THE BEE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME RAVOS.

MAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY

"THE UNION must be preserved."

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1835

☞ Our subscribers in the lower faubourg who may not have received their papers during the past two or three days, are respectfully informed that the neglect was owing to the default of one of our carriers. They are requested to call at the office for the papers due; and to leave their address or directions for the new carrier.

We had penned a tolerably long article on the *honorable* and *serious* conduct of the True American editor relative to ourselves and others; and altho it was partly in type, we abolished it entirely, rather than countenance what we have condemned—the licentiousness of the press. His assertions and insinuations against any person being made recklessly at random have long since been devoid of influence; and we shall not suffer ourselves to be momentarily annoyed by them. But altho we shall not notice him publicly in our editorial columns, we shall do ourselves that justice or vengeance by public laws or social regulations for such his conduct may demand. He will not misunderstand us, when we solemnly assure him that our January pledge shall henceforth cease. *Qui stat, caveat ne cadet.*

OYEZ! OYEZ!!—All ye who are disposed to gratify your curiosity by witnessing an assembly of the exclusive aristocracy of New Orleans—to see a 'touch of the quality' of the honorifics bilitudinity of the pashas (without tails) of the native-americanism of our barbaric Moguls—are hereby enjoined to repair with all due policy and pomp to the meeting convened this evening 7 p. m. at Banks' Arcade; and there ye shall see what ye shall see—the three or four score exquisites in all their pomposity of sovereignty, and all their pride of privilege.

A meeting of the 'Native American Association' is convened this evening. It is necessary that the friends of peace and order ascertain who the members are that are thus acting as firebrands in the community. We trust therefore they will find

A chiel' among them taking notes;
And faith he'll prent them.

THE BOYS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Convinced as we are of the benevolent objects of this institution and desirous of promoting its utility, we may be permitted to call the attention of the directors *to its internal management*—so far as regard their own immediate duties.

We have ascertained that the mode of admitting inmates is far from being rigidly correct. They are admitted from the earliest stage of childhood to the latest of minority: children at the breast; and youths of nineteen. Not only are the destitute (who are deprived of both father and mother) admitted; but actually those who have mothers, or sisters and brothers able to take care of them. These instances are too numerous to be individualized; and are not very well adapted to economize the funds of the institution.

We respectfully suggest that no child not weaned or over 6 years of age be admitted; that none be readmitted, after being apprenticed; that none be permitted in the institution having any relation able to provide for them; that none be continued in the institution who have passed their 14th year; and that *when any relation claims a child, he or she should* be required to pay a bonus proportioned to the expenses incurred. When the boys become 14, if not then apprenticed, they should be given a certain sum; and allowed to provide for themselves. No single director should be permitted the privilege of admitting a child; and none should be received on the recommendation of any without a certificate of destitution.

We could easily specify our reasons for these suggestions but hoping they will be seriously discussed by the board of directors, *we refrain at present.*

The Daily News ceased publication yesterday. But we are glad to understand that Mr Robert J. Ker, its editor will be connected with a journal to be shortly established. Although in his parting notice he has but alluded to his 'old confreres' of this gazette, his other may say of him that he has earned a creditable reputation among his fellow citizens, which he seems disposed to cultivate by honorable means.

We have been politely furnished by T. G. Hunt, Esq, with the correspondence between the committee in this city for transmitting the funds collected for the relief of the Charleston sufferers, and the Intendant of Charleston, together with the proceedings of the council there. The amount of $3,360 was duly received, and *gratefully* acknowledged.

A NATIONAL HOSPITAL.

We have received the Report of a committee of the Ohio *medical convention on commercial hospitals,* recently held at Columbus in that state. The object is to induce the general government to establish hospitals at different cities on the western waters—New Orleans, Natchez, Memphis, St Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cleaveland and Detroit.

Their number and necessary expence afford the greatest objections to these *commercial* hospitals: but the number and expence being decreased, the objections would be diminished. A project of commercial hospitals supported by the general *government* is one legitimately within the jurisdiction of Congress; and has certainly many *arguments in favor* of the beneficent advantages likely to result from it if effected.

But we are not in favor of restricting the project to the valley of the Mississippi; although there hospitals may be more immediately required. Yet were they restricted to that locality, we would restrict their number—allowing probably one in St Louis, and another in Cincinnati; but allowing certainly one of magnitude and importance in New Orleans: and perhaps one in this city would be nearly adequate for the real wants of those who navigate the western waters.—At least here is the grand mart of trade & the point of intercourse. Here we have not only traders on the western waters concentrating their produce, distress and disease, but travelers from the western and middle states—and many from the eastern and southern: so that we are visited by *persons* from an extent of country comprizing at least three fourths of the nation.

The number of steamboats that *navigate* the Ohio and Mississippi is now about 250; and of flatboats, about 6000: about 150 of the former, and 4000 of the latter trade annually and regularly to this city. *Besides* the number of both kinds that navigate the adjacent lakes, which might be averaged of both kinds at 300: and the number of ships engaged in the *coastwise and foreign* trade—which might be averaged at 800. Estimating therefore that the *steamboats* usually contain at least 20 hands, and as many passengers—the *flatboats* 5 hands and as many passengers—and the vessels, such as sloops, schooners etc *contain* 1 seaman for every 20 tons burthen, and about 12 passengers in each—it will be found that there is an actual confluence of strangers—traders and travelers—to this *city* within the year, of upwards of 300,000 persons. Yet have we greatly underrated the amount in our estimate of passengers—when it is known that there is a *floating population* in New Orleans during the business season, for 6 or 9 months, of 60,000 persons.

If therefore any *city in the union* has a right to claim the benefit of a national hospital, it is this. Its claims are founded not only on the great concourse of visitors from every state in the union, who are regularly admitted as inmates of the Charity Hospital here supported by the state; and the very great disproportion which the citizens of Louisiana requiring the benefits of that institution bears to those admitted as inmates from other states—there being but 45 Louisianians among 700 inmates in the Hospital; but on its locality as regards the other parts of the United States: as best adapted for receiving patients; and as more immediately requiring an asylum for them.

If a national hospital were constructed on an enlarged plan in New Orleans, it would *present facilities* of a public nature to travelers, which could not be afforded nor required in *any other city*; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the subject will be seriously and *successfully* introduced in Congress at the next session.

Agreeably to promise we publish to day a few of the toasts, with the speeches of Messrs [illegible] ington, at the public dinner [illegible] Honorable Edward [illegible] are of a common [illegible] and are admirable topics [illegible] democratic and other citizens we may [illegible] to call from them the tomorrow.

The President of the United States—Everlasting gratitude and unswerving adherence to the patriot, who has upheld the Constitution, *preserved* the Union, explained the public debts, freshened and diffused the principles of Democracy, and is now rallying to the mast, the martial flag of National Honor.

2. *The Vice President of the United States*—Like Jefferson, he endures the vindictive ordeal of Senatorial baiting only to be removed by an admiring People, to the highest station they can bestow.

Mr Dallas introduced the *third* toast with a speech of great feeling and animation.

He said it often happens that great public principles and measures are usefully enforced and vindicated by popular demonstrations of approbation and gratitude towards their distinguished advocates. In attaining this object upon the present occasion we may be permitted at the same time to manifest those ardent, sincere, and lasting sentiments of profound professional respect and personal attachment with which the best qualities of the human heart, united with the brightest endowments of the human understanding, have for a long series of years inspired and influenced us all.

The gentleman, whose name I shall shortly pronounce, has devoted his life unceasingly to promote the happiness of his fellow-citizens, and the interests and honor of his country. Nearly forty years ago, on the 19th of June, 1890, he made the walls of a neighboring edifice echo and re-echo with his eloquent and republican protestations against the enormities of the celebrated Alien Bill of the elder Adams: and from that moment to the present hour his career has been one of unfeviating philanthropy, eminent usefulness, sterling democracy and exalted patriotism.

Commissioned by the *illustrious Jefferson* to represent the nation before the judicial tribunals of New York, he was also *elected the chief* magistrate of that metropolis. During his brief official service there, a disastrous and desolating pestilence occurred, and penetrating with untiring and self immolating devotion into the abodes of disease, sorrow and death, he impaired his health and emaciated his fortune in succoring and relieving h a wretched fellow citizens.

While *pursuing* in his adopted state of Louisiana a course of unsurpassed professional eminence, he matured for that commonwealth a code of laws, since adopted and enforced, whose practical wisdom as well as philosophical benignity, strength as well as simplicity, and far-reaching sagacity, have challenged and *have obtained* universal admiration.

I am *sure* I need not remind you of his brilliant and uniformly democratic conduct while a member of the senate of the United States, with indefatigable industry he grappled every elevated and intricate subject of legislation: and with consummate intelligence, he touched nothing which he did not elucidate and adorn. *Transferred* from the sphere of action by one who has but recently and gratefully *claimed him* as a cherished associate and counsellor in the field and in the cabinet—and side by side with his honored and immortal friend in administering the executive department of our government, he contributed by the resources of his experience, the energy of his spirit, the vigor of his pen, and the *exhaustless powers of his industry*, to rescue our Union from the impending ruin of a violent dissolution.

At last, fellow-citizens, he who had done so much service and so much honor to his country at home, was sent to achieve a task alike important and delicate abroad, and it is in the execution of his high duties as a representative of the American *people* in France, that he did and said what elicits our warm and spontaneous effusions of applause and gratitude on the present occasion. In the midst of the fascinations and blandishments of Parisian society, received with open arms by the most alluring and attractive of people, even the national institute—that areopagus of universal science and learning—hailing and welcoming him as an admired and *meritorious* brother; caressed, courted and flattered; this old and stern and sterling democrat never for *one moment forgot* his country, or breathed a syllable, or harboured a wish inconsistent with the plainness of her republican institutions, or the untouched purity of her national honor. For, when the *stormy hour of trial* came on, when the current of courtesy turned into the chafed and angry tide of *invective and attack*, did he vary his attitude, or fail to breast with undaunted front and resistless ability every imputation or pretension incompatible with our fame and independence?

But the details of his conduct are known to you all, and I do but *seriously* repress the feelings which I perceive are struggling for vent. He has returned from the scene of diplomatic exertion—the cordial sanction of the president has greeted his arrival—in resigning the commission of our minister near the court of the Tuileries, he has nobly submitted *himself to the judgement* of his fellow-citizens: let us respond to this appeal by an unanimous verdict in the language of the toast I now read:

3. *Our eminent and honored guest, Edward Livingston*—Whose high career of philanthropy, jurisprudence, statesmanship, *diplomacy*, and all-pervading republicanism, has ameliorated the condition of man, exalted his native country and secured for himself universal affection and imperishable fame—health, happiness and a heartfelt *welcome* to her cherished citizen and dauntless defender, is the approving acclamation of *united America!*

Mr Livingston rose evidently much affected by this enthusiastic welcome; after a short pause he said:

Fellow Citizens:—

Overcome as I am by the enthusiastic *testimony* you have just given of approbation and applause, if the expression of my gratitude should *appear simple* and unadorned, I pray you to consider that it comes direct from the heart, and that I have not the talent to array it in the florid language usually employed on similar occasions.

All I can say under the feelings which agitate me is, that I thank you, my fellow-citizens. I thank you sincerely, from my heart I thank you. Much for myself, more, much more, *for our common country*; for you have but recorded its voice in the shouts you have just uttered, which proclaim, in language not to be misunderstood, that democratic republics are as tenacious of their dignity, and as sensitive to any imputation on their national honor, as the proudest monarchy. *The ease that has drawn forth* this noble expression of national feeling, is of novel occurrence. Heretofore we have *contended* for rights withheld, for interests invaded—we contended manfully, successfully, but never with perfect unanimity. Now we are called on to consider a question of national dignity, unmingled with any other consideration, and the country shows by its unexampled unanimity, that it *considers* this last as of paramount importance. Lost rights may be recovered; the chaplets of *freedom*, though "sometimes lost," are in the end "always won." Injuries to interest may be repaired; but the reputation of a country once lost can never be regained.

The people of the United States seem to be deeply sensible of this great truth, and the city which I first heard on *my arrival of "No apology! No concession!"* has been repeated by the unanimous voice of the nation from the seaboard to the mountains, from the mountains to the great lakes and the vall ys of the Mississippi. Not only all the prejudices of party seem lost in this national spirit, but strong personal interests give way to the patriotic feeling, which prompts even those who are interested in the claims on France to reject with disdain the idea of purchasing their payment by an act of national dishonor. I renew, therefore, my congratulations to you and to the country on the noble spirit which *pervades it.*

The occasion which has brought you together adds one more to the many preceding refutations of the charge of ingratitude against republics, for the people have on this occasion most generously repaid moderate services, ordinary talents, and humble efforts, by the highest of all rewards, their approbation and applause.

No! republics are not *ungrateful!* The charge is made by the sordid and the vain, who think nothing valuable but gold, nothing *honorable but titles*, and that gaudy ribbons are the proper recompense for merit. No, gentlemen, *republics are not ungrateful*, but they are judicious in their choice of reward. They do not give hereditary honours to *virtue and wisdom* which may descend to folly and vice. They do not wring its earnings from the hard hand of *labor*, that it may be poured out in pensions on the idle and unworthy. They do not decorate with *stars and spangled* garters—with ribbons and crosses and gewgaws, men who if they have done any thing that may *seem to have deserved* these childish toys, may afterwards prove unworthy of the decoration. But they give a nobler, a higher recompence for services—they give their confidence, and the seal of their approbation is a prouder *distinction than* any that dangles from the button hole, or is embroidered on the breast of the titled courtier; and *I feel myself more* honored as well as gratified by the applauding voice of my fellow citizens—by the grasp of *their friendly hands*, some of them hard with honest labor—by their countenances beaming with the fire of patriotism, *infinitely* more honored than I could be by any titular appendage to my name that a monarch could bestow.

It would be the basest want of gratitude in me were I to complain of that of my country. In my case this noble reward has been bestowed with an undeserved profusion. Good intentions, some diligence—a love of country common to me with all of you, and much zeal for its honor, have received that which would strictly have been *due to successful* talent. I was sent to procure payment of a debt long due to our fellow citizens, and I have *returned empty handed.* I was instructed to reconcile the jarring interests of our country with that to which I *was sent*, and I have left them more embroiled than ever. I have returned them as the lawyers say, *re infecta*, totally without success. Yet my return has been welcomed as if my mission had been crowned with *complete success*. Why is this? Simply because circumstances placed me in a situation to assert the honor *and dignity of my country*—to strike a chord that vibrated through every American heart, and to do it in a manner which *every one approves*, because every one feels that in the same situation he would have done the like.

Yet my mission has not been totally without effect. Two points of importance have been gained: the *ministry of* France was brought early in the negociation to the formal recognition, that the treaty once concluded, bound the faith of the nation; and those who contended for the right of the legislature to interfere, have, *after the exercise of that right*, found that more than the sum stipulated to be paid was strictly due.

Other points remain to be decided. Whether that sum thus acknowledged *to be due* can be withheld in satisfaction for an imaginary insult.

Whether *the plighted* faith of a nation can be redeemed in any other way than by a performance of its engagements.

And whether a high-minded gallant people will submit to an appreciation of its dignity in francs and centimes.

Whatever may be the solution of these questions on the other side of the water, there is but one on this.

It is to be hoped that the amicable relations between the two countries may not be put on this issue. Honorable *means* have been offered to the ministry of France to retrace their steps. The desire which the King has always manifested to preserve the relations of amity with this country—the zeal and ability with which *in the late debate*, his ministers have seconded this desire, would lead to an expectation that their adherence to the *extraordinary and inadmissible* condition annexed to the law was the result of uncontrollable circumstances; and that a regard as well to national faith as to the reputation of their country and the prerogative of the crown, will induce them to retrace the ground thus *inconsiderately* taken.

In the meantime our course ought to be guided by the sentiment which I beg leave to offer:

'Energetic reserve, calmly expressed; it is more dignified, and will be more efficient than violence or invective.'

Pestilence in Detroit.—Gov Cass some time since sold the front part of his farm in Detroit, for $100,000—*very lately* he has sold 50 alternate lots for sum of $68,955, leaving 56 more to sell, which at *the same rate*, will make the total value of his farm near $250,000. This farm, six years ago, cost him $12,000: *a pretty fair speculation.*

Detroit and St Joseph's Railroad.—The bonds were to be opened on the 19th inst for subscriptions to the stock of the road, in Detroit and *other places.*

Accounts are stated in the French papers to have been received from Capt Dillon, who is again in the southern seas, that he has been successful in discovering further traces of the wreck and fate of the unfortunate La Peyrouse.

Magnanimous.—It is really hard that those who have always been among the first to do justice to the claims of America, even in those points where they claim most strongly in collision with our own, should be accused of being influenced by such motives in their es mate of her literary pretensions, simply because though they "do most potently believe" in the *future* excellence of America in this as in other matters, they cannot exactly confound the America that is, with the America that is to be;—because they hesitate a little when asked to discount, at sight, those transcendentale drafts upon our posterity, and to hand the amount across the table to the holder—in the shape of ready praise.

Has America ever yet produced a work of original genius in literature, which has not instantly found admirers on this side of the atlantic, as enthusiastic—though perhaps a little more discriminating than at home? Was it in his own country, or in this, that the graceful humor of Washington Irving was most felt or most warmly acknowledged? We shall be told that the popularity of the author of the 'Sketch Book' was owing to his English tendencies—to his preference of our institutions, to his *flattering picture* of our society, to his sensibility to all those historical and romantic associations, on which we love to dwell. It is true there was something uncommon and unexpected in all this; but we will venture to say that had Irving never written one word in praise of old England; were all his flattering pictures of Christmas life in old ancestral halls,—of generous and noble *landlords*, honest yeomen, contented peasants, and the other personages whom he has arrayed in such holiday colors—to be at once swept away his fame would at this moment stand as high in Great Britain as it does: we would still point to the exquisite quaintness and subdued humor of his *Rip Van Winkle*, and his Legend of Sleepy Hollow, and place him, in these respects a little, and but a little, lower than Addison.—Edinburgh Review.

Lord Norbury and Mr O'Connell.—When sir Robert then Mr Peel, was waiting at Calais for the arrival of Mr O'Connell, with whom he had an affair of honor, the latter it is said, exhibited no *great haste to join him*, but spent some days in London, where he vaported so openly about his *intended* duel, that it become the duty of the late sir Richard Birnie to take notice of it, and he was accordingly apprehended, and consequently bound over to keep the peace. Instead, therefore, of *crossing* St George's channel to court a hostile meeting, he peacefully crossed the Irish Channel to keep the peace in Ireland, where he has certainly done his best to break it ever since.

In Dublin it was generally reported and believed that his apprehension had been wished for, if not planned by himself, and every body knows that such a circumstance is considered a flagrant crime in the eyes of the fire eating Irish *gentry*. A short time afterwards Mr O'Connell was arguing a case before Lord Norbury, who, disliking the demagogue, generally shut his eyes and leaned back in his chair whenever he was speaking. *On the* present occasion he appeared to be so soundly asleep, that Mr O'Connell *stopped in the middle* of his oration, and said in a stentorian voice—"My lord, my lord, I am afraid you do not apprehend my argument!" Open went lord Norbury's eyes; up went his rubicund face—"Nobody so easily apprehended as Mr O'Connell—when he wishes to be," exclaimed his lordship, with one of those puffs with which he always accompanied any effort of his wit. The whole court felt the application.—Albion.

Grand Island—near Buffalo.—A *correspondent* of the Journal of Commerce, under date of the 15th inst, writes thus:—"The *Boston company* who purchased Grand island, have erected a spacious steam saw mill, and are getting out ship timbers on a large scale. The island is covered with the finest white oak timber in the world, and I have no doubt it will prove a profitable business. Our friend Noah's *monument* needs as follows: "Ararat, a city of refuge for the Jews, founded by Mordecai M Noan, in the month of Tizri, 5586, September 1825, and in the 50th year of American independence." It is of brick work, painted white, about ten feet high, and four in diameter. It is not calculated to endure long. At 11 o'clock, a m, July 11th, 1835, the sight of all sights, first burst upon my view from Table Rock. Do you want description? Words cannot give it. They must be seen and felt. The eye must be assailed with their sublime magnificence, and the ear with *terrific thunders*, before any adequate conception can be formed of the Falls of Niagara."

COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, New Orleans, Aug 5.

STOCKS.

No sales at the Board today

SALES OF COTTON.

553 bales Mississippi	20
100 do Texas	14
367 do Alabama	15 14
170 do —— fair	15 14

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—$7 a 9 12	BEEF—Mess $12 50 per b
RICE—$4 75 a 0 per barrel	——Prime, 11 50 do
SUGAR—$6 a 7 50	CORN—70 a 75 per bushel
——prime 8 per cwt	MEAL—$3 50 per bl
HAVANA—$5 14 a 8 12	HIDES—Coast $3
——white 12 a 13	——Mexican 10c a 11
MOLASSES—32 a 33 per gl	PELTRIES—10 a 12c
COFFEE—13 a 15	SOLE LEATHER—23 a 2
——Havana, 13 a 14 1.4 cts	CALF SKIN—27 a 30c
——Rio 13c	——Best Pull's, 28 a 30
WHISKEY—Rec'd 42 a 43	HARNESS do —27 a 30c
——Old Monongahela 70 a 75	BAGGING—40c per yard
BUTTER—Western 25c	BALE ROPE—14 a 16c
——Goshen, 25c	LEAD—pig 6c
LARD—8 1.2 a 9 cts per lb	——Bar 7
FLOUR—$6 75 a 7 per bl	——Shot 9 a 10
PORK—$17 a 18 per bbl	TAR—$3 50 per bbl
——Mess do 18 a 19 do	PITCH—$3 50 do
——Prime, 15 50 do	ROSIN—$3 do
BACON—7 a 9 per lb	DEAR SKINS—24c
——Hams, 8 1.2 a 10	BEAR do —75c each
——Middlings, 8c do	RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
——Shoulders, 6c 1.2 a 7	BEES WAX—22c per do
——Hoground 7c a 8 1.2	TANNERS OIL—0 a 0

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Per brig Sara, 430 boxes sugar; 39 bags coffee; sugars; sweetmeats, etc; to J Robert; Y Gironda Malcolm and Sandeman; Legendre and Samory; J Prats and Son; J Lallande; J M de Bolle; J W Zachatie and co. Haines and Gildes; Goule and Lambert; J A Merle and co; R & A B Bein; C Morsley; Garcia, Buyo and co; J Vargas.

MATAMORAS—Per schr Louisiana, 276 hides wool to Godfrey and Bloesman; $300, J Chalaron; 1 box J W Breedlove.

——— Per brig Fama, $5000 specie, to F Tio

NASSAU—Per schr Bahamian, salt and shells; J W Zacharie and co; the master.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Iowa, 500 sacks corn, J W mdze E L Tracy; 30 kegs butter J H Field shd co; 2 bxs mdze A Michaud; 174 coils rope, 4 hhds tobacco, 1 box mdze J Vairin and co; 350 packs buffaloe robes, 5 hhds *furs*, 2181 pigs lead, 39 kegs butter J A Merle and co; 26 hhds tobacco Tiernan, Cuddy and co; 325 bbls apples, 200 bbls potatoes, 10 bbls onions, 10 kegs butter; 10 kegs 1 bbl lard, 34 doz chickens, 4 horses; owners on board.

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per ship Archer, 135 hhds, 3 boxs tobacco; 49 bbls flour; 1500 pigs lead; 2000 sheep skins; 41 empty casks; 20 bundles saddle trees; 6 hhds sugar; 18 packages mdze.

——— Per brig Treaty, 11000 bushels corn; 8 bbls flour; 50 bbls corn meal; 31 bales hemp; 1 bale grass bags.

CHARLESTON—Per schr Elizabeth, 197 pkgs refined sugar; 3?0 kegs lard; 33 hhds sugar.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Archer, Cole, Philadelphia, T Toby & Brother
Brig Treaty, Dunton, Philadelphia, D Marston
Brig Attakapas, Carmier, Tampico, J Crosby
Schr Elizabeth, Cousins, Charleston, T Barret & co

ARRIVED

Steamer Post Boy, Martin, from the Passes, towed to sea barque Em, schrs Water Witch, *Oceana* and Sancho Panza. Brought up brig Sarah, from Havana, schr Anna Maria, from Aransas, brig Fama and schr Louisiana, both from Matamoras. Left the Balize on the 3d, at 8 P M. The pilots reported having boarded the ship John Sergeant, from Philadelphia, on the 28th ult. Off the bar schr William, brig Henrietta, and two schrs not known, at Fort Jackson.

Brig Sara, Farewell, from Havana.

Brig Fama, Basso, from Matamoras, to F Tio.

Schr Anna Maria, Gomez, 14 days from Aransas, in ballast, to J Prats & Son.

Schr Louisiana, Hendley, from Matamoras—to S Thompson.

Schr Bahamian, Hudson, from Nassau via Pensacola—to J W Zacharie & co.

Steamer Iowa, Beltshoover, from St Louis.

MEMORANDA.

The Iowa met steamer George Collier, 25 miles below St Louis. Reports a slight rise in the Ohio.

☞ The steamer GAZELLE, will leave for Louisville this morning at 11 o'clock. aug 6.

FOR HAVANA.

The fast sailing spanish brig SAN ROMAN, Salvi master, will positively sail on Sunday next. For passage only, apply to the captain on board, or to MATEO FIOL, aug 6—3 No. 97, Conde st.

EMILE PETIT, keeping a private boarding house at Biloxi, informs the public who will honor him with their confidence that he has enlarged his establishment by many rooms. There will be nothing to be wished for as regard the fare, wines and liquors. The price of the board is very moderate. Monthly and transient boarders are admitted, his house is nearly opposite the first wharf.

P. S. Persons may take private meals. a 6—3

BY virtue of five writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. B. C. Elliott, Judge of the City Court of Lafayette, I shall expose for sale at my office, corner of St. Mary and Bellechasse streets, on Monday 31st August inst. at 5 o'clock P M, the following Lots, seized in the annexed suits, viz:

President and Board of Council, of the City of Lafayette vs. square No. 7.

Said square is situate in faubourg Livaudais, adjoining 6 and 9 on the Levee.

Same vs. Lot No. 7, square No. 8.

Said lot is situate in square No. 8, faubourg Livaudais, being corner lot on Eighth and Levee streets, measures 160 feet a depth on one side and 149 feet 7 lines in depth on the other, 50 feet front on the Levee.

Same vs. Battery Lot B.

Said lot is situate in faubourg Livaudais, measures 50 feet front on Levee street, by 163 feet 6 lines in depth, adjoins lots Nos 6 and 8.

Same vs Lots Nos, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Situate in square No. 6, faubourg Livaudais, measuring each 50 feet front on the Levee, No. 14 has 159 feet 2 lines in depth; No. 15, 138 feet 4 lines in depth; No. 16, 117 feet 6 lines in depth; No. 17, 108 feet 6 lines in depth and by 95 feet 10 lines on Seventh st.

Same vs. Lots Nos. 67 and 68.

Situate in Rousseau street, faubourg Lafayette, measuring 70 feet front on Rousseau st. All as per plan in the office of B. Buisson. Terms, cash.

a 6— GEO. Wm. BOYD, marshall.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Martin Gordon Sr. of the city of New Orleans has applied to me, for the cancelling of the general mortgage, resulting against him from a judgment executed by him and Daniel Edwards as security for Alexander G. Penn, sheriff of the parish of St. Tammany, on the 12th of April 1825, for the sum of three thousand dollars:

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein, to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said mortgage should not be cancelled and annulled.

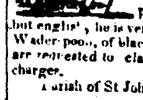
Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at New Orleans, on this thirteenth day of July eighteen hundred and thirty five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

L. S.

By the Governor. E. D. WHITE,
MARTIN BLACHE, Secretary of State.
august 6

NOTICE—Detained in the jail of German country, the two american negroes called Sam and Emas; Sam speaks english only and says he belongs to Mr. Manarche in St James parish. Emas also speaks nothing but english, he is very dark and says he belongs to Mr. Wadenpool, of black Bayou. The owners of said slaves are requested to claim them according to law, and pay charges.

Parish of St John the Baptist, August 1st 1835.
OVIDE TROUARD, for A. LUMINAIS, sheriff
a 6



Was detained in the jail of the parish of Jefferson, the negro FIGARO, who says he belongs to Mr Trudeau, of the parish of St James.

SUZAN, belongs to Miss François. The mulatto girl MINDA, to Mr. Weiller, of New Orleans, and the negro man Hamton, to Mr Millaudon. The owners are requested to claim said slaves according to law.

aug 1 6 J CHARBONNET, sheriff

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the 19th May last the negro boy PETER, about 20 years of age—about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high—black skin, with rather a down cast look. He had a small lump on his forehead about the size of a hazel nut, from a blow of a stick. Any person giving information of where he is so that I can get him, or lodge him in any jail will get the above reward.

Captains of steam boats and others are forewarned from employing him or taking him on board, under the penalty of the law. aug 6

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—One or two arpents of land fronting on the river, by 80 arpents depth, warranted St Ascondi plantation, battle ground, distant about 5 miles from New Orleans. Apply to the undersigned, or to Mr Thomas. a 6—30

RECEIVED per late arrivals from the north, 30 bales of Oxford Tricoton and Elastic Tickings; 100 pieces of American Ticks with iron hoops; 100 do do do of the best brands of Tickings. Terms moderate, apply at Widow KOKERNOT & SON, corner of St Louis and Levee st. a 6

DRUGS AND MEDICINES—A complete assortment of fresh drugs and medicines, just landing ex Messenger, Flavius and Majestic.

ALSO 2000 hand-some Lancets now landing from brig San Roman, and for sale by P CUSACHS & CO. august 6.

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 kegs Goshen butter, landing from ship Ocean, and for sale by LEGENDRE & SAMORY, aug 6 No. 31, Toulouse street.

WANTED.—A Lad who can be well recommended to attend in a Dry Good store. Address A. Z., box No. 127, post office. a 6

EXCHANGE on the North for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO, aug 6 117, Royal street.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
CITY COUNCIL.
Sitting of June 15th 1835.

RESOLVED that the mayor be and is hereby authorized to advertise for six months in french and english in New Orleans and in English in one of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia newspapers for proposals for paving one hundred thousand square yards of paving with oblong square stones of the following dimensions, sixteen inches long, twelve inches wide and not less than twelve inches deep, all the materials to be furnished by the proposers.

(Signed) JOHN CULBERTSON, Recorder.
Approved June 20th 1835:
(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.

Agreeably to the above resolution public notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals shall be received at the mayor's office, during the space of six months from the date hereof, for the paving of one hundred thousand square yards, with stones such are described in the aforesaid resolution. N. O. August 4th 1835.
aug 5 D. PRIEUR, mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
CITY COUNCIL.
Sitting of July 9th 1835.

RESOLVED, that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be advertised, in two of the newspapers of this City, in French and English, during ten days, agreeably to a law of the Legislature, approved the third of April 1832, entitled: "An Act to regulate the opening, laying out, and improving of streets in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs incorporated and non incorporated, and in the banlieues of the same," that an application has been made to open Esplanade street, from Rampart street to Bayou St. John.

(Signed) JNO. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Sitting of July 17th 1835.

Resolved, that notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, the City Council persist in their resolution of the 9th inst., relative to the continuation of Esplanade street to Bayou St. John.

(Signed) JNO. CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions of the City Council, the object of which is to grant the demand made by a petition of the inhabitants of Esplanade street and of the City and suburbs, presented to the City Council in their sitting of the 9th of July ult.

And in conformity with the second section of a law approved on the 3d of April 1832, entitled: "An Act to regulate the opening, laying out, and improving of streets and public places in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs incorporated and non-incorporated, and in the banlieues of the same;"

Notice is hereby given that, to comply with the demand of the petitioners, Esplanade street shall be opened as far as the Bayou St. John, by continuing both sides of said street in a strait line, from Ramparts street to the said Bayou.

New Orleans, August 4th 1835.
aug 4—10 D PRIEUR, mayor.

NOTICE—Lewis V. Bogy, attorney at law, St. Louis Missouri, References Hon. David Barton, Hon. William H. Ashley, St. Louis Missouri, Hon. Lewis, F. Linn and Menard and Vallé, St. Genevième Missouri. july

NOTICE—The undersigned intending to give in this city lessons in the various branches of education offers his services to those persons who will honor him with their confidence. Apply at the office of the Bee. jy 16—6

LARD.—100 kegs Cincinnatti leaf lard, received per float boat, for sale from the landing by G DORSEY, 38, New Levee.
july 28

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 Charles F. Zimpel having purchased at a sale made by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property herein after described, has applied to the clerk of this court in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 14th day of June A. D. 1835, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity of 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 tenth 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 First Judicial District Court, to come set up any right, title or claim in and to the property herein after described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers why the sale so made as aforesaid, 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 thirty first day of March A D 1835, in a suit entitled Laurent Millaudon vs. the New Orleans Building Company—No. 3168 of the Docket of this Court, at which sale the said Charles F Zimpel became the purchaser for the price of $3,300.

Description of property as given in the Judicial conveyance viz:

Three lots of ground, being numbers 46, 47 and 48—measuring each 25 feet front on Triton Walk, by 120 feet in depth, with the use of an alley in common with the other lots of the square, agreeably to the plan produced by the sheriff, and deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, notary public.

In witness I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Petit Court of the Parish and City of New Orleans, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five and of the American Independance the 60th.

and a P A GUYOL, dep clerk.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have just opened at the corner of Hospital and Old Levee streets, a DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE, where they will keep a constant and general assortment of drugs, medicines, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumery, &c. They hope by their unremitted attention to their business to secure the confidence of the public of which they solicit the patronage.

a 3 P. MARTIN & Co.

THE partnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of Mallard & Co, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Mallard is authorized to settle the outstanding business of the house and will continue its signature in liquidation only. Edw. MALLARD,
Robt. A. FITZGERALD, per pro.
N. O. 30th July 1835. Edw. MALLARD.

The subscriber will continue to transact business on his own account and in his own name.
july 30—1m Edw. MALLARD.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, 1st August 1835.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the capital stock paid in previous to the 1st of February last, has been this day declared, and will be paid on or after Monday, the 10th instant. RICHARD RELF,
a 3 Cashier.

TUMBLERS—22 boxes received per Marengo, from France, expressly ordered for coffee houses, for sale by the packs, or dozen, at 40, Chartres st.
aug 3 JAMES M. CROSBY.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $6 75 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 40 ounces of bread for a bit—The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.
aug 3 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

MACKEREL, COD FISH, HERRINGS, &c.—Received by the subscribers per brig Acton, from Boston and for sale,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
100 boxes Cod fish,
100 do. first sort smoked herrings,
200 half boxes soap, [Jackson's brand,]
100 boxes sperm Candles.
CARRIERE & BORDUZAT,
a 3 14, St. Louis street.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Kentucky, Dundee and Eastern Cotton Bagging—very superior and heavy Kentucky Bale Rope, in store and for sale on liberal terms by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
a 3-1m 19, Chartres st.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 50 barrels No.