COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	June 2	Boston	May 31
Philadelphia	" 2	Baltimore	June 1
Charleston	June 3	Savannah	" 4
Paris	" 7	Liverpool	May 7
Havre	" 7	London	" 6

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

128	bales Mississippi	18¾
102	" do	19
146	" do	14½
87	" do	16½
59	" do	16½
188	" do	19½
527	" Tennessee and Alabama	17¾
1209		

REMARKS

COTTON.—The transactions of the week have been extremely limited when we take into view the heavy stock on hand, and the advanced state of the season. The stock is generally estimated at from 80 to 90,000 bales, and the only sales we could hear of since our last weekly report, amount to but 2317 bales, and those generally at a reduction from the prices of last week. If rully 8 ct, and purchasers seem unwilling to go into the market even at that, and are looking for a larger reduction before they purchase; and it is thought holders will soon think it to their interest to accept of offers at less prices.

Advices were received both from Liverpool and Havre on Thursday, to the 7th of May, which represent both markets in an unfavorable light. The sales which have come to our knowledge were as follows, viz—80 bales Mississippi, at 18 3-4; 23 at 18 1-4; 156 at 18 1-8—(choice lots) 59 at 16 3-4; 365 at 16 1-2; 100 at 16 1-8; 59 at 16; 833 at 15 5-8; 117 at 15 1-8; 188 at 15 3-8; 146 at 14 1-2; 15 Arkansas at 16; 900 Tennessee at 13; 1600 at 12 1-2; 527 Tennessee and Alabama at 12 3 4; 30 Alabama at 17; 46 at 15 1-2, and 31 Florida at 16 cts.

TOBACCO.—The transactions of the week have been very limited for this time in the season of the year, and more particularly so, when we take into consideration the heavy stock on hand; the sales not exceeding 500 hhds: say 280 hhds at 5, 5 and 7 cts. A superior lot of 128 hhds 47 first, 21 second, 50 crossed, at 8, 9 and [illegible] second at 7, 6, and 39 crossed but not damaged, 4 cts. The trifle is evidently on the decline. The stock is estimated at from 17 to 18,000 hhds

The total exports of the year ending October 1, 1835, were 23,299 hhds, and there has been exported since that time, 25,204 hhds; it therefore requires but 10,126 hhds more to be exported to equal those of last season: the balance of the stock on hand over that amount, and what is yet to come in, will be an excess over the crop of last season, after deducting the stock on hand on the 1st October last, which was then between 7 and 800 hhds. Our quotations are now 5, 6 and 7 cts, but fine lots (which are scarce) will bring over those prices, and inferior may be obtained at less; but those are considered fair quotations for good round lots.

SUGAR.—There are few sales except for city consumption, and our quotations may be considered nominal for all kinds, but holders evince no disposition to give way, knowing last year's crop to be so very small.

PROVISIONS.—The market is very dull for all kinds, and there appears to be some probability of a decline in prices, as the demand has been quite limited for some time past, and the stock accumulating. The only article we hear of worthy of note was the sale of 50 kegs western butter, a very superior article at 22 cts.

LEAD.—The sales of the week amount to about 3000 pigs at 6 cts; a large part of what arrived during the time, was shipped direct to the North.

In making a general remark, we may say that the whole market is extremely dull; there appears to be no animation in any kind of business.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

COTTON—Good & Fine,	per lb	19 a	20
Good Fair,		18 a	18½
Fair,		16½ a	17
Middling,		15 a	15½
Ordinary,		12½ a	14
TOBACCO—First quality,		7 a	00
Second,		6 a	00
Crossed X,		5 a	00
Cuba,		25 a	30
SUGAR—New Orleans,		10½ a	11½
Cuba—white,		14 a	15
" brown,		" a	10
MOLASSES,		28 a	30
BAGGING—Western,	per yd	30 a	32
Dundee,		23 a	24
BALE ROPE,	per lb	12 a	14½
COAL—Western,	per bbl	75 a	81
Liverpool,		75 a	1 05
Scotch,			70
CANDLES—Sperm, N Bedford,	per lb	35 a	38
" " Nantucket,		34 a	35
Tallow,		12½ a	13
COFFEE—Cuba,		13½ a	14½
Brazil,			13
St Domingo,		11½ a	12½
FLOUR,	per bbl	6 00 a	6 25
FRUIT—Raisins,	per box		2 87½
" "	half box		1 75
" "	qr box		88
Almonds, soft shell,	per lb	12 a	14
" " hard do,			7
FISH—Cod,	per box	1 12 a	1 25
Herring,		75	81
Mackerel, No 1,	per bbl	11 00 a	11 50
" No 2,		9 00 a	10 00
" No 3,		7 00	7 50
GRAIN—Corn in ear,	per bbl.	62 a	68
" shelled,	per bush.	56 a	60
Beans,	per bbl	7 00 a	7 50
HAY,	per 100 lb	1 00 a	1 25
HIDES—La & Miss	per lb	9 a	11
Mexican,		10 a	12
LEAD—Pig,	per 100 lb		6 00
Bar,	per lb	7½ a	8
LIME—Western,	per bbl		1 00
Thomaston,			2 25
PROVISIONS:			
BEEF—Mess,			13 00
Prime,			a 11 00
PORK—Clear,			a 24 00
Mess,		20 00	a 21 00
Prime,		17 00	a 17 50
Hog round,		7 50	a 8 00
Bacon—Hams,	per lb	9 a	12
Sides,		9 a	10
Shoulders,		7 a	8
Hog round,		8 a	10
LARD,		12 a	13½
BUTTER—Northern,		22 a	25
Western,		15 a	20
SALT—Liverpool blown,	per sack		2 50
Liverpool ground,	per bush.		1 75
Turk's Island,	per bush	35 a	37½
RICE—Carolina,	per 100 lb	4 00 a	4 25
BRANDY—French, 4th pr.	per gal	1 35 a	1 62
American, 4th proof,		50 a	52
RUM—New Orleans, 1st proof,		42 a	45
Jamaica,		1 20 a	1 25
Northern,		44 a	45
GIN—Holland,		1 00	1 25
American,		50 a	55
WHISKEY—Common,		30 a	32
Rectified,		32 a	34

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb ..... d.
" Havre, ... c.
" Northern ports in U S, cotton, per lb ..... a 5-8c.
" " tobacco, per hhd ..... $6 a $7

STOCKS.

As corrected by Thomas Fellows, Exchange Broker.

Louisiana State Bank, ... 125 last sales
Bank of Orleans ..... 117 last sales—at auction.
Bank of Louisiana, ... 128½ last sales.
Consolidated Association ..... 105 asked.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co. ..... 105 asked.
City Bank ..... 105 offered.
Union Bank of Louisiana ..... 128½ last sales.
Citizens' Bank ..... 120 asked.
Commercial Bank ..... 105 asked.
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank, ... 100 asked.
Gas Light Bank ..... 105 last sales.
Carrollton Railroad Bank ..... 95 asked.
Amelia Street Bank ..... per asked.
Atchafalaya Bank ..... 10 for 50 paid.
Exchange & Banking Co. ..... per asked.
Louisiana State In. Co. ..... 940 for 880 paid—$100 shares
Louisiana In. Co. ..... 6120 for 300 pd—last sales.
Orleans In. Co. ..... no sales.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co. ..... 93 prem asked.
Merchants' Ins. Co ..... 833 asked.
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co. ..... 87 asked.
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co. ..... par asked
Ocean Ins. Co. ..... 95 asked.
Commercial Ins. Co. ..... par asked.
Eagle Ins. Co. ..... 98 for 95—at auction.
Orleans Navigation Co. ..... no sales
Pontchartrain Railroad Co. ..... par.
Nashville Railroad Co. ..... no sales.
Orleans Cotton Press Co. ..... none offered.
Lewis Sugar Refinery Co. ..... par asked.
Old Jackson Co. of 1828 ..... par.
Arch text Stock of 5th District. ..... par.

EXPORTS OF COTTON & TOBACCO SINCE 1st OCT. 1835.

EXPORTED TO	BALE COTTON. This wk.	Previously.	Total.	HHDS TOBACCO. This wk.	Previously.
Liverpool,	772	179461	181734	121	1264 1385
Other Br ports,	85	6020	6105	1091	2016 3107
Total to Br ports,	7906	185481	187839	1212	3280 4492
Havre,	1626	92500	93836	504	 504
Other Fr ports,	985	19879	20777	363	 363
Total to Fr ports,	2534	111879	114613	867	 867
North of Europe,	583	14092	14675	643	2026 2669
Other For. ports,	50	9919	9969	422	3614 4036
Total all for ports	10973	319253	326896	3154	8919 12064
Received per U S,	577	88866	91377	1420	11729 13140
Total,	11550	408713	468873	4574	20648 25224

Superiority of New Orleans.

PREPARATORY to a resolution of the Council of the First Municipality, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, 25th inst, there shall be held an election of Alderman in the Third Ward of said Municipality, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Thomas. Said election shall take place at John Davis' Coffee House, from 9 o'clock, A M, to 5 o'clock, P M. Messrs J B Faget and Ory, have been appointed Inspectors, and Mr Pinguet, clerk.

June 16 D PRIEUR, Mayor.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at low prices and on favorable terms, the following articles received by the last arrivals from France and England. A fine assortment of ear rings, imitation pearls; new style do, do, gilt, with precious stones; do do belt buckles; plated warts; three cases superfine perfumery, very well assorted; a lot of framed paintings, fanciful subjects.

The subscriber constantly keeps on hand in store a choice assortment of goods, consisting of jewelry, watches, fancy articles, too long to detail.

Also a large assortment of single and double barrelled guns, pocket pistols, bowsman's do, capes, dirks, daggers, knives, penknives, &c &c.

C REDON,
Corner Bienville and Chartres.

June 16-6t

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I meant to go into the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromised opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."—*Martin Van Buren.*

The gentleman who has edited this side of the Bee since the 22d of Feb 1835. will resign his office on the 22d of this month. When he commenced, he was a stranger in New Orleans, almost unknown to and unknowing its inhabitants, except by reputation: and he was consequently led into some errors which he could otherwise have easily avoided, particularly had he not suffered himself to be controlled by the rash or interested. Whatever errors may therefore have appeared in his editorial career during 1835, should be generously forgiven; as they are not fairly attributable to him—further than that he was made the reluctant or passive organ of publishing the ideas of others.

But during the past eight months, he has been enabled to act with more knowledge; and consequently with more determination: for knowledge with opportunity [illegible] he has advocated every topic considered vital to the interests of Louisiana and New Orleans; and has broached topics never before mooted in a newspaper: he has therefore gained the credit and confidence of many respectable merchants and others in this city. Greater of both he could easily have gained, had he not been in subordinate circumstances: for business is to him a pleasure; energy is constitutional; industry a cherished habit; and the information which he obtained by a classical education, he has added the knowledge gleaned from many vicissitudes of a varied life.

He has now resolved to publish a daily morning journal of his own in this city—being encouraged by the generosity of several influential citizens. It will be chiefly a commercial paper, containing as much miscellaneous matter of the best kind, as can well be condensed in the columns of a newspaper. With political parties or sectional feelings, he cannot be allied: he will be for all; and against none. He hopes to be enabled to render THE STANDARD creditable to the south, and profitable to himself; and feels that he can do so, should he receive that generous support which he expects according to promise. The publication of his journal will be commenced as soon as possible in October next.

Mr Guirot has been elected, at the sitting of the council last night, comptroller of the 1st municipality.

We are requested by Mr E J Forstall to state that Mr Monsseur was the author of the charter of the Consolidated Association bank—that the charters of the Union and Citizens' bank are only modifications of the same plan—and that to the presidents of the Barrataria and Draining companies must be attributed all the benefit likely to result from these two undertakings.

It is often a source of complaint and chagrin that the very best designs are frustrated by the ignorance of the interested; and their consequent obstinacy and obliquity. This has been the case with the project to drain the swamps rearward of New Orleans, which would have essentially promoted the health and extent of the city, and which is as easy as feasible.

Whether the *modus operandi* proposed in the charter of the Draining company, was in itself radically defective in preventing unnecessary and interested opposition to the completion of the project, we are not prepared to conclude; but when the opponents of the project—for what good is not opposed by malevolence or ignorance?—found themselves defeated in preventing the charter, and subscribers to the company, they have endeavored to cast every possible obstacle in the way of the operations: so that the directors of the company are actually obliged to forego their works, having proved their plans fully adequate to accomplish the object intended.

The strongest—because the most fatal—opposition has been experienced from the very improper valuation of the unreclaimed lands by the appraisers appointed, which (unless checked and rectified) will throw the whole onus and expence on the company; and swamp the whole stock in draining the swamps. The directors of the company have therefore resolved on appealing personally to the proprietors of the lands to agree on an estimate of them as at present—as they suppose that the proprietors now address must be sensible of the practicability of the project; and interested in affording success soon and essential to the plans adopted, by their corporation. The benefit of draining is for the immediate interest of such landholders, altho ultimately for the public welfare; and unless some general and uniform plan be devised to remove the evils affecting the health and population of New Orleans, it will be impossible to promote that interest and welfare.

It is therefore to be hoped that the appeal of the directors as found in their advertisement, will receive that attention and prompt compliance required and merited.

The project to establish lines of regular packets between New Orleans and Liverpool has failed:—many of our merchants supposing that the object is one to be accomplished chiefly by individual enterprise; or that it could not be so well effected by a company—under whose management, the risks would be greater, and the profits less. It is certain that much attention would necessarily be required to build, equip and maintain the ships; and probably more than could conveniently be given by any board of directors however intelligent, who had other business of their own. But it is equally certain that the project is feasible, the object necessary, the means abundant, and the prospect of profit highly auspicious.

If any one individual—or even two or three—in whom merchants generally could confide, were determined on having regular and good packets, they could easily obtain subscription for the capital necessary. The hesitation prevalent is not so much in investing funds, but in consigning them to the management of a company of many; for in the multitude of counsellors, there is not always safety—particularly if those counsellors are agents in the distribution of money.

One or two merchants or others intimate with the wants and ways of packet ships could easily realize a subscription to build the necessary packets; and then to secure themselves, and those who may be stockholders or loaners in the concern, could have each ship so built, insured to its full cost by one of the insurance companies—by the usual process of bottomry. By this there could be no risk on the part of the projectors and their abettors, who would thus 'make assurance doubly sure' by insurance. This bottomry would bottom and balance all their speculations

The worst [illegible] according to the period of the year, rather than the disease prevalent—may be said to have commenced in New Orleans. From the experience of some eminent physicians joined to our own, we believe that many of the diseases incident to this climate or place are produced thro the absorption of the skin, acting afterwards on the stomach; and that most of the others are caused by gluttony and intemperance.

The former is caused by not attending to the currents or drafts of air which are prevalent, in consequence of the location of New Orleans between the Mississippi valley and the gulf of Mexico. To promote ventilation is indeed excellent; but it is the height of foolhardiness to subject oneself to drafts, particularly of night air, as is usually done: for perspiration is prevented; and driven towards the stomach, so as to cause dysentery or diarrhœa. When preventive measures have not been adopted, the best remedial are the warm bath, flesh brush and flannel.

The latter class of diseases, operating immediately thro the stomach, are caused chiefly by the use of decaying vegetables, which putrify in the stomach. Eat a bad salad, or drink plentifully of julepe containing decayed mint, and you will soon experience the truth of this remark.

It is however so very easy to prevent the customary diseases of New Orleans, that the wonder is their prevalence at any time: for the slightest care with regard to dress, to drafts, to night air and meridian heat, would act as a safe precaution against all. Those who freely use stimulating liquors are more subject to disease, from the variations in temperature of their blood, and the careless habits induced. In drinking, as in every practice and pursuit of life, much will require more—yet a little is excellent; particularly when we but follow the precept of the apostle, 'do not fill with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the spirit.'

Persons not acclimated should be particularly cautious during the present year, as the rivers in the valley have been very high for a long period—which old planters say bodes no good to health.

[illegible] knowing well the [illegible] of the states, the fertility and depth of [illegible] capability of raising all agricultural [illegible] beyond the wants of [illegible] for those products; the system of credit which [illegible] can run down from our merchants and [illegible] and the certainty of realising a fortune in a few years, by those who understand agriculture,—we have been astonished that so great a quantity of the public lands remains yet unclaimed and uncultivated.

Planters here seldom cultivate more than one fifth of their lands; yet make where with to pass respectably and comfortably through life—altho many of them are unfortunately not very intimate with the proper mode of agriculture; and trust to the efforts of nature, rather than the aid of art. Most of their lands consequently remain unreclaimed and waste—altho this may be conjointly attributed to the extraordinary profit made from the produce of what is arable. While they can make from 18 to 20 cents a pound for cotton, when 10 would been ample remuneration for all outlays and reasonable profits—and 11 cents a pound for sugar, when 5 would be enough, they are not very likely to be at any extraordinary trouble or pains. Hence they are indifferent agriculturists; and will raise only such products as pay this extraordinary profit.

Yet this simple and accurate fact is in itself the best argument for planters or others who possess capital and knowledge to emigrate to and locate in Louisiana: for they have a positive certainty of easily and eventually realizing a fortune by the slightest exertion and industry.

The lands west of the Mississippi are earnestly and candidly recommended to the attention of planters rather than of speculators. Most of them are arable; and all can effectually and cheaply be reclaimed.

EMIGRATION.—Some of our Atlantic brethren complain of the number of emigrants arriving or expected this year from Europe. If eastern editors and others possessing influence in the Atlantic states will recommend those emigrants to come south, they will confer a benefit on society There are various railroads and canals contemplated or in progress in the southern states, which are unfortunately deferred or delayed from want of laborers and mechanics. In Louisiana alone, not less than 20,000 of those emigrants could gain constant and wellpaid employment—in the construction of the N O and Nashville railroad, the Atchafalaya ditto, the Iberville, Alexandria, Natchitoches—in short about 12 railroads embracing about 1000 miles; and 4 or 5 canals, nearly 200 miles.

It appears that the Texian government had resolved to allow Santa Anna to proceed to Mexico under proper surveillance, in order to procure the ratification of his treaty with the Texians, by the Mexican congress; but that a Captain Hubbell preferred to seize and incarcerate the president-general. That was policy, and this was discipline, with a vengeance!

We may augur the most fortunate results from a government thus discreet, and a people thus subordinate—if we must not apprehend the same system of disaffection and jealousy, which brought the former provisional government of Texas to the verge of destruction, and the height of imbecility or madness, at the commencement of this year.

Surely the citizens of the American union should now at least seriously reflect that if they cannot violate the pledged faith of the nation with Mexico, by the conquest of one of her colonies, they should at least remain neutral. The Texians very generously inform them that their services are no further required, as there is no bonus.

GREAT CANAL FROM THE LAKES TO THE ATLANTIC.

We observe that a grand project is agitated in the State of New York, for uniting the waters of the great western lakes with those of the Atlantic, by a ship and steamboat canal, adapted to vessels of large burden. The plan is to improve the navigation of the Oswego and Oneida rivers, and Oneida lake, and extend a deep and wide canal from the latter to the valley of the Mohawk, at Utica; and from that point, to take the channel of that river, or construct a large canal along its valley, to the tide waters of the Hudson. From Oswego to Utica, about half the distance, the route has been surveyed, and is said to afford remarkable facilities, being already in a deep navigable channel two thirds of the way, and requiring but about $1,200,000 to complete it to Utica. The rest of the route is said to be feasible, though at a greater proportionate expense.

This is certainly a magnificent project, fraught with incalculable advantages to the whole continent, and worthy of the remarkable spirit of enterprise of the age. The extent of its influence in developing the resources of the country can hardly be foreseen; and the expansion of our coasting trade through those inland seas, for two thousand miles into the heart of a fertile country, open to vessels that navigate the Atlantic seaboard, would give an impulse to the general prosperity of the Union, which would not cease to be felt so long agriculture and commerce continue to engross its energies.—*Globe.*

A writer in the Boston Courier and Gazette, condenses into a diotetic system the precepts given by Dr. Graham in a course of lectures given in that city, on the best means of preserving health. Most people take no care of their bodies, but believe that when they are sure of the services of a good physician, they have done the best in their power for bodily well-being. In China where the man of medicine is paid in proportion to the healthiness of his patient, and not as here, in proportion to his unhealthiness, there may be some excuse for this practice.

The sum of all the lecturer's advice is contained in this one single word—temperance. Be the food simple, and partaken of it temperately. The following are a few of the shortest of the specific precepts.

Eat slowly.

Fried meats and pork in any shape, ar prohibited positively.

No fat or gravies of any kind are allowed.

None of the common condiments, such as pepper, mustard, cotton, oil, vinegar, &c. are allowed.

All stimulants of every sort and kind, as tea, coffee, wine, tobacco in all its forms, cider beer, &c., are prohibited.

No drink except pure soft water is proper at meals, or at any other time.

A paragraph in the St Louis Bulletin of the 18th May, intimates that the Mormon troubles which occurred in Jackson county, Missouri, about two years ago, are likely to be renewed. The members of that sect are said to be gathering their forces for a campaign against the Christians, to wrest from their hands the promised land.

INDIAN TREATIES.—The Washington Globe of Friday contains a copy of the treaty which has recently been ratified by the President and Senate, for the purchase by the United States of all the lands of the Cherokee Indians east of the Mississippi. Its leading provisions, as we find them stated in the National Intelligence, are as follows:

The sum stipulated to be paid by the United States, in consideration of this cession, is five millions of dollars. The Indians are to be transported by the United States to the west of the Mississippi, and settled on lands specified in the Treaty, &c. Of the five millions of dollars purchase money, the following sums are to be invested by the United States "in some safe and most productive stocks of the country," for the benefit of the whole emigrant Cherokee nation:

For a General National Fund,	$200,000
For an Orphans' Fund,	50,000
For addition to the School Fund,	150,000

The annuity of 10,000 dollars a year, to which the nation is now entitled, is to be commuted for a sum of 214,000 dollars, to be invested by the President of the United States as a part of the National Fund.

A supplementary article stipulates for the payment of an additional sum of 600,000 dollars by which the United States are to defray the expense of removing the Cherokees, and to cover all claims for "spoliations," by which indefinite phrase we do not very well know what is meant; and adds 100,000 dollars more to the General National Fund.

We further learn from the Globe that a deputation of Indian Chiefs, from the Chippewa tribes residing on Lake St Clair, and on Saginaw bay of Lake Huron, under the charge of Mr Williams and Mr McKnight of Michigan, arrived at Washington on the 15th instant, and on Tuesday last concluded a treaty with H R Schoolcraft, commissioner on the part of the United States. The lands purchased by Government are among the most valuable in the peninsula of Michigan, and may be considered a great acquisition to the Government.

GENERAL SCOTT.

We observe with extreme regret the unmerited censure, which some of the southern presses are censuring upon this gallant officer. Without examining into the causes of the failure of the campaign against the Seminoles, without knowing the difficulties against which he contended, they heap invective upon a brave man, because success does not always crown his efforts. They should remember that this is the first time that his countrymen have witnessed his failure, and gratitude for his past services should prevent unconsiderate reproach. They should consider the late period when was he called into the field, the inhumerable delays which the inclemency of the season at the north offered to the transportation of the troops, and the indispensible supplies for the army; the interference of others, by which his plans were defeated, and his movements retarded; and the unknown and impracticable country in which he had to operate.—Globe.

BEET SUGAR.

The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman now residing in Paris, and who has resided many years in Philadelphia, to James Ronaldson, Esq, who takes great interest in introducing this branch of husbandry and manufacture into the United States.

PARIS, April, 1836.

Since my last, accompanying your Beet Seed, (which I hope you have received in good order,) Mr Peddler has done much towards accomplishing the object of his mission. First, he shipped near 600 lbs. of Beet Seed, with which there might be sown many acres of Jersey and other lands. Then we sought men and books for information, and could find only high talk or declamation. Next, I mustered all the recommendations I could collect, and agreeably to Mr P's. own plan, he was despatched to Arras, whence he strolled to Douay and Valenciennes, and returned to Arras, where, from the information I received from the gentleman I recommended him to, and from himself, I find he is hard at work, and means to continue this month, and then return to the United States, fully, I am confident, adequately qualified to perform all the operations of Beet Sugar making, from the crushing of the roots, nay, the growing of it from the seed, to the crystallization of the matter.

My friend this may not be the last service you and your associates will do to society. I hope it is not, and that you have more in reserve. But when I consider its importance, the influence it must have in America, mind ye, in America sugar is like salt, not one can do without it—I think it is the most important service that you could render society at the present time.

[illegible] you have made an excellent choice in the man you sent. His intelligence, activity, and assiduity are admirable; you have good reason, to expect success. Mr Pedder writes to me on the 1st from Aarras:

And in the first place to thank you for your kind letters in your friends which have introduced me to all and it is astonishing in this imperiling country, a land flowing with milk and honey, is the shape of Beet Sugar. I believe that two persons cannot meet without the first topic being *Betterave* (beet root.) Indeed I am not sure that the person did not preach about it last Sunday: nothing else is thought or spoken of, and no wonde, for from 1000 pounds of beet root they make 6 pounds of sugar, besides 8 pounds of molasses, with which to make sugar of the second quality, and 14 pounds cake, sufficient to keep three sheep at days.

Three years ago there were 13 manufactories at Valenciennes, there are now 64. Land which was the a 500 francs an arpent now brings 1200; the price of labour is much risen, and the people are getting fat on the mutton and beef, made upon the cake or *coput* or chaff of the root: what will this not do for America.

If learning were estimated by weight, the faded city of Venice would preponderate in the learned world, the great library there, called the *Archive Generale*, to which great attention is paid by the Austrian government, weighing upwards of six thousand tons.—An account of it is given in a recent statistical work on Austria, wherein statements of the lostering care bestowed by the government on education are made which exhibit the despotic sway of the Emperor in a more favorable light than we generally see it presented in. The whole population of the entire provinces of the Empire receives school-instruction, by order strictly enforced, of the State. Though an Austrian subject is not taught, nor even permitted publicly, to reason about and criticise state affairs, he is instructed in the useful arts, and of course, as the medium of gaining knowledge of them, learns to read and write. This system, adopted within half a century, is being extended over the whole territory under the dominion of Austria, and will have the effect of gradually but certainly elevating the character of the people, and of preparing them to obtain and wisely use political liberty.

As an evidence of the extent and nature of the literary and scientific pursuits in Vienna, it is stated that in that city, with a population of 300,000, there are forty-five large libraries, public and private, the private ones being as well as the public accessible to students furnished with proper instructions, fifteen museums of mineralogy, twenty of zoolofiy and onatomy, besides numerous others, antiquarian and miscellaneous, and the largest technological collection in the world.—Baltimore American.

We observe in a Western paper an offer of a steam boat race, in which the Henry Clay is backed to the amount of ten thousand dollars against the Champion or Gen Pike. This is a contest which has so often involved the loss of life or limbs, that it should be indignantly frowned down by the good sense of the communities of Louisville and Cincinnati, between which cities the race is proposed to be run.—Ibid.

We had the pleasure yesterday of seeing some of Napolean's spoliations already turned to American eagles in our own mint. These new fledged golden eagles will give assurance to our merchants that the republican bird can now defend its nest.—Globe.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Gloucester, Crocker, Cowes and a market, L H Gale
Ship Dalmatia, Winsor, Liverpool, L H Gale
Barque Prince Regent Burt, Liverpool, Vance & Gamble
Brig Virginia, Horton, Richmond J R Marmado
Brig Patriot, Hammond, Baltimore, J A Barelli
Schooner Reaper, Wood, St Marks, J Armington

ARRIVED.

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Robert Morris, barque Gazelle; brigs Falmouth and Pallas, and schooner Cumanche. Brought up brig Francia and schooner F Arnett. Reports at the S W Pass, ship Ellen Brooks, Russian, brig Caroline from Cette, one brig in the river, and 5 ships on the S W bar

Towboat Lion, Hubble, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Telluna, barque Brontes, Talma, brig Catharine and Uzardo. Brought up brig Caroline. Reports 5 ships yet aground on the bar. Pacific coming up with ship Ellen Brooks.

Schooner Frederic Arnet, Arnet, Mobile, cargo 17 bales cotton, to Grivot & Page

Brig Frances, Given, Matanzas, 10 days, to R Groning & co

Brig Caroline, Newman, 74 days from Cette, to Legendre & Lamory.

Steamer Huntsville, Gress, Cincinnati

Steamer Romeo, Manning, Ouachita.

Steamer Samson, Aller, Cincinnati.

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, Opelousas.

Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, Opelousas, no cargo.

Steamer George Collier, Taylor, St Louis.

Steamer Algonquin, Cadwallader, Louisville, no manifest.

Steamer Mazeppa, Sutton, Mobile.

EXPORTS.

Cowes and a market—Per ship Gloucester, 428 hhds tobacco, 50 bales cotton, 3665 staves.

Liverpool—Per ship Dalmatia, 1537 bales cotton.

Liverpool—Per barque Prince Regent, 1569 bales cotton.

Baltimore—Per brig Patriot, 304 pigs lead, 320 boxes glass, 48 hhds bacon, 70 do tobacco, 40 bales moss.

Richmond—Per brig Virginia, 100 hhds tobacco, 118 hides, 31 bbls pork, 400 sacks corn.

St Marks—Per schooner Reaper, 63 bbls pork, 185 do meal, 100 do flour, 40 do beans, 17 do vinegar, 19 do cigars, 11 do coffee, 27 casks bacon, &c.

IMPORTS.

Per Brig Frances—681 boxes sugar, 501 bags coffee, and fruit.

Per brig Caroline—Wines, oils and dry goods.

Per steamer Huntsville—60 hhds tobacco, N & J Pergram; 12 hhds do, Robeson, Wood & co; 37 hhds do, and 100 bbls flour, Buchanan & Hagan; 51 hhds tobacco, Bier & Stever; 5 hhds do, 599 bbls flour, A H Wallace & co; 30 hhds tobacco, Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 24 bales hag, Grivot & Page; 185 pa bagging and 59 coils rope, 35 bundles twine, Byrne, Hermann & co; 10 pa bagging, 3 coils rope, J H Graham.

Per steamer Romeo—37 bales cotton, O'Duhig & Chatignier; 2 do Burke, Watt & co; 15 do A Ledoux; 1 bale dry goods, Gasquet, Parish & co; 16 bales cotton, Robeson, Wood & co; 2 do W Stilwell; 1 hhd sugar, 1 bbl rice, 1 bag coffee, 6 do salt, 3 bbls sundries L S Waters; 1 bbl molasses, Carrere, Duran & co; 1 bale cotton, T Barrett & co.

Per Steamer Sampson—65 bbls eggs, W Siggerson; 7 boxes catinge, Slocum & Richards; 7 packages, G Dorsey, 4 bales and 1 box leather, Gillingham; 17 hhds bacon, Bridge, Vose & co; 37 kegs butter, captain; 100 doz brooms, and 10 doz brushes, S Brown

Per steamer Semaphore—1 bale cotton, 17 hides, O'Duhig & Chatignier, and sundries chickens, eggs, &c., to owners on board.

Per Steamer George Collier—72 bales shirts, 1510 pigs lead, to order; 945 do captain; 6 packages deer skins, 121 packs buffalo robe, 21 hhds furs, 114 bbls beeswax, J A Merle & co: 1 bale matts, 40 bbls flour, 15 do castor oil, Bogert & Hawthorn; 1207 pigs lead, 5 hhds tobacco, Forsyth, Goodwin & Ford; 2 hhds bacon, 16 kegs lard, 12 do butter, J Thayer & co; 59 hhds tobacco, Robinson, Wood & co; 38 do W & J Montgomery; 3399 pigs lead, J H Field & co; 53 hhds tobacco, N & J Dick & co; 4 sacks beeswax, E L Tracy; 41 casks bacon, 2 bbls do, Damarind & co: 11 casks beeswax, Kohn, Daron & Co; 128 sacks corn, T Segond; 10 bales cotton, Leigh, Maddox & co; 1 trunk R L Booker.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Frances—R Groning & co: Lapeyre & co, and order.

Per brig Caroline—Legendre & Lamory, Quertier & Albert, J Magee, M Reynerad and master.

MEMORANDA.

Ohio river falling fast.

Steamer George Collier met Selma, near Herculean; Alton, President's Island; Oceana Montgomery Point

NOTICE.

Election in the Second Senatorial District, to wit:

FOR a Representative to the National Congress for the first Congressional District, of which the second Senatorial District of this State is a part, to serve during the two ensuing years from the 3d March, 1837.

And of seven Representatives to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, for the parish of Orleans.

Pursuant to the proclamation of his Excellency E D White, Governor of the State of Louisiana, dated the 2d of May last, for the above mentioned election, the Judge of the city and parish of Orleans gives notice to the electors of the second Senatorial District, that said election will take place on the 4th day of July next and the two following days, and that in conformity with an act of the Legislature approved on the 1st April, 1835, the votes shall be received in and at the following places, designated for that purpose by the Parish Judge of that parish, and by the Judge of the first Judiciary District, to wit:

In the first limit, comprising all that part of the parish which is below the middle of Esplanade street, at Ph Power's Coffee House, corner of Levee and Elisian st, under the superintendence of the Presiding Judge of the City Court, assisted by Messrs A Lanesville and F M Guyol, associate Judge of the City Court,

In the second limit, comprising all that part of the parish which has below the middle of Esplanade st, and below the middle of Canal street, the establishments on the Bayou St John inclusively, at the room of the Parish Court, under the superintendence of the Parish Judge, of the parish and city of New Orleans, assisted by Messrs Gallien Preval and E Rawle, associate Judges of the city court.

In the third limit, comprising all that part of the parish which lies below a line drawn in the middle of Canal street, from the river to the lake, at the Municipal Hall of the second municipality, in the suburb St Mary, under the superintendence of the Judge of the first Judicial District, assisted by Messrs Wm Grivot and Joshua Baldwin, the latter in the place of Mr Che W Schaumberg, absent.

The votes, in each and every limit aforementioned, will be taken during the three election days to wit: on Monday the 4th, on Tuesday the 5th, and on Wednesday the 6th of July, from 10 o'clock A M, until 4 o'clock P M, and on Thursday the 7th the ballot boxes containing the votes received in the 1st and 3rd limits shall be taken to the parish court, and the votes received in all the limits shall at 10 o'clock A M, be counted by the three Presiding Judges, or in their presence.

New Orleans, June 15th 1836.

CHARLES MAURIAN,
June 18 Parish Judge.

NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

☞ A special meeting of the above association will be held this evening, Saturday the 18th instant, at eight o'clock, at the usual place, Camp-street, and also a meeting of the Board of Directors at seven.

June 18 By order, L. ZUBLIN, Secretary.

WESTPHALIA HAMS.—Fifty Westphalia hams, now landing and for sale by
June 16 HENRY, LATAPIE & CO.

Saint Charles Theatre.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF MR HOLLAND,

Who will appear in two popular characters.

On SATURDAY EVENING 18th JUNE 1836, Will be acted the laughable entertainment of

THE SECRET, OR THE HOLE IN THE WALL.

Thomas, Mr Holland.

To conclude with

A DAY AFTER THE FAIR.

Jerry, Mr Holland.

Shortly will be produced Not a Word, The Sledge Driver, The Affair of Honor and Fighting by Proxy.

THE subscribers have in store and offer for sale, the following articles:
1200