THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1835.

The report of the committee of vigilance inserted today, was excluded yesterday solely from want of room. It is pleasant to find the gentlemen of the Antifanatical society laboriously diligent in the duties they have assumed; and that they are successful in their efforts.

The Washington guards organized themselves last evening by choosing C F Hozey, as captain; R C Palfrey, as 1st lieutenant; and Mr Gourdy as 2d. They had subsequently a grand promenade through the streets, in company with many of their friends; and paid a friendly and convivial visit to our part of the city. A generous competition in fraternal feeling and similarity of interests in this manner, is the true way to promote the peace and prosperity of all; and that this friendly feeling and harmony of interests may continue paramount among our citizens, is the sincere desire of none more than of ourselves. Such an union must be promoted, protected, *preserved*.

The governor has appointed Peter Canas Esq, as auctioneer instead of Mr P S Newton, deceased.

This appointment must give general satisfaction, as Mr Canas is a gentleman of liberal education, courtesy of manners, and experience in his business.

The rain-storm of Sunday has greatly improved the health of the city; and removed the latent causes of febrile diseases. The weather has since been rather cool, and invites the instant return of citizens.

It is stated that a couple of Mexican armed vessels have been sent by the Mex can government from Vera Cruz, with orders to cruize on the coast of Texas in search of the American schooner San Felippe, that captured the Correo; and to pursue the same tactics resorted to by Captain Thompson.

Shall such a violation of the treaty of '25 with the Mexican states, be tolerated by this nation? Should not a ship of war be ordered from Pensacola to cruize on the coast of Texas, for the protection of American ships, citizens and commerce?

The following is from the last weekly statement of the city treasurer, of the available funds of the corporation.

Balance on the 25th Sept	$75,880 90
Received since till 2d Oct	7 455 79
	$81,336 69
Paid during same time	23,967 53
Balance 2d Oct in Union bank	$57,369 16

The mayor has made another attempt to prevent or frustrate the operations of the draining company; as may be seen in his last message to the council, inserted in this gazette of yesterday. Formerly he had endeavored to prevent the subscription of the city to the stock of the company; and having failed in that respect, he has now endeavored to circumscribe and alter their sphere of operations—for which the company has already made a contract, to be performed by the 1st of January next.

The mayor thinks that the directors of the company should have selected a portion of the swamp generally inundated, and now the focus of miasmatic exhalations. It will be remembered that when vetoing the subscription authorized by the council, he denied or doubted the miasmatic causes of disease in the swamp lands, which he now asserts.

He thinks that by selecting the worst part of the swamp for the first operations of the company, skepticism would be removed; and greater benefits be afforded. Perhaps so; but because greater advantages may not be obtained, shall we not have the minor within our power? Whether is the better judge of the means and scene of action—the mayor who denies the practicability and utility of the project; or the directors of the company who are desirous to forward the undertaking, who have had surveys taken and plotted of the swamp, who know the end to be obtained, the means to be employed, and the available resources?

The mayor complains that the lands of the corporation are in the section proposed to be first drained. This is the very reason which should have prevented complaint or distrust on the part of any connected officially with the city: for as the corporation is the largest shareholder in the stock of the company, the directors may have been justly influenced in consequence to prefer the lands of the corporation for their first essay in draining, so that the lots of the corporation in that section may immediately be brought into market; and the liberality of the council in largely subscribing to repaid with immediate and manifest profit.

The mayor says that the corporation can drain the section by its own means: yes, and in its own time—same ten or fifteen years hence. Why has not the attempt been previously made by the suggestion of the mayor, if it should be so easy and little expensive as he now asserts?

The mayor does not consider the slender resources of the company for making at first a bold and extended experiment, which might swallow up all their funds without producing the end designed; and be an effectual argument against consecutive attempts to drain other parts of the swamp. The company must render its operations commensurate with its funds, so as to produce the greatest effect at the least cost: and this can evidently be done on the section specified between Rampart street and the bayou St John canal Carondelet and the Bayou road. It is idle to say that that space does not require being drained, or that it is dry three fourths of the year; and equally idle to think that the corporation could effect the same so soon and efficiently by their own mode, as that contemplated by the company. It is also incorrect to think that the operations of the company will be onerous to the corporation in any respect: for 1st, the draining will be effected in three months, and the former and latter appraisements of the land be made in that time, making the enhanced value depend solely on the operations done, not equally on the increased value by the lapse of time:—2dly, the corporation will have to pay only half the difference in the values of both appraisements, which would be much less in amount than could be the appropriations necessary to drain by the mayor's scheme;—3dly, the lands of the corporation could be sold at public auction early in January, which would necessarily augment the resources of the city in an extraordinary degree; 4thly, the engine used by the company could easily be sold by the corporation for the purpose of a factory, for which there would be many applicants, who could be bound to keep it in use and repair: by which the engine would be valuable instead of being burthensome to the city;—5thly, the section selected is in the immediate rear of the city proper, and would be highly useful in opening the way to the cemetries, and the bayou; where the corporation can establish a wharf for the conveyance of shells, bricks and lumber for the use of the city;—and 6thly the operations of the company may render navigable the canal Girod, which would be of immense advantage to the city, in having a depot for wood etc beside the new jail.

Considering the section preferred by the company in any manner connected with the immediate interests of the corporation, the city council is in justice bound to their own subscription, their own lands, their own resources, the locality of the section and the good faith of the company, to countenance the immediate operations on the section selected—any suggestions of the mayor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Another project for the benefit of Louisiana and New Orleans would be to effect a good road between Santa Fe and Jonesborough on the Red river—which would direct the course of the for trade from St Louis to New Orleans by the Red river. The distance between Jonesborough and Santa Fe is about 300 miles; and when the raft shall have been removed above Natchitoches, the Red river will be navigable to Jonesborough.

Now for a far trading company in New Orleans, that her merchants may monopolize the trade of the west!

Though the cotton crops of the state do not equal expectations, still they are not so bad as was apprehended; and we may expect that our planters in general will be enabled to export nearly as much cotton this year as last: for there were more plantations during the present than the latter season. Even if the quantity does not equal, the quality excels that of the previous year—another fact to console our planters: for they will obtain a good price for their produce.

The sugar crops will be 3 or 4 weeks later this season than last; but not deficient.

Generally speaking the quality and quantity of the cotton and sugar crops of Louisiana for 1835, will be about on an average with those of 1834; although the anticipations formed of other crop will not be realized in consequence of the continued rains during the summer.

We regret to learn that the cars on the Carrolton railroad were very badly managed on the evening of Sunday: but the fault is attributable exclusively to the intoxicated state of the engineer, who is in consequence discharged. The directors of the company will hereafter be more vigilant in their discipline on the route; and endeavor to give satisfaction to all who wish to enjoy the advantages of so pleasant a drive as that to Carrolton.

We perfectly coincide in opinion with the experienced editor of the Louisiana Journal, on the prematureness of supporting any candidate for next governor, at the present period; as important elections for the state legislature, and for president and vice president, must precede that for governor of the state; and as some may be candidates whose names are not now before the public, and whose claims may deserve support. Still it is not improper that the alleged pretensions of any candidate presented with his own consent, should be canvassed, that justice may be done to the public as well as the individual. We are pleased that he coincides with us that local prejudices or party politics should not be considered essential qualifications in favor of any candidate; though we believe that predilections should legitimately be exercised in favor of one among many candidates, when his other merits are equal to those of his rivals.

If the Journal supposes that we advocate a legislative caucus, because we hinted that such was in contemplation for the preliminary consideration of the claims of gentlemen who may deserve the suffrages of the people for governor, we must undeceive it: for we are decidedly in favor of a state convention to nominate a candidate; and do not think that such a convention is necessary or would be useful within the ensuing two years.

The inhabitants of Natchez and Adams county in Mississippi seem singularly embittered against the project of a railroad hence to Nashville; and enjoy themselves in the fond design of making Natchez a port of entry. What will not infatuated folly attempt?

A ship was lately towed up to Natchez, amid the beat of drums, and the whistling of fifes—and was only 12 days going from New Orleans thither! Yet she was welcomed there as a glorious visitant and certain pioneer; but unfortunately had to depart with a little ballast and much mortification.

Courage, brave Natchez! ye will yet and still have the laugh against you, if ye endeavor to prevent internal improvements, because your interests are not chiefly promoted.

The Wife and Woman's reward is the title of a novel in 2 duodecimo volumes, by the Hon Mrs Norton, granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan; and like most of her fanciful productions abounds in interesting incidents; although too carelessly sketched. Her style is seldom pure and never easy or elegant; but her writings still appeal to the affections, which they capture and delight.

The work is published by the Harpers of New York, and sold here by Mr C H Bancroft.

Mephistopheles in England, or the confessions of a prime minister. This is the most sarcastic and accurate of all the works which we have recently read of those which pretend to comment on the political institutions, local customs and conventional regulations of Eng and. The author is master of his subject; and unsparingly 'shoots folly as it flies.' It is supposed to be a sequel to the 'Tour of a German Prince;' but though inferior to that work in style, it is greatly superior in information, irony and integrity.

He that would wish to acquire an accurate and thorough insight into 'ways and means' of London life, should purchase or peruse this work.

It can be had at the bookstore of Hotchkiss and Co, Chartres street.

The elections in Maine have resulted in favor of the republican candidates. Dunlap is re-elected governor of that state.

At a stated meeting of the Louisiana Constitutional and Anti-Fanatical Society, the following report of the Committee of Vigilance was submitted and unanimously approved.

Samuel J Peters, president.

REPORT.

The Committee of Vigilance having been duly organized, and having adopted bye-laws for its government, proceeded to act upon the matters that necessarily devolved upon it by the provisions of the constitution.

Positive information having been given that Jacob Bodger was, and had for some time been connected with an association of about two hundred slaves, the Committee thoroughly investigated the affair, and found it to be substantially correct. Twenty-two members were present, and their decisions was unanimous. No evidence was given to show that he was connected with any abolitionists, or that the society had in view any other than objects of benevolence, as pretended by them: but the imminent danger that might result from secret associations of that class of our population, if instigated by vicious and designing men; and the reasons we have to apprehend that such men are among us, induced the Committee to make an example of this individual; and they consequently gave him warning to quit the city within ten days. Besides the circumstance alluded to, he has since his arrival in the country, been notorious for his intimacy with slaves and free people of color; and having entirely disregarded the advice of many of our most respectable citizens, who properly considered such connexions as highly dangerous, and tending to insubordination among our slaves, the committee felt assured that the true interests of the community required the step they adopted. This individual has, in conformity with the request of the Committee, left the State, under their protection.

The Committee after many inquiries and much investigation, have not been able to find that there are any grounds for suspecting that any citizen or other person in our city is in any manner connected with the Northern Fanatics, or entertains similar opinions with them; and they confidently believe that by strict attention to the police regulations, there is not the least cause for any apprehension under any circumstances.

Five hundred dollars reward has been offered for the conviction of any abolitionist or any persons connected with them, and the most scrupulous watchfulness will be observed over all persons coming from abroad who may excite suspicion.

One of the greatest evils to be removed, and the one perhaps that will be attended with the most difficulty, is the residence amongst us of a great number of free persons of color who have come into the state in defiance of our laws. A reward of Ten Dollars is offered for every individual that may be delivered to the proper authorities, and convicted of remaining here in contravention of those laws.

Night meetings of slaves and colored people which were common one month ago, have been entirely suppressed by the committee.

A digest of all laws concerning slaves and free persons of color has been prepared at the request of the committee, by a gentleman distinguished for his legal attainments, which will be printed and distributed among our citizens.

Believing that during the short period the existence of the Committee of Vigilance, as many advantages have been derived as were contemplated, and that without any deviation from the strict letter of the law, all the benefits anticipated will be fully realized, the committee respectfully submit this report, comprising all their transactions to this date W BOGART, Chairman.

October 3d, 1835.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr Relf, written to the editor of the N Y Star, in consequence of some remarks made in that journal; and before the letter of Mr Whitney appeared. Yet it is an able answer to the latter also; as it must be to any remarks made on the circumstances: for it bears the impress of conscientiousness and candor.

New Orleans, 14th September, 1835.

M. Noah, Esq,
Editor of the Sun.

Sir,—A friend transmitted to me a short time since an editorial paragraph taken from the Star, purporting to be a statement of facts in relation to a suit instituted by me against Richard Raynall Keene for slander, commented freely and in the absence of my counsel, I have felt somewhat at a loss to determine what course to pursue in the matter. In order however to counteract the unfavorable impressions the publication is calculated to produce, pending the judicial investigation, and presuming that the information received by you must have been derived either from Keene or Whitney, or some one of their coadjutors, I have concluded to furnish you with my version of the story, leaving it to your magnanimity and sense of justice to make such use of it as you may think it entitled to.

First then as respects the verdict of the jury; this was set aside on the application of my counsel for a new trial on the grounds stated in the enclosed extract from the written opinion of the court (comprising twenty pages foolscap), which must satisfy you that the defendant did not rely upon the plea of justification.

As regards the so much commiserated lady, who from the manner she is spoken of, might be considered to be a legitimate daughter of Mr Clark, from whom for some vile purpose, the name of her parent had been kept concealed, a matter for which her guardian alone is answerable: I have to inform you, that when an infant, but some years before Mr Clark's death, she was taken into the family of Col. Samuel B. Davis, now residing in Philadelphia, and brought up by him bearing his name, and was led to consider him her sire until a short time previous to her marriage; nor did Col. Davis ever set up any claim for her upon Mr Clark's estate, except for alimony which the court refused to grant. If she be the daughter of Mr Clark, who was never married, and her reputed mother, she is the offspring of an adulterous bed.

Mr Clark died in August 1813, and within an hour or two after his death, and whilst Judge Prevst at my request, and in the presence of two of Mr Clark's most confidential friends (Judge Pitot and Dussuze de la Croix, Esq,) and myself, was engaged in affixing the seals upon his cabinet, a Will was found in a trunk containing his private papers, and taken charge of by Judge Prevst, who afterwards deposited it in the court of probates, where it was subsequently proved by the decree of Judge Pitot himself.

By this will, Mr Clark constituted his mother his sole heir, and appointed Beverly Chew, Esq, and myself his executors. His estate consisted principally of rural property and country debt, and although large, very much encumbered with heavy debts to be immediately provided for. The house of Chew & Relf was deeply implicated in his engagements, and their own interest if not their respect for the memory of that oldest friend, imperiously required of them to make every exertion to effect an advantageous settlement of his estate; but it was not long after they entered upon their duties as executors that they discovered that it would be impossible to effect a liquidation within the period prescribed by law, without sacrificing the interest of the creditors and the heirs. This they immediately communicated to Mrs Clark, who upon the representations made to her constituted them her attorneys in fact with full power to act in the premises.

Notwithstanding however their most strenuous efforts to prevent such a catastrophe, they were compelled in the month of March following Mr Clark's death, to ask a respite both of their own and Mr Clark's creditors, which they obtained for one, two and three years.

At the expiration of this period I find by referring to a statement of the affairs furnished to Mrs Clark made up to the 3d June 1817, that the unliquidated debts amounted to upwards of $130,000, notwithstanding that during the whole of the time both Mr Chew and myself had been almost exclusively engaged in endeavoring to effect a settlement.

Since then the business has principally devolved upon me, and no effort have been spared to close it, but several important suits for debts in land titles subsequently instituted and which are still pending, have contributed to delay the settlement, of all which the legal heirs have been kept regularly informed.

Would to God that the millions you speak of had ever existed, they might have spared me the years of toil and anguish I have gone through, and saved me from what I consider infinitely more injurious, the opprobrium with which it is attempted to tarnish my reputation.

With respect to the will said to have been purloined, I shall only observe that all the persons who pretend to have any knowledge of it, unite in saying that it was scrupulously enjoined upon them by Mr Clark, to keep it a secret both from Mr Chew and myself: it is not therefore to be presumed that I knew of its existence.

In confirmation of what I have said respecting Mr Clark's estate, I refer you to Daniel Wm Coxe, Esq, of Philadelphia, whose connexion with Mr Clark, and the interest he had in the settlement of his affairs, furnished him with the fullest information both before and after his death of the precise nature of them; as also to Joseph Reed, Esq, likewise of Philadelphia, the executor of Mrs Clark, the mother, to whom I rendered the accounts as the settlement progressed; by the last of which made up to the 31st December 1827, it is shewn that my liabilities for the estate at that time amounted to $20673 22, which I have since paid off; but for a considerable part of which I have not as yet been able to reimburse myself.

Yours respectfully, RICHARD RELF.

Richard Relf,
vs. } First Judicial District Louisiana.
Richard R. Keene.

The new trial is granted for these reasons:—

1. The declaration of the judge in the course of the trial which might lead to the impression that the opposition in the probate court did not contain such matter as in itself or by the inferences or insinuations it might be supposed to convey was not a ground of action, and that the suit might have been stopped by an exception which may have had an improper effect on the minds of the jury, especially when the nature of defendant's answer is considered.

Whether the paper was or was not libellous was a matter of fact which the jury should have been left to decide, and any intimation of opinion or expressions from the court which interfered with their exclusive decisions on that point were improperly made.

2. The want of any proper issue in the cause, and more especially the conduct of defendant in at one stage of his defence, disavowing that he had ever charged or intended to charge the plaintiff with the destruction or suppression of Clark's will, and at another time insisting that the evidence would have justified and warranted such a charge if it had been made.

If there is to be a judicial tilt between these parties however painful such a sight might be, let the field be for it, the charges open and direct, and the weapons such as are warranted by the laws of judicial duel.

For these reasons I am of opinion there ought to be another trial in the case.

New Orleans, October 3d, 1835.

Messrs Editors:—Having seen your remarks upon Texas, by which you express much interest and good feeling towards the enterprising citizens of that very interesting country; also your desire to lay before the public correct information relative to the affairs of Texas, I therefore venture to make a few remarks on it.

Texas is now somewhat in an unsettled state in consequence of the desire of Santa Anna and his party, to establish a central and military form of government, to which the citizens of Texas will not submit. We are to have a convention on the 15th of this month, to take into consideration what course it is best for us to pursue, which I am inclined to think will be the following, from the impressions which I have received during my acquaintance with the affairs of that country, and the fact of our becoming citizens under the constitution of 1824. This is that the convention will declare Texas separate from Coahuila, and in favor of the constitution of '24; and also establish a kind of provisional government, holding themselves in readiness to be admitted into the Union, whenever that constitution shall have been restored. This seems to be a just and prudent course, by which we act upon the defensive, and we shall be sustained in this position in the eyes of the world. Many have an idea that we will declare ourselves wholly independent of the Mexican government. I think it would be wrong and imprudent to do so; for then we should call down censure upon us, and it might also be the means of uniting the two great parties in Mexico against us, (viz) the liberals and centralists, while by pursuing the former mode we have only the one party (central) to oppose us, and the liberal party to protect us. Although I think under almost any circumstance we can sustain ourselves; and any think like oppression *we will not submit to.*

The Mexican government is very poor, and is now kept up by forced loans. Besides the great spirit of revolution is such in the interior, that it is dangerous to send any considerable force of the regular army to so remote a point as Texas; and generally when the troops are sent to that section, nearly the one half of them have deserted in consequence of the great fears which the soldiery have of the Texas riflemen or sharp shooters, (as they term them.) Such has lately been the case at San Antonio or Bexar; as I connected with that latter view of the subject, we are assured of having aid from citizens of the United States, both in men and money; as there are are many of the first men and capitalists in the United States, who have invested largely in Texas, (through agents living there); and are continuing to do so. Besides we are immediately connected in our trade and commerce with its citizens, and the same blood which flows in our veins, flows also in theirs, and in case of a struggle for independence, we have immediately around us fathers, brothers, relations and friends.

That Texas will eventually become independent, or be ceded to the United States, I have no doubt; the latter seems now to be the most probable. Some say that Santa Anna will not dispose of Texas; but I am credibly informed to the contrary. It is already rumored that he has disposed of the country to the United States; if it has not been done, I am strongly inclined to think it shortly will be, as Santa Anna is ambitious to carry the designs of a central government into effect; and if he can get a few millions for Texas, and at the same time shake off us Texians, he will do so; as by it he will effect two important objects; one of which is the acquisition of money, which he is much in want of to sustain himself; the other is the getting rid of us Texians, that we may not oppose him, for he wants his force more immediately about him.

Texas is a beautiful country, far the most interesting of the south; it is very rapidly increasing in many respectable and wealthy emigrants, from every state in this Union, but mostly from the southern states. We have a population now of about 70,000 souls, 5,000 of which are Mexicans; we had an emigration last year of about 20,000, and it is thought it will be 25,000, or 30,000, the ensuing season.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

A C A****.

A Close Student—Lord Brougham, who has since so much distinguished himself by his ardour in favor of common schools, as well as by his writings and parliamentary speeches, is said, when at college, to have studied with such ardour as sometimes not to have changed his clothes for sixteen days and nights.

The number of French ships of war now afloat is 279 namely, 27 of the line, 35 frigates, 20 brigs, 117 brigs, schooners and gun boats, 19 steam vessels of from 30 to 160 horse power; 19 sloops, 28 store ships, and 4 transports.

By a royal ordonnance, a Professorship of Pathologica, Anatomy is established in the Faculty of Medicine at Paris for the establishment of which a legacy of 200,000 francs was left by the late Baron Dupuytren.

A French cook refused to accompany the Duke of Richmond to Ireland, with a salary of L400 per annum, on learning that there was no Italian Opera in Dublin!

It is a most interesting fact, that the Scotch peasant who sheltered Prince Charles after his defeat at Colloden, and when the price of thirty thousand pounds was put upon his head, was afterwards hanged for stealing a cow from a neighbor.

In the fifteen public libraries of Russia, in 1834 there were 772,301 volumes—of these 412,130 were in the Imperial Library of St Petersburgh. The library of Dorpat has 58,936 volumes, and that of the University of St Petersburgh 21,751.

The London Mechanic's Magazine says that the house of commons committee have recommended a grant to be made to Mr Holdworth Gurney of L16,000 for his steam carriage improvements.

Tobacco—The Agricultural Society of Moscow has awarded gold and silver medals as premiums of encouragement for the culture of American tobacco, which has perfectly succeeded in Russia.

VIRGINIA PETERSBURG
LOTTERY

DRAWN at Alexandria, September 28, and drawing expected on Saturday October 10.—Capital prizes $30,000, $6000, $5000, $4260, $4000, 10 of $1000, 10 $400, 10 of $300, 10 of $200 &c. &c.

☞ Tickets only $5, halves $2 50.

All orders promptly forwarded if addressed to
YATES & McINTYRE,
oct 5 New Orleans

A. M. MIRANDA & Co, have removed their office to No. 85, St. Louis street. sep: 9

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,

October 5th, 1835.

Sales of cotton are yet inactive, and the same remark holds good with regard to sugar. But the former commodity will soon be in lively operation; and the latter from large demands having been lately made, must speedily revive.

STOCKS—No sales to-day.
COTTON—None to-day.
TOBACCO—6 to 8c—dull.
SUGAR, N O, fair—9¼ to 10c; sales.
——— N O 2d quality—8 a 8 cents.
——— Havana, white—13½ to 14cts.
——— do brown—10½ to 10¾cts.
MOLASSES—35cts; sales; dull.
FLOUR—$7 to 7 12½c per bbl.
COFFEE, Havana—13c; St Domingo 13½c.
RICE—$5 per cwt; inferior.
CORN—70 to 71cts per bushel; brisk.
CORN MEAL—Kiln dried 33 to 34 per bl; ordinary $2½ to 2; dull.
BEEF, mess—$12 per bbl.
——— prime—$10 50.
PORK, mess—$17 a 18; prime $13.
HAMS, Canvassed—11 cents.
BACON—hog round 7 to 8 cents.
BUTTER, Goshen 22c—Western 12½c.
LARD—8½ to 9c; sales.
MACKEREL—No 1, $8; No 2, $7; No 3, $6; in fair demand.
COD FISH—$1.25, per box; some arrived; fair dem'd.
SPERM CANDLES—N B 37½ cents; Nantucket 34c mould 12½ cents.
SPERM OIL—103c—Winter strained 105c.

Price Current of Havana, 27th September.

Articles of import—Rice—N American, $6 5 to 6 76, per cwt; codfish 4 50 to 5 50 do; do in bxs 50 lbs, 2 25; flour, Santander, 11 50 a 14 per bbl; do N Orleans, 18 a 18 50 do; pork, 17 a 18 per bbl; jerked Montevideo and Brazil, 87½c a $1 25 pr 25 lbs; do New York and Boston, 1 50 a 2 12½ do; salt beef per bbl 10 a 12; tallow candles, 17 a 18 50 pr cwt; sperm do, 41 a 44 do.

Articles of export.—Sugar, brown $1 12½ a 1 25 per 25 lbs; do white, 1 56½ a 1 75 do; do Quebrado, 1 06½ a 1 12½ do; coffee, 1st quality, $12 per cwt; do 2nd do 10 50 a 11 do; do inferior, 9 a 10 do; wax, white, 9 a 10 per 25 lbs; do yellow, 5 50 a 6 25 do; molasses, 25c a 29c per gallon; sugar, according to the quality, $6 a 20, tobacco, new crop, according to quality 31½c a $1 25.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Louisville, Clarke, New York, Bein & Kuhen
Steam ship Connecticut, J B Homer, Havana, W L Hodge
Schr Tamaulipas, Mingle, Campeachy, S Thompson

ARRIVED.

Steamer Signal, Starkey, from Cincinnati.
Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, from Plaquemine.
Steamer New York, Stanley, Cincinnati—51 passeng.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Signal, from Cincinnati—J E Adams, W Cook, H C Neale, H Bleaker, Mrs Kloppenburg, E Pierce, J Buquo, J Williams, P Frazie, G Wilbar, S Blankstan.

Per steamer Semaphore, from Plaquemine—Gov Roman, 2 negro girls, Col Bowie, Mrs Graham, Mrs F Forstall, 2 daughters and servants, W McGown, Kempe, J P Freret, T Laurce, G T Kay, C Boyer, A Dassar, Katz—3 on deck.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Louisville: 135 bales cotton; 216 bxs axes; 3 bxs, 40 kegs mdse; 601 packs buffaloe robes; 12 hhds tobacco, 3 do ginseng; 105 tons pig metal; 1 cek Bordeaux wine.

Campeachy—Per schr Tamaulipas: 2559 kegs lard; 104 bbls flour.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Signal: 100 pcs bagging, 60 coils rope, Buchanan & Hagan; 20 bxs twine, G Starkey; 420 kegs lard, Landais & Irwin; 50 bbls whiskey, Orafa & Mignon; 63 bbls flour, Tucker & Craig; 4 bxs machinery, E J Forstall & co; 15 bbls apples, 38 dozen chickens, 84 bbls eggs, 4 do onions, 1 cutting machine, 3 kegs tobacco, owners on board.

Plaquemine—Per steamer Semaphore: 5 bales cotton, to Lastrapes & Desmars; 1 do do, Leigh, Maddox & co; 12 do do, Bein & Kuhen; 15 bbls sugar, B McKenzie; sundries, to others.

Cincinnati—Per steamer New York, 118 pc bagging, 43 coils rope, 9 bales cotton, 9 do goods, to Brander, Mc Kenna & Bright; 23 bales cotton to Dick & co. 549 sacs corn, 9 bales cotton to Martin, Pleasants & co. 20 do. to sundry, potatoes, mdse &c.

NOW LANDING—Kennarnock caps for negroes; red flannel shirts for ditto; assorted fancy prints; assorted fancy merinos and lasting; quinoses, moleskins; retreatcoats, printed flannel, printed hkfs and shawls; mazulipatam and madras hkfs; blue cotton stockings, white cotton socks; shully, latista hkfs; white and brown sheeting; superfine bed blankets; white stambrick, strong ostnaburgs &c. and in store:

60 baskets superior champagne; 60 cases L P madeira wine; 10 half pipes ditto; 50 cases claret.

KENNEDY, DUREL & Co.
oct 6 52, Toulouse street.

NOW landing per ship Citizen, from New York and for sale by the undersigned.

5 cases elastic suspenders entitled to draw back.

OSMIN BIGOURDAN.
oct 6 26 Toulouse street.

HEAVY DUNDEE BAGGING—One hundred and thirty pieces prime Dundee Bagging, full width, will be sold at a reduced price to close sales, by

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
oct 6 19, Chartres street

LOOKING GLASSES.—15 cases looking glasses, comprising every quality and pattern, now landing and for sale by CHARLES H GRANT & CO,
october 6 40, Chartres street.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD GOTTSCHALK, has removed his Exchange office to No 110, Chartres st, between Tricou, Domingon & Canonge's auction store and the office of the Bee. october 6.

SOAP and CANDLES.—300 boxes No 1 Soap, and 150 boxes mould candles, James Blake & co's brand, landing ex ship Lowell and for sale by

WILLIAM G HEWES & CO,
october 6 47, Camp street.

SPERM CANDLES.—500 boxes New Bedford's brand, landing ex ships Boreas and Citizen, for sale by

WILLIAM G HEWES & CO,
october 6 47, Camp street.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers have formed a connection under the firm of Charles H. Grant & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the Furniture Business in this city, and have taken the commodious store No 49 Chartres street, where they are now opening a large assortment of articles in their line, consisting in part of mahogany, cherry and cedar armoirs, mahogany, maple and cherry bedsteads, sideboards of various patterns with mahogany and marble tops, grecian and extension dining tables, secretary and book cases, gentlemen's writing desks and book cases, counting house and portable desks, toilett bureaus, pier, card, centre, toilett and ladies work tables, light standings, &c.

Chairs of every quality and pattern; looking glasses of all sizes and patterns, hair, moss, and husk matrasses &c. The whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. GRANT,
oct 5 JOSEPH GRANT, Jr.

HERRINGS.—180 barrels of Cut & Roe Potomac herrings in good order, an excellent article for plantations, for sale by G. DORSEY.
oct 5 38, New Levee.

BACON & WHISKEY.—45 casks Cincinnati bacon, assorted; 40 barrels Monongahela whiskey, for sale by G. DORSEY,
oct 5 38, New Levee.

THE subscribers offer for sale, landing from ships Boreas and Citizen, from New York,

50 boxes cider; 100 half boxes starch; 100 boxes cheese; 50 kegs goshen butter, 50 barrels lamp oil; 100 do gin; 100 do fourth proof brandy.

LEGENDRE & SAMORY;
oct 5 47, Toulouse street.

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

200 CASKS Bordeaux claret, various growths; 50 half casks white wine, Haut Barsac and Sauterne,
40 half pipes cognac brandy (J J Dupuy br'd)
1500 casks white wine, whole and half bottles;
200 bottles Anisette cordials;
60 cases assorted do.
10 do Dutch curacoa, corks, &c.

In store; received from latest direct arrivals from Bordeaux, and for sale low to close invoices, by

P. O. SORBE,
oct 5—10 118, Royal street.

ROMAN WATER—To take off all kind of taint on cloth, cassimir, or other woolen stuff, with the greatest ease. This water is equally good to clean the head, and to shave without soap, and can be used to wash the face and hands without injury to the skin, for sale at No. 8, St Ann street, fronting the public square, at 75 cents per bottle—where can be also found first quality writing ink at 37½ cents per bottle. oct 5—3

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.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on the Levee, in front of the Vegetable market, on Tuesday, 6th inst, at 5 P M, 48 barrels Philadelphia pale Ale, landing from barque Gazelle. october 5

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday the 10th inst, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

Slave Patience, a negress, aged 23 years, speaks french and english, has been 7 years in this country.

Also—Mary Ann 1 year old, father daughter. Mary is a cook, washer, ironer and first rate house servant.

Fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law.

Terms—$400 in all in december next, the balance 6 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before W Y Lewis notary public, at the expence of the purchaser. oct 6

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday the 10th inst, will be sold at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, the following slaves, without reserve.

Julien, a mulatto, 42 years, a creole, speaks english, french and spanish, something of a coachman and merchant and is useful in slaves any situation.

Augustin, an african, about 45 years, speaks english and french, a gardner and good fild hand.

Virginia, a negress, 16 years, house servant.

Augustin, a creole, son of Virginia, aged 11 years, speaks english, french and spanish, smart and intelligent.

Emily, a negress, 22 years, 1 year in this country, good cook, washer, ironer and house servant.

Lydia, a negress, 24 years, has been 7 years in this country, good cook, washer, ironer and house servant.

Maria Louisa, daughter of Lydia, 2 years old. Fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law, except Virginia who is subject to sickness in the head at times, but not to prevent her working, and her title is only guaranteed.

The above slaves are sold only in consequence of the owner being about to leave the country.

Terms—3 & 6 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed to the vendor and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before Octave de Armas notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. oct 6

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.

ON Saturday, 10th October 1835, at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange,

A plantation situated in the parish of Plaquemines, 24 miles above New Orleans, on the starboard side of the Mississippi, measuring an arpent and a half front by 40 depth, bound on one side by E. Verret and on the other by E. Marigny.

Terms—One third cash and the balance at one and two years credit, for approved endorsed notes, with special mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale to be passed before L. T. Caire, Esq. notary public, at the purchaser's expense. oct 5

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

ON Tuesday the 6th of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their auction store, Toulouse street, No. 50 will be sold, an assortment of English, American and French dry goods, suitable to the market.

Terms at sale. oct 5

BY J. B. BLACHE.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable the Parish Court, for the parish and city of New Orleans, bearing date the 1st of October, 1835, will be sold, on Thursday the 15th instant at 10 o'clock A M, at No 5 Camp street, the stock in trade, surrendered to his creditors by James Stewart, and consisting of gentlemen's, ladies, misses and children's boots and shoes, calf and morocco skins, glass cases, counter, writing desk, &c. &c.

Terms, cash. oct 5

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

ON Saturday October 24, 1835, at noon precisely, at Hewlett Exchange, by virtue of an order of the hon of the Court of the First Judicial District, dated on the 8th of May ult. will be sold, the hereafter described property, surrendered by Charles Janin to his creditors.

Made for account and risk of the person who purchased the same, on the 23d of June last, at the auction thereof and who has not complied with the conditions of sale.

1st. One LOT OF GROUND with a SAW MILL situated on the right bank of the river, opposite the Lower Steam Cotton Press, being 150 feet front on the high way, by 360 feet depth, french measure, bounded above by land of Madam widow Deneufin, and below by land of Madam widow Duvergé and F. Verret; together with the road, the levee and the batture in front of said land, and all the buildings and improvements and necessary utensils to carry on the establishment, a detail of which will be given on the day of sale.

2d. The lease, from the day of sale, to the first of January 1843 of a lot of ground and improvements, adjoining the lower line of the foregoing, being 60 feet wide with a depth of above 180, together with the road, batture and levee in front.

The purchaser of this last lot will bind himself to keep the same in repair, agreeably to the stipulations of an act of the 28th of June, 1833, passed before G. Le Gardeur.

ALSO—9 SLAVES whose names follow: Harding 20 years; Narcisse, dumb, 10; William, mulatto 28; Lewis, 30; Winny, 25; Mathieu, 23; Sarah, 23; Rubon, 24 and Andrew 25.

Terms: The establishment of the saw mill and dependences, as also the lease of the lot, at 1, 2 and 3 years credit.

The slaves payable at 6, 12 and 18 months credit.

The purchasers to give their notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic, in instalments, if required, and guaranteed by special mortgage, until final payment.

In case of any of these notes being not paid at maturity, they will bear an interest of 10 per centum, from the date of their being due, till final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before O de Armas, notary public, at the purchaser's expense. sept 25

Brander & McKenna, vs schooner Mary Jane, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—In admiralty, No 3637.—By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, to me directed, in the above case, by the aforesaid District Court of the United States and for the said Eastern District of Louisiana; will be sold on Friday the 23d day of October, 1835, at 12 o'clock, M, at the Arcade Exchange, in Magazine street, between Gravier and Natchez streets, in this city,

The schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies on the opposite side of the river. Terms—Cash.

J H HOLLAND, U S Marshal.
october 6—14 E D of La.

The United States vs 17,000 Cigars, &c.

In Admiralty—No 3659—By virtue of a warrant of seizure, to me directed by the honorable the District