COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	sept 17	Lemon	sept 21
Philadelphia	sept 17	Baltimore	sept 2
Char eston	sept 14	Washington	sept 9
Paris	july 25	Liverpool	july 26
Havre	sept. 17	Glasgow	sept 10
Matan	sept. 17	Palermo	july 21
Matanzas	july 15	Vera Cruz	sept 17
Bordeaux	july 15		

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

200	bales	Mississippi	16¼
120	do	do and Louisiana	16½
17	do	do Louisiana	16½
9	do	do	16¼

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.
September 20, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	per lb.	16¼ a 16½
Good Fair		17 a 17¼
Fair		17¼ a 18
Middling		18 a 18½
Ordinary		16 a 17½
SUGAR		10¼ a 11
MOLASSES	per gal.	40 a 42
TOBACCO First Quality	per lb.	5 a 6
Second		4 a 5
Crossed		3 a 4
FLOUR	per bbl.	8 7 75 a 8 00
PORK Clear		26 a 00
Mess		22 a 23
Prime		16 a 18
Hog round		7½ a 8
BACON Hams		12 a 14
Sides		11½ a 12½
Shoulders		7½ a 8½
Hog round		9 a 10
BEEF Mess		13 a
Prime		11½ a 12
LARD		12 a 16
CORN	per bushel	70 a 80
WHISKEY	per gal	44 a 46
BAGGING Western	per yard	26 a 30
BALE ROPE	per lb.	12 a 13½
LEAD, (pig)	per 100 lbs	8 25 a 8 75
Orleans Navigation Co		none offered.
Pontchartrain Railroad Co,		1 per cent prem
Nashville Railroad Co		81 per cent prem.
Orleans Cotton Press Co		300 at auction.
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co		5 per c. prem asked.
Old Architect Co. of 1835		none offered.
Architect Stock of 5th District		none offered.

Our Commerce with the Island of Cuba.

When we reflect upon the great, developements which are daily operating upon our commerce with the Island of Cuba, particularly the immense flight which it seems to have taken since the affairs of the colony have been confided to the able head of the present government, we cannot doubt but at the present epoch, or at some future time, if it be not so now, Cuba will be the principal outlet of our western trade, of which New Orleans is the great emporium. This remark, which by its correctness should enlist the attention of every merchant, is more than enough to induce the public to adopt those measures which not only will give the greatest activity to our mercantile transactions with that Island, but which may serve to induce both our government and that of Spain to make such enactments as the reciprocal wants of both countries render so indispensably necessary, in order to establish between them more facile and closer intercourse; and to procure a reduction in the duties upon importation upon both sides.

With the exception of the great markets in Europe—for example such as those of Havre and Liverpool—where we export annually a total average of from four hundred and eighty to five hundred thousand bales of cotton, and from thirty to forty thousand hogsheads of tobacco, Mexico is the country where the greatest attention to commerce is incessantly directed. Notwithstanding in closely observing the nature of our commercial transactions with that Republic, and in comparing them with those of the Island of Cuba, who can be in doubt in affirming that all the advantages are on the side of the latter? A simple examination of things will suffice to prove in the most satisfactory manner the truth of this conclusion.

Our commerce with Mexico turns principally, (we may say exclusively) upon the exportation of dry goods. What part can New Orleans, which is not a manufacturing city, play, then, in such operations?—That simply of a factor who is charged with selling and transmitting the funds resulting from the sale of goods to the shippers in Europe and at the North, of whom our city is merely the intermediary. The commission, if there be any, upon the transactions had consist solely (we speak of New Orleans, and not of those merchants residing here who may have an interest in foreign commercial houses) in the momentary use of the specie received from Mexico; and in supposing that it amount annually to eight millions of dollars; and that it remains here previous to its being shipped thirty days on an average, the benefit accruing from its possession for that time cannot be equal to more than forty thousand dollars. It is well to observe also, that the Custom-house makes little or nothing by this importation; for all the commodities which come to New Orleans to be reshipped to Mexico are subject to the favorable law of drawback.

God forbid, notwithstanding, we should be understood to say, that our commerce with our sister Republic is not advantageous, to the community at large. It such were our intention we should fall into a strange anomaly; for, it is merely necessary to consider that a portion of our citizens have a direct profit in the trade, and that the city itself has in possession during a definite period of time an effective capital of 8 millions of dollars in specie, at once to be convinced that it is highly advantageous to our population.

We cannot exactly estimate now (but may do it in a little time hence) to what amount annually is our commerce with the Island of Cuba, in exports and imports. But, it we may judge by the number of vessels cleared during the year between the two places, it will be easily to form an approximate idea of the extension and importance of this commerce, and the necessity under which we labor, as much for the interest of the people as for the government to augment and facilitate it as much as is in our power.

The articles which from the basis of our business with Cuba, consist principally in flour, lard, salt beef, pork and other articles of indispensable necessity; in exchange for them we import sugar, coffee and tobacco, these are the principal articles of importation. It can readily be seen that a trade established upon such commodities will never suffer disadvantageous modifications since all the articles enumerated are those of necessity, or considered as such. We would have no competition for flour if it were not for Spain. The North enters, however, the lists with us, and disputes inch by inch the amount of exports. But, notwithstanding, our proximity to the Island, and the means we have at our disposition, if our merchants would only avail themselves of their superior advantages, to be made first acquainted with the state of the market, our city could not fail of realizing immense advantages over all the other cities of the Union. Our commodities could arrive at all seasons of the year before those of Baltimore, Alexandria, Philadelphia, New York or Boston; Charleston only excepted which is as near the Island as we are. But her commerce being different from ours nothing disadvantageous can result to us by her intercourse.

Well, all then which it is necessary for us to do, to triumph over this competition, would be to facilitate our intercourse and render it more prompt, as we said in the beginning of this article; and for that purpose it is indispensably to add to the vessels at present trading a line of steam-packets which would serve to accommodate passengers and carry freight. They should do all in such a manner as to afford c[illegible] from Havana at least twice a week. In this way our merchants could profit immediately by all opportunities to make profitable speculations.

Another great advantage to our commerce with Cuba would be the reduction of duties, but this is to be effected by the two governments. We have before in an article upon this subject made some remarks which we think deserving the attention of Congress. We shall not repeat them here, but shall limit ourselves to the single remark, that it is high time that the representatives of the people [illegible] the present Tariff-system, which is [illegible] the commerce and agriculture of the [illegible] of the Union, as the exigency and [illegible] so imperiously require.

C[illegible] MARKET, Sept. 10.

Cotton—The [illegible] for Uplands the last week, has again been [illegible] demand. No vessels loading for foreign ports [illegible] demand for northern manufacturers—67 bales [illegible] comprise the whole transactions of the [illegible] of which 4 bales at 12 cts, and 53 at 12½ [illegible] nominal. Of Long Cotton we have [illegible] apprised of any sales.

Flour—The [illegible] this week past has amounted to 600 bbls. *Virginia*, [illegible] 300 bbls were of the new crop, the balance [illegible] last article. We understand that the [illegible] of the latter were at $9?. A few sales of [illegible] were effected at $10. At such prices it is expected that purchasers would go [illegible] market—the transactions are confined to the [illegible] moment.

Grain—There [illegible] no arrivals either of Corn, Oats, Peas or [illegible] our quotations which we continue from our last, must therefore be considered as nominal.

Sugar—The market has been very dull as to Muscovadoes, [illegible] exception of the sale of a few hhds for [illegible] trade, we have heard of no transactions. 55 [illegible] of white Havana, received during the [illegible] at our highest quotations.

Molasses—About 120 hhds Cuba, received since our last, in [illegible], brought 34 cents for 77 hhds and a little chopped [illegible] the remainder

Spirits—We do not alter our last rates; the transactions have been few, both in foreign and domestic. A lot of New Orleans Whisky, brought 43 cents.

Bacon—There have been no arrivals. We notice no particular enquiry except for Middlings they continue to command our highest quotations.

Lard—Remains steady; a lot of 34 bbls. Western, sold at prices not transpired.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.

Coffee—At auction on Wednesday, 500 bags Rio, old and new crop, were sold at 11¼ a 12¼ cents: also, 60 bags white at 12½ cts. The sales by private contract are very limited, and comprise an aggregate of a few hundred bags without any variation in price

Flour—We have to note a further material advance in all descriptions of fre h Flour, since our last weekly report. In the early part of the week, sales of fresh Howard street were made from stores at $8 50 and 8 75, but it soon after rose to 99; at which rate it is now offered. The receipts are very light, and transactions consequently very limited. The waggon price has risen to the store price, and we now quote the waggon price at 8 50 a 8 75.

Corn—Sales of good white at for shipment early in the week at 92 cents, and since then, occasional parcels at 94 cts; we quote white to-day at 92 a 94 cents. Sales of yellow yesterday at 97 cents, but to day a sale of shipment was made at 95 cents.

Provisions—We quote Mess Pork at 923 a 24 per bbl. The stock of Western Bacon is much reduced.—Sales assorted at 11½ a 12 ½ according to quality—do. Hams at 13 cents. Sales of Western Hams 13½ a 13 cents; of Middlings at 12 a 13 cents; and of Shoulders at 9½ a 10 cts. We quote Baltimore Lard at 16 a 17 cents.

Rice—Sales at 94 per 100lbs.

Sugar—The sales at auction comprise 200 hhds. Porto Rico at 9? 95 a 11; and the following parcels of Santa Martha, viz: 40 boxes white and yellow at 8 95 a 11; 95 Havana packages white at 10 30 a 10 55; 37 accroons do. at 9 20 a 10; 50 bags white and brown at 9 25 a 9 90; 6 hhds. do do. at 9 50; 35 half do. at 9 25 a 9 40; also, 100 bls. Manzanado at 10 a 10 05. 85 hhds Porto Rico at 10 a 11; and by private contract 300 bbls white Pernambuco for an Eastern market, on terms not transpired.

ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.) Sept 2.

Flour—New, per bbl. 8 10 a 8 19½, do. old, 7 50 a 7 75; Wheat, white per bushel, 1 [illegible] 80; do red, 1 80 a 90; Corn 88 a 90; Oats, from wagons, 40 a 00; do from vessels 37 a 38; Bacon, per lb, 10½ a 11; Lard, 13½ a 14; Whiskey, 40 a 00.

Flour—We quote the wagon price of Flour 7 10 a 8 12½ for new Wheat.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON:

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

DAYS OF PUBLICATION—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromised opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."—*Martin Van Buren.*

ELECTORS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

1st DISTRICT	J. B. PLAUCHE
2d DISTRICT	T. W. SCOTT
3d DISTRICT	T. LANDRY
4TH DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5TH DISTRICT	P. E. BOSSIER.

Mr. Editor—Sir—In your paper of the 19th you make mention that the Lieutenant commanding the Terrible, (a Texian privateer) is the same that insulted the President on board the steamboat, on his way to Fredericksburg, (Virginia) You are misinformed as to that gentleman. He is not Lieutenant Robert B. Randolph as you state but Alexander A. Randolph and was at Key West at the time when that disgraceful occurrence happened. A TEXIAN OFFICER.

The editor of the Commercial Bulletin commences his editorial remarks of Monday last with "Among the many improvements now going on under the direction of the Council of *our* Municipality" which acknowledges the narrow minded policy and principles that we have with sorrow too often seen exhibited in the columns of that paper. We had become accustomed to the remarks of the editor narrowed down to the limits of a portion of the city of New Orleans; and withholding altogether, or with a sparing hand, remarks on any improvements beyond; but we were unprepared for the humiliating fall of so respectable a paper, by such an open acknowledgement; we hope the editor will place its title hereafter correctly, viz:—Second Municipality Commercial Bulletin, because it has now, only one-third interest in the city, by the confessions of its editor. We take this occasion also to add that the course of the Bulletin has been steadily at variance with truth and justice, in regard to its professions of neutrality in politics; there is not another newspaper in the Union in which our worthy Chief Magistrate and his Cabinet, have been more vilified, nor the acts of the present administration more bitterly opposed, than by the publications in the columns of the Commercial Bulletin; and after all the abuse abounding in the letters, speeches, distorted statements, &c published in that paper, in opposition to the present government, it is really laughable to notice sometimes the advice which the editor gravely tenders to Gen. Jackson, and to the [illegible] departments about the manner of conduc[illegible] government. In the future conduct of our paper, we are determined that it shall be what its title indicates, the "New Orleans Bee;" and that it shall continue to [illegible] with delight in the knowledge of [illegible] whatever may be the [illegible] which may [illegible] either to the aggrandizement of [illegible] Commercial Capital; to the benefit of Louis[illegible] that may promote the interests of the southern [illegible] of our happy country.

Extract of a letter from C. Woodrooff, Esq. to the President of the N. Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company, dated

NEW YORK, 2d Sept.

"The whole world here is engaged in enterprizes like our own. The Utica Road is smooth & beautiful & well managed. It has averaged upwards of $1000 per day since it was opened for passengers alone and soon the increase—stock is up, and this circumstance has given an impulse to all the other numberless companies that have been chartered.

Miss Landon has aptly remarked, that "Motives are like Harlequine's dresses, there is always a second dress beneath the first;"—we trust that the ostensible reason given by the Mayor for his veto on the resolutions passed by the third Municipality respecting the Warehouse for the storage and inspection of Tobacco, was the real one; but we can hardly conceive how he will make the citizens of the third Municipality think so. The resolutions were passed for the laudable purpose of forwarding the erection of the spacious warehouse, mentioned by us a few days since, and had a two fold object in view,—the interest of the growers and the purchasers of the article, as well as the interest of the third Municipality. The first has a bearing upon the trade of the city; for certainly when the owners of Tobacco find that no sales of their property, can be effected because their produce has been damaged for the want of proper case and storage, they will seek another market when the requisite care and storage can be obtained; already, within the last two years have the planters of Kentucky sent some of their Tobacco, to Baltimore, and this will continue to be the case if proper houses be not erected for its reception here.

Another object, and a laudable one too bye the-bye, was the desire of the Council to increase the importance of the rising prosperity of the lower division of the city, by securing to itself a portion of the trade of the upper country, and thereby enhance the value of property in that section. The intended improvement is of the greatest interest to the Municipality, for in the praiseworthy contention that is now going on between the different Municipalities, it seemed to be the most feasible plan of securing a due share of the wealth that annually flows down the Mississippi. The shed about to be erected along the Levee fronting the first Municipality will be found to be quite a desideratum, but they are only intended as a temporary shelter to the merchandize and produce that may arrive,—large and convenient warehouses are wanted, similar to the one contemplated by the company in the third Municipality. The numerous improvements ordered by the three Municipalities if properly carried out will in a short time place New Orleans second to none of the commercial cities in the Union. To effect this the more speedily, the whole community must be true to itself, sectional feelings and jealousies must not be suffered to exist—there must be concordance and harmony in action and design.

"A New Orleans paper states, that by the report of the police here, the whole number of deaths from assassination and unknown causes in that city, for the past year, has been *one hundred and thirty-three*. Of this number not one third has been made known through the public prints."

The above paragraph has been going the rounds of the northern papers; and comments have been made by many of the editors, which if the half were true, would redound, very little to the credit of our city. The article never originated in this city, at least, we never saw it in any city paper; again it is not true, if it did state "one hundred and thirty-three individuals have been assassinated or died from unknown causes during the past year." To satisfy ourselves of its falsity we called at the coroner's office yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the precise number of deaths from assassination and other causes, and we were informed that they amounted to *twenty-four*. So much for the interested statements of the northern papers present about the city of New Orleans!

In the House of Correction at Boston, there are 200 women in one room, who work industriously, and never talk!

We should sooner believe that the moon was made of green cheese, or what's more improvable, that White or Harrison will be elected President, than that 200 women together never talk! Why its a moral impossibility, they would not live twenty-four hours.

EXTRACT

From an address to the people of Mississippi, by John F. H. Claiborne, one of its members in Congress.

* * * * * * * * *

We have space only for the following, from this able paper. We ask for it an attentive perusal; it carries sincerity and truth upon its face. Will the opposition presses give it, and then the letter of Mr. Van Buren, so that their readers may have a sprinkling of both sides of the question. We will publish Judge Porter's speech, at Nashville, if the Advertiser will give the letter of Mr. Van Buren in full.

It now only remains for me to show that the party to which I belong, are not chargeable with the agitation of this subject in Congress or out of it. I am constrained to do this in self-defence; because it is well known, that as a freeman and a writer, I always expressed my determination to support Mr. Van Buren. During my canvass on every occasion, I freely avowed my confidence in his patriotism and exemption from all sectional prejudices; but there are those who constantly denounce him and his friends as tinctured with abolition. To this charge I will succinctly reply, without animadverting on the conduct or impeaching the motives of assailants, who are much more vulnerable themselves.

Mr. Van Buren's opinions on the movements of the abolitionists, are well known, and have repeatedly been expressed. No portion of his friends have more confidence in his regard for the rights of the South, than his southern friends, who are familiar with his views. It is well known, that in the event of his election to the presidency, he would never sanction any act going to destroy or impair the guarantees that have been thrown by the constitution around the institution of slavery. The stale charges that have been made against him, as to his being a Missouri restrictionist, and voting for negro suffrage, &c. have been triumphantly repelled, and it tasks my charity to believe, that those who repeat these charges, think them susceptible of proof. On the contrary, Mr. Van Buren has always stood up for the vested rights of every portion of the Union, and only a few days since when the Senate came to vote upon Mr. Calhoun's bill, "To prevent the circulation of incendiary documents by mail," a bill of such vital importance to the tranquility of the South, *he gave the casting vote in favor of the bill.* Had Mr. Van Buren voted against this bill, how loud and bitter would have been the denunciations of the opposition press. He would have been held up as an enemy of the South while Clay and Webster, (who voted against this bill,) are suffered to pass without rebuke. Wherever the friends of Mr. Van Buren are in the ascendant at the North, the public opinion is sound. When the Legislature of New-York recently assembled, Governor Marcy called the attention of that body to the subject of abolition, and it promptly responded in a series of resolutions, cheering into the heart of every patriot; and to carry out these opinions by a large majority, they elected to the office of Attorney General, Mr. Beardsley, a bosom friend of Mr. Van Buren, and who, a short time before, had put himself at the head of a party, and driven the anti-slavery convention from their head-quarters, at Utica. The New York Legislature consists of 156 Van Buren men, and 98 whigs, anti-masons and abolitionists. Similar resolutions have been proposed and passed, within the last 12 months by every Legislature at the North, where this gentleman is known to have a majority of friends. Let us contrast this with the proceedings in the last General Assembly of Pennsylvania, where the democratic party, owing to its divisions, were defeated. Resolutions affirming the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District, were sustained by the bank—son, anti-masons and abolitionists, and opposed by the Van Buren party.

On joint ballot there are 94 Whigs, and 39 Democrats.

Satisfied with these evidences of the sound state of public opinion at the North, let us look at a few of the events that have transpired during the present session of Congress. The *last* vote of the present session, in the Senate was on Mr. Buchanan's motion to *receive and reject the prayer* of the Society of Friends, for the abolition of slavery. The Van Buren party unanimously voted in the affirmative. Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, Knight, Prentiss, Swift and Webster, the great apotheosis of the Whig party, *in the negative.*

In the House of Representatives the journals will bear me out in the assertion, that those agitated the subject of slavery are unanimously opposed to Mr Van Buren, whilst his friends from every quarter of the confederacy, with but two or three exceptions, stood in solid phalanx, in defence of our vested, constitutional rights.

During the present session, prior to the adoption of Mr. Pinckney's resolutions, 169 petitions for the abolition of slavery in this district, have been presented. Of these 149 were offered by the *opponents* of Mr. Van Buren, and only 19 by his friends. The whole number of signatures to these petitions was 26,646, of whom 19,655 were males, (upwards of one *third* ascertained to be boys) and 12,697 females. The memorials submitted to the Senate exhibit the same result.

Fellow Citizens, I came to this city with as much Southern feelings, as much regard for Southern interests as any man, and was prepared to abandon Mr. Van Buren the moment I discovered in his acts or opinions, or in the acts or opinions of his friends, any bias against Southern institutions. My scrutiny has been close, rigid, uncharitable—and I am bound in candor to avow, that my early faith in him, and in conservative doctrines of Democracy, remain unshaken. I have found his friends as liberal as his opponents; having large sums for the removal of hostile Indians from the Southern states, millions for the defence of our exposed frontiers; voting too, without division or reserve, for the admission of slave holding Arkansas, sympathizing with the patriots of Texas, and expressing an ardent hope, that at no distant day, her high star, in a maiden beauty, may flash from the [illegible] to that streams from the summit of the Capitol.

My [illegible] may with many its ingnish & gentlemen of the Corporation, and respect for their motives, will not allow me to illustrate my opinions, as I might well do, by placing in *juxta position* the acts of the two parties on the exciting topics of this address. But the instructive incidents of the present session satisfy me, that the great body of the people of the North, and those favorable to Mr. Van Buren, especially, will neither interfere themselves, nor sanction the interference of others with the institutions of the South.

With these convictions, I submit myself and my course, to the verdict of my constituents [illegible] honest member in the House of Representatives, a plain planter, unversed in the game of politics, and pretending to no superior discrimination, I might well rest upon a theatre where master spirits of the age have so often erred.

Although severely afflicted during the greater part of last session, I have endeavored most conscientiously, and in the spirit of liberality and conciliation, to discharge my duty. I shall not complain of the censure that may be passed upon my acts. This is the legitimate right of the electoral body; but when my motives are impugned, as they have been, I am charged with deliberate treachery to the South, where all my affections and interests are concentrated, I shall appeal as I now do, to the intelligent and generous people of my native state.

JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Washington City, June 25, 1836.

REMAINS OF TASSO.—The discovery of further remains of Tasso, touching the period of his madness, has recently created a great sensation among the literary men of Italy. They comprise a number of sonnets, some of that voluminous correspondence, and other documents which establish conclusively what has always been suspected, that the insanity of this glorious poet was feigned. The Holy Church has interfered to prevent their publication in Italy; but we learn that they are to be issued simultaneously at Paris, London and New York. The English translation of them is to be prepared by our countryman, the hon. R. H. Wilde of Georgia, now temporarily resident at Rome. Mr. Wilde is an accomplished Italian scholar and will find in the undertaking a most congenial occupation.—*Boston Atlas.*

A respectable planter informs the editor of the American Farmer that the tobacco crops in Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, Prince George's, and Anne Arundel counties promise as well as he has ever seen them at this season of the year. The quantity raised, however, will not be so great, by several thousand hogsheads, as from 7 to 8,000 sleves have been sold or removed to the cotton States of the Mississippi, within the last fifteen months. The corn crops in the same counties he thinks will be tolerably good, although they have alternately suffered by drought, rain, and the grub.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Danville Reporter of the 27th ult. contains an account of a violent assault committed in that town upon Thomas A. Terry, the junior editor of that paper, by James M. Smith and Marcellus Bell. Terry was knocked down and beaten by Smith, while Bell held two pistols to prevent interference. Eventually, the victim was rescued by several gentlemen, one of whom (Mr. White) was wounded in the hand.

Smith and Bell are in custody, to answer the offence.

Three brutes were acquitted at New York on Tuesday of beating their wives. In two of the cases the wives relented; intercession and gentleness of manner off, without punishment. In the other case, the wife like a sensible woman, consented to part with her lord and master for two months, in full persuasion that a little practice at hammering stone, would destroy his fondness for hammering her.

T. HARTLY CRAWFORD, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States one of the two Commissioners constituted under a resolution passed at the last session of Congress to investigate the causes of the recent hostilities of the Greeks, and pretends alleged to have been committed on the persons of their land reservations. Alfred Balch, Esq. of Tennessee, is associated with him as Commissioner, and John M. Wyse, Esq. of Maryland, appointed Secretary to the commission.—*Nat Int.*

Gibson Clarke, who robbed Mr. Harris at the Eagle Tavern at Buffalo of $13,000, has been sentenced to the state prison at Auburn for five years. Abaston, his confederate has not yet been tried.

GARRET D. WALL Esq. has sold his property in Belvidere, N. J. for one hundred thousand dollars.—Business is about to take a start in that town Manufactures are to be established, and of course mechanics will find employment, and farmers will have a ready market.

The Floridian says that a gentleman arrived at Tallahassee from Key West who states that a vessel recently touched at Indian Key, commanded by a Spaniard and an American, laden with negroes supposed to have been procured from the Seminoles in exchange for ammunition. There were not sufficient inhabitants at Indian Key to detain the vessel.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8, 1 o'clock, P. M.—The Special Committee of the Board have to report for the last 24 hours, twenty two cases of Cholera—five whites, seven blacks—three dead—the others under treatment. Of the cases reported yesterday, three more have died.

JAMAICA BANK.—A prospectus has been issued in Kingston, Jamaica, to establish a local Bank with a capital of 300,000.

SHOEMAKING.—At a shoe store in Boston, may be seen 100 pairs of men's heavy brogans, which were made by an individual in Hellowell, in one week.—They are put together with nails instead of wooden pegs, and a strong and stout article. They are made of what is called Russet Leath r, and are calculated for the use of the colored people of the South. Accustomed as we have been to notice the rapidity with which shoes are manufactured, this fact has almost stopped our credulity.—Advocate.

Turkish method of treating Horses.—Com. Porter has sent the account of a singular cure wrought by a Turkish farrier upon one of the commodore's horses, which was foundered.

"The Turk said," writes the commodore, "that the horse must be bled on the inside of his diseased leg. He put a nipper on his nose to keep him steady, then took up the left leg, and crossing it over the right, gave it to an attendant, he then sought his fancy for the vein, a little above the fetlock joint, and took from it about three and a half pounds of blood: the vein bled very freely. He now said he had taken enough; he then went to the very opposite side of the leg, and striking his lancet into a vein above the knee joint, a single drop of blood exuded, and both that and the first opened vein instantly ceased bleeding. There may be no novelty in this, but it certainly astonished me, to find that opening two veins in the same limb stopped both from bleeding; such, however, is the fact, for I witnessed it. He desired that the horse should rest the next day, that he should then be rode with great violence, until he was in a profuse perspiration, the diseased limb then to be rubbed with wet salt, (to which I added a pint of hot brandy,) then rubbed dry, and then walked about until cool and covered with blankets; the same process to be repeated next day, which was done, and all lameness from that time disappeared; the horse, the third day, was perfectly well."

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Council of the First Municipality.—Sitting of Friday August 12, 1836.

1. Resolved that hereafter the Sindic of the Bayou St John shall receive the same salary as that granted to the other commissaries of Police and that his duties and powers, shall be the same within the limits of his district as those of the commissaries.

2. Resolved, That said Syndic shall have the inspection of the bridge at the Bayou St John and the exclusive control over the persons employed at said bridge.

3. Be it further resolved that the guard stationed at the Bayou St John shall be increased of eight men and one corporal.

4. Be it further resolved that the salary to the captain of the city guard be fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars per month, and the salary of Mr Laines, chief carpenter of the city, at one hundred dollars per month.

(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.

Approved August 19th, 1836.

(Signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

A true copy. THEARD, Jnr. Secretary.

Sitting of the 26th of August, 1836.

An ordinance for the creation of a Sinking Fund.

The council of the 1st municipality ordain as follows:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be immediately established a Sinking Fund for extinguishing the debt of which the First Municipality may contract, under the name of Sinking Fund.

ART. 2. Said Sinking Fund shall be kept by the comptroller of the First Municipality.

ART. 3. The committee on Finance, the mayor and the recorder shall have the superintendence of said fund under the name of commissioners of the Sinking Fund; a majority thereof shall form a quorum who may transact all the business of said fund.

ART. 4. Said fund shall be created by delivery made by the Treasurer of the First Municipality in the hands of the comptroller, of the notes proceeding from the sale of the property belonging to the 1st Municipality up to the 1st of May last. 2d of notes proceeding from the sale of the property acquired by the 1st Municipality since the 1st of May last; deduction being made of the cost price.

ART. 5. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall invest the funds aforesaid by discounting notes of the 1st Municipality or of individuals that in residing, at a rate not less than nine per cent per annum, whatever may be the time said notes may have to run.

ART. 6. Said Sinking Fund shall be authorized to receive funds of individuals by allowing an interest of five per cent per annum on all sums deposited in said fund for a time not less than six months.

ART. 7. The committee on Finances is hereby authorized to advertise in two of the newspapers which are published in the French and English langua ges in the city of New Orleans, that said sinking fund is ready to receive the deposite that may be made therein.

(Signed,) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.

Approved August 20, 1836.

(Signed,) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

A true copy, THEARD, Jnr. Secty.

Resolved, That the Surveyor be required to repave the lining in flat stones on both sides of the cathedral.

Resolved, That the commissaries of police and especially the officers and men of the guard be required under the penalty of being removed, to watch that the ordinances concerning the public health be strictly enforced in the streets on each side of the church; and the captain of the guard shall, whenever he may deem it necessary for the faithful execution of said provisions, place sentries in said street.

Be it further resolved, That the captain and lieutenant of the guard shall keep, alternately, every night, a horse ready saddled during the whole night near the guard house.

(Signed,) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.

Approved August 20, 1836.

(Signed,) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

A true copy. THEARD, Jr. Secretary.

Resolved, That from and after the 15th of September next all funerals drays or other kind of vehicles employed in conveying the dead from the several hospitals of the city to the burying ground at the Bayou St John shall be closed, so as not to be exposed to the public sight. That any person or persons concerned who shall be found contravening to the present provision shall pay a fine of fifty dollars for the first offence and one hundred dollars for every subsequent offence.

(Signed,) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.

Approved August 20, 1836.

(Signed,) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

A true copy. THEARD, Jnr. Secretary.

LAND AND ESLAVES FOR SALE.

Plantation situate on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in the Parish of Point Coupee, twelve miles above Bayou Sara, equal to any in the state for Cotton or Sugar cane. Twelve arpents front, forty deep, with opening to gain 536 83-100 arpents, equal to 471 25-100 American acres. Fifty acres cleared, fenced and in cotton and corn; the balance excellent for steam boat wood and timber, commencing within 400 yards of an good a landing for wood yard as any on the river. The whole tract will average 50 cords of wood per acre, which commands at the landing 3 dollars per cord. Frame dwelling house with two rooms and fire places, frame smoke house, corn house, cotton house, and negro cabins of logs and pickets. Fifteen capital good working slaves.—Terms—$30,000, one third cash, one third payable in twelve months and one third in two years, with approved security, to bear interest at 6 per cent per annum from date until paid; if sold within this month, the crop, stock, plantation tools, &c, will be thrown in to the purchaser; for further particulars apply to Messrs. Burke, Watt & co. sept 21—10t&w.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the first day of June last, Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON having retired from the firm of F. GILLET & Co. at New Orleans and New York, the liquidation of the said concern, as well as the continuation of the same line of business, as heretofore, will be followed by the remaining partners.

F. GILLET,
F. A. HEBRARD, and
VICTOR HESTRES,

In New Orleans and New York, under the same firm of F Gillet & Co. sept 21—6t

Washington Rail Road Commission.

EXTRACT from the sitting of the 14th September, 1836, for the appointing of a Commissary in the place of Mr. Lessaps:

At the first ballot,	Mr L. U. Gaiennie,	2 votes.
At the second,	Mr. J. Communie,	2 "
	Mr L. U. Gaiennie,	2 "
	Mr J. Communie,	2 "
At the third,	Mr. L. U. Gaiennie,	1 "
	Mr J. Communie,	3 "

In consequence, Mr. J. Communie was elected Commissary. By order of the Directors.

L. A. DUREL, Secretary.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana,

New Orleans, 20th Sept, 1836.

THIS BANK draws on London at 9½ per cent premium.

Do do do Paris at 5?? ??

Do do do New York, 30 days sight.

A. BAUDOUIN,
sept 21—6t Cashier.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans,

New Orleans, 19th Sept, 1836.

A GENERAL Book keeper for this Institution will be elected on Monday next, the 26th inst. Application will be received until Saturday, the 24th instant. By order of the Board,

EDW. DUPLESSIS,
sept 21 Cashier.

Exchange and Banking Co. of New Orleans,

Sept 20, 1836.

NOTICE, an Instalment of five dollars per share, of the Capital Stock of this Institution will be payable at the banking room of the Company, on Thursday 20th October next. By order of the Board,

R. ERWIN,
sept 21 Cashier.

RESTAURA——.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and persons visiting New Orleans that he has established a Restaurant, or Eating House, at No. 107 Chartres street, between Conti and St Louis streets, where may be found during all hours of the day and evening, every delicacy that the market or season affords, and which will be served up in a superior style. He will take BOARDERS by the month. His prices will be moderate, and his table supplied with the best. From the first of October next, he will keep a table d'hote, which will be supplied with twenty different dishes, which will be on table at 3 o'clock.

TURTLE SOUP at 11 o'clock, A. M.

sept 21 MICHAEL DOUAIS.

LOUISIANA CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

Just received, a superior Tilbury, a few Gigs, a fine double Stanhope, Dicea seat Barouche on Elyptic & C. springs, superior articles; also, a few good Coaches, brass and silver mounted, and for sale on reasonable terms, by sept 21 H. BEACH & CO. Royal street

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
sept 14 M. S. CUCULLU & MAYRE & C

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Monday, September 19

Ship William Tell, Caffin, Gibraltar. Bein & Cohen

Ship Andes, Oliver, Cowes and market, G Bedford

Barque Davis, New York. Coit & co

Tuesday, September 20.

Brig Daniel Kilby, Anthony, Philadelphia, George Bedford

ARRIVED,

Monday, September 19.

Steamboat Savannah, [illegible], fm Louisville.

Steamboat Revenue, Bokerstaff, fm Alexandria and Natchitoches.

Steamboat Commerce, Muhé, fm Baton Rouge.

Steamboat Shakspeare, Longcope, from mouth of Ohio.

Steamboat Bunker Hill, Glover, fm Manchester.

Towboat Post Boy, Davis, fm Vicksburg.

Tuesday, September 20.

Towboat Pilot, Morrison, from the Passes—towed to sea brig Lucy—brought up ships Shakspeare, Robt Morris, and brig Columbus. Left the Pass on the 19 h at 1 A M—reports ship Florence at anch'r inside the Bar bound up to Vicksburg; at the Fort (on the river) brig Tom Cringle bound up; off the N. E. Pass U S sloop of war Boston; at the S W Pass Texian armed schooner Terrible, under seizure for having on board a slave contrary to law.

Towboat Hudson, Howren, from the S W Pass, having in tow ship Tiger from New York, ship Tiger from Boston, and brig George's from Thomaston via Norfolk—reports nothing new.

Ship Tiger, Baker, 19 days from New York, to master.

Ship Tiger, Little, 27 days from Boston, to Wm Porter.

Ship Shakespeare, Knowles, 30 days fm New York, to Bein & Cohen.

Ship Robt Morris, Waitham, 28 days from Philadelphia, to Samuel Thompson & co.

Brig Pilgrim, Stevens, 26 days from Baltimore via Key West, to Harrod & Quarles.

Brig Columbus, Peirce, 34 days from Boston, to A D Gove.

Brig George's, Snow, 13th August, fm Thomaston via Norfolk, to S & J P Whitney.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per brig Daniel Kilby: 295 pigs lead, 121 bales cotton, 60 empty casks, 73 boxes sundries.

Per brig Georges, from Thomaston—1200 casks lime to S & J P Whitney.

Gibraltar—Per ship Wm Tell: 256 hhds tobacco, 2 cases samples, 100 serroons leaf