COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	may 7	Boston	may 5
Philadelphia	" 5	Baltimore	" 4
Charleston	" 9	Washington	" 4
Paris	mar 24	Liverpool	april 4
Havre	" 26	London	" 1

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.
Sales of Cotton on Yesterday.

1500 bales Mississippi	16¼
41 do do	18¼
190 do Tennessee	14¼
1701	

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Harriet, Stroud, London, J B Roy.
Ship Franklin, Robertson, Havre, L H Gale.
Ship Montezuma, Davis, New York, Bem & Coleman.
Brig Lee, Sweet, Boston, Geo Bedford.
Brig Arethusa, King, Havana, J W Zacharie & co.
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, master.
Schr Eliza, Clark, Tuspan, Stinson & Campbell.
Schr Helen, Davis, Richmond, Geo Bedford.

ARRIVED.

Ship Kentucky, Bunker, 18 days fm N York, to Bogert & Hawthorn.
Ship Sarah Parker, Davis, 24 days fm Portsmouth, to master.
Brig Smyrna, Perry, 19 days from Charleston, to master.
Steamer Swan, Day, fm Mobile.
Steamer Rocky Mountain, Pilcher, fm Nashville.
Steamer Abeona, Eddy, fm Little Rock.
Steamer Pacific, Smith, on Nashville.
Steamer Powhatan, Hudson, Howren, from the Passes—took in ships Ohio and John Hall, and to bar brigs Ann and Caroline; and schr Ann; Has on in tow brought up the Kentucky, ship Sarah Parker, brig Smyrna, ships in the river ships Rob Roy and Florida, schr Fanny Butler, and 4 barques.

IMPORTS.

Nashville—Per steamer Rocky Mountain: 423 bales cotton, 46 hhds tobacco, 5 boxes and 5 boxes bacon, Robeson, Wood & co; 88 bales cotton Carruthers, Harris & co; 22 do, 66 hhds tobacco N & J Dick & co; 18 hhds tobacco Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 24 hhds do, 49 bales cotton Brander, McKenna & Wright; 42 hhds tobacco Leigh Maddux & co; 1 hhd do A H Wallace & co; 2 do Wilcox, Anderson & co; 1 do J Landis; 60 hhds bacon, 2 boxes bacon, 23 kegs lard Turner & Olds.

Little Rock—Per steamer Abeona: 231 bales cotton M White & co; 47 do M White; 10 do Buckner, Stanton & co; 3 do Turbe & Nash; 3 do Robeson, Wood & co; 1 box mdze W F & E D Hyde.

Nashville—Per steamer Pacific: 300 ps bagging, 280 bales cotton, 130 hhds tobacco N & J Dick & co; 90 hhds tobacco, 25 bales cotton Brander, McKenna & Wright; 11 bales cotton and 1 box Carruthers, Harris & co; 5 do Wood; 178 bales cotton Robeson, Wood & co; 70 hhds tobacco Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 22 bales cotton Leigh Maddux & co; 66 do Yergens, Chaffin & co; 24 boxes tea J H Field & co; 100 hhds tobacco C A Jacobs; 17 bales cotton M White & co 18 do Martin, Pleasants & co; 7 do Byrne, Herman & co; 250 sacks corn, 25 bbls eggs, owners on board.

New York—Per ship Kentucky: ass'd mdze.

Portsmouth—Per ship Sarah Parker: 600 bales hay, 100 bbls potatoes.

Charleston—Per brig Smyrna: 90 tons ice, 14 do paving stones.

EXPORTS.

London—Per ship Harriet: 491 bales cotton, 409 hhds tobacco.

Havre—Per ship Franklin: 1588 bales cotton.

Havana—Per brig Arethusa: 907 bbls flour.

Boston—Per brig Lee: 361 bales cotton, 143 hhds tobacco, 9499 pigs lead, 293 hides.

Richmond—Per schr Helen: 20 tons bulk bacon, 2 hhds and 3 boxes do, 125 bbls molasses.

Pensacola—Per schr Elizabeth: ass'd cargo.

Tuspan—Per schr Eliza: ass'd cargo.

CONSIGNEES

Per ship Kentucky—Stetson, Avery & co; Robeson, Wood & co; P Stewart; Lockhart & Arrott; N & J Dick & co; Stinson & Campbell; T Barrett & co; Forsyth, Goodwyn & Poole; J H Field & co; Amand W Topham; Leigh Maddux & co; Alling, Hyde & co; Buckner, Stanton & co; E Yorke; Bogert & Hawthorn; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; Burk, Watt & co; Brander, McKenna & Wright; E L Tracy; Bien & Cohen; Wakeman & Palmer; J Graham; R Morah & co; W Albertson; Wilcox & Eames; Godfrey, Blossman & co; Thompson & Grant; B R Lyon; D Swain & co; Hotchies & co; Peters & Millard; Wilcox & Tooker; J A Barrell; Walton, Kemp & Janvier; St John & Best; C Adams & co; W Sumner; F Duconge; F F ey & co; Lawrence & Legendre; Carrere, Duran & co; Jolly Aquin; J Kirnille; G Brude; J & W Gallaher; Hawes & Hadden; Blackwell & Hyde; Robeson, Wood & co; Black & Rogers; A Cochran; Quick, Fondi & co; Woolsey & Montague; J Landis; Tourne & Beckwith; W Holmes & co; L H Jordan; Kokernot & son; M White; Frost & co; Dufour & Bros; and several others.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rocky Mountain has left New Orleans for Nashville, May 4th, half past 3 o'clock, A M; arrived at New Orleans 23d May, half past 11, A M, making from port and back 18 days, 120 hours, and lost one day.

Brig Smyrna reports: spoke May 11, off Bahama Banks, schr Charleston for Havana: May 17, lat 25, 30, long 85, 40 w, spoke brig Rowse, fm N Orleans for Havana.

Schr Benj Ferguson hence for N York, experienced severe gales, by which she lost foremast, bowsprit, &c; put into Havana, at which place all of her cargo was sold.

Saint Charles Theatre.

Manager.

LAST NIGHT

But three of the Company's performance this season.

CHILDREN'S NIGHT,

Tuesday May 24th will be performed the Musical Romance of

BLUE BEARD,

OR

FEMALE CURIOSITY.

After which the oriental melo-drama of the

FORTY THIEVES.

Ali Baba, ... Mr Decamp,
Morgiana, ... Mrs Maeder.

On Thursday 1st time,—Clari the Maid of Milan, a Grand Concert—Il Segniors Montresor, Ravaglia Segniors Marozzi will appear.—Being for the benefit of Lathan—stage manager and last night but two of the season.

American Theatre.

CAMP STREET.

For the Benefit of Mrs Cowell.

TUESDAY EVENING, 24TH MAY,

Will be presented the Drama of the

JEWESS!

Eleanor Mendizabel, ... Mr Farren,
Rachel Mendizabel, ... Miss Russell.

Previous to which,

THE RENDEZVOUS.

Sophia, ... Mrs Cowell.

On Wednesday,
Mr. Russell's Benefit.

FOR MANCHESTER, VICKSBURG & NATCHEZ, and all intermediate landings—the fast running upper cabin Steamer JONES, J M Grice master, will commence taking freight on Tuesday 24th instant and will leave with all possible despatch. For freight or passage apply on board opposite Conti street, or to
BUCKNER, STANTON & Co.
may 24 22 Gravier street

FOR PHILADELPHIA—(30th May) The regular packet ship Edward Bonnafed, S Gallagher master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will sail as above. For freight or passage, having superior furnished accommodations for passengers, apply on board opposite post 82, or to
JAMES REED & CO.
m 24 35 Royal street
The E. B. will be towed up the Delaware by steam

FOR HAVANA.—The fast sailing copper and copper-fastened brig SARAH, Farwell, master, will be ready to take in cargo, on Wednesday next, the 25th instant, and will have despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
R GRONING & Co.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fast sailing Brig CORAL of New York, 127 tons burthen and draws nine feet water when loaded. For further particulars enquire of the Captain on board, foot of St. Louis st. or
EASTMAN & BROTHERS,
m 23 No 30 Old Levee.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Positively Tuesday, 24th instant.—Passage only.—The regular packet ship CHESTER, William Watson master, will sail as above. For passage apply on board, opposite post 60, or to
JAMES REED & Co.,
35 Royal st.
The Chester will be towed up the Delaware by steam. may 23

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fast sailing A 1 ship Ambassador, Capt Upton, now loading, and can take 300 bales cotton. For freight or passage, apply to
LINCOLN & GREEN
m 21

WANTED TO CHARTER—Two ships of the burthen of 150 to 200 tons, to go to Sisal and thence to New York. Apply to
J PRATS & SONS.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N H—The A 1 ship Apolo, Grace master, wants 150 bales cotton to complete her cargo, for freight or passage apply to captain on board or to
WM G. HEWES & CO.
m 20 No 47 Camp street.

VESSEL WANTED—A brig of two hundred and fifty tons for a port of Europe—apply at the corner of St Louis and Levee
m 19

FOR GALVESTON BAY—Texas, To morrow, the regular packet schr Flash, A Farrel, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage, having superior furnished accommodations apply on board opposite Jefferson street, or to
JAMES REED & CO, 35 Royal st.

FOR TAMPICO—The schr Louisiana, George Haley master, having great part of her cargo engaged, will sail soon for the above port. For freight and passage, apply to
J. ROBERT & GIRONA
m 17 1t No 117 Royal street

FOR MOBILE—via the river.—The fast packet schr Oregan, Morgan master, having nearly her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite
LINCOLN & MAYNARD,
m 21 28 and 29 New Levee street.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,
OF THE FIRST AND THIRD MUNICIPALITIES.
PRINTED BY J BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1836.

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

The large number of advertisements to-day; the indisposition of some of our compositors yesterday; and a desire to insert a large quantity of miscellaneous i that have been postponed from day to day, have precluded many articles prepared for this day's gazette.

The general council had no session yesterday, from want of a quorum.

The first council will have an extra session this evening. Energy of this kind bespeaks a proper attention on the part of our aldermen, to the interests of their constituents. By improving the port—paving, lighting and watering the streets—and by extending the improvements rearward simultaneously with the operations of the Draining company, our aldermen may concentrate a population of half a million inhabitants from the river to the lake, between the longitudinal boundaries; and may greatly enhance the comforts of residence with the value of real estate and property with tenfold interest. From the energetic disposition displayed last week, we augur favorable prospects for the first municipality.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23d, 1836.

L U GAIENNIE, Esq. Recorder 3d Municipality:

Dear Sir—On behalf of our fellow members of Mississippi Fire Company No 2, we have the satisfaction of enclosing herewith the sum of $135, which we pray you to appropriate, for the relief of those rendered destitute by the dreadful conflagration of the 18th instant.

It is gratifying to us, that we are enabled to contribute our mite as a portion of your fellow citizens, to alleviate the distress which as firemen, we were unable to avert.

Respectfully, your obt servants,
GEORGE BEDFORD,
H HAINES,
D S WOODRUFF,
G WENT,
J FERRY.

To Geo Bedford, H Haines, D S Woodruff, G Went, and J Ferry, Esquires:

GENTLEMEN—I have received your very polite letter, containing one hundred and thirty five dollars, that in behalf of Mississippi Fire Company No 2, you have transmitted to me, for the relief of the unfortunate victims of the conflagration of the 18th instant, permit me to offer you, in behalf of the destitute families, to whom your generous relief is intended, their heartfelt gratitude, not only for the pecuniary aid given, but also for the unremitted exertions that you have made to arrest the progress of the fire.

Appreciating as I do, the feelings of humanity, that so particularly characterize the the honorable body of men to which you belong, (the firemen,) I feel how gratifying it is for you to contribute your *mite* to alleviate the distress of the unfortunate victims of our late calamity.

Accept, gentlemen, my public acknowledgement for your generous donation, and your unbounded zeal in the discharge of the arduous duties that you have voluntarily imposed upon yourselves; as well as the feelings of private friendship and esteem with which I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your obt servent,
L U GAIENNIE,
Recorder 3d Municipality.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
San Jacinto, 25th April, 1836.

To his Excellency D. G. Burnett,
President of the Republic of Texas.

SIR.—I regret extremely that my situation since the battle of the 21st, has been such as to prevent my sending you my official report of the same previous to this time.

I have the honor to inform you that on the evening of the 18th inst, after a forced march of fifty-five miles, which was effected in two days and a half, the enemy encamped opposite Harrisburg; after evening a courier was taken, from which I learned that general Santa Anna, with one divison of his choice troops, had marched in the direction of Lynch's ferry, on the San Jacinto, burning Harrisburg as they passed down. The army was ordered to be in readiness to march early on the next morning. The main body effected a passage over Buffalo Bayou below Harrisburg, on the morning of the 19th, having left the baggage sick, and a sufficient camp guard in the rear.—We continued the march throughout the night, making but one halt in the prairie for a short time, and without refreshment. At daylight we resumed the line of march, and in a short distance our scouts encountered those of the enemy, and we received information that general Santa Anna was at New Washington, and would that day take up his line of march for Anahuac, crossing at Lynch's. The Texian army halted within half a mile of the ferry in some timber, and were engaged in slaughtering beeves when the army of gen. Santa Anna was discovered to be approaching on the other side of the timber, having been encamped at Clopper's Point eight miles below.

Disposition was immediately made of our forces, and preparation for his reception. He took a position with his infantry and artillery in the centre, occupying an island of timber, his cavalry covering the left bank.—The artillery then opened upon our encampment, consisting of one double fortified medium brass twelve pounder. The infantry in column advanced in the design of charging our lines, but were repulsed by a discharge of grape and cannister from our artillery, consisting of two six pounders. The enemy had occupied a piece of timber within rifle shot of the left wing of our army, from which an occasional musket shot or small arms took place between the troops, until the enemy withdrew to a position on the bank of the San Jacinto, about three quarters of a mile of our encampment, and commenced a forfication. A short time before sunset our mounted men, about eighty-five in number, under the special command of colonel Sherman marched out for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy. Whilst advancing they received a volley from the left of the enemy's infantry, and after a sharp rencontre with their cavalry, in which ours acted extremely well, and performed some feats of daring chivalry, they retired in good order, having had two men wounded severely, and several horses killed; in the mean time the infantry under the command of lieutenant colonel Millard, and colonel Burleson's regiment, with the artillery, had marched out for the purpose of covering the retreat of the cavalry if necessary: all then fell back to our encampment in good order about sunset and remained without any ostensible action until the 21st at half past three o'clock, taking the first refreshments which they had enjoyed for two days. The enemy in the mean time having extended the right flank of their infantry so as to occupy the extreme point of a skirt of timber on the bank of the San Jacinto, and securing their left by a fortification about five feet high, constructed of packs and baggage; leaving an opening in the centre of the breastwork in which their artillery was placed, their cavalry upon their left wing. About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the enemy were reinforced by 500 choice troops under the command of general Cos, increasing their effective force to upwards of 1500 men, while our aggregate force for the field numbered 783. At half past 3 o'clock in the evening, I ordered the officers of the Texian army to parade their respective commands, having in the mean time ordered the bridge, on the only road communicating with the Brazos, distant 8 miles from our encampment to be destroyed, thus cutting off all possibility of escape. Our troops paraded with alacrity and spirit, and were anxious for the contest. The conscious disparity in numbers, only seemed to increase their enthusiasm and confidence, and heightened their anxiety for the conflict. Our situation afforded me an opportunity of making the arrangement preparatory to the attack, without expressing our designs to the enemy. The first regiment commanded by colonel Benleson, was assigned the centre. The second regiment under the command of colonel Sherman, formed the left wing of the army. The artillery under the special command of cologel Geo. W. Hackley, inspector general, was placed on the right of the first regiment, and four companies of infantry under the command of lieutenant colonel Henry Millard, sustained the artillery upon the right, and our cavalry sixty-one in number, commanded by colonel Mirabeau B. Lamar, (whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day had attracted the admiration of his comrades, and called him to that station, placed on our extreme right compated our line. Our cavalry was first dispatched to harass the rear of the enemy, left for the purpose of attracting their notice, whilst an extensive island of timber afforded us an opportunity of concentrating our forces and displaying from that point agreeably to the previous design of the troops. Every evolution was performed with alacrity, the whole advancing rapidly in line and through an open prairie, without any protection whatever for our men; the artillery advanced and took station within two hundred yards of the enemy's breastwork, and commmenced an effective fire with grape and cannister. Colonel Sherman with his regiment having commenced the action upon our left wing, the whole line at the centre and on the right advancing in double quick time, rung the war cry "*Remember the Alamo*" received the enemy's fire and advancing within point blank shot before a piece was discharged from our lines. Our lines advanced without a halt until they were in possession of the woodland and the enemy's breastwork. The right wing of Benlesons and the left of Millard's taking possession of the breastwork: our artillery having gallantly charged within 70 yards of the enemy's cannon, when it was taken by our troops. The conflict lasted about 18 minutes from the time of connection until we were in possession of the enemy's encampment, taking one piece of cannon, a howitzer, four stand of colors, all their camp equipage, stores and baggage. One-twelfth had charged and routed that of the enemy upon the right, and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge which I have mentioned. Capt Karnes always amongst the foremost in danger, commanding the pursuers. The conflict in the breastwork lasted but a few moments, many of the troops encountered hand to hand and not having the advantage of bayonets on one side, our riflemen used their pieces as war clubs, breaking many of them off at the breach.—The route commenced at half past 4 o'clock, and the pursuit of the main army continued until twilight. A guard was then left in charge of the enemy's encampment and our army returned with our killed and wounded. In the battle our loss was 2 killed and 23 wounded, six of which proved mortal. The enemy's loss was 630 killed, among which was one general officer, 4 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 5 captains, 12 lieutenants, wounded 208, of which were 5 colonels, 3 lieutenant colonels, 2 second lieutenant colonels, 7 captains, 1 cadet. Prisoners 730—General Santa Anna, general Cos, 4 colonels, aids to general Santa Anna, and the colonel of the Guerrero battalion, are included in the number. General Santa Anna was not until the 22d, and general Cos, on yesterday, for having escaped. About 600 muskets, 500 sabres, and 200 lances have been collected since the battle. Several hundred mules and horses were taken, and near $12,000 in specie. For several days previous to the action our troops were engaged in forced marches, exposed to excessive rains and the additional inconvenience of extremely bad roads, ill-supplied with rations and clothing, yet amid every difficulty they met up with cheerfulness and fortitude, and performed their marches with spirit and alacrity—there was no murmuring.

Previous to and during the action my staff evinced every disposition to be useful, and were actively engaged in their duties. In the conflict I am assured that they demeaned themselves in such manner as proved them worthy members of the army of San Jacinto. Col. T. J. Rusk, secretary of war, was on the field. For weeks his services had been highly beneficial to the army; in battle he was on the left wing, where Col. Sherman's command first encountered and drove the enemy: he bore himself gallantly, and continued his efforts and activity, remaining with the pursuers until resistance ceased.

I have the honor of transmitting herewith, a list of all the officers and men who were engaged in the action, which I respectfully request may be published, as an act of justice to the individuals. For the commanding general to attempt discrimination as to the conduct of those who commanded in the action, or those who were commanded, would be impossible. Our success in the action is conclusive proof of their daring intrepidity and courage; every officer and man proved himself worthy of the cause in which he battled, while the triumph received a lustre from the humanity which characterized their conduct after victory, and richly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their general. Nor should we withhold the tribute of our grateful thanks from that Being who rules the destinies of nations, and has in the time of greatest need enabled us to arrest a powerful invader whilst devastating our country.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration,
Your obedient servant,
SAML HOUSTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

Return of killed and wounded in the actions of the 20th and 21st April, 1836.

Major Genl Houston, wounded severely.

FIRST REGIMENT TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

Company A. George Waters, private, slightly wounded, 21st.
Comp B. James Chuly, private, wounded, 21st;
" Wm S Wake, " " "
" C. Capt James Bellingly, " " "
" Lemuel Blakely, private, killed
" Logan Vandeveer, " wounded,
" Washington Anderson, " "
" Calvin Page, private " "
" Martin Walker, " " "
" D. Capt Mosely Baker, " "
" G D Anderson, private, " "
" Allen Ingram, " " "
" F. Levy Williamson, " " "
" James Nelsod " " "
" Michael Putnam, " " "
" H. A R Stevens " " "
" J Tom, " " "
" J. Cooper, " " "
" B Rogers, " " "
TOTAL—Killed 9 wounded 15.

SECOND REGIMENT TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

Company D 2nd Lieutenant Lamb killed 21st
G W Robinson, private, severely wounded, 21st.
Wm Winters, private, " " "
1st sergt Albert Gallatin, private, slightly wounded, 21st.
Company E Washington Lewis, private, severely wounded 21st
E G Recter " slightly "
Company F Alphonso Steel " severely "
" K 1st Lieut J C Hale " killed 21st
" J Capt Smith, private, wounded slightly
" 1st Sergt Thos P Fowl, private killed
" Wm F James, private wounded severely
" —Trask, private, wounded severely 20th
Total killed 3; severely wounded 5; slightly 3; total 11
Dr Wm Mosely wounded severely, died since.
A R Stevens " " " "
Lieut Col J C Neil of the artillery, wounded severely on the 20th.
Wm A Park of the artillery, wounded slightly on the 21st.
Devereaux J Woodliff of the cavalry wounded severely on the 20th.

Progress of Rail Road improvement in New York.—In addition to the charter of the great New York and Erie Rail Road, 500 miles in long th, passed at the present session of the Legislature, it will be perceived by the proceedings of Wednesday that the charters of nine other Rail Roads are in successful progress through that body. We have now, therefore, either in part completed or about commencing—

1. The great thoroughfare through the southern tier of counties, and nearest, direct, and shortest route from Buffalo to New York.

2. A chain of railroads, the whole distance from Buffalo to Albany, parallel with the Erie Canal. A part complete from Albany to Utica

3. The Transverse or Collateral Railroads which seem first to concentrate from Lake Ontario upon Utica, and thence radiating south from that point to connect with the New York and Erie and those leading into Pennsylvania.

It is clear from the present shape which these improvements take, that Utica promises soon to be a central railroad point for the whole state, which in a few years, will no doubt, cause the seat of Government to be removed thither. The general tendency of all these works is unquestionably to add to the importance of the main trunk leading from Buffalo to New York.

The great increase of Bank capital made by the present Legislature finds some apology in the funds necessary to carry on the vast system of improvements of our "Empire State."

Mr. Southard's bill for regulating the Navy, has provisions for the following grade—

1 Admiral,	40 Masters,
3 Vice Admirals,	90 Second Masters,
4 Rear Admirals,	75 Passed Midshipmen,
9 Commodores,	300 Midshipmen,
50 Captains,	50 Surgeons,
75 Commanders,	45 Pursers,
250 Lieutenants,	15 Chaplains,
160 2d Lieutenants,	25 Passed Assis't Surg.

As connected with the subject, we subjoin a statement of the officers in the British Navy for 1836, in rank and number—

Admirals of the Red,	8
Admirals of the White,	8
Admirals of the Blue,	13
Vice Admirals of the Red,	15
Vice Admirals of the White,	13
Vice Admirals of the Blue,	19
Rear Admirals of the Red,	17
Rear Admirals of the White,	17
Rear Admirals of the Blue,	25
Superannuated Rear Admirals,	27
Retired Captains,	9
Retired Commanders,	100 +
Commanders,	834
Lieutenants,	3235
Masters,	357
Surgeons,	674
Pursers,	353
Assistant Surgeons,	281

U. S. Gazette.

DISCOVERY IN CHEMISTRY.—We have to notice the discovery of another of those active vegetable principles which every fresh analysis of plants brings to light. This substance which has been termed diastase by its discoverers, M. M. Payen and Persoz, occurs in barley which has just begun to vegetate. It has little or no action upon any organic matter, excepting starch upon which it is so considerable as to render 2,000 times its weight of the latter soluble in four times as much warm water. If this proportion of the diastase be increased to about one two-hundredth of the weight of the starch, and the whole heated to a temperature not less than that of boiling, it will be found that the starch has been wholly converted into a mixture of sugar with a gum resembling gum arabic. The latter is now employed, in the great hospitals of Paris, as a substitute for gum arabic. The fact has been long known, though not previously accounted for, that beer, equally strong, may be brewed from a mixture of malt and barley, as from malt alone; and distillers have availed themselves of this circumstance. The starch of the barley is, by the action of the diastase of the malt, converted into gum and sugar, and the matter which is fermented, furnishes the alcohol or spirit. In organic analyses, diastase, from the accompanying power which it possesses of rendering soluble so vast a proportion of starch, will render valuable service, as it will enable the chemist to separate the smallest portions from foreign substances.—*The Analyst.*

DISCOVERY.—A pendulum vibrating seconds, it is well known, has hitherto been estimated to be always of a determined length in certain latitudes. This length has been considered as fixed—in short, as the attraction of the earth upon which the time of the vibrations depends, and has accordingly been recommended by philosophers as a standard for lineal and other measures. What then, will be said to the fact, that an ingenious mechanic, a blacksmith in Comrie, has discovered the means of making a pendulum of almost any length below the standard, perform the same office.—This is no hoax; the writer of this note actually saw one of about eighteen inches long (not half the regular size) pace it away to the tune of moseme—tick, tick, tick as solemnly, slowly, and securately as the full length pendulum. The means of accomplishing this are extremely simple, but in the mean time, of course belong properly to the discover.—*Stirling Journal.*

POLITICAL CATECHISM.

Who said wheat would sell fifty cents and tobacco three dollars, and negroes for little or nothing? The Whigs.

Who said the country could not exist, without a National Bank? The Whigs.

Who said there must be war with France, by the fault of the Administration? The Whigs.

Who said France had acted with justice and honor, and their own country disgracefully? The Whigs.

Who said the President's last annual message would be an insult, and still further inflame France? The Whigs.

Who said it was satisfactory? All American patriots, the mortal people of England, and the French themselves.

Who now says it contained an humble apology? The Whigs.

Who denounced the Proclamation, Force Bill, Deposit, and Removal of the Deposites as arbitrary, unconstitutional, tyrannical and ruinous? The Whigs.

Who sustained all those measures zealously? Judge White.

Who support Judge White? The Whigs.

Who led Virginia to sustain as V. President in 1832, against Judge Barbour? Martin Van Buren.

What offence has he committed since? He is only accused of being favorable to those measures which Judge White actually sustains, and which the people have approved.

Who was the most able, zealous, and active supporter of Mr. Madison's war measures in the State of New York? Martin Van Buren.

Why did Van Buren sustain Clinton against Madison's first term? Because the republican caucus in the Legislature, of which Mr. Van Buren was not a member, made out a ticket for their own citizen instead of ours, and to have divided the republican vote would have thrown the State of New York into the hands of Federalism, and lost us the powerful aid of New York during the war and in aid of Mr. Madison.

For what have the Northern Whigs always denounced Van Buren? For his Jeffersonian Republican principles.

For what does the Southern Whigs denounce him? As a Federalist.

Who sustained Jefferson against the elder Adams, Crawford against the younger Adams, and Jackson against the same, and Henry Clay? Van Buren.

In what party ranks are now found those men who sustained the Adamses and Clay? The Whig ranks.

What party accuses Van Buren, of being against the war? The Whigs.

Who raised the qualification of free negro voters in New York from nothing to two hundred and fifty dollars property? Van Buren.

What has been the practical effect of this? To exclude them nearly entirely from the polls, only the respectable and industrious being able to vote.*

In what state do negroes vote without any property? In Judge White's Slave State, Tennessee.

What is the difference in the condition of the two States? New York is a free State and has Pennsylvania, another free State, intervening between her and any other slave State, but Tennessee is a slave State in the midst of other slave States.

In what other slave State did free negroes vote? In North Carolina.

In which of the non-slave-holding States has a free negro the very same right to vote as a white man—and without the restriction imposed in the Constitution of New York? In ALL, with the exception of Connecticut. So says Judge Kent, in his speech in the New York Convention.

Whose talent, influence and exertion contributed most and again st his personal interests, to bring New York from being a tariff State, to be an anti-tariff State? Martin Van Buren's.—Rich. Enq.

AN IRISH POST BOY.—The following characteristic anecdote of a stratagem resorted to by an Irish car driver, when in a straight, is from Fraser's magazine: "When the desperate work had continued for a couple of minutes, Carty suddenly altered his tactics.—He ceased to strike; and one of the spectators thinking him vanquished in the strife, exclaimed, "By Gor, boy o! the bastes have flogged you entirely"—"Devil a hap orth, you spalpeen with an ugly face," returned our driver. "I'll start 'em yet yet, never Padeen agra, fetch me a sprig of furse out of the ggpi and Billy Thady, my blessing on you! just rowl a piece of red turf in a wisp of straw, and bring it hither to me, I'll engage your honor, we'll go by an' by, if we have any luck." His emissaries performed the part assigned, on bringing a branch of furse bush, and the other appearing with a bundle of straw; but for what purpose these adjuncts to a post chaise guzzled I could not guess. "Now my boys," said Carty, 'one o'ye's howld the head of the cowlt firm till I give the word. Are ye ready with the whisp?" "We are," answered little Thady. "Give it a whisk in the wind till it lights, my bouchel; and Padeen, lift up the old horse's tail and shove the sprig between it and the crupper." "By George I won't stand this!" cried I; "these vagabonds will have us dashed to pieces. You Carty—Carty, you scoundrel! don't you hear?

"I do your honor," answered Jack; "but I'll engage we wont keep you long now, any way." "I'll not pay you a farthing," I roared. "I'll break your head; I'll break your head; I'll——;" "Ah! now Sir, sit aisy, can't you; interrupted my companion, in a sweet insinuating tone. "When I screach off, thrust the whip under the cowlts belly," cried Carty, and his myrmidons promised to obey him. I endeavored to let down the front window, which by the way, was nearly all panel, with a little square pane of glass at the top, in order to check the driver's humor with mine, but it was immoveable. Padreen has the old horse's tail in his left hand, the furse bush in his right; a flickering flame began to wreath round little Thady's handful of straw: Carty again crammed his hat down on his brows and held his reigns tight; I expected almost immediate annihilation, and the crowd was flushed in the expectation of the eventful "off" "Hullops!" roared Carty; it is as well as "off"—Padreen applied his prickles to the unfortunate brute's crupper; little Thady's straw blazed between the colts hind legs, and with a jerk which I should have thought sufficiently violent to break five pair of traces, we dashed forward in the gloom, at a rate that a few seconds left the shouters of Kildorrery far behind."

A portrait of Queen Elizabeth, at the age of seventeen, recently discovered in an ancient mansion in Yorkshire, which was erected in the early part of her reign. It is a highly finished and most characteristic likeness of that celebrated woman, and exhibits her under far more favorable circumstances of feature and expression than any likeness of her that is known to exist.

Sir Edward Codrington, the "hero of Navarino," met an old sailor lately, rolling along from side to side, with all the outward appearance of drunkenness.—"What, Jack! drunk already?" "Lord, no, your honor, I be'nt drunk, but the ground's here so cursed still and steady, if I didn't keep moving in a nat'ral way, I should fall sick."

An abbe, who was very fat, coming late one evening to a fortified city, and meeting a countryman asked him, if he could get in at the gate. "I believe so," said the peasant, looking at him jocosely, "for I saw a wagon of hay go in there this morning."

TOMB.—A house built for a skeleton; a dwelling of sculptured marble, provided for dust and corruption; a monument set up to perpetrate the memory of—the forgotten.

A farmer's daughter in Maine, was visited by a rustic youngster, who finding it difficult to keep up the conversation, asked the girl, after an embarrassing silence had prevailed for some time, "if she knew of any body that wanted to buy a shirt?" "No, I don't," she replied—"have you got any to sell!" "O no, said he, "I only asked to make talk."

"H. C——, a keen sportsman provoked by a cockney horseman who had riden over two of his hounds, could not forbear swearing at him for his awkardness. "Sir!" said the offender drawing up both himself and his horse, and assuming a very consequential look, "I beg to inform you that I did not come out here to be damned." "Why then, sir, you may go home and be damned."

SILK.—The silk growers of this, and of every other country, for the coming year at least, will realize immense profits. An article from a recent London paper, the Sun, notices the extraordinary rise in the price of silks in Italy and elsewhere on the continent—the advance having there reached nearly 50 per cent.; and states that the manufacturers of Lyons, Zurich, and Germany, unable to obtain a sufficiency to execute the orders received from New York alone, are apprehensive of a still greater augmentation.—Our calculations heretofore, on the comparative value of mulberry and produce in this interesting and important branch of industry were based on the assumption of $4,50 as the maximum price per pound of the raw material: whereas, within a few weeks, an advance of more than 100 per cent. upon this article has taken place in the American market; a natural consequence of the rise throughout Europe, and of the increased demand anticipated here, for the supply of raw material, manufactories just started into being. It is evident therefore, that the most sanguine expectations of those who have invested capital in the silk growing business, will be more than doubly fulfilled.

We perceive that the "New England Silk Company" at Dedham, lately incorporated, having purchased a spot for the purpose, near the depot of the Branch Railroad, are about to erect a large and handsome building thereon, together with several boarding houses. The agency is confided to J. H. Cobb, Esq. a gentleman of great practical experience, and zealously devoted to the advancement of the silk business in this country. The Atlantic Silk Company in Nantucket, although among the last of seven corporations of this description chartered at the late session of the General Court, will probably be the first in active operation. Their edifice steam engine, and machinery, being already completed; a quantity of stock for winding procured; and every thing in such a state of forwardness that the works will be set in motion within a very few weeks. This establishment is located on a commanding site, and is really an ornament to the town. Though simple in design, its architectural proportions are so perfect as to give it an appearance of great beauty.

☞ We beg to call the attention of our readers to a large and valuable sale of desirable Real Estate to be made this day, Tuesday May 24th at 12 o'clock at the Arcade Exchange by Thomas C Cash & Co auctioneers, consisting of the following desirable property.

Firstly. That very desirable residence of Samuel Thompson, Esq. on Camp street, between Julia and St Joseph streets 52 feet 5 inches in front by 180 feet in depth.

Secondly. Five valuable lots forming the corner of Camp and Delord streets:

One valuable square of ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the New Orleans cotton press, suburb Lacourse. This square is suitable for the erection of a cotton press or tobacco warehouse, and is the only entire square at the same distance from the river, that can be purchased in the 2d municipality.

One square of ground in suburb Lafayette, next but one to the Carrollton railroad.

Five lots in the city of Lafayette.

Three squares in suburb Livandais one of which fronts on the Carrollton railroad.

Mr. Editor,—You are requested to give notice in your paper, that the meeting of the New-Orleans Temperance Society appointed for 25th May is postponed by order of the Executive Committee until the 2d of June next.

☞ NOTICE.—Consignees of brig Globe, from Bordeaux, and now lying opposite the Rail Road, are requested to make their entries, and attend to the landing of their goods, in order to avoid any claims whatsoever. may 23

NOTICE—There will be an address delivered before the New Orleans Lyceum, at the Hall of the House of Representatives (State House) this evening at half past 7 o'clock, on an interesting subject, by Mr Rev Wirsar. The lecture is public; and ladies especially are invited to attend. m24

THE Subscribers offer for sale, landing from ship Globe from Bordeaux:
100 barrels white wine vinegar,
100 boxes fruit in brandy,
20 " cherries,
260 " claret wine,
LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
m 24 No 47 Toulouse street.

FLOUR—1000 bbls. superfine, landing from flat boats, for sale by G. DORSEY,
may 24 38 New Levee.

CORKS—150,000 fine corks, from Bordeaux, for sale by VIDAL & LONGIS,
m 24 15 St Louis.

WINE IN CASES—500 cases wines, different brands, for sale by VIDAL & LONGIS,
m 24 65 St Louis.

COGNAC BRANDY—8 pipes Cognac, ex direct importation for sale by VIDAL & LONGIS,
m 24 65 St Louis.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN—offers for sale at reduced prices to close a consignment:
11 cases broad brimmed drab hats,
30 do mens and womens shoes and brogans assorted sizes,
24 boxes raberry and ginger syrup,
50 kegs buckwheat meal,
70 boxes codfish,
70 kegs do tongues and sounds,
10 bags Spanish beans
50 bales tobacco,
30 bbls glauber salts,
45 boxes brimstone,
26 do assorted drugs and medicines,
8 casks claret wine,
1 pipe madeira do superior quality,
2 bbls wine bitters,
50 bags Mexican cotton seed,
16 packs deer skins and 1 lot hides
1 Manilla cable and 1 hemp hawser,
14 coils bale rope, at No 36 old Levee. m 24

LOTTERY—Va. Wellsburg Class No 1,—Drawn at Alexandria May 14th, drawing expected on Saturday 28th.
Capitals: $25,000,