COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	July 22	Boston	July 20
Philadelphia	" 22	Baltimore	" 20
Charleston	" 18	Washington	" 20
Paris	June 14	Liverpool	June 15
Havre	" 14	London	" 14
Havana	" 4	Tampico	July 28
Mexico	July 7	Vera Cruz	" 8

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

82 bales Mississippi 15
" Alabama &c. 122
107

REMARKS.

There are so few transactions in any line of business, that our quotations in general may be considered merely nominal: all the rivers are low; therefore no boats excepting those of a light draught of water can be expected to arrive: this circumstance may not be considered of consequence, as there is but little of any article intended for this market, but what has already been received; the only new article looked for is flour. Since our last weekly report advices have been received from Liverpool to the 15th, and from Havre to the 17th June. The Cotton market of the former is stated to be at a decline of ⅛d, and the latter at a decline of from 2 to 3 centimes on the ordinary qualities; and an advance on the fine of from 1 to 2; but we do not discover that those accounts have any effect on our market—the stock of cotton being so small that it could scarcely be looked for, and particularly as there are so few purchasers in the market.

Cotton.—Prices remain about the same as they have been for some weeks past; the transactions since our last weekly report amount to 1867 bales, which were as follows, viz: 44 bales Mississippi, at 15½; 82, 15; 106 Alabama, at 15; 500, 13; 25, 12½; 225 Texas, at 16; 36, 15; 51 Louisiana and Mississippi 18. We find from the best information to be obtained, that the exports up to the present time, from the U. States, exceed those of last year, of 82,424 bales; from this port we will be short about 50,000 bales; the excess is from Mobile and the Atlantic ports. The exports during the week, from this port, amount to 2158 bales, and the receipts 177, leaving a stock on hand of 5817 bales.

Tobacco.—The transactions in this article are very limited, and particularly so when we take into consideration the heavy stock on hand for this season of the year, which amounts to from 14 to 15,000 hhds. The sales of the week amount to about 350 hhds good quality, at 4, 5, and 6 cents; best lots at 4, 5, and 6½. No demand for inferior. We find the excess of exports up to this time, 1167 hhds over the whole of last season, to the 1st of October.

Sugar.—Sales making in this article are generally for city consumption; there is no demand for export, but holders continue firm at our quotations.

Molasses.—There is no demand, prices, however remain the same as at our last quotations.

Flour.—There has been an advance in the price since our last weekly report: sales have been made at 8 50, and some are asking 9 dollars per bbl; the rivers being low, seems to prevent a sufficient supply of good being received for the demand.

Corn.—There is no good in market, and 75 cents per bushel is asked for the best.

Lard.—This article has advanced one cent since our last report, and there is very little of good quality in first hands.

Freights.—There has been some decline in the rates, and vessels have not been in any demand during the week; our quotations may be considered nominal, there being so little freight offered that vessels have proposed to take both cotton and tobacco at less than our quotations.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

COTTON—Good & Fine,	per lb	18 a	19
Good Fair		17½ a	18
Fair,		16½ a	17
Middling,		15 a	15½
Ordinary,		12½ a	14
TOBACCO—First quality,		5 a	6
Second,		4 a	5
Crossed ⅋,		3½ a	4
Cuba,		25 a	30
SUGAR—New Orleans,		10½ a	12
Cuba—white,		14 a	15
brown,		10 a	10½
MOLASSES,		33 a	36
BAGGING—Western,	per yd	29 a	30
Dundee		23 a	24
BALE ROPE,	per lb	12 a	13½
COAL—Western,	per bbl		
Liverpool,			
Scotch,			
CANDLES—Sperm, N Bedford,	per lb	35 a	36
" Nantucket,		34 a	35
Tallow,		12 a	13½
COFFEE—Cuba,		13 a	13½
Brazil,		12½ a	13
St Domingo,		11½ a	12½
FLOUR,	per bbl	8 50 a	9 00
FRUIT—Raisins,	per box		2 87½
"	half box		1 75
"	qr box		88
Almonds, soft shell,	per lb	13 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,		10 00 a	10 50
" No 3,		5 50	6 00
GRAIN—Corn in ear,	per bbl	62 a	68
" shelled,	per bush.		a 75
Beans,	per bbl	6 00 a	7 00
HAY,	per 100 lb	1 a	1 25
HIDES—La & Miss,	per lb	9 a	11
Mexican,		10 a	12
LEAD—Pig,	per 100 lb		5 87½
Bar,	per lb	7½ a	8
LIME—Western,	per bbl		3 50
Thomaston,		3 50 a	4 00
PROVISIONS:			
Beef—Mess,			12 50
Prime,		10 00 a	11 00
Pork—Clear,			a 24 00
Mess,		20 00 a	20 50
Prime,		16 50 a	17 00
Hog round,		7 50 a	8 00
Bacon—Hams,	per lb	9 a	12
Sides,		10½ a	11
Shoulders,		6 a	7
Hog round,		8 a	9
LARD,		13 a	15
BUTTER—Northern,		22 a	25
Western,		13 a	14
SOAP No 1,		7 a	8
SALT—Liverpool blown,	per sack		2 25
Ground,			1 75
Turk's Island,	per bush		a 50
RICE—Carolina,	per 100lb	3 75 a	4 00
BRANDY—French, 4th pr,	per gal	1 35 a	1 62
American, 1st 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	1 25
WHISKEY—Common,		38 a	39
Rectified,		42 a	44

FRIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	5-8d
Havre, " "	1½c
Northern pts in U S, cotton, per lb	⅞c.
" " tobacco, per hhd	$7 a 8 50

STOCKS.

As corrected by Thomas Fellows, Exchange Broker, No. 3, Camp-street.

Louisiana State Bank	125 last sales-div off
Bank of Orleans	none offered
Bank of Louisiana	none offered.
Consolidated Association	106 last sales.
N O Canal and Banking Co	103 asked.
City Bank	107 last sales
Union Bank of Louisiana	122½ last sales.
Citizens' Bank	111 asked.
Commercial Bank	106
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank	53 asked.
Gas Light Bank	105 last sales—div off
Carrollton Railroad Bank	36 last sales.
Algiers Navigation Bank	23 for 25 paid
Mechanics' Bank	23 for 25 paid.
Exchange & Banking Co	22½ for 25 paid last sales
Louisiana State In. Co	no sales.
Louisiana In. Co	$185 for 300 pd—at auction.
Orleans In. Co	no sales.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co	no sales.
Merchants' Ins. Co	33 last sales
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co	56 last sales.
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co	par, last sales.
Orleans Ins. Co	par sales.
Commercial Ins. Co,	45 for 50 asked.
Eagle Ins. Co	par.
Orleans Navigation Co	par offered.
Pontchartrain Railroad Co	1 per cent prem
Nashville Railroad Co	no sales.
Orleans Cotton Press Co	none offered.
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co	par
Real Architect Co. of 1828	par
Architect Stock of 8th District	par

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

EXPORTED TO	COTTON This wk.	COTTON Previously	COTTON Total.	HDS. TOBACCO. This wk.	HDS. TOBACCO. Previously	HDS. TOBACCO. Total.
Liverpool,	1987	23745	25732	318	2386	2704
Other Br ports,	....	7835	7835	....	5525	5525
Total to Br ports,	1987	31580	33567	318	8011	8329
Havre,	....	102879	102879	....	888	888
Other Fr ports,	....	26185	26185	....	541	541
Total to Fr ports,	....	129064	129064	....	1429	1429
North of Europe,	....	16354	16354	....	4405	4405
Other For. ports,	....	12883	12883	555	5652	6207
Total to for. ports	1987	189881	191868	873	19497	20370
Northern pts U S,	171	8328	8499	212	5916	6128
Total,	2158	218209	220367	1090	25413	26503

NEW-YORK, July 20.

Cotton.—There was a fair business done the past week without change in prices. Sales 1000 bales of which 650 were Florida, 12 1-2 a 20 1-2; 500 Upland, 15 1-2 a 20; 500 Mobile, 16 a 21; and 150 New Orleans, 18 a 21 cents. Fine Cotton is held very firmly, for which there is a good demand.

Coffee.—There have been no important transactions since our last. A fair demand continues with the trade, sales are made in small parcels at our late rates, which we do not vary. The stock of Brazil is heavy, and the monthly sales by auction, tend to keep the market in an unsettled state. The stocks of other descriptions are moderate, and prime Green and White Java are wanted. Among the sales we enumerate 1500 bags Brazil, from 11½ to 12¾; 300 bags Laguayra, 12½ a 12¾; 400 bags St Domingo, 11½ a 11¾; and some old Java, at 13 1-2.

Flour.—Our market continues in a dull and depressed state, and prices of Western may be noted fully 12½ cents per barrel lower. Southern is exceedingly dull, sales of 500 bbls Richmond City, at $8 25; 100 Street at the same rate; Georgetown, $8 25 a 8 37½; small parcels for city use. Some small lots of Philadelphia at 7 50, on time. About 5000 barrels of sour Flour from New Orleans have been received, but we do not hear of any sales.

Exchange.—The only transactions in Bills of Exchange for the packet of the 1st August, commenced yesterday at 7 1-2 per cent on England; fro 5 30 on France; 39½ cts on Holland; 35 cts on Hamburg, and 78 a 79½ cts on Bremen, being nearly the previous rates. Money is not yet abundant, and continues to be in great demand.

KINGSTON, (Jam) June 20.

Rice.—10 tierces sold this morning at 30s. and £4 bags at 32s 6d, and 33s 11d. No other parcel of fresh Carolina at market. Some E I Rice have lately arrived, but we have not heard that any sales have been effected.

Sugars.—Sugars.—The packet intelligence of the heightened activity in the English markets, has not had a corresponding effect on this, and prices have not varied from the rates of the preceding week, sales ranging at from 50s 10d to 52s 8d.

Coffee.—Has been materially affected by the dull state of the home market. All brought forward has been withdrawn. So diversified is the opinion with respect to the difference between the biddings to and after the arrival of the packet, that we forbear any other observation, but that none has been sold.

ALEXANDRIA, (D C) July 28

Flour per bbl $7 50 a 0 00. Wheat, white, per bush. $1 70 a 1 75; do, red, $1 55 a 1 60. Corn, 75 a 80 cts. Bacon, per cwt, $11 50 a 00 00. Lard, 13 a 14. Whiskey, 00 a 00.

Flour.—We have no change to notice in the price, and continue our quotation of $7 50 from wagon.

PETERSBURG MARKET, July 29.

COTTON.—There is not much doing at present; prime qualities are scarce, and in good demand: the inquiry after it is not readily met by holders. Low quality very dull and not wanted. We quote:

Fair	15 50 to 16
Good	16 to 16 50
Prime	14 50 to 17

TOBACCO.—The demand not so good as of late, and receipts decreasing: no material change in prices, but rather tending to a decline.

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 13, 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.

A letter received in town, states that a vessel of war will soon arrive off the Balize, with orders to convoy vessels destined for the ports of Tampico, Matamoras &c. This is as it should be. Even at this late day, it will serve as a salutary check upon those who feel disposed to offer any indignity to the unarmed American flag. The question will now be tested as regards the Texian blockade of Matamoras. It will be difficult for them to keep provisions out of that port.

Texas.

This country may be looked upon as independent—it cannot be conquered. The manner in which the Mexican government commenced the war, the savage threat of extermination, the bloody butcheries perpetrated after the war commenced, has roused the patriotic spirit of the friends of civil liberty, both in the U. States and abroad; and no force or law will restrain our hardy backwoodsmen of the south-west from seeking vengeance for the butchery of Crockett and of the Alamo: and bloody will be that vengeance, if the two armies should again engage—an event of which we never expect to hear. The internal commotions of Mexico will hardly allow of her sending a large armed force out of the country, even if it were possible to pay and provision the troops—with a disaffected population, an empty treasury, and a distracted government, what can be expected of Mexico? Is it a fair supposition, that she will be able to wage a successful campaign against men, nerved to desperation by wrongs, either real or imaginary, no matter which, they are waiting to avenge? Can a mercenary soldiery withstand the charge of men who have voluntarily left their country and their homes, to strike a blow for liberty? We look upon Texas as a free and independent country. The idle boast of Santa Anna will in fact shortly be realized: he will not, or has not gained Texas; but is about to loose Mexico. Texas will be free;—must she always remain a province on the skirts of this great Republic, governed by laws similar to our own, and always subject to strifes and jealousies from the fact of being the lesser. We do not pretend to understand either the wishes or intentions of the inhabitants, but we believe the general desire is, that Texas may at no distant day become part of the Union. On casting the eye over the map of North America, it certainly does appear to us, that the Rio Grande is a more proper dividing line than the Red River. The boundary of our Southern frontier, should have been fixed at the Rio del Norte, and then none of this bloody war would have occurred, and the United States would have possessed one of the finest countries known—but the ægis of our national power will yet be extended over it. The safety of the Union may not be feared by extending it over a broader surface. The immortal Madison had no fears of the kind—then we may have none. Texas once free and quiet, actual settlers would flock from the North and East, and soon form a dense population, that would not be one little behind any State in the Union, as regards enterprise, industry, and intelligence. Located as Texas is, it will be impossible for her long to remain ununited with these States; experience has taught us, that petty governments cannot exist in the vicinity of powerful ones. What then are the destinies of this beautiful country? Time alone can answer the question. Our subject is a theme that can be long and profitably, and interestingly dwelt upon.

The New York papers of the 30th ult are quite barren of news, there having been no arrival at the North from any part of Europe, with late foreign intelligence.

On the 29th ult. 750 shares U S Bank sold at N Y, from 122 1-4 to 123, part on time; 200 do N O Merchants' & Traders' Bank, 98 1-2. On the 30th ult, 150 do U S Bank at 123, 60 days; 150 do 122 5-8; 13 do 122 3-4; 200 do N O Canal Com, 98 1-2.

The N Y Jour of Commerce of last Sturday says:—"The State Bank of N Y has been designated as a deposit bank, and $300,000 of the public money transferred to its keeping.

'We believe that nearly or quite all the Banks in the city of N Y have been offered a participation in the public deposites. It will require nearly all of them to retain the money now here, upon the plan of the deposit law.'

The visitants to the celebrated Saratoga Springs out numbers that of any previous year; ten or twelve hundred arrived in one week. Among the gentlemen of distinction are the democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, Gen. Ripley of this state, the Hon Silas Wright, jr., Hon A. P. Talmade, J. M. Robinson, Mr King of Alabama, Mr King, of Georgia, United States Senators, and Mr. Cave Johnson member of Congress from Tennessee. The number at present at the springs will probably exceed 2000.

The Havanna Italian Opera Company have engaged the Richmond Hill Theatre N. York for two months, and are warbling away to clever audiences. The Prima donna of the corps, Signora Pantanelle, is said to be without exception, the best singer ever heard in America.

The following toast was drank at a fourth of July dinner, near Boston—*'The bankrupt firm of Harrison, White, Clay, Webster & Co.*—This is to give notice that, whereas they cannot trust one another, the public are hereby cautioned not to trust them on their own account.'

DOMESTIC SILK.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says 'we have seen, within a day or two a fine lot of a beautiful Sewing Silk, made from the cocoons, by a family in Bethlehem, Pa. The lot comprises nearly every color which is ordinarily used, and the quality of the Silk is decidedly good. It is a gratifying circumstance that the manufacture of this important article of consumption is becoming a subject of attention in various parts of our country. There can now be no doubt that the country can raise enough for its consumption.

THE DRAINING COMPANY.—Since the incorporation of this company the community and the public press have paid considerable attention to its operations. The most beneficial result, to the health and prosperity of New Orleans, it was expected would be derived from its labors. The city administration showed extraordinary liberality in subscribing to the stock of the company; and every one, friend or foe, looked anxiously forward to the result—foes predicting failure, and talking of the filtration of water through the embankments; while friends counted upon the immediate peale, for it mattered not, which side they firmly believed the company would make. Such friends and foes were disappointed at the draining of the 1st section between St Claude street and the Bayou; for there was no filtration through the embankment, and the draining was successful; but it was plain that no profits were to be gained, on the contrary, it is now beyond doubt, if the company submit to the appraisements which have been made of the lands, and should continue its operations on that footing, that a heavy loss would be the result. As matters now stand the operations of the company are, we suppose, to be suspended until it settles its difficulties with the land owners. If the 1st section, by having the appraisements legally annulled or amended, or by a compromise made in some way or other. How long the delay consequent on this will last it would not be easy to say. A law suit may grow out of it—and should the company thus get into the hands of the lawyers, we fear that the duration of the charter will be taken up in litigation; and thus it runs the risk of being soon so 'swamped' as to make it necessary to 'drain' its coffers in order to 'clear up' the section, not of land, but of the law.

It is possible, however, that the matter will not be settled with regard to the first section, without some litigation. But by all means we advise the company not to proceed one step towards the draining of an another section, before its interests are made secure, and a proper remuneration guaranteed to the stockholders for the sum to be invested. But can this be done under the present system? Is the laid down in the charter of the company? We think not. Is it not *now* plain, from the test of experience, that the adopted mode of making two appraisements, (one before and the other after draining), and dividing the gain above the first appraisement, equally between the company and property holders, as an unfair and impracticable disposition—fruitful only in delay, uncertainty, and lawsuits: i. e. *ruin!* The very fact of the passage of the charter of the company, raised the price of land in the rear of the city; yet this rise, though due to the company, must inevitably be included in the first appraisement. The *anticipation* that the swamps being drained, *actually* raised the value of the land, as it is *anticipated*, to nearly as much as it will bring when drained. Then what will be the gain of the company? Nothing! for the difference between the first and the second appraisement will be trifling indeed. The appraisers cannot be expected to divest themselves of the reality, as it at present exists, and place themselves in the same situation as if the charter had never been passed. This would require a power of mental abstraction, and a moiety of tact and calculation of which, perhaps no one is capable. Besides, the appraisers are sworn to estimate the "actual value" of the lands, and we dare say that there is not a single tract of land of the section appraised which could not be really sold today at or above the value fixed by the appraisment; we had a striking instance of this; a few days ago at the sale of the lots of Mr M L Gurlia. How is it possible, then, for the company to receive a just remuneration? There is not a single proprietor who will not insist, to the last, on the rate of appraisement; and some of them even consider the appraisements too low. Will the company mend its affairs by plunging into law suits? Certainly not. What then is to be done?

In our opinion there is but one remedy—an amendment of the Charter of the Company. Let an enactment be procured to this effect: that as fast as a section is drained, an estimate shall be made, by legally appointed inspectors, of the expense of the company in reclaiming the section; then, when a sale of the land is effected, the expenses of the company shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, with a premium of ten or twelve per cent on said expenses, till refunded to the company: and that the owners of property should be free to buy it in, giving their notes for their proportion of the expenses and premium. By such a plan, the details of which are easy to be developed, the interest of the public and of the proprietors would be secured, the real value of their property indubitably ascertained, and the company amply rewarded or enterprise and investment.

We make these observations with a view to the public weal. We wish to see the Draining Company prosper—its operations continued. We wish the interests of our municipal corporation and all parties concerned, proprietors and stockholders, equitably adjusted. Grasping cupidity in either of the parties in this case, would thwart the best intentions of our legislature.

"The Doctor," a new work from the press of the brother Harper's has been universally praised, but the American Monthly Magazine, justly entitled to credance for the justness of its critisims has the following notice of the Book, true to the letter:—

"We can hardly account for the sensation which this work appears to have occasioned among the reading public of England, unless it arises from it being attributed to the pen of Southey. "The Doctor" indeed, is not wanting in entertainment; and it must be allowed that he is the most learned M. D. who has for some time figured in light literature; but his agreeableness is so mixed up with affectation and impertinence, and his displays of learning so often pedantic and tiresome, while the marks of labor are apparent upon every thing he says, good, bad and indifferent, that it is rather fatiguing process to delve into the pages for the really good things which they undoubtedly afford. The English edition is got up with great cost and care, and is filled with typographical claptraps, which being omitted in the reprint before us, leave the work to stand or fall by its own merits, which are hardly sufficient to dispense with the adventitious aid of [illegible] dashes—stars—and other *Sterne*, pilfered quackery.

From Bermuda.

We have been favored with files of the Bermuda Royal Gazette to the 5th July, inclusive. They are chiefly filled with their own domestic concerns, and contain nothing of interest either in a commercial or political point of view.

The 'Gazette' says 'a bad fever is reported to be prevailing at St Kitts; and informs that the Rev B R Callender, A B, died at Lewis on the 27th May.

The Augusta Herald, of June 25th, states that in Montserat the whole assembly have resigned, and the Council has, or will pray the King to appoint a Lieut. Governor and Council to rule the Island.—*Alex Adv.*

Venezuela.

We are credibly informed that letters from Laguira, were received in town by the last arrival from Jamaica, which state that after the Pthsident of Venezuala, Dr Vargas, had resigned, the Vice President, Dr Narvarte, had assumed the duties of that office; and that Gen Paez, at the head of the army, had proclaimed himself Supreme Chief of the Republic, alliging as a reason for this step, that the Congress had refused to follow his advice in relation to their proceedings against the reformists, or take any measures to appease the troubles and political dissensions which prevailed, and that it was the only means by which the country could be saved from the horrors of civil war.—*Cour & Enq.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN!

'Janus himself, before his fame shall wait,
'And keep the dreadful issues of his gate,
'With bolts and iron bars. Within Remains
'Imprison'd fury, bound in brazen chains;
'High on a trophy raise'd of useless arms,
'He sits, and threats the world with vain alarms.'

And so it is with the

JANUS, or two-faced TICKET.

FOR

William Henry Harrison!! *& William Henry Harrison!!*

New Fashioned Federalist, *(hold with the hare and run with the hounds.)*	Old Fashion Federalist, *(alien and sedition laws, and all the rest.)*
Candidate of the Nullifiers and Supporter of the Bloody Bill.	Anti-Nullification.
Anti-Tariff.	Tariff.
Anti-Internal Improvement.	Internal Improvement.
Anti-American System.	American System.
Anti-Abolition.	Abolition, *by applying the surplus to buy our negroes, with our own money, &c.*

So here sits JANUS, not upon twelve altars, but with his huge legs astride the Blue Ridge, with his face formed to all occasions; the one looking down East, and the other up West: and it may well be said, with his

'Imprison'd fury, bound in brazen chains,
'High on a trophy rais'd of useless arms,
'He sits, and threats the world with vain alarms.'

* *Recorded* only, not expunged.

Earthquake.—On Friday evening, 15th ult, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the neighborhood of Providence, to the N W, about a quarter past 8 o'clock. It was so strong, that it shook crockery and glassware in the houses, so as to be heard. It apparently proceeded from the N E, and passed off to the S W, with a noise resembling thunder at a distance, and was of short duration. Ten or a dozen persons who noticed it, agree in these particulars.

From Calcutta.

The ship William Gray brings Calcutta papers to March 4, for the loan of which we are indebted to M Teplitt. The British ship of war Jupiter arrived at Calcutta on the 3d, having on board Lord Auckland, the new Governor General, and family. The Jupiter left Spithead Oct. 3, Madeira the 13th, Rio Janeiro Nov. 16, and the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 14

It is proposed to abolish the use of the Persian language which it seems has been maintained in the Courts of India, and to substitute the popular language of the respective provinces. It is stated that the English language is rapidly spreading among the natives of India, and that there is generally an inclination among the Hindoos to send their boys to the English schools for education.—Hall. Pat.

Examination of Southern Harbors.—Under a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 24 May last, requesting the Executive "to cause to be made the necessary examination and surveys of the several harbors south of the mouth of Chesapeake bay, and a report of the comparative facilities and advantages of the same, for the establishment of a navy yard, to the next session of Congress." Commodore M T Woolsey, and Captains A Claxton and E R Shubrick, have been appointed commissioners to make the necessary examinations. They will proceed to Boston, and take passage on board the new brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Commandant W Ramsay. This vessel will probably

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.

By the John W. Cates we have received our files of Kingston papers to the 30th June. The islands are perfectly quiet; complaints are made of petty thefts; but from all we can gather, the Island are in a more flourishing state than it has been for years. Real estate has advanced in value, and the productions of the soil increased in price. Great fears appear to be entertained that the apprentice system will be done away with altogether by the mother country, and that the blacks will be set free at once.—New York D. Adv.

History set Right.—The editor of the N Y Com Adv, in announcing the death of Mr Madison, took occasion to say that no man was more opposed to the measures and policy of the present administration, than he (Mr M) was, at the time of his death. Fortunately we have at hand the most ample proof of the entire falsity of this statement, in the following paragraph from the Hartford Democrat.

'Mr Bancroft, in his oration delivered at Springfield on the 4th inst, stated that he had recently passed several days at the residence of the illustrious Madison, and from personal knowledge he was able to say, that on all the great questions which divide the country, both as to men and measures, that venerable patriarch was strongly with the Democracy. The dying testimony of this great defender of popular rights, will be cherished by every patriotic bosom.'

A courageous Boy!—Daring Exploit—Diving bells rendered superfluous.—The iron strong box, which went down in the Sampson, steamer, lately burnt near the mouth of the Ohio, was recovered by the cabin boy, who dove down, according to the Louisville Journal, 16 feet, and tied a rope to it. He would make his fortune diving for pearls on the coast of Coromandel.

Equality.—After all that can be said about the advantage one man has over another, there still is a wonderful equality in human fortunes. If the rich have wealth the poor have health; if the heiress boasts for her dower, the pennyless have beauty for theirs; if one man has cash, the other has credit; if one boasts of his income, the other can of his influence. No one is so miserable but that his neighbor wants something he possesses; and no one so mighty, but he wants another's aid. There is no fortune so good, but it may be reversed; and none so bad but it may be bettered. The sun that rises in clouds may set in splendor; and hat which rises in splendor may set in gloom.—*Boston Post.*

The cause of Democracy in Vermont is in a very flourishing condition. The nomination of Mr Bradley for Governor is very popular, and the utmost confidence in his election. The Burlington Sentinel gives the most cheering accounts. In addition to the Spartan band who have stood by the cause of Democracy through all its vicitudes in this state, a large number who have kept aloof from it, from various causes, are now enrolling themselves under its banner. This is particularly the case in Windham county, where modern whiggery seems to have been almost deserted.—The case is similar in Caledonia county, there being no such thing there now as a Whig party. The same is in a degree true in other sections of the state. A calm has succeeded the excitement which has prevailed for several years; and the course pursued by the Whigs and a portion of the anti-Masonic parties, has been favorable to calm reflections, and has left liberal-minded men to attach themselves to the party whose political principles were nearest in union with their own.—*Boston Morning Post.*

The St Louis Bulletin says: 'The steamboats American and Friendship came in contact, on the Illinois river on Wednesday night last. The American sunk almost immediately, leaving only her hurricane roof above the water. It is said that several persons are missing, supposed to be drowned, names unknown.—The Friendship suffered no injury of any consequence.

Boston, July 23—The Independence is ready to be taken out of the Dry Dock in the Navy Yard. This will probably be done immediately after the arrival of the Secretary of the Navy, who is on his way to this place. The Columbus 74 will be placed in the Dock, after the Independence is taken out.

New York, July 25.—Among the passengers who depart for Europe in the ship Orpheus, Capt Barsley, the Liverpool packet of the 1st August, we notice the names of Professor Farrar and lady, and miss Martineau. The story about miss Martineau's engagement with Mr. Van Buren, thus turns out to be all moonshine.—*Express.*

Melancholy Accidents.—On Monday evening last (says the Kinderhook Sentinel) Matthew Hoes, son of Albert Hoes of this town, a promising young man, aged 19 years, was drowned in the Kinderhook creek while bathing. A son of Mr John P Van Vleck, aged aged about 4 years, was drowned at Valatie, on Friday afternoon last week. He fell from a pair of stairs into the water. His body was recovered in a short time, but not until life was extinct.

Exchange of Courtesy.—The officers of the Hudson frigate gave a ball on Thursday evening to the Capt. and officers of the French frigate Artimese, now lying in the North river, which was attended by many of the beauty and fashion of our city and vicinity. The compliment was returned on Thursday evening by Capt. De La Place, whose ship was beautifully illuminated, and his guests delightfully entertained.—*N Y Mercantile.*

TRUTH.

Fairest, Truth is best of all. It is the bed
Where Virtue ever must spring, till blast of doom;
Where every bright and budding thought is bred,
Where hope doth gain its strength, and Love its bloom.

As white as Chastity is single Truth,
Like Wisdom calm, like Honour without end;
And Love doth lean on it, in age and youth,
And Courage is twice arm'd with Truth its friend.

Oh! who would face the blame of just men's eyes,
And bear the tome of falsehood all his days,
And wear our scorned life with useless lies,
Which still the shifting, quivering look betrays?

For what is Hope, if Truth be not its stay?
And what is were Love, if Truth forsook it quite?
And what were all the Sky,—if Falsehood gray
Behind it like a Dream of Darkness lay,
Ready to quench its stars in endless, endless night?

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship John Baring, Haff, Liverpool, Hagan, Niven & co

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship John Baring—140 hhds tobacco, 1222 bales cotton.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New York, July 29, brig Henry Talman, Lemont, 21 days; 30th, brig Lincoln, Shaw, 18 days

Cleared at New York, for this port, 30th, brig Olive Branch, Crawford.

Cleared at Boston, for this port, July 27, ship Clarissa Andrews, Thompson.

Shipwreck.—A letter from Turks Island, 15th July, states that the Br brig Alexander, of Halifax, John Winn, late master, was wrecked on the night of the 10th, on a reef at the Northwest point of the Caicos, on her passage from Wilmington, N C to Montego Bay. She was loaded with lumber, shingles, flour, rice, bread, corn, meal, hams, pitch, &c. The capt with part of the cargo and materials arrived at Turks Island on the 15th, and several small crafts have gone to Caicos to bring up the remainder of the articles saved from the wreck.

Suspicious Vessel.—Capt Chandler, of schr. Harriet, Somerset, from Picton, writes us that on the 23d inst. lat. 41 12, long 67 35, at 4 P M, saw a brig to the Southward, standing N W. At 6, she tacked; stood E. and made some singular manœuvres, laid her foretopsail aback, veered away the maintopgallant-sail sheets, &c, apparently waiting for the Harriet to come up with her her. At 7½, came within hailing distance, spoke her, and was answered in English, "hallo!"—inquired where she was from, &c. but received no answer. She then bore away and stood E. She was a full rigged brig about 200 tons, copper bottom, and black top, figure head; no name on her stern; had one long quarter boat painted black; her lower masts were varnished and mast heads painted black, apparently Spanish built. Could see sixty men, or more, on deck.—Bos. Dai. Adv.

NOTICE,

Lake Packet ALERT, Chas. Walker, master, will leave the Railroad every Wednesday and Saturday on the arrival of the 8 o'clock, P. M. car, for the following places: the Bay of St Louis, Pass Christian, Beloxi, and East and West Pascagoula.

aug 13 TOURNE & BECKWITH, Agents.

FOR MOBILE—The U. S. Mail Boat South Alabama, Aldrich master, will leave the Rail Road on Sunday next, 14th inst, immediately after the arrival of the twelve o'clock car for the above port, landing at all the intermediate landings.

TOURNE & BECKWITH, Agt's.

FOR MANDEVILLE OR MADISONVILLE—The new and splendid steamer MOBILE, will leave the rail road on Sunday 14th inst. on the arrival of the 9 o'clock car for the above ports, returning to the rail road by six p. m. on the same day.

aug 13 TOURNE & BECKWITH, Agents.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—To succeed the Chester.)—The regular packet A 1 barque HERCULES, Marks master; having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite the mint, or to JAMES REED & CO,

aug 13 36 Royal st.

FOR NEW-YORK.—The brig Camilla, will have despatch for the above port, for freight or passage apply to

aug 13 R GRONING & co.

FOR BOSTON—The good brig HARRIET, of 250 tons, having two thirds of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. Some small freight is wanted to fill up. The brig will be laden near the Julia street wharf. Apply to HARROD & QUARLES,

aug 13 94 Customhouse st

New-Orleans Typographical Association, AUGUST 13, 1836.

A regular meeting of the above association will be held This Evening, at 8 o'clock, at d'Etiste's, Washington Exchange, Tchoupitoulas street.

LLEW ZUBLIN, Secretary.

FOR MATAMORAS.

The well-known schooner HALCYON, Captain Dickenson, having most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For bulk of 200 barrels, or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to captain on board, opposite St Louis street, or to

MAS CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.

aug 13

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are manufacturing at Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, on an extensive scale, Rogers' Patent Balance Fire Engine, and the Company do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as decidedly superior to any fire engine known. It has been tested by skilful engineers at the United States Arsenals, Gibbonsville and Washington, and by them pronounced to be superior to any other. The Government Arsenal at Washington is now supplied with one of said engines, and the proprietors have just completed a contract with the government for the supply of all their principal arsenals.

This engine combines the advantage of more power at less cost than any other in use, and needs only to be examined and tried to insure it a preference to all others.

The manufactures, in all cases, warrant their engines, in a trial with others under equal circumstances, to perform more than any other engine, or no sale.

Prices at the Factory, with plain painting.

Those designed for 24 men, discharging 210 gallons of water per minute, $700

Eighteen men, 160 gallons per minute, 650

Twelve men, 110 gallons per minute, 550

The above prices include suction hose, wrenches, &c. They also keep constantly on hand, both leading and suction hose, which they will furnish to order as low as it can be bought in this country.

The arrangements for manufacturing said engines are such, that all orders will be punctually attended to, and executed with the greatest possible despatch, if addressed to the subscribers, at Saratoga county, New York.

WILLIAM PLATT & CO.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, Oct 28, 1833.

I certify that I have this day superintended a trial of a Fire Engine of Rogers' patent, made by Wm. Platt & Co., at Waterford, Saratoga county, N. York, with one of the best engines belonging to the corporation of the city of New York. The trial was made