THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1835.

☞ The daily publication of this gazette will be resumed from this day; and its conductor will employ all their energies and means to render it useful alike to families and the counting house. When the proprietor shall have received the printing materials *ordered long since in New-York*, he will considerably enlarge the size and improve the typographical appearance of the Bee; and will pay strict attention to the commercial intelligence.

The editor of the Bee respectfully presents his compliments to its readers; and trusts that by sedulous devotion to promote the interests of the country in general, and of Louisiana and New Orleans in particular—that by an honest determination to support impartially and disinterest the rights and privileges of all classes of citizens, without designing to injure or offend any person, party or society—and that by an energetic desire to promote union of sentiment and harmony of feeling among all the inhabitants of New Orleans, he shall receive as well as deserve the support and good opinion of all.

We have received from Richard Relf Esq, a triumphant reply to the letter of Mr Whitney, inserted in the Bee of Friday last; and regret that the foreign news received yesterday, compels us to postpone its publication till tomorrow. The public and private character of Mr Relf is too well known to his fellow citizens, to be affected by any sinister publication; yet his determination to be above even suspicion is highly honorable to him.

We have also received a letter from a colonist of Texas, relative to the affairs and prospects of that state; which we will cheerfully publish tomorrow.

By the last eastern mail we received New York journals to the 21st ult, and Charleston to the 25th. The foreign news from Spain, France and England possessing interest for many of our citizens, is extracted in full.

It will be seen that Catalonia in Spain has declared itself a republic; and that other provinces have followed its example. The forces of the queen remain inactive under Cordova, for want of ways and means; and Don Carlos was encamped in the mountains near the Ebro, waiting also for supplies. Severe riots occurred in Valencia, Barcelona and Madrid itself. Should the liberals of the Urban militia in the principal cities unite in any project, Spain may be again revolutionized.

The vote in the chamber of deputies relative to the verdict of juries has occasioned many animadversions in the European journals; and the project concerning abridging the liberty of the press meets with strenuous opposition. It is similar in enactments to that of the ministers of the ex-king of France.

The proceedings of the British house of lords in regard to the municipal reform bill has excited general indignation:—and members of the other house spoke of stopping the supplies. This conduct of the lords must lead to a new ministry or the creation of young peers;—or to the commons abolishing the privileges of peers as hereditary legislators.—'To this complexion must it come at last.'

Lord Melbourne has bestowed a pension of 300 pounds sterling annually on Thomas Moore, the national melodist of Ireland. This may effectually succeed the lyrics of 'The harp that once thro' Tara's halls, &c.'

The Mexicans appear resolved to keep the Texians with their hands full. No only have large bodies of troops been sent to that state; but Mexican agents have excited the neighboring Indians to attack the American colonists. The Camanches and Cherokees have already made several incursions: so that ex-governor Huston and other gentlemen have been obliged to write to Washington to entreat the interference of the national government.

Americans to the rescue! Remember the condition of our revolutionary ancestors, when the Indians were excited against them: shall we suffer our colonial friends to be massacred by Indians hired by Mexicans, and have them driven from the colonies which they have honorably purchased and laboriously improved?

A STATE CONVENTION in Louisiana has long been the subject of discussion and desire, so that some parts of the constitution *should be amended. There are three subjects* of interest and importance which recommend this measure—the condition of the elective suffrage; of the judiciary system; and of the period of holding the general elections throughout the state.

The elective suffrage is considered too restrictive in its provisions, and as disqualifying many intelligent and useful members of society from exercising the indubitable rights of citizens. A property qualification may undoubtedly be necessary for an elector, and also a stipulated residence for one who is not a citizen of the United States; but whether the qualifications now enforced are the most eligible for the public good is denied by many, and doubted by more. Were the elective suffrage extended so as to embrace within its privileges many persons now disqualified, the internal and other improvements of Louisiana would be materially promoted—as many members of the legislature are now but representatives of individual or local, not of general or public interests.

The state of our judiciary system evidently requires revision to render beneficial the administration of justice. There are now only three judges of the supreme court; and in consequence of the indisposition or absence of two of these judges—as during the present season, sessions of court are seldom held throughout the state; and the greatest injury is thereby done to all the parties litigant. Judges are not sufficiently paid to warrant good and efficient lawyers seeking a seat on the bench: so that many incapables are consequently appointed judges; and the best attorneys are compelled to conclude with Mr John R. Grymes, that the most enlightened jurist cannot possibly predict the decision in any court of equity. Yet were the laws properly administered by competent and faithful judges, such a prediction could with confidence be made.

The state of our probate courts demands minute investigation, and probably legal inquiry. But on this subject we shall enlarge during the ensuing session of the legislature, as well as on the criminal courts. Generally speaking the civil and criminal codes of Louisiana are excellent—with the slight exception that crimes are not defined by our statutes, and that our lawyers are necessarily obliged to refer improperly and incontinently to the common law of England; and that very frequently the Spanish laws are still enforced: but the administration of justice by those codes is certainly not what republicans should expect in an American state.

As regards the period of holding the general elections, we believe that there are few who will deny that the present time specified during the hottest summer months, is certainly the worst that could have been adopted; not only as many of our citizens are then on summer excursions of business or pleasure, but as those who remain at home are not then very solicitous of traveling some 20 or 30 miles to the places of holding the elections; and are therefore self-deprived of the rights of suffrage. If November were substituted for July, it would be a material advantage to all.

We write on these topics for the benefit of all, without any party considerations; and though in a *former* number of this gazette, we requested the opinions of only the democratic journalists of Louisiana, we would respectfully solicit the sentiments of all who wish really to advantage the state.

CITY COUNCIL—Friday Oct 1d.

All members present, but Mr McFarlane.

The journal of the preceding session having been read and approved; the following message from the mayor was considered.

Mayoralty of New Orleans, Oct 1.

To the president and members of the city council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to transmit to you a letter from Messrs Hubert and John G Brown, concerning the assessment of the upper faubourgs upon which you will decide.

I submit for your approval the appointment of Mr Barthelemy Bouny to the office of collector of taxes on grog shops in the upper district; an office vacant by the death of Mr L M Reynaud—at the same time I request you will appoint a committee to verify the accounts of Reynaud. I have been informed that the city wants posts for the flying bridges for ships, and as the time of business is approaching, I think you should authorise me to purchase the quantity of timber the city surveyor shall think necessary.

Your resolution of 25th Sept, concerning the sale of oysters may in my opinion, occasion complaints from the lessees. By art 7 of the ordinances of 24th August, 1829, repealed by the resolution of 4th September, 48 hours only were allowed for selling on the levee, oysters brought in pirogues. The resolution which succeeds that article does not limit the time; but only prescribes that the sale of oysters from the pirogues may be daily carried on after 10 a m, as long as the commissaries may think them wholesome. Yet the resolution of the 25th Sept repeals only so much of the 4th as relates to the hour when the sale shall commence, leaving the rest of said ordinance in force: so that the pirogues which could sell their oysters for only 48 hours when the adjudication was made to the lessees, may now sell them as long as they are sound, which is evidently against the interest of the lessees. You will seriously consider this circumstance, which will doubtless induce you to modify your resolution.

To prevent wood buildings in all the space between New Levee, Circus, Delor and Canal streets, appears to me to be a more severe enactment than that space warrants; nor does the restriction appear to be necessary so far as Circus street, as one might without inconvenience stop at a corner street—for example, Carondelet; for between this street and Circus, to prevent wood buildings would be more injurious than useful, because building is there less rapid, and we cannot expect to see there many brick buildings.

The second paragraph of the same resolution is also liable to some objections. The resolution of 29 May 1828, prescribes that for all repairs done to wooden buildings, the owner is bound to address the surveyor, who must go there to examine the extent of repairs projected and report to the mayor; that permission may be given for partial repairs only and not to enlarge a house. To me it appears essential to preserve the intervention of the surveyor: for without that precaution the logic of owners would accommodate itself to circumstances inducing them to rebuild as well as repair their houses. I have thought it right to submit these remarks in returning you the two resolutions of which I speak, that you may decide if they merit your notice.

With regard to the resolution concerning Mr E Blanc, I would remark that the reservation noticed, has not been specified neither in the resolution of July 1834, nor in the contract made with Mr Blanc—as was observed by the gentleman in proposing to the city, to purchase the habitation to make a cemetry; and that remark became another article of the contract. My object in giving this explanation is not to oppose your views, nor those of Mr Blanc; but solely to inform you that conformably to the tenor of that contract, it appears impossible to fix a period for commencing the location made to Mr Blanc.

I am informed that the Draining company will soon commence operations; and also that the directors of it have enclosed in a section on which they will first operate on the whole of the property acquired by the city from Mr Blanc.—It is necessary to draw your attention to this circumstance. I do not mean to discuss the motives acting on the company: but if (as I have room to believe) its object is to make a first experiment to test how far it may depend on the junction of means to be employed, why not try on a place where draining is more required, and success be more immediately useful? for example, in the cypress swamp in the rear of the second cemetry, which is generally inundated. There the success of the experiment besides being useful for the city in removing the focus of pestilential exhalations, would be a real triumph to the company in eradicating doubt in the minds of those who are still skeptical on the definite results of the enterprize. Instead of that place, making the experiment where the company can obtain no ultimate advantage, even supposing the work perfect, which is not doubtful; for most of the lots proposed to be drained are already in great part dry under foot for three fourths of the year—This advantage should not be lost sight of: and I am persuaded that in continuing the works which have long since commenced in that part, the corporation can effect the draining of the Blanc plantation; and greatly lessen if wholly prevent the inundations with less expense than could be done by the Draining company; for when that company shall raise a dike to prevent the overflowings of the lake, and construct some ditches across Canal Girod, it can establish at the head of that canal an engine to cast the waters into the bayou—after which the city will be at the expence of reimbursing the cost of the works; of maintaining the engine, canals and dikes, under penalty of finding renewed the following year the inundations by rains and sewers from the city. It is true the corporation would not drain by the same means as the company; but it might dig ditches to drain all lots capable, forming nearly all the space specified—and the remainder could be filled up successively with the rubbish raised from the streets to be paved. These means would be equally efficient and less expensive; and I submit this question to the council that it may decide what were best to be done in this respect.

The city surveyor informs me that it is necessary to make a new purchase of shells to continue the works of the city—I therefore request you will authorize me to make that purchase.

It would probably be proper that the council should appoint a committee, to examine with the city attorney the cost of cases before justices of the peace, and obtain from them a statement of matters now in litigation.

I transmit you a letter of Mr Damarin, for your disposal.

I have the honor to be, etc,

D PRIEUR, Mayor.

On the 1st part of the letter, Mr Schmidt having explained that the finance committee had made a report on the subject, moved that said part be postponed till that report shall be considered. Adopted.

On the 2d part, Mr Pichot moved to proceed to the election of the candidate; and that a committee be appointed.

Out of the 10 votes, 3 were for Bouny; 5 against; and 2 blanks. Messrs Schmidt, Pichot and Caldwell were appointed on the committee.

On the 3d part Mr Baldwin moved that the mayor be authorized to purchase the necessary materials, which Mr Gaiennie moved to amend by specifying the quantity and dimensions to be purchased. Adopted.

On the 4th part, Mr Schmidt moved to refer it to the committee on propositions and grievances; because he did not think that the council had designed to annul any of the privileges granted to the oyster leasers by the ordinance of 24 Aug 1829.

Mr Allard replied that such was the real intention of the council, in order to destroy the infamous monopoly of retailing oysters—against which the whole population of New Orleans had loudly proclaimed. He then minutely descanted on the unconstitutionality and injustice of allowing exclusive privileges in retailing oysters, and making citizens pay $1 50 *a hundred, when they could otherwise have the* same quantity for a third of that sum. Equally well might the corporation lease out the exclusive privilege of retailing any other kind of provision—such as flesh, fish or vegetables, as to grant a monopoly of retailing oysters. He moved to persist.

Mr Schmidt agreed in opinion with the member from the 6th ward; but believes that the corporation having made a contract with the leasers of the monopoly is bound in justice to them—[at whatever risk to the citizens]—to permit it.

Messrs Labatut and Thomas supported the motion to persist; which was adopted; after some doubts expressed by Mr Pichot as to the veritable intention of the mayor in relation to the resolution of the 25th of Sept, whether he meant to approve or reject it, as it was not expressly stated; and after the sense of the council on the meaning being taken by vote.

On the 5th part of the message, Mr Caldwell moved to persist. Adopted unanimously.

On the 6th part, Mr Baldwin moved to persist. Adopted unanimously.

The 7th article of the message relating to the operations of the draining company, was on motion of Mr Pichot, referred to the committee on *improvements*; with whom on motion of Mr Allard, the recorder was requested to act.

On the 8th part, Mr Thomas moved that the mayor be authorized to purchase the quantity of shells required.

Mr Baldwin moved that the 9th part be referred to the committee on the judiciary; but the motion of Mr Allard to refer it to the committee of finance was adopted.

The letter of Mr A. L. M. Damarin stated that as syndic of the estate of F. McManus, he had been called on to pay paving taxes; that the estate was deeply mortgaged to Peters and Millard: that he had not sufficient funds to clear the expences attending his charge; and that as the property would shortly be sold at public auction, he requested that the paving charge would be levied on him who purchased the property.

Mr Schmidt moved to lay the letter on the table; Mr Pichot, to refer it to the finance committee; and Mr Allard, that the request should be granted. It was referred to the committee.

The petitions and letters were then read.

That of Hugh Avery to retail goods on the public square, was referred to the mayor.

The letter of Mr Pollock, harbormaster, complaining of the condition of the levee between St Louis and St Ann street, was acted on by a resolution moved by Mr Gaiennie and advocated by Mr Pichot, that the mayor be authorized to remove the incumbrances complained of.

The letter of the lower faubourg wharfinger of ships, for leave to charge levee duties on all ships landing where wharves are constructed between D'Enghien and Piety streets, was granted by a resolution proposed to that effect by Mr Gaiennie—which was amended by Mr Schmidt, that the collector of levee duties be authorized to charge all ships landing at wharves that shall hereafter be completed. To this Mr Gaiennie proposed a submendment, that ship stages should immediately be constructed on the levee between D'Enghien and Piety streets, wherever necessary.—Adopted.

The petition of Ellen Purtill was granted on a motion of Mr Baldwin, that her young son should be sent to the boy's asylum at the expence of the corporation.

The resolution of Mr Schmidt relative to the steamboat landing was taken up.

Mr Labatut proposed a substitute, that no ships should hereafter be permitted to land between St Louis and Gravier streets; and that 300 feet of the levee betw en Conti and St Louis street should be appropriated for the packets navigating the waters of Louisiana.

Mr Baldwin conceived that a resolution formerly passed fulfilled the object of the *present; and called for its being* read, on which being done by the secretary,

Mr Gaiennie remarked that the former resolution enjoined the harbormaster to enforce the last law of the legislature relating to the landing of steamboats, which the council was not empowered to do, as his duty related solely to sea vessels; and as the said law required the council to enforce it, which the present resolution is intended to effect.

The resolution of Mr Labatut was adopted.

The levee bill became the special order of the day.

The 1st and 2d articles had been previously adopted.

The third article prohibited the breaking up of flatboats or other water-craft between Lacourse and Piety streets, under penalty of 25 dollars. Adopted.

The 4th prohibited landing between the same streets, any lumber, raft, etc, under the same penalty.

Mr Caldwell moved an amendment, 'except opposite sawmills who a proprietors may have previously acquired permission from the council.'

This motion was supported by Mr Allard; and opposed by Messrs Gaiennie, Pichot and Berry. On a nominal appeal, the amendment was supported only by Messrs Caldwell and Allard; who therefore both voted against the article, which was adopted.

Mr Pichot gave as the reason of this vote, that in a general measure affecting public interests, no exception should be made in favor of any individuals.

The 5th article authorized the adjudication after a week's notice, of the widening of the levee in front of faubourg St Mary, on an inclined plane, between Gravier and Delor streets.

Opposed only by Mr Allard; and adopted.

The 6th authorized the above work to done by the city surveyor, if no adjudication be made.

Opposed only by Mr Allard; and adopted.

Mr Caldwell retired from the council meeting.

The 7th article proposed works to be done on the levee opposite the upper faubourg, for which a sum not exceeding 10,000 dollars, should be annually appropriated.

Messrs Baldwin, Schmidt, Thomas, Allard and Labatut voted against this article; and Messrs Berry, Pichot and Gaiennie in favor of it. It was rejected.

The remaining articles of the ordinances were adopted with few remarks, and no opposition. The most important of them are that the levee opposite the 7th ward shall be contructed by the 1st of January; that no logs, hits or any incumbrances shall be permitted on the levee incorporated; that no obstruction shall be allowed opposite the opening of the streets perpendicular to the levee; that gaslight lamps shall be placed along the whole extent of the wharves on the levee; that the pirogues or embarcations for selling fruits, flowers, etc, at the landing shall be removed, although every coast trader shall have a proper place assigned him; that bricks and slates may be landed in the space of 200 feet from below the middle of Esplanade st, and the same space above the middle of Gravier; and that the city surveyor be enjoined to fill up the levee on an inclined plane leading to Lacourse street.

The ordinance was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr Allard, a sum of 100 dollars was allowed to a young gentleman, an invalid and in distress: and on similar motions, the sum of 650 was granted to Madame Piette, whose property was destroyed by fire, and of 25 to Josephine Clergant, who was wrecked on the steamboat Illinois.

Mr Pichot was permitted to present the monthly charity list of his ward.

Mr Gaiennie moved that 10 carts, 20 men and an overseer should be placed at the disposition of the city surveyor, to fill up the places on the levee opposite the upper and lower banlieus. Adopted.

Mr Labatut moved that appropriations be immediately made for the poor on the charity list of his ward. Adopted.

On motion of Mr Schmidt, the council adjourned.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 21.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Since our last publication we have received our files of London papers to the 2d of August, and Liverpool to the 24th, brought by the packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, which vessel sailed on the 24th. It will be seen that the intelligence from England, France and Spain is of high interest—particularly from the former.

ENGLAND.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, as passed in the Commons, was brought into the House of Lords, and read a first time on Monday the 18th of August. It was warmly eulogized by Lord Brougham.

Lord Lyndhurst moved an amendment to the twenty-fifth clause of the municipal reform bill, providing that one-fourth of the councils should be elected for life, which, after a long debate, was adopted by a vote of one hundred and twenty-six to thirty-nine—majority against ministers eighty-seven. Lord Brougham opposed the amendment with great vehemence, as striking at the very root of the whole bill.

On the 18th an amendment proposed by Lord Lyndhurst, providing for the continuance in office of all existing mayors and councils (the bill having required their election) was also adopted, as were several others, getting through the whole of the clauses, from thirty-five to one hundred and thirty-five, at that one sitting.

On the 19th, the West India slavery compensation bill was passed, and the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland went through a committee.

On the 20th the Church of Ireland bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, Sir John Hobhouse stated that the East India company had ordered the building of two large steam vessels to navigate the Red Sea, for the purpose of facilitating the communication with India, via Suez. Lord John Russell gave notice that at the next session, government intended to bring in a bill appointing a permanent judge in chancery, and separating the judicial from the senatorial functions heretofore united in the lord chancellor. The municipal reform bill for Ireland was read a third time and passed.

LONDON, AUG. 15.—Last night Mr Spring Rice brought on the Budget. By the April balance sheet, the income was 46,767,000l., and the expenditure 45,195,000l., leaving a surplus of 902 000l.; but by the balance sheet up to July, the income appears to have been 45,539,000l and the expenditure 44,324,000l, leaving a surplus of 1,205,000l., instead of of 902 000l. Lord Althrop anticipated an income of 45,778,000l., whereas the income has been 45,539,000l., showing a falling off of 239,000l.; but then he had calculated the expenditure at 44,480,000l, whereas it did not exceed 44,324,000l, so that there was a *diminution of expenditure of 156,000l.* to meet a diminution of income 239,000l., being a surplus of 227 000l. beyond Lord Althrup's calculation. So much for the past year.

FRANCE.

Paris Aug 20.

The topic of greatest interest is of course the progress of the recently proposed laws in the chamber of deputies. We had previously stated the adoption of that relative to the courts of assize, by a large majority. It was read and referred to a commission in the chamber of peers on the 17th.

The debate on the jury bill in the chamber of deputies, was still in progress—the discussion was exceedingly warm and animated. An amendment was proposed on the 19th by M Teste, to the effect that where a verdict of guilty should be rendered, and the majority of the court should be convinced that it was erroneous, the judge should have the power to order a new trial before a new jury; and that if they did not avail themselves of the privilege, and the verdict was of such a nature as to require capital punishment, the penalty next in severity should be inflicted in its stead.—This amendment was strenuously opposed by the minister, M Persil, as amounting to the abolition of capital punishment—a measure to which he had once been favorably inclined, but which he was now convinced, would lead to the increase of the most horrid crimes. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 192 to 161.

A scene of confusion ensued upon the reading of the 2d article, relative to transportation, which was warmly opposed to M Odillon Barrot, and defended by the the minister of commerce, who in the course of his remarks said that the penalty would be effectual, and he dared no stronger proof of the fact than the opposition made to it from certain benches of that chamber.

M Odillon Barro (rising with great warmth)—'Order! the minister is personal!'

The whole of the opposition Deputies now rose in a body and loudly insisted on the President's calling the minister to order. The greatest uproar and confusion prevailed, and for some time the minister in vain attempted to obtain a hearing in explanation. When silence was again partially restored, he was understood to disclaim all intention of offering personal offence to any member of the chamber of deputies.

Gen Valazet—'We accept the retraction.'

Min of Com—'I have made no retraction—I merely explained my meaning.'

The *storm*, which had been apparently calmed, now burst forth with renewed violence. In vain the president observed, that as the minister had designated no member of the chamber by name, no personal attact had been made.—The opposition deputies were not to be appeased till M Odillon Barrot declared, that so far as himself was concerned, he felt perfectly satisfied with the Minister's explanation.

THE PRESS.

The report of M Sauzet on the law relative to the press is the subject of very general consideration. The new project of law which this document develops, changes the primitive proposition of the Ministry. The law, as altered by the commission, contains three sorts of measures against the press—

1. Preventive measures; 2. Repressive measures; 3 Destructive measures.

Against this project of law, twenty six deputies have inscribed their names, whereas only ten have written down theirs to speak for it.

Address of the Americans in Paris to the King—The following is the address presented the King by the numerous deputation from the Americans in Paris on Sunday 16th Aug:—

"*Sire*,—The undersigned, citizens of the United States, participating in the common joy which is felt at the providential escape of your majesty from the murderous attempt lately made upon your life, beg leave to offer to your majesty, and to the French nation their sincere congratulations. In doing this, they cannot withold the expression of their abborrence of the deep depravity in which that attempt originated, nor of their cordial sympathy with the friends and relatives of those who unhappily fell victims to it. They beg leave, at the same time to express their earnest wishes for the happy prolongation of your majesty's life, and for the continued and lasting prosperity of the French nation."

His Majesty replied in these terms:

"Gentlemen,—I am much gratified by these congratulations of the Americans now resident in Paris. I wish, gentlemen, I could express to my satisfaction how highly I appreciate your sentiments on the late horrid attempt: but you will understand the feeling of my heart better than I can express them to you. Gentlemen, I admire your country; and I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the many acts of kindness extended to me when the stormy vicissitudes of my younger days drove me to seek an asylum in America; and I wish you may individually convey to your fellow citizens the feelings with which I receive you; and the assurances of my grateful recollection of the hospitality I have enjoyed among you during my residence in the United States, as well as the expression of my sincere and hearty good wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your nation."

This reply, not less gratifying to the body to whom it was addressed than honorable to the generous recollections of cordial kindness and feeling, which was felt by every individual present. The deputation then took its leave.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from this kingdom is frightful. Many provinces appear to be in a state of insurrection, and the most horrible outrages are committed. Extracts are given from letters dated Madrid, August 12th and 13th, one of which we copy.

"All is quiet in appearance, but a great ferment pervades the public mind. The troops are consigned (confined) to their barracks, and held ready to act. An odd royal guard, priest or Jesuit, is stabbed every night! In *other respects*, I repeat all is quiet."

Another letter, dated 13th, in the morning, states that the ministry had remained *en permanence* throughout the preceding night. They were divided on the question how to act in the exigency of the moment. One party were for immediately demanding intervention by France and England, the other for letting loose all the population, and letting the revolution take its course. On the 8th, no movement had taked place at Cadix, but the people were yet singing in public the *Tragala* and the hymn of Riego.

Advices from Barcelona are to the 12th, at which time tranquillity was completely restored; great numbers of citizens had enrolled themselves to act against the Carlist band, which infested the neighborhood, and the greatest enthusiasm appears to have prevailed in favor of the Queen. Six of the rioters were executed on the 5th, without exciting any commotion.

The accounts of any disturbances in the provinces, are more and more unfavorable. In addition to Arragon, we may now mention Catalonia, Valencia, and Murcia, as having thrown off the Queens authority, and declared for the constitution, and sadly that cry have been guilty of the greatest excesses. Letters from Bayonne mention a second insurrectionary movement at Saragossa; it broke out on the 10th instant, and according to these accounts, was attended with much greater mischief than the preceding one had been. The Governor, who at the head of a few troops attempted to put down the rioters, it is stated, was killed, the magistrates were expelled, and, after having forced the the troops to withdraw, the populace proclaimed the constitution of Cadiz, and appointed a junta to govern the city in the Queens name.

It is positively stated that Don Carlos has at length entered Old Castile, followed by the General Codovin.

He crossed the Ebro on the 10th instant, attacked a detachment of the Queen's troops which occupied a strong position in the neighborhood of Pancorbo, and soon obliged the Christinos, with their commander, General Bodoya, to retreat under the walls of the town, which the Carlists were preparing to attack on the 11th. Pancarbo is situated on the high road to Burgos. This movement of the Carlist left Cordovin a considerable distance in the rear at Lerroro. As soon, however, as he heard of Don Carlos having crossed the Ebro, he instantly followed him, and was so promptly followed by Iturralde, who had been left by Carlos, when he commenced his march towards Vatoria, to watch the movements of the Queen's General. If it be true, that Cordovin's troops are dispirited and reduced by sickness and desertion, placed as he will be between the force commanded by Don Carlos, and that under Iturralde, the chances of success are greatly against him.

New York, September 21.

From the West Indies.—Letters and St. Christopher papers have been received in New Haven, announcing that the governor of the English leeward Islands had issued his proclamation on the 20th ult. opening the ports of the island of Antigua, for six months from that date, for the free importation, in any foreign vessels, of lumber, beef, pork, and flour,—and other articles of American production, subject only to some port or colonial expenses.—This measure is caused by the effect of the late hurricane, which was very severe at Antigua, the reported loss being L. 150,000.

Venezuela is again in a state of revolution. Puerto Cabello, on the 18th ult, was in a state of siege, with little prospect of relief. The town was nearly deserted by the inhabitants, several of whom were killed on the first day of the revolution, and many more wounded.

MASSACRE AT PARA, AND EXTERMINATION BY THE NATIVES.—Private intelligence was received in town on Friday night that the Tapuinas [natives] made an attack on the night of the 14th August, and succeeded in taking it on the 23d, and made a general massacre of all the white inhabitants they could get at—the majority of which had taken boats and went to the shipping on the first alarm. The American Consul got on board the brig Mercator, which sailed 7 days before for this port, having lost all his effects, and happy to escape with his life. The brig was compelled to leave all her papers. Com. Morris, of the Brazilian navy, with the force at his command, and an English man of war, assisted the President in quelling the natives, but without success.

It was supposed the slaughter must have been immense as the motto of the Indians was 'extermination to the Whites,' and a more complete sack of any city, probably never took place than in this instance.

The brigs Malta and George bound to Maranham, full of passengers. The British sloop of war, Race Horse, with all the English merchants on board bound for the same place in a few days. The Indians had about 150 or 200 armed men. The president had 300 men under him, ready for service, and several pieces of artillery, which were left unspiked, and were fired from by the native and the whites in their retreat. The British and Portuguese vessels of war each landed from ninety to a hundred men to assist the authorities, but seeing the insurrectionarity, embarked again.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,

October 3d, 1835

COTTON—We have not been able to trace any transactions in this business meriting notice. Some small sales have been effected, and a realization of sanguine expectations are daily looked for.

TOBACCO—6 to 8c—dull.

SUGAR, N O, superior, 9 to 70c; sales.

——— N O 2d quality—last quoted.

——— Havana, white—12 to 12½; very dull.

——— do brown—3½ to 9½c; very dull.

MOLASSES—36cts, sales; dull.

FLOUR—$7 to 7½ per bbl—sales.

PORK, mess—$17½ a 18; prime $14½ a 15.

BEEF, mess—$12 per bbl; half bbls ; dull.

BACON—hog round 9 cents; very little doing in this article.

COFFEE, Rio—$14 per cwt; St Domingo $12½ little doing in this article.

WHISKEY, Rectified—36 to 38 cts, sales of 400 bbls.

BUTTER, Goshen 22 a 24c; scarce—Western 12½a13c.

LARD—8½ to 9c; sales of 100 kegs.

CORN—60 to 75cts per bushel.

BAGGING, Western—39 cents.

BALE ROPE—14 to 15 cents.

LEAD, Pig—no change.

——— Bar, sheet and shot—no change.

Sales at the New York Exchange board, Sept 19th:

100 shares U S Bank,			108½
150 do do			108½
100 do New O leans Commercial Bank,			102½
100 do N O Canal Bank,		(on time)	105½
50 do do do			105½
150 do do do			105½
100 do do do		(next week)	105½
50 do N O Gas Light & Banking company			102
		($15 sc in on time)	
100 do do do		do ($30 scrip)	102½

Sales of stock at New York, Sept 21

300 shares N O Canal Bank	105 a 104½	
50 do N O Gas Co	103	

New York Market, week ending Sept 19.

Cotton—Last week was another dull week for this article, and the market closed rather lower than it commenced. Sales 800, of which 400 were Upland at 16½ a 18¼; 100 Mobile, at 17 a 21; 150 Florida at 16½ a 18½; and some New Orleans at 17½ a 20 cents.

New York, Sept 21.—We have just seen the samples of 14 bales new cotton, just arrived from Charleston, for which 22 cents are asked, and only 17 cents offered.

Liverpool, August 24.

Cotton—We have had a more limited demand for cotton this week, and a flatter market than last; prices are still more unsteady, and in the common qualities of American, purchases have been made at full a 4d decline upon our last quotations, which for any kind are not easily obtained. 721 of Demerara; with some West India, etc, were offered at auction to-day, but there being no bidding, none were sold. Exporters have taken 750 bales of American and 100 Surat, but on speculation nothing has been done this week. The imports are United States 19,211; East Indies 3,426; West Indies 256; total 22,893 bags. The sales are 7,210 bags, viz: 99 Sea Island, 32d to 36d; 29 Stained do, 12 a 15½; 660 Alabama, 9 a 11¾; 3100 Orleans, 9½ a 12½; 249 Sinrets, 6¾ a 8½; 199 Bahian, 13½ a 14; 20 Bengals, 7¾ a 8; 450 Maranhams, 12½ a 15½; 1800 Upland, 9½ a 12; 530 Pernams and Cedras, 13½ a 15; 25 Demeraras, 15 a 15½; 135 Egyptians, 16½ a 17½d. The sales in cotton to day amount to 1200 bales at yesterday's prices, with a dull and inactive market namely, 60 Bahias 13½d, 40 Ceraas 13½d, 70 Pernams 14 a 14½d, a few at 14; 20 Bengals, 7¾ a 8; 450 Egyptian 16½d, and 600 American from 9d to 11½d, and a few Orleans 14d.

Havre August 6, to 14.—Cottons.—The market has continued very flat, with irregular prices since our last report, and sales of United States short staple descriptions have been made at reductions which have varied from 2 to 5 centimes from our previous rates. The transactions embrace 2217 bales, consisting of 1230 bags Louisiana at 115f to 170f; 843 bags Upland, Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee at 122f 50 to 155f; and 146 bags Pernambuco at 175f to 180f the duty paid. The arrivals have been per contra 7274 bags, of which 6391 bags are United States, and 883 bags other ports. Besides these arrivals, we have had those of the following vessels from New Orleans—Grafton, Hebart, Globe, Charlotte, Spartan, and Carolina Augusta, carrying together about 5500 bags, which have received orders to proceed to Liverpool.

Actual sales at Havre, August 14.—Cotton.—375 bales Louisiana 132 to 148, 14 do Georgia 145, and 14 do Florida 137f.

August 13.—Cotton—110 bales New Orleans 127 50 to 170; 100 do Georgia 147 50; 63 Mobile 150; 32 Tennessee 125; Rice—49 tierces Carolina 30 cents. Pot Ashes—50 bbls American, per Garonne, 53.

August 12.—Cotton—268 bales Louisiana 131 to 144; 32 Georgia 130 to 133; rice, (half tierces) 63 Carolina 30; 130 tierces do, 28.

Havre, August 16.—Our cotton market still continues in the same unfavorable situation, notwithstanding six more cargoes from New Orleans have been ordered to Liverpool. So far therefore eight vessels, with 12,000 bales intended for our port and which would have proved a great additional incumbrance to us, find their way to another market; and although we had expected that measure would be productive of a favorable change for the article, we cannot however point out as yet. The demand from the interior remains as limited as when we last addressed you, and the sales which have taken place have mostly been made at a decline. Rice is in good demand and prices of course well supported. The inquiry for coffee continues limited; very little doing in the north of Europe per our last accounts.

THE copartnership of the subscriber, under the firm of Palmer & Southmayd, expired by limitation on the 1st of August last. The name of the firm will be used by either party in liquidation.

WM. R PALMER.
oct 2—1w F. R. SOUTHMAYD.

THE subscriber has purchased the interest of his late partner, and will continue the business on his own account, under the firm of F. R. Southmayd & Co.

oct 2—1w F. R. SOUTHMAYD.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST.

Barque Josephine, Marsden, Philadelphia, T Toby & Brother

Brig George, Snow, Boston, George Bedford

Schr Pelocana, Janvier, Campeachy and Sisal, J W Zacharie & co

Schr Cecale, Bukup, Campeachy, Harrison, Brown & co

ARRIVED.

Steam towboat Whale, Spaulding, from the Passes. Having towed to sea packet ship Shakspeare, ship Georgian, brig Cicero and schr Mexican, brought up ship La Grange, brigs Rinaldo, Gen Santa Anna, schrs John M Bendell and Atrevedo Left S W Pass on the 2d inst, at 3 p m. Reports a brig in the offing, and brig Norfolk at Grand Prairie.

Steam towboat Hudson, Howres, from S W Pass. Having towed down brig Duran, brought up ships Citizen, Lowell, and schrs Emperor and Pocahontas. Left the Bar on the 1st inst, at noon.

Steam towboat Felicisna, Merrison, from South Point. Brought up brigs Pulaski and Triumph. Left the bar on the 3d inst. Reports ships New Orleans and Lagrange, at anchor off the Bar.

Ship Citizen, Merchant, 16 days from New York, to A S Page & co.

Ship La Grange, Pettes, 76 days from New York, to master.

Ship Lowell, Crocker, 46 days from Boston, to Ragan, Niven & co.

Ship New Orleans, ———, from Bath, to master. (at Slaughter House Point.)

Brig Triumph, Leeds, from Thomaston.

Brig Pulaski, Peabody, from Thomaston.

Brig Rinaldo, Hobart, 6 days from Havana, to master.

Brig Gen Santa Anna, Rezasch, 13 days from Campeachy, to Cucullu, Lapeyre & co, in ballast.

Schr Atrevedo, Espenola, 15 days from Campeachy, to S Fernandez, in ballast.

Schr John M Bandell, Supois, 7 days from Havana, to Cucullu, Lapeyre & co.

Schr Pocahontas, Finch, 22 days from Newport, R J.

Schr Emperor, Armour, 14 days from Teapee, to M F Cougot.

Schr Robert Center, Shepherd, from Sabine rives, in ballast.

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, from Plaquemine.

Steamer Claiborne, Dunn, from Vicksburg.

Steamer Yazoo, Autes, from Vicksburg.

Steamer Privateer, Claiborne, from Natchitoches.

Steamer Tuscahoma, Cavanagh, from Cincinnati.

Steamer Caroline, Hearie, from Louisville, for Mobile.

Steamer Chester, Lee, from St Louis.

Steamer Chickasaw, Colla, from Bacon Sara.

Steamer Bunker Hill, Coulan, from Vicksburg

MEMORANDA

At Deal, August 18th, the Theodore Kenes, from this port for Bremen.

Hence at Havre, August 13th, the Ruthula, Chase; 15th, Austerlitz, Remmond; 12th the Carolina Augusta, and Charlotta; 14th the Spartan.

At Bremen, August 18th, the Edward, Tinedan.

Hence at Bordeaux, August 18th, the Grand Ballochan, Barther

Hence at Nantz August 13th, the Charles, Blackeat.

Off the Wight, August 19th, the Hull, Knat

Hence at Philadelphia, Aug 18th, the John Sergeant, Vandycke; off Lookey, exchanged signals with a New Orleans packet, supposed the Florence, from New York for New Orleans.

Hence at Liverpool, August 15th, the Grafton, Crowell, (via Havre); the Dalhousie Castle, Toole, the Sherbrooke, Longford.

Hence at Liverpool, August 19th, the Ambassador, Upton; the Charles Joseph, Frost; the Superb, Fisk; the Queen Adelaide and the Montgomery; the Globe and Hobart via Havre

Ship Russia, 18 days from New Orleans, for Liverpool, was spoken on the 4th September, l