THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME BAYON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1835.

By the last eastern mail we are in possession of New York journals of the 20th ult and Charleston of the 25th—with corresponding dates from other places.

The Liverpool packet ship Orpheus had arrived at New York on the 17th, bringing advices from Liverpool of the 15th of May, London 15th, and Paris 14th. The Garonne had also arrived from Havre.

Not one word of American affairs appears in the Paris papers—the press and people there being wholly absorbed by the pending trials in the chamber of peers of the Lyons prisoners. But the Paris correspondents of the London papers were occupied in embodying rumors and broaching suggestions, which possess greater plausibility from the speech of Admiral De Rigny in the chamber of peers on the 27th of April—which is extracted in this paper today. The correspondent of the London Morning Herald pretends to give a conversation held by Mr Livingston with a cabinet minister of France—in which that gentleman is made to say that he considers the bill of indemnity with the amendment of Gen. Valaze, not only as tantamount to a rejection of our claims; but worse, as containing an insult; that so far from our government giving an explanation, it must resort to official acts of nonintercourse; that the American union and not France has a right to demand explanations and qualifications; that the crown having the treaty-making power should not have permitted a bill ratifying a treaty to be altered in the chamber of deputies, or, if altered should not have recommended it for adoption in the other chamber; and that his leaving France in the Constitution is under the same circumstances as he would have gone had the bill been absolutely rejected. We must doubt the whole relation: for it is not likely that Mr Livingston would have held a confidential correspondence or conversation with a cabinet minister of France, likely to communicate it to a news collector of an English paper; and the instructions sent to Mr L. were to embark on board the Constitution if the bill were adopted; and wait further advices in some part of England or Holland; but if rejected to embark with the whole legation.—Now Mr Barton is left behind as charge d'affaires; and Mr Livingston has waited as desired: the inference is therefore that our minister considers the bill adopted.

Admiral De Rigny does indeed intimate initiatory steps on the part of this country, before payment is made. This depends wholly and solely on the option of the executive: for our legislative government will take cognizance only of the simple fact that the French chambers have ratified a treaty providing compensation for our citizens for acknowledged claims and losses. Should not the first instalment be paid when due, a direct violation of the treaty and bill will be perpetrated; and then only can Congress take cognizance of the subject. But there is no doubt of our president giving any proper explanation deemed necessary by him and from him—as he alone is concerned.

The New York Commercial Advertiser labors strenuously to impress the belief that Mr Livingston's misgivings are well founded and were too freely expressed; and that because he had not communicated with the banker Rotschild in a particular step of his proceedings at Paris, he is to be denounced for indiscretion and imprudence in diplomacy. No doubt the bankers Rotschilds and Barings influence greatly peace or war in Europe; but in the omission referred to by Mr Livingston, immediate communication with Rotschild was not deemed necessary; and all European bankers and capitalists of Europe, as well as all well informed politicians and merchants of France, agree that our claims have been admitted by the bill, and will be pacifically adjusted. Doubts or denials avail not now; yet it is unpleasant that they should be broached on this side of the Atlantic, where duty and gratitude prompt the reverse.

The British parliament had met on the 12th of May; most of the new ministers had taken their seats, but nothing of importance transpired, if we except the information that two or three commissioners will shortly proceed to Canada to investigate the disputes and differences there prevalent.

Lord Denham's appointment as speaker of the house of lords has given offence to Lord Brougham, who is thus left officeless. It will be remembered that the seals are put in commission, in order to separate the political duties of the English lord chancellor, from his judicial—a prudent proceeding.

Messrs D'Israeli and O'Connell have been bound to keep the peace; and Admiral Lewis (65 years old) having married his own servant blew out his brains—at least what of them he had left.

The young queen of Portugal has resolved to marry again immediately, making her funeral baked meats her nuptial festival.

The plague has broken out at Constantinople, but abated at Alexandria.

Greece is in a very disturbed state—banditti in every part and many Greeks emigrating in hordes to Turkey. But the young king will shortly be of age, and assume the sovereignty.

The Hanoverian Journal descants on a project for a railroad from Dublin to Valentia, a port southwest of Ireland, where the English government purpose hereafter establishing the foreign packet station instead of Falmouth. As this subject is not noticed in the English journals, the project may be doubted, however practicable and useful.

ACCIDENTS.—Owing to the fall of some feebly constructed scaffolding at the Exchange hotel in Royal street, 2 men on Friday last were killed.

On Saturday, a person connected with the Pontchartrain railroad cars, leaping hurriedly from one of them near the depot at the lake, was run over and killed. This accident cannot be attributed to the supervisors of the cars.

At the upper cotton press an accident occurred from firing off a cannon; and a similar at the lower. But fewer accidents occurred on Saturday than were apprehended.

The 4th of July celebration on Saturday last passed off with great eclat, so far as the procession was concerned from the lower part of the city to Canal street. The neat, orderly and even elegant appearance of some of the different companies forming links in the procession as it passed our office in Chartres street, not only attracted attention but admiration and delight. Conspicuous were the marshals, the Louisiana legion, the committee of arrangements, the gentlemen bearing the standards of the different states, those of the Commercial library society, and the different fire companies of the city—with the military escort in the rear. But when the legion arrived at Canal street, a countermarch was effected to their old and respected parade ground in the public square, centre of the city. We sincerely regret the necessity of such an event; although we do not hesitate for a moment as to its propriety—considering that the arrangements of Saturday not only were counter to those always formerly made in celebrating this anniversary, but counter to the prejudices or predilections of most of our citizens, who were fondly accustomed to the cathedral and central square, now held sacred by many reminiscences. It is never wise to violate hallowed customs even in celebrations.

At the church, prayers were uttered by the Rev Mr Clapp; and an oration delivered by Mr G. P. Jackson. About 4 p m the company adjourned for dinner to the Washington hotel at the lake, where several patriotic toasts and addresses were delivered—among the latter the following by Mr Marigny.

ADDRESS OF BERNARD DERBIGNY, ESQ.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

You are called on to celebrate the anniversary of that day of glory, the 4th of July 1776. Often is celebrated the anniversary of the day of a grand battle, which but flatters the vanity of a people; often also is celebrated the birthday of a prince, who presents but ephemeral advantages to his country—but now we celebrate the day when a people determined on liberty or death, presented to the whole world, excellent and admirable arguments founded on morality, on justice, on the rights of men and of nations, expressed in an address to the American people, and all sensible and just men in the universe.

Fellow-citizens! We celebrate the day when the deputies of the people, having their imaginations excited by the conduct of their oppressors, and their hearts inflamed by the sacred love of their country, presented to their contemporaries, to posterity the most remote, this address, the acme of human wisdom, which all friends of liberty reiterate everywhere in intoxicating transports—we celebrate that day, and repeat the names of the men always to be revered, names which shall forever be engraven on the hearts of the citizens of the United States—names which will recal continually our glory—names that shall be immortal.

Fellow-citizens! It is useless to remind you of the bloody strifes with Great Britain, of our sufferings and triumphs—for these are known to you all: suffice it to say that while such chiefs as Jefferson, Hancock and others laid the basis of that confederation which secured our welfare in peace or war, the immortal WASHINGTON, ... wherever danger existed his elevated head, ... by his iron arm and invincible sword that ... peace which placed us in the number of nations, and secured us the distinguished rank which we occupy in the world.

Fellow-citizens! The constitution of the United States which govern us, and the constitutions are but the result of the noble principles consecrated by our declaration of independence: they possess the same spirit, the same sentiments of virtue and justice. Certainly fellow-citizens, those who digested the constitution were imbued with the spirit of the address of July 1776. It was engraven on their hearts; and their imagination gave vent to the sentiments of their noble and generous soul.

Fellow citizens! It is under the shade of that constitution, under the protection of that eagle now majestically towering over our heads, that we have grown to be giants. Three millions of inhabitants have produced in 60 years 16 millions. Never did a nation increase in such a ratio; but never did a nation begin under such favorable auspices; never did a nation enjoy such perfect institutions; never, no never was LIBERTY, this birthright of man fixed on a firmer basis. Never was a patriotic and liberal standard unfurled by such virtuous and great men, as Washington and Lafayette.

Fellow-citizens! The example set by the American people in 1776, the happiness they have enjoyed under their institutions, have attracted and fixed the attention of all the world. France first induced by this real picture of truth and happiness, France our powerful and faithful ally, had resolved to be free; she had in fact obtained her liberty in '89 and '90. The Almighty who watches equally over the United States and France, over those two people who cherish each other, Providence had decreed that the man who had contributed so much to give birth to the glorious star spangled banner, should triumphantly present the tri-colored flag to the French people. (Lafayette).

Afterwards, gentlemen, the nations of America, from Magellan straits to Louisiana, resolved to be free. Their leaders were imbued with the principles of '77. America, after a long and bloody contest, has burst her fetters; she is now free; and every where has adopted the principles of the government of the United States.

Fellow-citizens! At the very moment I am addressing you, we present to the world the brightest example of public prosperity. Agriculture, this first source of the wealth of nations, is rapidly improving. Our public debt is cancelled; the United States Bank, which aspired to become a power to compete with the government, has been foiled by the powerful arm of ANDREW JACKSON, of that same Andrew Jackson, who after subduing the Creek and Seminole Indians, has conquered proud Albion in the plains of Louisiana. Fellow-citizens, on this very same spot the American eagle darting upon the British lion, has destroyed him under this powerful talons, and there we saw the infuriated Britons fly from our consecrated shores. GLORY, IMMORTAL GLORY TO ANDREW JACKSON!

All our treaties with the nations of the civilized world are advantageous to us. Our wise but vigorous administration has obtained payment of all that was due to us by Spain, Naples and Portugal, and in consequence of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, France only, the great and glorious France, was delaying the satisfaction due to us; but these difficulties are only to be attributed to a party spirit, natural consequence of new dynasties. At last, the French chambers have voted, by an immense majority, the law of the twenty five millions. A French general, (Valaze), proud of the trophies conquered by his good sword in the Egyptian fields, at Austerlitz, at Jena, &c., has moved, as an amendment, that a satisfactory explanation should be given of the president's message. Fellow-citizens, that explanation shall be given, and it will be satisfactory to the glory and good harmony of both nations.—The American people have not forgot that the blood of their fathers and the French blood have run in the same stream in the cause of American Independence. The Americans have not forgot that Lafayette, the hero of both worlds, has bled for that cause in the fields of Brandywine; they have not forgot that a French army under Rochambeau and Lafayette, combined with the American army under Washington, did compel Lord Cornwallis to surrender at York Town, and that they have thereby insured for ever our prosperity and the proud rank we hold among the nations of the world. Yes, gentlemen, that explanation will be given, and it will be worthy of Andrew Jackson and of the great and generous French nation.

Fellow-citizens! Respected abroad, happy at home, enjoying liberty, peace and plenty, esteemed and admired by all the people who would like us enjoy unlimited freedom, we are certainly a great and a happy nation. Our star spangled banner is proudly glittering in both hemispheres, and is every where hailed as the harbinger of liberty, by millions of our fellow creatures anxious to have also their 4th of July to celebrate. Such are, gentlemen, the consequences of that auspicious day, when our immortal revolutionary fathers presented to the world our declaration of independence.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Bursley, we have received London papers to May 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th, both inclusive.

A large firm in Paisley, Scotland, (names not mentioned) has failed. Debts estimated at L.50,000 to L.80,000 sterling.

The report of a great victory gained by the Queen's troops in Spain, over the Carlists, is not confirmed.

Liverpool, May 16

The ambassador from the United States to France, Mr Livingston, is sojourning for a few days with his family at Plymouth. His Excellency arrived there on Wednesday, in the Constitution American frigate, 50 guns, 460 men, Captain Elliot, bound to the United States from Havre.

The frigate fired a royal salute, which was answered by the Sans Josef guard-ship, Captain Falcon, C. B. the commander, having previously gone along side the Constitution. A royal salute was also fired from the batteries of the citadel in compliment to the American ambassador.

PARIS—or rather the Court of Peers—has been the scene, last week and this, of a very serious legal farce. The state prisoners were all arraigned for effect, it being understood that acquittal was to follow conviction. The court was by this plan to get credit for magnanimity; but, as usual with Louis Philippe, the business was bungled.

At first there was a quarrel with the lawyers, which lasted a couple of months; and now there is a quarrel with the prisoners. With a strange want of order, they were arraigned in hundreds; and the prisoners, as if by consent, set up such a clamorous opposition, that they absolutely confounded their judges. Ultimately they are to be tried without being present; but some Peers protest against this, and we wait the result.

An attempt has been made at Lyons to blow up, by means of a petard, a house belonging to one of the principal witnesses in the great trial. There are however other reasons of private enmity existing against this individual, M. Damon, assistant mayor of one of the suburbs of Lyons. The Reparateur of Lyons complains that two men, arrested immediately after the explosion, and near it, were instantly set at liberty.

SPAIN.—The advices from Spain state that there appears to be no doubt but that the Constitutional forces under Gen. Valdez have met with loss (though not to the extent of between 3,000 and 4,000 men, as stated early in the day) in their engagement with the Carlists, while endeavouring to dislodge them from the pass of Navarre. The information has however been sufficient to excite considerable alarm among the holders of Spanish securities; and the result has been a depression in their value.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Session of 27th April.

ADMIRAL DE RIGNY.—Gentlemen, our colleague, M. Humann, Minister of Finances, being indisposed, has requested me to take on myself the presentation to this Chamber, of the project of a law which I am about to have the honor to submit. (Marks of attention.)

Gentlemen, the King has directed us to present to you, the project of a law which has just passed the Chamber of Deputies, to insure the execution of the treaty concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between France and the United States, is the object of this law.

The treaty itself has for some months been before you. It is not necessary that we should call to your recollection its different stipulations. The circumstances which have given rise to the indemnity agreed to be paid by France, the principles on which we have set out in fixing the amount of that indemnity—the settlement in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of Louisiana, the advantages obtained for our wines on the hand, and on the other those agreed to be given to American cottons; all these details are in a greater or less degree, before you, all have acquired for some time past a notoriety which renders it unnecessary that I should now analyze them.

All the documents which have been communicated to the other Chamber will be placed at your disposal. You will probably think proper to confide the examination of them to a committee, and on this committee it will be incumbent to present to you an historical account of the events and the result of calculations growing out of them.

But while we believe that we may rely on that committee, to perform this task, which it alone can perform in its full extent, we think that we owe you some elucidation as to the situation in which France now finds itself, as regards the republic of the United States.

You are aware of the steps taken by the government of the King the very instant the Message of the President of the Union on the opening of the last Congress, was received in Europe. You know that at a future day a similar measure was taken by President Jackson. The two ministers reciprocally accredited by the two governments were both recalled. The effect of this double recall is at this moment, if not that of interrupting in all respects the diplomatic relations between the two countries, at least that of interrupting them in all that relates to the treaty of the 4th of July.

If these relations are to be renewed, and we do not doubt that they will be, it is not for us, under the present state of things, to take the initiatory steps towards such renewal.

We have shown the government of the United States how distant it is from our thoughts to avail ourselves of a justifiable displeasure, to dispense with the payment of a debt.—We have exerted ourselves by all honorable means to acquire the means of paying the debt.—There our task is ended. We cannot re-open any communication on this point—we expect and we believe that a proposal will be made to us, to do it in language which will remove every trace of an unfortunate misunderstanding.

This line of conduct, gentlemen, was dictated to us by the relative position of the two States. The Chamber of Deputies so comprehended it. It has thought proper to adopt it, it has thought proper to introduce it in the law. We had no reason to object to such an amendment.

Another amendment was presented, the object of which was to submit to official publicity the explanations which we have right to expect from the government of the United States. This amendment was dispensed with at the demand of government. The Chamber of Deputies perceived how insulting and offensive would be a clause in the Bill to this effect.

The dignity of France must be consulted, but it is necessary that a reconciliation should take place on conditions equally honorable to both parties. The object now is to obtain explanations, but not to dictate a course which might irritate the sensitiveness of an independent state. Or to speak more correctly, our object now is to open the door to a renewal of those intimate and friendly relation which ought ever to have existed to prevail between the two countries united by so many ties and so many recollections. The object is to appeal to the old attachment of the American Union. It is not the intention to require of her aught what France in her position would refuse.

It is with this political feeling, at once conciliatory and firm, that we propose gentlemen to carry into execution the law now submitted to your deliberation, and which we hope will receive the suffrages of this chamber.

The chamber then entered the presentation of the law on its minutes and ordered that it should be printed and distributed.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, June 20.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The ship Garonne Capt Skidder, arrived yesterday, having sailed from Havre on the 15th May, to which dates we have received our papers containing Paris dates one day later than those received via London, together with later commercial intelligence. The prices of cotton were well supported, notwithstanding the arrivals were large.

The news does not appear to be of very much importance.

The Peers had made no progress with the indemnity bill but were engaged with the state trials. The prisoners increased in number, but appear to set the government at defiance.

The intelligence from Spain did not confirm the news which was previously received of the victories by the Carlists.

The Chamber of deputies have adopted the bill for the grant of 18,000,000 of francs for the improvement of the navigable rivers of France.

135 dollars per share was refused for South Carolina rail road stock at the broker's board in New York on Wednesday last. 130 asked.

Capt Bursley of packet ship Orpheus, at New York, reports seeing on the 25th May, lat 52 long 26, an American frigate standing to the westward supposed to be the Constitution.

The U S Engineers, Major Talcott and Captains Seaver, Wood, Smith and Lee, have passed through Buffalo on their way westward, to determine the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan.

The board (says the Army and Navy Chronicle for the the examination of midshipmen, expect their labors will close in a few days. We learn indirectly that five have been rejected.

Correspondence of Hudson's Merchants' News Room, New York.

MARSEILLES, April 23.

The Bulletin of Laws published today contains the following ordinances:

Louis Philippe &c, considering the law of the 3d March 1822, and the ordinance of the 7th August, same year, upon the report of the Minister of Commerce, and having heard the superior council of health, have ordained, and do ordain what follows:

Article I—Vessels coming from the United States of America with clean bills of health, shall not in future be subject to any quarantine of observation.

Art II—Bales of cotton coming from the United States of America shall not in future be opened or sent to the Lazaretto, where the vessels that bring them have foul bills of health.

Our minister, secretary of state to the department of commerce, is hereby requested to see the present ordinance executed.

Done at the palace of the Tuileries, the 4th day of April, 1835.

(Signed) LOUIS PHILLIPPE.

By the king—the minister, secretary of state to the department of Commerce.

(Signed) T. DUCHATEL.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 20th June.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Yesterday afternoon New Brunswick and its vicinity, were visited with a most destructive storm which destroyed much property, and injured several persons some of whom we learn will not recover from the many and severe wounds they received.

The steamboat Napoleon has just come in, and we have learnt from the Captain and passengers the following particulars. Imperfect we are satisfied, for as often as the Capt would attempt to give us some information, he would be interrupted by a question from one of the bystanders, who would ask, 'is such a house safe?' Capt do you know was Mr —— hurt, etc.

The storm (a perfect whirlwind) commenced at Middle Bush, about four miles from New Brunswick, where it did much damage; thence to Piscataway, a neat little village situated on the Raritan, distance about three and a half miles from New Brunswick, consisting of about twenty dwellings, all of which were destroyed, with the exception of three.—It then entered New Brunswick by Church, Neilson, Schureman and Burnett streets, carrying destruction before it. We have not been able to ascertain the names of the occupants or sufferers.

As near as we can ascertain, fifty dwelling houses are destroyed and a vast number much injured. Three persons were killed and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty wounded. The names of the killed are widow Van Arsdale, Henry Boerum Esq. an officer of the Navy and a son of Judge Boerum, and a youth named Bayard son of Doctor Bayard.

We have heard of many narrow escapes but have not time to detail them. A wagon and a pair of horses were proceeding up one of the streets, when the storm approached—it was so violent that the horses refused to proceed. The gentleman seeing the danger, sprung from the wagon, and as soon as he reached the ground, the wagon was torn loose from the horses and broken to atoms.

A letter which we have seen says—From Griggs' downwards, a considerable distance, there is scarcely a house left standing. Many of the houses also in Liberty and Richmond streets are either prostrated or entirely unroofed.

The Methodist church is greatly injured and the roof of the bark blown off.

At the top of the hill, the large houses built by Dr Janeway, in the occupancy of the Kirkpatrick family, were unroofed.

Capt Fisher of the Napoleon saw the storm approaching as he was going up the Britain, and so portentous did it appear, that he brought the boat to under the lee of the bank.

After passing Burnett street is crossed the river.

IMPORTANT FROM OHIO.

A Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes from Columbus as follows:

Within the last twenty four hours, Governor Lucas has received an official communication from Messrs Rush and Howard U. S. Commissioners, in which they are authorised to say, that Ohio will be permitted quietly to run her northern boundary line; and that Michigan not will attempt to enforce her late acts relative to the infringement of her territory. As events will now readily pass in review on this subject, we may expect a speedy, successful and I hope a peaceful issue.

The report of the secretary of the treasury upon the commerce and navigation of the U. States, for the last year gives the following information.

The whole tonnage of the U. States amounts to 1,606,150 tons, of which

Massachusetts owns	467,659
New York	340,758
Maine	225,391

The distribution in the various cities, &c, is as follows:

New York city owns	323,733
Boston,	189,294
Philadelphia,	79,550
New Bedford,	76,819
Nantucket,	64,545
New Orleans,	69,903
Baltimore,	50,108
Portland,	49,012
Salem,	31,877
Barnstable,	30,540

The whole number of vessels of every description built in the United States within the year, was 1,188. The whole number of ships built was 141. Of those there were built

In Massachusetts,	37
In Maine,	54
In New York,	26
In all other states	27

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

From a late highly praised work on the capital and resources of the British Empire, the London Metropolitan makes some extracts for the purpose of proving the immense importance to England of agriculture, and the capital staked in it, compared with that employed in manufactures. According to a table in this work the gross annual product of Great Britain and Ireland, raised by the combination of capital with all animate and inanimate power, is 514,000,000 of pounds sterling, nearly half of which is from agriculture.—As the table exhibits the relative importance of the several great resources of the immense wealth of Great Britain, and is therefore of general interest—we annex it.

Agriculture,	L246,600,000
Mines and minerals,	21,400,000
Inland trade,	48,425,000
Coasting trade	3,550,000
Fisheries,	3,400,000
Shipping and foreign commerce,	34,398,859
Bankers—profits of this class	4,500,000
Foreign income,	4,500,000
Manufactures	148,050,000
	L514,823,959

In addition to poor rates and county rates, which amount to several millions, the agriculturists pay twenty six millions, or one half of the taxes of the empire. The amount of capital employed in agriculture is set down at about two billions sterling, or more than one half of the capital of the United Kingdom. According to this estimate the national debt is equal to one fifth of the whole capital of the empire of Great Britain.

The loans of the U. S. Bank at the commencement of the last month stood at $63,642,646.4—being an increase of $1,723,220.08 during the month of May, and making an increase since the 1st of November last of $17,893,4..—The circulation of the bank has also been increased during the same period from $15,968,721 to 22,009,475. So that notwithstanding the reported discontinuance of two or three of its unproductive branches, the bank has actually increased its business in seven months more than 23 millions of dollars!

☞ We are authorised to announce that Mr Thomas is a candidate to represent the 3d ward in the city council to fill up the vacancy of Mr Grailhe resigned; and that he will be supported by

A GREAT NUMBER OF VOTERS.

EXCHANGE on London for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.

STOCKS.

50 shares Carrollton Bank $2 50 premium

SALES OF COTTON.

21 bales inferior at 18 1/2

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—30 hhds 3 1/4 a 4 3/4; damaged
RICE—3 1/4 per barrel;
SUGAR— hhds Brown 6 7 1 2; prime 8 per cwt
HAVANA—Brown 8 1 4 a 8 1 2—white 11 do
MOLASSES—32 a 34cts per gal
COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 15cts— Rio 13 1 2c
MESS PORK—$16 1 2 per bbl; Prime, 14 50 do
BACON—hams, 7 1 2 a 8 cts per lb dull; Middlings, 7c 1 2 do; shoulders, 7c 1 2 do; Hoground 8c a 8 1 2 per do
LARD—8 1 2 a 9 cts per lb
BEEF—Mess, $12 1 2 per bl; Prime, 10 1 2 do
BUTTER—Western scarce—Goshen, 28 a 30
FLOUR—$5 1 2 a 5 75 per bl—more brisk
CORN—65 a 75cts per bushel
MEAL—$3 50 per bl—dull
CATTLE HIDES—Coast 9c; Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil's, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do —27 a 30c
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—15 a 16c
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; sheet 9 a 10
TAR—$3 50 per brl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 do
DEAR SKINS—24c
BEAR do —75c each
RACOON & FOX—9c per lb
BEES WAX—22c per do
WHISKEY—Rect'fied, 42 1/2 a 45 cts per gal; Old Monongahela 70 a 75
TANNERS OIL—None in market

Havre, May 15.—Coffee.—More active with an advance of 1ct per kilo on St Domingo and 5cts on green, which are scarce and wanted; the sales are 3680 bales Hayti at 65 a 66 1/2; 530 Havana at 71 1/2 a 92 1/2.

Cotton.—Arrivals 19,338 bales and sales limited; and yesterday and the day before nothing was done; the sales embrace 3196 bales Orleans, at 143 1/2 50 a 185f, 2500 Upland, Mobile &c, at 135 a 170; no change in the rates.

Sales at Havre, May 11.—259 bales cotton; 60 hhd. whalebone at 150f; 2500 lbs N Y wax at 180f; 30 cases Rhubarb at 3f 10 a 3f 45 in entrepot.

Sale 12th.—243 bales cotton; 400 bags Hayti coffee at 55 a 66 1/2: 30 do Rio at 55: 31 mill whalebone at 100 a 155; 5 mill gum senegal at 103.

Sales 13.—12 bales Mobile cotton (only) 145 a 50: 7 mill N Y wax 180f: 450 bags Hayti coffee 65 1/2: 25 mill zinc 18f.

Paris May 14.—The stock exchange is calm.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Havre May 7.—Our last advices are to the 1st inst per Havre. Our cotton market has continued very calm until to-day and the transactions of the first six days of the month [of which 2 days it is true, were holy days,] comprises only 1163 bales, of which but 364 bales U States prices nevertheless preserving their tendency to ascend. To-day sales amount to 3012, of which 2938 bales United States. Sales of about 200 choice were effected at 182 50 a 185. Yesterday Pernambuco cot ons were purchased to deliver at equal to 195, say 15 advance upon the last sales. The descriptions employed for warp are particularly demanded in consequence of the scarcity caused by the feeble arrivals from Brazil and the delay which has been caused in the arrivals from Egypt that must result from the ravages of the plague, and the consequent quarantine to be undergone in the French ports, so that 5 and 6 months must elapse before their delivery to spinners. This state of things is advantageous to Louisiana and Mobile and impels the excessive prices. What is paid 130 is scarcely a Liverpool fair. We advance our last quotations from 2 and 3c for ordinary cotton and 5 to 10 for fine and choice which had not before advanced in proportion to the other qualities.

The demand continues, sales 1900, prices rising. Sales from the 1st to 7th May, 2295 bales Louisiana, good ordinary and fine 146 a 174; 426 bales Upland, good ordinary and fully fine 142 50 a 152 50; 890 bales Mobile, good, 165; 249 bales Tennessee, middling 146 a 147; 101 bales Virginia, good fair 155; 920 bales sundries—4191 bales.

Quotations—	Upland.	Louisiana.
Ordinary	140 a 147	140 a 149
Petit courant	150 a 152	155 a 156
Bon courant	159 a 160	168 a 170
Bon et Beau	154	180 a 185

Stock 32000 bales of which 31000 bales United States

May 10.—The packet is gone yesterday. Your packet 18th April, Rhone, is in with advices that can but stimulate people on this side. Yesterday the market was calmer, only 800 bales went off, of which half only were American, prices stiff; the greatest confidence maintained.

London May 14.—There has been a good deal doing this week in the shares of the United States bank, Louisiana state bank and bank of Louisiana, Pennsylvania 5s are becoming rather scarce; New York continued to be offered; Mississippi, Alabama and Indiana 6's neglected, with many sellers. We have considerable arrivals of South American dollars which have found ready buyers for exportation.

London, May 12.—The arrivals from China, the East Indies, the southward and the westward, are immense; nine pages of arrivals were posted on Lloyd's books yesterday and although a small proportion is from the West Indies, there can be no doubt that the vessels expected are now mostly the coast and in the channel.

Sugar. The general report of the market is that the prices are fully supported, and the new sugars on show still inadequate to the general and extensive demand, but the buyers expect large supplies from the arrivals reported yesterday and this day.

Coffee. The price of East India coffee advanced 2s to 3s per cwt last week

Rice. The quotations of rice are nominal, it is unsaleable.

Cotton. The sales of cotton here last week were above 2000 bags chiefly Surats 7 1/2d a 9 1/2d. The accounts from Liverpool state that that market was heavy on Saturday last, which has prevented business in this market. The sales of cotton last week at Liverpool were about 35000 bags at a general advance of 1/8d per lb.

London, May 14th.—American funds.—Pennsylvania state five per cents 1-58, 103; Ohio state six per cents 1850, 113 a 14; Mississippi six per cents 109 a 10; Alabama five per cents 1863, 95 a 6; Louisiana five per cts, Baring Brothers & co, 103.

Shares. U S bank 23; Louisiana bank 27 10; New Orleans canal 22 5 a 10; New York Life Insurance and Trust company 96.

Exchanges. Paris 26 70 a 75 1/2; Amsterdam 12 3 a 4; Hamburg 13 11 1/2 a 1/2 3 mos.

Sales at the New York Stock Exchange, June 20.

100 shares	N O Canal		60 days	112
50 do	do	do		112
35 do	do	City		110 1/2
150 do	do	do	60 days	110 1/2
100 do	Mechanics & Traders			110
100 do	do	do		110 1/2
200 do	Planters, Miss.		4 mos	102 1/2
250 do	Ohio Life and Trust			123 1/2
300 do	Kentucky		4 mos	102
150 do	do		30 days	102
100 do	do		30 days	102 1/2
150 do	Grand Gulf			100 1/2
50 do	Planters' Town Bank			113 1/2
50 do	do	do		113 1/2

229 shares United States bank stock sold at New York 18th inst at 113; 80 do do 112 1/2; 200, 100 do N O Canal [60 days] 112; 50 do do 112; 35 do City 110 1/2; 150 do do 60 days 110 1/2; 10 do Mechanics & Traders 110; 100 do do 110.

On the 7th inst at Havana assorted sugars, half and half were quoted at 8 1/2 and 12 1/2 a 9 1/2 and 3 1/2 rs per arrobe, white 12 a 13 1/2; brown and yellow, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; coffee $10 a 12 1/2 per qtl; triage 8 a 9 1/2; molasses 4 1/2 rs per keg; flour $16; beef $10 a 12 per; codfish $2 1/2 per ... of 60 lbs; lard 12 1/2 a 13 per qtl; pork $17 a 22 per bbl; beer 16 a 24; rice $5 1/2 a 6 per qtl; mackerel No 2, $4 a 5 per bbl.

New York, June 20.—Exchange, domestic. The abundance of money enables holders of notes or drafts on all parts of the United States to negotiate them at the lowest possible rates.

Exchange, foreign. Bills on London, by the last packet, sold largely at 109 a 109 1/4; on France at 523 1/2 cts.

Money. We are persuaded that money was never more abundant in this country, than at present. The United States bank as well as the local banks, appear to be extending their line of discounts beyond any former amount and strange to say, many of them have very large amounts of surplus funds. We know of some of the banks whose funds on hand would enable them to increase their loans a million of dollars more than they have now out.

Real estate. It is now out of the usual season for sales, and in former years no valuable property was brought forward in June or July. Although sales have fallen off, yet there is a good deal offering; about 20 lots at Harlaem were sold on the 18th. The sale was well attended and the rates obtained full equal to any former one.

Specie. It is stated from an official source that over a million of dollars have been exported. We are confident if the fact could be ascertained, that most of this money has been dollars to Canton, which does not affect the specie market. It is certain that exchange has kept below any rate that requires a demand for Europe. Neither gold or silver is going to Europe and large sums of specie are constantly arriving from South America, particularly into the port of New Orleans.

Stocks. Notwithstanding the abundance of money and the facility of procuring loans, the majority of stocks have fallen off this week, rail roads particularly. Some of the marine companies have met with severe rubs which has depressed their stocks. United States bank firm as a rock, from the impression that they will wind up with a much larger surplus than was anticipated; some predict that it will be twenty per cent.

Freights. To Liverpool are down to 3-16ths. This is about as low as we have ever quoted them.

New York market, June 20.—Remarks. Advices to the 25th ult have been received from France and England. Politically the news is not of much importance. The frigate Constitution had sailed and the indemnity bill is still with the peers. Private letters say that all well informed men consider our difficulties as settled. Cotton the great article of export, still continues to advance.

Considering this is the usual dull season, there is an extensive trade in cotton, sugars, flour, ashes and many other leading articles, a majority of which have improved in price. The city enjoys a remarkable share of health. Money is abundant and every thing appears in the full tide of successful experiment.

Coffee. The supplies at market although not large, appear to be fully equal to the demand; green is scarce and wanted. The operations of the week have been as follows: 300 St Domingo at 11 a 11 1/2 some Cuba 13; do Porto Rico 13 cash.

Cotton. The stock here is too limited to admit of extensive sales. Prices without change and holders firm.

Cotton. Import from 13th to 20th June 1835: from North Carolina 288; South Carolina 1744; Georgia 799; Alabama 2498; New Orleans 235; Florida 163; Northern ports 295; total 5942 bales.

By the Orpheus, the packet of 16th May we received on Wednesday, Liverpool accounts to 17th, of large sales having been made there, which caused immediately on receipt, some stir in this market; which however soon subsided and now although we do not alter our quotations yet lower qualities can be had on better terms for the purchaser. The week's sales are 3750 bales; say 1250 Upland 18 a 20 cents; 2300 Alabama and Florida 18 a 21 cents and 200 New Orleans 20 a 22 cents.

Flour. Market rather slacked, holders of common brands western, offer to sell freely at 6 75.

Molasses. The market has been advancing for the last two or three weeks and prices stand full 2 cts higher than they did. Sales of Porto Rico at 31 cts and Cuba at 27.

Rice. Our stock is very moderate and must remain so, as prices at the south are higher than they are here. Sales reach about 700 tcs, southern at 3 50 a 3 87 1/2 and 425 bbls of the N Y rice mill at 3 50 for broken and 4 for prime.

Sugar. The market remains firm and the late rise is fully sustained. Stock of brown box about ... boxes; white 400; Porto Rico 1500 hhds; New Orleans 6000 hhds. Sales since our last as follows: 500 boxes Cuba white 11 a 11 1/2; 400 do brown 8 1/2; 500 hhds Porto Rico 8 1/2 a 9.

Boston market, June 16.—Coffee. There has been a good demand for prime green and sales of 100 bags La guira, for shipping, have been made at 13 1/2 a 14c per lb and 600 do St Domingo 11 1/4 a 11 1/2 and 4 a 500 do do 11 1/2c and a lot superior at 12c per lb, 6 mos.

Cotton. No sales of any consequence have come to our knowledge. Uplands are held at 18 a 19c; Alabama 18 a 22; and New Orleans at 20 a 22 1/2c per lb, 6 mos.

Molasses. Since our last publication an increased demand has been experienced in this article and prices in consequence (together with the recent advices from Cuba unfavorable to shipments to this country) have advanced to the present quotations; holders of retailing qualities are firm and some parcels for the present withdrawn from the market. The sales of the week consist of about 600 hhds Matanzas and Havana at 25 1/2 a 27c per gal, 6 mos; 200 do Porto Rico 31 a 32c; 6 a 700 do Trinidad 29 1/2 a 30c per gal, 6 mos. We understand some sales of Havana to arrive have been made at 28c per gal 6 mos. Sold this day at auction of 112 hhds of Grenada fair at 30 a 31c per gallon, cash.

Rice. A sale of 150 casks common was made at 3 1/4 a 3 1/2 and fair 3 3/4; 20 do prime, 4c per lb.

Sugar. The late accounts from Cuba of a great scarcity in that market and consequent advance in prices, have had considerable influence in the market here. The trade for several days have been active with buyers, and sales have also been made for exportation and refining. Over 3000 boxes changed hands from 9 a 9 1/2 and choice 10c per lb; white 11 a 12c. To-day importers have further advanced their rates and 9 1/2c have been refused for lots which were held yesterday at 9 1/2c. A sale of 800 bags brown Santos was made for another market at 7 1/2, 3 1/2 per cent off for cash; 40 a 50 hhds Porto Rico, 8 a 8 1/2c per lb 6 mos.

Martinique, May 15.—Our market is overstocked with all the admissible articles of American produce, except white pine lumber, which is in demand at $22. Last sales of Grand Bank Fish $2,50 clear of duty; we have 1000 hhds of French and American in market. Tobacco $84, French weight, last sales, since which 120 hhds have arrived; there is now enough in market for this year's consumption. Corn 60c, a drug, large supplies are brought from Marseilles and Bordeaux. Beef prime $7,50; No 1, $9; rice $4,25, F weight; Southern R O staves $21; P pine lumber $21. These quotations are from last sales, duties deducted. Molasses 18 cents on board, great demand, scarce and rising.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Plutarch, Johnson, Liverpool, Brander & McKenna
Brig Charles Joseph, Frost, Liverpool, L H Gale
Brig William & Joseph, Stevens, Richmond, Harrod & Quarles
Schr Bonita, Bontrupe, Tampico, F Brunetto
Sloop Kingston, Berlick, Newport, L H Gale
Brig Paragon, Healy, Boston, Geo Bucklin
Brig Patronillo, Ruiz, Havana, Garcia Bergé & co
Brig San Roman, Salva, Havana, Garcia Bergé & co
Ship Constellation, Headley, New York, L H Gale
Barque Nimrod, Durell, Liverpool, L H Gale
Brig Maria Avender, Marseilles, Legendre & Samory
Ship Ellen Brooke, Redman, Liverpool, L H Gale
Schr Robert Eddes, Wheelwright, Matagorda, W Bryan

ARRIVED

Steamer Lion, Hubble, from the Passes, towed to sea ships Munoo and Elizabeth. Reports no vessel in sight in the offing.

Steamer Hudson, Roche, having taken her tow to sea brought up ship Alabama, from New York.

Steamer Grampus, Davis, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Mary & Harriet, barque Isabella, brigs Elizabeth, Palmero and San Sebastian; towed in over the bar brig Ajax, from Campeachy. Brought up from sea Swedish brig Triton, 25 days from New York. Left the bar Friday at 10 a m; nothing in sight in the offing.

Packet ship Alabama, Handy, 37 days from New York, to Bogert & Hawthorn—cargo to Thompson & Grant; C Mills, Phelps & co, Lambeth & Thompson; J G Washington; Harris & Wright; Hyde & Gleises; Frost & Johnson; W Robinson; Layton & co; J Bartlett; E L Tracy; Robeson, Wood & co; West; Bullitt, Shipp & co; A H Wallace; W L Hodge; W Holmes & co; Smith, Hubbard & co; Forsyth, Goodwyn & co; H M Hart & co; A Deane; Miramond, O'Dubley & co; G Clarke; Sallee & Badger; Stinson & Campbell; N & J Dick & co; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; G Dorsey; Bogert & Hawthorn; Robeson, Wood & co; J Knowland; Lambie & Irwin; R Canfield; J & L Beebe; F P Dusongs; J H Field & co; H English; Whiting, Slark & co; Morgan & co; D S Woodruff; A Lanfear; F Olivier; J Touro; A C & W Squier; Hermann & co; J Labadie; T David; Harris & Wright; W Topham; J Evans & co; J Vairin & co; Drake & Rogers; Hutchins & co; B Booth & co; Whittemore & Blair; J A Peck; Harrod & Quarles; J Stanton; Phelps & co; A G Godfrey; S W Oakey & co; J P Freeman & co; R Morale & co; Brander & McKenna; Bogert & Hanson; J Bellows; Stetson & Avery; R Marsh & co; Sinkins & co; S Metcalf; Goodfrey & Blossom; Parmell & Baker; Hyde & Brother; B Levy; Harrison, Brown & co; J H Field & co; Smith, Hubbard & co; J Gallagher; Tulane & Coleman; Blackwell, Thiers & co; R Evans & co; J G Stevenson & co; T Barrett & co; Alling, Hyde & co; Osborne & Dickinson; G Campbell; J A Merle & co; Legendre & Samory; T R Hyde & co; Hall, Walker & Walton; Lott & Peck; Buckner, Stanton & co; E J Forstall & co; J & L Brewster & co; Sloo & Byrne; Camp & Dubleoir; P Tulane & co Livaudais, Charbonnet & co; F Pascal; Peters & Millard; S W Sayer; Wilcox & Fearn; H N Pollard; Robinson, Pratt & co; V Lileau; M & B Mullen; Law & Austin; J Harlow; Carriere & Borduzat; G Brusle; Gasquet, Parish & co; J C Springer; W & J H Leverich; J Coffee & co; Lavillebourne & Walton; G Cammack; Mrs E Hunt; W F & E B Hyde & co; Jones & Belden; Edgar & Smith; E Lavakle & co; R Groning & co; H R Lee & co; H Hunt & co; Mergi & Deyner; Dufilho & co; Robinson, Ferry & Goodwyn; Peyroux, Rivarde & co; Bridge & Vogt; E Mallard; F Frey & co; W W Lyon & co; J H Graham; E Post; Andrews & Brothers; R Hall; S Lock & co; J Richardson; G Hall & Son; T Soiree; Garnier & Walton; Martin, Pleasants & co; Hanle & Goodrich; H Bonnabel; J Evans & co; H Haynes & co; J Kain & co; A G Harris; and order.

Brig Triton, Hurdeman, from New York, in ballast.

Steamer Daniel O'Connell, Robertson, from Red river—cargo 44 rolls leather, M & A D Crossman; 1 box mdze T Barrett & co.

Steamer Lancaster, Turner, from Manchester—cargo 84 bales cotton, Robeson, Wood & co; 10 do do T Barrett & co; 1 bbl, 1 box mdze, Bullitt, Shipp & co.

Steamer Revenue, Moore, from Lafourche interior, no cargo.

Steamer Paragon, Streak, from Field's Mill—cargo 50 hhds sugar, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 10 hhds, 11 bbls sugar, 31 bbls molasses, 9 bales moss, &c, to owners on board.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Marengo and Hercules, from New Orleans, arrived at Havre on the 9th May; ship Olympia from do, arrived on the 11th and Champlain from do, on the 13th.

Ship Atlantic sailed from Havre for this port on the 25th May.

Ship Olympia was to sail for this port on the 15th June.

Ship Creole from this port at Liverpool on the 16th of May.

Ship General Williams from this port arrived at New York, June 7.

Brig Napoleon from this port at New York on the 18th June.

Schooner Wig from this port at New York.

Brig Fido cleared at New York for this port on the 17th June.

Brig Paul Jones from this port at New York on the 16th June.

Ship Dido from this port at Bordeaux on 4th May.

Brig William from this port at Charleston on the 22th of June.

FOR SALE—100 bales of hay. Apply to ARMAND MARIGNY. june 24—6

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET & DELERY.

ON Wednesday, July 8, at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange,

GEORGE, a creole, about 19 or 20 years old, good house servant, cook, and pastry cook; good driver, and used to take care of horses; guaranteed against all vices and diseases as prescribed by law.

Terms:—Payable all in the course of March, 1836, in a note satisfactorily endorsed, with mortgage until final payment. july 6

BY B. BOUNY.

ON Saturday 11th instant, at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, several lots of ground and the buildings thereon, as per plan, which will be deposited in the above place, on the day of sale.

1st. A lot of ground with the buildings thereon, situated in Duverge's village, on the right bank of the river, designated by No. 8, of Square No. 2, according to a plan drawn by L. J. Pilie, jun., deputy surveyor. The principal building is a brick one, and contains six appartments, two of which with fire places: gallery in front and in the rear; brick kitchen and divided in two fire places, common and well, the whole perfectly enclosed and finished since nine months.

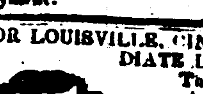
2d. Four lots of ground situated in suburb Franklin, designated by Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 of square 55 of sundry dimensions, as per plan, which will be exhibited at the time of sale.

3d. Eight lots of ground situated in the above mentioned suburb Franklin, designated by Nos. 1 to 8 of square No. 5, front on the rail road, and of dimensions as shown in the plan drawn up by L. J. Pilié & Commeny, deputy surveyors.

4th. Three lots of ground situated in suburb Montreuil designated by numbers 1, 2 and 3 of square No. 8, fronting on Desirée street, and measuring as per plan which will be exhibited at the time of sale.

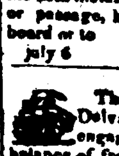
Terms:—Six, twelve and eighteen months' credit, for approved endorsed notes, and mortgage until final payment. july 6

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.



The new substantial, fast running and upper cabin steamer REVENUE, Henry Tate master, will leave for the above ports on Sunday the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A M. For balance of freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to GRIFFITH & BARNES, 57, New Levee. july 6

FOR TAMPICO.



The fast sailing schooner Eclipse, Captain Delvaille, having the best part of her cargo engaged, will shortly sail for the above port. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite St. Louis-street; or, to A. DELPEUCH, Chartres-street, between Toulouse and St Pierre. july 6—4

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents shall come,—greeting—Whereas Laurent Millaudon, having purchased at a sale made by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1835, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales;" approved the 10th day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Parish Court, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other effect whatsoever, to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the sheriff of the parish aforesaid, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1835, by virtue of a decree of this court rendered on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1835, in a suit entitled Laurent Millaudon versus the New Orleans Building Company, No. 8161 of the docket of this Court, at which sale the said Laurent Millaudon became the purchaser for the price of fifty-one thousand two hundred dollars.

Description of Property as given in the Judicial Conveyance.

Three certain lots of ground with the buildings thereon, being Nos 2, 3 and 4, in Tchoupitoulas street, between Delord and Louisa streets—lot No 2 measuring twenty-two feet one inch and two lines in front on Tchoupitoulas street, by eighty-three feet six inches in depth. Lot No 3 measuring twenty-two feet front on Tchoupitoulas street, by eighty-three feet six inches in depth, and lot No 4 measuring twenty-one feet eleven inches and one line in front on said street, by the same depth (eighty-three feet six inches).

A lot of ground in the rear of the above described property and measuring twenty-five feet six inches and five lines in front on Delord street, by a depth of about ninety-nine feet nine inches on one side, and ninety-one feet on the other side, and being No 42.

Another certain lot of ground with a brick dwelling thereon, being No 1, at the corner of Carondelet and Hevia streets, measuring twenty-five feet nine inches in front on Carondelet street, by one hundred and seventy-nine feet six inches in depth, with the use of an alley twenty-five feet wide, in common with the other houses of this block.

Eight lots of ground, being numbered 75, 86, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84, lots Nos 75, 76, 79, 80, 81 and 82 measuring each twenty-four feet front on Baronne street, by one hundred and forty seven feet two inches in depth—lot No 83 measuring twenty-four feet front on Baronne street by an irregular depth; and lot No 84 measuring twenty-eight feet front on Baronne street, by an irregular depth, with the use of an alley in common with the other lots in the square—the whole agreeable to a plan paraphed by the Sheriff and deposited in the office of H B Cenas, Esq. notary public.

Given under my hand and the impress of the seal of the Parish Court of the parish and city of New Orleans, at the said city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, this 29th June 1835, and of the American Independence the 59th,

L S

july 6 J. OLLIE, Dep. Clk.

ROSS' VOYAGE, &c. &c.

A NARRATIVE of a second voyage in search of a North West passage and of a residence in the Artic Regions, during the years 1829, 30, 31, 32 and 33, by Sir John Ross, including the reports of Captain J. C. Ross, and the discovery of the Northern Magnetic Pole, with a map.

The Conquest of Florida, by Hernando De Soto, in 2 volumes, by Theodore Irving, Esq.

The Two Friends, a novel, by the Countess of Blessington, in 2 volumes.

Nautical Almanache for 1836.

Just received and for sale by BENJ. LEVY. july 6

NOTICE.

VICTOR DE LA COVA informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced his former business of Commission and Exchange Broker, having established his office at 48, St. Louis-street, adjoining Mr. Hewlett's Exchange. july 6—4

TO LET

The dwelling part of House, No. 79, Levee street, a very desirable residence. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to WM. HOLMES & Co. july 6

BRANDY & GIN.

LANDING from ship Alabama, from New York, 100 barrels gin; 100 do fourth proof brandy, for sale by LEGENDRE & SAMORY, No 54, Toulouse street. july 4—3

LANDING from ship Alabama, from New York, 87 packages of hats, boots, shoes, trunks, silk stocks, linen shirt collars and bosoms. for sale by WM. HOLMES & Co. 23, Levee street. july 6

HEAVY DUNDEE BAGGING.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY pieces prime bagging, now landing from ship Alabama, will be sold cheap if taken on the Levee. Apply to ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 19, Chartres street. july 6

EXCHANGE on Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles, for sale by A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN. july 6

NOTICE.—The public is informed that the partnership heretofore existing between Ed. L'hote and A. Merieult was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th of June 1835.

Ed. L'hote is alone empowered to settle the accounts of the partnership.

He improves this opportunity to inform the public that he has recently opened in Bay St. Louis opposite the wharf, an establishment known by the appellation of Bel air Hôtel.

The advantageous situation of this hotel, its proximity to the landing place are too well known to require further explanations.

Madame L'hote justly appreciated by the great care she always took of her boarders, and by the attentions she paid to her visitors in all the public houses she has superintended, as lately the Marine Hotel in New Orleans, will take charge of the interior department of the establishment.

Mr. L'hote will endeavour to give satisfaction to persons visiting his hotel, when he pledges himself they will find comfort, cleanliness, good fare and attention.

He has engaged a good French cook, transient and permanent boarders admitted, Table d'Hote with wine at every meal. july 2 Ed. L'HOTE.

E. CAILLARD, *Attorney*,

BEGS leave to offer his services to the public in all business either in Louisiana, or in France, and that *Locus regit actum*.

His office is corner St Louis and Chartres, opposite the Exchange. jl 3—6m