

# THE BEE.

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY  
J. M. WATSON, PROPRIETOR.  
STATE AND CITY PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PAID.  
—FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1885.

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shall be effected with Lake Borgne.

But to prevent such advantages from being enjoyed singly  
by the design of the residents of the upper faubourg.  
They want everything for themselves; and are disposed to  
concede nothing to others. This is a discreditable selfish-  
ness.

REVIEW FOR OUR WATER.—Water being a common ele-  
ment, bad water being productive of disease, and good  
water a desideratum to all—the means of having water  
purified for drink must be an object of interest to every person.  
Water that has been boiled, and laid aside for the purposes  
of drinking, is comestible by all; and is perhaps the easiest  
and surest means of preparation. But those who do not  
adopt that method can have an efficacious substitute by  
using equal parts of pulverized sugar and ginger in their  
water drink. This beverage not only prevents the use of  
stimulating liquors, but of the mineral waters. *Probation*  
et.

RECIPE FOR THE CHOLERA.—Take of unripe fruit and un-  
boiled vegetables any quantity desired; wash them down with  
toddy, slings or jellies. If this does not produce the  
desired for you, may the yellow fever; and that is almost  
as efficacious for the careless or culpable.

POTATOES.—At a meeting of the medical society of New  
Orleans on the 4th instant, Dr. Leger presented an interest-  
ing document on the *solonum tuberosum*, 'pomme de  
terre' or potato, in which he proves by facts communicated  
to him by those who personally experienced them, that the  
use of the potato prevents the scurvy on board of ships;  
that scurvy diseases prevail when the sea store of potato  
is exhausted; and that when it is replenished they are  
cured—although the remedies of physicians have proved in-  
effective: so that good food is the best physician.

The history of the use of potato is certainly curious, and  
illustrates singularly the influence of nature. For two  
centuries the introduction of this valuable plant into common  
use met with unexampled opposition from vulgar prejudices,  
until Louis XVIth was a victim of the disease in the night  
of his court on a gala day; then all accumulated to acknowledge  
its utility; and were astonished at their former error.  
Now the stalk of potato—considered as a textile plant—  
produces a cottony fibre in Austria; its root yields sugar in  
Sweden; its different parts afford potash by combustion;  
its spirit when fermented, and give vinegar by exposure  
to air by distillation; its tubercles reduced to a pulp are  
a substitute for soap in bleaching; its starch is not inferior  
to the arrow root; and an extract from its leaves and flowers  
is a valuable astringent. To the invalid, the po-  
tato furnishes aliment and medicine; to the poor it affords  
two kinds of flour by manipulation; and to all, its (which  
cooked by steam) the most wholesome, nutritious and econom-  
ical of all vegetables used for food.

In potato culture, it is the best opponent of the Mal-  
tine philosophy; for from its cultivation, the population of  
that island has increased from 1 million to 7 millions within  
a century and a half! Such a wonderful fruitfulness should  
become common in this country, where the population is  
sparse.

From our Boston exchange papers, we learn that the New  
England states are not likely to elect Mr. Webster as a  
candidate for the presidency; and we are happy to find that  
that gentleman is disposed to lend his influence to Mr. Van  
Buren, in preference to Judge White. An attempt was made  
in South Carolina in favor of the latter; but has been  
frustrated. The principal recommendation of the Judge to  
the opposition party, seems to rest on the singular foundation  
of his opposing in 1835 what he had advocated or supported  
in 1834. This is considered political consistency and moral  
courage!

Dulmer's novel of "The last days of Pompeii" has been  
dramatized for the American theatre, by Miss Charlotte  
Barnes. So much of the representation as we witnessed  
last evening was highly creditable to her as an actress and  
author.

What has become of the pretty little play of "The Mis-  
tress of the House"? Is its author to receive no benefit, reward or  
favor? He was not so laud for his address on the Payne  
benefit which we are pleased to find has been warmly  
praised by some of the eastern journals. The introduction of the  
music of "Home! sweet home" was a happy idea.

A Suburban river has been discovered near the right  
bank of the river which traverses the village of St. George.  
It was discovered by some workmen who had removed a  
portion of a parallel with the river, and it is situated in a  
ravine or seven feet deep, and very clear and agreeable to the  
palate.

## THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PAID.  
—FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1885.

COTTON MARKET, MAY 7.—Business dull; few sales of  
100 bales Mississippi, 16 1/8  
100 bales Alabama, 16 5/8

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—We have before given a spec-  
ification of the plan of this theatre, and are requested to call  
the attention of our fellow citizens to the ceremony to be  
performed today at 10 a. m. on laying the corner stone of  
the edifice. Considering the energy, knowledge and talents  
of Mr. Watson, we have little doubt of the success of the  
undertaking, and trust that the theatre will be prepared for  
the customary representations by November or December  
next. We expect to give tomorrow a detailed account of the  
ceremony, and hope during the course of the evening season  
to be able and willing frequently to compliment Mr. Caldwell  
on the public spirit manifested by him in the support of cre-  
ditable and native performers and performances. Native  
talent should be preferred in every possible manner.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION will shortly be held at Wash-  
ington. Those who are desirous of obtaining a regular and  
full account of the proceedings of that assembly should sub-  
scribe for the *Extra Globe* of Washington.

THE PORT.—The limiting of the harbor to the  
passing of steamships to merely a few vessels, and the  
restriction of the number of vessels to a few, was certainly one  
of the most arbitrary and unjust pro-  
ceedings that could have been effected, not only against the  
shippers of the city proper, but against those of the other  
harbors. Why one suburb should monopolize the  
whole of the western trade, is a topic not easily to be an-  
swered in the affirmative by any who are disinterested; and  
that an outcry should be excited by having this injustice  
partially remedied, cannot certainly be attributed to a feeling  
of animosity.

The place restricted for steamboat landings was evidently  
inadequate for the purpose, and most of the owners and cap-  
tains of steamships were compelled to request the interven-  
tion of the legislature, to extend the landing to their down-  
river. They could not move higher up, where there are no con-  
veniences and no attractions—indeed, no necessity, nor  
any space they necessarily require; and that was not  
enough to be had, by extending the port below. Yet, though  
this extension was an act of necessity as well as justice, it  
is singularly considered as having originated in national feel-  
ings, by those who like the dog in the manger (as St. Paul  
could not enjoy it himself; and are reluctant to it others  
should. If the extension of the port could have emanated  
from national feelings, surely a further restriction of it to  
a mere suburb—and when originally effected, a comparatively  
trifling section—of the city, must have been caused by  
national feelings.

The extension of the port was not only an act of justice  
and necessity, but a measure from which the most beneficial  
results are likely to result to nearly three-fourths of the city.  
The value of property has greatly increased in the upper  
faubourg by the advantage of the former monopoly; it is  
right that similar means should be used to increase the value  
of property in the city proper, and the lower faubourg—  
American merchants finding it for their interest to  
do elsewhere than in the upper faubourg, may be induced to  
interact with them in customs and objects—so as possibly to  
destroy the national