THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION must be preserved."

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1835.

THE MAIL.

We understand that Mr Carleton on his return from the north to this city, ascertained that the difficulties and delays encountered by both mail and passengers on the Montgomery route, were mainly owing to the impracticable nature of the roads between that place and Mobile. The country is an horizontal plain intersected with many marshes and deep streams that overflow their banks to such a width, that they cannot be bridged. To remedy an evil so sorely felt by us, Mr Carleton is of opinion (from the fullest information he could obtain,) that the mail can be transported between Montgomery and Mobile by steamers on the Alabama river, in thirty hours.

He moreover observed that in summer when the roads are good, the stages arrived at Augusta, Milledgeville, Macon, Columbus and other intermediate points, two or three hours sooner than had been *stipulated by contract; so that* by adding these fractions together, and conveying the mail on the Alabama river, its arrival at New Orleans might be accelerated two entire days.

We understand Mr Carleton has addressed the postmaster general upon the subject; and knowing the interest that vigilant officer takes in this department of the mail, we are in great hopes that some good may grow out of Mr Carleton's suggestions.

The citizens of East and West Feliciana have held a meeting to have Bayou Sarah and Port Hudson established as ports of entry by Congress; and to erect cotton factories. Laudable projects; until may success attend them.

Were the Carrolton and Bayou Sarah railroad completed, it would answer well for the conveyance of the mail; particularly if it shall be continued from Woodville to Natchez.

The Carrolton hotel *is becoming an agreeable resort for* our citizens, in consequence of the accommodations there afforded, and the pleasure of the drive on the railroad. If the directors of that company would establish a couple of good sheds for games at tenpins, a ball alley, a tennis court and shooting galleries, they would find many customers, and a good revenue. More punctuality must be observed in the hours of departure; and it would be well if the cars did not stop at Naiades street, as the tickets could easily be taken from the passengers when starting. It would be no harm also to attend to the flue of the engine; so that the sparks might not burn the dresses of the passengers.

Why do not the commissaries of the 1st and 5th wards cause to be removed the packages which daily obstruct the *passage on the footpaths within their jurisdiction?*

MEXICO—By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Eclipse in 3 days from Tampico, we have obtained a file of the Tamaulipas Gazette to the 12th inst. They contain the proposed model of a central government, which we may publish tomorrow. They contain also an allusion to a conspiracy that had been discovered in Mexico; but no particulars.

The acting president of the republic has resolved to send some young officers for the Mexican army to be educated in the Polytechnic school of Paris; and in Westpoint academy; —the expences to be defrayed by the government. He has also issued orders prohibiting the future exportation of silver in bars or ingots.

An incursion of the Apaches Indians was successfully repelled in Correo Blanco de la Cinquella, on the 19th of Sept, by the Mexicans under Armendariz.

A contract has been entered into by the Mexican Congress with a company, for working the mine of Fresnillo, on terms advantageous to the government.

The ship Elizabeth [illegible] verpool arrived yesterday in this port; and Captain Airey has kindly furnished us with a Liverpool paper of the 28th of August, one day later than received by the eastern mail. We have made an extract *from the parliamentary intelligence and markets, as they* were the only thing new.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN—PREDICTED DOWNFALL OF THE MINISTRY.

The Marquis of *Londonderry in withdrawing* his notice respecting the affairs of Spain, accused his Majesty's Government of having embarked this country in a system of warfare most disgraceful and dishonourable, and of having placed it in a scandalous, disgraceful, and infamous situation. He had prepared himself to enter into the whole question, but he had been informed by those to whom he must bow, that such a discussion would be improper at this period. When he looked at the accounts that *had lately been* received from the seat of war—when he saw the uncertainty of the Government of Spain—when he saw the uncertainty and incapacity of his Majesty's present Government, who, from the exhibitions that had lately taken place, might be expected *soon to be their seats* on this (the opposition) side of the House—when he saw the impossibility of being able to discover what was likely to be the course of the British Government, he had been advised by those with whom he was concerned not to go into the question, and he very now unwilling'y bowed to their opinions. The noble and gallant Marquis then found fault with Ministers for issuing the order in council,—for describing the decree of Don Carlos threatening death to all foreigners as a forgery, and for alleging that British volunteers were included in the terms of Lord Elliot's convention.

Viscount Melbourne defended the policy of Government as being the best that could have been adopted both for this country and for Spain. He repeated his belief that the decree of Don Carlos was a forgery, and expressed his surprise that any man whatever cause he might be engaged in, whatever state paid him, or however his passions might be excited or influenced, could resort to an act of such horrid barbarity, which has no parallel except in the most sanguinary annals of the most convulsive times of the French revolution, an act which had no precedent, except in the decree of the *National Convention of 1793*; and if any one thing surprised him more than another, it was that a Peer, being a commander in the British army, could stand up in that House and mention that decree without one single expression of condemnation which its nature and character did most certainly deserve.

[Left sitting.]

FRANCE.

It is evident that something unexpected is about to take place, as their tone for the last eight days, in treating of the war in Spain, has undergone a complete change. There is no longer a parade of sympathy in favour of the Queen's cause. The only matters dwelt upon are the atrocities committed by the liberals, and the *marches* and counter marches of the Carlists. The King of the French is evidently afraid that the war in the North will terminate in the establishment of a government in which the Republican principle shall predominate. Rather than sanction this, the King of the French is prepared to violate any treaty—nay, he his prepared to send an army into Spain to fight under the banner of Don Carlos. Symptoms of this feeling already begin to be manifested in almost every department of the Government.—*Sun, Saturday.*

Private houses are very rare in this city; and command extravagant prices. Our builders seem to imagine that every house must be a store; or be designed for a *chartered or* mercantile company. Hence some streets—such as Canal —that might rival in the elegance of their appearance those of any city, are devoted to shoemen, barbers and tailors; *and many respectable citizens are[illegible] obliged* dwell in houses built on the verge of the swamp.

A stranger to N Orleans would suppose that the city abounded in gentlewomen belonging to the '*Society of friends*,' or as they are vulgarly called 'Quakers'—on account of the mode of adjusting their hair; which assuredly bespeaks neither fancy nor fashion. Instead of having their hair disposed *of in braids or plaited*; or of having it in curls or ringlets where the loves and graces might playfully disport to decoy the affections of the admirers of beauty, our gentlewomen have it cemented with pigs fat, strained at the roots on their forhead, to give them an outlandish appearance; and then gathered behind the hollow of the occiput in a drooping knot fastened perhaps by a few iron pins. Altho' beauty when unadorned is adorned the most' in the language of the poet, every lady is not such a beauty as to depend solely on her natural accomplishments, without displaying them to the best advantage; and no woman is ever considered orderly or *useful as a housewife*, who is not neat in her dress. Our ladies appear to have forsworn any attention to their head gear; for few, very few wear even caps or have the slightest ornament. How beautiful they are in having their hair pulled back; and their eyes consequently strained and heads aching from the useless pain.

TO THE NEW YORKERS—We perceive that your insurance companies have combined to raise their rates of insurance on houses. Very well: then do you obtain a charter of insurance from your state legislature for the corporation of your city; so that a committee of your aldermen in *rotation may* act as a board of directors; and that citizens may be induced to having their houses and property insured by the corporation insurance company, in preference to those combined *companies who would extort enormous rates*. You can then have an eligible fire engine department in your city wholly

in the payment and the superintendence of the municipal authorities; and the measures your corporation will acquire from insuring may subserve the improvements of your city. A corporation can as legally and constitutionally be chartered as a banking or insurance company, as any number of individuals; and if the corporations of all our cities were so chartered, there would be very little necessity for imposing any municipal taxes on the citizens.

OYSTERS—What will be thought by the inhabitants of any of the Atlantic cities when informed that the corporation of New Orleans has prohibited the selling of oysters in the city, except at particular places designated, and sold by auction the privilege of there retailing them—that is, has leased the exclusive privilege of *selling so useful an article of food for* all classes, particularly for the poor? And what can be thought by the citizens of New Orleans that the Bee is denounced, and ourselves vulgarly vilified, for honestly endeavoring to awaken public attention to the subject; so that this odious and oppressive monopoly may be destroyed? Yet this is too true.

In 1823 the city council exercised the arbitrary and unconstitutional power of passing an ordinance to the above effect, so that the poor unfortunate fishermen who laboriously toil day and night to make a pittance by bringing oysters to the *city, are compelled to dispose of them to the monopolist on* his own terms—and often on such terms as will not more than cover their expences; in order that the monopolist may be enabled to pay the corporation the enormous amount of adjudication for the exclusive privilege—at present upwards of 14,000 dollars—and be enabled himself to realize a fortune by purchasing at halfprice; and by selling at 4 times the proper value. Hence oysters which he buys for 25 cents, and for which the public might also have them if no monopoly existed, he sells for 1 dollar and 50 cents—an imposition too great to be patiently endered.

The members of the present city council have indeed hearkened to the complaints of the citizens in partially nullifying the monopoly; but in such a manner as gives little benefit to the parties interested, and renders the corporation amenable to a judicial claim for damages by the oyster monopolist. He has twice previously instituted a similar suit—once in 1830 (see L. Reports, vol 2, p 926) when he brought *an action to recover the price he paid for his privilege*, as the sale of oysters was supposed to be tolerated elsewhere, against which he had remonstrated ineffectually to secure his monopoly—when the court decided that the exclusive privilege to sell at designated places did not prohibit their being sold at other places also: and a second time he brought an action in 1832 (see L. Reports, vol 4, p 21) in claiming damages from the corporation for the losses he sustained by others selling oysters—but this time the supreme court under the auspices of Judge Porter, thought proper to reverse its former decision made only 2 years before,—and decided not that the monopoly was just or expedient, legal or constitutional; but that the corporation having publicly sold the monopoly, was bound to abide by the contract, and to compensate the monopolist for his alleged losses by the invasion of the privileges sold. The supreme court therefore decided only that a contract being made, its obligations should not be impaired: the validity of the contract as binding on the corporation was *very properly decided in the* affirmative; but the validity of the ordinance or the power to make such a contract on the part of the corporation was not discussed: for the validity of a contract on the part of the corporation does not involve the question of the legality or justice of any ordinance of the city council: nor would the unconstitutionality of any ordinance destroy *ab initio* the terms and obligations of a contract authorized by that ordinance. The executive authorities are obliged to enforce the ordinance; or the corporation be rendered liable for its violation, whenever the nature of a contract. The council have passed many unconstitutional acts for which the corporation has been responsible; and for which the citizens by taxation have been the sufferers.

On Friday last we stated that there was only one case in which the question in debate was brought before a judicial tribunal—that of Morano vs the mayor and others, as reported in the 2d vol of the Louisiana Reports, p 217; when Judge Martin, who delivered the opinion of the court in 1831 as he had done in 1830, absolutely contradicted the whole tenor of his former decision—fully proving the deceitful eulogium that our distinguished jurists are enabled to pay to the learning and judgment displayed in the decisions of our courts of justice; and substantiating the sarcastic remark of Mr John R Grymes, that "no lawyer however eighteened can predict with any degree of certainty what may be the decision on any suit tried by our judges. In 1830, Judge Martin stated that Rosa could not require that the mayor should prevent the sale of oysters elsewhere than in the designated stands sold at auction; and in 1831, he decided that Morano could not exercise the privilege of retailing oysters elsewhere than in the same stands—that is that the mayor and corporation should be supported right or wrong. *even should the judges of the supreme court blow hot and* cold at the same time: so much for the excellent discretion displayed by our very learned judges!

How long will our citizens continue to tolerate such monopoly and oppression?

THE BATTURE.—We have repeatedly called the attention of the public to the batture opposite the faubourg St Mary; and endeavored to stimulate the citizens of that faubourg to demand the construction of a port to the extent of the incorporated limits. It gave us therefore sincere pleasure to publish yesterday the official account of a meeting held to forward *the construction* of wharves for the landing of ships and boats in front of the batture.

However anxious we may be to support chiefly the interests of the city proper and lower faubourg, as most of our subscribers are there residents; we think it an act of justice that the public improvements should be extended to all parts susceptible, and particularly when (as in the present case) such improvements are almost certain to produce a revenue more than adequate to indemnify the outlay. Owing to various causes, the batture has been worse than useless to the public: for it has *prevented* the construction of wharves, or the landing of any kind of water craft at the levee. Many of these causes still operate prejudicially: particularly the doubted right of soil in the batture. *The possession of all the alluvion that has been or may be* found in front of the levee or public road belongs to the corporation, for public uses; but as those uses are promoted by the projects proposed at the meeting, and to the city council; and as the citizens will still have the right to take mud or alluvion from the batture, which would then be enclosed between the part contemplated and the old levee, no rights are violated in any instance.

If it were proved essential to make a new levee along the banks of the river, from Lecourse to Gravier street, we believe that it could be legally required by the police jury of New Orleans even if the corporation had not the power by charter. See the case of Police Jury *vs.* Hampton, 5 N. S. 390. But the city council *have the power* to construct wharves or a port throughout the whole extent of the incorporated limits of the city; and of course before the batture, even if its possession or use did not belong to the corporation. They have equally the power to order the construction of streets through the said batture; but whether they have the right of disposing of the land of the batture as public property is the *puzzle* caxte: for whether those who are termed, from proprietors of the levee opposite faubourg St. Mary are legally the riparian owners of the batture is doubtful; as the compromise of 1820 conveyed to the corporation the possession and right of the levee and batture as far as low water-mark or to the banks of the river. In the case of Packwood *vs.* Walden, 7 N. S. 88, it was decided that by the formation of the batture of the faubourg St Mary, the place it had occupied at the period of the compromise ceased to be a port; and we may infer therefore that the corporation was bound by the *compromise*, as is still obligatory, to construct new wharves at low water-mark. In adjudging the same case, the supreme court decided that the batture so formed was not public property in the acceptation of the compromise, the use of which belonged to all, and the right of soil to none; and in deciding the case of Cochran and others *vs.* Fort and others, there were two subjects definitely settled: 1st, that when the batture is not specifically mentioned in the sale of any riparious estate, or *when such* estate is not conveyed by the term *frente al rio*, front to the river, those who purchase or become possessed of such estate are not entitled to the batture as their property; and 2dly, *all the alluvion formed in front of incorporated cities becomes the property of the cities, not of the front proprietors*: so that the front proprietors of the faubourg St. Mary have no right nor title to the batture in question, even had not the compromise of 1820 limited the pretensions to the levee road. The whole batture in front of the levee belongs to the city of New Orleans, by its incorporation, and is public property, to be disposed of as the council may judge proper for the interests of the city.

One thing is however certain, that a good port being constructed along the banks of the river from Lacourse to Piety streets would materially promote the commercial transactions and conveniences of the citizens of New Orleans; but whether the council will exercise their rights and perform their duties in this respect for the public welfare, is at best but problematical. *Nous verrons.*

Letters have been received in New-York, via Boston from an officer on board the Delaware, dated Malta, July 26th, 1835. The officers and crew were all well. The Delaware was to leave that for Palermo, in company with a British squadron, on the following day. She would visit Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, and then prepare for her homeward voyage. The Delaware will probably arrive here in November. It was rumored that the cholera had broken out in Malta.

There was (says the New York *Star*,) another Abolition, at *Abington, a few days since*, in consequence of an attempt to lecture, on the part of the miscreant THOMPSON. He had soon, however, to decamp from the meeting-house,

and to take shelter under an *escort of Lakies*, to escape the missiles, hisses and yells that assailed him. Is it not a shame that this foreign renegade should be allowed to come into the United States, to stir up sedition?

SIR CHARLES VAUGHAN, the British Minister, sailed for New York on the 1st instant, in the packet ship St. James, for London.

Hall's Hotel, with its furniture, was struck off at auction, at New York on the 1st inst. for $175,000. This property is said to have cost upwards of $300,000. The furniture was valued at about $60 000.

Improved Fire Engine.—A fire engine has been constructed in Boston, on an improved plan, which is said to throw from two pipes, 400 gallons of water per minute, to the height of the vane of their City Hall.

The number of vessels arrived at the Port and District of New York, from foreign ports, in the quarter ending the 30th September, were of ships 195, barques 34, galliots 5, brigs 271, schooners 116, sloops 1—total 632.

The ship *Rockingham*, which sailed from Liverpool, august 27th, has arrived at Portsmouth. The London Morning Herald of the 26th, received at Boston by this ship, states that a private letter from Madrid of the 17th gives some particulars of a revolt at Madrid.

The letter states that martial law had been proclaimed there, and was justified by the necessity of protecting the capital against the effects of private malignity, but which nevertheless had not prevented the perpetration of forty murders before two o'clock, by individuals of different parties, who seized the occasion to indulge their ravenge. The Ex-Royalist Volunteers and the Urbans cut each other's throats in open day, with impunity. Two individuals, suspected of *Royalism*, were massacred in open day. The letter expresses fears that unless prevented by the energy of the troops, massacres, conflagrations, and other deplorable reprisals, would take place during the night. The revolt probably took place on the 16th inst. It does not appear to have been very extensive and was probably soon suppressed.

The income of the contemplated Rail Road between Concord and Lowell will, it is said, from the stage travelling alone which it will supersede, amount to $60,600 per annum. The freight of the Concord and Boston Boating Company is estimated at $83,000 a year—and that of transportation by teams to $107,280. The fall of the river from Concord to Lowell is less than 150 feet.—Cost of the 33 miles from Concord to Nashua is computed at $500,000.

The Baltimore Gazette thinks the rail road from that city to Philadelphia will be completed before the meeting of Congress next year. Then the whole route from New York to Washington will be by rail road, and performed, it is thought, in 12 hours.

Little Delaware against the World for Apples.—The State Journal gives the measurement of 6 apples, raised at Brandy wine, whose aggregate weight was 7 lb. 5 oz., circumference 7 feet 2 inches. The largest weighed 21 oz. and measured 15 inches in circumference.

The percussion caps are about to be introduced to the Austrian army. We are not aware of their having been yet substituted on muskets in any other service, for the flint lock.

Among recent discoveries at Pompeii, has been found a copper bath, constructed of the same shape as those now in use: also, a bed with ivory posts.

From Talcahuana—Captain Cash, of the ship Courier, arrived at New Bedford, brings advices from Talcahuana to the 25th June. He informs that Chili has not yet ceased to be disturbed by the shocking effects of earthquakes. They are daily experienced in that ill fated country—and the poor people, with no shelter from the inclemency of the weather, save the little huts erected for temporary dwelling, are literally deluged by the cold rains of the season. Shocks of earthquakes resembling the report of cannon, *are heard and felt there regularly* about twice in twenty four hours. Notwithstanding they are so frequent the inhabitants are very much frightened at them, and on the first intimation of a shock, when in their houses, with their children in their arms run for the doors, affrighted at the threatning earth. It is the prevailing opinion that the city of Concepcion, if rebuilt, will be erected on a new site. Capt Cash states when going into Talcahuana, with a fair wind, his vessel suddenly stopped, as it struck wonderfully. Believing the ship to be ashore, he cried—"heave the lead!" His order was immediately obeyed—and 12 fathoms of water. He was now conscious of the fact that he had experienced an earthquake.

The British sloop of war Challenger of 18 guns, and 150 men, was wrecked on a reef near Mocha, June 10th. Crew all saved.

An optical illustration—A self-taught preacher once took his text from the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus. In describing the beggar at the gate of Dives, he said, it was not wonderful that the mendicant should have chosen such a position, 'for,' said he logically, 'provisions in them days was sumptuous and plenty. Even the beggars got a good living,—and Lazarus, no doubt of it, liked his place. Individuals of his calling didn't then get from *rich men's table*; as they do now, little bits of bread an' tature, and pork and pickle; no, my hearers, they got *great plates of pie*, and such things. Hence we view that Lazarus was in danger, when surrounded with dogs, that might have stolen half his victuals."

A friend of mine heard this same divine preach a sermon at the funeral of a middle aged lady, who was greatly beloved in the community where she died. Her family was large, and highly respectable; but having moved a long time previous from a neighboring state, little was known of their origin. The obsequies were attended by a large and sympathising community. The preacher opened his discourse by speaking of the good character of the deceased, and the sad occasion which called the company together. "But my friends" said he, "unknown to you, I have greater cause for seriousness, at this solemn time, than any one before me. Even the surviving relations who are most interested in what I am going to communicate, have forgotten the time when long ago and afar off they once heard my voice. It is now about twenty years since the father of the deceased, and of her brothers and sisters now seated with other relatives present, suddenly expired before my eyes. Yes, I had the melancholy satisfaction among thousands of others, of seeing him hung. I read the hymn which was sung ere he swung; and I hope though he seemed not to relish my *informing him that he would soon go* from 'works to rewards,' not to appreciate my kind advice generally, that as most persons who die from the scaffold generally do, he went to glory right off."

With this pleasing and complimentary reminiscence, the speaker took his text from that chapter in the book of Esther, wherein is recorded the execution of Haman. From this he drew neck and heels the far fetched inference that all earthly things were uncertain—and that it was equally hard to tell how as when we should die. After a prolix 'improvement,' he concluded—to the great edification, doubtless of the audience in general and the mourners in particular.—*Knickerbocker.*

A recent "report of the Historical Committee of the Charleston Library" states that there are in that city four thousand three hundred and twenty marriageable unmarried ladies between the ages of 14 and 50. The discovery of this fact induces a writer in the Charleston Courier, who avows himself a friend, admirer and lover of the sex, to publish for their benefit the annexed statement from Mrs Hoffman's "Winter in the West." The information contained in it may be acceptable *and available in some other* populous eastern cities as well as Charleston:

"The number of males in proportion to females, on the frontiers, is at least five to one, and girls of fifteen (I might say twelve) or widows of fifty, are alike snapped up with avidity by the disconsolate bachelors. In the mines, a few years since, their eyes were so seldom cheered with the sight of the better part of creation, that I was told by an old borderer, "the had travelled twenty miles only to get a look at a *petticoat*, when it was rumored that there was actually one in the neighborhood. "Even now they talk seriously in Galena (a town in upper Michigan) of getting up an importation of ladies for the especial amelioration and adornment of the place. How *so delicate a* matter is to be managed in our fastidious age, I am unable to divine, unless indeed they should invite the blooming ones thither, under the ostensible purpose of getting up a ball, and then persuade them to remain. It is attested by *creditable witnesses*, among whom are some of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Galena, that a single ladies, visiting their friends in that place never *was a second winter.*"

ORLEANS CAVALRY OF 1814.

The members of this company are requested to meet on Thursday, 22d instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. at captain Hortaire Andry, No. 225 Bourbon street, to decide on the accoutrements of said company and to take into consideration important business.

J. GUVILLIER,
oct 20 Mar. des Logis.

LOTTERY.

VIRGINIA WHEELING LOTERY. CLASS 11.

Drawn at Alexandria, Oct. 10, and drawing expected Saturday, 24th inst.

Capital prizes—$30,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2000, 1,858 7-8, 25 of 1000, 20 of 300, and 20 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets only $5, halves 2, 50.

All orders promptly forwarded, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE,
Mobile oct. 16. (oct 20) New Orleans.

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE
VIRGINIA DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY.
Class 20.

29, 57, 1, 3, 56, 61, 58, 63, 10, 20, 35, 65.

Succession of Francisco Garcia, deceased.

ALL persons having claims against said succession are requested to present the same to the undersigned, attorney of Francisco Padula, curator.

JOHN L. THIELEN,
No. 61, St Anne st.
oct 20—3

SUGAR—300 hhds prime Sugar in store and for sale by
GRAY, DURRIVE & Co,
oct 17 42 and 43, New Levee.

LOUISIANA State Bank Stock, for sale by
sept 23 THOMAS FELLOWS,

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,

OCTOBER 19th, 1835.

'Operations in cotton are not urgent to-day. Holders stand out for prices which purchasers are unwilling, hastily to give; but considerable business is expected will be done in this article in the approaching season.'

STOCKS.—No sales to-day.

COTTON.—No sales to-day. 'Operations in this article are as yet unlively.

SUGAR, N O—9cts sales; 9c per lb, was offered for 100 hhds and refused. There has been a great revival in this article.

Havana wh to do.; brown do.

MOLASSES—neither sales or demand.

FLOUR—$7 1 8; a $7 1 4—sales.

Small supply in market.

COFFEE, Ha.—13 to 13 1-2 c; St Domingo 12 1-2 a. Rio 12 1-2.

RICE—None good in first hands.

CORN—70cts per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $3 to 3¼ per bl; ordinary $2¼ to 3; small demand.

BEEF, mess—$12 to 12½ pr bbl.

——— prime—$10 to 10½ pr bbl.

PORK, mess—$17 to 17½; prime $14½ to 15; small demand.

BACON—hog round 6¾ to 8 cents.

BUTTER, (Goshen), 22 cts.; still scarce—Western 10 to 12 1-2; fair demand.

LARD—6½ c; to 9 cents.

MACKEREL—No 1, $7½; No 2, $6½; No 3, $5½.

COD FISH—$1 25, per box.

SPERM CANDLES—N B 37½ cents; Nantucket 34c mould 18½ a 15 cents.

OIL—Winter strained 90c.

——— Tanners, 45 to 48; not much in market and in fair demand.

WHISKEY, Rectified—34a36c small demand.

——— Old Monongahala, 48c to $1 a very dull.

BAGGING, Western—34 cents sales.

BALE ROPE—14 to 14½ cents.

LEAD, Pig—6¾ a 6c; bar, 7cents.

——— Shot—$4 per bag; sheet, 10cents.

TAR, PITCH and ROSIN—no variation.

NATCHEZ, Oct. 18—The cotton market has declined from 18c to 18 a 18 1-2, and a few sales have been effected at 16 3 4 for good *strokes*. Bagging has fallen a prime Scotch can be purchased at 28c—Kentucky bagging is arriving in considerable quantities, and must soon be offered lower than former quotations, as planters generally give a preference to Scotch, unless the difference in price will be less. No other material change to notice.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

August 27.—The sales *since Friday amount only to* 5,000 bags; to-day's sales are 700 bags. Prices have a further fall of 1 4 d. per lb. The arrivals are 12 vessels from the United States, 2 from Brazil, 2 from the West Indies, 1 from Egypt and 4 from Bombay.

COTTON.

Brwed Georgia, lb.	0 9	0 12 1-4
New Orleans,	0 9	0 14
West India,	0 10 1-2	0 12 1 2
Barbadoes,	0 11 1-2	0 12 1 2
Demerara,	0 13	0 13 1-2
Pernam,	0 12 1-2	0 13
Maranham,	0 13 1 4	0 13 1-2
Bahia,	0 12 3-4	0 13
Sea Island, good and fine	2 8	3 0
ordinary and mid.	1 10	0 0
Egyptian,	1 4	1 5 1-2
Surat,	0 6 3 5	0 9 1 2
Bengal,	0 7	0 8

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Tribune, Bouch Alexandria, master
Schr Wm. A. Turner, O'Flaherty, Tampa, master
J W Zacharie & co

ARRIVED.

Steamer Shark, Thomas, from S W Pass, brought up ship Elizabeth *brig Ivanhoe, schrs Fanny Butler*, Eclipse and Iris. Left the bar at 10 A M, on the 18th—Reports brig Monument at Poverty Point.

Ship Elizabeth, Airey, 50 days from Liverpool—to Hiddleston. McGregor & co.

Brig Ivanhoe, Lawrence, 59 days from Lisbon.

Schr Eclipse, Delvaille, 96 hours from Tampico.

Schr Iris, Hernandez, 4 days from Campeachy.

Schr Fanny Butler, Schneidar, 76 hours to S W Pass, from Tampico to Herrmann & co.

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, from Plaquemines.

Steamer Warsaw, Keasey, from Louisville.

Steamer Chickasaw, Cole, from Bayou Sara.

Steamer Merchant, Swiler, from Mobile.

EXPORTS.

LISBON—Per brig Ivanhoe, 180 tons salt to master.

LIVERPOOL—Per Elizabeth, 3525 sacks salt, to Hiddleston.

TAMPICO—Per schr Eclipse, 129,000 dollars in specie to M S Cucullu, Lapeyre & co, Perret & Gully, Delpeuche, Lizardi & co, Senecal & Cauchoux, Quartier & Bertin, J A Merle & co, Ommin & Bigourdan, Frey & Co, Fitzgot, Zacharie & co, M Crosby, Miralpeix & co, R & J Currel, Harrison, Brown & co, Herman & co, Romero.

———Per schr Fanny Butler, $260,000 in specie, sarsaparilla &c to J K West, Lizardi & co, Hermann & co, P Frey & co, Merle & co, Barthes, Blandin, Perret & Gully, F Tio & co, E Johns & co, C Lessops, Fromenthal, Kohn, Daron & co, M S Cucullu, Lapeyre & co, Harrison, Brown & co, Robert, Gironda.

CAMPEACHY—Per schr Iris, 10,000 dollars in specie, hides, grass bags, hats &c to Zacharie & co, J Prats & son S Fernandez.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Warsaw, 100 bbls flour to Toby & Brothers, 120 m bagging, 39 coils rope to G P Bowers, 46 pc bagging, 47 coils rope to Buchanan & Hagan, 339 pc bagging, 199 coils rope to A H Wallace.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Chickasaw, 149 bales cotton Burke, Watt & co, 159 Lambreth & Thompson, 111 Byrne, Hermann & co, 32 Bullitt, Shipp & co, 101 Low & Hatsby, 5 Forstall & High, 18 WC Goodrich, 7 W Flower, 33 T Barrett & co, 20 Brander, McKenna & Wright, 37 M White & co, 14 R Buell, 18 N & J Bick & co, 24 J B Plauche & co, 22 J Armon, 11 B Landsurkey, 6 Morin, Pleasants & co, 1 saddle J McGee & co.

PLAQUEMINES—Per steamer Semaphore, 15 bales cotton N & J Dick & co, 15 to Lacarpentier, 9 L Strope & Demare, 32 Miramond, O'Dshiag & co, 12 J B Plauche & co, 9 B Toledano, 13 Bogart & Hooper, one horse.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Semaphore, Messrs Prieur, Kekal, H D Richardson, Irish and lady, Marmillon and lady, Nichols Lachapelle, Thibodeaux, Durel, Luminais, Trouard, Andries, Brashier, Belloquet and 2 ladies, T and N Prieur, capt Insley and lady, Leiby, Toro, Wilson, Peters.

Per steamer Chickasaw, Mrs Cochrane and daughter, Mrs Bernos, Mrs Reyer, child and 2 servants, Messrs Patin, Junin, Harris, Stewart, Dunn, Matte, Fannerot, Ricknstoff, Latile, Eveleth, Legendre, Zellingswell, Cook Baches, Bennet, Kimball, Everett, Bonnet, Pales, Henry, Richardson, Lincoln, Dirabard and daughter.

Per steamer Warsaw, Messrs Adams, Sabian, Wayne Kegler, Keaty, Reed, D C Hutchings, Florance, J Reed, Morgan, B H and S Kennedy, J Roberts, W Stephings, Fox, Parker, Ratcliff, Spencer, Demon, Stewart, J H Mc Kinzie, Tarson, Bush, Black, Abbott.

Per schr Eclipse, Messrs Bissendaln, Calderon, Alvares, Mastero, Ribero, Cervantes, Gilbert, Paul, Williams.

Per schr Fanny Butler, Messrs Hoffman, Fleming, M Blandin, Lebraud, Enriquez, Bareda, Merchants, Barwords, Damiano, Leemen, Quatich, Nicholas, Dubois, Mason, Cabeta and Mrs Gallard.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Angel, Baron, was to leave Tampico for this port on the 17th instant.

Schr Creole was to sail from Campeachy for this port on the 20th.

Entered for loading at Liverpool for this port, ships Corinthian and Globe.

THE undersigned have received by the arrivals are offer for sale the following goods:

Red Indiana for furniture;
Flannels of all qualities;
Blue Stockings and Socks;
Indian Shawls;
Handkerchiefs of all qualities;
Black, cold. plain and embroidered Gros de Naples;
Lustrine, serge and black Bombazine;
Thibet and other Shawls;
An assortment of bleached and unbleached cotton;
Circassian 3/4 and 5/4;
Black Ermines;
Foulard Handkerchiefs;
Batiste Handkerchiefs;
French Merinos;
An assortment of Indiane of all qualities;
Good Dye checked;
Cotton Goods;
Barege Handkerchiefs;
Black and white silk Gloves;
Black silk Handkerchiefs;
Mother of Pearl Buttons;
First quality black silk Velvet;
Stuffed cotton Gloves;
Woollen Stockings and Gloves;
Calmouc, Satinett, Alapine;
Silk elastic Suspenders;
Ladies Mantles;
Paris Linen, black taped;
French table Linen!
Do do Damasked;
Prussian shawls; Travelles; embroidered Pelerines, new fashion; chaly; also a general assortment of goods, too numerous to be mentioned, for sale by
DURAND & UZUREAU,
oct 20—6 67, Chartres street.

SITUATION WANTED by a gentleman well acquainted with the French and English languages book keeping and all commercial transactions. The best references can be given, apply at this office, oct 19—3

FOR TAMPICO—The fine fast sailing brig CATTARAPAS, Cormier master, having the greatest part of her cargo, will sail positively on the 23d instant; for balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite the Cathedral, or to
JOHN CROSBY, 38, Camp street
oct 19

FOR BRAZORIA, (Texas)

The superior fast sailing schooner LOUISIANA, Hendley master, to commence loading immediately on the departure of schooner Columbus, and will be soon despatched. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite St. Louis st. or to
WM. BRYAN,
oct 17 36, Old Levee.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
City Council. Sitting of October 9th, 1835.
An Ordinance,

Supplementary to the ordinance concerning the City Surveyors and Deputy-Surveyors.

Whereas, the department of the city surveyor, as at present organized, has been found inadequate to the efficient discharge of the duties assigned to it, whereby many citizens have been retarded in the execution of useful amelioration; and

Whereas, the spirit of enterprise of the community and the progressive increase of the city, require that this branch of the municipal administration should receive such an organization as will enable it promptly and efficiently to discharge its duties.

The City Council ordain as follows:

Art. 1st. The mayor shall nominate, and with the consent of the city council appoint one principal and three deputy *city surveyors*, who, before entering on the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, shall take, before the mayor, an oath faithfully and correctly to perform the duties assigned them, and shall enter into bonds with security, as is hereinafter provided.

Art. 2d. The said principal and deputies shall, in addition to the duties prescribed in the ordinances already promulgated relative to the city surveyor, and which they are hereby required to perform, have to execute all such other and different duties as the city council may from time to time assign them.

Art. 3d. The principal surveyor, appointed by virtue of this ordinance, shall keep his office in a fire-proof building, in the city proper, to be called the "Office of the City Surveyor," in which all the plans, minutes, documents, or other muniments of the department shall be kept, at all times accessible to the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city; and one of the deputies shall keep his office in some suitable situation in the suburb St Mary; another in the suburb Marigny, and the third deputy shall keep an office at the same central part of the city proper. Provided that the deputy of the suburb St Mary be charged especially with the operations to be made in the 6th and 7th wards; the deputy of the square of the city, with the operations to be made in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 8th wards; and the deputy of the suburb Marigny, with the operations to be made in the fifth ward. When the deputy surveyors shall have no work to perform in the limits to them assigned, they shall report themselves to the mayor, who may employ them in those parts where their services may be necessary.

Art. 4th. Neither the principal nor the deputies shall, under any pretext whatever, during his or their continuance in the employ of the city undertake any work other than that assigned them by the existing ordinances, or such as may be prescribed by the corporation, under pain of being removed from office; and that they shall receive from individuals the same emoluments prescribed by the former ordinances in force.

Art. 5th. The principal surveyor shall receive in full compensation of his services, a salary of four thousand dollars *per annum*, payable quarterly, and each of the deputies the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; payable in like manner.

Art. 6th. The principal surveyor shall enter into a bond with one or more securities, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and to secure the city against any claim or injury that may result from his neglect, inability, or unfaithful discharge of his duties, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars; and each of the deputies shall enter into a like bond in the sum of eight thousand dollars.

Art. 7th. The deputies shall conform to any written instruction given them by the principal surveyor, and a failure on their part to obey such instruction shall be sufficient cause for removal from office by the city council.

Art. 8th. Each deputy surveyor shall be bound every week to make to the principal surveyor, a written and detailed report of their operations during the week; and they shall besides present themselves to the surveyor's office, there to receive instructions.

Art. 9th. All ordinances or parts of ordinance contrary to the present shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed,) JNO CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Approved, October 14th, 1835

(Signed,) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

A true copy,
THEARD JUNIOR, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

FRANCOIS CORRELLES AND JEAN CHAIGNEAU, boom builders, have the honor to inform the public that they have by mutual consent dissolved the implied partnership which several years since was known by the firm of Correllès and Chaigneau. Mr Chaigneau leaving