COURIER BREE.

LATEST DATES.

New-York ..... [illegible] | Boston ..... [illegible]
Philadelphia ..... [illegible] | Baltimore ..... [illegible]
Charleston ..... June 3 | Washington ..... [illegible]
Mobile ..... apr 30 | Liverpool ..... april 30
Havana ..... 26 | London ..... [illegible]

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

[illegible] bales Mississippi 104
[illegible] " 68
15 " Alabama 18
21 " Florida 164
[illegible]

There were no sales on Saturday which we could hear of.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Montezuma, Barr, London. L R Gale
Ship Talma, Dillingham, Bordeaux, master
Barque Bronles, Carver, Hamburg, L R Gale
Brig Catharine, Pitner, St Josephs, G Bedford
Brig Ann Loch, Booth, Philadelphia, Hawkins & Wilcox
Schooner Congress, Williams, Mobile, J B Clark

ARRIVED.

Tuesday Fast Day, Hathaway, from the Passes, towed to sea Bunger Jane. On the bar ship Jacob Perkins. Brought up schooners De Kalb and Bella Ynes. Reports nothing new.

Tuesday Lion, Stubble, from the Passes, towed to sea brigs Vernon, Canal and New Hampshire; towed to the bar ship Isaac Hicks, and brought up two barques and a schooner. Reports nothing in sight off the bar.

Schooner De Kalb, Williams, 11 days Honduras, to Cambel, Lapeyre & co; in ballast.

Schooner Bella Ynes, Romero, 14 days Havana, to Cecile, Lapeyre & co.

Barque Helen Mar, Cook, 20 days Boston, to master, cargo assorted.

Barque Stratford, Venard, Apalachicola, via Providence, 24 May, to master in ballast.

Texian schooner Independence, Hawkins, Galveston.

Steamer Bunker Hill, Miller, Nashville.

Steamer Swan, Beiro, Mobile.

Steamer New York, Bergh, Nashville.

EXPORTS.

London—Per ship Montezuma, 439 hhds tobacco.

Bordeaux—Per ship Talma, 47 bales cotton, 323 hhds tobacco, 2610 staves.

Rouen—Per Barque Bronles, 446 hhds tobacco, 10 bales cotton, 74 do, sarsaparilla.

Philadelphia—Per brig Ann Loch, 406 bbls flour, 20 bbls and 2 boxes tobacco, 24 bales cotton, 6 do skins.

St Josephs and Mobile—Per brig Catharine and schooner Congress, assorted cargo provisions

IMPORTS.

Per Bella Ynes—761 bags coffee, cigars, fruit, &c

Per steamer Bunker Hill—1350 bales cotton and 21 hhds tobacco, N & J Dick & co; 204 bales cotton, Caruthers, Harris & co; 5 do, Robeson, Wood & co; 29 empty casks, A Kirkman & co; 1 cask bees wax, Hufford & Sorsondiey.

Per steamer New York—155 hhds tobacco, 70 bales cotton, 2 hhds bacon, N & J Dick & co; 4 bales bees wax, owner on board; 1 bbl whiskey, Robeson, Wood & co; discharged 27 tons way freight.

CONSIGNEES.

Per schooner Bella Ynes.—Legendre & Lamoroy, F. Garic, B. Greening & co, Martineau, Cruger & co, P Garnis, M Foi.

Per Barque Helen Mar—A H Wallace & co, Bridge Vous & co, Stetson, Avery & co, Forsyth, Goodwin & co, H R Lea, S H Simmons, J Vairin & co Godfrey, Bieseman & co, Buchanan & Hagen, W H Cary, J Clarck & co, J Landis, J Lebedie, J W Oake & co, A Whitmash, Holmes & co, Quertier & Albert, Slater & Avis, Lee & Hardy, R R Springer, Lincoln & Green, G Whitney & co, J A Mete & co, J M Leland, T Toby & Bro, Layton & co, Walker & Walton, Viaing & Tirrell, E L Tracy, J Thayer, Frost & co, C Flint, Brandon, M'Kenna & Wright, Buckner, Stanton & co, J Couland & co, V Aicard, T H Graham & co, M & A Terrill & co, Gasquet, Parish & co, J Magee, C A Grant & co, M & J J Grant, Dimmock & Lafonta, and master.

Saint Charles Theatre.

The public is respectfully informed that at the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen who were prevented from attending Mr Hollands 1st appearance, in this Theatre and from a general desire to see this distinguished comedian in his peculiar characters, that the director has made an engagement with him positively for three nights only; he will have the honor of appearing on Tuesday in "A day after the fair."

On Tuesday Evening 14th June 1836.

Will be performed

MY FRIEND THE GOVERNOR.

Governor — Mr Kippell.
Pergoutin — Decamp.
Julien — Debar.

To conclude with

A DAY AFTER THE FAIR.

Jerry — Mr Holland.
Clod — Decamp.
Pay — Debar.
Miss Rudd — Holland.
Fleming —

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
june 14 CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
may 10 A St GEORGES.

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
m 13 R GRONING & CO.

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE, for sale by
m 13 KOHN, DARON & CO.

EXCHANGE on France for sale by
m 19 R. A. LEFEBVRE, corner of St Louis & Levee sts

EXCHANGE on Paris for sale by
m6 KOHN, DARRON & CO.

THOMAS FELLOWS,
Exchange Broker,
No. 80, CHARTRES STREET.
Purchases and sells Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank and other Stocks, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Doubloons, Sovereigns and other Gold Coins, on the most reasonable terms. sept 9

J. D. BEERS, I. R. ST. JOHN & Co.
Exchange Office.
No. 60, Chartres street.
CHECKS at sight, short sight, and on time, on
New York, Augusta Ga.
Philadelphia, Steamboat do
Baltimore, N Orleans, Mobile, do.
Charleston, S C, Mobile.
Mississippi, Alabama and all uncurrent Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Bullion, Gold and Silver Coins purchased—Doubloons, Sovereigns, and other Gold coins for sale.

CHARLES H. GRANT & CO.
No. 44, Chartres Street,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Elegant & useful Furniture:
MAHOGANY, MAPLE, FANCY & COMMON CHAIRS;
LOOKING GLASSES;
HAIR, MOSS, AND RUSK MATRESSES, &c &c.
FRENCH & CUMBERLAND, NAIL WORKS, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform the Merchants and Hardware men of New Orleans, that they have constantly on hand at their store, No 208 Market st Philadelphia, a constant supply of cut nails assorted from 3 to 7 inch spikes, the terms for which will be liberal, and orders will be attended to with punctuality.

These nails are made at their extensive manufactories, one of which is known by the name of the Phœnix and the other the Cumberland works.

The kegs bear the appropriate stamps, those stamped Phœnix are fast gaps and those stamped Cumberland are gap gaps.

These nails have been long and favorably esteemed and it is presumed their quality is well known in this market.

REEVES & WHITAKER,
may 27-4m No 208 Market st, Philadelphia.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Louisiana State Bank for the renewal of a certificate of stock No 1977 dated the 2d March 1836 for ten shares, 5-8ths paid, in favor of Jno Bowman which has been mislaid or lost.

June 7—2t 1pw

SARDINES, BRANDY—Landing ex Globe from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers:
10 pipes cognac brandy, Dussaud's brands, 1 case anti-dyspeptic syrup of Dr. Bouchee.
Landing ex Caroline, from Nantz, 30 cases sardines in oil, in tin boxes, 250 dozens guignolet from Angers.
CARRIERE, DARAN & Co.
june 6 11 St Louis st.

NOTICE—For sale, cash, or on credit with an endorser, the fine schooner Messenger, of 93 tons burthen. Apply to examine said vessel, on board, at the Basin of the New Orleans canal, or to Mr Chappard, Chartres street, between Bienville & Conti.
June 6—4t 2pw

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $6 00 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week (commencing on Monday the 13th instant,) 42 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.

DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.
june 11

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
Council of the 1st Municipality.
Sitting of June 3d 1833.

RESOLVED, that hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to erect any building on a lot within the precincts of the square of the city, unless said lot shall have been filled up as high at least as the side walk, under penalty of a fine of $100, for the infraction thereof, and should the owner continue the building without filling up after notice given by a police officer he shall incur a fine of $100 more every week that he will continue the building before the lot is entirely filled up as aforesaid.

Be it further resolved that it shall be the duty of every owner of lot within the precincts of the square of the city, to fill up the said lot sufficiently high to throw the water in the street; and that said filling up must take place from the 1st day of September next, and that should said lots be not filled up on the 1st of March next, then and in that case, said owner of owners shall pay a fine of $100 for each week the said lots shall remain without being filled up after the first day of March next.

(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.
Approved, 6th June 1836.
(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy, THEARD Jr, Secy.
june 12

[illegible] BEE.

[illegible] and Gulf Ports.
[illegible] BY J. BAKER.
[illegible] STREETS.
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 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 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 be 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.

Generals Scott and Jessup have both arrived at Montgomery in Alabama, and have resolved to command the forces against the Creeks—the former to command the volunteers from Georgia; the latter those from Alabama. They will be enabled to act energetically, as they have the use of the appropriations made by Congress; and are to be aided by the regulars of the U S army.

Governor Clay of Alabama had also resolved to go to Tuckegee, to meet the Creeks, having made ample regulations and provisions for the Alabama volunteers, commanded chiefly by General Patterson.

It is stated (on apparently good authority) that Osceola or Powel, the Seminole chief, had been killed in single fight between him and a young chieftian named Hopothafa, in Florida. This may the sooner terminate the war as Powel was its soul or pivot.

The back mails have been found and forwarded, with the exception of the letters containing money.

TEXAS.—By the arrival yesterday, we are informed that an armistice had been agreed on by the Mexicans and Texians; and that the army under General Filisola were to evacuate Texas, and encamp at Monterey or Saltillo, to wait the action of the Mexican congress on the propositions of Santa Anna. The latter is still imprisoned at Velasco.

It is rather extraordinary that many of the evils occurring on this continent have been produced by the most worthless class of society—those who have been abandoned in every sense of the term.

The Seminole war was actually caused by the whites, who were refugees from justice; and it is well known that they counselled and aided the Indians.

The Creek war has been similarly caused, as every one must believe who is acquainted with the various treaties made and broken with the Creeks; and the manner in which they have been at first 'sponged on,' and afterwards excited to insurrection.

So was it in Texas. Empresarios not content with the gratuitous gifts of the Mexican government, despoiled the public lands and induced rebellion. And the flight from Nacogdoches was wholly caused by the interested cry of outlaws, that the Mexicans and Indians were advancing; and then the houses and property of the inhabitants became the prey of such ruffians.

BETTER STILL.—An intelligent merchant extensively engaged in business here, has called our attention to the remarks made in this gazette on Saturday, when correcting the error that the notes of the U S bank bore a premium of 6 per cent. We remarked that they bore only a premium of 1 per cent: he states that even that was only for a week, and in a few isolated cases; but that they bore a premium of 4 per cent, when notes of our merchants, and checks of our local banks on New York at 60 days, were discounted at that rate; and consequently here almost the same premium as notes of the U S bank.

The fact is that let the New Yorkers misrepresent the state of our money market as they will, it has been preferable to theirs during the winter; and the banks of New Orleans are (generally speaking) much better conducted than those of New York. Most of our banks will very shortly declare a dividend of 8 or 9 per cent for the last year.

Our northern brethren are uncommonly fond of denying the credit and character of the southern states.—This is an ungenerous feeling, as well as diametrically opposed to truth. The southern character for hospitality and magnanimity and intelligence and integrity needs no commendation, much less defence—as it is generally admitted and known; and the credit of the southern banks and companies and institutions partakes of the same land able character as the individuals of the south.

Our northern citizens seem to forget that they owe about three-fourths of the domestic produce and foreign exports of the United States to the southern states; and that actually much if not most of their manufactures, etc, are here consumed. It is not impossible that a system of vilification would beget one of nonintercourse in commerce at least: why then will they presume to state that the notes of their banks bear here a premium; and that a premium is paid for specie—when we are transmitting it to neighboring and northern cities.

It has been said by Homer, the father of poetry, that

An honest boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds and even a stranger recommends.

But Homer like every philosopher must have known that the honest boldness of a stranger cannot always be exerted—particularly toward those who are not aware that the manner of conferring a favor is always or generally equivalent to the favor itself: and that when the manner is rude or imperious, the favor is sought or negat ved. A person of keen susceptibility cannot bear to feel a favor from those who know not how to confer it with grace as well as generosity; and in consequence much of what is usually termed ingratitude, arises from the resentment of the manner in which a supposed favor has been conferred: few seldom desire the condescension, hauteur or supercilious[illegible] of the wealthy; or wish to feel their own inferiority in wealth or circumstances.

A branch of the bank of France has been established at Havre. The French will soon adopt the banking system of America and England.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Mayor transmitted to the general council last night the written opinion of Mr. Mazureau concerning the amount of the sales made of the grounds situated in the city proper. Mr. Mazureau concludes by stating that the 1st Municipality may and even must oppose to the execution of the 1st Section of the Supplementary Act of March 11, 1836.

(☞ We shall give our readers tomorrow the whole of this document.)

Mr. Cannon moved that the opinion of Mr. Mazureau be referred to a special committee of 5 members. The Recorder appointed Messrs Canon, Armas, Pichot, Peters and Kelshaw.

Mr. Bertus proposed that the committee appointed to report on the drafts, &c. be discharged, having not succeeded to a meeting of the committee—Adopted.

The report concerning the duties of the general printer being read and adopted, it appeared that on 27 votes, Mr. J Bayon had obtained 14 votes, Mr. J. C. de St Romes, 9; Mr. Cordeiro 1, and 3 blanks: therefore Mr. J Bayon was duly elected printer.

Mr. Mercier offered a resolution authorizing the commissaries of the Sinking Fund to pay to the heirs of the late Moreau Lislet, the commission due to the state for the services rendered to the old corporation, in the case of the United States versus the Corporation. After some debates, in which Messrs. Mercier, Pichot, High and Marigny took part, said resolution was lost.

On motion, the council adjourned to Monday next 5, p. m.

[For the Bee.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 10, 1836.

DEAR SIR—Our professional pursuits have called us to the city, and since here we have heard reports calculated to affect our standing with the Democratic party, the staunch and unwavering friends of General Jackson's administration. To two of your old friends who have known you well and long, you may readily imagine that a report that you had deserted the Democratic party, and were now siding with our political adversaries, for the purpose of securing your own reelection to the Senate, was a source of grief, as well as mortification. To the report we did not give credit, but fearing a like report may have been spread throughout our congressional district, and the might of your name may be made use of by our wiley political adversaries, to make inroads into the democratic ranks, we have deemed it but an act of friendship to propound to you certain direct interrogatories touching the leading principles of our party, and to request you to answer the same; to the end that by their publication those who would shake the union to get the government out of the hands of the Democracy, will be deprived of the power of doing injury by falsehood and duplicity.

To our enquiries then. Do you approve of the general scope of the administration of General Jackson, and do you wish to see them carried out by his successor in the presidency?

Are you still the uncompromising enemy of the United States' Bank, and will you if returned from your district, senator in the state legislature, unite with the democracy of the state in preventing the location of a branch of that bank, as it is incorporated by the legislature of Pennsylvania, in the state of Louisiana?

Are you still the fearless advocate of state rights, as secured by the Constitution; or in other words, whilst you are willing to give to general government all its constitutional vigor, will you unite with the democratic party in preserving all the rights of the states, by restraining congress from assuming one power not specified?

Will you unite with the democratic party, by pledging as far as you can by any fair and honorable means, the election of Martin Van Buren to the presi-

[illegible] Accept assurances of our high regard.

[illegible] JAMES M. BRADFORD.
ROBERT HAILE.

[illegible] NEW ORLEANS, June 10th, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—I received your letter of this date, in which you call on me for my sentiments, without further reflection, [illegible] I think it only necessary to add my opinion that I have not sufficient leisure to write my ideas entirely to-day, and as I understand that you will leave the city in the Bayou Sarah, to-morrow you must receive my answer in my own rough way.

I never have wished to conceal one political opinion I have, from my political friends or enemies but on the other hand. I have made them known to my immediate constituents in colors as strong as a burning tar kiln. Whoever says I have deserted the Democratic party, is a wilful liar or knows little of Lary H Moore. I have to those politicians who lately professed to belong to our party, but wished to desert, to put on the cloak of White Sugger, to cover their native want of political honesty.

So your interogations, Gentlemen, I answer without evasion.

I do approve of the entire scope of the administration of General Jackson and wish to see all the imp or[illegible] measures of it carried out by his successor. I know of no man in the nation so likely to do it as Mr. Van Buren.

I am still and ever will be the uncompromising enemy of the U States bank, and if the people of my district should again return me to the senate I will not only oppose the location of a branch in the state, but I will carry on a war against it in every shape. I have already done so, and I will do so to secure our state banking establishments, and I never will bring into the state a power that can destroy them, or impair their usefulness. The article may not have presented itself to your eyes, gentlemen, but I have observed some since the receipt of your letter in a leading morning paper which says that the "agency of the Pennsylvania U States bank in this city has discounted nearly 3,000,000 since the charter of that bank." That agency, if I am again honored with a seat in the senate will hear from me.

The personal regard you express for me, gentlemen, will excuse the enquiry whether I am still the fast love admirer of state rights. Who can be a democrat and not be an advocate of state rights? It is true I disapproved of the South Carolina plan of nullification, but I will so long as I breathe sustain the states against Federal usurpation. Of this usurpation being attempted, so long as the national government can be kept in the hands of the democracy I have no fear—but an anxious jealousy on the part of the states ought to be kept alive to confine the general government in its legitimate sphere of action. I have always advocated a literal construction of the constitution of the United States.

I will cordially and heartily unite with the democratic party in promoting the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency. I will do more, I will labour faithfully and honorably with my political friends in all elections which can advance the interest of the democracy of Louisiana.

I have now, gentlemen, answered all your enquiries with the frankness which belongs to my character—but there is a subject on which I have not been interogated I wish to express my opinion of.

At the next session of the legislature we will have to elect a United States Senator. One of you (Col Haile) will recollect the intrigues that were practiced at the last session of the legislature in electing a senator. Men without pretensions preferred their claims; others who were good democrats from the teeth out, were rotten at the core. Should my fellow citizens return me to the senate, it will be my duty to cast my face against such hollow pretensions. There are some men who say they are friends to Mr Van Buren but will vote for White because they cannot stomach Col Johnson on account of his offspring, and yet to my knowledge some of these very pretenders, practice the vices they charge Col Johnson, without professing one of his many virtues. Let them pull the mote out of their own eyes.

Gentlemen, gentlemen, and watch the interests of democracy there. I will go home too, and if you find the cause of our party suffers by any double dealing on my part when we meet again tell it to

L H MOORE.

James M Bradford, } Eqrs.
Robert Haile. }

P. S. I omitted in my letter one idea which I will now read—If the agency of the U S Pennsylvania bank is permitted to loan money here as a banking institution, it must be taxed a heavy annual bonus to be applied to rail roads. If it mouths at paying honestly what is demanded of it, then shut the shop of its knavery.—The Springfield rail road, in the direction of Liberty must be built.—How can we do it better than by taxing Nicholas Biddle & Co with its construction?

[For the Bee.]

VENICE.

I left Padua this morning for the floating city—our route lay along the canal which runs from the river Brenta at Padua and falls into the Adriatic south of Fusina. Nothing can surpass the luxurious elegance and classic taste of the palaces, villas, churches, convents and beautiful and extensive gardens, which embellish and ornament this delightful drive. The Pallazzo Reale the summer residence of the Viceroy of Venice, about 6 miles from Padua, built according to the designs of the celebrated Palladio, is a superb and elegant structure; and its surrounding gardens, parks, promenades and parterres of flowers, together with the snowy white marble statues which meet the eye in every direction, conspire to render it one of the most delightful and enchanting residences in northern Italy—a fine view of the Rhetian Alps on the north, site of the Euganean hills on the south side of our road, with the adriatic in front, on whose sweet and placid bosom the floating city reposed, made the latter part of our drive particularly interesting. Venice, or the city (as has not unaptly been called) the Queen of the Adriatic, seen from the continent looks as if partially submerged in the sea; and recals to mind the words of Byron,

I saw from out the wave her structures rise
As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand.
Childe Harold.

Her multitude of domes, spires, columns, palaces and pinacles lift their heads from the very bosom of the waves; and the lofty campanile of Saint Mark rising high above the forest of circumjacent steeples seems to point out the way to immortality, whilst the winged Lion ramounted upon its marble pillar stands like a sentinel to guard the place of debarkation. Singular and beautiful city! of whose appearance foreign nations can form no idea, because no other work of man is like thee.—

"La Piazza di San Marco (place St. Mark) may indeed be called unique; there the east and the west meet each other face to face. On one side the ducal palace with its dentellated architecture, its balconies, gothic arches and arabic monuments, whose front and doors covered with lead, bear a striking resemblance to a mosque of Constantinople or Grand Cairo; on the other regular arcades and elegant boutiques, somewhat like those of Palais Royale, fitted up in the finest style and ornamented with the most sumptuous decorations. Here revelling on embroideries of crimson velvet, and Turks, Greeks and Armenians, drinking coffee and sherbet, and sending forth huge clouds of smoke from their long pipes of rosewood and amber; there traversing the square in every direction are parties of English, French and Americans, whose joyous countenances denote the pleasure which they have experienced in the light gondola, or brighten with the anticipation of an excursion on the Lido.

The church of St Mark begun in the year 907 and finished in 1071, contains the relicks of the evangelist whose name it bears, they having been transferred to this spot from Alexandria. The descriptions of the mosaics, of the sculpture, of the paintings of this magnificent christian temple would fill volumes. Here the Grecian elegance, Byzantian luxury and the productions of the masters of the venetian school show what Venice was in the days of her republic, whilst the ruin of her temples, the dilapidation of her palaces, the destruction of commerce and the decay of science loudly tell of her subjugation to a foreign yoke; and seem to render prophetic the words of the English bard.

O Venice! Venice! when thy marble walls
Are level with the waters, there shall be
A cry of nations o'er thy sunken halls,
A loud lament along the sweeping sea!

The floor of this church is laid in mosaics, wrought in undulating form, so as to represent the waves of the sea which dash against its walls. The nave and dome are encrusted with mosaics of the most perfect and beautiful design; among others the baptism of our Saviour, the work of the 15th century and some of the prominent features of the christian religion. A bronze door of the sacristy (the work of 30 years) designed by Sansovini is worthy the attention of the connoisseur in fine arts, as also a holy water vase of porphyry of the 15th century. Here also are eight columns of marble of a serpentine form brought from Constantinople by the Venetians which they conquered that city, and said to have belonged to the temple of Solomon. The ten exterior and five interior gates are of Corinthian brass, which together with the four bronze gilt horses which now ornament the facade of the church, were brought thither from Byzantium by the Doge Dandolo in 1204. These horses (the work of Lysippus) originally adorned Corinth, where they were attached to the chariot of the Sun; from whence they were brought to Rome by the Consul Mummius, thence they were removed to Byzantium, from the latter place to Venice, from Venice to Paris by Napoleon, by whom they were restored to Venice in 1815.

At the sight of these vaults of gold, these brilliant apartments, those pavements of mosaic, of jasper and porphyry, of the 5000 columns of white, black and veined marble which support and ornament the church, of those statues of marble, bronze and alabaster, of the superb sarcophagi which enclose the remains of saints and civilians, of poets and painters, of warriors and doges, I was perfectly astonished and amazed. I love religion has preserved all that richness and grandeur and magnificence which might have been dissipated and squandered away by a merchandizing and speculating people. The remains of the grandeur of ancient Rome, the decorations of her heathen temples now embellish the modern city; and Venice contains the opulent spoils of Constantinople. Thus Italy possesses the honoured relics of these two rival capitols of the Roman Empire.

The Pallazzo Ducale (or Ducal Palace) with its haughty, severe and sombre aspect of its architectural, its fatal bridge of sighs, its numerous prisons, into which not a ray of light can penetrate, and which were on one the abode of the victims of the most absolute and rigid[illegible] tyranny combined with the most despotic government of Venice. The capitol of aristocratic power, its origin even appears to be connected with something of fatality, for the Doge Marino Faliero who commenced it, was decapitated for his crimes, and Phillip Calendario who designed its bells of crime and philosophy without a precedent, was hung as a conspirator. Fetters, poison, tribunals and scaffold, (the place of execution is within the palace) the Pallazzo Ducale is indeed a formidable structure. The Senate Chamber with the portraits of Demosthenes and Cicero there in, the hall of the Council of Ten, the hall of the Inquisitors of State, in which last is a collection of the portraits of the Doges, carry us back to the days of Venitian glory. The portrait of Marino Faliero is wanting, and in its stead is a piece of black canvass, inscribed with the words, "Hic est locus Marini Faliethri decapitati pro criminibus," a bloody menace offered to tyranny even

[illegible] Dr. Franklin said that he made it a rule to observe what kind of person he should avoid when he was in company with a stranger, he said he was once in a company where there was a young man, who was very liberally disposed to the interests of his country, and was very productive, and in large quantities in his power, and he actually made a handsome fortune by his industry. Franklin said he was a journeyman printer, one of my apprentices, an [illegible] to have a handsome signature, with a proper flourish, [illegible] son, hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money;" with the figure of a hat suspended. But he thought he would submit it to his friends, for their amendments. The first he showed it to, thought the word hatter tautological, he then followed by these words, "makes hats," which drew his attention a little. It was struck out. The next observed the word "makes" might as well be omitted, because his customers would not care who made the hats; if good and to their minds they would buy, by whomsoever made. He struck it out. A third said he thought the words "for ready money" were useless, as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit—every one who purchased expected to pay. They were pasted with, and the inscription now stood, "John Thompson sells hats." "Sells ha s," says his next friend; why nobody will expect you to give them away. What then is the use of those words?" It was stricken out, and "hats" followed it, the rather as there was one painted on the board; so his inscription was reduced ultimately to "John Thompson," with the figure of a hat subjoined.

REMARKS.—Napoleon was the projector of this new species of manufacture, to make France independent in herself. But we now see that it has done too much, and like other excessive bounties on domestic production has become a too edged sword, as injurious as it was expected to be beneficial to the interests of the community. It is a good lesson to the enemies of free trade and advocates of an altra tariff on foreign produce.

BEET SUGAR IN FRANCE.—Mr D'Argout, on the 5th of April, introduced a bill into the French Chambers, levying a tax on the manufacture of sugar from beets, which, since the year 1829, had, he stated, increased to so great an extent, that it threatened to annihilate the trade in sugar from the French colonies. In 1828 there were but 58 manufactories, and 84 million kilogrammes made. In 1829 there were 400 manufactories, and 25,000,000 kilogrammes made. In 1833 only 1 fifth the sugar consumed was made in the kingdom, and the damage to the revenue—but two millions of francs. In 1835 the damage was over seventeen millions. The minister now proposed a tax of 15 francs on every 200 lbs. after Aug. 1st.

FEMALE EYES.—If women would but consider what powerful, what dangerous, and—speaking of man's happiness or misery—destructive weapons eyes are, they might, perhaps, be a little more careful in using them.—Gilbert Gurney.

AMERICAN NEW NOVEL.—The author of the very entertaining work called "The South West, by a Yankee," has a new romance in the press entitled "Lafitte the Corsair of the Gulf." He introduces the commanding general of the south-western forces, general Packenham, general Villere, commodore Patterson, Admiral Percy, &c. &c. We are much mistaken if this does not prove a work of talent.—(Waldie's Library.)

CANDIDATES.

COMMUNICATED.

The following ticket for representatives at the legislature of the State of Louisiana will be supported by

GREAT MANY VOTERS.

John R Grymes, B Mandry,
C G de Armas, E J Forstall,
Louis Allard, C Dauzay,

E A Canon.

Mr Editor—Permit us to recommend as a suitable candidate for the State Legislature, our much esteemed and deservedly popular fellow citizen, Solomon High Esq. This gentleman is largely interested in the general prosperity of N Orleans, particularly that of the first municipality in which he holds considerable property.

Mr High's business habits, sufficiently evinced in the active part he has taken in most of the important transactions in the city council since he has been a member of that body added to the very liberal policy of his views and his urbane and conciliatory deportment, give full earnest of what may be expected from him if the fellow citizens by electing him to the legislature should thereby give his acknowledged abilities to serve them a more enlarged sphere of action and usefulness.

MANY VOTERS in the 1st ward.

COMMUNICATED.

We are authorized to announce that Mr Hughes Pedesclaux shall be supported at the next election of representatives, by

GREAT MANY VOTERS.

We are authorised to say that JOHN CULBERTSON is a candidate to represent the Parish of New Orleans in the next General Assembly, and will support measures and not men.

Communicated.

☞ We have the pleasure of announcing that A. GRAILLE, Esq., is a candidate for the Representative in the next general assembly and will be supported by

A LARGE NUMBER OF VOTERS.

MR EDITOR.—Please state in your paper that Mr ALFRED DUCROS will be supported at the next election of the Legislature of this State, by

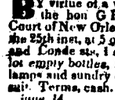
MANY VOTERS.

june 13☞

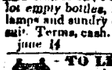
MARRIED.—On Saturday 11th inst, by the Revd. Abbe Moni, ADELARD BONNEFOY Esq, to Miss E LOUISE JOURDAIN both of this city.

☞ Laurent Milaudon offers his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the parish of Jefferson, who so generously assisted him to stop the progress of the fire which destroyed his sugar house and other establishments. It was only through their timely aid and strenuous efforts that his loss was not more considerable.

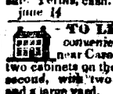
June 14


FOR ST LOUIS.—The fine upper cabin steamboat PRAIRIE, Capt Sellers, is now ready to receive freight and will depart for the above port on Thursday morning the 16th inst at 10 o'clock A M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

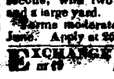
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS
june 14


WANTED—A vessel not drawing when loaded more than 54 f. water, to proceed on a voyage to Texas, apply to

WM BRYAN,
June 14 36 Old Levee.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The A I British bark BRITON, Greaves master, burthen 505 tons, is now ready to commence loading, apply to

THOS BARRETT & Co.
june 14


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fast sailing American ship QUEEN ADELAIDE, Rollins master, burthen 379 tons is now ready to commence loading, apply to

THOS BARRETT & Co.
june 14

FOR Sale or Charter, for any port in the Island of Cuba, the spanish polacre VIZCAYNA, burthen 134 tons, coppered and copper fastened—For terms, apply to

A. M. MIRANDA & Co.
june 11 no. 85, St. Louis st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Passage only to sail positively on the 14th inst. The very fast sailing and splendid ship SUPERB, Fish master, will leave as above, and can accommodate 5 passengers with state rooms. Apply on board at upper cotton press, or to

BYRNE, HERMANN & Co.
june 9

LIGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having relinquished the Washington Hotel, has opened the house known as Elkins hotel, situated on Lake Ponchartrain, at the mouth of bayou St John, in a style adapted to the wants of a generous public, whose liberality heretofore extended to him, he gratefully acknowledges

The position of this establishment commands an extensive view of the lake and surrounding country; elevated, and from its architectural design, the LIGHT HOUSE HOTEL offers strong inducements for patronage, to the valetudinarian to present invigorate health or to persons disposed to retire from the bustle of a city and burning heat of a summer's sun. With strict regard towards promoting the comfort and gratification of his patrons and friends, the proprietor has fitted up his house, and pledges every exertion to them.

For the convenience of visitors, he has established an Omnibus, to run at stated hours during the day, between this city and the Hotel, calling for passengers at the Arcade, Bishop's Hotel, Merchants Exchange and Hewlett's Exchange.

Leaves the city at 7 o'clock A M, and at 2 P M.
Returns from Lake at 10 o'clock A M, and at 64 P M

Fare each way, 50 cts. Ferry free.

Particular attention paid to private parties. A first rate cook is engaged for the season, which enables the subscriber to place upon his table served up in the best and most approved manner of the culinary art, fish, flesh, fowls, crabs and every variety the market affords. The bar will be kept constantly supplied with choice liquors, wines, cordials, &c. and will be the greatest care, to keep the same furnished every evening. The bath house is in readiness to receive company. The frequent and healthful practice of bathing in this climate, is too well understood to call public attention to the subject. This, with many other attractions, the Light House Hotel can produce, encourages the proprietor in the belief that he will be supported in his undertaking.

June 14—4t 2pw SEWELL T. TAYLOR.

LOTTERY—Vs. Wheeling class 2. Drawn at Alexandria Jan 4th, drawing speeted on Friday 17th.

CAPITALS.

$25,000, $6,000, $5,000, $3,500, $2,222 10 of $6000, 10 of $1,500, 10 of $1,000, &c.

Ticket $10 halves $5. Orders promptly attended to if addressed to

YATES & TATYRE,
New Orleans.

Drawn Nos of 9th, Petersburg; 64, 48, 34, 37, 38, 26, 66, 44, 43, 35, 7.
june 14—3t

John Delsee vs Lepori.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon G Preval, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans. I shall expose at public sale on the 25th inst, at 5 o'clock p m, at the corner of St Anne and Levee sts, 1 counter, 1 lot of kitchen utensils, 1 lot empty bottles, 16 cots, 1 lot of mattrasses, 2 small lamps and sundry other articles seized in the above suit. Terms, cash. B BEAUREGARD, marshal.
june 14

TO LET—Till the 1st of November.—A convenient and pleasant Dwelling House, near Carondelet street, having 4 rooms and two cabinets on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, with two kitchens, servants rooms, cistern and large yard.

Terms moderate.—Possession given on the 1st of June. Apply at 25 Magazine street. m 25

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
m 19 E SAINET, 30 Bienville street.

FOR SALE AND LET.—Unfinished 2 story house, with stable, coach-house and garden, all in very good order, situated in Esplanade st, between Rampart and St Claude sts. For terms, apply at the house, or to the proprietor, to
june 14 R SALAUN, broker.

THE undersigned intending to leave this city, requests that those who may be indebted to him, to present their claims for payment, and those who owe him to call and settle their accounts without delay.

Mr Francois Cheti is his attorney in his absence.

R AZERETO.
june 14

NOTICE.—The subscriber, intending to absent himself from this city, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted, to present their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to him are also requested to make immediate payment. During his absence Messrs G Arnoult and [illegible] are his authorized agents.

L A PIGNEGUY.
june 14

NOW landing ex ship Lyons, from Havre and for sale by the subscriber, 1 case Lyons sausages, 2 do assorted preserves, 1 do truffles, 1 do mushrooms in butter, 1 do anchovies butter.

A SENECAL,
june 14—3t 174 Royal st, Dr Labatut's house.

10 Half pipes Seignette and Dupuy brandy, for sale by ROBERT H WHITE,
june 14 29 Magazine st.

NOTICE is hereby given that the New Orleans Gas Light & Banking Co, will not be responsible for any debts contracted on account of the Gas Works, without a written order from one of the subscribers.

DAVID J ROGERS, Supt. N O Gas works.
june 14 E W WELLS, sect.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against employing or selling liquor to the slaves belonging to the N O Gas Works, as prosecution to the full extent of the law will be instituted against all offenders.

DAVID J ROGERS,
june 14 Supt N O Gas Works.

6 Bales low priced counterpanes suited for steam boats and ships berths, also a large asst just landed and for sale by ANDREWS & BROS,
june 14 19 Chartres st.

30 Bales 4-4 brown sheetings for sale by EASTMAN & BROS,
june 14 30 Old Levee.

250 Whole & half boxes lat quality raisins just received and for sale by PERKS & HALL,
june 14 2 Front Levee.

GUN powder and Imperial tea in 13, 6 and 2lb canisters in store and for sale by PERKS & HALL,
june 14 2 Front Levee.

100 Boxes sperm candles just received and for sale by PERKS & HALL,
june 14 2 Front Levee.