# THE BEE

*PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME PAYON.*

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1835.


The yellow fever has appeared at Havana.

Yesterday was the first day we have had in New Orleans without rain for a long period. The thermometer was at 85.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white male child, aged about ten years, found in the river, opposite Mr Lourdan's plantation, below town—he was dressed with blue pantaloon, blue and red striped suspenders over linen shirt, a black ribbon tied round the neck, and brogans—verdict of the jury found drowned.

Many of the eastern journalists have expressed astonishment at the terms of the charters granted by our state legislature at its last session; and we perceive some of our own remarks in the journals of Canada and England; and even in Galignani's Messenger of Paris—which we have lately received. We had in vain endeavored to stem the torrent of speculation; but like pigs in a gate struggling forward the more their tails were pulled behind, our legislators to prove their confidence in their own wisdom and straightforwardness resolved to pursue their clients interests, and show their own independence—of patriotism. They had abolished banking games, but they resolved to substitute gaming banks.

Scarcely an object of the most trifling nature was undertaken by the clients, not the constituents, of our legislators, without being sanctioned by banking or insurance privileges. A railroad of 40 miles was to be constructed at Alexandria—its projectors were authorized a banking capital of 4 millions; another at Carrolton for a few miles was allowed two millions; another in Attakapas was allowed the same; and some petty railways on private plantations in Plaquemine were similarly endowed. To construct a petty canal in the upper faubourg, a banking capital of 2 millions was allowed: to furnish the city with water, a banking capital of 3 millions was conceded; and to light the city with gas—a capital of not less than six millions and to construct a factory for the production of cottonseed oil, a company was allowed the most extensive privileges of insurance and brokerage.

Nor are these banking privileges temporary: for the charters of some of the banks endure for 50 years hence: nor has the state a bonus on one half of them. Besides almost every project for which those privileges were allowed, is in itself of the most productive nature. The stock of every gas light company that was ever established in any part of the world realized a considerable dividend in a couple of years; even where there was a competition of companies in the same city: yet in New Orleans, the privilege—for it is actually a very great privilege—of lighting with gas is made exclusive to a company in perpetuity: the most monstrous proposition that was ever tolerated in the most despotic government of the most barbarous ages. The stock of every railroad is productive; and so are the stocks of waterworks and canal companies.

There was indeed a plea for the enormous extension of the banking privileges in this state—money was difficult to be obtained; and commanded an exorbitant rate of interest.—It was probably thought useful to suppress usury, and break brokers; besides the money panic of 1834 produced a legislative panic in 1835—and our legislators anxiously leaped over the fences of policy and prudence. And so great was the bastard ardor for internal improvements, that verily the legislature might have been tempted to create a bank to drain the swamps or close the bayous in the state's forum *tenacis amici*!—they actually established a bank to build an exchange; but so incongruous and absurd were its terms after undergoing the sagacious version of the legislators, that the company indignantly rejected the charter. Oh whisper not this fact among the Yankees or republicans of the east!

Nor were our legislators content with these absurdities, without adding a further—pledging the credit and revenues of the state to some of the most trifling, indefeasible or unproductive objects: to the closing of natural watercourses—which by these is unconstitutional; and the deepening of rivers—which is but a begging fund for the taxes on our citizens. In the same manner were the funds of the city required to be disposed of—lest the citizens of New Orleans should laugh at the other citizens of Louisiana.

It is high time to terminate these gambling speculations. The faith of the state has already been pledged to too many absurdive schemes; and the funds of the corporation have been precariously disposed. doubt we want banks and internal improvements. Let them therefore be on a grand scale to effect the greatest good with the least evil—to lower the rate of interest, of produce, of plantations; to mitigate the evils of usury and brokerage; and promote improvements in the city and state.

The corporation of New Orleans is as a chartered company in the eye of the law; and can therefore be gifted with all the constitutional privileges of any corporated company of individuals. Constitute it then a banking company with a capital of 12 millions, to incorporate the suburbs, construct and pave streets; and constitute it an insurance company also, to construct wharves and levees, and drain the swamps. We have in the city, insurance companies of Mississippi, Tennessee and other states and foreign countries—why not have a New Orleans Banking and Insurance Company? It is a matter of expedience, of policy, of constitutionality.

Yet we will go further; and recommend the state itself to constitute a banking and insurance company whose capital will be founded on its own revenues; and whose dividends will be its own income. To a state trading in insurances, there is no constitutional objection: any state legislature can therefore establish an insurance company based on its own faith or funds. But there is a constitutional bar to states emitting bills of credit, or acknowledgments of debt. Very well, but custom at least has prevented or conquered the objection to states allowing companies to emit bills of credit. Any state can therefore obviate or elude the objection in the former instance, as it has done in the latter, by incorporating commissioners of its own selection as directors of a bank—for instance a board of public works, in whose name notes of bills of credit could constitutionally be emitted and negociated: yet which might be wholly under the subservience of the legislature. Now such a banking company might have a capital of 50 millions, and trade in marine, fire and life insurances.

And such a project would be attended with numerous advantages. It would lessen or annihilate the taxes on citizens; it would render money cheap and common; it would encourage colonization by diminishing the price of produce and lands; it would prevent the faith of the state being pledged to any other institution, and consequently elevate its credit in all money markets; and as a necessary consequence; it would establish a perpetual productive fund for all the purposes of internal improvements, of education and civic expenditures.

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We beg leave to call attention to some excellent resolutions presented yesterday to the city council by Mr Guiennie—particularly the project for a corporation bank; a committee on improvements in the city; a night police in the hospital; and the granting 10 men to each ward commissary for keeping clean the streets.

Although we cordially approve the object of all these resolutions, our approbation is given to the last only as being good according to the present state of the city ordinances: for it would be much more economical for the corporation, and more useful to the public if each and every householder were peremptorily obliged to keep clean the pavement and street before his own house.

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Although the fundamental principle in the republican government of our country is equality of rights and privileges, still it is evident and acknowledged that in the progress of all social and political institutions.

Order is heaven's first law: and this confest—
Some are and must be greater than the rest.

In our constitutional government, the mode of ascertaining or adjusting this order in the distributive preference of privileges according to common rights, is happily placed on a permanent basis,—which may indeed give scope to temporary ambition, strifes and discontents, yet which preserves itself paramount on all occasions. This preference is elective, not hereditary. It is not subject to the formulas of routine or prescription; it is not intervolved in the adventitious circumstances of birth, rank nor wealth. It is the unbiased decision of the people themselves in their sovereign capacity—a decision where basis is conduct and capability is the candidate for preference. All have the rights; but merit determines the privileges.

But upon these privileges on any other basis, and you violate the rights—if you do not destroy to their annihilation. An unprincipled monarchies, it has occasionally been gratefully proved true that public

*Matter cast chaos from an condition rise—*
*Lost half pa d pay sent off the lower lie,*

but it remained for a constitutional government like that of this country to prove the maxim of the poet to be true in public and private life. Honor is not here hereditary, nor a mere formality. It knows no difference of birth, no distinction of wealth. All do possess inalienable natural rights: all should possess inalienable constitutional privileges. It is the law of nature; the policy of good government; the dictat of heaven. God is no respector of persons, but they who serve him faithfully find grace; man should be no respector of persons, but of those whose personal merit entitle them to distinction and preference.

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CITY COUNCIL.—FRIDAY, 24th inst.

Absent Messrs Culbertson and Schmidt.
Mr Allard was elected president *pro tem.*
The following letter from the mayor was read.

Mayoralty July 23 1835.

To the President and members of the City Council.

GENTLEMEN,

According to a resolution passed by the city council 8 Nov 1834, Mr Agen r Bosque, formerly keeper of the magazine, who was indebted to the corporation for a sum of $1312 received by him for storage of powder, had to give to the mayor, in payment of that sum his notes payable at 6 and 12 months, bearing 6 per cent interest with mortgage, to the satisfaction of the mayor. I have now to inform you that these conditions have not been complied with by Mr A Bosque; and that the act of mortgage passed by the notary of the corporation has not yet been signed.

A resolution passed at the same sitting of November 8th, authorising a similar settlement with Mr Louis Montault, then keeper of the magazine, for a sum of $1450 39 which he owed to the corporation also for storage of powder received by him. Mr Montault having offered to remit to the corporation on account, a note for $500 drawn by him on Casimir Lacoste, and endorsed by Antoine Du ron, I wrote to the council on its next sitting (15 November); and by a resolution of that date, said offer was accepted. Mr Montault then remitted to the notary of the corporation who transmitted them to the treasurer, two notes for $325 19 1-2 each, one at 6 months the other at 12—making altogether the balance of $650 39. The note for $500 has been duly paid; but the note for $325 19 4-2 at 6 months, payable the 7th of July inst has been protested. The settlement referred to was closed on the 31st August 1834; from thence to the end of the term for which Mr Montault had been appointed, the storage monies have amounted to $1898 28 1 2, on which sum a reimbursement of $1338 6 1-2 was made; Mr Montault of course remains debtor to the corporation for a balance of $560 17 1-4, for which no settlement has been made. I call the attention of the council to this subject—and I beg they would suggest the course I must follow, for the best interests of the corporation.

Your resolution of the 9th July inst concerning Esplanade street, giving in an incorrect manner the title of the law of April 3 1832, I think you will judge necessary to correct that error before it be published in the newspapers so as to avoid all misunderstandings.

I transmit to you a letter from Mr Mager, offering to sell to the city his property situated at the end of Tremé, Esplanade and Barracks streets.

I am respectfully gentlemen,
your obedient servant,
D. PRIEUR.

The 1st part relative to Bosque was referred to the committee on finance; and on the subject of Montault's default the mayor was authorized legally to enforce payment.

On the 31 part, Mr Pichot thought it immaterial to refer to the law of the legislature in the official advertisement, as such a publication could not increase or lessen the force of its enactments.

Mr Baldwin suggested that to please the mayor, the title of the law should be copied in the advertisement. Adopted.

The letter communicated from Mr Mager was read, in which he complained that the contemplated road from Esplanade street to the bayou St John would cut off part of his house and destroy his garden; and that therefore his property would become comparatively useless to him. He was not however opposed to the project; but wished to sell his property to the corporation.

Mr Baldwin moved that the letter be laid on the table, Mr Pichot, that it be referred to the committee on propositions—and Dr Thomas, to a special committee. The motion of Mr Pich t was adopted

Several petitions were then presented and read—that of C Packler a king for succor was laid on the table, as was that of Ashridge, asking to withdraw his former petition for an appropriation—both on motion of Mr Pichot.

The petition of John P. Jones requesting that the fines decided on judgment against his deceased wife might be remitted, was accorded, on motion of Mr Caldwell.

A letter from Mr John Davis complaining of the commissary of his district, was referred to the mayor, to act on it.

The letter of Mr Fleitas, relative to the condition of the city treasury was referred to the comittee on finance.

A document was read from several respectable inhabitants of Baronne street, certifying that the residing in the neighborhood of Messrs Forstall and Hugh's smokehouse, they had not been inconvenienced by it. The report of the special committee on the subject was also read, with a recommended resolution that smokehouses shall not be eafter be allowed in the city.

Mr Baldwin presented a substitute that no smokehouses should be allowed without the special permission of the council. Adopted.

Mr Guiennie presented a resolution for a special committee to enquire into the expediency of asking the legislature for a corporation bank with a capital of 12 millions—one half to be subscribed by the city, and one half by individuals Adopted

On motion of Mr Labatut, the committee consisted of 5 members; and the president nominated Messrs Guiennie, Pichot, Labatut, Berry and Baldwin.

Mr Guiennie proposed another resolution for a committee on improvements to unite with the mayor for improving the incorporated parts of the city in all their extent. Adopted. Messrs Guiennie, Caldwell and Thomas were appointed.

Mr Thomas presented a resolution to request the mayor to hasten the furnishing of wood for the construction of the prisons. Adopted.

A second message (as follows) was received from the mayor.

Gentlemen,—In conformity with the power vested in me by Sect. 11 of the act of incorporation of the draining company, and in order that the city be duly represented at the board appointed to designate the lands which it is expedient to drain, I will submit to your approbation the appointment of three appraisers members of that board as the corporation is entitled to do. The gentlemen I have appointed for these offices are Messrs Sy. Fleytas, Labédoyère Kernion and By. Bacas. I am, &c.

D. PRIEUR, mayor.

The council proceeded by ballot those nominated, when it appeared that there were 7 for and 2 against the nominations. Messrs Fleytas, Kernion and Bacas were therefore duly elected.

The committee on finance presented a favorable report on the adequacy of the securities proposed by Messrs Minturn and Phelps; they were therefore accepted by the council.

The report of a special committee on the market in the upper faubourg, for a commissary and its extension, was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for next sitting.

Agreeably to the recommendation of a special committee, the mayor was authorized to contract for said lighting the city hall with gas

On motion of Mr Guiennie, it was resolved to pave Margaret street between the public road and Moreau street; and on motion of Mr Baldwin, to pave also Common street as far as the Hospital, and Julia street as far as Basin street.

The report of the committee on finance relative to the unincorporated parts of the 8th ward, was ordered to be printed; and made the order of the day for next sitting.

The report of said committee relative to commuting the terms of contract with Laurent and son was considered.

Mr Pichot was strenuously opposed to the report, which he termed unjust; and moved to persist in the original resolution, to change the mode of paying Laurent

Dr Thomas moved that payment be made in bills of credit payable in 6 months, without interest Lost—Messrs Pichot, Thomas and Labatut voting in the affirmative; and Messrs McFarlane, Guiennie, Berry and Baldwin in the negative.

Mr Pichot recorded the reasons for his "vote—"I vote for the adoption of the resolution, because the report of the committee is based only on sophisms; and because justice as well as the true interest of a corporation demands that it should fulfil its engagements.'

The resolution accompanying the report—to discharge the committee from a further consideration of the subject, was adopted.

Mr Pichot having voted in the affirmative, moved for a reconsideration of the subject at next sitting.

Mr Guiennie presented a series of resolutions—1st, that the mayor should establish a police guard of a sergeant, corporal and 6 men in the lower limits lately incorporated, with should have cleared all the streets, sewers, etc in the said limits; 3d. that he should place 10 men at the disposition of every ward commissary and inspector in the city.

Mr Berry moved that the objects of the 1st and 2d resolution should be extended to the lately incorporated limits of the upper faubourg.

So amended the resolutions were adopted.

The report relative to Canal Carondelet was again postponed.

The council adjourned till Wednesday next at 11 a m.

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The merchants of Havre have just addressed a petition to the Chamber of Deputies, in which they complain of the injury done to the commercial and maritime interests, by the indigenous sugar extracted from beet root remaining without taxation, while colonial sugar is subject to a duty, and which is the more vexatious as the former is being exported obtains a premium equal to the drawback allowed on the export of the latter. They propose that the duty should be taken off colonial sugar, or if the Treasury cannot make such a sacrifice of revenue, that the duty be reduced to 20 or 25fr. per metrical quintal, and that an equal duty be laid on indigenous sugar. They represent that the latter will still enjoy all the advantages resulting from exemption from the cost of transport, which falls so heavy upon sugar brought from the colonies; and declare that unless a change be effected in the present system, the increase in the manufacture of sugar from beet-root will deal a deadly blow at the maritime power of the country, ruin the colonial establishments, and be highly prejudicial to the manufactories at home, which supply goods for the consumption of the colonies.

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LONDON, May 22, 1835.

The reports of the Parliamentary and extra-Parliamentary proceedings at Madrid, show that the disorganizement which appears to prevail in the army is converted to rage at a distance from the enemy, in the capital. The council of generals summoned in Navarre at the insurance of Valdez, and the sense of which was in favour of French intervention, has excited great indignation, and we wish that any demonstrations which we have had of the modern Spanish character—susceptible as, by turns, it has shown itself of excessive confidence and dejection, and of all the fluctuations of mingled vacillity and inertness—entitled us to build hopes of sustained national efforts and energies on fleeting manifestations of feeling such as those for the national honour. It is not only in Spain that the popular movements of late years appear to have been fated in some manner to have abortive issues. The same burgen event of popular effort is complained of in France; and the good Germans, who look to be saved by any agency but their own, after gazing with great eyes to the left banks of the Rhine for a model democracy, have pretty well ceased looking to the French citizen kingship for a helping hand against their old despotisms. All the eager partisans of political progress, with one accord, have betaken themselves to execrate Louis Philip. This is pretty much the same idolatry of hatred which used to ascribe to Mr de Talleyrand every political fraud in Europe. Louis Philip is a man of shrewd sense and of extensive experience, who was in his youth too much of a revolutionist to be much of one in his more mature age. There is only a certain portion of the raw material of red hot opinions in the composition of any sound mind; and if that is used up in early youth, there is no more to work on in ripe manhood. Levellers there may be at 50; but these, unless rather stupid fellows, were generally not such at twenty five. They have wakened late to the raptures of political strife, and, like old maids, have conceived a grande passion in their grand climacteric. Louis Philip would be too much of a Tory for Eng and at this moment; it may, however, be questioned whether, for the safety of his person and dynasty, he could have acted on any other principles of late years at France. It is nonsense to expect a man raised to the throne by no fault of his, to quit securing his footing there out of respect to republican principles. To a sect King was to embody resistance to those principles; the majority who elected Louis Philip knew this; the Republicans (except a few enthusiasts) knew it too; and if they did not prevent it, it was simply because they could not. Ever since, the Citizen King has been plowed between two fires—the Movement party, who would have attempted to carry the flag of 1793 again throughout Europe; and the Foreign Powers, who dreaded some such inroad from France in conjunction with the outbreakings of their own discontented subjects. The opinions of Louis Philip, which are said to have transpired in favour of a compromise between the contending parties in Spain, however vouched, appear a good deal in character with his usual disposition and policy. We should rejoice if any terms could be settled such as would avoid the occasion of putting in force the ultimate means contemplated in the Quadruple Treaty—a treaty which, whether the French King said it or no, has been said truly to have been framed for the purpose of preventing, not of commencing, armed interference.—(GLOBE.)

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CRUZANS' RIGHTS.—Citizens become such by birth, and adoption after five years residence. By the Constitution: citizens are equal in point of law, they have duties to perform, taxes to pay and rights to exercise; it is absurd to suppose that if in law and by the constitution they are equal, that any other distinction is to be made, or that they are not to exercise the rights while required to perform the duties; if these rights are exercised chiefly in favor of one party and against another, we can easily see that the disappointed party will complain of the law out of mere spite and interest.—The Irish are decidedly Democrats; they leave their country in discontent with the English; they are Republicans in principle before they come here, and sincerely swear allegiance to the government, and on the Fourth of July partake of all the triumph of Independence, as if they had achieved the work themselves; even the women are enthusiasts on such occasions: so entirely do the Irish amalgamate in feelings with the Americans, that all traces are lost in one generation, the immediate descendants of the Irish are American born, pride themselves in it, have lost all Irish characteristics, and enter even into American prejudices; the majority of native born citizens in New York cannot trace a native origin beyond two generations, so completely amalgamated are we in this emporium of all that is good and bad. N. Y. Sun.

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One of the sons of the prince of Orange left the Helder on the 16th inst on board the frigate Maas, as a midshipman for the Dutch settlements in India.

In 1834 there were in France 62 Primary Normal schools (for the formation of teachers) having 1 944 students; in 1835 the number of these schools was 74 and of sample 2,567.—This makes the average number of teachers for each department 34.

We have received a hasty note from a friend now in Carlisle, written at an early hour on Monday morning. The notice, he says of the following marriage, is copied from the Register Book at Gretna Green:

Married at Gretnahall yesterday morning (Sunday) 17th May, at five o'clock, Richard Brinsly Sheridan Esq, to Miss Mercia Maria Grant, both from Hampton Court, England.'

Query—Is marriage is a civil contract in Scotland will breaking on Sundays be held legal?—Dumfries (Scotch) Courier.

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The Irish law appointments will give satisfaction to the reformers generally. Mr Maziere Brady succeeds Mr Sergeant Greene as counsel to the lord lieutenant's secretary; Mr Hudson succeeds Mr Martley as assistant to the attorney-general; Mr Pierce O'Gorman is to be removed from the chairmanship of Westmeath to that of Kilkenny in place of Mr Ferrall, who is appointed to the insolvent court in place of Mr Lloyd, deceased. The vacant chairmanship will be given either to Mr Willis or Mr Maurice King. The venerable P Burrowes, one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Irish bar in its palmiest time, and one of the few remaining survivors of that eloquent band who gave such relat to the last days of the Irish parliament—the Plunkets, Currans, Bushes and Grattans—retires from the senior commissionership of the insolvent court, to make way for the son of his once intimate friend, Mr W H Curran. Nothing can be more honorable to the spirit which actuates the new Irish administration than the whole of these appointments; only two of them are Catholic gentlemen—Mr O Gorman and Mr Ferrall; but both have already held office. All the gentlemen nominated have been identified with the progress and propagation of sound political principles, and their promotion is a credit table to the government as deserved by the individuals themselves.—Dublin Journal.

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The following beautiful Ode was written by Dr R. M. Bird, and sent to the Buckeyes at their late celebration.

ODE.—THE SYCAMORE.

Ruin tree, now gaunt with old,
Storm-worn and thunder-scarred, without a spray,
Ladder, or moss, or mistletoe, to deck
Thine antique nakedness; majestic wreck
Of the great wilderness now passed away;
What tales of blood, of wild and woodland fray,
Lie in thy hollows coil'd,
Haply couldst thou but speak the scenes thou hast beheld.

A monarch in past years,
Thy stocked boughs, though now so leafless, roll'd
Billows of verdure in the summer gust,
And to the swelling river swept, like dust,
Clouds of autumnal tribute; thus of old,
When the red Shawnee rolled in thy mould,
The grave yard of his peers,—
The Dark and Bloody Ground,—the lonely land of tears.

Yes at thy root, the roar
Of wrath has sounded, and the death song woke;
The tortured Huron, dying at the stake,
Dreams of his green paths by his surging lake;
Or captive maiden, from the hills of oak
And pine, bade Unikas, beneath the yoke,
Wept her rough play grounds o'er,
Peaks, vales and gushing springs, as o'er to be looked on more.

And here, perhaps, when Boone
Stole from the dusky forest, and, at night,
Gazed on the sweeping river, here he kept
His lonely vigils pleasantly, or slept,
Dreaming the dream of home; and woke with fright,
To conjure yells of Indians on the height,
From the nuetural tune
Of boding owl or night-hawk, flitting in the moon,

Such scenes as these hast thou
Look'd on, old Sycamore; but ne'er again
Shalt thou behold them; from the rapid bad
Beaver and bear, and yapping wolf are fled;
The bison path is empty, and the den
Of the hill-roaming elk, a place for men.
Up to thy blasted brow
I look with joy and pride, and ask what has't thou now?

Where is the Wilderness,
That once was wide around thee? aye, so broad,
That the keen vulture, o'er thee in the air,
Saw not its confines? Where the Indians? Where
The smoking cabin and the fresh turn'd sod,
Wet with the blood the settler gave to God,—
His purchase and his case,
For the Elysium lands his sons possess?

Up to thy cloud once more,
Keen vulture! stretch thy wing, and scale the sky!
Where is the wilderness? Adown the steeps
Eastern the flood of emigration sweeps!
On the North lakes a thousand squadrons ply;
And o'er the Western prairies, where thine eye
Wearies, the smoke-drifts pour—
Vain search! vain thought! the Wilderness was but of YORE

Of yore—for, sweetly seen
O'er the smooth tide, the setting boughs behold
The magic city,—well and roof and spire,
Blazing in amber, and their pictured fire
Glass'd in the river rolling on in gold,
A scene of Bunyan! Who say'st thou, patriarch old,
That view'st the latest scene,—
Ohio sleeping at the foot-stool of his Queen?

Enough—it is the last
Of all the changes and the ruins grim,
But ill beseems the pageant smiling near.
Yet fall not tears thy mouldering head, fragments sere
Still for the musing passer. Every limb,
Plunged in the flood, shall tell its tale to him,
Better than summer-blast,
Its legends of the Wilderness, its story of the past.

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THE undersigned, syndic of the creditors of A L Rotmare, begs those indebted to said Boimare either by account or by notes, to come forward and settle their accounts or pay their notes at the office of T Seghers, notary public, who is authorized to receive and give receipts. Said accounts or notes due which shall not be paid on the 31 of September next, will be set that day sold at public auction at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, by Magny & Garidel.

july 25—3. K CARRARY.

CHANGE sur France à vensire par
13 juin A St GEORGES.

# COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.

STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Shares Mech & Traders' Bank, | 83 25 |
| 16 do Gaslight do | 107 50 |

SALES OF COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| 99 bales picked | 16 |

A few bales in treaty; sales not closed.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—hhds 67 a 9
RICE—70 casks at 94 4.5 per barrel
SUGAR—35 hhds Brown 96 a 7 5th prime 8 per, cwt
HAVANA—Brown 93 1-4 a 8 1-2—white 11 do
MOLASSES—32 a 32cts per gal
80 tierces at 23 do
COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 15cts—
Rio 12 1-2a
MESS PORK—$17 a 18 per bbl
Prime, $14 50 do
BACON—hams, 7 1,2 a 10 cts per lb duff
Middlings, 6a 6 1-2 do
Shoulders, 6a 1-2 a 7 do
Hoground 7 1-2 a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1 2 a 9 cts per lb—40 kegs sold
BEEF—Mess $12 per bl,
Prime, 16 do
BUTTER—Western 20c—Goshen, 27c
FLOUR—$6 a 6 50 per bl—
CORN—60 a 70cts per bushel—
MEAL—$2 50 per bl—duti
CATTLE HIDES—Coast 8c, Mexican 10a a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil's, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do—27 a 30c
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—15 a 16c
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; shot 9 a 10
TAR—$3 50 per bbl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 do
DEAR SKINS—24c
BEAR do—75c each
RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
BEES WAX—22c per do
WHISKEY—Rectified, 42 a 45 cts per gal;
Old Monongahela 70 a 75
TANNERS OIL—None in market

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Per schr Pan of Matanzas—cargo 600 hhds sugar; 13 seroons wax to E J Forstall and co; 60 bxs sugar F Tio; 161 bags coffee J Chark and co; 43 do J W Zacharie and co; 120 do order, sweetmeats mdse fruit leaf tobacco to J Lesalle, J Viginie, Cucullu, Speyre & co; and others.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Mozart—cargo to L Millaudon; Quertier and Boutin; E Burthe; P O Sorbe; Herman and co; H Boisdoley; V Germain; T Nicolet and co; V David; Chabert, Schreiber and co; Cousin; A Welsh.

Per ship Olympia—cargo to J S Sinnet; Fergus; Gardier; W Brand; A Peyx; E Johns and co; W Lohman; V Vignaud; D P Burthe; P Gillett and co. P Collier; Perret and Gally; Mrs A Bamnor; E Barthe; Eugrene; P Rousseau; A L Davoffie; Kohn, Darn and co; J Chalaroup; J M Bowgane; V Galliet, and master.

# MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

No clearances yesterday.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pilot, Crowell, from the passes, having towed to sea barque Arcadia, brigs Matilda, Wellingsley, Grand Turk, schrs Jasa and Manilla, brought up ships Olympia and Mozart—Left S W pass on the 22d inst at 4 p m—reports one ship off S W bar, and brig Alcyone from Philadelphia at N E bar, a three masted schr from Havana at the Tow.

Ship Mozart, Welsh, from Marseilles, May 27, to L Millaudon. 4 steerage pass.

Ship Olympia, Adams, from Havre, May 28, to Perret and Gally.

Schr Pan of Matanzas, Gordon, from Maraga, July 6, to master.

Memoranda—Schr Pan of Matanzas reports that Barvana was very unhealthy when she left and that she lost one of her men by yellow fever on the 17th inst by the name of J E Allen, of the state of Rhode Island aged 27 years.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Pan of Matanzas reports schr Pioche in the river, from Matagorda, with 87 passengers; also schr Mary of Duxburg, at the Pilot house.

Ship Champ ain was to sail from Havre for this port on the 8th June last.

Ships Brunet and Lucretin, hence for Havre have arrived on the 25th May last

Ship Olympia, arrived yesterday from Havre whence she sailed on the 28th May, reports ship Marengo was to leave that port 10 or 15 days after her departure.

Ship Pacific expected to sail from Havre for New York on the 1st June.

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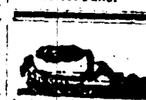
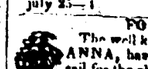


FOR SALE,

The well known steam boat WANDERER, as she now lies, on the opposite side of the river. She is capable of receiving about 180 tons, is of very light draught of water, will carry twelve hundred bales of cotton, has an extensive upper cabin, and would suit well for the La ouche lake or cotton trade, having been nearly out and her bottom completely overhauled and caulked last fall, and will require no other repairs than her decks to be overhauled and caulked, and painting, etc. For terms which will be very reasonable, apply to Capt W A Woods on board or to

july 25—1 A FISK, WATT & CO.

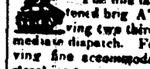
FOR VERA CRUZ.



The well known Mexican brig GEN SANTANNA, having part of her cargo engaged will sail for the above port in a few days. For balance of freight or passage apply to

july 25 U S COUCILLU, LAPEYRE & CO.

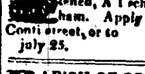
FOR TAMPICO.



The fine fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened brig ATTAKAPAS, Cormier, master, having two thirds of her cargo engaged will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board opposite Main street, or to JOHN CROSBY,

july 23. No 38, Camp street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



The fine fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened, A 1 schooner SOPHIA, Captain Cunningham. Apply on board, between St Louis and Conti street, or to HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

july 25. 117 Royal street.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may concern—Greeting:

Know ye that whereas the Mechanics and Traders Bank of New Orleans, has applied to me W F C Duplessis, Register of Wills, in and for the parish and city of New-Orleans, and ex officio clerk of the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans aforesaid, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to the act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," Approved on the 10th March 1834, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of an order or decree rendered by the hon. the Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New-Orleans, State of Louisiana, said order bearing date the eighteenth day of May 1835, I, the undersigned, did as Register of Wills aforesaid, on the twenty-second day of June 1835, expose for sale at public auction, for account of the succession of John Linton, deceased, the following described landed property and the buildings thereon, and adjudicated the same to James Hopkins, Esq. for account of the said Mechanics and Traders Bank of New Orleans—the last and highest bidder thereof for the price of $55,000, cash.

Description of the property as given in the Judicial conveyance:—

One lot of ground situated on the south side of Canal street, between Camp and St Charles streets, measuring about 35 feet front on Canal street, by 118 feet deep more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, being the same purchased by the deceased John Linton, from M Morgan, by act passed before W Christy, notary public, on the 26th of March, 1833.

2d A certain irregular portion of ground lying in the rear of and adjacent to the lot above described, the precise dimensions of which are not known, purchased by said deceased John Linton, from Wm Brand, by act before the said Christy, notary public, on the 23d of March, 1833, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

3d One lot of ground situated in St Charles street, measuring 30 feet 3 inches front on St Charles street, by 128 feet in depth one of the side lines, 130 feet 2 inches in depth on the other side line, and 30 feet 4 inches in width on the rear line, being the same purchased by said deceased John Linton, from George Green, by act passed before the said Christy, notary public, on the 23d of March, 1833, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the lots of ground and buildings herein described, in consequence of informality in the order, decree or judgment before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.

Witness my hand and Seal of said Court of Probates, this twenty-fourth day of July A D 1835.

W F C DUPLESSIS, Register
of Wills.

july 25

CONSIGNERS per ship Olympia, from Havre, are requested to take out their goods and attend to the delivery of their goods, opposite the lower Cotton Press.

july 25. PERRET & GALLY.

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PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may come—Greeting:

Know ye, that whereas Constance Adelaide Henry widow of Pierre Maloché, a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to me W F C Duplessis, Register of Wills, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, ex-officio Clerk of the Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans aforesaid, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to the act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at Judicial sales;" approved on the 10th March, 1834.

Notice is therefore given to all whom it may concern that by virtue of an order or decree rendered by the Hon Charles Maurian judge of the court of Probates of the parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, in the matter of the succession of Richard Hebard, dec'd, said order bearing date the 30th day of March, 1835, the property hereinafter described, was offered for sale for the account of the succession of the said deceased Richard Hebard, at public auction by J B Blache, an auctioneer of the parish and city of New Orleans, on the 7th day of May 1835, and that the said Constance Adelaide Henry, widow of Pierre Maloché, became the purchaser thereof, she being the last and highest bidder thereof, for the price of $9000, payable as follows:—1800 dollars payable on the 9th of November next, and the balance in 12, 18 and 24 months from the day of sale, the whole for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage on the property sold.

Description of the property as given in the Judicial conveyance:—

A lot of ground situated in Royal street between Ursuline and Hospital streets, having 24 feet 2 inches and four lines front on Royal street, by 103 feet 11 inches deep, together with the built lings thereon, consisting of a two story brick house, No 343, of five apartments, all papered, two of which with marble mantle pieces; a two story brick kitchen of six rooms, privy, etc. The yard, in which is a cistern containing nearly 2000 gallons, is paved with flag stones.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the lot of ground and buildings herein described, in consequence of informality in the order, decree or judgment before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity in the appraisements or advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court of Probates, this twenty fourth day of July A D 1835.

july 25 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg. Wills

FRENCH BLANKETS.

1150 PAIR 3 pts at French blankets, weighing 8 1 2 pounds per pair, now landing from ship Mozart, from Marseilles; and in store received by last arrival from Bordeaux;

20 bales 3 point heavy French blankets,

The whole well calculated for plantation use, and for sale low by P O SORBE,

july 25—10. 118 Royal street.

MESS PORK AND BEEF.

50 BARRELS Mess pork
10 half do mess beef
81 do do prime beef
23 barrels do do for sale by HENRY LATAPIE & CO

july 25 63, Old Levee.

THE undersigned offer for sale at auction or at private sale, the following goods now landing from ship Mississippi.

5 cases 28 inches Levantine bibles, entitled to drawback
2 cases 800 doz yarn elastic suspenders
An assortment of lace, gauze shawls, cravats, etc.

TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE,

july 25 Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of GROUND in Chartres street, opposite Jefferson street measuring 58 feet front by 120 deep, French measure. Apply to B MARIGNY.

july 25.

NOTICE—On Tuesday, 28th inst, at Hewlett's Exchange, the company of improvements will cause to be sold at auction the houses they in seen in St Louis street from Hewlett's Exchange to the corner of Royal st inclusive.

Terms: Six months credit for approved endorsed notes Purchasers will be bound to have said houses demolished so as to deliver the ground clear before the 15th of August next. The houses will be sold separately.

july 21 J BRABANTEAU, secy.

PORTRAITS CONSTANTINOPLE, &c &c.

CONSTANTINOPLE and its environs, in series of letters, exhibiting the actual state of the manners, customs and habits of the Turks, Armenians, Jews and Greeks, as modified by the policy of Sultan Mahmoud, in 2 vols, by an American, (Com. Porter), long resident at Constantinople.

PENCIL SKETCHES, or Outlines of character and manners, by Miss Leslie.

PELHAM, in 1 volume, new edition, by Bulwer, with plates.

CHITTY'S Medical Jurisprudence.

ALSO,

A fresh supply of "Fanny Kemble's Journal," "Last Days of Pompeii," "Life of Colonel Aaron Burr," "No 1 Cooper Miscellany," "Hooper's Medical Dictionary," &c &c Just received and for sale by

july 22. BENJAMIN LEVY.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be paid to whoever will return to the undersigned 4 Fifty Dollar notes of the Bank of Orleans, lost between 