COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New Orleans	april 13	Boston	april 10
Charleston	" 12	Baltimore	" 12
Philadelphia	" 12	Washington	" 12
Paris	feb 26	Liverpool	march 2
Havre	" 29	London	feb. 29

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1836.

COTTON—Yesterday.

800	bales Mississippi	17½
262	do do	16½
33	do do	17½
79	do Louisiana	18½
30	do Mobile	17½
1184		

American Theatre.

CAMP STREET.

By request, the favorite Drama of WILL WATCH, or the Smuggler! The character of MARY by MISS RUSSELL.

Will be presented, the admired Drama of WILL WATCH OR THE Bold Smuggler!

Will Watch, with the song of THE SEA, Mr Williamson, Rob Redderly, Farren, Levi Lyons, Gray, Arlington, Bannister, Black Phantom, Hubbard, Stranger, Fielding, Edward, Master Carr, MARY, MISS RUSSELL, Susan, Mrs Hubbard.

Previous to which, the favorite farce of the UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.

Lord Tenderly, Mr Farren, Charles Danvers, Bannister, Jem Miller, Wild, Mr Frank Flammer, Maynard, Cilly Downey, Russell, Nobbs, Evesquit, Chintz, Mrs Russell, Louisa, Carr.

The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of the ROMAN NOSE, OR THE Misfortunes of a good looking Fellow! Benjamin Button, Mr F. S. Hill, For further particulars see bills of the day.

On Saturday evening, BILLY BARLOW'S benefit, on which occasion, will be produced, a new drama called the Skeleton Witness!

Saint Charles Theatre.

ITALIAN OPERA NIGHT. FOR THE BENEFIT OF SIGNORA PEDROTTI. On Friday evening, April 30th, will be performed the grand Opera of MORINA. Principle characters by SIGNORA PEDROTTI, do MAROZZI. Signiora Montresor, De Rosa, Lapignoli.

After the Opera (by desire) the laughable piece in one act called TO BE JEALOUS.

On Saturday evening Mr. HUNT'S benefit.

Saint Charles Theatre.

MR. HUNT RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that his Benefit is fixed for Saturday, next, April 30. When will be presented, for the first time, the operatic Burlesque called FONTAINBLEAU OR OUR WAY IN FRANCE. Principal characters by Messrs. Barton, Hunt, Parker, Latham, Fenton, DeCamp, Mesdames Meader, Hunt, Cushman, DeBar.

To conclude with (first time) the Romantic Drama called THE PEASANT BOY OR THE WOOD AND OLIVES. Principal characters—Messrs. Hunt, DeCamp, Latham, Mrs. Hunt, Kinlock, Cushman, &c. ap 29—3

LOTTERY.

MAMMOTH SCHEME!—VA. NORFOLK, Class I. Drawn at Alexandria, April 23d; drawing expected on Saturday, May 7th.

SCHEME.

$50,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,750, $2,500, $2,000, $1,610, 5 of $1,500, 50 of $1,000, 100 of $500, &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves, $5. Orders promptly attended to, if addressed to YATES & M'INTYRE, New Orleans. ap 29—6t

LOTTERY—VA. WHEELING, class 8, for 1836 —Drawn at Alexandria,—16th drawing expected on Saturday the 30th.

CAPITALS. $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000, $2,000, &c.

Tickets $10 Halves $5. Orders promptly attended to, if addressed to YATES & M'INTYRE, New Orleans. ap 20

Drawing of the 1st WHEELING. 22, 38, 50 45 50, 8, 65, 36, 69, 2, 3, 6, a 25

MAMMOTH SCHEME—VA. NORFOLK class I—Drawn at Alexandria 23d inst—drawing expected May 7th.

CAPITALS. $50,000, $20,000 $10,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,750, $2,500, $2,000, $1,610, 5 of $1,500, 50 of $1,000, 100, $500. Tickets only $10. a 25

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—To all to whom these presents may come,—Greeting: Whereas Joseph Girod, has applied to me Judge ex-officio Clerk of the Court of Probates, in and for the Parish of St. Charles, for a Monition or Advertisement, in conformity to the Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the further Assurance of Titles to purchasers at Judicial Sales" Approved on the 10th March 1834. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Court of Probates in and for the parish of St. Charles, rendered on the eighteenth of January 1836, on the petition of Anacharsis Luminais, syndic of the creditors of the late François Champagne, in the matter of the succession of said François Champagne, I, the said judge acting as an auctioneer, did on the 25th day of March, 1836, at 10 o'clock, P. M. offer at public sale the hereinafter described property, and adjudicated the same to Joseph Girod, as the last and highest bidder.

Description of the property as given in the judicial conveyance, viz:

1. A certain tract of land established and cultivated as a sugar plantation, situated and lying in this parish, right bank of the Mississippi, at about nine leagues from the city of New Orleans, bounded above by lands of Charles Kimes, and below by the plantations of said Joseph Girod, measuring three arpents front, more or less, on said river, by eighty in depth, together with all the buildings, houses, constructions, negro cabins, and all the circumstances and appurtanances of said plantation; also, 150 cord of wood, nine horses, three mules, eight pair of oxen and implements of husbandry, and secondly, the following slaves, viz: Jeffrey, field hand, 25 years old, Cæsar, cooper, 40 years, Moses, field hand, 25 years, Anthony, do. 25 years; and Felix, creole, field hand, 25 years

The above property and slaves were adjudicated to said Joseph Girod, for the sum of twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable as follows, viz: six thousand seventy-five dollars cash, with interest, at ten per cent, on said sum from the 1st of March, 1836, till paid, to extinguish a mortgage in favor of the Union Bank; nine hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty per cent, on the 31st of March, 1836; and the balance at one, two and three years credit, from the day of the sale, on the notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic and mortgage on the land and slaves till complete payment.

Now, therefore all persons, who can set up any right, title or claim, in and to the property above described, in consequence of informality in the order, decree or judgment 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 first publication of this monition in the public papers, why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance as prayed for by the purchaser.

Witness my hand and Seal of office, this 25th day of April 1836, the 60th year of American Independence.

(L.S.) J. L. LABLANCHE, ex-officio clerk.

ap 26.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Court of Probates Parish of St John the Baptist—Estate of Josephine Champagne Widow Pierre Brou.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, and to all persons interested, to show cause within ten days from this publication, why the provisional tableau of distribution filed by the syndic of said estate should not be homologated.

By order of the court. Parish of St John the Baptist, this day of April, 1836. a 25 A SORAPURU, clerk.

DOCUMENTS OF ALL KINDS, public notices, bank bills, pamphlets and in French, English, Spanish or Italian, translated at the shortest notice. Apply at the office of the Bee. ap 7 3m

BRANDY LIQUORS—Now landing from brig Brig Choctaw, from Bordeaux,

10 hf pipes old Cognac champagne brandy; 1821;
50 cases assorted liquors:
in store from late importations,
10 hf pipes fine old champagne brandy;
600 Tons de Mont cheese;
10 kegs double orange flower water, for sale by
a 21 DUSSAUT, fils aîné, No 113 Chartres st

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Proposals will be received at this office until Friday next, for the completion of the remainder of the second track, to be laid between Jackson street and Tivoli Place. For details apply to the Engineer of the Company. By order,

april 28 L. F. GENERES, Sec'y.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Proposals will be received at the office of this Company until Friday next for constructing a frame building at Carrollton. For the plan &c. apply to the Engineer of the Company. By order.

april 28 L. F. GENERES, Sec'y.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper, PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT M. VAN BUREN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

☞ The Bee being now as it were the gazette of the city, and having lately been the corporation paper for communicating the reports and ordinances of the council to the public, and a degree of necessity or propriety existing that every municipality should be made acquainted with the acts and ordinances of the other, it is earnestly hoped that the aldermen of each municipality will admit the utility and benefit of having all their ordinances published in one common paper, that may communicate them to all classes of our fellow citizens.

It cannot be denied our doubted that the Bee offers more inducements in this respect than any other paper, from its extensive circulation; and its being published in both languages. The acting editor of this side of the gazette respectfully and sincerely suggests that an arrangement for this purpose shall be effected by the three councils, for the mutual benefit of all.

Having been requested to visit the portraits painted by Mr J B Ord, in Royal near Canal street, we gladly went—conformably to our usual desire to benefit merit of every kind; and were very much gratified by the portraits he has drawn of some of our citizens. He richly deserves public attention and patronage; and we earnestly bespeak them for him.

The number of buildings now going up in various parts of N Orleans are unparalelled As no statistical accounts are ever officially made of these matters, it is impossible to state accurately how many have been erected during the past year; but we may safely set down the number between 3 and 4000—nearly twice as many as had been erected in New York during the same period.

Mechanics of all kinds are greatly wanted in New Orleans; and even common laborers can always have constant employ and good wages.

SMALL POX.—Dr Luzenburg has made additional experiments and had many additional cases lately to test the verity of his important discovery in the physical treatment of small pox—that the absence of light prevents pustules and marks.

Formerly he tested the principle in many experiments made at the Charity Hospital, which Mr (now Dr) Picton incorporated in a medical treatise for a graduate's diploma; and lately he has proved it in many cases sent to his own hospital—the Franklin Infirmary. Reasoning on the singular fact that the clad body never had pitted marks, and that the exposed members generally had, he inferred that this originated from the want of light, whose effects on cutaneous diseases are already known. He separated one part of the body, on which he allowed the light to fall day and night; and had the superior members completely shaded by rugs from its effects. The consequence was that the exposed parts were strongly pitted on the recovery of the patients, while no marks remained on the parts shaded.

This is a happy discovery; and doubly so, when the same system being used will change a malignant stage into a mild. This has also been fully attested by Dr Luzenburg's experiments.

The learned doctor believes that diseases of the eye might be similarly treated with equal success, and indeed most cutaneous diseases; as their virulence is chiefly caused by the light—the absence or deprivation of which will obviate their malignancy, and promote the utility of proper remedies.

If we again recur to the navigation of the Mississippi, we act from motives similar to those which inspirited the Roman patriot so repeatedly to exclaim *Carthago est delenda:* we do so that others more capable and influential may at length be induced seriously to consider the subject—also the commercial prospects of New Orleans may be completely prostrated.

Without a proper passage for large vessels engaged in foreign and coastwise trade to arrive in port, that trade must be almost annihilated. At present it is seriously endangered. Vessels drawing 10 feet water have no certainty at any time of being enabled to cross the Mississippi bars at the gulf; and are therefore subjected to all the disasters of shipwreck or dangers or delay. Often 20 or 30 vessels are obliged to anchor beyond the Balize in the gulf; and besides the delays and disasters so occasioned, and the consequent expense to the captains and crews, there are many additional losses, such as for lighterage, average, etc: and even cases of litigation.

This must deter captains of vessels from trading hither, as the price of freighthge is on an average only equal to that given elsewhere; yet the risks and losses are trebly great; and by an unfortunate decision of the chamber of commerce in New Orleans, the costs of lighterage or the averages must be borne by the captains, while the consignees here are exempted from all responsibility and risk. The consignees are therefore perfectly careless of the consequences, and are utterly regardless of the river navigation; not being aware that those risks and charges may prevent future consignments to them or to New Orleans.

This condition of circumstances must be rectified.—The consignees or commission merchants of the city should cordially and promptly unite with the importing and exporting, to improve the navigation of the Mississippi between the Gulf and New Orleans, by confining its channel, closing up all passes but one; and thus increasing the velocity of the waters, and deepening the bed of the river. If the work be delayed much longer, success may be hopeless, unless by an enormous expence in a compound ratio to time and its accumulating obstacles. What can now be effected for $300,000, may not be done for double as much in two years hence.

At an adjourned meeting, on Wednesday evening, 27th inst, of an assembly which had met on the 20th instant, and passed several prospective resolutions for the formation of a temperance society in this city, the following proceedings were had.

The meeting was opened by prayer from the Rev Mr Sawyer. The chairman of the previous meeting, Rev A B Lawrence, having relinquished the chair, in favor of Mr J W Breedlove, Esq., that gentleman was called on to preside.

The committee to whom was referred the framing a constitution, reported the same, which was adopted, after an animating debate on the third article of said constitution.

The following articles are the most material, and of general interest:

Art. 1st. This society shall be called the New Orleans temperance society.

Art. 2d. We, whose names are hereunto annexed, believing that the use of ardent spirits is not only unnecessary, but hurtful to the social, civil and religious interests of man, agree that we will not use them ourselves, and that we will, in all suitable ways, discountenance the use of them throughout the community.

Art. 6th. This society shall meet annually, on the first Wednesday of January, and at such other times as the executive committee shall appoint.

The following officers were then elected: J W Breedlove, Esq., President; Hon H A Bullard, Dr Barton, Dr Meux, T C Cash, Joshua Baldwin, S P Andrews, Vice Presidents; Thos N Morgan, Secretary; Jno S Walton, Treasurer; Joseph Lovell, Auditor.

While the election of officers was gone into, sixty-five signatures were annexed to the constitution.

On motion of J A Maybin, Esq., resolved that Dr Barton be requested to deliver an address before this society, on the fourth Wednesday of May next.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the public prints of this city.

Resolved, That this society stand adjourned until the 4th Wednesday of May next.

J W BREEDLOVE, Prest.

THOS N MORGAN, Sec.

A meeting of the Louisiana State Colonization Society was held in pursuance of notice, at the Church opposite Fayette square, on Monday evening last.

In the absence of the President of the Society (S Nasor Porter,) Seth Barton, Esq. was called to the chair.

Several addresses explanatory of the object and leading principles of the Society were made by the Rev Mr Wheat, Barton, Sawyer, Lawrence, Parker, Jackson, and Tu Finley, the agent of the American Colonization Society.

The following resolutions were then moved and unanimously adopted:

1st *Resolution.* Resolved, That we regard the enterprise of the American Colonization Society as one of the best and happiest efforts of modern philanthropy, as a plan which, without danger to any, secures the well being of both the colored and white population of our own country; and which promises to shed the most benign influence upon Africa.

2d *Resolution.* Resolved, That it is expedient for this society to take immediate measures for the establishment, under the general superintendence of the American Colonization Society, of a new colony in Africa, to be called Louisiana in Liberia, for the reception of emigrants from this State.

3d *Resolution.* Resolved, That the executive committee be authorised and directed to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

4th *Resolution.* Resolved, That should emigrants for Liberia be forwarded to this place by other State Colonization Societies, the executive committee be directed to furnish them with all needful facilities for the accomplishment of their object, provided it be not at the expense of this society.

5th *Resolution.* Resolved, That the executive committee be authorised, if they deem it expedient, to build or purchase for themselves, or in connection with others, a vessel, to run as a packet between this city and Liberia.

6th *Resolution.* Resolved, That this society recognise wit great interest, the existence of the Ladies' Association in New Orleans, for promoting education in Liberia, and that we are encouraged to invite the friends of education and religion generally to co-operate in this benevolent work.

7th *Resolution.* Resolved, That the officers composing the executive committee of this Society, be chosen by the chairman to appoint and committee.

The Chairman proceeded to nominate Messrs Parker, Andrews and Jackson, who appointed the Hon H A Bullard, John S Walton, John B Nicholson, J A Maybin, Joseph Lovell, and the Rev Mr Finley, to compose said executive committee.

8th *Resolution.* Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman, and published in the papers of this city.

SETH BARTON, Chairman.

O P JACKSON, Secretary.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, April 14th, 1836.

Mr Grundy's report on the expediency of making contracts with the different railroad companies for the transportation of the mail, is a very sensible paper, and seems to meet with the approbation of all parties. The plan suggested is to take from the postmaster-general the power to contract for carrying the mails; and the power to contract for the conveyance of the property, troops and seamen of the U States, now vested in the secretaries of war and navy, and vest it in congress; which shall make these contracts for long periods, and pay the consideration in advance. The government, says the report, does not want the property in these rail roads, but merely the use of them; leaving to the states thro which they pass, the making of them and all jurisdiction over them. It is judicious to make these contracts now, as better terms can be made with railroad companies now than at any time hereafter; and the condition of the treasury is auspicious to such an arrangement. Considering all circumstances, the committee are of opinion that 'a portion of the surplus in the treasury cannot be more profitably or usefully employed than in securing to the government forever, the free transportation on all the principal railroads in the Union, of the mails, public property, officers of the army and navy travelling under orders, soldiers, seamen and militia when called into service,' &c The bill embodying the views of the committee will most likely pass, with some modifications.

The civil appropriation bill is now before the house, and several amendments have been proposed and rejected. Mr Whitney is lugged in on all occasions by Mr Wise, who seems particularly desirous to expose the supposed connection existing between that gentleman and the government deposite banks. Mr Whitney has published a card in the Globe, soliciting investigation, though he asserts it as a private affair; but Mr Wise and his friends contend that the majority of the house will not allow it; and are desirous to stifle inquiry. It is my opinion that Mr Whitney is employed by these banks to attend to their interests, without any connection with the government; and that they pay him for the services he renders; which I should think entirely fair and unobjectionable.

Mr Clay's bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, has been under discussion in the Senate today. Mr Walker has occupied a great portion of it in discussing the French question, going over the old ground of the 3 million appropriation.

MR. EDITOR.—The excitement of field sports, has always been the chief charm of a country life in the eyes of the young and active, so great a one that no pleasure the city affords is considered by them an equivalent; pent up in brick walls they look forward with impatience to the joys the forest promises. All classes partake of the same feeling.—The young lawyer often looses sight of his quarto in the recollection of the glories of following a fox; and the young merchant tired of folios and ledgers, dreams of popping at partridges: it was with little surprise then, that I heard last week that some of our young men of the class 'Teras consumere nati' debarred from indulging the bent of their nature in the usual mode, have sought out for themselve another:—that deprived of sun-lit glades and babbling brooks they are to fain content themselves with moon-lit streets and dirty, gutter-cribbed alleys: cannot hie—on ponies—to the chase on a terrier; that unable to bree a fox, they think t a pleasure to hole a rat—I was a good deal amused with the expedient; and I was pleased that they had a plan which would serve to gratify their longings and at the same be a benefit to the good housekeeper who looks upon a rat as the chief dish (i. e. bacon)—his heir to: but little did I then know to what I was so readily yielding my approval! Last night my views of the sport were entirely changed.—I was passing the Exchange in Royal st. at a moment when three gentleman and 2 dogs were holding a poor ratting rather uneasy; he had sought refuge under a pile of planks; but there was not safety, the two of the gentlemen were stirring him up with a long pole; I stopped to see the fun, promising myself that rattic would soon have to leave his sanctuary, when I looked at the other end of the pile and my hope veered instantly, for there stood a young man with a patent rifle, in the attitude of one ready to fire:—while near him against the wall stood another gun.—Was there ever any thing more unfair!—I moved off at once lest I might be punished for looking on such sport, by receiving the ball myself.—But it is not to the laws of sportmen that I would call the attention of these young gentlemen: I would ask them, is is it quite right to make others who do not enter into the sport liable to all the risks? or for their own amusement to endanger the lives of others? That there is danger needs scarce be asserted. Were there no excitement there would be no ratting; and where there is excitement,—with loaded guns there is always danger. Cities are the worst places than the arrest of a poisoned city; as crowds are the most dangerous of cholry proof.

But if these gentlemen will not take the trouble to think, I would ask you Mr Editor as one of the guardians of the public, is there no law, or should there be no law to protect our citizens against gunning rat-catchers? That they are not a few is more than probable: for some time past I have heard at night frequent reports of fire arms, a fact of which until last night I could give no explanation.—yours, &c. D.

EUROPEAN DISCOVERIES IN THE MOON.

We find the following information in a late Paris paper:

Professor Gruithausen of Munich, declared publicly, some time since, that he had discovered indisputable proofs that the moon, like the earth, is inhabited. All Europe replied by raillery to the declarations of the Bavarian astronomer, but his discoveries do not shake by it. The German journals have published the result of Professor Gruithausen's observations, combined with those of his learned fellow labor r, the astronomer Schroeter. Their common conclusions are, 1st, That vegetation on the superfices of the moon extends from the 55th degree of North latitude, 2d, That from the 55th degree of North latitude to the 47th of South latitude, there are found evident traces of the abodes of animated beings; 3d, and finally, That some of the signs of the existence of lunar inhabitants are so apparent, that great roads can be distinguished, traced in different directions, and in particular, a colossal edifice situated nearly under the equator of the planet. The whole presents the appearance of a considerable city, near which may be distinguished a construction exactly similar to what we call a starred redoubt or a work with horns.

The inhabitants of New Grenada and those of Central America, are likely to be active in the schemes for uniting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. We stated a few days ago the reasons assigned in a recent publication in favor of the junction through Lake Nicaragua in Central America. The Philadelphia Herald publishes a statement from the New Grenadians, who speak of the Nicaraguan route as not worthy of attention. If there is a little more of the spirit of enterprise among the people of those regions, this rivalry would hasten the execution of one or of both projects.—Baltimore American.

A great obstruction to commercial enterprise and intercourse has heretofore been caused in Germany by the separate tariffs established by many of the different States. Duties were levied upon goods passing through states whose territories one might see over from a high hill. Gradually, however, Prussia, for her interest, and should the system come to embrace all the German small States, for their benefit likewise, have drawn most of them into a commercial league. This is a subject of much complaint in England, one object of the German league being to encourage domestic manufactures by excluding the manufactured goods of Great Britain, by imposing on them duties varying from twenty to one hundred and fifty per cent. Blackwood's Magazine has an elaborate article on this new Prussian commercial league, to which we refer read recently, and the London Morning Chronicle makes extracts from a pamphlet, written in 1831, by Count Bernstoff, at the request of the King of Prussia, in answer to the question, "Through what means tranquility may be secured in Germany, in the event of an evitable foreign war?"—from which pamphlet the Chronicle thinks, it may be seen that the ultimate aim of Prussia is something more than a commercial league, by which she is paving the way for the accomplishment of the long cherished object of her ambition—the union of all the Northern German States to one body with Prussia as its head.—Baltimore American.

SOMETHING REALLY NEW.

A gentleman called at this office one of those cold days last week, and proposed to warm our sanctum for us, by a new heating apparatus, in a couple of hurries. He only wished to put up his heater, and set it a-going, just for our special comfort and edification. The offer was about the hour of our departure, we begged of him to excuse us for that time, and take another day for the business—presuming that we were to have a bevy of workmen, with bricks, mortar, &c. But no such thing: he said the heater was all ready below stairs, and that he would bring it up, place it on the table, and have it in operation in five minutes, and have the room warm in ten. We could not object—more especially, as he yet farther excited our curiosity by stating that the heat was produced by the evaporation of rum! In five minutes more, in come the apparatus, which, instead of a huge grate of iron castings, we saw, to our surprise, consisted of a neat little article, looking somewhat like a chafing dish, with a boiler and copper covered stew pan atop, which he placed on a table, and with a lighted taper set it in operation. In less than ten minutes, our room, which is of goodly size, was rendered uncomfortably warm, and the process was as simple as it was successful. The apparatus consisted of a boiler, a lamp, and a radiator. These are so constructed as to produce any required degree of heat, merely by burning the steam of rum, whiskey, or any other ardent spirits. Connected with the boiler, are two compound blow-pipes, through which the steam of the liquid is forced into the stove or radiator, where the current of air which is made to pass through it, becomes heated, and passes off into the room, producing an uniform temperature. The invention is a very curious one, and bids fair to be useful. At all events, it will prevent a worse consumption of ardent spirits.—The inventor is Mr H L Barnum.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT.—A gentleman by the name of Robinson, recently won a wager of $250 by rowing from London Bridge to Erith and back in 5½ hours, distance 40 miles. He performed the task very handsomely, much within the time, though encountering the swell in the river occasioned by the steamboats.

Projected Steam Navigation to Bordeaux.—A line of steam packets is about to be established from Nantes, at the mouth of the Loire to Bordeaux, up the Garonne passage, 24 hours, for 42 francs, including fare. The distance is about 300 miles. It is computed that 26,000 ton merchandize annually pass between the two places. The coasters with freight have been known to be 90 days going over this navigation of the Bay of Biscay. The Messrs Lauriot of Nantes are the enterprising projectors.

Murder upon Murder.—Some months ago we noticed the murder of Mr Woodbury Massey, at Dubuque, M T. by two persons named Smith, father and son. They escaped punishment, by the decision of the court before which they were indicted, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. A few weeks since we recorded the death of the elder Smith, who was shot down in Galena by Henry L. Massey, a brother of W. Massey.

And now we learn from the last Galena Advertiser, that a week or two previous, Miss Massey, a sister, shot Wm. Smith at Dubuque; and that the wound will probably prove mortal. The ball entered Smith's right side, just above the third rib, and lodged. [*St. Louis Republican.*

The New York American gives the following anecdote, on the authority of a brother of the officer to whom it relates—

In the fight between Gen. Clinch's troops and the Seminoles on the Ouithlacoochee, express directions were given by Oseola to his Indians, to avoid shooting Lieut. G——, though leading his men into the front and thickest of the fight—because he and Oseola had been friends, and he had been kind to the 'poor Indian.' The order was strictly obeyed amid chances innumerable for taking off a dangerous enemy—and although finally wounded by a random shot, the gallant youth escaped with life, through the generosity of an Indian foeman.

Candor.—Dr Paley once received a letter from an English farmer in the following terms:—

"Rev Sir, I request your honor's acceptance of a hare, as I mean to ask a favor in a short time."

Paley remarked that many thousand presents have been made with the same motive, yet the intention was not so honestly avowed before.

Going back to first principles.—An individual who was called upon to give in his testimony before the Legislature, in regard to the late popular tumults in our city, being asked to state what he knew upon the subject, replied—

'Why, seeing that we couldn't keep off the mob with our maces of peace, we, as a matter of course went back to first principle.'

First principles?—and pray how was that?

'How?—why, we threw away our rolling pins, and took to brickbats!'—Baltimore Visitor.

An English paper says that by the new mode of smelting iron in furnaces supplied with heated air, three hundred per cent of fuel is saved! That is, the whole quantity and twice as much more!! This beats Paddy's reasoning about the new patent stove, which saved half the fuel, and which was, that if one saved half, two would save the whole, and three would supply him with wood for sale!—Phil Ledger.

The people may be deceived in their choice of an object. But I can scarcely conceive any choice they may make to be so very mischievous, as the existence of any human force capable of resisting it.—Bourke.

"Cervantes is the only man who has written a book of which the second part was equal to the first," says a writer in the monthly.

From Canton.—We have received through the Post Office Canton papers to December 15th. The commercial advices are anticipated by previous arrivals.

Canton Dec 8.—The letters per Fairin Queen, were despatched from the ship at Lintin on last Thursday night, in charge of the second officer; but they have not reached Canton, neither has the second officer been seen or heard of since his departure from the vessel. It is probable that he has been seized by the Chinese officers.

Mr Jackson's servant, Achung, is banished to a distance of 300 leagues from Canton. His place of exile is in Gankway province, where the green teas are produced. His departure is fixed for the 10th instant (Saturday.) It is not determined where the linguist Hopun and the pilot are to be sent.

The inhabitants inside the city are busily employed building their houses and shops.

A grandson of Howqua's, a son of his fourth son, is said to be a great sufferer from the late fire. He owned a number of cloth and silk shops in Taeping street, which were all burned down: it is rumoured that his losses amount to more than $100,000.

Mr John Bowen, mate of the schooner New York, of New York, was murdered on Sunday morning, 20th March, while in his berth, at Havana, by some persons who attempted to rob the schooner.

The Widower and his daughter.—He did not send her to a boarding school, to learn frivolous accomplishments, and make romantic friendships, and fill her head filled with fashions and the beaux, before any principles for the guidance of her conduct in life, or any distinct ideas of what constituted rational happiness had been conveyed to her mind. Certain that it is that the love of home, and the habit of domestic confidence, must pervade female education, or married life will never make a woman fond of domestic pleasures or capable of discharging domestic duties. It is strange that men of sense, learning, and knowledge of the world, can believe that a weak minded, sentimental, frivolous young lady, whose whole heart is devoted to dress, amusements and husband-hunting, will make a good, submissive and judicious wife! Such apparently gentle girls are the most unreasonable beings in the universe: as wives I mean.—Men will not believe until they find by conjugal experience, that a pretty, soft-spoken sentimental young creature, whose deepest learning is in French phrases, and a few tunes on the piano, can exhibit passions as violent as Queen Elizabeth, or be as obstinate as Madame de Staël in argument. If she has qualities you would esteem in an intimate friend, I would ask you Mr Editor as one of the guardians of the public, is there no law, or should there be no law to protect our citizens against gunning rat-catchers? That they are not a few is more than probable: for some time past I have heard at night frequent reports of fire arms, a fact of which until last night I could give no explanation.—yours, &c. D.

☞ The packet ship Chester, is discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. ap29

FOR MOBILE (daily line) —The United States Mail packet steamer MAZEPPA, Cotton master, will leave THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock p m. For freight or passage apply to TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 & 29 New levee. Dinner served on board at 3 o'clock p. m. a 29

FOR PHILADELPHIA, the regular packet ship CHESTER, Wm Watson, master. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations for passengers, apply on board, opposite post 57, or to (ap29) J REED & Co, 25 Royal st.

The ship will be towed up the Delaware by steam.

ONE PAIR of 4lb Brass Field Pieces, with carriages complete, also 300 U. S. Muskets, landing from the ship Chester, and for sale by JAMES REED & co. 25 Royal st.

OLD SHERRY WINE—12 qr casks old sherry wine, landing from the ship North Star, and for sale by (ap29) J REED & co. 25 Royal st.

SUGAR & SEGARS.—196 boxes brown Havana Sugar; 150 M superior Havana Segars. Landing from brig Rolla, and for sale by ap29 LEGENDRE & SAMORY, 47 Toulouse st

Goods for the Mexican Markets.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 6-4 and 4-4 platillas; cretas; Arabias; listadoes; 6-4 and 7-4 Bretagnes; cholets; estopillas; rosa platillas; rowans; bielefeld and Irish linens in whole & half pieces; brown, white and colored linen drillings: cotton hose and half hose; silk belts; French batistes; printed muslins, &c. ap29 HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER, 45 Bienville st

60 BBLS. old Monongahela Whiskey, in store, and for sale by R W M'KINNELL, ap29 5 & 7 Tchapitoulas st

EXCHANGE.—Bills on London & on New York for sale by MARTINEAU, CRUGER & Co. ap 29

FLOUR.—172 bbls Flour, landing from steamer Oceano, for sale by R GRONING & co. ap29

HAVANA COFFEE;—327 bags landing from schr Hero, for sale by THOS BARRETT & co. ap29

WINES, &c.—300 casks Marseilles claret, 300 Indian barrels dry Malaga wine; 7 bales paper shell almonds, 30 bales soft shell do; 30 bales hard shell do; 100 boxes Havana white sugar, in store, for sale by ap29 THOS BARRETT & co.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Syren, Pendleton, Philad. Hoskins & Wilcox.
Polacre Vizcayna, Daunes, Havana, master.
Schr Creole, Davis, Mobile. Grivot & Page.
Schr Fred Armed, Armed, Mobile. Grivot & Page.

ARRIVED.

Tow Boat Lion, Hubbel, from the Passes: towed to sea ships New Jersey, Grace Brown, and brig Damon: brought up ships Choctaw & Chester. Reports nothing

Tow Boat Porpoise, Mastin, from the Passes: towed to sea brig Stephen Chapman, schrs Helen, Almates, Nimfa: brought up ship Medora & brig Caroline. Reports off ship Tiger and 2 others unknown.

Ship Medora, Pike, 19 days, Boston, to master.

Ship Choctaw, Foster, 15 days, New York, to Egerton & Wibray.

Ship Chester, Watson, 16 days, Philadelphia, to Jas Reed & co.

Brig Sophia M, Crocker, 20 days, Providence; paving stones and mdse, to master.

Brig Junius, Cowen, 19 days, New York, to master.

Brig Clarion, McFarlane, Tampa Bay, to master.

Brig Emerald, Stone, Tampa Bay, to master.

Brig Caroline, Pratt, 22 days, Boston, to master—cargo, 225 tons ice, to J Turo.

Schr. Leonidas, Kelly, 10 days, Havana, to Godfrey & Blossman: cargo, 446 bbls molasses & fruit.

Steamer United States, Hurt, Cincinnati.

Steamer Carrollton, Towner, Vicksburg.

Steamer Bayou Sara. Laurens, Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Yazoo, Auter, Manchester.

Steamer American, Walker, Red River: cargo cotton—no manifest.

Steamer Ellen Douglas, Riley, Louisville.

Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, Opelousas.

IMPORTS.

Cincinnati—Per steamer U States—84 hhds bacon, 35 bbls crackers, 4 do lard, 50 do flour, J Hayden; 168 bbls whiskey, Orain & Mignion; 104 do whiskey, 480 do pork, G Dorsey; 19 bbls & 32 half do beef, 2 hhds bacon, 7 casks & 1 bbl ham-, 100 bbls whiskey, 10 kegs butter, 8 do lard, J Landis; 200 hhds bacon, Martineau, Cruger & co; 500 bbls pork, 27 hhds bacon, Bogert & Hawthorn; 50 bbls gin, J Thayer & co; 96 hhds bacon, Layet & Ameuling; 20 hhds bacon, 1564 kegs lard, Stetson & Avery.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Carrollton—85 bales cotton Byrne, Hermann & co; 285 do, Buckner, Stanton & co; 500 do, Burke, Watt & co; 93 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 1 bag coffee, J H Leverich; 2 boxes mdze, Bullitt, Ship & co.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Bayou Sara—81 bales cotton, Quercier & Albert; 19 do, Burke, Watt & co; 33 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 15 do, Lee & Hardy; 14 do, T Barrett & co; 17 do, Byrne, Hermann & co; 6 do, J S Walton; 4 do, M White & co; 2 do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 36 hhds sugar, T Barrett & co; 2 hhds & 2 bbls sugar, W L Hodge; 13 hhds & 136 bbls molasses, Forsyth, Goodwin & Ford; and sundries to order.

Louisville—Per steamer Ellen Douglas—100 hhds tobacco, 2 kegs lard, Bier & Siever; 600 bbls pork, Buchanan & Hagan; 81 casks bacon, 45 bbls pork, Shot & Byrne; 3 boxes twine, Forstall & Brothers; 100 kegs lard, 12 casks & 5 boxes bacon, 24 boxes tobacco, T Conway; 12 horses, and sundry poultry, apples, &c. to order. 2 boxes venison, order.

Barge Conrad in tow, 199 bbls pork, 50 casks bacon, H C Cammack; 125 bbls pork, G Dorsey; 32 casks bacon, 48 bbls pork, W Lea; 191 bbls pork, 91 kegs lard, Forsyth, Goodwin & Ford; 383 bbls pork, 197 kegs butter & lard, 49 casks & 7 boxes bacon; 156 bbls whiskey, 3 casks liquor; 46 sacks oats, H D Wheeler.

Manchester—Per steamer Yazoo—12 bales cotton, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 12 do, Leigh, Maddux & co; 20 do, Buchanan & Hagan; 9 do, Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 10 do, Byrne, Hermann & co; 44 do, Buckner Stanton & co; 9 do, T Barrett & co; 14 do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 15 do, Burke, Watt & co; 14 do, Lambeth & Thompson; 24 hides, T M Prentiss

Opelousas—Per steamer Black Hawk—90 bales cotton, O'Dubig & Chatignier; 6 do, Lassrape & Desmare; 84 do, C Toledano; 4 hhds sugar, 14 saddle trees, order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Junius—Henderson & Gaines; Stetson & Avery; F Frey & co; J Vairin & co; Thompson & Grant; Byrne, Hermann & co; Yergers, Chaffin & co; Lambeth & Thompson; J Colles & co; Bogert & Hawthorn; Bogert & Hoopes; Martin, Pleasants & co; J Mc Clelland; Shields & Turn r; H Beach & co; Forsyth, Goodwin & Ford; Parmele & Baker; D L Tracy; Peters & Mills; G W Pritchard; J Mayer & co; J H Leverich; Chapman & Castillo; D Adams jr; H G