60	" Mississippi		184
39	" do		185
1148	" Alabama		124
500	" do		124
1738			

SALES OF SOCK AT PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

193 shares U S Bank,		124½
125 do do		124½
50 do do	(13 days)	129

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, June 11

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The price of Flour has advanced and the market is now rather unsettled. Some factors are willing to sell at $6 62½, while others demand $6 75, and some are limited at higher prices. Sales for shipment and on speculation of about 2300 bbls at the close of last week at $6 50, since $6 62½ per bbl. We quote it firm at $6 62½. Good retailing brands command $6 6 75; a few hundred barrels Western, in good order, sold at $6 50. Rye Flour—About 1000 bbls have been taken at $4 62½. 1000 bbls Cornmeal sold at 4 $6½ per bbl

SUGAR—The wet weather until yesterday retarded nearly all our door operations. Since the weather has been clear there is a better feeling in the market, and prices are again recovering from the late depression. Sales of a cargo of 200 hhds and 200 bbls St Iago, fair to prime quality, at 9½ to 10½ cents per lb; some resales at 10½ cents; about 600 boxes Brown Cuba have been taken on speculation, terms not named. Small sales of White Brazil at 11 cents; 10 hhds Porto Rico, sold by auction at 10 cents, 60 a 90 days.

WHISKEY—A sale of 100 bbls Apple Whiskey, at 22 cents per gallon; small sales at 25 cents. Rye is dull of sale at 34 cents in bbls; hhds 32½ to 33½ from store

Price Current

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Herald, Duff, Liverpool, Tiernan, Cuddy & Co
Brig Eldorado, Welsh, New York, E Groning & Co
Brig Flora, Cormack, Trieste, Jacob Baiker
Brig Smyrna, Perry, Cowes and a market Wm Porter
Brig Lexington, Wise, Havana, Geo Bucklin
Brig Henry Tollman, Lonbat, New York, Geo Bucklin

ARRIVED.

Steamer Ohio, Bagley, Louisville.
Steamer Louisiana, Wright, Cincinnati.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Herald, 636 bales cotton, 268 hhds tobacco.
Trieste—Per brig Flora, 670 bags coffee, 189 hhds, 11 tierces and 25 boxes sugar.
Cowes and a market—Per brig Smyrna, 166 boxes sugar.
Havana—Per brig Lexington, 1500 kegs lard, 1100 bbls flour, 39 bales moss
New York—Per brig Eldorado, 750 bbls flour
New York—Per brig Henry Tollman, 90 bags wool 2200 pigs lead, 25 bales moss, 253 bbls corn meal, 5 casks beeswax, 26 hhds tobacco

IMPORTS.

Per steamer Ohio—180 hhds tobacco, A Priour; 300 sacks, Herford & Sorgenfrey; 1000 do, owner on board.
Per steamer Louisiana—36 hhds hemp, 14 bales inseys, Bogert & Hawthorn; 2 boxes books, A C Cammack & co; 25 bbls beef, A W & R M Hamer; 32 kegs butter, J Landis; 407 bbls flour Sloo & Byrne; 1 box books, W W Caldwell; 30 hhds tobacco, A H Wallace & co; 100 boxes oil stones, J H Graham; 1 box mdse Gasquet, Parish & co; 121 bales cotton, W & J Dick & co; 1 lot merchandise, F J Forstall & Bro

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Louisiana—Mr McLean, Parks, Howell Clark, Miller, Caddy, Brownson, Walker, Enos, Lawrence, Naylor, Connelly

MEMORANDA

Six feet water in the Ohio, and falling fast.
Steamer Louisiana left Cincinnati 20th; passed Elon Douglass at Henderson, Daniel O'Connell at Colosport; met Missourian high and dry at the Sisters; Tuscahoma aground at Echol's Island; Southerner at Smithland; Pawnee at Little Prairie; Telocipede at Island 18; North America at Island 22; Majestic at Plumb Point; Mogul at the Outlets; New York at Buck Island; Farmer at Council Bend; Tuscarora at Helina; Prairie, Islands 68 and 63; Teche 76; United States and Claiborne 82; Algonquin at Shirt Tail Bend; Memphis, Rodney, Comanche at Warrenton; Ben Sherrod at Cole's Island; Booker Hill at Bell Island.

Hence at New York, 12th ship Nashville, Rathbonne; brig Pulaski, Peabody

Hence at Philadelphia, 13th ship Renown, Goldsmith

Cleared at Philadelphia for this port 12th brig Syren, Pendleton

Hence at Baltimore, 12th, schooner General Wayne, Vieo; schooner Emeline, Sawyer; schooner Lucinda, Kelly

For Bay St Louis, Biloxi, East and West Pascagoula, & all intermediate landings.

The steamer JAMES MONROE, Dunlevie, master, will leave the lake end of the Railroad every Tuesday and Friday during the summer at P M.

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

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to MANSEL WHITE & Co, Gravier street.

j30

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

The fine steamer BONE, 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.

june 26

For Louisville and Cincinnati.

The very fast running steam boat ST ROATOR, R Jones, master, having part of her cargo already in, and being ready to go on board, will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH; 25 and 27 New Levee st.

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, Pascagoula, 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

june 27 JOHN KILSHAW, Jr.

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. Doych, 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

june 27 DRAY, DURRIVE & CO.

For Natchez and Vicksburg, Mississippi, and all intermediate landings.

The fine steamer MISSOURIAN, Wm Bryan, 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 post No 45; or to R GRONING & Co

j30

FOR TAMPICO.

The fast sailing copper and copper fastened schooner INDIANA, H Ratliff, 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 BRAZORIA, Texas.

First Vessel.

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

For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or WM BRYAN & CO, 26 Old Levee.

june 25

FOR SABINE LAKE.

The fine fast sailing copper fastened schooner Van Buren, Holland master, will be despatched immediately. For freight or passage having accommodations, apply on board or to WM BRYAN, 26 Old Levee.

M. VAN BUREN,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

It matter that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of the union which is favorable to my Democracy 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.

The Council of the 3d Municipality in its sitting of yesterday adopted a number of resolutions, ending the number we have noticed several of interest to that section of the city. A number of proprietors have made a grant of land for the further continuation of Esplanade street. The resolution which was the order of the day, having for its object the annulling of the third article of the Ordinance relative to the distribution of Levee taxes adopted by the General Council, at the same time that the Council of the 3d Municipality was in session was postponed to the next sitting; to be the more fully discussed. The debate on the resolution relative to the Commissioners of the Sinking fund, was also postponed to the same session. Two resolutions presented by Mr Davignaud, one, for the reorganization of the City Guard, and the other, offering a reward of $600 for arrests of the two negroes, the supposed murderers of those three men found at Bayou Cochon—the first resolution was made the order of the day at the next session; the latter was adopted.

In our next number we will give the full proceedings of this sitting.

We congratulate electors of the above Municipality in their choice of Mr Louis Davignaud to represent them. During the time he has been a member, we have had opportunities of witnessing his indefatigable zeal, towards the promotion of the general good and prosperity of this Municipality.

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white man found in the river opposite the lower steam cotton press—he was dressed in a blue striped shirt, blue cottonade pantaloons, red checked jacket, and brogans; suspenders with silver buckles, and a silver watch—verdict of the Jury—accidentally drowned.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was taken on the dead body of a negro man, named Jim, said to belong to Mr Cole—who had been shot by a Fisherman at Bayou Cochon near the rail road Pontchartrain.—According to the testimonies taken by the Coroner, it appears that the negro had bought some crabs and refused to pay for them, at the same time threatening to kill the Fisherman who instantly shot him down

Squire and several other negroes were seen at the place above mentioned. Current has not been informed authorities to be on the look out for these negroes!

We admire truth wherever we meet it; whether in a common footpath, or in the palace of the great. It remains unshorn of its lustre; let it come from what source it may; whether from the mouth of him who believes with us, in the full potency of its power to effect good; or from the lips of one who utters it, as it were instinctively, feeling some of its benign influences, acting upon some of its divine precepts, guided by none its unerring rules. Truth, either in the moral or physical, religious or political world, has a beauty and sublimity about which nothing can counterfeit. In the moral world, though the liar, the slanderer, and the hypocrite may array themselves in the robes of purity herself, there will be something that will always be discernible beneath the ample folds, whereby to detect them. While falsehood is sure to meet with detection, and disgrace, truth will only grow brighter and brighter, and its lustre more and more perfect, till its meridian splendor is reached.

ARKANSAS AND MICHIGAN now belong to the Union. On Monday the 13th inst. the bills for their admission passed the House. The Washington Globe of the 14th contains the following remarks upon the subject:—

"The violence of the opposition never broke forth to so great a degree as on the admission of Michigan and Arkansas. It became apparent to the party which combine the intelligence, the federal, the extreme Doctrines of all sorts, that the Jackson majority had determined that these new states should be admitted. On the morning of Thursday, Mr. Everett of Vermont, one of the federal leaders, produced before the house a long argument, to show that Michigan had no right to permit aliens to vote, and had, virtually, by her second, proved that it was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. Towards the close of the debate, which was continued throughout the day, and until a late hour in the evening, Mr. M'Keon went into an argument to show the right of Michigan, under the ordinance of 1787, and under the constitution of the United States, to allow whom she pleased to vote, and that by allowing them to vote, they did not naturalize them. Mr. Russell, of New York, an antimason, offered an amendment to the bill under consideration, with a view of showing his devotion to the old federal doctrines, and to exclude aliens entirely. In the course of his remarks, he vilified those who seek our land as a refuge, calling them out-pourings of jails and poor houses of Europe, and appealed to the house to check this attempt by such means, and by the operations of the Catholics to undermine the institutions of the country. He then made an allusion to Mr. M'Keon, as one who knew all the operations of these things, who had some experience in these matters, and how they had been brought to bear in political matters. The allusion was evidently aimed at some member, who has been the unwavering supporter of the administration. This was sufficient to excite the ire of the old federalist. Mr. M'K. was not the individual to falter in the course to be pursued. He at once repelled the foul aspersion which fell from his colleague. He spoke indignantly of the slanders which had been heaped upon the exiles from oppression, and appealed to the house whether they should be listened to, while the very capitol on its wall, had the testimony of the nation's respect for foreigners, who had served in our revolutionary struggle. He denounced the illiberal attack on the freedom of conscience now to be made in this enlightened age, and under our constitution, which secured the freedom of opinion in such matters to every man. He defended the great principle of universal toleration. It was evident that the house felt indignant at the course of Russell, and by a most overwhelming vote rejected his proposition, and thus rebuked an audacious attempt to trammel the action of the new state.

An editor must be made up of singular compounds. His mind must be like Procrustes' bed—able to draw out short articles, or cut down long ones. He must have as many tastes as Argus had eyes: he must at times possess the thunders of Vulcan, and anon the winning smiles of Venus. He is all things to all men; and sometimes to all women—notwithstanding he is a perfectly independent being. I can always tell an editor at first sight.—I mean your fresh and stay editor,—none of your musty, musty, musty, first-their-own-shadow bipeds: not one either who is over head and ears in debt; but one with a good salary, or list of good paying subscribers—an old bachelor withal, and if he has not "a laughing devil in his eye," we have no knowledge of such matters. An editor is *fact*, should be a sort of [illegible] at least, if not intimately versed, in every art, trade, mystery and science; one that has dipped into, if not *ex fond*, at least skimmed over the surface of the entire ocean of knowledge. In short, an editor should possess the gravity of a Turk, the buoyant inexpressible vivacity of a Frenchman, the unalterable equanimity of an anchorite, the cool determined courage of a Scipio, the eloquence of a Demosthenes, the humanity of a Howard, and the grace and accomplishments of a Chesterfield. To sum up, he ought to be a compound of mathematics and erudition.

Nashville and New Orleans Railroad.

We extract the following article from the Mississippian of the 7th instant, as the subject is of great interest the article deserves and will repay an attentive perusal. The writer promises to follow the subject up and convince the State of Mississippi that it is her true interest to aid in this grand design.

The conception of the Nashville and New Orleans rail road, is one surpassed in magnitude and grandeur, by any work of internal improvement, either ancient or modern. It stands without a parallel. Its liberal spirit of universal utility and public munificence, it is catholic in the highest degree. It is not intended to be circumscribed to a particular spot or a favorite city. Its spirit it is national in the most beautiful sense of the term. It is not limited to a connection of a road from Nashville to New Orleans. Even such a work, to that extent, would be a monument of enterprise, of which a great people might justly be proud; exhibiting, as it would, our skill of the kind never existing in Europe. But the road it is now proposed to connect Nashville and New Orleans; but Louisiana and Maine. It is proposed to connect, as it were, to bring, as it were, into the same vicinity, places which the Creator has located thousands of miles apart; to stimulate nature by human intercourse. This can and will be effected, unless thwarted by mistaken and misguided legislation.

There is now in projection a road from Virginia to the state of Maine. Over much of that distance there are now rail roads in actual operation, and most of the remainder of the route has been chartered by the different legislatures of the States through which it passes. The whole country is alive to the public utility and national advantages which are involved in the enterprise. What stupendous work it will present, if the ignorance and prejudice shall permit it to be constructed! The

If the consolidation of the State Guard, the object of national solicitude, then should works of internal improvement be checked and fettered. What could strengthen the bands of the union more than a great full road leading from the extreme south to the extreme north. It would bring about a community of interests and pursuits. It would advantage each State in the union, every thing transpiring in the others. It would enable each State to avail itself of all the artificial and natural advantages of the others. It would lock them all in a fraternal embrace, too strong ever to be separated.

Such a work would be a rampart of national defence in times of war, far more impregnable than the whole seaboard lined with fortifications and studded with forts. Such a road would give us all the advantages of a numerous standing army, without any of those evils which flow from a peace establishment. It would enable the government to concentrate the whole force of the interior at a given point upon the shortest notice. It would enable the whole militia of the union to pour itself upon the point of danger, unencumbered by the slow and tardy movements which ever attend a regular army. The baggage, artillery and heavy stores which usually so much retard the operations of an army, could, upon such a road, be transported to a point near the operations of any army engaged in repelling an invasion.

Nor would this mode of defence be liable to the same danger which would attend a fortified coast. Such works would not possess the same susceptibility of being used against the country in the event of their falling into the hands of the enemy. A rail road could always be readily, sufficiently dismantled to prevent its being used to the detriment of the country through which it might pass. It would also afford means of transporting property and the defenceless portion of our inhabitants to places of security and safety, beyond the operations of an invading foe.

The contemplated rail road from New Orleans to Nashville is the principal link in this grand chain of internal improvement. If this portion of the road can be constructed, the execution of the remainder of this high work of State improvement is inevitable. Its utility is so apparent, that it will force itself into being in spite of every prejudice and opposition. This road is now chartered by the states of Louisiana, Alabama and Tennessee; it awaits only the permission to pass through Mississippi, and the company will commence operations.

That it is for the *interests* of this State, to grant the charter, no party in this State, nor any sect of men, pretend to deny; but shall the road be restricted to any particular location, is the question to be solved. Shall the legislature of the State of Mississippi erect itself into a board of engineers and dictate the particular route which the company are to occupy or shall the company be permitted to construct the road and expend their capital where their intercourse may dictate?

It would doubtless be the most advantageous to the State, if private companies could be induced or compelled to enrich a State by constructing works of internal improvement, so as to bring portions of the country into market, which would otherwise be unimproved; but such a course cannot be pursued unless it is for the interest of companies. Neither private individuals nor private companies will invest their funds in stocks which are unprofitable. It should be remembered, that there are two parties to every charter; and that the interests of both are to be consulted. One party is the public—the other is the company to whom the charter is to be granted. No privileges ought to be conferred, unless the interests of the first are guarded, and it is useless to confer charters without consulting the interests of the latter, because they would not be accepted if given.

The New Orleans and Nashville rail road company have asked for the privilege of constructing their road south of Pearl river. The legislature of this State has endeavored to restrict the company east of the Pearl and will be my object to show, that such a location amounts to a rejection of the charter, to a total defeat of the road, and that the reasons assigned for this course of the legislature are wholly futile and unsensible. I shall in the course of my remarks engage to the public great some of the chicanery and management, which were practised at our last legislature to defeat this great work of public utility. I wish the people to see and understand the length and breadth of this question. I feel confident that the people of Mississippi desire the construction of the Nashville and New Orleans rail road; and that when the public shall be enlightened, they will give their representatives such instructions as will insure a charter for this great work. X.

(FOR THE REE.)

During some time past, it seemed to create much confusion among the permanent inhabitants of New Orleans by the daily announcement of so many names of good and respectable gentlemen as candidates for the legislature, all of whom had chosen their fellow citizens for their suffrages at the approaching election; but instead of feeling dissatisfied with the number of candidates, the voters should rejoice that the list is so large, from which they may choose their representatives.

Of the [illegible] 10 Pritchard was the last announced [illegible] such fick[illegible] Pritchard [illegible] say it, also [illegible] that his name shall be placed No one on the [illegible] may select.

It may be asked why are his fellow citizens so ready and willing to vote for this fellow citizen? I carve its own answer in the minds of every one who knows him, and there are very few permanent residents in New Orleans who are unacquainted with Mr Pritchard; they all know that if any thing is agitated of public utility, or advantageous to the city in general, it always finds a strong and zealous advocate in Mr Pritchard; not because it may be popular with any class of citizens; but because it may please this or that portion, or advantage this or that locality; but because it is manifestly useful and advantageous to the city at large, and beneficial to his fellow citizens. In the pursuit or attainment of any such object of public advantage, he withholds himself from no labor however arduous but pursues it with that ardour and energy that he so eminently possesses.

If in his zealous endeavors to attain any desirable public object by surmounting all obstacles, he may have made enemies, but it was only among the sluggist, whom he startled by his exertions; or the fake-warm who found themselves outstripped by him in the accomplishment of any objects beneficial to the city and to his fellow men.

Mr Pritchard is the only member of a Fire Company among the candidates and the firemen deserve to have one of the candidates from among their number, therefore, whatever may be the individual feeling of any fireman for the other candidates, they will unquestionably be united in the support of one of their own members, and place his name at the head of any ticket they may choose to vote.

A. M.

Correspondence of the Ree.

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 11th, 1836.

A very extraordinary Session of the House took place on Thursday last. It commenced at 10 o'clock on that day and continued until 11 o'clock on Friday when the members were worn out, fatigued, and exhausted, adjourned over until Saturday. I have never known a day's session to continue so long; it is quite a novelty in the history of our legislation. The disorder as might have been expected, was considerable. The question was the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union, and the bills were in the committee of the whole. The opponents of these bills were desirous to remain them in that committee, that such amendments as they thought necessary might be made knowing that they would have no opportunity to do it, when out of the committee, as all discussion would be stopped by the previous question. There was much warmth manifested during the night, and several motions were made that the committee should rise without effect.—Mr Wise charged the members with being sleepy, exhausted and drunk. Some of them were doubtless guilty of the charge, but that they should be sleepy and exhausted was not so all to be wondered at considering that they have been in session from 10 o'clock in the morning; and some no doubt, sacrificed too freely to Bacchus. The discussion was so obfuscating, and their patience so worn out, that they thought it judicious to adjourn and let the matter lie some days *down*, and thus not violently face all the horrors of a long *yea* and *nay* battle. The House joined issue without effect.—Mr Wise, supposing that the House must necessarily adjourn at 12 o'clock the next day, drew up his speech against time, till 11 o'clock, when the committee rose and the House adjourned. The next night, however, the exhausted legislators had recovered, sufficiently to [illegible] Major Gardner, and [illegible] dined, till 10 o'clock at night, feasting and regaling themselves, with the good things which the fashionable and liberal hostess afforded. Almost all the fashionables of our city, male and female attended—the rooms were brilliantly illuminated—the company large and respectable, and though the evening was very sultry the cotillion and waltz were kept up till a late hour by the young and the old of both sexes. Among the so were some of the *distingues* I have occasionally described in my former letters. J. C. was present; but her beau, the Baron de Kendener was absent. She was looking quite fair, but rather gloomy from the want of her friend who had gone to Russia to cool his enchainment. Finding him gone, and wisely thinking that it was vain to grieve, she threw herself upon the gallantry of a youth in his teens, who contributed to her by whirling round the room with her in the fascinating waltz. Pontier bears meekly the blushing honors he has won by his late expedition to the South. I think the General is more inclined to Venus than Mars, and has the pagan lamp of amativeness very large which gives him a strong *penchant* for the sex. The refreshments were raised on this occasion by the introduction of fine garden strawberries, and cream or ice cream, and frozen lemonade. More getting to be a luxurious people, and our democracy is waxing to extravagance of living; but *tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. This is perhaps, about the last of the soirees of the season, and it went off with great *eclat*. A soldier might always be required after the fatigues and perils of war, or the hardships and privations of a campaign. Speaking of war, I must not forget to mention an incident that occurred this morning in the House, indicative of a very bellicose disposition among the reporters of the debates, &c. of Congress. A reporter for the Courier & Enquirer of New York was assaulted yesterday in the street for some offence, and beaten with a cane, by the reporter for the Intelligencer. The former determined not to let him escape with impunity, but be revenged for the blow, watched for the other, and assigned and instigated thereto by the devil, he was actually stalked into the Hall of Representatives, while the House was in session, and very coolly and deliberately retaliated on his enemy of the quill by giving him several blows with a cane, which the opponent endeavored to ward off with arm, without attempting to make battle. The House looked on with great sang froid, and then had both the belligerents arrested, appointed a committee to report the matter, and consumed some time in the discussion of it. This is the most novel outrage I have ever proven to be committed upon the dignity of the House, and if it be passed over without punishment, as it is thought it will, the House

Orleans.—This interesting lady took a benefit at the Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore, on the 10th instant. After the performances were over, she was loudly called for, say the papers, by the audience. She again appeared on the stage, and made the following very neat and appropriate address—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The actress of the fabled scenes actress have no more. I stand before you a devoted, grateful woman, unable to express my gratitude for all the kindness which has been extended towards me, but which, while memory holds, can never be forgotten. Years have passed since first the wanderer from other climes found from you a welcome and a home; yet, success still crowns her efforts through you this chosen land, where liberty hath made her home, and hospitality her dwelling place. Your favor, your approval made me what I am. Your country now is mine: this is my home. I am an American—this is my Declaration of Independence.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Saturday the 11th inst. has the following intelligence relating to the money market:—

IMPORTANT.—The money market has become suddenly relieved. For two days past there has been a decided change. The offerings at all the banks have fallen off one quarter or one third. The change has been produced from a variety of causes; among them, the following:—The United States' Bank agency have discounted from two to three millions of Southern, Western, and Eastern paper. The relief of the money market in Boston, and the arrangement that has been made in Europe by the United States' Bank, together with other reasons that might be given, have, no doubt, produced this effect.

Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, stating the amount of money in the Treasury, and amounts of receipts in March and April, 1836.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 9, 1836.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 6th instant, directing me to report "to the Senate the amount of money now in the Treasury subject to draft; and, also, the receipts from both customs and lands, during the month of April, now last past, as compared with the receipts from the same sources for the month of March last," I have the honor to submit the following statement:

The amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, on the 6th instant, as ascertained by the Treasurer's running account, $37,582,654.

This does not embrace any part of the Chickasaw fund, nor of the French indemnity received, as neither of them can be used for general purposes, and both are held but temporarily and in trust for others. On the other hand, nothing has been deducted for any existing appropriations, except so far as warrants have issued for actual payments.

In respect to the other branch of the resolution, it appears from the current returns made to this Department, and they are believed to be all complete, that the receipts in the month of March last were—

From customs,	$1,994,427
And from lands,	1,997,253
Making an aggregate of	$3,991,680

The receipts in April last were—

From customs,	$1,826,860
And from lands,	1,817,940
Making an aggregate of	$3,644,800

or about $1,085,880 less in April than in March.

I have the honor to be, &c.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN,
Secretary of the Senate.

The New York Star of Saturday says: There was no less than 48 arrivals from foreign ports within the last 24 hours, mostly square rigged vessels.

The Boston Courier of Friday says that a fleet of three hundred outward bound vessels passed Nahant on Thursday afternoon.

MR. MARISCH.—We learn, says the National Intelligencer, through a channel entitled to entire confidence, that the health of a venerable sage and patriot, James Madison, is very feeble. He has had shortness of respiration which has reduced him greatly. But, although his condition is precarious, it is hoped that he will may recover. The intellect of this illustrious man is still unclouded; but his capability of expressing himself is greatly impaired by debility, which is so great that the slightest exertion or excitement is distressing to him; and it has been considered proper to prevent his attention to business or to company. This information may perhaps be useful in saving trouble to those who might otherwise desire to converse or correspond with them.

A correspondent at Constantinople describes the procession at the late betrothing of the Sultana, as resembling the brilliant shows of the Arabian Nights: "At the head walked 50 cymbal-bearers, bearing on their heads round trays covered with flowers; 50 others who followed them, carried in the same manner baskets filled with fruits of various kinds; 50 move with elegant gauze panniers, containing every variety of the sweetmeats and dainties for which Turkish cooperlectures and pastry cooks are so justly renowned; 50 more with china and cut glass vases of preserves, jellies and sherbets, prepared with the essence of Arabian perfumes. The second series of presents consisted of the numerous ingredients necessary for the toilette of a Turkish belle—cosmetics, henna, dye for the eyebrows, the rouge and the different perfumes used for imparting softness to the skin, and the hue of health to the cheeks, &c. The third, of objects used in the bath. The bath pattens were splendid beyond description. They were of ebony, studded with brilliants and rubies. The same profusion of precious stones was remarkable also in the mirror, combs, golden scissors and perfume boxes. The richly embroidered mattress on which the fair limbs of the Sultana are to repose on her leaving the bathroom were of the softest materials, and had at each corner a tassel of pearls intermixed with emeralds. The nishan or pledge of love, exceeded in magnificence, elegance and value, every other present: it alone, to use the Turkish expression, brightened the gloom amidst the heaven's constellations. The sum which, in case of separation, Sayd Pasha settled on his wife, amounts to hamlets 1 one of £6600.—*Ledger.*

DECAPITATION.

A correspondent of an English journal has been furnishing some important facts upon the subject of beheading criminals. The following extracts will be found very interesting:

"Mojou, professor of physiology at Genoa, having produced at Paris a system of investigation of the results of the guillotine, states, that having exposed two heads, a quarter of an hour after decapitation, to a strong light, the eyelids closed suddenly. The tongue, which protruded from the lips, being pricked with a needle, was drawn back into the mouth, and the countenance expressed sudden pain. The head of a criminal named Tillier, being submitted to examination after the guillotine, the head turned in every direction from whence it was called by name. A report hitherto treated as fabulous, may therefore be believed—that when the executioner gave a blow on the face to Charlotte Corday's head, the countenance expressed violent indignation." Fontenelle asserts, that he has frequently seen the heads of guillotined persons move their lips; and his memoir contain many other apparently incredible, but equally well authenticated facts. Sieveling declares, that by touching the spinal marrow, the most horrible demonstrations of agony succeed.

A young and beautiful Vendean heroine, who had thrown herself upon the protection of General Marceau, was, with himself, for affording her the protection, condemned to death. He had saved the life of one whom in turn saved his: "mais les larmes de Marceau ne peuvent sauver la jeune infortunee de la fureur des juges, qui etaient dignes de servir un maitre tel que Robespierre. Ces juges firent arracher la belle Vendeenne de l'asile ou Marceau l'avait cachee." "Condemned," the accomplices of Tolery, at the age of seven to die, she confided her last request to a friend, to deliver the warrior, whose gay and whose features were too deeply engraven on her heart. On going to execution, she placed between her lips an artificial rose, with which, one day the hand of Marceau had ornamented her beautiful hair. The frightened people believed that she vomited blood; but it was the rose, which the yet animated mouth clenched with anguish of the teeth (grincement,) in the convulsions of death. This horrible image ever pursued the hero, and when he recalled it, grief suspended his recital, and he shed burning tears of indignation." But besides these instances of life, passions, and consciousness, in the human head when severed from the body, and either experimented upon, or displayed to the multitude, the bewildered trunk has been known to start upright with the board to which it was strapped, and even to walk some steps on the scaffold."

Nature of Flame—Mr. John Davies, chemical lecturer in Manchester, gives the following experiment on the nature, &c., of flame. He places a fragment of phosphorus, or other inflammable body, in the flame either of a candle or of spirit of wine. The combustible is not lighted in either case. In the flame of spirit of wine especially, the experiment admits of various modifications. When phosphorus is introduced into the flame, it burns on coming in contact with it; but when it has ceased, it is instantly and completely extinguished. If the flame be blown obliquely, so as to bring the side of it in contact with the phosphorus, it is immediately in a state of vigorous combustion; and if the flame be suffered to resume its vertical position, so as to incense the phosphorus, the combustion of the phosphorus is again extinguished; an experiment which, while it is easily performed upon a watch glass or a small wedgewood dish, is directly at variance with Sir H. Davy's statements on the subject. If, when the phosphorus is enveloped by the flame of alcohol, it be touched by a red hot wire, it will not ignite or be materially affected. The first experiment on this subject was made by Franklin. He held a steady match across the flame of a candle, and those parts of the match were not burned which were exposed to the edge of the flame. The experiment concluded, very justly, that there is no combustion going on inside of an ordinary flame.

Correspondence of the Mechanic's Magazine.

We learn from the Wheeling Gazette of the 10th inst. that Wheeling has again been visited by a destructive fire. Property to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, consisting of a paper mill and store belonging to Messrs Langdon & Corthers, was destroyed, upon which ten thousand five hundred dollars was insured. "The fire," says the Gazette, "originated in the drying loft, in a manner altogether unaccountable; no fire having been carried into it for more than four weeks, to the knowledge of the managers"

PAY FOR PEEPING!

Commercial Bank of New Orleans,
New Orleans, 28th June, 1836.

THIS Bank will be closed on Monday, the 4th of July. Bills and notes falling due on that day will be payable on Saturday, and notes for discount must be offered on Friday, the 1st.

j30 ED DUPLESSIS, Cashier.

New Orleans Gas Light and Banking Co.
June 29th, 1836.

THIS Bank will be closed on Monday, the 4th of July.

Payments of bills and notes due on that day, and offerings to discount on the Tuesday following, are to be made on Saturday, 2d inst.

j30 J W HOUSTON, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 30th June, 1836.

THE Bank will be closed on Monday next, 4th of July. Persons having notes falling due on that day, are requested to pay them on Saturday, the 2d.—Offers for discount must be made on Friday next.

j30 J B PERRAULT, Cashier

City Bank,
June 29th, 1836.

THIS institution will be closed on Monday next, the 4th July. Notes falling due on that day will be payable on Saturday, the 2d.

j30 ROBERT J PALFREY, Cashier.

Atchafalaya Rail-road and Banking Co.
New Orleans, 30th June, 1836.

THIS institution will be closed on the 4th proximo. Notes and bills then becoming due, are required to be paid on Saturday, the 2d July.

The offerings for Discount on Tuesday next, must be made on Saturday, July 2d.

j30 ROBT G DIXON, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 29th June, 1836.

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

j30 MARTIN GORDON, Jr Cashier.

Consolidated Association,
New Orleans, 30th June, 1836.

THIS Bank will be closed on Monday, the 4th of July. Bills and notes due that day, should be paid on Saturday, the 2d.

j30 A MILTENBERGER, Cashier.

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.

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.

j29 JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' BANK,
New Orleans, June 27, 1836.

THE Bank will be closed on Monday, the 4th of July. Bills and notes due on that day will be payable Saturday, the 2d, and notes intended for discount, should be offered on Friday, the 1st July.

SAMUEL C. BELL, Cashier

Atchafalaya Rail Road & Bk. Com.
New Orleans, 27th June, 1836.

THE Transfer Book of this Bank will be closed on the 28th instant, and remain closed until the 4th proximo.

June 28 ROBT G DIXON, Capt

RESTORAT GARDEN OF HARMONY.

(No 186 St Peter st, between Burgundy and Rempart.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that during the summer season he will always be ready and prepared to furnish dinners and repasts to parties or companies, in private apartments. The gardens being beautifully fitted up, will prove highly agreeable to visitors.

A *Table d'hôte* will be served up every day at 3 o'clock, P M.

j30—3t PETIT & CARONGE.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.—150 boxes brown Havana sugar; 200 do white do ditto; 400 bags Havana coffee; in store, and for sale by

j30 LEGENDRE & SAMORY, No 47 Toulouse street

NOTICE.—The purchasers of Texas land at the sale on the 21st inst. are requested to call at the office No 85 Magazine street, on or before Saturday next, the 24 July, and comply with the terms of sale; otherwise said land will be advertised and resold for their account and risk.

JOHN M BACH, Auctioneer.

j30—3t

FRESH TEA.—365 6 lbs and 13 lbs boxes Gunpowder and Imperial tea; landing and for sale by

j30 HARROD & QUARLES, 24 Custom-house street

DRAFTS on London, Paris, and Philadelphia; for sale by

j30 M de LIZARDI & Co

DRAFTS on France; for sale by

j30 LEGENDRE & SAMORY, No 47 Toulouse street

FRENCH POTS—3000 assorted, 1 and 40 quarts; for sale by

j30 JOHN A PECK, 29 Bienville street

BALE ROPE—300 coils Bale Rope landing and for sale by

j30 HARROD & QUARLES, 24 Custom-house street

PEACH BRANDY—40 barrels Superior Peach Brandy; for sale by

j30 WM G HEWES & Co, No 47 Camp street

EAGLE COTTON GINS—The subscribers have on hand and offer for sale, a complete assortment of these well approved gins.

WM G HEWES & Co, No 47 Camp street

CANDLES—200 boxes tallow candles of James Blake & Co's brands; for sale by

WM G HEWES & Co, No 47 Camp street

MACKEREL—130 barrels No 3 Mackerel now landing and for sale by JOHN A PECK, 29 Bienville street

200,000 PAVING AND BUILDING BRICK, of good quality; for sale by WILLIAM BOMAN, Old Basin, No 168

RECEIVED by ship Olympia from Havre, and for sale by the subscriber—

10 boxes Swiss (absinthe);
10 do Mirabelle;
10 do Hungary wine;
30 baskets Champaigne;
10 boxes kirschwasser;
6 do Raisin Brandy (12 bottles each);
30 do Anisette.

IN STORE—

20 half pipes Cognac—J J Dupuy's brand;
350 casks Red wine, different brands and vintages;
2000 cases do do St Estiphe and St Julien brands;
20 quarter casks Bautagne wine;
50 boxes white wine—Sercial;