COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New York	augt 11	Boston	augt 10
Philadelphia	" 12	Baltimore	" 13
Charleston	" 17	Washington	" 13
Savannah	augt 2	Liverpool	july 1
Mobile	1	London	" 30
New Orleans	augt 6	Tampico	july 28
Galveston	july 30	Vera Cruz	augt 9
Matanzas	june 28		

REMARKS.

There can be but little said in regard to the market. Business continues in the same dull and languid state. There is doing is on a very limited scale in all the various branches.

No change or advance has taken place on a few articles since our last weekly report, which will be noticed under their proper heads. There has been no arrivals of steam boats from the Ohio for some days, which induces us to think that the River has fallen again, and prevents the transportation of Produce, particularly Flour, of which there is no doubt sufficient ready for shipment to reduce the present high rates for that article.

We still have a continuance of very warm weather, the thermometer ranging from 88 to 90 degrees; no withstanding the excessive heat, the city remains healthy, and there is every appearance of our again escaping any thing like an epidemic.

COTTON.—Transactions in this article seems to be entirely suspended, the sales of the week amounting to but a trifle. The stock has become very much reduced, what is remaining is generally of a very inferior quality. Exported this week 2795 bales—Received 33, leaving a stock on hand, and on ship board of 3284 bales. Two bales of the new crop was received this week, one Louisiana, the other Mississippi, they are both represented as being of a good quality—the bale of Mississippi was sold at 18 cents and shipped to New York. Exports since October 1, 1835, 430,616 bales. The same period last season 530,303—showing a deficiency of 150,687 bales.

Since our last weekly report advices have been received from Liverpool to the 1st July, which represent a further decline in prices.—We do not see to what extent, and conclude it was but small; holders are, however, said to be anxious to sell.

We find from the latest dates from the various ports, that the exports from the United States exceed those of last season 99,851 bales.

TOBACCO.—Good quality is fast disappearing from the market, and inferior is but little enquired after.—Sales during the week for good, were at 4, 5 & 6¼, and 6, 5 & 6. We have been unable to obtain an account of the quantity sold, but believe it to be about 500 hhds.

FREIGHTS.—Engagements continues very limited. We quote [illegible] cotton to Liverpool 1 1-2 cts—there is a demand for superior quality which will bring more than the above rate to be made in small parcels.

MOLASSES.—We hear of none in first hands—there is however but a small, or we may say no demand for any quantity, even if there was: we do not quote [illegible] molasses, although sales are making by [illegible] at higher rates.

SUGAR.—There has been some decline in the price of this article since our last: we now quote it at 8@8 50, although sales were made the torepart of the week at 9@.

CORN.—This article has been rapidly within a short time, is now selling at from 95 cents to $1 per bushel, and sales with ready sale at those prices there being but little good and sound in market.

FREIGHTS.—We continue our quotations, they are however, merely nominal. There appears to be a demand for vessels at present, and even lower rates than our quotations are taken for Northern ports.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

COTTON—Good & Fine	per lb	18	a	19
Good Fair		17½	a	18
Middling		16½	a	17
Fair		15	a	15½
Ordinary		12½	a	14
TOBACCO—First quality		5	a	6
Second		4	a	5
Crossed		3½	a	4
Lugs		2½	a	3
SUGAR—Brown		10¼	a	11½
White		11¾	a	12½
Brown		10	a	10¾
MOLASSES—Cuba		32	a	36
BACON—Western	per yd	39	a	39
Dundee		23	a	24
ROPE—Manilla	per lb	18	a	19
COAL—Western	per bbl			
Liverpool				
Scotch				
CANDLES—Sperm, N Bedford	per lb	37	a	37½
Sperm, Nantucket		35½	a	36
Tallow		13	a	13½
SOAP—Cuba		13	a	13½
Brazil		12½	a	13
St Domingo				
FLOUR	per bbl	8	a	8 50
FRUIT—Raisins	per box			2 87½
Do	half box			1 75
Do	qr box			1 00
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	13	a	14½
Do hard shell				9
RICE—Cwt	per box	1 12	a	1 25
Rough		75		81
Whiskey, No 1	per bbl	11 00	a	11 50
Do No 2		10 00	a	10 50
Do No 3		9 00		9 50
GRAIN—Corn in bar	per bush	92	a	98
Do shelled		95	a	100
Beans	per bbl	5 00	a	5 50
HAY	per 100 lb	1	a	1 25
HIDES—Ja & Mus	per lb	9	a	11
Mexican		10	a	12
LEAD—Pig	per 100 lb	5 87½	a	6
Bar	per lb	7	a	7½
LIME—Western	per bbl			2 50
Thomaston		4	a	42 00
PROVISIONS				
Beef, Mess				12 50
Prime		10 00	a	11 00
Pork, Mess		20 00	a	21 00
Prime		20½ 00	a	21 00
Lard		17 00	a	17 00
Hams, Sug cured	per lb	9	a	11
Shoulders		6	a	7
Hog round		9	a	10
Lard		12	a	13
Butter—Northern		22	a	25
Western		12	a	15
SOAP No 1		7	a	8
SALT—Liverpool blown	per sack			2 25
ground				1 75
Turk's Island	per bush		a	20
RICE—Carolina	per 100lb	3 75	a	4 00
BRANDY—French, 4th p	per gal	1 25	a	1 30
1st proof		1 50	a	1 62½
RUM—New Orleans, 1st proof		39	a	45
Jamaica		1 20	a	1 25
Northern		44	a	45
GIN—Holland		1 00	1	1 25
American		44	a	45
WHISKEY—Common		44	a	46
Rectified		48	a	50

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb [illegible]
Do Continent, do per hhd [illegible]
Do Ports of Great Britain [illegible]
Coastwise & Market, do do [illegible]
Do Ports of Europe, do do do [illegible]
Do Havana per in U S cotton, per lb [illegible]
Do Tobacco, per hhd [illegible]

STOCKS.

Reported by Thomas Pallen, Exchange Broker, No. 3, Camp street.

Louisiana State Bank, [illegible] 128 last sales
Bank of Orleans, none offered
Bank of Louisiana, 226 asked.
City Bank, 107 last sales.
Consolidated Association, 106 last sales.
N O. Canal and Banking Co 103 asked.
Union Bank of Louisiana 112½ last sales.
Citizens' Bank 111 asked.
Commercial Bank 107 asked.
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank 53 asked.
Gas Light Bank 94 asked.
Carrollton Railroad Bank 35 asked.
Amelioration Bank, par asked.
Atchafalaya Bank 33 for 36 paid.
Exchange & Banking Co 23½ for 25 paid last sales.
Louisiana State In. Co no sales—40 for 50 paid
Louisiana In. Co. 93½ for 100 paid—at auction.
Orleans In. Co none offered.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co. 60 for 50 paid.
Merchants' Ins. Co 34 asked.
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co 58 last sales.
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co par, last sales.
Ocean Ins. Co 51.
Commercial Ins. Co, 45 for 50 asked.
Eagle Ins. Co. par.
Orleans Navigation Co. none offered.
Pontchartrain Railroad Co. 1 per cent prem
Nashville Railroad Co 1 per cent prem.
Orleans Cotton Press Co none offered.
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co .5 per c. prem asked.
Old Architect Co. of 1828. none offered.
Architect Stock of 5th District none offered.

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

Exported to	BALES COTTON. This week.	Previously.	Total.	HHDS. TOBACCO. this wk.	Previously	total.
Liverpool,	3414	265823	229147	314	2704	3018
Other G Britain ports	....	7658	7658	....	6288	6288
Total G Britain ports	3414	273491	236805	314	8992	
Havre,	....	108879	108279	....	868	
Other F ports	....	30155	26155	....	....	
Total F ports	....	139034	139034	....	1429	1429
Ports of Europe	261	16364	16625	394	4405	4799
Other For. ports	....	12161	12161	470	6237	6707
Total to foreign ports	3675	391950	394625	1178	21063	22241
Northern ports	120	85771	85891	278	16668	16946
Total	3795	477721	480516	1456	37731	3918

HIDES & Sarsaparilla—234 Tampico hides, and 11 bales sarsaparilla on board ship.

JOHN CROSBY, 34 Camp street.

THE subscribers offer for sale 60 casks Bordeaux claret, various qualities; 20 half pipes white wine, do vinegar; 25 half pipes Cognac Brandy, "Castillon" 40 casks Marseilles Wine; 100 boxes Claret and White Wine; 300 baskets Bordeaux Assortment; 80 boxes assorted fruits; 60 baskets oil; 60 boxes pickles; 15 boxes Vermicelli and Macaroni; 30 boxes Absynthe; 50 boxes Cordials; 100 baskets Guignolet; 60 boxes Pont Prunes, &c. &c. Also, a general assortment of groceries lately received.

GUERIN & POUVERIN,
Corner of Royal & Dumaine sts

70 HALF PIPES COGNAC BRANDY, "J. Dupuy's & Dussecq's brands" 80 half pipes Champagne Brandy, "Mugler's a brand" 100 white Wine, Sauterne, Barsac &c. 200 boxes do do, 1000 do Claret do do The whole being entitled to debenture, for sale by

CARRIERE, DARAN & CO,
No 11 and 13 St. Louis st.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J BAYON.
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

DAYS OF PUBLICATION—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 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 must 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.*

ELECTORS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

1ST DISTRICT	J. B. PLAUCHE
2D DISTRICT	T. W. SCOTT
3D DISTRICT	T. LANDRY
4TH DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5TH DISTRICT	P. E. BOSSIER.

☞ The article on the subject of "laying out the rear of the city in conformity to the square of the city," was inserted as a communication and should have had that head, as there was a responsible name attached to it.—*Ed.*

GLORIOUS NEWS.

By the steam boat Vandalia, we have St. Louis papers to the 15th inst. with full election returns from all but eight counties, by which it appears that the Van Buren candidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and the Congress men have a large majority, and will doubtless be elected A majority of the Legislature are said to be in favor of the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M Johnson. The St. Louis Bulletin observes that, "the election has been a close one, hopes and fears, first animating, and then dampening, the ardor of the friends of either party."

☞ We find the following article in the paper to which it is accredited, and published it at this time for the purpose of making some remarks at a subsequent period:—

We are much gratified to learn that the Hon. ALEXANDER MOUTON, of Lafayette, has yielded to the wishes of his friends, and now stands before the people of Louisiana, as a candidate for the Senate of the United States. Mr Mouton is a staunch republican of the Jefferson school; and has been in public life from his youth; during which time he has filled some important offices, not the least arduous or responsible of which, was that of speaker of this State. It was here that he distinguished himself as a constitutional lawyer and statesman—and won from those over whom he had the honor to preside, never fading laurels. That he will be elected, is beyond a doubt: and that he will ably and faithfully represent the true interests of Louisiana no one who has the pleasure of his acquaintance, will deny.—*Attak. Gaz.*

Some years ago there was a certain lawyer in the legislature of this state, remarkable for his confidence, and for the presumption with which on all occasions he bothered the house with the effusions of his lax verbiage. Mr. J. Roffignac was also a member at the same time. The latter is now residing in France; he is a man of real talent as a politician, and in debate he expressed the conceptions of a strong mind with a clearness, vigor and elegance of language which have rarely been equalled in our legislative halls; he was a wag too, and knew how to turn the laugh of his fellow members upon any individual, who like the lawyer above alluded to, was in the habit of boring the house by his vanity and self-conceit. Mr Roffignac ironically named him "la premier homme de la Louisiane." Once he and the lawyer rose to speak at the same instant. Roffignac sat down, looking sarcastically at the great man, and observed to the speaker—"je me retire pour le premier homme de cette chambre et de la Louisiane." This was touching the lawyer in his tender place, the organ of self-love. Though then and now a fourth rate attorney, inferior in abilities to two-thirds of the bar, yet (such was the power of Roffignac's irony) he has ever since thought himself "la premier homme de la Louisiane." On his own authority then, we conceive, (and what authority could be better. the Louisiana Advertiser of Saturday last, styles him the ablest citizen of Louisiana! Alas! my poor adopted state, how it come to this? Shall Alexander Porter pass for a great man while pinetarees no longer pass for two bits? The Creoles of Louisiana know their own true interest and knowing it, will defend it at the November elections; and an intelligent Legislature will also show that they understand the interest of the state at the election for Senator.

We copy the following from the Pensacola Gazette of the 20th instant:—About the middle of last month, General Gaines sent an officer of the United States army into Texas to reclaim some deserters. He found them already enlisted in the Texian service to the number of two hundred. They still wore the uniform of our army, but refused, of course, to return. The commander of the Texian forces was applied to, to enforce their return; but his only reply was, that the soldiers might go, but he had no authority to send them back. This is a new view of our Texian relations."

If the fact related above be true, does it not afford a sufficiently strong inducement to the government and people of the United States, to withdraw all countenance from a country, who has, not in this case alone, paid us only with ingratitude for the many acts of service rendered by the citizens of this Union. Such proceedings on the part of the Texian commander, feign would he believe them exagerated, is almost equivalent to a declaration of war: it is a flagrant breach of national faith; it is tantamount to an open robbery, committed with the utmost daring, and impudence; finally it is an act which cannot but excite public indignation, and change into hatred and a desire for reprisal, all these kindly feelings, that have hitherto warmed our hearts in favor of an unfortunate people, whose fetters we were anxious to see burst asunder, in order that another free people might take its place among the nations of the earth. This is not the first insult we have received at the hands of the Texians; and in the mean time government seems to wink, until recently at actions which are but too notorious, and too prejudical to our pledge of fraternity. One aggression has followed another until hesitation has became beareaced daring; the capturing on the high seas of our national vessels has been succeeded by open violence, even in sight of the mouth of the Mississippi, nay even in sight of our city has an audacious act been committed, in order to force one of our towboats to take the armed schooner Independence in the same tow with the Mexican schooner Venus, it is unnecessary to state the object, or to particularlize. But to clap the climax of imprudence we have heard expressions which we will not repeat, thrown out against the government because our armed vessels have taken in convoy Mexican vessels with American property on board. What has things reached this crisis, that a little petty territory whom the active citizens of this country acting the part of midwifes, brought into existence, should dictate to this government what she should or should not do? Inforeign countries our reputation suffers; we are, accused, with being faithless, would we could emphatically contradict it, to our engagements; of trampling upon the most solemn treaties; of openly patronising the ambitious projects of a few thousand persons who have declared themselves a nation, but whose acts, as yet, will scarcely allow of that fair title from foreign powers,—though they may have nothing to fear from Mexico.

It is now high time,—but we do it reluctantly, for, we have a lurking desire that Texas should be a stable and abiding nation,—that we should notice what is passing around us; for the honor of the United States, it becomes us to adopt prompt and decided measures under present circumstances. Our commerce with Mexico suffers and is become almost stagnant. Let us then observe the strictest neutrality; let us endeavor to silence all those injurious reports that are spread abroad against us; let us insist upon the Texians keeping within the bounds of the laws of nations; let us forbid them, if no change for the better takes place, entrance into our harbor, since they only send their vessels of war in order to be informed of the number of Mexican vessels in our ports, and in order to capture them as soon as they have left the river. We think the policy on the part of our government of permitting any armed vessel to come up the Mississippi wrong, and Texian armed vessels especially, when we know the motive that prompts them to it.—The independence of that country not having been acknowledged, was it not improper to admit the legality of its flag? We have in none of our ports consuls that would invest these maritime expeditions with requisite authority; the civil officers of the new government are quite unknown to us, at least politically speaking; what guarantee have we then, that, upon the too free admission into our ports of these vessels, there may not be found among the number, some pirates who by means of a piece of cloth of such a color, in the centre of which there will have been placed a solitary star, will not come and abuse us with impunity, and so obtain in our ports an anchorage and a shelter; which, if not, dare not attempt to gain elsewhere. We, repeat again, the present conduct of the Texians deserves not only the disapprobation, but the indignation of every American citizen.

There is perhaps no stronger characteristic of the age wherein we live, than the constant search after truth, and the unwillingness to rest satisfied, with aught partaking of uncertainty or conjuncture, which is becoming manifest, not only among the narrow circle of scientific and philosophical readers, but through the whole range of society. In all topics of a literary nature, whether relating to the mental or political improvement of mankind,—to modern statistics or to ancient history,—no more theoretical assumptions, no more wild speculations, no more assertions, however plausible or tolerable, will pass current unless they can be proved almost to a demonstration. We see the reality of this observation daily and hourly growing upon our notice, whether in the senate house or the closet, in the graver labors of historians and naturalists, or in the lighter and more sparkling effusions of romantic, or even poetical composition What deliberative assembly will submit to listen with decorum, much less with patience, to language however beautiful, to declamation, however chaste, unless the object of the orator be to establish truth, which may tend to correct the abuses of government, and add to the well regulation of political economy? Who will, in these days sit down to study a history, which has nothing to offer, beyond a new disposition of the false and rhapsodical legends compiled from facts and mythologists of past ages and handed down from generation to generation, a tissus of falsehood and folly?

PRAISE AND CENSURE.—The germes of vice and virtue are mingled in like proportions in every mind, and much depends upon circumstances, whether the one or the other take root in the soil and flourish One act will constitute a villain, and call forth execrations—and on the other hand, the possessor of a thousand virtues seldom meet his reward, and sinks into the grave as if he were of as little worth as the worm that consumes him. The praise and censure of the world is as uncertain and variable as the wind that blows from the four corners of the earth.

Twelve plain reasons for plain people to vote for Martin Van Buren as President.

1. His moral character is without reproach.
2. He has strong natural genius.
3. He has improved it well by the study of the laws and the science of Government.
4. He has had long experience in public life, to aid both his natural talents and useful studies.
5. He has always been, and is now, a member of the democratic party—firm and thorough in its venerated faith and doctrines.
6. He has always enjoyed the confidence of the democratic party in the great State to which he belongs, *and particularly during its exposed and perilous* condition in the late war.
7. He now enjoys the confidence of that party generally throughout the Union, and especially of such long tried democrats and *patriots as Mess. Macon and Andrew Jackson.*
8. He does not enjoy the confidence of that old and odious party, and its modern allies, which abused *Thomas Jefferson*, and pronounced *James Madison* worthy of a halter.
9. He never will enjoy the confidence of nullification, *Hartford Convention*, blue-light, and Boston federalism in any shape, root or branch.
10. He sprung from the humblest walks of life among the people—he knows the feelings, interests, and wants of the people—and he is not ashamed of the support of the people.
11. At the same time, he has the true command of temper suited to the storms of political life in elevated stations, and the courteous manners which give grace and respect to that frequent intercourse with the world, and especially with the representatives of foreign Powers, which is required of the Chief Magistrate of the greatest Republic that now exists.

12. *He is an ardent supporter of the Union*, and, at the same time, so devoted a friend of *State* rights, in their true constitutional sense, as to have been often reproached for his perverse endeavors to find them when lost, and to reserve them when endangered.—*Globe.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Sugar Duties Bill proposes to assimilate the duties on East and West India Sugar. The West India proprietors have hitherto enjoyed the advantage of a discriminating duty in their favor.

It is supposed that Sir Lionel Smith will succeed the Marquis of Sligo, as Governor of Jamaica.

STATE OF EUROPE.—Out of Spain an unusual degree of political tranquillity prevails throughout the continent. The Morning Chronicle after rummaging the continental journals, finds nothing worth mentioning, except that Chateaubriand has translated Milton into verse.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—The Howard Salvage.—On Saturday, at the Admiralty Court, the question of salvage, respecting the Howard. American ship of 300 tons, was again mooted. The Howard, with a cargo of cotton and tobacco, valued at 14,000 pounds struck on the West Hoyle Sand, and became water-logged. While in this unmanageable state, the George IV. steamboat rendered assistance and carried the H. into the Mersey. Sir John Nichol, who had taken time to consider the amount of salvage to be awarded, now said he had looked into all the facts, and believing it to be the policy of the Court to encourage steam vessels to aid ships in distress, he was disposed to award a considerable sum for the salvation of this great property. Sir John Nicol has awarded 2000 pounds for services, 1000 pounds of which was to go to the owners of the George IV. one quarter of the remainder to be given to the commander of the steamboat, and the rest to be divided among the crew.

Extract from M. Thiers' speech to the Deputies, June 10.

"Do not believe for a moment, gentlemen, that we intend to seek continually, incessantly for war and victories. No, gentlemen, we only desire to become a great and powerful state, which will be respected by from every part of Europe as a place of refuge and protection against proscription. We intend it to be like to one of those noble and splendid asylums which, in the century, were found only in North America, and have become since, the source of so great a power as that of the U States of America."

DROWNING IN A COAL MINE IN FRANCE.

MAUBEUGE, May 9th.

A most frightful disaster occurred a few days ago at the Coal mine of Gressenit, near Fresnieres. The miners had observed for some time that the coal was unusually moist. The observation was made to a director, who paid but little attention to it, and ordered the work to be continued. A few days since the miners were at work to the number of 160 or 200, when, all at once, a blow of a pickaxe made an opening for an impetuous torrent, which rushed out like a river 130 metres (135 yards) above the floor of the quarries, and filled them in an instant. All aid was unavailing against such an irruption, and but a few workmen escaped. The pumps and engines were set to work, but in vain.—Yesterday they had recovered only the dead body of a young woman. Whole families have been engulphed in this catastrophe. A father, who was working with his three sons, endeavored to push the youngest upon a ladder who escaped; but he could do no more; the torrent rushed in with such rapidity, that he could neither save himself nor his other sons.—*Paris Pilot.*

Miss Elizabeth Caton, daughter of Richard Caton, Esq., and grand daughter of the late venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was married at the church of St Roch, in Paris, on the 26th May, and again on the same day, at the hotel of the British embassy, to Lord Stafford, Lady Stafford has two sisters married marquisses; the Marchioness of Wellesley's and the Marchioness of Carmarthen.

The packet ship Montreal, in which the Hon. Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to England and lady were passengers, has arrived safely at London. All well.

The revenue that accrued in Boston during the last month was $512,300. The amount accrued during the same time last year, was $363,000—increase $149,200.

A fair damsel of seventeen, of a highly respectable family, at Aire in the Pass de Calais, appeared on Sunday, the 5th ult, as the representative of the Virgin Mary, in the procession of the Fete Dieu. She was, however, soon tired of her character, she eloped the same evening with an officer of the 4th regiment Cuirassiers.

At Munster, in Prussia, on the 30th ult. a race took place of horses matched against rein-deer. The latter had to contend against seven horses who had already gained prizes at different horse-races; but a five year old stallion, belonging to a peasant at Amelsburen, arrived at the winning post before the rein-deer.

M Barbet, a large manufacturer near Rouen, has just spun some twist from cotton grown at Algiers and the specimens he has produced are not inferior to any produced from American cotton.

AUSTRIAN STATISTICS.—The German Journal of Frankfort gives the following statistical account of Austria: "The population at present amounts to 25,400,000 souls, spread over a surface of 12,153 square miles, divided into 45 provinces, of which Hungary is the largest. The population of Hungary is 11,282,587, of Galicia, 4,217,791, of Bohemia 3,936,348, of Lombardy 2,416,557, of Moravia and Silesia 2,026,916, of the Venetian states 2,041,180, of Transylvania 1,910,259, of Syria 902,408, of Upper Austria 833,344, of the Tyrol 811,426, of Carinthia 788,179, of the Littoral 402,842, and of Dalmatia 350,388. The proportionate population of Austria, as compared to that of Russia, is as 173 to 101, and to that France as 208. Vienna, in rank to its population, may be considered as the sixth city of Europe."

HEALTH PRESERVING PRECAUTION.—Decayed and rotton vegetables, particularly cabbages, beef brine and other substances in yards, &c. are often the unsuspected causes of disease. Every house keeper, especially at this time of year should carefully inspect his premises, and see that nothing offensive or unwholesome is left to pollute the atmosphere in or near his residence. The carcase of dead dogs, cats, rats, &c. instead of being suffered to poison the atmosphere, and introduce disease and death into the families of the neighborhood, should be covered with five or six times their bulk of soil and suffered to remain a few months. In this way the decomposition of the putrescent substances will matter, which though nauseous and pestilential to animals is food for vegetables.

It will be well to mix the soil with which such carcasses are covered with about one part of quick lime to five or six parts of earth; and at the time of its removal also to mix a little more quick lime with it to prevent the disagreeable effluvia which may arise wi hout such precaution.

GUBERNATORIAL RENCONTRE.—The Portland Advertiser publishes an extract from a letter from Ohio, describing a singular rencontre between General Boynton, of Ohio, and the Honorable Governor of Michigan. The writer was a witness to the affair, which took place at [illegible]. It appears that a conversation arose relative to the boundary line and the admission of Michigan into the Union. Offended at some remarks that Gen. B. inadvertently dropped while dining at the American Hotel, Mason seized the carving knife, and made an attempt to *kcart* him. Gen. B. saw his movement in time to ward off the blow—wrenched the knife from him—threw him on the floor—put his foot on him and tore his coat to pieces—then threw him into the street, seized a loaded horsewhip, and gave him a severe flagellation, which the writer remarks "soon cooled his ire."

A new printing machine is said to have been invented in London, which will perfect 7,920 copies in *one hour*, with the aid of two men.

The United States Telegraph states, that the sales of public lands in the month of June, amounted to very near *Four Millions*. This was the estimated amount by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the whole year.

THE SHIP MAJESTIC.—For some days past great anxiety has been manifest, and many fears expressed by a portion of our citizens regarding the safety of the fine ship Majestic and her valuable cargo, estimated at several hundred thousand dollars, a large portion of which is in specie, and principally insured in N. York and this city. The Majestic, Capt. Barrington, (in place of the Francis Depau) sailed from Havre, June 2d, for New York and has not yet been reported.—*Ph. U. S. Gaz.*

From the New York papers of the 10th.

MORE GOLD.—The Europe, arrived this day from Liverpool, has on board, $30,000. in gold consigned to Brown, Brothers & Co.

FROM SINGAPORE.—By the Sachem at Boston, we have received from our correspondent at Singapore, a Price Current of the 24th and a letter of the 25th March.—There was no American vessels in port the brig Maria Theresa having sailed on the 21st for Barykok, Siam. The market had been a good deal drained of produce, but prices remained as before reported. Nothing had been heard of the Peacock and the Enterprize, since by which we learn the Straits of Banka, bound to Siam.—*Merc. Adv.*

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.—An individual named J. L. Maisen, a German, or Dane, who was formerly employed in the mercantile house of Mariategui, Knight & Co. of Havana, as I was afterwardt a broker in that city, absconded a short time since, with money and bills to the amount of $93 000. He went first to N. Orleans, and left that city for New York, and was seen here a few days ago. He understands English very well, but speaks rather broken.—*Express.*

Transposition of the Viscera.—An extraordinary departure from the general laws of nature was lately discovered at the Hull Infirmary, in the case of a boy, aged fifteen years, who was received there in a state of disease Every effort to relieve him failed of success, and he died after a short interval of great suffering. When the post mortem examination took place, it was discovered that his heart was on the right side of his chest, and his liver on the left side of his body. The stomach and the bowels were also in an inverted position. A perfect adaptation of all the parts was, notwithstanding, observable, and it appears that all the ordinary functions had been performed. Between the disease of which he died, and the singular phenomenon, there was no connexion whatever.—*English paper.*

The engine of the Champlain, on her last trip from this city to Albany, performed 12,940 revolutions.—This result is made known by a clock in the cabin of the boat, which indicates every revolution of the engine.—*N. Y. Times.*

One hundred and twenty thousand dollars has been subscribed at Chicago for the purpose of building a steam boat on the principle of the William Gibbons, for lake navigation. She is to be called the Illinois.

According to the census of 1835, Moscow has a population of 335,782 souls—viz: Males 204,897.—Females, 130,845.—*Ib*

WHALING BUSINESS OF SALEM.—There are now employed in the whaling business of Salem, fifteen vessels, with an aggregate of more than 3500 tons, and involving a capital of $850,000.—*Ib.*

SYRACUSE AND UTICA RAIL ROAD.—The following subscriptions have been made to the stock of this company, the capital of which is $800,000. In Syracuse $643,000; Utica $1,056,000; Albany $450,000; Canastota $447,000; Vernon $118,150.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

August 25

Ship Alabamian, Lane, New York, Jas Reed & co
Brig Jas McCobb, Whitney, Matamoras, August 26
S & J P Whitney
Schr Camanche, Brodell, Matamoras, Godfrey, Blossman & co

ARRIVED.

August 26

Steamboat Vandalia, Small, from St Louis and Altos.

EXPORTS.

August 26

Matamoras—Brig Jas McCobb, 500 bbls flour, 58 do bread, 182 do potatoes, 24 do onions, 15 do apples, 300 kegs lard, 20 boxes sugar, 30 bags coffee, 40 half pipes brandy.

Matamoras—Schr Camanche, 20 bbls flour, 10 half pipes brandy, 600 boxes red twine, 60 half bbls dry wine, 3000 ft lumber, dry goods and sundries.

IMPORTS.

August 26

Per steamboat Vandalia, Small, from St Louis and Altos—4423 pigs lead to Godfrey, Blossman & co; 19 bbls and 15 kegs butter, 3 do butter & lard, 2 do lard, 36 kegs butter, 243 cords corn H Vairin; 103 pigs lead J Field & co; 98 bolls rope Bird & Glasgow; 8 bbls oil Bogert & Hawthorn; 3 packages mdze F Frey & co; 600 packs buffalo robes J A Meile & co; 20 mules, 1 Spanish mare, 17 horses, 63 bbls fruit, 9 kegs butter, 9 kegs honey, 220 sacks corn to Rountree & Goodwin; 100 bbls flour Captain; 216 bbls fruit, 9 kegs butter 3 Barker; 451 sacks corn H Sifford & Sorgenfry; 3 kegs butter, 216 bbls fruit J H Graham; 145 bbls fruit, 1 keg butter, 230 heads cabbages; 84 dozen chickens to owners on board.

PASSENGERS.

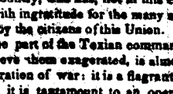
August 26

Per steamboat Vandalia, from St Louis and Altos—Messrs J McDowell, J D Bris, S A Robert, D Allen, W Marshall, E M Hunt, T Magee, J J Deenas, F B Bernard, H Lewis, Capt Wichelle, J Pat, J Givens, W Cooper, M Queence, G Bernard, W Vest J C Martin, Mrs Dickinson—57 way and 71 deck.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Vandalia left St Louis August 18, steamers Beesaklick, Prairie, Collier, Madison, United States, repairing—met Oceana, at Grand Tower, Mogul at Bainbridge, Pewnee at mouth White River, J Nelson at foot Barkey Bar, Siam at mouth White River.

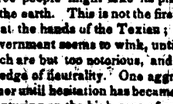
FOR PENSACOLA, &c.



With the concurrence of the proprietors of the Mobile Mail Steam Boat Line, the undersigned is authorised to anounce to the public, that such passengers as intended to go to Pensacola, &c. in the Merchant, will be accommodated on board of the Mail Boat departing this day at 12 o'clock, and will be put on board the Merchant in Mobile Bay, on Sunday morning.

aug 27 JOHN KILSHAW, Jun.

N. B. Passengers will be landed at all the intermediate places.



For Freight or Charter—The A 1 ship Choctaw, 444 tons burthen, recently overhauled and reoppered and put in complete order—Freeman Foster, master. Apply to

HARROD & QUARLES,
aug 27 94 Custom House street.

Hibernian Society of New Orleans.

A STATED meeting of the society will be held at Hewlett's Exchange on Thursday the first day of September next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

CONNOLLY LEPPER,
aug 27-6t Secretary.

MR. FRANCOIS LAMBERT, in his capacity as Syndic of the creditors of Alfred D'Hémécourt, has, by his advertisement, published in the Bee of the 17th instant and following days, given to understand that the holder of a note subscribed by the said D'Hémécourt, to procure funds shortly previous to his failure, that the note was not due because it was not negotiated previous to said failure.

The note referred to by said Fre. Lambert in his above capacity, is identified to an act of Judge Dugue, of the Parish of Jefferson, and is guaranteed by mortgage, and has been without drawing forth any observation on the part of credit rs of the said failure, included in the schedule of said D'Hémécourt, and also knowledge of said Lambert, Syndic; to what then rely upon, if these circumstances are not sufficient to establish good faith.

aug 27—2t L. H. PIGEON.

LOST OR STOLEN

ON the night of the 25th or 26th instant, a Pocket Book containing Three Hundred and Fifteen Dollars in bank notes, and several receipts of higher sums. The person who will return said Pocket Book and its contents to the owner, No. 87, Chartres st., or will make known the thief, will receive in reward the half of the amount of said Bank notes.

aug 27-2t.

SOUR FLOUR—500 bbls sour flour, for sale by
aug 27 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

FRESH FLOUR—300 bbls superfine flour, new wheat, in store, for sale by
aug 27 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

LARD—600 kegs lard, for sale by
aug 27 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

PORK—250 bbls prime pork, branded, for sale by
aug 27 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

ALCAHOL—10 bbls in store, for sale by
EASTMAN & BROTHERS,
aug 27 30 Old Levee.

SOAP—100 boxes J Gould, No 1, Boston Soap, received and for sale by
FROST & CO,
aug 27 8 Custom House st

BRANDY—50 half pipes, 59 quarter pipes, entitled to debenture; Bordeaux and Rochelle, direct importation, for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & CO,
aug 27 47 Bienville st.

DOMESTIC GOODS—13 bales 4 4 brown sheetings, for sale by
EASTMAN & BROTHERS,
aug 27 30 Old Levee.

HATS—30 cases satin beaver; 20 do Texian hats for sale by EASTMAN & BROTHERS,
aug 27 30 Old Levee

BRANDY, GIN, &c.—Champaigne, Cognac, and Imitation Brandy; Holland and imitation Gin; Jamaica Rum, for sale by
EASTMAN & BROTHERS,
aug 27 30 Old Levee.

TOBACCO & Cigars—10 hhds Missouri, 75 boxes Virginia manufactured Tobacco; 20,000 very superior Havana, and 500,000 American cigars, for sale by
EASTMAN & BROTHERS,
aug 27 30 Old Levee.

Sales at auction.

BY JOHN M. MACH.

WILL be sold on Friday, 2d September at noon, at the Exchange,

A Large Brick House, situated at the corner of Thomas and Edwards streets, composed of two saloons and hall on the door, and two rooms on the second; there is a wash house in the rear, a brick building composed of kitchens and two servants rooms above; both buildings covered in with slate—the yard is paved in with bricks, also, a well, cistern, privies, &c. The whole according to a plan which can be seen at the Exchange.

The advantageous situation of this property, being only a square from Tchoupitoulas street, conjointly with its proximity to the Steam Boat and Flat Boat Landing, cannot but prove advantageous to speculators, or drawing therefrom a handsome rent.

Terms—The purchaser will take the place of the vendor for the payment of the two last notes due on the said building, for the sum of $1250 each, the first payable 7th May, 1838, bearing interest at 7 per cent since 7th May, 1835, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage.

The above property has been insured for one year from the 7th May last, and at the expiration of the policy the purchaser is obliged to insure the same until final payment. aug 27

BY J B BLACHE.

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