THE BEE.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25 1835.

MURDER WILL OUT.—Leglise who had been suspected of the murder of the two individuals whose corses were discovered in Bank's *Arcade on Sunday morning*, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon in Madisonville; and will arrive here today in the steamboat Corsair. The circumstantial evidence against Leglise is strong. His menaces on Saturday; the large dirk lying beside the corses being that he had borrowed *and exhibited in wengeful threatenings*; and other circumstances combined may lead to his conviction.

JOSHUA BALDWIN Esq has resigned the cashiership of the Gaslight bank; assigning as his reasons that the sedentary duties of the office would be prejudicial to his health, and that they would militate against his other pursuits. Mr B's *financial talents and acknowledged integrity would no doubt* have assured confidence in all the fiscal transactions of the bank; and to secure them, he was to have been awarded a respectable remuneration for his services—about 6,000 dollars yearly.

We may regret this resignation without being surprized: for we were rather astonished that one of his reputation, influence and income should have contemplated the acceptance of such an office, so different in its duties and requirements from his wonted active and independent habits.

THE POYDRAS ASYLUM for female orphans is certainly an interesting institution, highly deserving the patronage of the public. *We paid it a visit yesterday; and were delighted* with the order, neatness and cleanliness throughout the establishment. There are now 8 sisters of charity there; and about 106 children. Most of these we saw at school or at their wonted occupations otherwise. The dormitories are comfortable and well ventilated; although they are not sufficiently capacious for the number of inmates. The same objection is more feasible against the infirmary room, where *the patients are compelled from want of room to sleep two in a bed.*

The girls are taught needle work in its most useful varieties; and their work is so neatly done that many ladies and gentlemen honor them with their custom. We inspected many *specimens of their work; and of their writing.*

The sisters of charity complain of the reputation of the institution for wealth, as it deprives it of the support really required. After 12 or 15 years, it is expected that the property of the institution being newly leased, will support the establishment without *subsidiary aid*; but now there are more inmates than can be conveniently lodged or adequately supported.

Besides several failures have occurred of its subscribers—and the usual support of the state has been this year *denied.*

We have therefore been earnestly solicited to acquire subscriptions; which we shall cheerful receive and publicly acknowledge.

COTTON—Desirous of supporting the interests of the planters we have twice or thrice advised them plainly and palpably of the state of the foreign markets, as regards cotton.—Unfortunately the printed circulars *emanating from and digested by* particular houses in Liverpool and Havre who have *commission agents here*, cannot be depended on for correct information. The fact however is that this year the produce is less than last; and that the consumption has been increased—thus rendering the demand much *greater than the* supply.

Now in the environs of Havre large cotton manufactories are established, so that the consumption is increased; and although there was a greater importation of cotton in Havre *this year than the preceding one*, the balance of stock remaining on hand (as obtained from private authentic sources) is proportionably less than this year: hence a merchant, of integrity has written that the supply will be deficient; and that holders of cotton should not be induced lightly to part with their stock. Holders *should be firm; for prices will be* maintained or be advanced.

We have received a letter more prompt than polite from the collector of the port in consequence of a rumour which we gave yesterday on the *authority of our news-collector*—that the revenue cutter Ingham had captured one of the civil officers at Brazoria. We certainly did not say that the capture was by the order of the collector; and we must wait further intelligence to ascertain whether the rumour was idle or *authentic.*

The collector had previously informed the public through this journal, that he had despatched the revenue cutter Ingham on a cruise to capture American vessels etc * * * and to that informat on alone was reference yesterday made. *But if the collector* had the courtesy to afford us the official information which he publishes thro each and every of the anti-administration journals of the city, we might have waited before giving a body to rumour. *But he seems singularly* to have purposely neglected the Bee and Courier in all his *official* advertisements and advices; although those two journals have certainly reason if not right to expect the privilege of a preference in all such instances, as had been given by the consistent supporter of *Jackson and democracy*—MARTIN GORDON. But perhaps it is useless to expect the courteous manners and consistent conduct of that noble Virginian, from one who is not disposed to *breed love among* the supporters of the administration; and who has actually published his official *communications and advertisements* in morning journals, containing same day aspersions on our venerable president. Our present collector has not attended a single meeting of the administration party since he *accepted* office; and he seems disposed to oppose rather than support all *administration journals.*

RAILROAD ROUTE HENCE TO NASHVILLE.—A gentleman called at this office yesterday, relative to the route proposed hence through Mississippi to Nashville; and has made out a very feasible case for a route different *from that surveyed* and contemplated by the New Orleans and Nashville railroad *company. He is the representative of the opinions of many* of the most respectable and influential citizens of the state of Mississippi; and therefore it appears incumbent on us that we should give a 'local habitation *and a name*' to the sentiments entertained—that our own citizens may be enabled to act advisedly and cautiously on the subject.

We are of course decidedly in favor of the objects of the railroad company; but we are not convinced that the means proposed by them are the *most efficacious and least objectionable* that could be devised or should be designed. The *route surveyed* is on the western side of the lake; thence through the Chickasaw country, cutting off eastward about three fourths or two thirds of the state of Mississippi.

This route is strongly and will be determinedly opposed by the citizens of the state of Mississippi—by those around Natchez, because it will deprived them of the advantages, likely to accrue from the railroad thence to Jackson; & by those eastward in the state, because it will not and cannot afford them the *conveniences of trade and travel* expected: and the junction of opposition thus effected of adverse views must materially militate against the contemplated route.

But most of the most influential citizens of *Mississippi are* in favour of a route hence by Madisonville or Pearlington, thence to Columbia and along the military road to Columbus; and so onward to Nashville:—a route that possesses many advantages over the other. That other passes through an uninhabited waste; this would pass through a *country well* populated, abounding in plantations and villages. That will *pass through swamps and be circuitous*; this will pass over level lands, and be almost 200 miles shorter. That will cost almost double the expenditure of this. That will but set *cure* the trade by an inland direction to New Orleans that is now received by the river; but this will secure the trade of *the eastern part of Mississippi*, which now goes to Mobile—being about 200,000 bales of cotton at present; while it would unite all of the state of Mississippi in its favor. That is intended to speculate on the lands west and *no* the west of lake Pontchartrain; this is intended to support the *Mississippians* without offending their sensibilities or infringing on their local privileges and prejudices. That is intended to benefit solely the upper part of the city; this is intended to benefit all.

And now let the company and public decide before they commit themselves further. Let any disinterested capitalist obtain accurate information of the *comparative practicability* and utility of both routes; and at the sametime of the opposition or *support likely to be given* to either by the citizens of Mississippi,—and then let him calmly calculate whether he will invest his funds in a circuitous route through waste lands, merely to enhance the value of those *lands and bring* them into market;—or whether he would not prefer investing *them in the stock of the New Orleans and Nashville railroad* company, should that route pass through the centre of the state of Mississippi over a cultivated and populous country, where the means of constructing the road are *easily access*ible and economical, where the produce brought thence would be greatly augmented, where the opposition to the route would be diminished, and the support be substantially augmented and promptly afforded as soon as demanded.

The communication given us on this subject is expressed indeed in very strong language; but still as it is the decided conviction of one of the most influential gentlemen in Mississippi, who is a *member of the legislature of that state*, it may not be amiss to place it before the public—that we may deliberate before we decide. He states positively 'The legislature of Mississippi will not consent to the construction of the road as it is at present surveyed; or (in other words) it *must pass east of Pearl river. The largest proportion of the* Mississippi legislature is composed of members from S E, the E and N E of the state; and they are determined to have the railroad east of Pearl river, or to have no railroad: in addition to which many of the river counties will be opposed *to the establishment of the road in their neighborhood.*'

This subject deserves the calm and mature consideration of the directors of the railroad company; and perhaps it may not be amiss to direct to it also the attention of the city council, before the corporation takes any portion of the stock *of said company.*

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC!!

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Crawford, 9 days *from Vera Cruz, we have obtained regular files of the journals* of that city and Mexico, to the 12th inst., from which we perceive that a radical change extensively supported has been effected in the republic of Mexico,

It is termed the plan of Toluca, having originated there—*the chief city of the state of Mexico. We perceive that it* has been adopted not only in all the other cities of that state: but in several of the other states—even in Zacatecas, and that it is likely to be adopted by all. *That the plan has been deliberately digested and previously sanctioned by the existing* government of the Mexican states, there can be little doubt; that it will receive the legislative sanction of the federal congress when convened, there may be as little; and that it is perhaps the best change that could be devised under existing circumstances of disorganization and disturbance, bankruptcies and banditti, political profligacy and public peculation, re*volts and riots, piracies and pretensions*, most persons having experience of Mexican customs and commerce and conduct may be compelled to admit.

The plan proclaims a CENTRAL REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT; and declares SANTA ANNA as the president of that *government*; and CHIEF OF THE NATION; in other words the government is no longer to be a federal republic, but a constitutional monarchy with Santa Anna at its head.

We subjoin a brief outline of the plan. It is termed "Exposition and plan of the city of Toluca, for the purpose of establishing in the nation, a popular, representative and central system."

The city of Toluca—like the whole republic—is aware from long and severe experience of more than 10 years, that the continuance, the repetitions and the weight of all public evils have been caused by a vicious system of social organization—remembering that the nation adopted it seduced by a desire to imitate the political government of the United States of the north; being then unable to comprehend the relations of that system, and to reflect on our own differing customs, elements of society and incipient state of civilization; and not foreseeing the unhappy consequences necessarily produced by the violent divisions in the heterogeneous parts of one mass which nature had made homogeneous and compact. Feeling therefore the *pressing and imperious necessity of now terminating at hereafter* preventing the abuses which have frequently been made *of power by the authorities of the different states*—using it formerly and at present in several of them to the prejudice of *the people, with whose happiness—(the prime object of all so*cial institutions)—they have been entrusted, but which they sacrificed to their own private *interests or to disgraceful passions*; Convinced also that it is indispensably necessary to adopt a mode of government more consistent with *the establishment of* an administration, so economical as to repair the poverty, decay and ruin to which the profusion and complexities of the present system has reduced the country; and so strong as to extricate it from opprobrious and oppressive bankruptcy, to supply our internal wants, and restore and consolidate our impaired credit: Opposed also to tyrannical and absolute power, whether exercised by one or more persons or by the unbridled multitude; tired of enduring sometimes heavy and barbarous oppression, sometimes dreadful and bloody anarchy, destroys at length to see perpetuated and irrevocably secured the peaceable enjoyment of a moderate, rational and unconstitutional freedom; and of the other social rights which have hitherto been merely nominal and itself, violated: And believing that an auspicious opportunity has now occurred of acquiring those *invaluable blessings, when the notion has been now restored* to tranquility through the wisdom and patriotism of the representatives of the people—*assisted by the efficient endeavors*, the powerful cooperation and firm support of the *Illustrious savior of the country*, THE INVINCIBLE General SANTA ANNA; a period that leaves no doubt of the happy issue of so glorious an undertaking: And that this *glorious event* may be obtained without dissensions, revolts and exposing the property of any citizen to alienation or abuse; but rather *prudently* conciliating all and paying proper respect and attention to the rights acquired under the present government:

Therefore all the public officers of Toluca decree—

1st. That conforming her desires with those of the nation manifested in an unequivocal manner, the form of government most consistent with the happiness of the people is that of a popular, representative, central system.

2d. That the constitution to be established must be based on *the acknowledgment exclusively of the CAR religion*; on the independence of the nation as regards its actual territory; on the division of the powers of government; and on the freedom of the press.

3d. That on account of the heroic sacrifices and noble exertions so generously made in favor of the freedom of the *country by the illustrious and excellent D'ANTONIO LOPEZ DE* SANTA ANNA, he shall continue to be recognized as president and SUPREME CHIEF of the nation; and protector of its votes freely expressed.

4th. That for the *maintainance of public order*, and till the Central Constitution shall be devised, the actual authorities shall continue to *exercise their functions*, being subject to the existing laws to maintain public peace and individual rights: and that none shall be deprived of office, except those who oppose the present project.

5th. That to prevent disturbance, and to secure the free manifestation of the public will, the supreme government of the republic shall be respectfully requested to adopt measures necessary to enforce this plan.

6th. That to avoid all difficulties which might retard the *adoption of prompt and effective measures* to secure an object so important, the votes by which—in the plan of Cuernavaca and *other late electoral decrees*—the actual representatives are authorized to introduce changes even in the form of government, *if found—as now they appear—necessary* and urgent; and that all indispensable powers be accorded to the said representatives that may be required.

7th. That copies of this plan with the preamble shall be transmitted to the supreme authorities of the nation and of the state; that each in his sphere of authority may adopt the most proper measures for uniting on the present plan.

TOLUCA, 29th May, 1835.

Canada is now on the verge of a revolt, and a commission is to be forthwith despatched to inquire the cause on the spot. *But who can be surprised at the spirit displayed by the Canadians.* Why, the adopted system of religious intolerance alone is sufficient to cause them to 'drop the connection.' With a population of 500,000—four-fifths of whom are Catholics—the funds, as stated in the *petition from certain* members of the legislative council of lower Canada—hitherto appropriated to the education of the Catholics must, *forsooth*, be applied to the maintenance of the established church.—The continuance of this state of things may be forced upon Ireland, but we are disposed to believe that the Canadas are somewhat too near America for a system of this kind to be tolerated long.—*English paper.*

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—*An arrival at Baltimore* from Valparaiso, brings intelligence that the interesting Island of Juan Fernandez has been destroyed by *an earthquake.* The town was situated in a valley, and on the first alarm, the inhabitants fled to the mountains. The sea at *first receded* from the Island, and then returned, overflowed the town, and in its return swept away the houses which had been previously prostrated, leaving on the site an immense mass of black mud.

Ireland, controlled and oppressed by a faction of her inhabitants, is aptly likened to a cone standing on its apex. A writer in the London Examiner thus describes her condition: '*A faction occupying the point* which common sense assigns to the nation; the small in the place of the great, and the *great of the small*; *every thing out of natural order*; government but another name for anarchy; scarcely an institution in the country standing on the *only ground where any* institution is secure—the broad basis of the people.' Justly is the complaint repeated for the thousandth time, but now with a certain prospect of being heeded, that there is nothing national in Ireland. She is more like a conquered province than an equal constituent part of the empire. All departments of the public service, the high and the low, are in the hands of the Orange party. Where it is not not the dye, it is the tinge, says the able writer above quoted. 'An Orange church and an orange magistracy, orange corporations and orange constables, orange judges and orange juries.'

The people of Ireland, the great majority of six sevenths of the whole population, demand and will insist upon a completion of their *emancipation, but one step only towards* which was made by the passage of the Catholic Emancipation act. We have seen the stand taken by Mr O'Connell in Parliament upon the return to power of the Whig administration. He with his numerous co-operators, joined the Whigs, because he believed them well disposed towards Ireland. And in truth borne back to the to their former places, as it were by the growing strength of that spirit which first raised them to power—the spirit of Reform—they cannot *better vindicate* their title to confidence of the people, than by directing the efforts to correcting by a few strong blows and large *measures the leading abuses* in the administration of the affairs of Ireland. The Irish people do not ask for favor—they ask to *be put upon an equality* in the enjoyment of civil rights with their fellow citizens of England and Scotland. The writer in the *examiner forcibly says*—'There is a field yet untrodden by a British statesman; all the vulgar paths of government have been beaten; all the violences have been tried and all the frauds. The only experiment that has not yet been made is—justice.'

We find in the last number of the Westminster Review the fullest and most interesting account we have ever met with of the nature and culture of tea, a commodity which forms the chief bond of connexion between the empire of China with its population of three hundred and fifty millions, and the rest of the world.

The tea plant is a bushy evergreen shrub, which, if permitted to attain its natural size will grow to the height of twelve feet. *In botany it constitutes by itself a distinct* genus, of which there is but a single species, the plants yielding the *amount kinds of black and green teas* being in reality no more than permanent varieties, the result of long culture. The *plant has been cultivated in* China from time immemorial. The latitudes in which *it thrives best are from 23 to 30 north. Like the vine it* is cultivated on the sides of hills in preference to plains. *It is raised from the seed, and yields its first crop in from* two to three years. Where the best teas are *raised, the plant is carefully pruned and prevented* from attaining a height exceeding two or three feet. *The production of good tea depends upon soil, locality* and season, fully as much as that of good wine; like it, too, the produce varies according to the care with which the crop is collected and prepared for use. From the same plant are commonly taken in each season four crops which is another cause of variety in tea as it appears in the market. The younger the leaves the *higher* is the flavor. The earliest crop is taken in the beginning of Spring, and the last in August.

The growth of teas of sufficiently high flavor to keep for a considerable time, and fit in consequence for exportation, was for a long time confined to two Provinces,—Fokien, which yielded black tea, and Kiangnan, which yielded green. Of late years, owing to the great demand for teas in Europe and America, the culture has been extended to three additional provinces. The two original provinces, however, produce the best: the worst comes from the district of Woping in Canton.

In China, contrary to the usage of the other great despotisms of Asia, the soil is private property, and is very minutely subdivided. The leaves of the tea plant are picked by the cultivator's family, and conveyed at once in a fresh state to the market, where they are purchased by a particular class of dealers, who dry them under a shed, and in this imperfect state of preparation dispose of them to a second and higher class of traders, who sort the teas according to their qualities, and after completing the process of manufacture pack them in chests. The tea arrives in Canton about the middle of October, and the busiest period of the trade extends from that time to the end of December. The traders in green tea amount in number to about four hundred, the dealers in black are less numerous but more wealthy. They accompany their chests, carried mostly by porters from distances of several hundred miles, to Canton. In Canton *the sorts quoted for exportation* do not exceed fifteen in number, about eight of which are black and *six green, the prices varying from* twelve to sixty cents a pound.

In regard to *the consumption of tea in different countries*, the writer remarks that all the nations of Asia east *of Siam and Bamboja are what may be termed habitual* and immoderate consumers of tea. With the Chinese *themselves the tea pot is in constant requisition, from* morning till night, with persons of both sexes, of all *ages, and all conditions.* They use it always without milk, and frequently without sugar.—Supposing,—what *is a very reasonable supposition*,—that each inhabitant on an average drinks twice as much as each inhabitant of *Great Britain*, the annual consumption in China would be half a million of tons.

The use of tea in Europe commenced about one hundred and eighty five years ago, and in this time the consumption has raised from a nameless fraction to nearly 30 thousand tons. A greater quantity is consumed in Great Britain than in all the rest of Europe and America. As to the question whether China will be able to supply any greater quantity in proportion to the increasing demand, the writer in the Westminster thinks there is no doubt it will. The culture which was extended from two to five provinces, to meet European demand, can be extended to many others. The land in which tea is cultivated consists of hills and mountains of no remarkable fertility, and not suited for the production of corn. Of these, notwithstanding the highly cultivated state of the plains and valleys of China, there is much unoccupied.

The effects of tea upon the human frame, are those of a very gentle stimulant producing an exhilaration of spirits. It is to this alone that it owes its general adoption. The diversity in the flavor of the different varieties, is probably fully as great as in the different varieties of wine. The Chinese themselves, and the oriental nations generally, hardly consume any thing but black tea. The English consume one part of green to four parts of black. The Americans on the contrary *consume two parts* of green to one of black. *Balt. American.*

PASSAGE OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The following interesting facts in relation to the communication across the American Isthmus, are furnished by a writer in a Boston paper. The article, from which our extract is taken, was provoked by the resolution of the senate, requesting the president to consider the expediency of entering into negotiations with the South American states; for the purpose of securing a safe passage across the Isthmus from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The president has accordingly appointed Col. Charles Biddle, of Tennessee, to conduct the negotiation. The writer, who has resided in and appears to be well acquainted with that country, objects to the mission as *unnecessary. He says*—

It is a fact well known to many of our citizens, and ought to have been known to the honorable senate, and the president, that the people of this country, as well of all others, now enjoy the right of a *safe passage* for person and property across the Isthmus from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the most perfect manner; and that every facility and security necessary for the prosecution of such passage, is given by the local authorities *on the route, even to the* having a military guard, if requested—the whole of which may at all times be had, at a *moderate expense.* Such passports as are required by the government for persons, are granted gratis. Travellers and merchandize are liable to no charges save those for mule and canal hire, with the regular custom house duties of the latter. Of the former, *in the* distance from Panama to Cruces, at the head of the river Chagres, which is 21 miles; and of the latter, from that place down to Chagres about 70 miles—all this may be accomplished safely and speedily, at a cost seldom exceeding 10 or 12 dollars, with a moderate quantity of baggage. For the transportation of goods the average expense will not exceed 4 cents per lb. The time required for the passage depends much on the state of the river, and whether it is from the Atlantic side to the Pacific, or vice versa. Ascending the Chagres is a work of severe labor—being done by poling up against a *strong current, as used to be the case in the Mississippi.* If the river is in a good state, a passage up is made in two days, *at other times it occupies three or four.* By clearing this river of the obstructions caused by the sand bars and fallen trees, it might be *rendered navigable* for steam boats. Even in its present condition, 'tis traversed by canoes carrying 60 barrels of flour each. *Goods of every description* are almost daily crossing the Isthmus which are imported into Chagres: chiefly from Jamaica. Most of the *flour consumed* in Panama, and some small neighboring ports comes from the United States via that Island. Their *imports are chiefly paid in specie.* Hides and tallow are sometimes to be obtained at moderate prices, and the pearl fisheries of the Bay of Panama, still yield something.

I much fear the result of Col. Biddle's mission, will be, our having to pay for a privilege we now enjoy gratis, in its fullest extent by free permission, for the Columbian government will certainly imagine there is something more than they have been aware of, in allowing foreigners to cross the Isthmus, and will come to the conclusion that it may be desirable to make it a source of revenue. As they have never dreamed of *denying the right*, to any of crossing from ocean to ocean either on business or pleasure, they will be surprised at our *request*, and naturally decide that if we are not satisfied with the perfect liberty we possess in that particular, they will require of us payment for the same, although it will not be in their power to grant an increase of liberal privileges already existing, and *for the enjoyment* of which, no premium has heretofore been thought of.

Had the *president and the senate*, instead of granting up this strange mission, recommended to congress, or the postmaster general, if he *possessed the requisite power* necessary, the establishing a line of communication for the transmission of a regular mail between Peru and the United States, via that same Isthmus, they would have rendered an essential benefit to our commercial and whaling interests in the Pacific. This can be done very easily, and at a small expense. On the contrary, such an establishment might be made a source of revenue to the government. Nothing is wanting but to employ two naval schooners, to run monthly between Lima and Panama; and two others between Chagres and New York. Our consuls at each of those places, could make up the mail, and *the one at Panama*, with his vice at Chagres, would attend to its transportation across the Isthmus. The cost of which would *never exceed $15 or $20.* A reasonable rate of postage charged, I have no doubt, defray all the extra expenses attending *such an intercourse*, by means of which we would receive information from the Pacific, as soon, and as regularly as we now have *from the continent of Europe.* In addition to the convenience, speed and safety, for the transmission of letters, the same could be *extended* to the merchants and others, for the purpose of remitting specie and bullion from the west coast of America, to the *United States*; thus enabling such remittance to be received in two months, instead of the time generally required for their passage round Cape Horn, besides the great saving in freight, insurance and risk. A small per centage, on amounts thus transmitted, which all having funds to receive from that quarter, would gladly pay, added to the postage account, would produce more than sufficient to meet every expense attendant upon such an establishment.

The London Times says that out of the six hundred and odd members of the house of commons, there are only one hundred and fifty constitutional whigs, but that the 'Destructives,' English and Irish, muster two hundred members. It compares lord Melbourne's government to a comet, with a body hardly visible, but a *tremendous tail.*

The net public income of Great Britain and Ireland for the year *ending on the 5th of January, 1835*, was forty-six millions and a half pounds sterling. The expenditure for the period was *forty-five millions*, leaving a surplus of a million and a half.

The "*silent system*" lately introduced into some of the prisons in London works wonders. Persons whose faces had been constantly familiar to the turn-key,—they seldom pass more than one or two days at a time at large,—have, on their discharge, declared that *they* would take not to come back again. Many known London thieves are said to be making the circuit of the counties.

A pretty floral fancy has been adopted in England, according to a writer in *London's Magazine*, which consists of pillars of roses trained on iron stakes from twelve to fifteen feet high; *these form the most picturesque objects in gardening.* "Merely to show how a heap of clay, (says the writer) may become a mount of beauty I last *Spring levelled* and made a circular a large quantity of white and blue clay; on this, with a small portion of dung, and pit sand to each plant, I planted some of the hardy climbing roses. The effect is now beautiful, and another Summer, it will be a mount of *rose pillars*, each from eight to ten feet high."

Importance of keeping words close together.—In the debate in the chamber of deputies, on 13th April, M. De Lamartine made some remarks in the course of which, speaking of the two flags of France,—he was interrupted by the president with the laconic rebuke, "*France has but one flag.*" The orator replied that the president should have let him finish the sentence before interrupting him, and then went on to show that France at different periods had two flags. This story reminded us of an anecdote which took place one day at a dinner table when we were present. The conversation turned upon the presidency. A wag very gravely remarked—"There is not a man in Pennsylvania fit to be president of the United States."—Here he stopped. The company stared at one another, and they had not recovered their amazement, when the speaker resumed—"who has the least chance of succeeding." "Keep your words closer together," said one of the company, quoting the remark of the judge in court, who having called a witness a rogue, was kept half a minute in a state of irritation by the divided reply of the witness—"I am not half so great a rogue as your honor——takes me to be."

THE DREAM OF LIFE.

'Twas but a bubble—yet 'twas bright,
And gaily danced along the stream
Of life's wild torrent in the light
Of sunbeams sparkling—like a dream
Of heaven's own bliss, for loveliness—
For fleetness, like a passing thought;
And ever of such hopes as these
The tissue of my life is wrought:
For I have dreamed of pleasures which
The sun of *young existence smiled*
Upon my wayward path, and then
Her promised sweets my heart build;
But when I came those sweets to sip
They turned to gall upon my lip.

And I have dreamed of Friendship too:
For friendship I had thought was made
To be man's solace in the shade,
And glad him in the light; and so
I madly thought to find a friend
Whose soul with mine would sweetly blend,

And as two placid streams unite,
And roll their waters in one bright
And tranquil current to the sea,
So might our happy spirits be
Borne onward to eternity—
But he betrayed me; and with pain
I woke—to sleep and dream again.

And then I dreamed of Love; and all
The clustered visions of the past
Seemed airy nothings to that last
Bright dream. It threw a magical
Enchantment on existence—cast
A glory on my path so bright
I seemed to breathe and feel its light;
But now that bliss-ful dream is o'er,
And I have waked to dream no more.

Beyond each distant glimmering star
That twinkles in the arch above,
There is a world of truth and love
Which earth's vile passions never mar;
Oh! could I snatch the eagle's plumes,
And soar to that bright world away,
Which God's own holy light illumes
With glories of eternal day,
How gladly every lingering tie
That binds me down to earth I'd sever,
And leave, for that fleet home on high,
This hollow hearted world for ever.

From Frazer's Magazine.

ADMONITIONS OF AN IRISH WATERING PLACE.

The town of Passage,
Is both large and spacious,
And situated
Upon the sea.
'Tis nate and dacent,
And quite agacent
To come from Cork
On a summer's day;
There you may ship in
To take a *dipping*
Forneint the shipping
That at anchor ride;
Or in a wherry
Cross o'er the ferry
To Carrigaloe.
On the other side.

There are ships from Cadiz,
And from Barbadoes,
But the leading trade is
In whiskey punch;
And you may go in
Where one Molly Rowen
Keeps a nate hotel
For a quiet lunch.
But land or deck on,
You may safely reckon,
Whatsoever country
You come hither from,
invitation
To a jollification,
With a parish priest
That's called Father Tom.

Mud cabins swarm in
This place so charming,
With sailor garments
Hung out to dry;
And each abode is
Snug and commodious,
With pigs melodious
In their straw-built sty.
'Tis there the turf is,
And lots of murphies,
Dead sprats and herrings,
And oyster shells;
Nor any lack, O!
Of good tobacco—
Though what is smuggled
By far excels.

For
A boat name
Of amazing buck
The hake and salmon
Playing at bagammon,
Swim for diversion
All around this hulk;
There 'Saxon' sailors
Keep brave repartees,
Who soon with razors
Must anchor weigh
From th' emerald island,
Never to see dry land,
Until they spy land
In sweet Botany Bay.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Unicorn, Lindsey, Trieste, J H Shepherd.
Brig Julia and Helen, Thornbyke, Boston, L H Gale.
Schr Java, Clewley, Baltimore, Dantuck and Latchta
Schr Ann Smith, Sharp, Savannah, J A Barelli

ARRIVED.

Steamer Whale, Baldwin, from the passes, towed to sea ship Louisville, ship Charles and schrs Water Witch, *Emperor and Bee*—Brought up brig Kenhawa, from Tuspan, and schr Crawford, from Vera Cruz—Left S W pass Tuesday at noon—Reports nothing in sight except ship Argo 12 days from the bar, for Liverpool—towed *her to the* eastward of South Point—Towboats Gramp s and Hudson at anchor off South Point.

Brig Kenhawa, Hall, from Tuspan—to J W Zacharie and co, in ballast.

Schr Crawford, Leidesdorff, 9 days from Vera Cruz—to Saml Thompson, in ballast

Steamer Potosi, from St Louis, cargo tobacco, corn, lead and sundries.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from St Martinsville—cargo 35 bbls 40 puncheons rum J F Miller; 29 rolls leather J Weber; 50 bbls molasses, 240 bed ticks, 10 coops fowls, 5 packs spanish saddles owner on board—Passengers Mrs Mace and daughter, judge Calbey, C Durand, Montagne, M Devenport, J Norris, J W King, Guierero, Castenean, F Villavaso, N Corney, F Fusilier, F Blanchard, and 2 ladies, Benvenu.

Steamer Lancaster, Reid, fm Louisville, via Manchester—cargo 110 bbls flour Buckner, Stanton and co; 5 casks hams A H Wallace, 82 way passengers.

Steamer Siam, Robinson from St Louis, 19th inst—cargo 3 bbls 1 hf bbl 11 bags wax R Gronning and co; 7 bbls pork 17 bbds tobacco Robason, Wood and co; 457 sacks corn E L Tracy,—Reports the Missouri rising and the Ohio falling.

Steamer Boston, Buckle, from Pittsburgh—cargo, whiskey, brandy, cotton, &c to sundries.

Steamer Missourian, Crawford, from Louisville—cargo assorted to sundries.

☞ We are *authorised to announce that Dr Thomas* is a candidate to represent the 3d ward in the city council, to fill up the vacancy of Mr Grailhe resigned; and that he will be supported by

A GREAT NUMBER OF VOTERS.

☞ We are *requested to announce that the hon.* CHAS. DERBIGNY, has consented at the earnest request of many of the citizens of the parish of Jefferson, to be a candidate for Senator, to represent said parish. j 9

☞ GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN will be supported in the Third Senatorial District, as a candidate for the office of senator to represent that district in the senate of the state by many voters. June 8 ☞

OFFICE OF THE LOUISIANA COTTON SEED OIL FACTORY & INSURANCE CO.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of *this Institution*, held on the 22d inst, J. H. CALDWELL, esq. was unanimously elected President, JAMES RAMAGE, Inspector, J H STERRET, Attorney, H B DENAS, Notary, and
june 25 R CLAGUE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISIANA COTTON SEED OIL FACTORY & INSURANCE CO.
Corner of Common and Camp streets.

THE *company being at present organized*, the subscribers are hereby notified, that the second instalment *of ten dollars per share* on the capital stock is required to be paid in, on or before Tuesday the 21st July next ensuing *agreeably to the 3d section of the act of incorporation.*
june 25 R. CLAGUE, Sec'y.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THERE has been found in the possession of an individual arrested as a suspicious person, a trunk containing several silver spoons, forks, &c., and male and female wearing apparel, &c. Persons to whom these things may belong, are requested to call at the office of the Mayor and prove property.
june 25 D. PRIEUR, *mayor.*

PARISH OF ST. BERNARD.
STRAY CATTLE.

BROUGHT to the undersigned, syndic of said parish, the following cattle.

1o. A sorrel Horse, white front, four feet white, and a white spot on the left side, without any other mark.

2o A brown Horse, the left hind foot white, without any other mark.

3o An Ox, red and white coloured, marked J. B. having both ears cut on the top.

If the above mentioned cattle are not claimed from this day to the 30th inst, they will be sold on the premises at 10 o'clock a. m. on the same day.
j 25 M ST. GERMAIN, syndic.

NOTICE—The Carrollton cars will be in readiness for guests to the *fete champêtre* to be given at the City of Lafayette on the 28th inst. *from the hours of 12 to 8 P. M.* They will start from Baronne, near Canal st.
[signed] R. LAYTON,
june 25 chairman committee.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A PLAN of Lots, situate in faubourg Washington, *made by Mr Lurgy.* An honest reward to the person who will bring it back to
FERNANDEZ & WHITING,
j 25 auctioneer, St Louis st. No 20.

COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.

STOCKS.

84 shares Ocean Ins Company,		51
16 do do do		50
30 do do do		50 50
100 do City Bank		112

SALES OF COTTON.

112 Bales Mississippi,	19
50 do do	17 1-2
706 do do	19

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—700 hhds $5 50 a $7 50;
RICE—$3 50 *per barrel;*
SUGAR—prime 7 3 4 a 8 cts per lb, and in demand
HAVANA—Brown $3 1 2 a 9—*white* 11 1-2 do
MOLASSES—33 a 34 cts per gal—
COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 15 cts—*on the advance*
Rio 13 1-2 a 14c
MESS PORK—$17 per brl
Prime, 14 50 do
Cicar 18 do
BACON—hams, 8 and 9 cts per lb dull
Middlings, 7c 1-2 do
Shoulders, 7c 1-2 do
Hoground 8c a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1-2 a 83-4 cts per lb
BEEF—Mess $13 1-2 per bl,
Prime, 12 do
BUTTER—Western, 23 cts—Baslem scarce
FLOUR— $5 00 a 5 50 per bl very dull
CORN—62 a 70 cts per bushel
MEAL—$3 50 *per bbl—fair demand*
CATTLE HIDES—Coast $8; Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 15c
SOLE LEATHER—24 a 00c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil'a, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do —27 a 30c
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—15 a 16c
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; sheet 9 a 10
TAR—$3 50 per brl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 do
DEAR SKINS—24c
BEAR do —75c each
RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
BEES WAX—22c per do
WHISKEY—Rectified, 40 a 41 cts per gal; old 45

LOUISIANA STATE LOAN.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, Jun 24th 1834.

WHEAREAS by the fifth section of an act of the General Assembly of the State of *Louisiana*, approved on the first day of April 1835, entitled "an act to provide for the purchase of an additional number of slaves for the use of the State, to be employed on objects of internal improvement and for other purposes," *the treasurer of* the State of Louisiana is authorised to issue the bonds of the State for the sum of five *hundred thousand dollars*, which section is as follows to wit:

Sect. 5th. Be it further *enacted &c. That the Treasurer* be and he is hereby authorized to issue the Bonds of the State countersigned by the *Governor* for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, bearing an interest of five per cent per annum redeemable in three equal instalments of twenty, thirty and forty years; which sum shall be constituted a fund for *internal improvement* to be appropriated as hereinafter directed; provided that said bonds be issued, only as often as the *wants of the State will require the* same agreeably to the present section, and provided that said interest be payable *semi annually* at the office of the State Treasurer upon presentation of the dividend warrants.

And whereas the Board of Public works have required *of the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana* to issue the Bonds of the State to the amount of two hundred and fifty *thousand dollars* deeming that the wants of the State now require that the said amount of bonds be issued;

Now therefore notice is hereby given that proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of *Louisiana* in the city of New Orleans, until Saturday the thirty first day of October 1835, for a loan to the State of *Louisiana* of the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the terms and conditions of the section *aforesaid.* Such proposals must be made through some responsible agent in the city of New Orleans; and upon the acceptance of the proposal the money is to be paid into the Bank of Louisiana on the first day of January 1836, and upon delivery of the receipt thereof from the cashier of said bank, certificates of stock will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with dividend warrants thereon, on presentation of which by any bearer at the office of said Treasurer the interest will be paid according to the terms of said act. No proposal will be received for a less sum than the whole amount of the loan.
j 25 F. GARD RE, State Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE,
New-Orleans June 25th 1835.

A SPECIAL meeting of the board of directors will be held this day, at 1 o'clock P M, at the Company's office, in the Exchange Arcade, Magazine street, near the corner of Gravier.
j 24 Andw. C. ARMSTRONG Sec'y

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—*Present the honorable* Charles Maurian, judge—No. 8381—A Lewis & Co. vs. their creditors.—*The cession of property by the petitioners having been accepted by the court for the benefit* of their creditors, and it is *ordered that a meeting of said* creditors take place before H Sechere, notary, on Saturday the