COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	June 11	Boston	June 9
Philadelphia	" 11	Baltimore	" 11
Charleston	June 10	Washington	" 11
Paris	" 12	Liverpool	May 16
Havre	" 16	London	" 16

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

120	" Mississippi choice	19
118	" do	19
17	" do	19½
1050	" Alabama	12½

1305

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.
June 23, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	c 19	a 20
Good Fair	18	a 18½
Fair	16½	a 17
Middling	15	a 15½
Ordinary	13½	a 14
SUGAR	10	a 11
MOLASSES	38	a 40
TOBACCO First Quality	7	a
Second	6	a
Consoed	3½	a
FLOUR	8⅝	a 8¾
PORK, Clear	24	
Mess	20	a 21
Prime	17	a 17½
Hog round	7	a 7½
BACON, Hams	9	a 12
Sides	9	a 10
Shoulders	7½	a 8
Hog round	8	a 10
BEEF, Mess		13
Prime	10½	a 11
LARD	10	a 10½
CORN	56	a 60
WHISKEY	30	a 35
PAGGING Western	29	a 30
BALE ROPE	13	a 14
LEAD, (pig)		a 6

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Echo, Mallet, Liverpool, L H Gale
Ship Romulus, Webster, Nantz, J Magee
Ship Olympia, Gray, Havre, Pfiffer & Gailey
Schooner Frederick Arnet, Arnet, Mobile, Grivot & Page master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Lion, Hubbell, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Agnes and Ann, brigs Raymond and Ketch Angel, one to the bar ship Girard. Brought up brigs Nelson Clark and citizen and schooner Urchin. Reports on the bar aground, ships Kentucky, Girard, and barque Jane; the latter leaking. Off the bar bound to 3 ships; at anchor inside bound out, 5 ships. Left the Pass on the morning of the 27th.

Towboat Feliciana, Wood, from the S W Pass, with part of the cargo of ships Choctaw and Gloucester. Left the Pass on 27th, at 5 p m, both ships afloat; ship Gloucester free, ship Choctaw 6½ feet water, and pumps going fast; barque Jane lost her rudder and is leaking badly and hard aground. Ship Kentucky went to sea on the morning of the 27th. On the bar ship Girard; 2 ships at anchor inside, bound out. At anchor outside bound in, ships Henrietta and Orizimbo.

Ship Shaw, Chase, Havre, April 11, to master, at the N E Pass waiting orders.

Brig Nelson Clark, Smith, 22 days Baltimore to J A Barelli.

Brig Citizen, Thing, 35 days New York, to master, cargo stone, hay and cement.

Schooner Urchin, Bridges, 2 days from Galveston, with cotton.

Steamer Plough Boy, Patterson, St Martinsville.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Echo, 32 hhds tobacco, 2723 bales cotton.

Havre—Per ship Olympia, 845 bales cotton.

Nantz—Per ship Romulus, 1109 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Per brig Nelson Clark—Merchandize and produce, to order.

Per steamer Plough Boy—18 bales cotton, J B Planche & co; 11 rolls leather, Lastrappe & Desmare; 1 box mdse, S W Oakey; 2 bbls whiskey, Craig & Pomroy; sundries to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Citizen—Peters & Millard; O Aikin, J Rain & co; M Garic.

Per schooner Urchin—T Toby & Bros, Harred & Quarles.

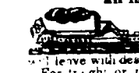
PASSENGERS.

Per brig Nelson Clark—Mr Paco and son; Mr Tousfield, Talbot, Mrs Anthony and child.

Per schooner Urchin—Major Reynolds and daughter, Mrs Stratton, Captain Gibson, D L Richardson, H Smith, T S Neuville, H Schouton, Omago.

Per steamer Plough Boy—J Bellew, J Libath, J Locket, J M Cooms, Dr L J Smith, D Debianet J B Hackee, G L M'Hair, Dr A Lynch, S Y Segua, C Nettleton, A Domestars, H Shons Barret, B Chapman, J Bidford, T Beian, A Berend, D Orsey, Strong, Sebatier.

For Manchester, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all intermediate ports.



The Steamer IONE, J H Grice, master, will commence receiving freight on Monday morning, the 27th instant, and will leave with despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, opposite Conti street.

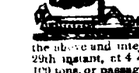
For Hay St Louis, Beloxi, East and West Passacola, & all intermediate landings.

The steamer JAMES MUNROE, will leave the lake end of the Fair Road every day at 5 P M: and in future on every Tuesday and Friday during the summer at the same hour.

Returning will leave Pascagoula on Thursdays and Saturdays, so that passengers by this boat will be landed at daylight. june 28—tf

For Louisville.—The substantial steamboat NEPTUNE, Capt Lewis, having part of her cargo engaged, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Wednesday the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P M. For freight of 75 or 100 tons, or passage, apply on board, or to LINCOLN & MAYNARD, 28 & 29 new levee.

For Louisville and Cincinnati.

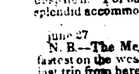


The very fast running steam boat MEDIATOR, R. Jones, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will be ready to go on board, and will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 and 29 New Levee st.

June 27

N. B.—The Mediator is a new boat; and one of the fastest on the western waters, having performed her last trip from here to Louisville in 7 days and 15 hours, (the shortest trip ever made.) It is expected she will make the present trip in still shorter time. june 27

For Mobile, Pensacola, and all intermediate landings.

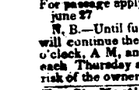


The low pressure copper boiler Steamboat Merchant, Capt Swiler, will leave for the above places, on Saturday, the 2d July, on the arrival of the morning 7 o'clock cars.

For passage apply to Capt Swiler, on board, or to JOHN KILSHAW, Jr. june 27

N. B.—Until further notice the Steamboat Merchant will continue the above route on each Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A M, and for Pascagoula and other landings each Thursday at the same hours. Baggage at the risk of the owners.

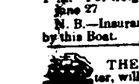
For St. Martinsville, Attakapas and all intermediate places.



The Steamboat VETERAN, Capt J W Dough, will be ready to receive freight on Wednesday next, and will leave for the above ports on Thursday the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to DRAY, DURRIVE & CO. June 27

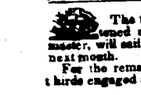
N. B.—Insurance can be effected on goods shipped by this Boat.

FOR HAVANA.



THE fine brig FRANCES, Given, master, will be despatched for the above port, on Thursday next, the 30th inst. Having excellent accommodations, 5 or 6 passengers can be well taken care of, on application to the Capt. on board, opposite Pest No 48; or to R GRONING & Co june 29

FOR TAMPICO.

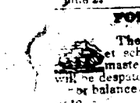


The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened schooner INDIANA, H Rattford, master, will sail for the above port, in the beginning of next month.

For the remainder of Freight, having already two thirds engaged and passage, apply on board, or to ANTONIO GUTIERREZ, 102 Old Levee. june 27

FOR NEW-YORK.—Passage only—The fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig EL DORADO, Welch master, will positively sail as above, on Wednesday next. For passage only, having good accommodations, apply on board or to WM BRYAN, 36 Old Levee. june 27

FOR BRAZORIA, Texas.

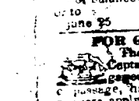


First Vessel.

The well known fast sailing regular packet schooner PENNSYLVANIA, Collins master, having almost all her cargo engaged, will be despatched immediately.

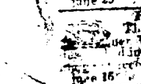
For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to WM BRYAN & CO, 36 Old Levee. june 25

FOR GALVESTON BAY, Texas.



The superior packet schooner FLASH, Capt Falvel, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply on board, opposite Jefferson st, or to JAMES REED & CO, 35 Royal st

FOR SABINE LAKE.



The fine fast sailing copper fastened schooner Van Burem, Holland master, will be despatched. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, or to WM BRYAN, 36 Old Levee.

NOTICE.—The copartnership existing under the firm of Tricou, Domingon & Canonge, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

M. Canonge is charged with the liquidation of the concern.

P E TRICOU,
F H DOMINGON,
B Z CANONGE.

June 27—6t

THE undersigned has the honor to inform the public and his friends, that he will continue the same kind of business as heretofore, in his own name. His office is at No 82 St Louis street.

P E TRICOU. june 27—6t

The BEE.

PRINTED BY E. BAYON.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 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.*

DRAINING COMPANY.

A successful experiment of the wheel invented by Mr. Buisson was made yesterday afternoon in the presence of a number of gentlemen, among which were several engineers who doubted its utility. At a little before five o'clock the engine was put in motion, and by seven had succeeded in draining the Canals Girod and Claiborne, of twelve inches in depth, without any extraordinary effect. The most incredulous of those who witnessed the trial, went away perfectly convinced of the entire practicability of the undertaking; in fact, not the least doubt was entertained, upon the subject, and it was believed that if the time had allowed, it would have drained the canals dry in the space of three hours. The utmost confidence in the power of the wheel to effects the intended object, was expressed by the gentlemen present. We understand that another trial will take place in a day or two.

Election day is coming on apace, and no regular ticket is yet made out. A host of candidates are before the electors for their suffrage, with their views and opinions, to say the least, imperfectly known. There does not appear to us to be any general object held up to view in the election of any one candidate,—some particular, sectional, or private motive seems to govern the nomination of all. It is truth that there is an array of talent and worth, hardly to be excelled in any section of the country: but what is talent, if directed against the true interest of the city or state?—only the more powerful in error. We perfectly coincide with a morning cotemporary in the remark—"that it is right and proper that those exercising the elective franchise, should exact from those upon whom they may bestow their suffrages, a full and unequivocal expression of their sentiments upon all subjects fraught with any interest to the people. Custom too, has in a great measure established in our country this requisition from candidates; and instead of advocating a deviation from it, we feel it to be a duty incumbent on us, to urge if possible, a still more frequent and rigid exaction of political and other views from candidates."

For our part, we can see no objection to the election turning upon the political opinions, and the policy those opinions will lead those elected to pursue.

With the second measure mentioned by our cotemporary, we fully fall in, which is,—"that candidates should give an explicit avowal of their sentiments on the subject of Internal Improvements; particularly as to their support to the Nashville Railroad. We regard the consummation of this great work, as identified with the growth and prosperity of our state, and therefore entitled to the support of every citizen."

From the first measure, which is an important one, we demur in toto. The measure is not a good one, and is not calculated to further the prosperity of the city, and state generally; and we trust that we shall not be considered invidious, when we assert that the floating population of this city or state have no right to a voice in the matter,—it remains only with the planters and creoles to say on what day the election shall be held,—they have declared that the one the constitution designates to be the most proper and convenient,—then why should it be changed?

Change the time of holding our state elections, and we should have at the polls a majority of votes given by our transient population, whose interests are but momentary as it were, and who cannot feel any interest in the permanent welfare of the state. We do not speak disparagingly of that class of enterprising citizens who come among us with the intention of adopting our land as their own; on the contrary, no one can prize them higher than we do; but we mean to be understood as denying any right of interference on the part of those who sojourn here, but a few years at furthest, with our constitution and our laws.

In other states the day of election is fixed at such time as the people are most at liberty to devote their time and attention to political affairs; in this state we believe that the time of the planter is less occupied than at any other; consequently the present time of holding state elections could not be bettered.

To the electors we would say, arouse yourselves, throw off this unbecoming supineness, those that would deprive you of your just rights are up and using every exertion to carry the day. To the Democratic portion of the community we recommend concert of action. Throw in your votes for such men as you know will uphold the best interest of the city and state and county, without bias, prejudice or sectional feelings.

"Still harping on my daughter."

The friends of Judge White are loath indeed to give up the idea that Mr Van Buren is not in favor of abolition. It was a cord on which they expected to harp during the whole contest; it was their main pillar argument upon which they hoped to build up the shattered cause of Whiggery. And now that Mr Van Buren's casting ballot in favor of the bill prohibiting the circulating of incendiary publications in the south, to see some papers still promulgating the falsehood is truly astonishing. All who know any thing about the abolutionists' know them, almost to a man, to be whigs, and violent opponents to the administration.

Extract of an order directed to Captain Brown of the schooner Invincible, from the President of the Texian Government.

{ EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Velasco, June 20.

To Jeremiah Brown, Com'd Schooner Invincible.

SIR—We have just heard that the Mexicans are returning upon us. It is said an armament is fitting out from Vera Cruz. Our gallant little navy must be on the alert. You will sail for this place, when more extended instructions will be furnished you.

Your obedient servant,
DAVID G. BURNET.

A passenger from Galveston informs us that the Commissioners sent to Matamoros, by the Texian Government to effect an exchange of prisoners, have been seized and imprisoned. They expect bad treatment, and write from their prison, that an army of 4000 men were at Matamoros, 5000 at San Patricio and 6000 in the interior. They were to concentrate on the Nueces.

We are pleased to learn that the MEDIATOR steamboat made her trip from Cincinnati to Louisville in coming down the river to New Orleans from 9 a. m, till about an hour and a half before sunset, and on good authority, that she is one of the swiftest boats on the Mississippi. She would answer admirably for the Improvement and banking company, for one of their regular packets to Bayon Sarah, or Natchitoches.

She will proceed to Louisville on Saturday next, with a respectable company of passengers.

How often do we hear others, and how prone are we, ourselves, to complain of the lot in which Providence has placed us. The more and the nearer we look at what is going on in the world, the more are we confirmed in our belief, that the only perfect system of equality is to be found in the destributions of Providence; that there is nearly the same proportion of good and evil in all classes of society, except one, as well as the same proportion of enjoyment; and that mankind are happy, not according to the wealth they have, or the station they hold, but to the virtue they practice. Great enjoyments are coupled with great sufferings—the capacity for exquisite happiness is ever the accompaniment of great susceptibility to misery. Mind, we do not say that happiness results from misery, when it is the consequence of guilt,—great faults and great virtues belong to the same family; so do small virtues, and little vices, and although one man may suffer for a great crime, while another guilty of a multiplicity of small ones, escapes, still it may reasonably be questioned whether the sum total of the one does not amount to the single enormity of the other.

GOLD CURRENCY.

The Administration has been denounced and abused, in no measured terms, for the effort it has made to supply the country with Gold for all ordinary uses. The very idea has been cried down as idle and visionary. In this section of the country, where specie has always circulated freely, we think there has been little doubt on the subject, and it is with pleasure we perceive that public sentiment is now decidedly in favor of the measure in almost all parts of the country; the labouring classes find that a pocket full of gold or silver is far preferable to small notes.

Years have elapsed since small notes were in circulation in this state, indeed the only Bank that ever issued them failed, and specie is always abundant. In France, it is well known that there are no bank notes, under $100, in Spain the currency is all gold—there are no bank notes at all; in other parts of Europe, there are universally a gold and silver currency. In view of these facts, our government is aroused and gradually awakened because it is endeavouring to secure the constitutional currency of gold and silver, for ordinary, use, and for every man's pocket expences.

The gold arrived in this country from France, is to be converted into American coin, eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles, and also that a further quantity of gold, on the way from Europe, is to be naturalised in the same way, and thus become American gold. As soon as the Mint is put in operation in this city most of the Mexican gold arriving here will be converted into American coin, the same will be the case with the gold found, in the mines in South Carolina and Georgia. Surely we shall then be in a fair way, at least, of having gold enough to supply the whole country for the purpose of paying all wages, rents, salaries, &c.

Paper is very convenient for making payments at the Banks and for remittances by mail—and these two puposes, together with the intention of creating a fictitious capital in the absence of a real, are what notes are principally intended; but for every man's pocket expences there is nothing so safe as gold and silver the people want nothing else, and will soon, by the influence of their votes decide to have nothing but hard money.

The opposition hate to hear the very name of a Gold Currency, knowing that if this darling scheme of the administration is carried into full effect, they will never be able to get a single finger again on the reins of government,—hence all their bitter opposition and rancor to this feasible and important measure.

A bill is now before the house appropriating seven millions of dollars for purchasing the French and Neapolitan indemnities, but it does not suit the whigs on the floor of the Senate and their adherents, who are endeavoring to frustrate the gold currency, they do not wish to see the gold purchased by the United States,—coined and distributed among the people,—no their wish is to drive the gold out of the country just as fast as President Jackson brings it in. The true interest of the people requires that the gold coming home should be bought by our government and thus coined.

(FOR THE BEE.)

The friends of Mr Richard O Pritchard learn with pleasure, that he has consented to have his name added to the list of candidates, from which his fellow citizens can choose seven representatives to the State Legislature, at the election next Monday.

Few persons have done more towards the embellishment of this city, and none more closely identified with the growth and prosperity of New Orleans, than Mr Pritchard;—to his indefatigable industry and perseverance we are indebted for many valuable improvements; and notwithstanding the many calls on his time and attention, for other duties, he does not hesitate, as a member of one of the fire companies, to assist his brother firemen in that important department, in the preservation of the property of his fellow citizens, and the safety of the city.

We owe to his ingenuity and foresight the plan for a State Capital, worthy of Louisiana, which, if erected would become an ornament, if not the pride, of our city; although only exhibited in the Hall of the Legislature last session and not acted on, yet for the attainment of that object alone, Mr Pritchard should be selected as one of the representatives, and if it is required to have an energetic, indefatigable, and really honest representative for this city—one who truly shows what he is, —who is incapable of disguise, or intrigue to his own advantage, let us with one voice elect him.

MANY CITIZENS.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 9th, 1836.

After an absence of about 15 days, the glorious sun has once more made his appearance to gladden and cheer the hearts of the people of this city, who had been enveloped in gloom and almost inundated with rain during that long period. Washington, however, now presents herself in all her neatness and beauty, the flowers are in full bloom and the foilage in full vigor and luxuriance, and the whole face of the earth is covered with a rich mantle of green enamelled with flowers. The most interesting spectacle now presented to the citizens and visiters here, is an annual exhibition of the Horticultural Society of this district, which commenced yesterday and will close to-day. The Hall is crowded from morning to night with the beauty and fashion of the metropolis, who flock to this delightful scene for relaxation and pleasure. The eye is charmed by the splendour and beauty of the Floral productions the scent regaled by the fragrance from them, and the ear delighted by the music of sylvan choristers, "warbling their native wood notes wild," around bowers of orange trees, rhododendrones and evergreens. it is indeed quite a scene of enchantment which displays the exquisite taste and imagination of Him:

"Whose breath perfumes them,
And whose pencil paints."

The galleries of the two houses have been almost deserted for this new and more interesting attraction, the a very spirited debate was going on in the senate on Mr Calhoun's incendiary bill. Webster made a very able speech against the bill, and after the subject had been discussed for some time by some of the best speeches in that body it was finally rejected by a majority of 6 votes—19, 25. The great land bill will no doubt share the same fate in the House of Representatives. This bill, distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, among the several states, had passed the senate, and was laid upon the table in the other House; called up and on a motion to refer it to a committee of the whole House, after a long discussion, the vote stood 97 to 96, when speaker Polk availing himself of the privilege of the rule which has been seldom done, voted in the negative, and thus the motion was lost, and the bill will most likely be defeated. Quite an animated debate arose principally among the members from Indiana, on a motion made by Mr Vinton of Ohio, to amend a bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio and to admit Michigan into the Union on certain conditions, and the bill to admit Arkansas into the Union. This debate continued most of the day with great warmth during which Mr Adams gave notice that, if no one else did it, he would move to insert a clause prohibiting slavery in Arkhansas Mr H Johnson has introduced a resolution which has been agreed to, instructing the committee on military affairs, to inquire into the expediency of placing at the disposal of the governor of Louisiana for the use of that state, cannon, carriages, &c., for three companies of light artillery, while hostilities may be apprehended from the Western Indians beyond the Mississippi.—This measure will, I suspect, be adopted, if there be time to consider it amidst the accumulation of the weight of business of the closing days of your State legislature. It is one which the situation of your State demands, and to which Congress, I apprehend, will not object. The nominations before the Senate of the officers or the new dragoon regiment, have for the most part been confirmed. Some, however, are in suspense, and may be rejected. Among these, is said to be that of Wharton Rector, whose nomination it is thought will be rejected. The speech taking in both Houses continues, but with decreasing interest. It is only on questions of the importance and of deep interest that the orators now of either House will attempt to speak; and he reported few, except those who have nothing else to do, will go to hear them. Though most of the orators of the Senate, addressed that body yesterday, the gallery was far from being crowded, as usual, during the winter.

MOBILE, June 27.

The Eastern Mail via Pensacola, contains nothing worthy of particular notice, and the Mails from Montgomery have been equally destitute of interest. The Indian war from all that we have been able to learn will soon be brought to a close. We observe in the Montgomery Journal a rumor, which we presume is the same noticed in this paper several days back, that four hundr 1 Indians had surrendered themselves and were then confined in Columbus. It appears that Maj John B Hogan has the sole management of the emigrating department of the Indians. We hope that he will have them removed as rapidly as possible, and that not a trace of the tribe will be left within the limits of Alabama.—*Chronicle.*

PENSACOLA, June 25.

NAVAL—The U S Sloop of War, Warren, arrived on Tuesday last from a cruize. She is last from Vera Cruz, where she lay until the day after that appointed by the Mexican government for closing all the ports of the republic. We understand that the intelligence upon the sailing of vessels from their harbours, was delayed one day at Vera Cruz, by the presence of the Warren. They had been previously notified from various quarters, but always informally, that the ports of Mexico were to be closed on the day before their sailing.—The intelligence brought by the Warren, confirms the account from Tampico, contained in our last, that a very large military force is assembling for a descent on Texas. We have been favored with the perusal of a file of Vera Cruz papers, brought by the Warren.—They do not contain much news but seem to indicate that the country is in a very excited condition, in consequence of the disasters of the Mexican army in Texas. A force intended to overwhelm the Texians seems to be assembling.

The Warren and the Grampus are both under sailing orders and will sail with the first fair wind.—*Gazette.*

Latest from Florida—The Santee, captain Freeland, arrived here yesterday from St. Augustine, bound to Charleston, with Gen. Eustis, and other officers on board.

Nothing of interest had occurred at St. Augustine. Some Indians (number uncertain) were reported a few days since as being within three miles of that place, but a company of horsemen sent after them could not discover any traces of them.

We have, however, been favored with the following extract of a letter from St Johns.

"This morning (June 19th) four companies marched from Picolata for Fort Drane; three of these were mounted. Mr. C. mentioned that an express had arrived from Micanopy, who stated that the Indians, amounting to 300 had attacked that place three or four nights ago, and that Major Heileman had sallied out with 75 men and a field piece, and had driven them off. Particulars not known of killed and wounded. Major Heileman stated to me the other day at Gray's Ferry, that he intended to take the field in three weeks, with the men under his command. There is a rumor here (which I place little faith in) that the dragoons composing part of the escort of wagons from Gray's Ferry to Micanopy, had a skirmish with the Indians, in which four of the dragoons were killed and two wounded. The Indians, it is said, endeavored to impede their progress, by felling trees in the road. But although the latter may be true, I doubt the skirmish, as we have intelligence from another quarter, that the escort arrived safe. Major H. went with the latter to Micanopy."

Arkansas and Michigan.—Every impartial man is sickened at the efforts which have been made to procrastinate the admission of these two Territories into the Union. Mr. Wise speaks by the hour and contributes to spin out the session of Thursday night till Friday morning 10 o'clock; and why? Does he wish to defeat their entering into the Union, and having their legitimate share in the election of the next President, by whom their affairs will be administered as well as our own? Or is it a mere party measure to prevent these two territories from admission as states, because the whigs apprehend that they will support Mr. Van Buren? Is not this the true secret of all the opposition? And is it by such manouvres that the whigs expect to gain the confidence of an enlightened people? As to Mr. Adams's miserable effort to bring the subject of slavery into the discussion of the Constitution of Arkansas, it is not worth the while of Mr. Wise to waste his breath or time of the house; for he must know that Mr. Adams is just as able to carry such a proposition, as Mr. Wise is to set the Potomac on fire. It is a mere fetch, which redounds very little to the credit of the orator.

The New York Daily Advertiser says, that by the 1st of July, or at furthest the 1st of August, more than half the stores in the burnt district will be completed.

The Cutter Dexter, Capt Rudolph, arrived here yesterday, eight days from Indian Key. When the Dexter arrived there, the people of the Island were in a state of considerable alarm and apprehension. They had recently been visited by a Spaniard in his canoe from the main land. Circumstances occasioned some suspicion that he had not come alone, and he was taken into custody. They afterwards found and apprehended two Indians who had accompanied the Spaniard.—On the arrival of the Dexter the prisoners were all put on board, and kept until the Spaniard died, apparently of mere grief and apprehension, and the two Indians jumped overboard, after having actually gnawed away the keys of the irons by which they were bound. One of them was shot and the other effected his escape.—The white man admitted before he died, that the Indians were of the hostile tribes, and that they had come there as spies.

The Inhabitants of the Key addressed a very complimentary letter to Capt Rudolph, thanking him for the protection which he had afforded them, and imploring that if he could no remain, some other vessel might be sent there. It is supposed that there are two hundred Indians on the main land near Indian Key.—*Ibid.*

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.—"How then are the opposition to settle the matter of prudence? By the most simple of all modes. It is admitted on all hands, that as between the three opposition candidates, Mr Webster is the most popular in some States, General Harrison in others, and Judge White in another class of States. Let then the Whigs indulge their personal preferences to a reasonable extent, and no further. In those States where Mr Webster takes the lead, an electoral ticket friendly to him should be agreed upon, but who, in the event of his not proving the most formidable candidate in the whole Union, would be willing to cast their votes in favor of either of the other Whig candidates. In such a case, the ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation but who would not hesitate to vote Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the States which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in good faith, and systematically, and by such means alone, Mr Van Buren can be defeated with certainty, and the opposition come off triumphantly.—*Boston Gaz. May 26.*

Such is the scheme by which the People are to be cheated out of their votes! They are to vote with their eyes blindfolded—and perhaps Mr Webster palmed upon the South as President of the United States! Those who prefer Van Buren to Harrison, are also to be cheated into the support of the General. And if need be, the election is to be transferred from the Electoral Colleges to the H. of R. Never was there a juggle better contrived, for cheating the majority out of their choice—and palming a minority candidate upon the People of the United States. Will they submit to this manouvre of the managers?—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MECHANICS—AN EXTRACT.

* * * * All men cannot, from the very nature of their occupations, be alike useful; it is therefore needful that we study the character and habits of men, instead of their pursuits, when we seek to form estimates of their value and rank in society.

Those builders up of the civilized state, in all its physical character, from the foundation to its crowning capstone, have very little occasion for disparaging considerations, when they look abroad on the labor of their hands—not a column stops the dome of the temple, not a pillar supports the throne of the monarch, nor a spire points to heaven, but bears the stamp of mechanic impressions upon it. Whatever adorns the body, or beautifies the artifical works of the earth, came of mechanic agency. And when we contemplate the stars of intellect, that meteors of glory that have sprung from the body of American mechanics, and shone upon the dim paths of philosophy and science, it will be seen that the mechanic has his full share of encouragement in the examples of his brethren, and very little occasion to repine that his lot has has been cast among them.

The name of Schooner was as it said, derived from the following circumstances: Andrew Robinson of Gloucester, having constructed a vessel, which he rigged and rigged in the same manner as Schooners are at this day, on her going off the stocks, a bystander cried out, "Oh how she scoons." Robinson instantly replied "a schooner let her be."—*Gloucester Democrat.*

Three new statues and a group in marble have just been erected in the Palais Royal. The first statue facing the Rotunda, is by Espercieux, and represents a young shepherd in repose. The group which is at the other end of the extremity of the same grass-plot is by Lemoine, and represents a female Bacchante holding a goat, while an infant Bacchus is drawing nourishment from the animal. The second statute is on the other grass-plot, faces the basin, and represents a robust man seated by Rog. At the other end, facing the palace, is a female figure with a viper, which has seized her by the leg, by Nantieul. The cannon which announces the moment when the sun is at its meridian has been replaced.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Lotteries.

By a recent law of the General Assembly of Tennessee, lotteries are prohibited in that State. The last permitted there, was to have been drawn on the 31st of May.

Saint Charles Theatre.

Positively the last Week.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS MINNICH

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th JUNE, 1836,
Will be performed the petit comedy of
THE YOUNG WIDOW.

Mandeville, Mr Debar
Splash, Decamp
Aurelia, Mrs Hunt
LUCY, MRS MINNICH
[with the song of—"*Bonnets o' Blue.*"]

After which
HAMLET.
OPHELIA, [with songs] MRS MINNICH!

To conclude with the laughable farce of
ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

The Marquis, Mr Debar
La Fleur, Decamp
LISETTE, MRS MINNICH!

In preparation Note Forger, good looking fellow, Affair of Honor, &c.

CAPITAL PRIZE
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

THE most brilliant scheme ever drawn in the United States. Containing only 7,140 tickets; 36 No Lottery, 5 drawn ballots.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class A for 1836.
To be drawn in Washington City, D C, on Thursday, July 21st, 1836.
MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of	$100,000
1	25,000
1	10,000
1	7,500
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	3,930
1	2,000
2 Prizes of	1,500
31	500
31	300
31	200
31	100
31	90
31	80
31	70
31	60
465 1st drawn No	50
465 2d drawn No	40
465 3d drawn No	30
930 4th or 5th drawn No	25

2,645 prizes amounting to $285,000.

Price of Tickets, $50. No shares. Certificates of Packages of 12 Tickets, $450.

☞ As there are so few tickets in this Splendid Scheme, those who desire a chance in it had better send their orders at an early day.

For tickets, address
D S GREGORY & Co, Managers,
(Successors to Yates & M'Intyre,)
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and the Drawing sent as soon as over. j29

THE STANDARD—PROSPECTUS.

UNNER the name of the STANDARD, the undersigned has resolved to publish a daily journal in this city, to be issued every morning.

It will refrain wholly from party politics, although it will give the arguments used on both sides of every important question, affecting the general welfare of the Union, or the local interests of the State.

It will be chiefly a *commercial* paper—affording the earliest most authentic and extensive information on all subjects connected with the commerce of the country. To accomplish this will be the primary object of the undersigned: at the same time he will invariably endeavor to make the Standard a welcome guest in all families, and he will insert intelligence of a miscellaneous nature; he will never publish one sentence which can offend delicacy, and none to engender personal or sectional prejudice.

The generous encouragement received from many of the most respectable citizens of New-Orleans, will be a continued incentive to energetic action on his part—not only to show his gratitude, but to evince by his conduct that he is worthy of their support and esteem.

☞ The publication will be commenced as early as possible in October, and either then, or during the passing interval, your subscription would be highly acceptable

HENRY PERCY LEONARD.

j29

SEGARS—40,000 SEGARS Regalia, 50,000 ditto Trabucos 190,000 ditto assorted; landing from brig Rolla, from Havana and for sale by A. DELPIT, 119, Chartres street

june 27

New Orleans and Carrollton Rail-road Company.

NOTICE TO ENGINEERS.

A CAPABLE practical engineer is wanted by the company, for running the locomotive. Apply at the office of Superintendent at Carrollton.

CZARNOWSKY, Superintendent

j29

Carrollton Bank.

THIS institution will be closed on Monday, the 4th of July. Bills and notes due on that day will be payable on Saturday, the 2d, and notes intended for discount should be offered on Saturday.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

j29

BACON.—100 hhds sides, and 50 do shoulders; landing and for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS, 14 Poydras st

j29

FLOUR.—1200 barrels landing from flatboats; for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS, 14 Poydras st

j29

LARD.—3000 kegs first quality lard in store; for sale by G DORSEY, 38 New Levee

j29

EXCHANGE—Bills on London, for sale by KOHN, DARON & Co

j29

SHEETINGS.—Eighty bales grey sheetings, suitable for the Mexican or home trade; for sale by KOHN, DARON & Co.

j29

LIQUORS.—8 half pipes brandy; 16 hhds Jamaica rum; 46 barrels Northern do; 8 pipes gin; 5 puncheons Irish whiskey; for sale by COIT & Co, 20 Custom-house street

j29

TEAS.—Young Hyson, in half chests, and 13 and 6 lbs. caddies; Imperial in 12 and 13 lbs. caddies; Hyson, in canisters and 6 lbs. caddies; Hyson Skin, in chests; for sale by COIT & Co, 20 Custom-house street

j29

RICE, Marseilles Madeira Wine, Champaigne Gunny.
40 whole, 10 half Tierces Rice;
50 quarter casks Marseilles Madeira wine;
800 baskets Champaigne, different brands;
20000 Gunnies, in store and for sale by
R. GRONING & Co

june 29

HATS—13 cases suitable for the Mexican market and 31 do fashionable silk do for sale by EASTMAN & BROS, 30 Old Levee

NOTICE—Proprietors of drays carts and other public carriages, residing in the Third Municipality of the city, are hereby notified that the office of the Collector of Taxes on the above, is opened daily from 9 o'clock, a m, until 2 p m, in the building occupied by said municipality, corner of Champs Elysées and Victory streets.

june 29 J F BARTHELEMY, Collector

CANVASSED HAMS—125 tierces, a first rate article, for sale by G DORSEY, 38, New Levee

june 29

COACHES—The subscribers have now in store, 15 coaches, recently received from Newark and New Haven, which they offer at fair prices, and on accommodating terms. Planters wanting fine family coaches will do well to forward their orders immediately to [june 30] H BEACH & Co, 48 Royal st

BROWN SHEETINGS AND COTTONADES.

30 BALES 4-4 brown sheetings;
5 do blue cottonades; for sale by
j29 EASTMAN & BROTHERS, 30 Old Levee

BRANDY.

10 PIPES, 78 half, and 6 quarter ditto, landing from ship Ann Louise, from Bordeaux, and entitled to debenture; for sale by HARROD & QUARLES, 24 Custom-house street

j29

M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co,
(*No 27, Toulouse street.*)

HAVE just received and offer for sale—
1300 bags green Santiago coffee;
400 ditto do Havana do
242 boxes brown sugar;
100 ditto white do
150 bales leaf tobacco vuelta abajo;
120 M superior Havana segars j29

SHOES.

30 CASES Ladies and Childrens' Shoes and Brogans; received and for sale by FROST & Co, No 8 Custom-house st

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

520 BOXES brown sugar; 750 bags coffee; Old Madeira, Malmsey, and Sherry wine, in tierces and half tierces; 50 barrels dry wine; for sale by j29 M DE LIZARDI & Co

EXCHANGE.