COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New York	may 17	Boston	may 15
Philadelphia	" 18	Baltimore	" 17
Charleston	" 21	Washington	" 18
Savannah	apr 14	Liverpool	april 12
Havre	" 15	London	" 12

DECISIONS
OF THE
NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

No. 5. BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

Gordiano Moreno, owner of the sloop Edward Livingston, vs. David Jones, commanding the brig Pilgrim, of Boston.

The plaintiff is owner and commander of the trading sloop Edward Livingston, which was lying moored alongside the bank of the Mississippi, near the plantation of Mr Charles Dalas. The brig Pilgrim was ascending the river; and, the wind heading her, a little above the point where the sloop was lying, the captain was compelled to put her about, in order to come to under the same bank; but on approaching the shore for that purpose, a flaw of wind is stated to have struck the brig, rendered her unmanageable, and caused her to run into the sloop, which received so much injury that she sunk with her cargo on board. The captain of the brig alleged, that his vessel was entirely deprived of her steerage-way; and being under no command in consequence, the accident was on his part unavoidable, and he ought not to be made answerable for it.

But the opinion of the committee is, that as he was the cause of the loss to the plaintiff—his vessel being under way, and free to choose her harbor, while that of the plaintiff was fast moored to the bank—he is bound to indemnify him; and they therefore

AWARD,

That he shall pay to the plaintiff two-thirds of the cost of repairing the sloop; that he shall give up to the plaintiff the sound rice, and all the bags; and that he shall pay to the plaintiff three-fourths of the difference between the damaged rice and sound rice of the same quality, the damaged rice being sold for the benefit of the plaintiff: the committee being of opinion that much of the damage done to the rice might have been averted if the plaintiff had used ordinary exertion to save it, subjects that he shall bear the loss of the other one fourth himself.

No. 6. BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF APPEALS.

New Orleans, May 23, 1836.

G. Moreno, owner of Sloop Edward Livingston, vs. D. Jones, Master of the Brig Pilgrim, of Boston.

This case was carried to the Committee of Appeals, at the instance of Captain Jones, and on this date came on for hearing, when the committee decided, that, there being no evidence on record before them, by which the Committee of Arbitration arrived at their conclusions in the above case, it is decided that it be sent back to said committee for rehearing, and a detailed statement of the evidence taken down by the secretary of the chamber, when the Committee of Appeals will take cognizance of it.

SAM'L J PETERS, 1st Vice President.

May 23th.

The Committee of Arbitration having this day finished the rehearing of the foregoing case in compliance with the requisition of the Committee of Appeals, and having heard some additional testimony relative thereto, the chairman proceeded to take the opinions of the committee, when—

Messrs J D Bein, J L Bogert and M T Burgess decided that the brig Pilgrim must pay two-thirds of the charge for repairing the injured sloop, and one-half the loss arising from the damage done to the cargo, the damaged rice to be sold to ascertain the loss.

Mr Borelli was of opinion that two-thirds of the damage done to the sloop and three-fourths of the damage done to the cargo should be borne by the brig, and

Mr Boechmer, that one-third only of the damage done should be made good by the brig.

JOHN D BEIN, Chairman.
THOS M BURGESS.

Whereupon, the case was again sent up to the Committee of Appeals.

May 26th.

The Committee of Appeals met this day, to take the above case into consideration.

The evidence taken before the Committee of Arbitration on the 23th instant, and the award of that committee having been read, the Committee of Appeals, after due examination and mature consideration, decided that their opinion coincided with the opinion of the majority of the Committee of Arbitration; and they therefore adjudged that the brig Pilgrim and owners must pay to the owner of the sloop Edward Livingston two-thirds of the expense of repairing the damage she sustained by the collision of the brig, and one-half the damage done to the cargo of rice on board, together with all the costs attending the arbitration.

We could not hear of a single sale of Cotton yesterday, which may be noticed as somewhat of a singular occurrence, when we take into consideration that the stock on hand is generally estimated at the lowest calculation 100,000 bales.

HAVRE, April 15.

COTTON.—Our Cotton market has been in complete stagnation throughout the last eight days, and a such a state of things, the best that we can say of our rates is that they are nominal. The sales from the 7th to the 14th, incl. inclusive, comprise only 1129 bales, consisting of 368 Louisiana at f.135 to f.155; 489 Upland at f.146 to f.152 50; 75 Mobile at f.143 50 to f.159; 139 Pernambuco at f.150 to f.190, the latter price for the choicest of 200 bales, and 60 Maranham at f.145, the whole duty paid. The arrivals within the same period have amounted to 2999 bales, viz: 3645 United States Cottons, and 254 Guadaloupe.

Stock 31st March,	30,478 bs. of which 26,297 b. U S	
Arr up to 14th April,	12,600	12,346
	43,078	38,543
Sales up to 14th do,	2,543	1,678
Stock 14th do,	40,535	36,865

HAVRE, April 14.

Our Cotton market is very flat—the only sales today consist of two small lots of fine Upland at f.150; our present rates may rule as long as the impression will be prevailing of a crop of 1300m bales. Should it be reported larger, we calculate upon a decline of 7½ to 10 centimes; the interior is supplied for two months to come.

The accounts from Liverpool up to the 10th received this morning, have thrown a damp upon speculative ideas in general; many a purchase made some time since, is offered privately at a decline of 3/4 to 5 centimes per lb.

Rice f.25 to f.29

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Nestor, Harding, Havre, J Mager.
Brig Sarah, Farwell, Havana, R Groning & co.
Brig Nelson, Mabey, Boston, S & J P Whitney.
Brig Zealand, Keating, Matamoras, M de Lizardi.
Schr South Carolina, Stevens, Charleston, Wakeman & Palmer.
Schr W H Turner, O'Flaherty, Tampa Bay, Grivot & Paige.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Hudson, Howrer, from the Passes took to sea ship Montgomery, brig Birkby, and to the Bar schr Julius Cæsar: brought up 1 ship & 2 brigs. Reports at the Fort brig Wellington, brig Wellingsley, brig Lexington and schr Phenix, bound up.

Ship Andrew Scott, Hartley, New York, to master.
Brig Richmond, Barr, 31 days, Warren, (R L) to R Frank, with 30 bbls potatoes, 200 tons paving stones.
Brig John & Edward, Gordon, 17 days, Matanzas, to master; cargo, 26 hhds & 1 bbl molasses, 99 hhds & 150 boxes sugar, 1527 bags coffee, 16 bbls lime juice & fruit to S Thompson & co; R Groning & co; J Whitehead; Bemondy & Dufilho; and master.
Steamer Merchant, Swiler, Mobile.
Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, Opelousas.
Steamer Pennsylvanian, Biggert, Louisville.
Steamer Gen Sumpter, Briggs, Portland, (Ky)
Steamer Princeton, Cincinnati.

IMPORTS

Portland, Ky—Per Gen Sumpter—205 bbls pork, 63 do flour, 1016 kegs lard, 3loo & Byrne; 193 pa bagging, 48 coil rope, Bier & Stever; 100 bbls whiskey, Buchanan & Hagan; 134 bales cotton, M White & co.

Louisville—Per steamer Pennsylvanian—4 bxs fans, Chapmonier & Girsud; 19 hhds tobacco, Buchanan & Hagan; 49 hhds do, Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 41 do, Leigh, Maddox & co; 36 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 129 pa bagging, 224 coils rope, Bier & Stever; 135 pa bagging, 143 coils rope, 16 bales twine, J Lalande & co; 37 bales cotton, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 238 do, N & J Dick & co; 137 do, Leigh, Maddox & co; 112 do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 90 do, Wilcox, Anderson & co; 4 do, Lockhart & Arrot; 3 do, Caruthers, Harris & co.

Opelousas—Per steamer Semaphore—1 bale cotton, Lastrape & Desmazes; 41 do moss, E Hyde.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Andrew Scott—J Behse & co; Godfrey & Bloomart; E L Tracy; Tree, Plant & co; H & W Hopkins; J Labadie; R Yeatman; E Crane; J A Merle & co; Brander, McKenna & Wright; Coit & co; J Vail; rin & co; T P Dutenges; Egerton & Wibray; Bein & Cahen.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Nestor—1474 bales cotton.
Havana—Per brig Sarah—800 bbls flour, 30 hhds tobacco, 146 kegs lard, and sundries.
Boston—Per brig Nelson—42 bales cotton, 24 hhds tobacco, 1600 pipe staves, 23 hhds & 1 box sample tobacco, 4 hhds & 44 kegs lard, 1466 sacks corn, 17 do coffee, 198 bbls pork.
Charleston—Per schr South Carolina—61 hhds bacon, 108 bbls whiskey.
Matamoras—Per brig Zealand—assorted cargo.

Saint Charles Theatre.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1836,
Will be performed John Howard Payne's celebrated Comedy of
CHARLES THE SECOND:
Or, The Merry Monarch.
King Charles,.....Mr Hunt.
In which character, he will introduce
THE LASS THAT LOVES A SAILOR.
Rochester,.....Mr J M Field.
To conclude with the favorite Farce of
MY AUNT.
Dick Dashall,.....Mr J M Field.
To morrow, Simpson & Co. and No Song, No Supper

EXCHANGE on Paris for sale by
m6 KOHN, DARRON & CO.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
may 10 A St GEORGES.

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
m 13 R GRONING & CO.

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE, for sale by
m 13 KOHN, DARRON & CO.

EXCHANGE on France for sale by
m 19 R A LEFEBVRE,
corner of St Louis & Levees sts

EXCHANGE on New York and Boston, for sale by
m 16 WM. G HEWES & Co.
No 47 Camp st

THE REF...
DAILY NEWSPAPER, FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FIRST AND FIRST MORALITIES
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1836.

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

☞ Wanted at this office, two compositors.

☞ The subscription list to the New Orleans and Liverpool line of Packets, is now open at the Atlantic Insurance office, Canal street.

The irruption of the river by the crevasse on Morgan's plantation, continues to inundate the country around Terre aux bœufs and the English Turn. The water on the plantations are now in general 18 or 19 inches higher than the day before; and most of the canes have been destroyed. We would sincerely sympathize with the losers, were not the accident the result wholly of their culpable negligence.

The New Orleans and Nashville railroad company are rapidly proceeding with their operations in locating the route for their road; and grading it. They have been generously encouraged by the states of Tennessee and Alabama—very coldly supported by Louisiana—narrowly opposed by Mississippi. But next winter will restore a better order of things; and do full justice to their exertions.

SILK is becoming extensively manufactured in some of the Atlantic states, under the liberal encouragement of the legislatures. For this purpose, plantations have been purchased in New Jersey and other states by different companies, for growing mulberry trees.

While we cannot but feel delighted with an enterprizing spirit of this kind, which forces even nature itself by the transplantation of trees where they are not naturally found, and can with great difficulty be raised—we cannot but feel surprised that some of those enterprizing gentlemen do not pay a visit to Louisiana, and locate themselves here. Between the Red and Arkansas rivers, the mulberry tree grows wild and luxuriantly in dense forests on superior table lands—particularly in the parish of Washita, which is almost covered with that tree. Here it might be raised without any expence; and silk might be manufactured at one tenth the price, and with tenfold the profit, that it can in any of the Atlantic states.

The sugar refinery of New Orleans shows the extent to which a factory may be brought in Louisiana. The work is done chiefly thro the instrumentality of negroes, who attend even to the boilers in vacuo. Yet, with the refining of sugar, and the manufacture of syrup, molasses and rum, the business annually done in that establishment amounts to upwards of 2 millions: but it is under the superintendance of a gentleman who knows how to value and use negro labor; and who understands the mechanism of a factory in all its bearings.

But similar factories might as easily and efficiently be put into operation in Louisiana. That refinery supplies the best loaf sugar, molasses and rum not only throughout this country; but exports to Mexico and Europe. So might it be, were silk and oil factories established here. By the latest advices from Europe, we find that the silk factories at Lyons cannot supply all the orders lately received from England alone; yet it is almost a matter of certainty, that the best silks could be manufactured in Louisiana, which would bring an amount of some 10 or 12 million dollars in about 2 or 3 years.

Oil from cotton seed could also be manufactured here; and made equal in quality to the best spermaceti. That which is now produced is not thoroughly clarified; nor do those now connected with the cotton-seed oil factories know the chemical agent necessary to clarify the oil they express from the seed—being equally ignorant of that process, as they are that a patent was long since taken out in England by Mr Epp; and that their patent is invalid by a prior invention, now successfully in operation, in clarifying all oils from fish and animal matter to that of seeds.

We learn that Mr Bry of Washita is now engaged in cultivating the silk. He has a large and valuable plantation, overgrown with mulberry trees; and is an executor of the late Mr Stephen Gerard, on whose lands in this state, silk could be extensively and easily manufactured.

The Courier eagerly seizes upon every opportunity of attacking the Bee and its acting editor; and when no convenient opportunity is presented, one is made—altho an experienced person would concur in practice with the maxim of philosophy, *ex nihilo nihil fit*. We occasionally advert to a variety of subjects, treated according to the mood of the moment when inditing, desirous of rendering our columns more attractive to the general reader. But it is perfectly immaterial whether the Bee expatiates 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe,' a Courier is despatched to watch its varied flights.

If it lights on the subject of a national bank and state institutions, to cull the honey from the gall, the Courier whispers that gall and honey must be intermixed:—if to that of positive instructions from constituents to legislative representatives, the Courier insists that the Bee should continue in a beaten track:—if to the conduct of a public functionary, the Courier fulminates froth and fume:—and if to a fact of historical record, the Bee should not cull from the past.

Truly our contemporary is very irascible or sensitive; and like the soldier that had been flagellated on the superior and interior members, there is no pleasing him, strike where one will. Yesterday we gave an anecdote of the late war with England, wholly for the sake of giving the attraction of variety to our columns, and of leaving the oft plodden path of our afternoon opponent relative to the failures of the mails; but certainly not to establish any principle, much less to support an insinuation,' as the Courier very gratuitously asserts, when stating 'The Bee has again another unworthy insinuation against General Jackson, and the Creoles of this state.' This must be a wilful misrepresentation: for the Bee never makes any insinuation: and never once made any remarks adverse to General Jackson or the Creole population. We know but it was so well noted for complimenting both, that an adversary asserted we were the sworn advocates of both. Will the Courier have the goodness to specify one remark, wherein either General Jackson or the Creole population has been censured in the Bee, or that any insinuation has been made? We deny—positively deny—the imputation in the present instance; and more positively in any former.

The Courier drawing on its own fancy for an interpretation of our remarks, states that Jackson suspected the Creoles of treachery: the Bee did not use such language. But there is a certain class of individuals often met with in life, who to make a merit of their advocacy in the eyes of the imbecile or ignorant, gratuitously defend a friend from the accusations they have conjured up against him, as the current rumor of the day: such plausible friends are worse than avowed enemies.

When the Courier again undertakes to revise our remarks, it should regard truth a little more; and be better informed on the topic discussed. The ignorance displayed in the attempted reply of yesterday, may answer for the readers of the Courier, not of the Bee; but we shall not again notice such replies however repeated.

General Council of the City of New Orleans.

Sitting of the 30th May, 1836.

A call of the council being made, were present Messrs Armas, Bertus, Burthe, Canon, Cougot, Freret, Guillot, High, Johns, Kilshaw, Lafargue, Laurent, Lesseps, Marigny, Mercier, Peters, Philips, Pichot, Pitot, Roselius, Hubert, Stringer, Sloo, Thomas, Breedlove and Yorke, 26 members.

The journal being read and approved, Mr Armas presented a resolution by which Mr Breedlove, collector of the customs, cannot occupy a seat in the general council.

On motion of Mr Armas, said resolution was referred to a special committee.

Messrs Armas, Kilshaw and Peters were appointed on said committee.

Mr Canon, chairman of the committee to enquire into the qualifications of Mr D Prieur, elected Mayor of New Orleans, presented a report with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved that Mr Denis Prieur is duly elected mayor of the city of New Orleans and that he has a right to exercise said office.

Mr Armas, chairman of the committee to enquire in the works of the draining company, presented a report which on motion of Mr Canon was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for the next sitting.

A message from the mayor was read, under the date of 23d instant

By the first paragraph, the council was requested to act on the salaries of the officers employed in the mayor's office.

Mr Canon presented a resolution fixing at $—— the salary of the first clerk, at $—— the salary of the second clerk to $—— and the salary of the constable of the mayor's office.

The council having dispensed with their rules, a motion of M Mercier to refer said paragraph of the message to a committee was rejected.

M Pichot moved to fill the first blank with $1500.

The following substitute to the preceding resolution was presented by Mr Armas was adopted

Resolved that the sum of $3,020 be paid and is annually appropriated for the payment of the salaries of all the persons employed at the mayor's office, which sum will be taken out of the funds appropriated by the several municipalities to incident expences and will be paid by the treasurers of these municipalities on the draught of the mayor in the proportion of taxes on landed property in said municipalities according to law.

The yeas and nays being required on the rejection of the preceding substitute produced the following result, for the affirmative, Messrs Canon, Gaillot, Kilshaw, Lafargue, Lesseps, Marigny, Pichot, Roselius, Stringer, Thomas, Breedlove, Yorke—12 nays.

For the negative, Messrs Armas, Bertus, Burthe, Freret, High, Hubert, Johns, Kilshaw, Laurent, Lesseps, Mercier, Marigny, Peters, Philips, Pichot, Pitot, Roselius, Stringer, Thomas, Breedlove, Yorke—17 nays.

Messrs Pichot and Roselius gave the following reasons for their votes; we voted for the rejection of said substitute, because its dispositions are contrary to the 6th paragraph of section 20th of the act of Legislature, approved 8th March 1836—signed, A. W. Pichot and C Roselius.

By the 2d paragraph of the message, the council was requested to state if the surveyors of the several municipalities shall be instructed to draw up the accounts of private individuals in their respective limits for the reimbursement of costs of paving, to be deposited in the sinking funds.

On motion of Mr Pichot, amended by High, said paragraph was refered to a special committee and ordered to be printed.

Messrs Pichot, Burthe and Marigny were appointed on said committee.

By the 3d paragraph of the message, the council was requested to authorise the commissioners of the sinking fund to appoint an attorney to defend all suits instituted against the city.

On motion of Mr Canon, the council took into consideration and adopted the following resolution, which was in the order of the day.

On motion of Mr High, the blank having been filled with $2000, resolved that the council general shall appoint by ballot an attorney whose duty it shall be to defend all suits instituted against the corporation of New Orleans and who shall be at the same time submitted to requisitions from the mayor and general council and whose salary shall be $2000 annually.

On motion of Mr High, resolved that previous to the election of the attorney, the council take a recess of five minute.

The recess being over, Mr Pichot moved for a call of the council—were present: Messrs Armas, Bertus, Burthe, Canon, Cougot, Freret, Guillot, High, Lafargue, Laurent, C. Lesseps, Marigny, Mercier, Philips, Pichot, Roselius Hubert and Stringer, 18.

Were absent, Messrs Bouligny, Buisson, Caldwell, Cruzat, Duplessis, Graillhe, Guesnon, Guirot, Hepp, Johns, Kilshaw, A. Lesseps, Meux, Pédesclaux, Percy, Peters, Pitot, Sloo, Thomas, Breedlove, Wilcox and Yorke, 22 absent.

On motion the council adjourned until next Wednesday, 1st June, at 5 o'clock P M.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

The aldermen of the three municipalities met in general assembly last evening, about half past 5 P M, when the recorder took his seat; and Messrs Armas, Bertus, Buisson, Canon, Cougot, Cruzat, Duplessis, Graillot, High, Laurent, C Lesseps, Mercier, Pedesclaux, Philips, Pichot, Roselius, Stringer, Thomas and Wilcox, were present for the first municipality; and Messrs Freret and Burthe for the second. The third council being then in session in its own municipality, its aldermen were not in attendance; but afterwards Messrs Kilshaw, Marigny, Percy and A Lesseps appeared.

A letter was received from Mr John Davis, stating that the theatre on which he had given mortgage for the payment of notes due the late corporation, being conceded to the Orleans Theatre Company, he requested the general council would accept the bonds of said company instead of his own notes. Referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs Canon, Armas, Cougot, Freret and Marigny.

On motion of Mr High, it was resolved to proceed to the election of an attorney for the general council. Mr Albert Hoa obtained 15 votes, Mr Soulé 3, Mr Dennis 2, &c. Mr Hoa was therefore declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr Ch Lesseps, it was resolved to take into consideration the ordinance reported by a select committee, fixing the levee duties. Being read section by section, the several articles were adopted unanimously in general; and with but few amendments. These related chiefly to the removal of craft from the port of one municipality to another; and imposing fines on the smaller craft which delay in port beyond a limited time.

Mr Kilshaw presented a resolution that as the general council had no right to legislate on the particular proceeding in any part of the port, by any vessels or boats, and had only the right to define the duties for landing, therefore that the 3d section should be effaced.

Mr Canon having moved to reject this resolution, the nominal appeal was demanded, when Messrs Armas, Bertus, Buisson, Canon, Cougot, Cruzat, Duplessis, Guillot, High, Hubert, Laurent, C. Lesseps, Marigny, Mercier, Pedesclaux, Philips, Pichot, Roselius, Thomas and Wilcox voted for the rejection; and Messrs Burthe, Freret, Kilshaw, A Lesseps and Percy voted against.

The ordinance as amended was adopted.

On motion of Mr Pichot, it was resolved to consider the ordinance imposing a tax on pedlars and hawkers, on cabarets and grogshops, taverns, &c. Being considered section by section, it was amended in some instances and finally adopted.

A motion having been made by Mr Pedesclaux for the reconsideration of the 3d section, the quorum was broken; and the council was adjourned till Monday next.

Council of the Third Municipality.

SITTING OF THE 1ST JUNE, 1836.

Present, the Recorder, and Messrs. Percy, Marigny, Guesnon, Kilshaw and A. Lesseps.

The journal of the last sitting was read and adopted.

A letter was read from Mr. Vaurigaud, asking for the use of his foundry the wharf directly opposite, to load and unload all materials, and hoping he deserved that favour in consideration of his services at the late fire and the loss of 133 feet of the hose of his fire engine.

Mr. Guesnon offered a resolution to pay him the cost of new hose, adopted.

The Re order being requested to state what is the amount he has received for the sufferers, it appears to be $8,350, including the appropriations of $1100 from each of the 1st and 3rd Municipalities.

A letter was read from the rec order of the 2nd Municipality stating that a sum of $1000 is now ready for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers

Mr. Lesseps offered a resolution directing the secretary to write a letter of thanks to the council of the 2nd Municipality, for their generous and timely assistance in favour of the sufferers of the late fire.

The following resolutions, taking up article by article, were adopted.

Resolved that the port be and is divided as follows

1st. All the space comprised between the upper line of the municipality and the wharf placed between the center of the square comprised between Champs Elysees and Marigny sts, be appropriated to the use of flat boats.

2. All the space between the wharf above mentioned and the middle line of Congress st be kept for tow vessels, with the exception of the space fronting on the cotton press, where the steamboats and the flat boats laden with cotton will alone be allowed to discharge and load, and the space between the wharf fronting on Louisiana street and Piety street, which is exclusively reserved for the use of coasting vessels and boats of butchers and planters bringing previisons to Washington market.

3. All the space between the middle of Congress street and the lower limit of Mr L B Macarty's property is kept for steamboats and towboats,

4th. All the space between the lower limit of Mr L B Macarty's property and the middle of France street is reserved to flatboats.

5th. All the space between the middle of France st. and Poland st is reserved to rafts and floats.

Resolved, it shall be the duty of the surveyor to cause to be placed posts with signs indicating the several landing places, and to number the posts in observing the order of numbers already established.

Resolved that the surveyor be authorised and it shall be his duty to cause to be placed along the port a sufficient number of posts to make fast all ships, steamboats, flatboats and other embarcations.

Mr. Guesnon presented a resolution, requesting the treasurer to deposit the funds of the 3rd Municipality in the Citizens Branch Bank, corner of Esplanade and Levee. Adopted.

On motion the council adjourned till Wednesday next.

From the Charleston Courier of May 23.

ORDER OF GEN. SCOTT.—We have been put in possession, per the schooner Amelia, Captain Norton, arrived in Savannah from Augustine, of an order of General Scott, dated at that place on the 17th instant. We regret to perceive in it indications of the strong mutual discontent, existing between the Gen. and the people of Florida. The General complains bitterly of the conduct of the Floridians, alledging,—that within a very few days, the incursion of but five Indians into a neighbourhood in the heart of Middle Florida, and the commission of a murder by them, had put the inhabitants to flight; and giving other instances of wild fear, excited by causes equally inadequate, both in Eastern and Middle Florida. "It is evident," says the order, "that no General, with exte naive means, can cure a disease of the public mind, so general and so degrading, without some little effort on the part of the people themselves. Thus the planter s, in the recent case, near Tallhassee, who fled with, not knowing whether they ran from squaws or warriors,—ought first to have ascertained that material fact. If they had turned upon the enemy they would have fit ind the case within the easy compass of three or four resolute masters, and half as many overseers. This was the simple and manly course. That adopted was—to fly, to spread the panic and throw execrations upon the general who has the mis'ortune to command a handful of troops in the midst of such a population." The General complains that the regular force in the Territory is inadequate to its protection, there not having been sent out of the territory, except possibly three companies from Tampa Bay—besides a garrison at which place, 8 companies were directed thence to occupy a post on the Suwanee. 2 are posted at Fort King, 1 at Fort Crane; 1 (mounted U. S. Dragoons) at Oaklands, 6 miles off; 4 at Micanopy and a twelfth at Gerey's Ferry, a force sufficient, in his opinion to give security to the Alachua and Suwanee frontier, especially if one or two companies of mounted men, the enrolment of which Governor Call is exerting himself to effect, can be obtained to aid the Dragoons in securing the country between the fixed posts—a steamboat is also to be directed to cruise up and down the Suwanee river. General Scott also deems the force on this side of the St. John's equally adequate for defence—if aided by a single company of mounted volunteers. The U.S. little armed steamer, *Dangous*, is to be kept cruising daily up and down the St. Johns. The force on the Suwanee and at other points in that vicinity, are to be commanded by Major Hellerman, stationed at Fort Drane.

We learn that the citizens of St. Augustine had been very much excited by the tone of Gen Scott's order, and that the public meeting was to have been held on Thursday last at 4 o'clock, P M. to express their sentiment on the occasion, and probably to petition the government for his recal.

LATE FROM HAVRE.

The fast sailing ship Harriet and Jessie, Captain M' Known, arrived at Charleston on the 22d ult having sailed from Havre on the 15th ult.

The Harriet and Jessie, has made her run to Havre and back again in 78 days, and with the Martha, arrived a few days previous, have brought the latest dates in succession from Havre.

By her we have received Paris papers to the 14th ult, inclusive.

The sales of Cotton, at Havre, from the 7th to the 14th, only amounted to 1129 bales—arrivals in the same time, 2999.

We find very little political intelligence of interest in our papers.

The Paris Messenger of the 14th states, that the Ambassador of Spain, England, and Portugal, have made urgent applications to the French Minister, M. Thiers, for an intervention in the affairs of Spain, on the part of France, and intimates that a decision of this important question cannot be any longer deferred.

The Journal de Commerce of the same date, says, that the Emperor of Russia is endeavouring to arrange an alliance between the heir to his throne and a daughter of Prince Charles, of Austria

Accounts from Marseilles of the 6th ult, state that the mountains of Upper Provence, almost up to Aix, were then covered with snow, by which, and by the high winds, the blossom of the almond and other fruit trees had been entirely cut off, and all hopes of produce destroyed. There was also every reason to apprehend that the vines had seriously suffered.

Accounts from Athens, represent Greece to be threatened with a revolution. The Moreas is overrun with numerous armed bands, who have their head quarters in the mountains near Patras, and the Bavarian troops in the service of King Otho are not deemed sufficient to maintain order.

A letter from Dublin, dated 9th April, states that the excitement, caused by the blowing up of the Statue of King William, is still unabated. The Roman Catholic inhabitants evince no less anxiety to bring the offenders to justice. A requisition had been got up for a meeting of the Liberals, for the purpose of adopting resolutions, condemnatory of the outrage, and entering into subscriptions to bring its authors to punishment.

A Mr Raymond, a coal-factor, and a young gentleman of the name of Dillon, son to Mr D. woollen draper of Parliament street, charged with using violent language towards the officers on duty round the statue, after the explosion, had been arrested, and bound over for their appearance. A young Surgeon, said to have been concerned in the affair, had absconded.

The Dublin Evening Mail, a warm Orange paper, on the other hand, calls on the Protestants, in consequence of the *blow up*, "to arm themselves to a man, and prepare for a crisis such as, since 1641, has never tried their patience and their valor." "If the government will not care for us (says the Mail) let us take care of ourselves."

RUSSIAN POLICY—A letter of the 11th instant from Lemberg, contains the following:—"Since the end of last month three additional battalions of infantry of the line and one of light infantry have entered Galicia; the hulans and hussers have also received horses. The troops are now nearly double what they were less than a year ago. The new levies of the province have received orders to march into Moravia and Upper Austria, where they will be disciplined. The numbers of men taken away by the removal of these levies are more than replaced. The concession which the court decided to make to the Russian government, as it regards Cracow, has only increased instead of diminishing the pretentions of our insatiable neighbour. All the civil, judicial, and military authorities of Galicia are unrelentingly oppressed by the requisitions and denunciations of the Russian police, which wishes to convert them into submissive executioners; and who, if suffered to goon, will place the subjects of Austria on a level with those of Nicholas. Much may also be said on the *purifications* of Cracow, and the condemnation of so many persons, without any evidence being produced against them. There are already 600 persons under these sentences, and secret accusations are pending over nearly 200 independent citizens of Cracow, whom they have still less right to bring to judgment."—Courier.

An Englishman has lately been discovered among the savages in an unfrequent part of New South Wales, who had been living among them thirty-three years, and was their chief.

Sword Manufactory—The only establishment of this sort in the United States, as we understand, is the Ames's at Cabotvill, in Springfield, in Massachusetts, where all the swords of the army and navy are now made, as well as a great many which are sent into Texas, Mexico and South America. The business has so increased within a few years, as to employ 60 hands instead of 8, which they began with.

Under the administration of the present governor of Cuba, Gen. Tacon, the city of Havana has become one of the most orderly and quiet in the world. The night prowlers, gamblers and assassins that used to be the terror of the inhabitants and strangers, have disappeared, and the city is described to be as secure and still as a New England village.

Infinite are the consequences which follow from a single, and often apparently a very insignificant circumstance. Paley himself narrowly escaped being a baker; here was decisive upon which hung in one scale, perhaps, the immortal interests of thousands, and, in the other, the gratification of the taste of good people of Giggleswick for hot pole. Cromwell was near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey; here was this wretched ape wielding in his paws the destinies of nations. Then, again how different in their kind, as well as in their magnitude, are these consequences from any thing that might have been a priori expected. Henry VIII. is smitten with the beauty of a girl of sixteen; and ere long,

"The Reforma ion bears from Bullen's eyes."

Charles Wesley refuses to go with his wealthy namesake to Ireland, and the inheritance, which would have been his, goes to build up the fortunes of a Wellesley instead of a Wesley; and to this decision of a school boy (says Mr Scathy observes) Methodism may owe its existence, and England its military—and, we trust we may now add, its civil and political—glory.—Q. Review.

A HIGHLAND WIDOW—At his death, the laird of—— in Argyllshire, left a beautiful young widow, of course inconsolable for his loss. After the burial and benquet, clansmen and clanswomen, attended by the piper and fidler, convened for a dance in the castle-hall, resolving to mitigate their grief with the Highland fling; when unexpectedly, the widow herself came in all weeds and tears, with the tip of her nose scarcely peeping from her crape cap, and she seated herself mournfully on a bench. The gentleman who was to lead down the dance thought he could not, in good breeding, ask any other lady than the mistress of the house to stand up with him, and, with a deep sigh, she consented. He then asked the disconsolate widow to name the spring, i e. the tune she would wish to be played. "Oh," said she, "let it be a light spring, for I have a heavy heart."—T Campbell in the New Monthly

TERRIBLE MEASURES OF WAR—At the battle of Austerlitz, a division of the Russian army which fought in alliance with the Austrians, in retreating mistook its way, and was gradually forced by Soult's advance, on a large extent of smooth space covered with snow.—The space was found to be a frozen lake. The French halted at its edge, and commenced a very heavy fire of cannon, got on the unfortunate Russians, but on the lake. The ice, loaded with men, horses and guns, at last gave way under the cannon balls, and in another moment the whole division was engulphed.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BOND-STREET, LONDON.—A subscription has been opened in London for the relief of the sufferers by this dreadful calamity. The cases of the females, about forty in number, who rented in the Western Exchange, are the most distressing, all their little property and their present means of employment being destroyed. They are for the most part persons who have been reduced by the vicissitudes of life to depend upon their own exertions for subsistence.—The pictures which have been burnt are valued at 40,000l. but they were only insured at 3800l.

Ingenious Contrivance.—The Prussian soldiers, when they have to march a large number of deserters, meet the dilemma of the inequality of numbers by slitting the waistband of each man's breeches, and taking away his braces, which compels the fellow to hold up his small clothes, and effectually prevents him from making an attack or running away.

Utility of a Newspaper.—The newspaper is the great instrument of civilization. All the books ever written are but as a feather in the scale compared with news papers, as a means of affecting the mass. What is the circulation even of a popular novel, to that of a paragraph which runs the round of the press? The one is read by thousands, the other by millions. It is almost entirely to the influence of newspapers that the superior intelligence of the middle classes is to be attributed, contemptible as may be deemed the information derived from this source. How few are the tradesmen, or even merchants, who have time or inclination to take up a philosophical treatise, and make themselves masters of its contents! Inquire of the most enlightened of this class if they have read Mill's 'Essay on Government,' Bailey's 'Rationale of Representation,' Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' Brown's 'Philosophy of the Human Mind?'—if they have studied Bentham, or Ricardo, or even Locke? How many shall we find who know any of these writers except their names? Yet we know that there are in the middle classes many men of high rank in intellect. What has chiefly furnished them with food for reflection, and given them a general, although perhaps a superficial, knowledge of almost every subject?—the newspaper: that despised and insignificant messenger, bringing every day some new fact or some new idea, and thus adding by little and little to their mental stores, until they have accumulated to an extent for which the cause would have appeared at first inadequate. A quarto volume, containing the same quantity of information, would never have been opened.

IT is with feelings of regret that I find myself again obliged to intrude on the public patience in reply to a low and scurrilous article which appeared in your paper of this day, signed L A Levy, jr. In doing so I shall not advert to the groundless and calomnious charges brought against me, being well aware that their very nature carries the stamp of falsehood and spite so plainly with them that they have already defeated the object of the base writer. I shall content myself by trusting that after a long residence in this city (I flatter myself without reproach) that my reputation cannot suffer in the opinion of an impartial public, by the slanderous and unfounded accusations of such a worthless fellow as Levy.

As to the satisfaction which he makes such boast of having demanded, I have already stated the reasons which render it impossible that I could grant it; should however any GENTLEMAN think proper to espouse his cause (which I am inclined to doubt) he will certainly find me ready to give him every reparation he may require. I have now done with Mr L A Levy, Jr, and shall take no further notice of him nor of his writings and have only to apologise for having trespassed so long on the public indulgence in a matter of so little interest to it

S. AUDLER.

New Orleans, June 1, 1836.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, and Philadelphia Inquirer will please copy the above once.

The Charleston Courier will please copy this, and any advertisement inserted in the Bee of May 31 once and forward their bills to this office for payment.

LOTTERY.—VA. NORFOLK—CLASS 2. Drawn at Alexandria, May 21. Drawing expected on Saturday, June 4th.

CAPITALS.

$30,000, $6,000, $4,000, $2,000, $2,500, $1,017½, 100 of $100, &c.

Tickets, $10 | Halves, $5.

Orders promptly attended to, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE, New Orleans.

Drawing of 1st Wellsburg—49, 35, 12, 63, 42, 1, 48, 9, 24, 44. june 1—3t

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☞ The ship J SEARGENT, from New York, discharging opposite post 55, consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. june 2

Baton Rouge & Clinton Rail Road Co.

WHEREAS the undersigned have been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Baton Rouge & Clinton rail road Co, commissioned to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 14th day of June, books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Baton Rouge & Clinton rail road Co will be opened at the City Bank of N Or, and will remain open until Wednesday the 6th day of July next.

By the 4th section of the act incorporating said Co, it is provided, that five dollars per share be paid at the time of subscribing, and by a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Co, the undersigned commissioners, are authorised to take notes at 6 months satisfactorily endorsed and payable in Bank for all sums not less than $100 to be given on subscribing.

SAML. J. PETERS.
GLENDY BURKE
CUTHBURT BULLITT

june 2—12t

New Orleans Catholic Association for the relief of male Orphans.

A meeting of this society will be held on Sunday evening next, at 5 o'clock, in the public school room, in Conde st, near Barracks.

A punctual and full attendance is expected from members, having the interest of the