth, 801 lbs mosfra, 25 kgs plated nails, 32 pc casimer, 9 boxes silk, 60 pc tabby velvet, 28 cases cognac, 22 do claret, 447 pc cambayas, 3769 doz cotton hdkfs, 310 pc platillas, 10 lbs clavazon, 24 pc drilling, 146 muslin dresses, 1046 pc zarazas, 22,678 lbs hemp, 856 arrobas cacao, 255 pc sheep skins, 418 pc arabias, 12 ticking, 112 bls white wine, 2,886 rms florette paper, 304 pc cotton, 24 pc flannel, 1 box hats, 273 doz muslin hdkfs, 28 pc areas, 367 yds ale, 18 pc bayeta, 128 pc lightings, 20 do serophims, 67 bxs sundry goods, 220 pc cocos, 296 bls brandy, 75 arrobas wax, 15 pc zarazas, 498 pc britannia, 190 pc canamazos, 236 cwt steel, 160 pc muslin, 2 cases tapes, 2 coaches

NOTICE—The purchasers of five Lots of Ground situate in Carrollton, sold by the undersigned on the 26th of August last, at Hewlett's Exchange, are hereby notified that unless they comply with the terms of sale within ten days of the date hereof. The same will be resold at Hewlett's Exchange, on Monday the 26th inst. for their account and risk.

oct 15 M. BARNETT.

HAVANA SUGAR—30 boxes white Havana Sugar, for sale by C. WORSHIP,
oct 22 10, Gravier street.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Lowell, Crocker, Liverpool Hagan, Nivan & Co

ARRIVED.

Steamer Bayou Sara, Laurent, Bayou Sara
Steamer Alice Maria, Austin, Manchester

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Lowell: 1547 bales cotton

IMPORTS.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Bayou Sara: 192 bales cotton to Burke, Watt & Co; 91 do, Lee & Hardy; 74 do, J Barrett & Co; 31 do, 1 bundle harness to M White & co; 27 bls Cotton, Martin, Pleasants & Co; 84 do, 5 rails rope Allain & Duplessis 55 bls cotton, A Ledaux; 58 do N & J Dick & Co; 27 do Lambeth & Thompson; 19 do Byrne, Hermann & Co; 14 do Bullitt, Shipp & Co; 8 do W Flower; 25 do Peroux, Arcueil & Co; 20 do Forstall & High; 5 do Bandes, M'Kenan & Wright; 16 do Lee bagging J F Smith & Co; 6 coils rope R Relf; 1 do Hall, Walker & Walton; 1 hl sugar V A Dubuclet.

MANCHESTER—Per steamer Alice Maria: 31 bales cotton to Buckner, Stanton & Co; 27 do J Barrett & Co; 19 do Leigh, Maddox & Co; 4 do Martin, Pleasants & Co; 32 do Bullitt, Shipp & Co; 74 do N & J Dick & Co; 70 do Burke, Watt & Co; 48 do M White & Co; 171 do Byrne, Hermann & Co; 5 do Lee & Hardy; 12 do Lambeth & Thompson; 5 do Bogart & Hoopes; 12 do J Davenport.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Bayou Sara: B Pennott, W H Scott; C F McRae, O A Burbank, B L Whittier, G C Comstock, M Lebar, J Jewell, J Bonner, R Bonner, H Deesesart, L Humbolt, J Landens, A Robin & servant, Capt Gordon T Theriot, E Hawes, O Hacket, M Jeanjean, W C Whittaker, H Richardson, C B Brady M Taylor, Morgan, Mrs Godberty, Welham, A Boudousquie, J Poitke and 2 servant, V Jacob O Bourgeat, H F Deblieux, P Amarotti Sis, M'Cready, Porter E Tricou, B Gilbert, L L Bringier, C N Delery, N Jourdan, J P Williams, P Dubertrand, Surgess, E Droillet, A Ledoux & servant, W Debuys, C Genois, Hawkins, S Hymel, Miss De home, Fleurieu, Mrs Fleurieu and daughter and 3 servants Mrs B Delhome, Mrs Barry and boy, Mrs Petroniere, Miss V David and servant, Mrs Brushaell, daughter and 2 children, Mrs Lyon, Mrs Shannon, Mrs Plaisaldt and girl, C Berto'ane, Carriste.

Per Steamer Alice Maria: C H Kellogg.

MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Vera Cruz for New York, Oct 1, packet ship Congress, Rimbalt. Passengers—Mrs Jeanjue, Messrs Claude Colin, John Fletcher, Jules Borel, Sam'l Davenin, Henry Nesbie, Ignacio de la Vega and Louis Bellemire.

Arrived at Vera Cruz from New York, Oct 6, in 17 days, packet ship Montezuma. Passengers—Messrs Manuel Basabe, Mexican diplomatist, S Leverger, Stikinas, C Saure, David Baird, Otis Hall, Thos Robinson, S Kocfield, Saml Dubordo.

FOR MANDEVILLE & MADISONVILLE.

The steam boat DELTA, captain Sheridan, will start on Saturday evening at the usual hour, 5 P. M., and will ply from Madisonville, Sunday at 4 P M, touching at Mandeville. oct 23

FOR TAMPICO.

The fine fast sailing mexican brig PRIVILEGE, captain Garrido, having the two thirds of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to SALV. FERNANDEZ,
oct 22 103, Levee street.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

The mexican schooner ANNA MARIA captain Gomez, having the best part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly. For the balance of freight or passage. Apply on board, or to
oct 21 J. PRATS & SON.

FOR TAMPICO.

The mexican schooner IRIS, captain Hernandez, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with prompt despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
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