THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1835.

The mail of Saturday brought no intelligence of importance; nor any papers of later date from New York than the 12th, which was received on Thursday last.

The health of New Orleans continues good: and we have reason to conclude with many experienced persons long resident here that *the yellow fever has ceased as an epidemic in New Orleans.*

This is sufficient to invite capitalists to reside among us. It is an undoubted fact that the sickness partially prevailed in the country, no aggravated cases of disease have occurred in the city during the past summer.

The health of New Orleans being thus comparatively excellent, and the most prompt means being now in progress to secure it, this city may shortly become the glory as well as the great mart of the south.

Captain Thompson was arrested for debt on Thursday last, underwent a preliminary investigation before Justice Shamburgh on Friday, and was permitted to be bailed for $5000. But the bail not yet got any securities.

CARROLTON.—The railroad from the city to Carrolton on the Mississippi, distant about four and a half miles, was opened for travel on Saturday last. The route passes through a level and beautiful country; very high, dry and arable land; and affording one of the most pleasant drives in the southern states. It passes through the limits of an ancient forest of live oaks; peculiarly interesting as being one of the very few of its kind now remaining in the south. Probably this was the wood visited by Mrs Trollope as the 'Cynthia of the minute;' although she does not inform us of her sacrifice there.

We were very much gratified in witnessing the various improvements during the progress of the drive; and could not help hoping that next summer the forest of live oaks would be rendered fit for an agreeable ramble for our ladies and their escorts. New Orleans affords few such conveniences as might be given to Carrolton, if the proper accommodations were there made for entertainment and residence—as the drive is not like other routes over swampy lands, which present no objects for delight or contemplation.

Yet even at the present time, balls and dinners might be given at the Carrolton hotel with some success—as we have no doubt the directors of the company will hereafter render their means of traveling and other accommodations as inviting as possible; and we entertain as little doubt that their efforts will be efficiently supported by Mr John McDonnell, the experienced and courteous conductor of the hotel.

The fare is but 25 cents, while that on the Pontchartrain railroad is 37 1-2 cents for about the same distance; and certainly the drive to Carrolton is much more pleasant for those whose business does not compel them to go to the lakes. Horticultural and other improvements have been already made round the hotel; and a *jet d'eau* is placed in front. But when gardens and walks are afforded; and when refreshments can be given of all kinds throughout the day for visitors, we think this line must as it should acquire extensive support.

Having partook of the refreshments prepared for about 200 persons; we ascended to the observatory; and were much pleased at the view presented of the Mississippi in its winding course; although we were surprized at the red appearance of the water. Floating baths will soon be erected for the convenience of those who make a temporary residence at the hotel; and when the route shall have been continued to Bayou Sara this railroad will then be as useful for the trade in market provisions, as it is now delightful for travel.

Weekly statement of funds in the hands of the city treasurer, on the 25th inst.

Balance from the 18th Sept.	$ 73,337 10
Received since do	110,382 01
	183,719 11
Paid from 18th to 25th inst,	109 833 21
Balance	$73,880 90

The brig Glaneuse arrived here yesterday from Bordeaux whence she brought journals of the 28th of July; but no additional intelligence, except concerning the movements of the war in Spain. By advice of the Spanish council approved by the queen, all officers of the army are to hasten to the forces in the north; or be deprived of their employments; and every person admitted into the seven states of Madrid are required to give security.

Mexico—Journals from Tampico of the 10th inst, and from Mexico of the 2d have been received. The most important intelligence they bring is the treaty between General Bravo (dated Chilpaneingo 26th August) and Alvarez with those connected with him in his recent movements in the southern states of Mexico. By this treaty, Alvarez agreed to lay down his arms, and to retire to the southern part of the Mexican territories, provided he, Pinzon, Primo Tapia and Francisco Mongoy should be conveyed in a government ship; have all their expences disbursed by the government; and that the arrearages of pay due the army since the 23d of March should be paid. Three thousand dollars were immediately ordered by the Mexican ministry to ratify the terms of the treaty.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—We are pleased to find that numerous and respectable meetings of our northern fellow citizens have been held in all the principal cities and towns of the eastern states, to condemn the maddening proceedings of the antislavery societies. When the abolition excitement first occurred among us, being convinced of the friendly and liberal feelings entertained by our northern brethren on the constitutional rights of the slaveholding states, we confidently predicted this resulut; and are now proud to find that we were not mistaken.

But however pleased we may be with the spirit evinced at those meetings and the tenor of many of the resolutions adopted, we can assure our fellow citizens of the north that they have but half done what is required. It is not only necessary that public opinion should thus promptly reprimand the attempts of the abolitionists; but essential for the future peace—perhaps permanence—of the union that legislative enactments of a prohibitory character should be passed, recognizing the rights of slave property; and resolving to consign to the jurisdiction of the southern courts of judicature, all offenders against the constitutional laws of slaveholding states: and indispensable that the citizens of the north shall aid those of the south in procuring from congress proper laws of protection for slave property. Every jurist will admit the propriety of enforcing by statute all injurious provisions of the constitution; and every person of legal experience is aware that though the constitution is the supreme law of the land, none of its provisions not of a prohibitory nature can be enforced but by legislation: for no punishment can be inflicted on any violating the constitution in any particular, but by express penal statutes. These are now deemed indispensable by the southern states.

We speak advisedly concerning the necessity as well as the utility of legislation in this particular, by the national legislature, and the legislature of every nonslaveholding state. It is due to the south by the federal constitutional; it is due from the north by the guarantees and ties of that constitution—and due to and by all who wish to preserve the rights of the states and the stability of the union.

Party politics have nothing, and should have nothing, to do with this question. Whigs here are as determined against abolitionists as are democrats themselves; and though many of their partisans at the north are abolitionists, southern citizens would sooner quit their party than endanger their property.

We have received several documents from Texas, by the last arrival of the schooner San Felippe.

One is an account of a public dinner and ball given to Col Stephen F Austin, by the inhabitants of Brazoria, on the 5th inst; with a report of the speech which he delivered on the occasion. He had in 1833 been sent to Mexico, for the purpose of having Texas recognized as an independent and integral state, separate from Coahuila, with which it had been temporarily connected: in his efforts to effect that object, he had been arrested and imprisoned. He affirmed that Santa Anna had requested him to state to the Texians that he was deeply interested in their welfare; and that in the new constitution of the Mexican government, he (Santa Anna) would use his influence to give to the people of Texas a special organization suited to their habits, education and situation.' Having alluded to the disturbances in Texas, the piracies committed on its coast under cover of the Mexican flag, and the sanction generally given by the other states of the federal republic to a consolidated government, he concluded with impressing on his audience the necessity for a general convention in Texas—and gave as a toast 'The constitutional rights and the security and peace of Texas; they ought to be maintained;—and jeopardized as they now are, they demand a general consultation of the people.'

Another is a report of proceedings had at a public meeting in San Jacinto, when two deputies were nominated to represent that district in the convention.

A third is a proclamation of Thomas M Thompson, late of the Mexican cutter Correo, to the citizens of Anahuac, ordering them to disband their militia; with an affidavit by Messrs A J Yates, J N Moreland and A C Allen, detailing the conduct of the said Thompson in seizing a sloop which they had chartered to carry themselves and their goods from Anahuac to Velasco. The subscribers assert that Thompson had declared the whole coast of Texas in a state of blockade; and would seize as prizes any vessels trading thither: also that Thompson had affirmed his having landed 300 troops in Copano, and that an adequate force would soon be placed under the command of General Cos to retain Texas in submission.

A fourth is an official order of General Cos to Ugartachea political governor of Coahuila and Texas, for the arrest of Don Lorenzo de Zavala. But fortunately Zavala has arrived in safety in New Orleans. His only crime seems to have been his resignation as Mexican minister at Paris; and his having boldly written to Santa Anna that though he had consented to represent the Mexican republic, he could not think of representing a military dictator—that fo merly he (Santa Anna) had owed his success in arms to the justice of his cause; but now his cause was a bad one; and that liberal principles would put him down.

A fifth is an address to the people of Texas, from Horatio A Alberry, dated Columbia, August 8th 1835—in which he states that when in New Leon early in that month he had been authorized by the committee of vigilance and safety for Columbia, to acquire accurate information of the designs of the Mexican government towards Texas. He states that for 5 years he had watched the movements in the southern states of the republic while there resident; and that he verily believes that the only security for Texas is in the prompt determination of her citizens to oppose the military in establishing a central government or an arbitrary despotism within their jurisdiction, which is doubtless their intention: for he says the principal men of Mexico in office civil, military and ecclesiastical deny the rights of the present colonists in Texas to their property, and that the lands must be given up for their own natives. They have therefore resolved to move a large number of troops to Texas to change the whole form and order of government, and place Mexicans only in office—to establish their posts and custom houses—to expel from the country several of the most influential citizens, whose names they have long since had on a proscribed list, chiefly those who were engaged with the soldiers some three years since—liberate all slaves and set them loose on their owners—and lastly to call up the empressarios and demand of them their colonizing contracts with the government; and annul those of all who have introduced more colonists than were permitted in the grants. He states also that troops had been marched through the interior in all directions towards Texas; that numerous attempts have been made to plunder foreigners; and one of these in an flagrant an insult committed by the officer of the garrison at Vera Cruz on a British armed vessel, that it is believed England will declare war against Mexico.

The other documents received are not of much importance, being anterior to those noticed. Those who feel an interest in the affairs of their friends in Texas, cannot—perhaps should not—be passive spectators under these circumstances.

The comet predicted has been seen by astronomers in the Atlantic states; and is likely to be visible in the southern states by the 1st of next month.

N B. In New Orleans, we have the most celebrated observatory in the world; and our astronomers are so numerous and respectable that we are delighted to praise them. It may be remembered that they discovered the passage from the Dismal Swamp to Nova Zembla; and indicated a mode of elevating a magnetic by suspension between the sun and the moon so that the orbit, seasons and motions of the earth might be adjusted *ad libitum*.

A good humored student in a university being asked to account for tides, promptly answered that 'Venus being mistress of the sea, occasionally required purgation.'

CITY COUNCIL—Sitting of Sept. 25.

All members present except Mr Pichot.

The following message from the mayor was read.

Mayoralty, Sept. 22

GENTLEMEN,

It is painful to me to return the resolution authorising the purchase of the property known by the name of Frescati, for the establishment of a market. Two reasons compel me so to act—1st, the reduced state of the finances of the city, which will not permit us to contract any new engagement, without the most urgent necessity, till the works already ordered shall have been completed; and 2dly, the population of that part of the city is not sufficiently great to render a market necessary. That of the faubourg St Mary was indisputably much more numerous when the market was there constructed; and you cannot be ignorant that the expences for that purpose will not be covered sooner than 8 years. Although the purchase recommended may not at first view seem onerous, the sum of 60,000 dollars would be disbursed without affording any interest to the city; and it would be necessary to add also to this sum, the cost of changes to be made in the building of Frescati, and the annual cost of maintenance. I am induced to believe that these considerations will dispose you to defer the execution of the contemplated project till another time.

I have the honor to transmit to the council a letter from Mr Edward Livingston, concerning the compromise proposed by a committee with the Deslondes' heirs.

I am respectfully,

Gentlemen,

D. PRIEUR, mayor.

On reading the 1st part of the message Mr Gaiennie moved to persist notwithstanding the veto of the mayor. He was quite astonished to see the opposition of the mayor to the improvements intended. His plea is the supposed penury of the treasury—but such is not the case. As to the second objection of the mayor, it is not valid: for the lower liberties include at least 152 families resident permanently in the city. Besides there are many establishments such as cotton presses, sugar refineries, saw mills, &c, the inhabitants of which are very numerous. It is in the name of at least 3000 citizens that he moves to persist in the resolution.

Mr Thomas said he was compelled to vote in favor of the motion. There has been a market built in the upper suburb, where the population was not so numerous. He thinks it would be but justice to have the said market erected, and that the terms of purchase are very liberal.

Mr Allard said that he was far from opposing the motion; but he wished to ascertain a fact. It was said that Mr Andry would sell the property for $16,000 payable at 1, 2, 3 and 4 yearscredit. He wished to ascertain if such was the case.

Mr Gaiennie answered that after having selected Frescati as the most suitable spot for the erection of a market, he went to see Mr Andry, who in consideration of the object in view, limited his price to the sum stated. But having heard that Mr Andry had changed his mind, he went to see him again; and was assured by him that he would adhere to his word.

The question being put to the vote, it was unanimously adopted that the council persist.

On the second part of the message, and on reading Mr Livingston's letter concerning the transaction with Deslondes' heirs, informing the council that he should enter a suit against them if they made any transactions with said heirs without his participation.

Mr Caldwell moved that the letter be referred to the finance committee.

Mr Labatut seconded the motion. He was surprised to see Mr Livingston come forward and threaten the city council with a suit, if he should not be consulted in that transaction: and what surprises him more is that Mr Livingston has never complied with the terms imposed upon the owners of such properties by the act passed in 1820. His notes to the value of ten thousand and odd dollars have been protested; and are now in the hands of the city treasurer. What right has Mr Livingston to threaten, when he has not himself complied with the terms of the contract? The honorable member concluded by declaring that he shall vote the letter to be referred to the committee on finances in hope that said committee shall prosecute Mr Livingston for the payment of his notes due and protested.

Mr Allard declared he did not see any affinity between Mr Livingston's letter and his protested notes. He thinks it would be better to refer the letter to the committee on the Deslondes compromise; and observed that the committee on finances which was appointed only for three months ought to have been renewed.

The recorder replied that it was his own fault; and that he had forgot to renew it.

Mr Baldwin's motion being put to the vote was adopted by a majority of 6 against 3.

Mr Allard moved that the committee on finances be renewed—adopted.

Messrs Schmidt, Baldwin and Gaiennie were elected by ballot.

A letter was read from sundry inhabitants of suburb St Mary praying for the filling up of all the holes in Grod street.

Mr Berry moved that the letter be referred to a special committee on finances. The latter was adopted.

Mr Allard moved to grant leave to sell throughout the day the day the oysters coming by the pirogues.

Mr McFarlane declared he was opposed to the motion, but he thought it would be more regular to proceed to the readings of petitions. The motion was rejected.

Mr Berry called for the continuation of the debates on the levee of the 7th district, and Mr McFarlane moved to postpone it to the next sitting.

Messrs Gaiennie and Caldwell opposed that motion.—But little time is left to make that levee. The river will soon rise, then it will be too late. That part of the port is in a very bad situation; and the citizens are complaining. It would be but justice to act upon that subject.

Mr McFarlane's motion being put to the vote, was adopted; Messrs McFarlane, Schmidt, Labatut, Thomas, and Allard voting for; and Messrs Gaiennie, Caldwell, Berry and Baldwin against.

A letter was read from the assessors of the 1st district, explaining the reasons of the delay in their presenting their tableaux.

Mr Baldwin proposed that the council authorise the two assessors to complete their work according to law.

Mr Allard moved that the letter be referred to the committee on finances, which was adopted.

A letter was read from Mr J Bayon, presenting to the council an account for extra work; which, on motion of Mr Thomas, was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr J Nevil writes that the city drays have through mistake had taken away one of his lots of sand and earth, and he prays to be paid for it.

Mr McFarlane moved that the mayor be authorized to pay the petitioner a sum of $60, provided he proves that the drays of the corporation have taken his property.—Adopted.

Mr Allard's motion for the sale of oysters being called up, Mr Schmidt offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted.

Resolved, That all that part of the ordinance of the 4th instant, which prohibits persons carrying oysters in pirogues on the levee, to retail them in said pirogues before 10 a m, be and remain hereby repealed.

Mr Caldwell moved that it shall be unlawful to erect wooden buildings in the place included between Canal, Levee, Delor and Circus streets.

Mr Labatut moved as an amendment that in the city no frame building shall be repaired but partially.

Mr Schmidt moved as a sub-amendment that the ordinance will not act on repairs already begun.

The resolutions and amendments were adopted.

Mr Thomas presented a resolution to compel all those who make heaps of bricks or other materials in the streets to have a light placed on such heaps every evening—under the penalty of five to fifty dollars. Adopted unanimously.

Mr McFarlane presented a report on the petition of fire company No 5, with a resolution authorizing the mayor to pay the sum asked. Adopted.

A special committee presented a report on the petition of Mr E Blanc, with a resolution to authorize the mayor to rent him the house at the bayou St John, for fifty dollars a month.

The committee on paving presented a report on the former letter of P. D Henry, with a resolution to maintain the original ordinance, and to discharge the committee from further considering the subject.

A report was presented to remit the fine of 100 dollars imposed on Louis Ferriere, provided he pay costs and fees.

Dr McFarlane presented a report from the committee on health. Ordered to be printed.

Mr Schmidt presented a resolution to require the harbormaster to enforce the law of 17th March 1835, relative to the mooring of steamboats, and to appropriate the space between Canal and St Louis street for packet boats.

During the discussion of the resolution, members retired; and a quorum not being present, the council adjourned.

EX-PRESIDENT MADISON.—This distinguished individual is said to be extremely ill at his residence. He is crippled by a chronic rheumatism. The departure of this able statesman, sound philosopher, and amiable man, will be a source of melancholy regret to the American people and to the friends of liberty in every clime.

WARNING.—It seems to be certain that Michigan and Ohio are sounding the dreadful note of preparation. The legislature of Ohio has voted $300,000 for the expense of war.—The territorial council of Michigan $310,000.

Ohio's gallant standard floats proudly o'er the main,
And wave the star of Michigan as proudly and as high.

The Ohians are about to enter Toledo; and the Michigan troops, 1000 in number, are assembling to meet them immediately.

The following beautiful tributary lines are ascribed to the Rev Andrew Reed of England, who was recently in the U States and visited the tomb at Mount Vernon.

Washington,
The brave, the wise, the good:
Washington,
Supreme in war, in council and in peace:
Washington,
Valiant without ambition, discreet without fear;
And confident without presumption:
Washington,
In disaster calm; in success moderate; in all himself:
Washington,
The hero, the patriot, the christian;
The father of nations, the friend of mankind;
Who
When he had won all, renounced all;
And sought,
In the bosom of his family and of nature,
Retirement;
And in the hope of religion,
Immortality.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer.]

SPAIN AND HER FORMER COLONIES.—We are happy to say that private advices from Madrid, coming from a high source, state that Count Toreno, the prime minister, appears determined to bring the long pending negotiations for the recognition of the independence of the former South American Colonies, to a successful result. Senor Santa Maria, the Mexican ambassador at London arrived at Madrid early in June, duly authorized by General Santa Ana to enter into negotiations for the acknowledgement of Mexican independence and a renewal of the former intercourse between the two countries. He had been extremely well received by the government and people, and strongly supported, as he is, in the object of his mission by the British embassy, the most sanguine expectations are entertained of his final success.

[From the Globe.]

GEN. JACKSON'S [illegible] without the appearance in some opposition newspaper of disparaging remarks on the president's humane feelings.—His heart is vilified quite as virulently as his header. He is one day stigmatized as a Nero or Caligula—on another, as fond of blood and carnage—and the next, in fine, as marble-hearted, ferocious, and frustrating every sentiment of tenderness—every impulse of compassion with a *will of iron*.

Only a few weeks since the editor of the Star published a labored article, in which was drawn a fancy sketch of a verdant hill side, fanned by aromatic gales from the *sweet south*, and a child disporting on it amidst flowers and sunshine, and then it was exclaimed—the way to punish Andrew Jackson—the true mode to cause pain and anguish in his bloody-minded frame—to murder him by the greatest torture, would be to compel him to gaze on such a scene.

Miserable and deluded defamer! how little do many—even those who, like that graceless editor, have once felt his kindness—really know and confess the true amiability and tenderness of the president's heart.

It is high time these delusions were dispelled. The scene there described, adorned with tranquillity and spotless innocence, is of all others the scene most congenial to the man they would fain black-n with ignominy. The artlessness of childhood, and the repose of rural life, it is well known to those to whom the president himself is well known, are of all others most calculated to revive his heart, are those in which he has always delighted, and during his whole public career have been looked forward to, when he retires from the people's service, with the most consoling and ardent hopes. To you, and numerous others of his personal acquaintances, I fearlessly appeal for the truth of this. His whole history—so far as his duties to the community would permit—hundreds can attest, has invariably been marked by the noblest generosity to his connections and friends, and scarce a day has passed without witnessing some acts of his kindness or benevolence to relieve the miserable, or to soothe distress.—The amiabilities of domestic life—the calm of fireside comforts and elegant husbandry—with the society of the young and pure—have ever possessed stronger attractions for him whenever his country's calls would permit, than the trumpet of war or the strife of politics. He is proverbially attached to children, and when was he known to be steeled against the pleadings of pity in his own concerns? With sterling honesty and firmness in principle, we admit—with unflinching devotion and zeal for what he deems right, whether in public or private affairs—yet in disposition, without using flattery or exaggeration, I can truly say, from some years of intimate acquaintance, that he is one of the most accessible and placable of men—one in whom the charities and sympathetic influences of life are most kindly mingled—and one as much alive as most of his defamers in all the gentler qualities, so far as they may become a man, as he is above them in patriotism and heroic chivalry. It is widely known that the quality of mercy has often been in him twice blessed, in the exercise of the pardoning power as chief magistrate—and with pride and confidence can I challenge the fullest investigation into his private life in these respects, among the thousands, both in Tennessee and this district, where his amiable and humane character is constantly seen and most thoroughly understood. L.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, whom the editor of that paper extols as an eminent jurist, expresses himself thus—

Our own course is plain and palpable. It will be the duty of our next legislature to take the subject up, and calmly examine it in all its bearings. The laws must be revised, and provisions made to enforce them. Free negroes and mulattoes must be expelled from our soil, or every other precaution will be fruitless. Congress must be invoked to hinder the public mail from being used to our injury. The States harboring the agitators, must be called upon, if other methods fail, for the enactment of such laws as will afford us reasonable security against their attempts. These are moderate demands, which will not be lightly refused.

DIED,

On Saturday morning the 26th inst. Mr William Maude, carpenter, a native of Providence R. I. His excellent character gained him many friends and acquaintances, who as a last tribute of respect, followed his remains to the burying ground, accompanied by Fire Companies 5 and 6, the former of which he was a member.

For the information of his relatives, the Providence papers are requested to copy the above.

On Saturday last in this city, Mr Richard Bylward, aged 26 years, a native of Ballybreckon, county of Waterford, Ireland.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $7 00 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 39 ounces of bread for a bit.—The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.

New Orleans, September 26, 1835.

sept 28 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

PIANO FORTES, for sale at moderate prices, having three pedals, a good sound and the outsides are handsome. They have been lately received, by the Elvira. Apply at No. 296, Rempart street. a 28

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1835.

STOCKS—No sales to-day.

COTTON—Some slight operations have been effected since our last, but not a sufficient criterion to quote.

TOBACCO—64 to 65—dull.

SUGAR, N O, fair quality—no variation; sales dull.
——— do 2d quality—last quoted; more brisk.
——— Havana, white—no variation.
——— do brown—no change in price or demand.

MOLASSES—no change in last prices; dull.

FLOUR—$64 per bbl—sales; not much in demand.

PORK, mess—$17 a 18; prime $15 a 16 per bbl; dull.

BEEF, mess—$12 per bbl; half bbls $6 a 7.
——— prime—as last quoted.

NAVY BREAD—No 1, $8; No 2, $7; No 3, $6, in fair demand.

COD FISH—$1,25, hog; scale $1; fair demand.

HAMS, Canvassed 10c; sales; slight demand.

BACON—hog round 8 cents; sales; slight demand.

COFFEE, Havana—$14 per cwt; St Domingo $12½; dull.

WHISKEY, Rectified—30 to 40 cents.

GIN, American—40c pr gallon.

BRANDY, American—no variation.

BUTTER, Goshen $2 a 24c; scarce—Western 22 a 23c.

LARD—no variation; fair demand.

SPERM CANDLES—N P 37½ cents; Nantucket 34c; mould 12½ a 13 cents.

SOAP—Country 6½; Northern 7.

CORN—68 a 70 cents per bushel; sales.

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

BAGGING, Western—39 cents.

BALE ROPE—14 to 15 cents.

LEAD, Pig—no change.
——— Bar, sheet and shot—no change.

TAR, PITCH and ROSIN; without change.

RICE, inferior—4½ a 5c; superior scarce.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST.

Schr Philadelphia, Hughes, Tuspan, Stinson & Campbell
Schr Elizabeth Jane, Jaques, Havana, M White
Schr Lady Madison, Moore, Brassos river, (Texas,) T Toby & Brother

ARRIVED

Steam towboat Feliciana, Morrison, from the Passes. Brought up ship Brooklyn, and barque Hercules. Left S W Bar Saturday at sunset; on the bar bound in ship Herold, from Boston. Inside the bar schr Adino, barque Gazelle, N Bridge, from Philadelphia; and a ship at anchor; 4 sail standing in for the bar, names not known.

Steam towboat Pilot, Crowell, from the Passes. Having towed to sea nothing, brought up ship Eliza & Susan, and schr San Felipe. Left S W Pass on the 24th inst, at 10 a m.

Steam towboat Hudson, Hoxtin, from the Passes. Having towed to sea nothing, brought up brig Tiberius, schrs Tamaulipas and Mexicana. Left S W Pass on the 23th inst, at 1 p m.

Steam towboat Shark, Thomas, from the Passes. Having taken her tow to sea, brought up brigs Ellensworth and Leonard. Left the Pass 25th inst, at 9 p m.

Steam towboat Lion, Hubble, from the Passes. Having towed to sea brigs Columbus and Sultana, and schrs Iris and Commercial. Brought up brigs Harry, Roxbury and schr Pelecano.

Steam towboat Champion, Davis, from the Passes. Brought up line ship Orleans, Sears. Left the bar Saturday at noon. Reports nothing in sight in the offing.

Ship Brooklyn, Richardson, 16 days from New York, to Edgerton and Wibray; for Natchez.

Barque Hercules, Mark-, 14 days from Philadelphia, to T Toby & Brother.

Ship Eliza and Susan, McQuillan, 27 days from Philadelphia, to Samuel Thompson—with full assorted cargo.

Line ship Orleans, Sears, 20 days from New York, to Bogart & Hawthorn.

Brig Tiberius, from Thomastown, (lying at anchor at the point.)

Brig Ellensworth, Adams, 52 days from Rio de Janeiro.

Brig Gironeuse, Toulain, 56 days from Bordeaux, to Carriere & Borduzat

Brig Roxbury, Harden, from Havana, to B J Forstall & co.

Brig Harry, Parlow, 8 days from Havana, to master.

Schr San Felipe, Grayson, 3 days from Bassoon, to T Toby & Brother

Schr Mexicana, Escoffin, 13 days from Tuspan, to J W Zacharie & co.

Schr Tamaulipas, Wright, 12 days from Balize, (bay of Honduras) to S Thompson.

Schr Pelicano, Janvier, 16 days from Tuspan, to J W Zacharie & co.

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, from Plaquemine.

Steamer Ellen Douglass, Riley, from St Louis.

Steamer Chickasaw, Coil, from Bayou Sara.

Steamer Paragon, Chauvin, from Lafourche Interior.

PASSENGERS.

Per schr San Felipe—2 Miss Brown's, Messrs Brown, Lorenzo de Zavala, Grayson, O Gossell, J Babb, Col Le Baron, W M Head, P Saunders, J Smith, L Kelsey, E F Reaiel, T J Wharton, T Fletcher, S Guerry, E Hall, and 13 Mexican prisoners late of schr Correo.

Per steamer Ellen Douglass, from St Louis—Messrs H Bennet and servt, E Hankinson, J Crockan, G Payne, B Gross, D B McConnell, H S Dorrein, A W Davis, J M Miller, J Stringer, W Thompson, W Atkinson, T Davis, Dr Muist, J Ashdon, J Campbell, D S Elliott, W Myers, H Shupp, E Reed, H Dorsey, J T How, J F McCall, J Johnson.

Per steamer Semaphore, from Plaquemine: Messrs J W Carston, Armitage and servt, Mrs P Murfey and servt, Mrs Purdy and 3 children.

Per ship Orleans, from New York—Mrs Folley, Mrs Hasam, Mrs M Price, Miss Jane Carson, Messrs J and W Plaisted, E S Lowerre, Popham, Daumer, Armand, Larin, and Plunket.

Per steamer Paragon, from Lafourche—Mrs Wadder and servt, Mrs Laurence, Miss Hathard and family, Miss E Ford, Miss Minvielle, Miss a C Thibodeaux, S Holliday, A H Puckett, Thorn, Sinclare and son, Blanchard, Datan, Andre, Chasotte, J O'Donnell, Immonville and servt, T Livaudais, Dupeyre and Castille.

Per steamer Chickasaw, from Bayou Sara: Mrs Fortier, child and servt, J McCready, lady and 2 servts, Rabot, lady and servt, N Boudousquie; Green, Powell, H Gamet, J B Dodges, A Black, S Pardee, C D Deblanc, Canaux, B Alvard, C Garcia, W N White and servt J D Newcomb, F Fortier, F Duplessis, Carney, Lewis, Bernard and son, 2 servts and 4 children, Pages, J H Shepherd and servt, J Lautier, S Delbonde, J Charmel.

Per ship Brooklyn, from New York—N Forman and lady, W S Hicks, lady and child, T Stringer, W S Kneese, P Mulligan, J Shuntay—15 in the steerage.

Per barque Hercules, from Philadelphia—Mrs Porter, Messrs Roberton, Leslie, Roman, Ives, Bernard—17 in the steerage.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Eliza & Susan, from Philadelphia: J A Merle & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Bogart & Hoopes; Stetson & Avery; Tourne & Beckwith; F Gillitt & co; Brander, McKenna & Wright; J W Swain & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; J Vairin & co; Godfrey & Bloomman; Burke, Watt & co; Mts Kokernot & son; S Thompson; E Johnston & co; H Buck & co; N & J Dick & co; E Sainer; F P Duconge; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; Hermann & co; Ballitt, Shipp & co; C H Bancroft; N Hoey; Forstall & High; W David; Caruthers, Harris & co; Swain & Brother; S W Oakey & co; Buckner, Stanton & co; Forsyth, Goodwyn & co; A W Kirkman & co; J F Smith & co; Ferguson & Hall; Lambeth & Thompson; Dumarin & co; M White & co; W Shaler & Avis; A McGlory; J W Broadlove; Whiting & Stark; Bridge & Vose; S B Slocumb & co; Layton & co; Hotchkiss & co; W McKean; T Toby & Brother; Mr Kane; J Priestly; T Barrett & co; Livaudais, Charbonnet, & co; Sentee & Baggett; J G Stevenson; J Magee & co; and order.

Per line ship Orleans, from New York—Whiting and Stark; P Tulane & co; Lambeth & Thompson; Brander, Wright & McKenna; Buchanan and Hagan; Bogart and Hoopes; Harris and Wright; Thomson & Grant; Ballitt, A C and W Squier and co; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; Starr; Tiernan, 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, Charbonnet and co; Hyde and Glossin; E York; 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 Goodrich; Blackwell, Thorn and co; J B Plauche and co; Frost and Johnson; J and J Durramus; Miranda, Q. Duhigg and co; M White and co; Carriere and Bouligny; J G Bell; Forstall and High; W Christy and co; F Gillet and co; Buckner, Stanton and co; Merlin, Pleasants and Gwathmey and co; T Barrett and co; H M Hart and co; Sewault, Engerton and Wibray; Lochhart and Afrett; J Squier and co; N Merritt; Godfrey and Bloomman; Bien and Cohen; J H Sturgess; A Kirkman and co; Legendre and Samaroy; Leigh, Maddux and co; Durand and Usurum; E Casey; Stinson and Campbell; Cockayne and Robbins; V R Waldron and co; E F West; A Ledoux; Lott and Ives; A L Folly; H Smith; C Redon; N O Gas company; J Harlow; S W Collins; J Falconer; J W Watson and co; W W Lyons and co; Mrs E Hunt; Tulane and Coleman; W McKean; Newton, Hotchkiss and co; H Maddux; J G Stevenson; F P Duconge; S A Belden; J Thayer and co; Edgar and Smith; E A Crane; L Muh; Ross and Dunlap; Alling, Hyde and co; R March; R Groning and co; L Frey and co; Mossy and Turridel; Smith, Hubbard and co; Ferguson and Hall; Z Taylor and co; J Labadie; Stetson and Avery; Landais and Irwin; E Berniard; M and B Mullen; J Gauldine; Lally and McCracken; W F and E D Hyde and co; Widow Kokernot and son; Lidecoin and Maynard; W Brand; H Haynes; F Gillet and co; C H Bancroft; Forstall and co; A Daniels and Goodman; Wilcox and Fearn; J Evans and co; Damerin and Gardiner and Watson; Hatch and Ackland; Dumain and Lemoine; J C Sprenger; L Dussoy; H R Lee & co; Tucker and Woodruff; W Topham; L Armaud; Byrne, Hermann and co; G Brusle; Whittemore and Clair; I P Freeman and co; A Osborn, Prado and Brother; Maddux and co; J Bellow; J Mager; S Sears; Dufour freres; E Peet; N C Folger; Hotchkiss and co; Mecal and Dennie; G G Hall and son; Onedyke; S Slater; V David; C Baker and co; A L M Damarin and co; Wilcox and Andre; F Stanton; F Pascal and co.

For ship Brooklyn, at this port—Bogart and Hoopes; F Pascal; Layton and co; Gasquet, Parish and co; Buckner, Stanton and co; J and L Brewster; Brander, McKenna and Wright; C B Dakin; J Marchand; Newton, Hotchkiss and co; H and W W Hopkins; P O'Brien; M and B Mullen; A E Crane; Kohn, Daron and co; W S Kneese; S Metcalf.

Per barque Hercules, from Philadelphia—Lockhart and Afrett; N and J Dick and co; Byrne, Hermann and co; J Saul, Hall, Walker and Walton; J W Swain and co; Bogart and Hoopes; Martin, Pleasants and co W C Quirk; Layton and co; T. Duclaud; Hotchkiss and co; L Armand; Forsyth, Goodwyn and co; Livaudais, Charbonnet and co; Swain and Brother; Brander, McKenna and Wright; Tiernan, Cuddy and co; J Levy; C H Bancroft; W McKean; Forstall and High; S Thompson; J C Weeks and co; J Armor; Ballitt, Shipp and co; F Gillet and co; Whiting and Stark; M Waite and co; Damarin and co; Tourne and Beckwith; Godfrey and Bloomman; J W Breedlove; Maddux and Wood; V David J M Debelle; Dirrimcourt; W and T Norris; C Byrne; S M Bonner; J and R Yateman; Caruthers, Harris and co; Buckner, Stanton and co; T C Cash; J Thayer and co; W W Swain; J F Smith and co; J Webb; M Masry; Burke, Watt and co; W and H Hopkins; Sickles and co; Lambeth and Thompson; T Barrett and co; H M and B B Hart; T Toby and Brother; Wilcox and Anderson; Ketchum and Lubbock; Bogart and Hawthorn; G W Pritchard and co; N Hoey; J A Barrelli; W H Morgan; Buchanan and Hagan; C Girard, and order.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Bordeaux for this port, 3d August, ship Globe, to sail on the 20th; ship La Jeune France, 1st September; ship Talma, 15th August; ship Eleanor, 15th Aug.

Hence at Havana, in 3½ days, schr John M Bardell.

Schr Emperor hence at Tuspan on the 9th inst.

The brig Tiberius reports that she was discovered to be on fire 7 days before making the Balize, and threw overboard her deck load—but supposed to be now on fire in her hold. Every hole and crevice about her deck and hull has been stopped with plaster, in order if possible to smother the fire in its present position.

Schr Tamaulipas spoke 13th inst, schr Nimble, from Nassau, bound to Balize Honduras: also reports the wreck of a London barque, 14th inst; crew saved, but the vessel a total loss.

Brig Harry reports at S W Pass, schooner Adams, Capt Eastman, from Thomaston: cargo lime, which caught fire in the hold on the 14th off the Tortugas.

The ship Brooklyn sailed from New York, on the 13th inst, in company with ship Citizen, for this port; saw on the 22d inst, off Key West, ship Hermitage, from New York, for this port; parted company on the 22d, with 3 ships standing for the Bay, names not known.

IMPORTS.

TUSPAN—Per schr Mexicana: $2000 specie and ballast, to J W Zacharie & co.

——— Per schr Pelicano: 20 hds, to master.

BAY OF HONDURAS—Per schr Tamaulipas: 123 logs of mahogany, to order.

THOMASTON—Per brig Tiberius: full cargo of lime.

BORDEAUX—Per brig Glaneuse: wines, liquors, groceries, etc, to Carriere & Borduzat

HAVANA—Per brig Roxbury: 980 boxes sugar, to B J Forstall & co

——— Per brig Harry: 100,000 segars, 100 boxes sugar, J A Merle & co; 1 cask wine, Taylor, Grimshaw & co, 47 bales wax, F de Torre Tolato; 227 boxes sugar, 200 qr bxs segars, Barret and co; 5 pipes, 1 half pipe, 3 bbls wine, C Wansley; 75 bags coffee, Cockayne and Robbins; trait, F Mensley; 147 bxs sugar, 300 bxs segars, to order.

RIO DE JANEIRO—Per brig Ellensworth: 2980 bags coffee, to order.

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