THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME FAVON.
OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23 1835.

The account given by us yesterday under the caption of Mutual murder' has received a different version. When the friends of the deceased heard of the tragical death, they embined the appearances of the corses with previous circumstances; and concluded with suspecting that they had been the victims of one or more assassins. One whom they suspected from menaces and the borrowing on Saturday of dirks and knives, they instantly sought; but found he had hastily started by the early boat to Madisonville. Thither they have pursued him in connection with some of the city police, who are sometimes able to ferret out criminals when all the clues are afforded; but never willing if able to prevent crimes.

It appears therefore not unlikely that Marquett and his assistant confectioner were the victims of assassination.

CHARLES DERBIGNY, Esq, has again been induced to offer himself as senator for the parish of Jefferson. Fourteen years has he served the inhabitants of that parish in the state legislature; and on every occasion served them with zeal and ability. Continued services like his must have rendered grateful all his constituents; and made them reluctant to part with one so capable and desirous faithfully and constantly to represent their rights and advocate their interests.

But opposition—in one quarter at least—has been excited against him for one of the most useful acts which he could possibly have *mooted for the benefit of his constituents*—that for creating a city court in Lafayette, and for enlarging the jurisdiction of the Jefferson parish court. We had witnessed his anxiety to have this law passed in conformity with the requisition and reiterated requests of his constituents; and the successful manner wherewith he had it carried through its several stages in the senate. Nor was he contented with his efforts there, when he heard that the act was assailed in the house of representatives. Individually he explained to several members of that house the nature, necessity and utility of the measure: and his efforts triumphed—efforts evidently exerted not for the sake of opposition, but *from being thoroughly convinced that the enactment would* materially meliorate the administration of justice among his constituents. And already have his anticipations been happily realized.

We candidly confess that we give him as much credit for securing the passage of that act, as for any other portion of his legislative career. That Mr Derbigny makes the interest of his constituents the guide of his public conduct, we are firmly persuaded. He is a gentleman of too much honor and dignity to deviate from rectitude of principles and pursuits. He cheerfully supports any measure whose utility is proved; but he cannot be cajoled to sanction any questionable course, *nor deterred from advocating* measures of whose propriety he is persuaded. Even his remarks on the introduction in the senate from the house of the act published yesterday in this gazette, evince that he must be convinced of the propriety of any measure affecting his sanction. That act was to incorporate the *Lafayette steamboat ferry company*. He had not been apprized of the charter demanded: he therefore had the consideration of it postponed till he could acquire information. And so in every other instance has he acted fairly, fearlessly and faithfully.

It is perhaps not necessary *to glance* at the singular opposition excited against him, as those who are the originators or directors of it have been afraid or ashamed to avow themselves. But we are assured that it is as limited as objectionable, as unjust as ungenerous; and that his constituents will manfully elect him by an overwhelming majority. Mr Waggaman's name has been used not only without his sanction: but against his positive determination not to serve even if elected: so that even the friends of Mr W. will cheerfully support CHARLES DERBIGNY.

CHARLESTON—Last evening a very large and respectable assembly of our citizens was held at Banks' Arcade, for the purpose of raising subscriptions to relieve the victims of the late fire at Charleston. Colonel CHAISTY was appointed chairman, assisted by Messrs Follen and Nicholson; and the meeting having been eloquently addressed by Messrs Chaisty, Maybin, Potts, T. G. and R Hunt, patrole committees were apportioned for different districts to collect subscriptions; and another to *receive and transmit the amount* collected. It was also resolved to request the several clergymen of the city to deliver charity sermons on next sabbath; and afterwards raise a collection.

Liberality and sympathy were seldom so energetically or enthusiastically *exhibited, as at this meeting*. Before we left we saw three subscription papers, each headed by a sum of *one hundred dollars* from one individual; and followed by similar amounts from others.

DEFENCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

With the utmost deference for the members individually of the city council, we have occasionally been compelled to notice freely some oversights or flagrancies in their managements of the affairs of the corporation. The time of the council is too occupied with prolix and desultous debates on the veriest trifles: so that the members are harassed and irritated before the period arrives for presenting resolutions and reports. Action in a legislative body should undoubtedly be the result of deliberation or *investigation*; but when that deliberation degenerates into a display of verbosity or verbal contentions—as is often the case in the council—action must be suspended, and *matters* of prime importance neglected.

So has it proved in the conduct of our municipal government, the members of which contest *not only among* themselves, and with their president on petty punctilios; *but with the mayor*—all whose objections it has now become the order of the day to disregard, and all his suggestions to slight when possible. He sometimes approves *of the tenor and spirit* of a resolution or ordinance; and suggests improvements on revision. But the council are so wondrously wise—in their own esteem—that they will not adopt them, *contenting themselves* with an exclamation akin to that we heard uttered by a member on Saturday when the mayor approved of the propriety of effecting another paving contract, but suggested that the nature or quality or the stones should be stipulated *in the contract*—'Never mind that; he has approved the resolution'. This species of conduct is ungeneous towards the mayor; and unjust towards his constituents—the citizens in general of New Orleans. But private pique controls the conduct of many, who act hurriedly and confused by, and are then reluctant to acknowledge and correct their errors.

It is true that the present council have endeavoured to organize the waid commissaries on a proper basis; and to extend the results of paving the streets. Get are not their ordinances and resolutions on these subjects but the abortions or concatenated incongruities of legislation?

What have they done for improving the system of police for which outcries *have been reiterated* day by day through the public press; and from the neglect of which menials have been pampered and bloated into money brokers, spies or loadsteers; and hundreds of unfortunate victims have been despoiled of their property or deprived of their lives week after week—and have perhaps invoked Heaven that their dying imprecations on the culpable negligence of the *corporation legislators should not pass unheard*?

What have they done for facilitating the commerce of the city, by making essential regulations for orderly and proportionately adjusting the demands or wants of ship masters—for giving fair play and room that each and every ship should have the *necessary facilities for discharging and re*loading, without one monopolizing a wharf for 4, 5 or 6 *months* to the prejudice of others, who are consequently obliged to disobarge their crews at an irreparable loss, to wait with anxiety and curses till their time shall arrive and the monopolists have gratified their laziness or cupidity; or to moor under the greatest disadvantages and expences, when and where they can? What have they done for multiplying and extending the wharves, or for rendering them permanent? and when this course was resolved on by individual enterprize, what was the shameful conduct of the corporation in demolishing or preventing the erection of such a wharf—feigning to view it as an obstruction in the port? Faugh! it maddens one to report on such duplicity or manoeuvring.

city governors will not improve the port; nor will they allow others to do so.

Nay, by every species of justice and right, the corporation could demand an appropriation from Congress for improving the port of New Orleans. Has such an application been made? Oh no! our city council men are too spirited to ask succor; but too insolvent and imperious to give support.

What has been done towards the formation of a board of health? What has been done towards preventing the recurring causes of disease?

And what are the means employed for cleansing the streets? Only think of one commissary being required daily to cleanse the yards and lanes and alleys and streets with one cart in a space of 640 acres of land! How wonderfully economical and prescient! And this instead of requiring them to oversee and compel the householders themselves to *clean the pavements and streets before their doors; or of* having regular scavengers.

Oh tell it not among our Yankee brethren that there are about 1500 streets in New Orleans; and that about 90 of them are paved—rather but miserably or nominally paved:—the remainder being pulverised during drought, or presenting a slough of murky muddiness during rains. Visit the habitation of some of the most respectable citizens; and see the streets before their doors. Call for instance on the governor of the state, or the judges of the supreme court: and see in the gutters before their doors that stagnant filth in which frogs might spawn, were they not afraid of its pestilential *qualities*; and observe that the wheels of their chariots cannot be embedded more than three or four feet in the miry street. Go then towards the rear of the city; and from an enclosed habitation you may hear of an evening the music of a lady's voice or of her piano forte; while sametime you may *observe the lizards and other reptiles crawl through the foul*est ponds in the street before her door.

What have the council done for preparing retired resorts for citizens in any public square; or for improving the shady walks that might easily be afforded in Canal, Rampart or Esplanade streets? But if they have done much in matter of necessity, we need not expect their action on subjects of *comfort and convenience*.

What preparations have been made by the council for distributing properly and efficiently the pipes from the water works? Nothing, absolutely nothing. They have not ordered a hydraut or public fountain in any part of the city: they have not once contemplated the utility if not necessity of distributing pipes in the rearward of the city for occa*sionally overflowing or washing those streets, but very im*perfectly affected by the partial purlings from the levee.

What have they done ——? Yes, what have they done! Alas! all might be summed up in a nutshell; and then resemble

A tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury

[*Communicated.*

CITY COUNCIL.—June 20th.

All members present, except Messrs McFarlane and Grailhe, both of whom were indisposed.

Two messages were received from the mayor—one dated the 16th, the other the 20th. The former contained six articles or topics.

The 1st part returned with objections the resolution authorizing *the erection of awning posts throughout the city.*—On motion of Mr Caldwell, the council resolved to persist.

The second part suggested to the council to modify the resolut on allowing drays and carts to traverse the wharves, so as to restrict the privilege to those in the upper part of the city—those in the lower being too weak. On motion of Mr Gra he the suggestion was adopted.

The third part returned the resolution allowing an extra compensation to Mr Caldwell for erecting gaslight posts, etc which were not ordered. The council persisted.

The 4th article *required to know whether* P. Auvray, the syndic and commissary of the 7th ward was to be considered as a commissary subject to the provisions of the last ordinance.

On motion of Mr Baldwin it was resolved that he should be subject to the same duties and required to give the same securities as the other commissaries.

The 5th article *stated* that two accounts had been presented amounting to $89 75 for lumber in the upper limits of *the city; and that that part was already indebted $1999 42* to the corporation. It was referred to the committee on finance.

The 6th and last article inquired whether the commissary of the 7th district should be elected quarterly. On motion Mr Gaiennie, it was so resolved.

The message of the 20th inst. contained 6 articles.

The 1st returned a resolution relative to livery stables in public squares as being a repetition of one previously adopted. On motion of Mr Pichot, the council persisted.

The 2d contained objections against *some provisions of a* resolution for contracts of lumber with the corporation; but the council persisted without altering them.

The 3d approved the resolution to advertise for a paving contract; but suggested that the quality of stones to be used should be specified. The suggestion was passed over without notice.

The 4th article stated that the resolution placing 6 negroes as the command of each ward commissary could not be *enforced; as there are not half the number* so required at the disposal of the corporation. The same resolution had ordered the commissaries to fill up hollow parts of the streets by the rubbish or refuse accumulated: this the mayor thought increased unnecessarily and impudently the duties of the commissaries. On motion of Mr Caldwell, the subject was referred to a special committee—Messrs Caldwell, Pichot and Allard.

The 5th article contained nominations of ward commissaries—St Vilme was nominated at the suggestion of the alderman (Allard) of his ward, and was unanimously elected; N. C. Tobin was elected commissary for the swamp side of the 6th district; and Neuville Durell for the district bounded by Dumaine and Esplanade, Rampart and Levee streets.

On motion of Mr Labatut, it was unanimously resolved to allow $30 a month to Mr C. Dutillet, as a superannuated officer of the corporation.

Mr Baldwin moved that the sum of $1000 be granted to the city of Charleston, for the relief of the sufferers there by *the late fire.*

Mr Caldwell moved that the sum be 5000. Rejected by 7 to 1.

Mr Gaiennie moved for three thousand. Rejected by 6 to 2.

Mr Caldwell moved for 2000 Rejected 5 to 3

Mr Labatut opposed any application of this nature. New Orleans had not received relief from any city, when she required it under similar circumstances. The low state of the city finances imperatively prevents such a grant. The corporation already relieves several indigent persons from every state. And the *Charity Hospital will require* from the city whatever surplus funds can be appropriated for the purposes of charity.

Mr Pichot enlarged on these objections; and thought it gratuitous and imprudent on the part of the council to make any appropriation of this nature.

Mr Schmidt agreed with the two former speakers. He said that such a grant by the corporation would be impolitic, as it would forestall individual subscription—likely to be larger than *any appropriation* that could be made; that it is not in the power of the council to alienate the city funds to such purposes; and that the council should be just to their own constituents before they are generous to strangers.

The resolution of Mr Baldwin was lost by a vote of Messrs Labatut, Pichot, Berry and Schmidt, 4 against; and Messrs Caldwell, Baldwin and Gaiennie, 3 for.

The council resumed the consideration of the mayor's message. The 6th article informed the council that the Carrollton railroad company had obtained an injunction from the parish court to prevent the railroad from being removed in Magazine street; and asking advice whether the city attorney should not be instructed to remove said injunctions and meantime obtain a counter injunction to prevent the company from using the railroad where prevented by order of the council.

Mr Gaiennie presented a series of resolutions on the subject in accordance with the former suggestion; but authorizing the city *surveyor to proceed immediately* to demolish the railroad.

Mr Caldwell moved to have these resolutions printed with the injunction; and that both be made the order of the day for next sitting. After considerable discussion the motion was carried.

Mr Labatut presented a resolution to destroy the railroad in Baronne street, which was similarly disposed of.

The 7th article stated that Mr Rustis the city attorney had *resigned in consequence of the ill health of his family requiring* him to leave the city; but suggested that leave of absence be granted him, and that J. R. Grymes act as his deputy. The mayor also suggested the appointment of a second attorney for the city.

On motion of Mr Gaiennie, these suggestions were adopted in a resolution.

On motion of Mr Baldwin, leave of absence for 60 days was granted to the city treasurer.

A resolution was passed unanimously to permit Mr Caldwell to erect a portico in front of his new theatre, to project to the curbstone.

On motion of Mr Gaiennie, it was resolved that the sum of $1000 be given to the secretary to prepare a digest of the existing ordinances of the city council, passed since the previous digest; together with a synopsis of the laws of the state relative to the corporation.

The council adjourned till tomorrow (Wednesday).

[From the Richmond Enquirer of June 13.]

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

We take pleasure in submitting to our readers the following interresting correspondence. Mr. Van Buren's reply was received by Mr Stevenson in this city, on Friday last, the morning on which our last paper appeared.—Had the necessity of the disclaimer, which we made on Friday—viz: that we had had no *arrangement* with Mr. V. in 1829, or at any other time—that we had never pledged to give him our support, &c. &c. Mr V. Buren goes further in the letter now before us. He challenges both friend and foe—he defies all those who were once his associates, but are now converted into his opponents, to affirm that he has ever solicited their support, or ever sought any arrangement to obtain the nomination, *or to secure his elevation*. This is a bold and manly appeal. It is worthy of the man, and worthy of the occasion.

But the whole letter breathes the same *lofty spirit. Bold* and frank as this appeal is, it is not more so than the pledge which he offers to remove any doubt which may be entertained of his political opinions—if any doubt should exist—by answering on all suitable occasions, the enquiries of his fellow-citizens. For the present, he contents himself with declaring that he is prepared to carry out the principles of the present administration, and to tread *generally* in the footsteps of president Jackson.

He dwells most emphatically upon the value of our institutions—and the "immense stake" which we hold for the weal or woe of mankind." He *pledges himself, if he should be* found worthy of the confidence of his countrymen, to watch over the "Union as the palladium of our safety"—and by a few but masterly strokes of the pencil he delineates the two rules which are essential to its preservation—the 1st is, to exercise the powers which are delegated to the government, "in a spirit of *moderation* and brotherly love"—and the 2d is, religiously to abstain from the *assumption* of such (powers) as have *not* been delegated by the constitution. Upon these two great rules, indeed, hang all the law and the prophets.

We cordially recommend the whole letter to the attention of the people.

MAY 28, 1835.

Sir: A convention of republican delegates from various parts of the Union, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of president and vice president, assembled in Baltimore on the 20th instant, have unanimously agreed to present to their country, your name for that of president of the United States. We have been required to communicate to you this nomination, and ask your acceptance of the same. We take pleasure in performing this duty, and respectfully solicit an answer at such time as may suit your convenience to give one.

With sentiments of high esteem and respect,
We have the honor to be, your obt servants,
A. STEVENSON, President.
James Fenner, Edward Condit, Upton S Heath, R Strange, J B Neville, Franklin Cannon
Vice presidents of the National Convention.

To Martin Van Buren, Esq., of New York.

WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1835.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant. The nomination you have been deputed to announce to me presents the only contingency, upon the occurence of which, I could consent to become a candidate for the high office of president of the United States. When my name was first associated with the question of Gen. Jackson's successor more through the ill-will of opponents than the partiality of friends, I determined to wait for the developement of the views of the republicans of the Union, and to pursue that course only which their unbiassed judgment should finally recommend. I deemed that course to be due to the administration, of which I was a member—to the best interests of the country—and to the individuality of a political party, by the original organization of which, the overthrow of republican principles in the United States was prevented, and upon the ascendancy of which, we can alone depend for their preservation. To the offers of support which were at that period occasionally made to me from different quarters of the Union, I respectfully replied, that the public good, in my opinion, required the services of Gen. Jackson for a second term,—that the agitation of the question of his successor, at that early period, must of necessity embarrass the administration—and that it was my desire that my name should not be connected with the subject. From that time to the present, I have neither solicited the aid nor sought the support of any man in reference to the high office for which I have been nominated; unless my replies to interrogatories from my fellow-citizens upon public questions, and my sincere endeavors to make myself worthy of the respect and confidence of the American people, are liable to that construction. For the truth of this declaration, I can safely appeal to the hundreds of honorable men who composed the recent convention—to the numerous editors and politicians throughout the Union, who have distinguished me by their preference, and to my private correspondents and intimate friends, not excepting the considerable number of persons, once my friends and associates, whom the fluctuations of political life have converted into opponents. In none of these classes, nor in any other of our community, is there a man who can truly say, that I have solicited his political support, or that I have entered or sought to enter with him into any arrangement, to bring about the nomination which I have received, or to secure my elevation to the chief magistracy of my country.

The liberal men of all parties, I trust, and you and those you represent, I am sure, will pardon me for having thus spoken of my own conduct in reference to a point upon which I have been the silent object of attack, as causeless as it has been violent and unremitted; especially, as I alone can answer for it in relation to all my countrymen, although thousands may be ready to answer in relation to themselves.

Under these circumstances, the democracy of the nation in convention assembled, having, as you inform me, with a degree of unanimity that I cannot too highly appreciate, pronounced me worthy of so great a trust, I cannot hesitate in making their wishes the rule of my conduct. I do, therefore, with a deep, and I hope, abiding sense of the honor conferred upon me by their preference, accept the nomination which has been tendered to me by the convention.

I am not aware that there is any point of interest in the general policy of the federal government, in respect to which, my opinions have not been made known by my official acts—by my own public avowals, and by the authorized explanations of my friends. If there be any such, however, you may rest assured of my ready disposition to comply, on all suitable occasions, with the wishes of my fellow-citizens in this regard. I content myself, on this occasion, with saying, that I consider *myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the* present administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American people, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of president Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun.

It cannot be denied, that there is no country in the world, whose inhabitants are so well secured in their civil and religious rights, and enjoy so large a share of prosperity and happiness, as the people of the United States. For this, they are indebted *not to salubrity of climate and fertility of soil*, than to our excellent system of government; by which, more than by any other, every man is protected in the application of his powers and faculties to his own benefit. That dissatisfaction should nevertheless occasionally arise, even under the best administration of a system capable of producing such happy results is not to be wondered at. Until the wit of man shall be able to devise some plan of representative government, by which all who think themselves qualified, may at the same time admitted to a participation in the administration of its affairs, we must not expect to be relieved *from the spirit of complaint*, nor even surprised to find it most vehement at a period of the greatest prosperity. But *between partizan complaints as to the management of our* government, or even diversities of opinion in relation to the wisdom of supposed improvements in the details of its construction, and a desire to undermine and overthrow it, there is an immeasurable difference. Whilst the one can at worst but produce partial and temporary obstructions in the public service, success in the other would inevitably plunge our country from its present lofty eminence into an abyss of anarchy and ruin.

We hold an immense stake for the weal or woe of mankind, to the importance of which we should not be insensible. The intense interest *manifested abroad in every movement* here that threatens the stability of our system shews the deep conviction which pervades the world, that upon its fate depends the cause of republican government. The advocates of monarchical systems have not been slow in perceiving danger to such institutions in the permanency of our constitution, nor backward in seizing upon every passing event by which their predictions of its speedy destruction could be in any degree justified. Thus far, they have been disappointed *in their anticipations, and the circumstances* by which they were encouraged, however alarming at the time, have in the end, only tended to show forth the depth of that devotion to the Union, which is yet, thank God! the master passion of the American bosom.

Thoroughly convinced that the overthow of our present constitution and the consequent destruction of the confederacy which it binds together, would be the greatest sacrifice of human happiness and hopes that has ever been made at the shrine of personal ambition, I do not hesitate to promise you, that every effort in my power, whether in public or private life, shall be made for their preservation. The Father of his country, foreseeing this danger, warned us to cherish the Union as the palladium of our safety, and the great exemplar of our political faith, Thomas Jefferson, has taught us, that to preserve that common sympathy between the states, out of which the Union sprang, and which constitutes its surest foundation, we should exercise the powers which of right belong to the general government, in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, and religiously abstain from the assumption of such as have not been delegated by the constitution.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks, for the kind manner in which *you have performed the duty assigned to you*, and believe me to be, very sincerely,

Your friend and obedient servt.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

To Andrew Jackson, Esq. President.
and James Fenner, Edward Condit, Upton S Heath, Robert Strange, J B Nevitt and Franklin Cannon.
Vice Presidents of the late National Convention.

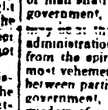
DIED,

Last night, at 12 o'clock, Mr JONAH BASTABLE, a native of England, and for several years a resident of this city. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 77, Chartres street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ We are requested to announce that the hon. CHAS DERBIGNY, has consented at the earnest request of many of the citizens of the parish of Jefferson, to be a candidate for Senator, to represent said parish. j 9

☞ GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN will be supported in the Third Senatorial District, as a candidate for the office of senator to represent that district in the senate of the state by many voters. June 8 ☜

$25 REWARD



Will be paid for the delivery to the subscriber, or securing in the jail of N. Orleans, the negro boy CHARLES, who absented himself on the morning of the 13th June; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, heavy set, very black, and has a pleasant countenance. (he is a fidler). He had on when he left a dark bottle green frock coat, black hot and blue pantaloons. He is decently dressed, he was last seen making his way up the coast and will no doubt try to get a passage on some Steam Boat going up the river. Captains of steamboats and vessels are particularly cautioned against harbouring said boy under the severest penalties of the law.
J. COLE,
j 23 P. Rail Road.

$5 REWARD

WILL be paid to any person bringing back to the subscriber, 91 Chartres street, a small mother of pearl MEMENTO with steel clasp, containing a lady's ministure portrait, and 200 dollars in various notes.
j 23—8 OMER GAILLARD.

WANTED—A negress, good cook, washer and ironer, and above all a good character to serve a family of three persons. Good wages will be paid. Apply at the office, of the Bee. june 23

THE Union Bank of Louisiana will check on the North at 1-4 0-0 premium.
j 23 J B FERRAULT, cashier

60 REAMS Hardware paper; 1000 doz. large and small wrapping paper, landing from brig Mexico; 42 hhds Cincinnati Hams (canvassed); 50 boxes Starch, landing from steamer Champion and for sale by
june 23 J. THAYER & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

ESTIMATE OF THE RECEIPTS OF COTTON

From October 1st, 1834, to October 1st, 1835.

We have now received

	Bales.
In the Port of New Orleans to June 17th,	520,433
Deduct for Mobile and Florida Cotton received,	20,060
In the Port of Mobile to 12th June,	501,363
In the Ports of Florida to 10th June, say Apalachicola, St Marks and Pensacola,	192,375
	43,000
In the Port of Savannah, to 4th June,	736,749
In the Port of Charleston, to 5th do,	194,122
Deduct St. Marks and Savannah Cotton rec'd,	177,726
In the Ports of Virginia, to 23d May,	29,375
In the Ports of North Carolina,	29,016
	1,166,939
Stock on hand 1st October, 1834,	193,441
	10,713
	1,218,000
	29,617
	1,188,000
	70,000
	749,000
	510,000
	195,000
	44,000
Crop will be	1,198,000

The above statement is according to the most perfect records. We estimate (which can only be made by estimate) the amount in the inland towns and in transitu to the sea ports, including Darien, Geo., Georgetown, S. C., &c. at from 6 to 7000 bales, and which is included in the column showing what the crop will be.

The writer who made up the cotton statement in your last paper is certainly a disappointed speculator; indeed his remarks show it in every line. We have had several of those gentlemen here the past winter, who claimed no small share of consequence in all their assertions, and would lead the cotton dealer to believe, that our great staple would rise and fall as their opinions would be set forth: these gentlemen are now reduced to one or two, who are like the fox and the grapes, finding the season of most profitable investment passed by, would publish statements to lead astray those dealing in the article.

The author of the statement in question, laying all modesty aside, exerts opinions that cannot be found on any record, and which can only be made by estimate; he also speaks of practically experienced and eminent men in his remarks; for ourselves we ask no claim to eminence; of practical experience we may claim a small share, and as the true basis of a statement of imports and exports can only be founded on facts, we claim the right of laying it before the public, and let the facts be verified by the records at the different ports.

We shall lay our statement before the editor of the Manchester Guardian, fearing he might, from the character of your journal be led to give credit to the statement of the 20th instant.—*N. O. Commercial Bulletin.*

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.

STOCKS.

No sales today at the Board.

SALES OF COTTON.

1400 bales Alabama,	18
300 do do	17
40 bales fair Mississippi,	19
22 do do	20

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Gazette, Hall, Mobile, D'Meseton master
Schr Robert Center, Shepherd, Mobile, master
Schr Brilliant, Brown, Mobile, master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Shark, Thomas, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Sheffield, barque Balochan and schr Pelican—Brought up brig Ferns, from Matamoras. Reports left the Pass at 11 A M Sunday, no vessel in sight in the offing.

Steamer Porpoise coming up with 5 schooners

Steamer Lion, Hubbe, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Warsaw and brigs Virginia and Adelaide—brought up schr Elizabeth. Left S W Pass at 11 A M, on Sunday—Reports nothing in sight in the offing

Steamer Porpoise, Martin, from the Passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up schrs San Fellipe, Julius Caesar, Oceana, Emblem and Raffiela. Reports nothing new.

Brig Fama, Bosso, fm Matamoras, in ballast.

Schr Raffiela, Almeida, 15 days from Brassos Santiago—to J Prats & Son, in ballast.

Schr Elizabeth, Dickey, from Charleston, cargo 300 casks rice, to J W Zacharie & co; J B Allen and order.

Schr Oceana, Emanuel, 13 days from Tampico, to S Fernandez—in ballast.

Schr San Felline, Hurd, 6 days from Brazoria, to E W Gregory—cargo 267 bales cotton, to Brander & McKenna; Wilcox & Fears; T Toby & Brother and owners on board.

Schr Emblem, Hutchins, from Attakapas, to Brander & McKenna—cargo 79 hhds sugar, 69 tierces and 58 bbls molasses, to Lambeth & Thompson.

Steamer Fox, Stanley, from St Martinsville—cargo 93 hhds sugar, 13 do molasses, 83 bbls do. S Thompson, 69 do do F J Forstall & do; 2 hhds, 3 bbls do, 7 coops of fowls, owners on board; 2 bales cotton 6 rolls leather, J B Plauche & co; 1 box mdse, J Labadie; 1 bbl rum, S S Hoisy; 1 case mdse, Meramond, O'Duhigg & co.

Steamer Chickasaw, Little, fm Louisville, cargo 1 box G Dorsey, 70 boxes and casks bacon, 47 sacks corn 35 do oats Tourne and Beckwith, 200 sacks corn 1 bale cotton Gray, Durrive and co; 2 do do 216 sacks corn Robeson, Wood and co; 70 kegs lard 8 bbls pork R V McKiannell, 9 bales cotton N and J Dick and co; 59 sacks corn Brander and McKenna; 225 bbls flour 289 sacks corn to order.

Steamer Daniel O'Connell, Robertson, from Monroe, cargo 97 bales cotton Buckner, Stanton and co, 2 A Fisk, Watt and co; 19 do Edwards; 9 hhds sugar T Barrett and co; 20,000 feet lumber owner on board, 6 bales cotton Miramond, O'Duhigg and co.

Steamer Junius, Reynolds, from Pittsburg, cargo 20 cks whiskey Gaiennie and Donensbourg, 60 bbls whiskey, 1 scale, 500 sacks corn Forsyth, Goodwyn and co; 460 do 4 kegs butter, 2 bbls pork Hefford and Sargenfroy; 300 bbls flour Stetson and Avery, 1 box 2 bbls A Hill; 60 bbls pork Lambeth and Thompson, 27 kegs 34 jars butter 1 bbl pickles J Hamell; 1 bbl J M Duncan; 2 bxs books Whiting & Slark, 16 doz chickens; 18 obls eggs M H Moore; 21 do C Scheffer; 25 bbls whiskey 60 hf bbls crackers J Smith.

Steamer Iberia, Irwin, from Cincinnati, cargo 549 bbls flour 15 hhds bacon 6 bbls leaf, 3 do pork 2 boxes tongues 17 boxes bologne sausages Tourne and Beckwith; 3153 kegs lard E Yorke; 16 do do 43 bbls do 20 hhds bacon Bier and Steever; 72 pc bagging 17 coils rope Brander and McKenna; 1 bbl 31 hf bbls eggs J Thayer & co; 30 hhds bacon, 50 bbls whiskey, 50 do flour Orain and Mignon; 4 tons castings M Moore and co; 1 bx mdse M Hulbert; 1 cask bacon Lyons and Gilman; 1 corn Mill Barlow; 2 bbls seed A Fulton and co; 6 bbls whiskey, 5 bxs mdse, 1 table Cortes and Laplace; 16 bbls molasses Foster & Hutton.

Steamer Convoy, Commager, from Mobile—cargo 12 bales cotton Maddox and Wood; 56 pkgs mdse Wilcox and Fearn; 40 passengers.

Steamer Oceana, Daggett, from St Louis—cargo 100 sacks brand, 517 bbls flour J A Merle and co; 15 hhds 10 bbls bacon J Thayer and co; 314 bags corn 3 bbls do E Bernard; 55 pigs lead Godfrey and Blossman; 1273 sacks corn 11 bbls oil 826 pigs lead J D Daggett; 2017 pigs lead J Walsh; 337 sacks corn Hefford and Sargenfroy; 8 bags wax, 11 casks bacon 115 bbls flour 98 packs robes R Groning and co; 9 jars 10 kegs butter J Vairin and co; 23 do do Landais and Irwin; 5 bbls 29 kegs butter to order—Memoranda The Oceana passed steamer La fourche, bound for this port 18th June.

Schr Julius, Ceazar, Hutton, 7 days from Brazoria, to Brander and McKenna—Cargo 306 bales cotton, viz: 60 T Toby and Brother, 146 Brander and McKenna. Memoranda—Spoke on the 20th, in lat. 28, 43, long. 90, 25, British Barque Dale 5 days hence for Liverpool—18th. spoke schr. Clito, in lat. 28, 52, long. 92, 50, 2 days from Attakapas, for this port.

MEMORANDA.

The Raffiela, spoke June 20th, ship Argo, hence for Liverpool, in lat. 28, 49, long. 89, 50

The Pilots at S W Bar, report having seen on the 14th June, to the westward of S W Bar about 80 miles, line ship Alabama, from New York, for this port.

The Pilot boat belonging to Taylor, Greige & Clark, which was capsized on the 14th, has returned; she had drifted about 30 miles and had four men on board, three of whom held on to the boat all the time, but the fourth Mr John Doyle was lost.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of S. Castagnie are hereby requested to send them in to the undersigned by the 1st July next, preparatory to the declaration of final dividend.
j 23—☞ CHARLES GARDINER, syndic.

BACON, Lard and Beef—Landing from flat boat, opposite Girod street, 7000 lbs Cincinnati Bacon Sides; 500 kegs leaf Lard; 100 half bbls mess Beef; 50 bbls do; 50 do prime Beef and 29 do pickled jowles, for sale by j 23 G DORSEY, 38 New Levee.

NOTICE—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather the oolation to be given by the citizens of Lafayette is postponed to Saturday 27th inst.
City of Lafayette, 19th June 1835.
j20 (Signed) M. TURNER, Sec'y.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the several acts for the government of the town of St-Francisville.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened; That from and after the passage of this act, all that tract or tracts, parcel or parcels, or lot of land, embraced within the following limits, viz: beginning in the mouth of Bayou Sarah, at low water mark, thence running up a said bayou to Fountain Bayou; thence up said bayou to the old levee built by the late col. John Smith; thence with said levee to its termination nearest the road leading from said town to the foot on Bayou Sarah at the plantation formerly owned by David LeJeune esq. now deceased;—thence in a straight line to the center of the Ravine in which is situated the Tan Yard, formerly the property of Asa Brown; thence with the middle of said Ravine to the Woodville Road, in front of the dwelling house of John L. Lobdell; thence with said road to the Baton-Rouge and Jackson Road; thence with said road two hundred yards; thence in a straight line to the head of the Ravine which runs between the market house at the head of Royal street in St. Francisville, and the dwelling house of Benjamin Collins, to strike said Ravine at or near an old grave yard; thence with the center or middle of said Ravine to within fifty yards of the spring known as the claret spring;—thence to the nearest high water mark of the Mississippi river, at the bluff east of said spring, whichever may be nearest;—thence with said high water mark to the lower boundary line of the tract of land on which the town of St. Francisville was originally laid out;—thence with said boundary to low water mark in the river Mississippi;—thence with said low water mark to the mouth of Bayou Sarah, the place of beginning, shall constitute, form and be the town of St Francisville, and the jurisdiction of the Corporation of said town, shall extend to, and be exercised over every part and parcel thereof.

Section 2d. Be it further enacted, &c; That the jurisdiction of said corporation shall extend to, and be exercised over all water craft of whatever description the same may be, anchored, moored at, or made fast to the bank of the Mississippi river or Bayou Sara within the limits of said town, and the board of trustees of said town, shall have power to regulate the police of the public landing within its limits, to designate where steam boats, barges, flat boats and other water craft and rafts shall be landed, to assign a place for the public ferry, to remove any boat, boats, water craft or other thing which may in any manner obstruct the public landing, and not engaged in receiving or discharging cargo, or making sale of the same, and which shall be engaged in selling spiritous or intoxicating liquors in a quantity less than one quart, or which may receive and entertain boarders or sell diet by the meal, or otherwise obstruct fair trade, according to the judgment of the town magistrate of said town of St Francisville, or said board of trustees may authorize the said town Magistrate to grant licences to keepers of not exceeding three water craft at the landing of said town, to sell spiritous and other liquors, by smaller quantities than one quart, and to keep and entertain boarders, or vend diet by the meal; provided, that no *such licence shall be granted*, until the party applying for the same, shall have given bond and security in a sum *to be fixed by the board of trustees*, of not less than five hundred dollars, not to sell spiritous or other intoxicating liquors to any slave under such penalty as the board of trustees may affix, and not contrary to the laws of this State; and should the bond thus given be forfeited, the penalty resulting therefrom, shall inure to the benefit of said town of St Francisville.

Section 3d. Be it further enacted, &c; That said board of trustees shall not have power to levy any tax on any immovable property in said town, not laid out into building lots; but the said board of trustees are hereby authorised to levy and collect, in addition to the tax now authorised by law, a tax of fifty cents on every slave owned or hired in said town.

Section 4th. Be it further enacted, &c; That said board of trustees shall be, and they are hereby authorised to expend the funds of said town, in improving the streets, highways, levees and market places of said town; provided however, that all the revenue arising from taxes on immovable property and slaves in that part of the town lying on the hill, shall be expended in improvements on the hill; and all the revenue arising from taxes on immovable property and slaves under the hill, shall be expended in improvements to be made there; whereas all the revenue arising from licences, fines, forfeitures or amercements, may be expended in the improvement of the town of St Francisville, according to the will of the board of trustees.

Section 5th. Be it further enacted, &c; That said board of trustees shall have full and ample power to direct and enforce the departure from said town, of all slaves who are not owned or employed by hire by the week, month or year, in the said town of St Francisville, or otherwise engaged in the service of their masters or mistresses, at and after two o'clock on every Sunday;—and if any slave or slaves do not depart on said days at the ringing of the town bell, at or after two o'clock P M, unless shired as aforesaid, or employed in the service of his, her or their master or mistress, it shall be lawful for the town constable to punish each and every slave, so neglecting to depart, with stripes, not exceeding twenty five in number; laid on with a whip, switch or leather thong

Sect on 6th. Be it further enacted, &c; That all offenses for the breach of any law, by-law, or ordinance of said town of St Francisville, be the residence or domicil of the offender where it may, shall be exclusively cognisable before the town