COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	march 31	Boston	May 21
Philadelphia	" 24	Baltimore	" 23
Charleston	" 27	Washington	" 25
Paris	apr 14	Liverpool	april 16
Havre	" 15	London	" 15

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

200	bales, Mississippi	16 cents
111	do do	16½
52	do do	16¼
51	do do	16¾
1936	do do and Louisiana	17¼
21	do do	16¾
200	do do	16¼
417	do do	16
196	do Tennessee prices not known	
3975		

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Isaac Hicks, Ingersoll, London, J B Roy
Ship Milo, Thompson, Liverpool, S Thompson & Co
Brig New Hampshire, Blunt, Havana, W Forter
Brig America, Treadwell, Boston, dito
Schooner Caroline, Sherwood, Savannah, J A Barelli
Schooner Cumberland, Pow, Baltimore, R Frank

ARRIVED.

Steamer Swiss Boy, Silvester, Cincinnati.

EXPORTS.

London—Per Ship Isaac Hicks, 615 hhds tobacco, 49 bales cotton.

Liverpool—Per ship Milo, 975 bales cotton 306 hhds tobacco, 85 bales cotton, 25 bbls castor oil, 220 bbls flour, 42 bbls pork, 302 kegs lard, 26 casks bacon, 389 sacks corn, 50 bales moss.

Havanna—Per Brig New Hampshire, 882 bbls flour, 24 casks rum, 800 hams.

Savannah—Per Schooner Caroline, 206 hhds bacon, 6 hhds tobacco, 197 kegs lard, and sundries.

Balize, &c.—Schooner Cumberland, 72 hhds tobacco, 59 casks bacon, 60 bbls rum.

IMPORTS.

Cincinnati—Per Swiss Boy, 50 bbls eggs, W Ferguson; 18 hhds canvassed hams, Stetson, Avery & Co; 50 bbls whiskey, 20 bbls gin, Orain & Mignion; 50 bbls Whiskey, Dunavin & Co; 1 bbl and 24 half dittos beef, G. Dorsey; 4 tierces hams, J H Laverich & Co; 17 bbls lard, 98 kegs ditto, Layet & Amenlino; 20 bbls eggs, 21 dox chickens, owner on board; 11 cases merchandize, H M Hart & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Swiss Boy—T Waters, S Slater, H B Barrow, W Overman, Clark, W Starks, Jackson, W T Hough, S E Jone, G W Lee, J F Johnson, N Young, W B Robinson, P Deloe, Jenkins, B Kendig, L R Sandreaux, J W Barrett, N B Charlton, J Hamilton, G S Yough, Paloe A Cox, J Marlow. Six negroes and twenty-five horses.

MEMORANDA.

June 1, Ohio river 15 feet, and rising.

THOMAS FELLOWS,
Exchange Broker,
No. 39, 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, Savannah do
Fayetteville, N Macon, 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.

☞ The ship **ANDREW SCOTT**, Heartly master, is discharging 6 tiers below the rail road. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. june 8

☞ The Barque **CEYLON**, Whinch master, is discharging 6 tiers below, the rail road. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. june 8

☞ The Spanish polac **VIZCAINA**, James, from Havana, is discharging between St Louis & Toulouse sts, consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. june 6

Union Bank of Louisiana
New Orleans 8th June 1836.

EXCHANGE on England in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by this Institution
MARTIN GORDON Jr. cashier.

Office of Merchants Insurance Co
New Orleans, 8th June 1836.

AT a meeting of the board of Directors held on the 6th inst, Felix Forstall Esq, was unanimously elected a Director in the place of Sam J Peters resigned.
By order
S S RELF, Secy.
june 8—1t

200 Boxes tin plates just received from Liverpool and for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
june 8 47 Bienville st.

RECEIVED, by the latest arrivals from France, 4 cases men's silk hats, for sale at moderate prices by
EL BERNARD,
june 8 54 Conti st.

LOTTERY.—Another mammoth scheme!—VA. Petersburg class 9, drawn at Alexandria May 28, drawing expected on Friday the 10th inst.
CAPITALS.
$50,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,750, $2,500, $2,000, $1,610, 5 of $1,500, 50 of $1,000, 100 of $500, &c.
Tickets $20 Halves, $5.
Orders promptly attended to, if addressed to
YATES & McINTYRE, New Orleans.
june 7—4t

LOUISIANA CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. Coaches, barouches, gigs, sulkies, stanhopes, coaches, single gigs for Doctors, phaetons, tilburys, &c. Also 1 French cab, built in Paris and a second hand barouche just received and for sale on moderate terms by
H BLEACH & Co.
june 7 46 & 48 Royal st.

600 Bbls superfine and 300 do cross flour for sale by
G DORSEY.
june 7 38 New Levee.

PONY FOR SALE. A jet black Indian Pony, well broke and gentle and a very beautiful animal, can be seen at Hills stable corner of Poydras and Camp sts. Price $500. june 7—3t

100 Cases gun powders 24 & 50 lbs ea "Red stone mills" brand, landing and for sale by
COIT & Co.
7 June 20 Custom House st.

Baton Rouge & Clinton Rail Road Co.

WHEREAS the undersigned have been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Baton Rouge & Clinton rail road Co, commissioned to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company.
Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 14th day of June, books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Baton Rouge & Clinton rail road Co will be opened at the City Bank of N O, and will remain open until Wednesday the 5th day of July next.
By the 4th section of the act incorporating said Co, it is provided, that five dollars per share be paid at the time of subscribing, and by a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Co, the undersigned commissioners, are authorized to take notes at 6 months satisfactorily endorsed and payable in Bank for all sums not less than $100 to be given on subscribing.
SAML. J. PETERS.
GLENDY BURKE
CUTHBERT BULLITT.
ST. CLAIR THOMASSON.
june 2—12t

WINOOSKI Patent Block Manufacturing Company.—The Directors of this company respectfully inform their friends and the Maritime Public of the United States, generally, that they have purchased the whole of the patent right formerly known as the *Livingston Patent Block Making Machinery*, with all the extension of the patent rights recently granted by Congress to Thomas Blanchard, Esquire, the original inventor and patentee, with all the late *improvements made and patented by him*—the Company having been lately incorporated by the state of Vermont, with a large capital, expressly for this purpose.
They have manufactured and now offer for sale a large stock of machine made solid, common and bushed *Ships Tackle Blocks*, from 5 to 9 inches, and machine made Plank Blocks, from 7 to 16 inches, and other articles, on terms as under.
They further inform the public that they have made arrangements for removing their machinery from New York to the scite of a new mill, with an 80 horse power water wheel, built expressly to receive it near Burlington, in the State of Vermont, on Lake Champlain, in the heart of a country abounding with the finest and best of timber for their purposes, whence they intend sending to this market a large, constant and regular supply of these and all other articles in the Block Making Business. They further add, that it is their intention to increase the machinery, so as to meet the present and future demands of the Block making Trade and *Maritime Public* throughout the United States.
A large discount will be allowed to the trade, and liberal discount to ship builders and others.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM SEARLE, Superintendant at the Company's Office and Store, No. 84 South *street, New York*, will meet due attention.

PRICES:

3 to 4 inch common Blocks per mortice,			16 cents
5 to 9	"	per foot,	20 "
5 to 9	" bushed solid Blocks per foot,		75 "
7 to 10	" plank Blocks, per foot,		60 "
11 to 12	"	"	1 00 "
13 to 16	"	"	1 25 "
4 to 6	" Dead Eyes,		40 "
7 to 10	"	"	63 "
11 to 16	"	"	56 "

WILLIAM SEARELL, Superintendant,
New York, April 15, 1836. (m29-1m) 84 South st.

NOTICE—Stepped and put in pound, on the evening of 30th May last, a cow marked I T, of a pale red colour, about 7 or 8 years old.
The owner is requested to come & claim his property, according to law, and pay all charges and damages.
F T BIENVENU.
N B Apply to the commissary for the 5th ward, in Treme st, between St Philip & Ursuline.
june 8—3t

DR. BOUBEE's celebrated anti-scrofy SYRUP, now landing ex Globe, several hundreds of half bottles of this remedy, so justly and highly recommended for all cases of gout and chronic rheumatism, for sale by
A A PEYCHAUD.
june 8 Apothecary, 123 Royal st.

100 Bbls mess pork, branded and 40 do do M O, just received & for sale by
LINCOLN & MAYNARD,
june 8 28 & 30 New Levee.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,
OF THE FIRST AND THIRD MUNICIPALITIES.
PRINTED BY J BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1836.

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

The gentlemen who sent us the communication relative to the 'City of the dead,' is respectfully informed that it had been mislaid by another in this office since sent; and that the editor did not discover it till yesterday. Should the gentleman continue his communications, they will be thankfully received, and promptly published.

The books of subscription for the dock ($800,000 dollars) of the N O and Mobile seaboard association, are now open at the office of the Mississippi Insurance Company. We trust that merchants and others desirous of making a safe investment of their capital, will ascertain the many privileges and profits of this company.

The editor of the Natchez Courier lately paid a visit to New-Orleans; and accuses our citizens of excessive intemperance without drunkenness. The Christian Herald of that city—edited by Mr Maffitt—assigns as the reason of this practical paradox, that the gentlemen of New-Orleans wear false throats as well as false bosoms'.

From conviction and with candor do we assert that there is probably no other state in the American Union, which offer so many inducements to planters as Louisiana. There scarcely is an article of agricultural produce indigenous to, or naturalized in, this country which is not or cannot be raised in this state; and there is no region which possesses such fine alluvial soil that never wears. Yet unfortunately there is no state possessing so much untenanted yet arable lands.

A planter has here certain and speedy access to markets for his produce. By an outlay of one dollar he can generally realize 20 in two years, with very little trouble; and as the chief deterrent hitherto has been the reputation given to our inundated lands—besides the stepmother care bestowed on Louisiana by Congress—and as that obstacle has now been greatly removed by the assistance of art indraining and reclaiming all such lands, it is to be hoped that those who desire to raise sugar, cotton, silk, oil, vines, etc with little toil and great profit will pay a visit to Louisiana. The climate is delightful and salubrious—the navigable rivers are numerous—canals and railroads are becoming common—and all now necessary to secure the utmost prosperity for the state, are population and capital. The natural resources are here, and to the greatest extent; but the artificial must be brought.

It would be well that half the population of the New England states emigrated hither; if desirous to become planters;—or that the distressed citizens of Georgia and Florida located themselves in Louisiana. Here is a home, where they can make fortunes; and live in ease and contentment.

Franklin may be termed the lawgiver of the social customs, and the fashioner of the national character, of Americans, by his various maxims and proverbs uttered by poor Richard. The love of acquisition was essential to be taught in a new country designed to be commercial; and there are not many American citizens who have not the organ of acquisitiveness fully developed on their cranium, or in their conduct.

This is conducive to individual interests and the general welfare; and should be countenanced by all who desire the prosperity of the country. The principle or practice may indeed be driven into excess, so as to chill all the finer feelings of benevolence and humanity, by the refrigerating torpidity of avarice or cupidity—which is now unfortunately the imputed character of a class of our fellow citizens, who have imbibed the pecuniary maxims of Franklin, with their nurses' milk.

Yet even were the imputation valid or applicable, the evils likely to result from it would not be half so onerous or injurious as the practice now becoming fatal and common with almost every grade of American citizens—that of office-hunting under the national, state or municipal governments. This if unrestrained and unchastised will become the pest of society, the bane of prosperity, the destroyer of liberty.

Two or three days since, our intelligent Washington correspondent proved to us and our readers, that there is scarcely the most mean office or clerkship in the gift of government at Washington, for which there are not hundreds of applicants,—who have previously endeavored to qualify themselves by the most obsequious subservience to the party tactics of the powers that be. This must have a pernicious influence on social integrity and political liberty; and every American citizen who sincerely desires the welfare and honest fame of his country, should deprecate if not denounce this vile practice.

The vast regions of America can never be populated or cultivated, except by the emigration of foreigners, if it be continued; agriculture will be set at nought—commerce be despised or destroyed—degradation and servility be encouraged, so as to establish a vile oligarchy in our republican government—the wonted or almost native energy of our citizens will degenerate into sycophancy and baseness—and the axe will be laid to the root of our political institutions.

When Americans begin to depend for the favors of life and maintenance from executive or municipal appointments—rather than on the elective suffrages of their fellow citizens for offices of trust and responsibility, the night of American liberty is at hand; and the 'star-spangled banner' will appear in darkness visible from degradation, servility and avarice.

Who is the American citizen that would not prefer earning a livelihood or realizing a fortune by trading on his talents and moral conduct, and his consequent credit with society, than ignominiously become immured in an office, act like a serf, or dance attendance like a pepper, to have insured to him a mere pittance of a salary to sustain life? Can anything be worse in a free country like ours, than an office-holder with a salary as the reward of corruption, subservience or servility, except indeed an office-seeker? Shame—shame on the American who will tolerate such degradation, and countenance cupidity in its most diabolical form.

We know of no sect or denomination of men in any age or nation that has been more really and continuously useful in the cause of humanity and social welfare, than the 'Society of Friends' and with less pretensions—less vanity, less ostentation of conduct. View their peculiar tenets and personal appearance as you will, there is no class so eminently entitled to the epithet which they have assumed as their characteristic—none to excel, few to equal them in friendship or brotherly love.

Probably there is no state in the union, with more charitable institutions, or a more salutary penal code than Pennsylvania, where the Friends abound. The penitentiary system of that state—and therefore of the world—was originated by them. The Pennsylvania Hospital, the Alms house, Institution for the deaf and dumb, the Asylum for the blind, and various other charitable establishments at Philadelphia, were all projected and have been chiefly supported by the Society of Friends.

We have been recently favored with the 'Nineteenth Annual report on the estate of the FRIEND'S ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, at Frankford, near Philadelphia;' and rejoice to hear not only that that institution is in a prosperous condition; but that it has been opened for the relief of all persons deprived of their reason, no matter to what sect, class or state they may belong: this is generosity and philanthropy in their noblest aspects.

The Asylum is six miles from Philadelphia, almost romantically located and ornamented. It is unnecessary to say that under such guardians as 'Friends' the utmost attention is paid to patients; and that they are treated according to the most approved system of medicine. Last year the number of patients was 108, many of whom had been affected with insanity or idiotcy for many years; but most of whom had been discharged as restored or greatly recovered—8 only having died.

The following is extracted from the annual report of Dr Charles Evans, physician of the Asylum.

It will be observed that the proportion of those cured at the institution within the past year, considerably exceeds that of any former year. This is to be mainly attributed to the increased remedical means, which, in accordance with the improvements of the age have been introduced in the Asylum.

Of all the disorders to which the human frame is liable, that which is termed *Insanity*, although most interesting, on account of its operations of the mind, and involving the exercise of the reason, has been strangely neglected. Instead of regarding it, as it really is, strictly a morbid state of some of the physical organs, and the deranged manifestations of mind merely the consequence of that state, it has been too common to look upon it as unteligible malady of the immaterial existence itself, and the unhappy lunatic has been left, with a simple provision for his animal wants or comforts, a victim to idle and ignorant belief that his disease was immedicable, and must be left to the healing virtue of time, and a straight-jacket. Happily for the afflicted tenants of the Asylum, a disposition has ever been manifested by those whom its management has been intrusted, of place within their reach, so far as the resources of the institution will admit, most of the remedies which experience have proved best calculated to remove or mitigate their pitiable condition. During the past year much pains has been taken to increase the facilities for the proper moral treatment of patients, and there can be no doubt, that the large proportion of cures among those who had been for a long suffering in an almost hopeless state of insanity, may be greatly ascribed to the increased number of means which have been supplied, to be used under the direction of those qualified to prescribe them. When contemplating the powerful influence exercised by the physical organization over the mental operations as exhibited in the raving delirium of a person labouring under acute inflamation of the brain; and the direct and speedy effect produced upon the mind by remedies addressed immediately to the diseased organ; we can form some tolerably correct judgement of the reciprocal reaction of the mental upon the material part, and cannot be convinced, that amusement, and employment, or what is calculated to soothe or divert the intellectual excitement are much proper and legitimate prescriptions, as the use of calomel, opium, or hellebore; and every conscientious Physician, in treating those depending for restoration to health upon his skill, will feel the absence of the one, as much as he would the loss of the others. The great benefit which has resulted from the improvements made within the past year, gives reason to believe that no effort will be spared still further to increase the resources of the Asylum in the meanly best calculated to remove or relieve the awful malady with which its patients are afflicted.

[For the Bee.]

MR. EDITOR—As the project for the line of packet ships hence for Liverpool, seems to hang by the eyelids, I beg leave to suggest another plan to accomplish the object desired.

Let a meeting of merchants, property holders, and citizens generally, be called; for every man in the community is more or less interested; at which a committee shall be appointed, who shall advertise for, and receive proposals from any man or body of men, for furnishing, say six first class fast sailing ships, to be increased as may be found necessary; the first to leave this port for Liverpool on the 1st of August next, or such time as may be thought most advisable; stipulating how many trips will be made a year, and with what regularity, for three years from each port: stipulating, likewise, what amount guaranteed to them for freight and passage money will warrant their entering into bond and obligation to fulfil their contract, providing they are satisfactorily guaranteed.

An intelligent shipping merchant would very readily give an accurate estimate. Let the period for receiving proposals have a limitation; at the expiration of which, let the committee call a meeting and make their report, at which appoint another and large committee to call on our citizens with a bond, by which they who subscribe will guarantee, a moderate sum, to the extent of such an amount as they may choose to risk. The subscription to be closed as soon as a sufficient amount is obtained. It strikes me that this plan may be made very feasible. The man of property would come under an obligation of 5 or $10,000 in this way, who would be very scrupulous about subscribing $500 to a stock company, where he knew the money to be paid up forthwith. By this measure we would have every man interested in the success of the undertaking, and to save himself from loss would be sure to use his influence in the good cause.

We would have each voyage closed, and an account furnished a president, auditor or committee; and at the end of the year have a general settlement; and so on for three or five years, until a first rate and extensive line of packets were established and in success ful operation.

Although I am a citizen of Louisiana only by adoption, yet as my all is invested here, I feel interested in and proud of the prosperity of my adopted city, and regret to see the empire city making such inroads upon the best part of our southern trade: the trade that nature evidently intended should stop here.

Knowing you are a warm advocate for all improvements, I throw out these views for your consideration with the sole wish of inciting our intelligent population to be up and doing. M. W. R.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Electors of the Seventeenth Senatorial District of the State of Louisiana.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You will soon have to exercise the elective franchise in the choice of a Senator to represent your interest in the Legislature of our State for next term of four years; and at a period like the present when your prosperity has been advanced with the most rapid strides, perhaps unparalleled and unprecedented in this district and I might say in almo at any other part of the state, it behoves us as honest and candid citizens to enquire who has had the principal agency in promoting the interest of the people so far as legislation is concerned and to award to each one that credit which his exertions may have entitled him to

It is my purpose to speak at present of Senator L. H. Moore who is again before you as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election,—and having served you for the last four years it becomes your duty to scrutinize his course and judge of his acts fairly and impartially; and if you find that he has served you honestly and ably, that his whole legislative course has been highly creditable both to his district and to himself, and calculated to promote the best interest of the people indiscriminately, if you can find no just cause of complaint, then I am confident your support will not be withheld from him. Come out then to go on and finish the good work he has begun. Placed as he is upon a solid basis, having done all he could to promote the interest of his district in a pecuniary point of view as well as the state generally, yet he was not satisfied until he had struck at the foundation of the leading prices of the land in the language of one of the public journals of the day "has nobly stood forward in the van of our philanthropists; and by his moral courage, energy and decision has achieved a moral triumph, which should consecrate him in the eyes of his fellow citizens and doubly endear him to his own immediate constituents."

The following is a list of some of the acts in which he took the conspicuous part. It is indeed a truly gratifying to give many of his speeches as reported and published at the time, but it would occupy too much space for a publication of this kind. They can however be seen by reference to the state paper which are or ought to be found in the office of the parish Judges and clerks of courts, throughout the state.—He made a vigorous attack at the last session against the New Orleans Navigation Company, causing them for the first time to tremble for fear that their day of retribution was at hand—he made several speeches on the subject in which he denounced the directors of the company in the strongest terms and finally succeeded in passing an act "authorising the Governor General to cause a scire facias against the President and Directors of the company to show cause in court why their charter should not be forfeited and their property confiscated to the use of the state." The case came up before the supreme court when strange to tell, two of the judges recused themselves as being interested by owning stocks in the company, thereby preventing for the time, the suit from being decided. He advocated and by his exertions had passed through the Senate although strongly opposed, the appropriation of $62,115 for the improvement of the navigation of rivers in his district. He opposed certain exclusive privileges of the Improvement company—could not see the reason to monopolize the trade of Lake Pontchartrain to the prejudice of people owning schooners and other crafts on whose trade their subsistence depended. He obtained the appropriation to establish the Montpallier Academy; had passed at the session before the last an additional appropriation of $10,000—and at the last session procured the further sum of $10,000 for the benefit of the institution. He has always supported the character and claims of this academy in the strongest terms in the legislature. The following is an extract from one of his speeches on the subject. "Mr. Moore advocated the propriety and necessity of the appropriation, eulogised the healthful situation, favored patronage, and future prospects of the academy."

He strenuously supported the bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company, and at the last session called up and supported the amendments asked by the company, but first opposed exclusive privileges &c which would have prevented other improvements of the kind within 15 miles.—These objections were removed and he warmly supported the bill, see Journal of the Senate.

He introduced and advocated the bill to abolish cotton weighers, they had long imposed upon planters by making large deductions in favour of the buyers by whom they were employed, on account of dirt or wet, Mr Moore preferred to place the responsibility on the merchants who would then be answerable to the planters if justice were not done them in weighing. He also introduced several other bills which were passed relative to Inspectors, Harbour masters &c, which altho confined to New Orleans, were calculated to benefit the people at large. He was the unflinching advocate of the Gaslight and Banking Company bill, which is indebted to his exertions for its passage thro the Senate. The charter gives to his senatorial district exclusively, a branch with a capital of $300,000. He introduced or urged their passage thro the Senate of many other bills and resolutions, such as ordering the civil engineer of the state to make surveys of rivers and roads in his district and asking the general government for an appropriation to build a light-house at the pass of Manchac as well as bills to incorporate companies for objects of internal improvement and enterprise.

He opposed most strenuously the pleding of the faith of the state to the Citizens Bank—fought them inch by inch—kept the bill back for several days to get the support of members who were absent—offered an amendment to exempt his district from the pledge, which being lost, he offered another in derision which was to allow a mortgage on the mortgaged property of his neighbour, which only carries out the principle of pledging the faith of the state for the benefit of a few individuals who own a bank. Their credit is based upon the property of the people, as well as those who have no interest in the bank, as those who have; and should it sustain losses and prove insolvent the property of all alike are pledged or mortgaged to make up for any deficiency.

Mr Moore has also on every suitable occasion exerted himself to suppress gambling, dueling, grog-shops &c. His life has been frequently threatened and in danger from the gamblers and grog-shop keepers in New Orleans, whom he has denounced in his speeches in the Senate, in no measured or mild terms. He introduced a bill the last session to suppress dueling and which he advocated in a speech, which is worthy of, and will well repay the perusal of any person. The bill passed the Senate and was laid on the table in the lower house. It disqualified any person convicted of dueling (which it stigmatised as an infamous offence) from holding any place of honor, trust or profit.

His indefatigable exertions to suppress gambling is probably known to most of you—he procured the repeal of the laws licensing gambling—permitting the arrest of gamblers and the seizure of their money and paraphernalia; and allowing half of the amount thereof to the informer. He succeeded in having the bill passed, which subjected to the use of the state, all property confiscated to the use of the state." The case came up before the supreme court when strange to tell, two of the judges recused themselves as being interested by owning stocks in the company, thereby preventing for the time, the suit from being decided. He advocated and by his exertions had passed through the Senate although strongly opposed, the appropriation of $62,115 for the improvement of the navigation of rivers in his district. He opposed certain exclusive privileges of the Improvement company—could not see the reason to monopolize the trade of Lake Pontchartrain to the prejudice of people owning schooners and other crafts on whose trade their subsistence depended. He obtained the appropriation to establish the Montpallier Academy; had passed at the session before the last an additional appropriation of $10,000—and at the last session procured the further sum of $10,000 for the benefit of the institution. He has always supported the character and claims of this academy in the strongest terms in the legislature. The following is an extract from one of his speeches on the subject. "Mr. Moore advocated the propriety and necessity of the appropriation, eulogised the healthful situation, favored patronage, and future prospects of the academy."

He strenuously supported the bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company,' and at the last session called up and supported the amendments asked by the company, but first opposed exclusive privileges &c which would have prevented other improvements of the kind within 15 miles.—These objections were removed and he warmly supported the bill, see Journal of the Senate.

He introduced and advocated the bill to abolish cotton weighers, they had long imposed upon planters by making large deductions in favour of the buyers by whom they were employed, on account of dirt or wet, Mr Moore preferred to place the responsibility on the merchants who would then be answerable to the planters if justice were not done them in weighing. He also introduced several other bills which were passed relative to Inspectors, Harbour masters &c, which altho confined to New Orleans, were calculated to benefit the people at large. He was the unflinching advocate of the Gaslight and Banking Company bill, which is indebted to his exertions for its passage thro the Senate. The charter gives to his senatorial district exclusively, a branch with a capital of $300,000. He introduced or urged their passage thro the Senate of many other bills and resolutions, such as ordering the civil engineer of the state to make surveys of rivers and roads in his district and asking the general government for an appropriation to build a light-house at the pass of Manchac as well as bills to incorporate companies for objects of internal improvement and enterprise.

He opposed most strenuously the pleding of the faith of the state to the Citizens Bank—fought them inch by inch—kept the bill back for several days to get the support of members who were absent—offered an amendment to exempt his district from the pledge, which being lost, he offered another in derision which was to allow a mortgage on the mortgaged property of his neighbour, which only carries out the principle of pledging the faith of the state for the benefit of a few individuals who own a bank. Their credit is based upon the property of the people, as well as those who have no interest in the bank, as those who have; and should it sustain losses and prove insolvent the property of all alike are pledged or mortgaged to make up for any deficiency.

Mr Moore has also on every suitable occasion exerted himself to suppress gambling, dueling, grog-shops &c. His life has been frequently threatened and in danger from the gamblers and grog-shop keepers in New Orleans, whom he has denounced in his speeches in the Senate, in no measured or mild terms. He introduced a bill the last session to suppress dueling and which he advocated in a speech, which is worthy of, and will well repay the perusal of any person. The bill passed the Senate and was laid on the table in the lower house. It disqualified any person convicted of dueling (which it stigmatised as an infamous offence) from holding any place of honor, trust or profit.

His indefatigable exertions to suppress gambling is probably known to most of you—he procured the repeal of the laws licensing gambling—permitting the arrest of gamblers and the seizure of their money and paraphernalia; and allowing half of the amount thereof to the informer. He succeeded in having the bill passed, which subjected [illegible] judgement to be punished as an infamous offence) from holding any place of honor, trust or profit.

His indefatigable exertions to suppress gambling is probably known to most of you—he procured the repeal of the laws licensing gambling—permitting the arrest of gamblers and the seizure of their money and paraphernalia; and allowing half of the amount thereof to the informer. He succeeded in having the bill passed, which subjected to the use of the state." The case came up before the supreme court when strange to tell, two of the judges recused themselves as being interested by owning stocks in the company, thereby preventing for the time, the suit from being decided. He advocated and by his exertions had passed through the Senate although strongly opposed, the appropriation of $62,115 for the improvement of the navigation of rivers in his district. He opposed certain exclusive privileges of the Improvement company—could not see the reason to monopolize the trade of Lake Pontchartrain to the prejudice of people owning schooners and other crafts on whose trade their subsistence depended. He obtained the appropriation to establish the Montpallier Academy; had passed at the session before the last an additional appropriation of $10,000—and at the last session procured the further sum of $10,000 for the benefit of the institution. He has always supported the character and claims of this academy in the strongest terms in the legislature. The following is an extract from one of his speeches on the subject. "Mr. Moore advocated the propriety and necessity of the appropriation, eulogised the healthful situation, favored patronage, and future prospects of the academy."

He strenuously supported the bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company,' and at the last session called up and supported the amendments asked by the company, but first opposed exclusive privileges &c which would have prevented other improvements of the kind within 15 miles.—These objections were removed and he warmly supported the bill, see Journal of the Senate.

He introduced and advocated the bill to abolish cotton weighers, they had long imposed upon planters by making large deductions in favour of the buyers by whom they were employed, on account of dirt or wet, Mr Moore preferred to place the responsibility on the merchants who would then be answerable to the planters if justice were not done them in weighing. He also introduced several other bills which were passed relative to Inspectors, Harbour masters &c, which altho confined to New Orleans, were calculated to benefit the people at large. He was the unflinching advocate of the Gaslight and Banking Company bill, which is indebted to his exertions for its passage thro the Senate. The charter gives to his senatorial district exclusively, a branch with a capital of $300,000. He introduced or urged their passage thro the Senate of many other bills and resolutions, such as ordering the civil engineer of the state to make surveys of rivers and roads in his district and asking the general government for an appropriation to build a light-house at the pass of Manchac as well as bills to incorporate companies for objects of internal improvement and enterprise.

He opposed most strenuously the pleding of the faith of the state to the Citizens Bank—fought them inch by inch—kept the bill back for several days to get the support of members who were absent—offered an amendment to exempt his district from the pledge, which being lost, he offered another in derision which was to allow a mortgage on the mortgaged property of his neighbour, which only carries out the principle of pledging the faith of the state for the benefit of a few individuals who own a bank. Their credit is based upon the property of the people, as well as those who have no interest in the bank, as those who have; and should it sustain losses and prove insolvent the property of all alike are pledged or mortgaged to make up for any deficiency.

Mr Moore has also on every suitable occasion exerted himself to suppress gambling, dueling, grog-shops &c. His life has been frequently threatened and in danger from the gamblers and grog-shop keepers in New Orleans, whom he has denounced in his speeches in the Senate, in no measured or mild terms. He introduced a bill the last session to suppress dueling and which he advocated in a speech, which is worthy of, and will well repay the perusal of any person. The bill passed the Senate and was laid on the table in the lower house. It disqualified any person convicted of dueling (which it stigmatised as an infamous offence) from holding any place of honor, trust or profit.

His indefatigable exertions to suppress gambling is probably known to most of you—he procured the repeal of the laws licensing gambling—permitting the arrest of gamblers and the seizure of their money and paraphernalia; and allowing half of the amount thereof to the informer. He succeeded in having the bill passed, which subjected [illegible] judgement to be punished as an infamous offence) from holding any place of honor, trust or profit.

His indefatigable exertions to suppress gambling is probably known to most of you—he procured the repeal of the laws licensing gambling—permitting the arrest of gamblers and the seizure of their money and paraphernalia; and allowing half of the amount thereof to the informer. He succeeded in having the bill passed, which subjected to the use of the state." The case came up before the supreme court when strange to tell, two of the judges recused themselves as being interested by owning stocks in the company, thereby preventing for the time, the suit from being decided. He advocated and by his exertions had passed through the Senate although strongly opposed, the appropriation of $62,115 for the improvement of the navigation of rivers in his district. He opposed certain exclusive privileges of the Improvement company—could not see the reason to monopolize the trade of Lake Pontchartrain to the prejudice of people owning schooners and other crafts on whose trade their subsistence depended. He obtained the appropriation to establish the Montpallier Academy; had passed at the session before the last an additional appropriation of $10,000—and at the last session procured the further sum of $10,000 for the benefit of the institution. He has always supported the character and claims of this academy in the strongest terms in the legislature. The following is an extract from one of his speeches on the subject. "Mr. Moore advocated the propriety and necessity of the appropriation, eulogised the healthful situation, favored patronage, and future prospects of the academy."

* Mrs. Ace's husband is an officer and lost an arm at el Alamo.

We learn that the owner of the steam boat St Leon, yielding to the request of many gentlemen, intends making another trip, this evening at 4 o'clock precisely, to the Morgan Crevasse.

From a late London Paper.

New Principle introduced into Parliament.—We suggested some time ago the introduction of the new speaking machine into the House of Commons,—by which various motions might have been delivered upon a short-hand system. We regret to say, that a different kind of hint has been, or is about to be, taken. The new House is to present increased facility of *hearing*. Now, of all other things, facilities of hearing appear to be the last things that were wanting in Parliament by rational beings. Here is the fatal sentence—That, for the purpose of rendering the House effective for hearing in addition to the forms proposed, a continued sounding board be affixed, so as to surround each House above the seats against the wall." A continued sounding board! If the country take not alarm at this, then are we the most tranquil and patient people upon earth. Why, they talk till three in the morning now; what will they do when there is actually a sounding board over every seat? The wives of the members will never get one glimpse of them, in the long interval between his Majesty's two annual visits to Parliament! Why on earth should they want to hear one another? Well, some people have the strangest tastes.

It was during the last war, when the vessels of Admiral Gordon were making their way up the Potomac that a negro woman was arraigned in a court of Virginia for killing one of her own sex and color; she had been committed for murder, but the evidence went clearly to establish the need to be man-slaughter, inasmuch as it was done in sudden heat, and without malice a forethought. The attorney for the commonwealth waived the prosecution for murder, but quoted British authorities to show that she might be convicted of manslaughter, though committed for murder.—The counsel for the accused rose, and in a most solemn manner, asked the court if it was a thing ever heard of, that an individual accused of one crime and acquitted, should be arraigned immediately for another, under the same prosecution? At intervals—boom—boom—boom, went the British cannon; British authorities! exclaimed the counsel; British authorities, gentlemen! Is there any one upon that bench as dead to the feelings of patriotism, as at such a moment to listen to British authorities, when the British cannon is shaking the wall of your court house to their foundation. His appeal was too cogent to be resisted.—Up jumped one of the Justices and protested that it was not to be borne; let the prisoner go; away with your British authorities! The counsel for the accused rubbed his hands and winked at the attorney, the attorney good aghast; his astonishment was too great for utterance,—and the negro woman was half way home before he recovered from his amazement.

We have German papers of the latest dates. To some remarks which we made upon a paragraph from the letter of the Constantinople Correspondent of the Courier Francais, we refer our readers for an extract, representing the Russian Ambassador as laughing in his sleeve at the petty intrigues of Lord Ponsonby, and the indifference of France. That letter is dated the 17th ult. Observe how differently a Russian agent represents the whole affair in a communication from the Turkish capital, dated the 16th—the day only before the date of the French scribe's intelligence:

"A few days ago the French Ambassador despatched a courier to Paris. The reason for sending him is not known: it was immediately after an audience which Admiral Roussin had of the Sulten, and in which it seems that affairs of great importance were discussed. Ostensibly the Admiral was admitted to an audience, for the purpose of representing to the Sultan a letter from the King of the French, thanking him for the interest he had manifested in the affair of Fieschi's plot; but I am affraid that the real object of the audience was to give to the Sultan the most positive assurance with respect to the English and French Cabinets. He is said to have declared to the Sultan in the most express terms, that the most sincere friendship was entertained for the Porte both in Paris and London; that all the reports that been circulated of the object of the armaments to the French and English ports observed no credit; and that nobody thought of troubling the Porte, or of risking by any precipitate step the peace of the East which was so happily restored.—The Sultan is said to have heard of this communication of Admiral Roussin with great joy, and to have requested him to inform his King how happy he was to continue his friendship with France, and how necessary he thought it to be for all States that the existing peace should not be interrupted in any quarter. It cannot be denied that the numerous reports respecting the naval armaments of France and England had caused a great sensation here, and not a little alarm to the Porte. Since the audience of the French Ambassador of the usual apathy has returned; and nothing is thought of but the preparations for the approaching festivities.

The advices from Bucharest are to the 16th ult. The trade of Wallachia was improving, and the country in a state of profound peace.

We have been favored with the contents of a letter from Columbus dated on the 25th ult, which states in substance that the Geo. militia had determined to cross the Alabama line to make against the Indians. The forces of the Uchees alone are estimated by the writer, at 1500 strong.

Several plantations have been inundated, in consequence of the overflow of the "Red River Cut Off," and a large amount of property destroyed. An overseer of one of these plantations, stated, the overflow was so sudden, that he was compelled to construct rafts in order to save the live stock.—Donaldsonville Advertiser.

An Irishman recommending an excellent milch cow, said that she would give milk year after year without having calves; because it run in the breed, as she came