# NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,

*Printer to the State and to the First Municipality.*

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1838.


## OUR NEW SHEET.

It was our intention before enlarging the Bee, to await the arrival of our new font of types, which we expect on or about the 1st of November; but the rapidly increasing number of advertisements which crowd our columns, far exceeds the space we were enabled to allot to them, and compels us to anticipate the publication of our enlarged sheet. Our patrons will therefore from this day receive the BEE in its improved and augmented form.

While increasing our paper in size we trust that it will not diminish in value. The merit of a journal is not like that of a lot of ground, to be measured by the number of feet it contains, for a Colisseum in stature may be a pigmy in power. Nothing on our part will be spared to maintain the equilibrium which should exist between the dimensions and its ability. We shall therefore do our best.

The course pursued hitherto in the Bee shall still be maintained. We promise, however, in addition, to concentrate our efforts upon the development of the boundless resources of Louisiana, and especially to fostergevery project of industry, which tends still further to elicit and enhance them. We shall continue to be the echo of public improvement, enterprize and energy. The exertion of these qualities by our adventurous population has made Louisiana what she is, and their continued display will elevate her to the highest rank among the states of the union. By directing public attention to the immense natural facilities of our state for nearly every branch of human industry a newspaper may be made a most important auxiliary in the cause of progressive improvement. This shall be our especial task—it is one of labor but of honor; one requiring constant attention, investigation and reflection, but one the results of which will be most gratifying to ourselves—as they must be most beneficial to our beloved country.

The enlargement of our sheet, the correspondence with agents in different states, by which we obtain the earliest accounts of the vessels destined to this port, with statements of their cargoes, consignees and passengers, and other improvements entail upon us a corresponding increase of expenditure. We are happy nevertheless in being enabled to add, that the augmentation of our patronage continues *pari-passu* with our endeavors to deserve it. In 1830, the free numbers of 190 subscribers. At present we have 2019 in New Orleans, and nearly 800 in the different parishes throughout the state. It is in no boastful spirit that we make mention of this fact, or that we state that our subscription lists continue to increase with a rapidity beyond our most sanguine hopes.

In conclusion we shall only repeat that as the Bee is now the largest paper in America, and as large as any in Europe, we will spare nothing to render its value and influence commensurate with its size.

☞ The mail of Saturday brought nothing from beyond Charleston, and that of yesterday failed altogether; of course we are without further advices from the north. News from Europe, by the Royal William Steamer, may be confidently expected, when the mail comes in.

☞ A fire occurred about 9 o'clock last night in Phillippa street, between Hevia and Girod. Two small tenements, of little value, were destroyed.

## SILK CULTURE.

Public attention has been awaked to the important advantages, national and individual, to be derived from this branch of industry, which is just beginning to show itself in the United States. Those who recollect the unspeakable rapidity with which the cultivation of cotton was introduced, a few years since into Georgia, can form just notions of the rate which silk, now manufactured, is destined to hold in the lapse of a very few years, as an article of American commerce. Fifty years ago large quantities of cotton were imported into the United States, and it was only a short time after the conclusion of the treaty of peace in 1783, by which Great Britain acknowledged our independence, that an American vessel was seized by the custom house officers in the river Thames, because, as they alleged, a small quantity of cotton which she had on board, was not the production of the country to which she belonged! A thus showing that cotton of the United States was then unknown in Europe. Our present export of that article amounts to one hundred millions of dollars! and is increasing every year. But it was not till the cotton gin, invented by ELI WHITNEY, afforded to the planter an easy and efficacious mode of cleaning the cotton from the seed, that the raising of this great produce of southern agriculture became an object of much importance. McCulloch observes, that the improvements invented by Hargraves, Arkwright and Crompton, and applied to machinery for spinning and weaving cotton, have added more to the wealth and power of Great Britain, than all her foreign conquests, and the acquisition of her immense empire in Eastern Asia. But if Whitney's cotton gin had not been invented, the improvements of those English mechanicians would have been a barren and comparatively useless. They would have been without an object—they never would have had raw material to work upon. If the improvements of those Englishmen were so incalculably valuable to their native country, that of Eli Whitney has not been a jot less so to ours—and the miserable reproach rests upon this country, and particularly upon the southern planters, whose wealth he has augmented a thousand fold, that he died without having received the slightest remuneration for all the benefits which his genius had bestowed upon the south. Like Fulton, he effected a revolution in the commerce of nations, and added to the wealth and comfort of men, and met the common fate of genius to

*Live unregarded, unlamented die.*

This allusion to the early history of the cotton culture in this country, may not be inappropriate while we are treating of the introduction of another species of industry, which may be scarcely less important. A people among whom industry is unshackled, property secure, and monopolies comparatively rare, will always make a rapid progress in whatever occupation they undertake, provided there be no natural impediments in their way.

Though the origin of silk is unquestionably to be traced to the warm climates of India and China, and though such climates be more congenial to its production, yet modern experience shows that it may be brought to a fine and delicate texture in northern latitudes. In the year 550, two monks who had resided in China, brought away a quantity of the eggs of the silk worm in hollow canes and presented them to the Emperor Justinian. They had previously made themselves acquainted with the Chinese mode of rearing and feeding the worm and manufacturing the silk.—This is thought to have been the first successful attempt to introduce this art into Europe. "A new and important branch of industry (says Gibbon in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire) was thus established in Europe. Experience and reflection gradually corrected the errors of a new attempt; and the Sogdoite Ambassadors acknowledged in the succeeding reign, that the Romans were not inferior to the natives of China in the education of the insects and the manufacture of silk." Subsequent attempts have been made to introduce it into every civilized country on the globe. It is a production which is equally admired by the instructed and refined white man, and the untutored savage—no other product of the loom can vie with it in beauty or brilliancy. The rich and the courtly can find nothing of equal magnificence to gratify their vanity in dress—and religion can find nothing so sumptuous as vestments for her ministers or as decorations for her altars: and silk, therefore, will ever continue a precious article of commerce, always eagerly sought after by all classes and nations, although the mode of producing it may and will be different in different climates.

Silk differs in its nature from cotton in this respect, that it is susceptible of being raised in very different latitudes. It has been produced in the torrid zone, and experience proves that it may be successfully cultivated as far north as the fifty-fourth degree of latitude, where the Russians have cultivated it so extensively and in such perfection as to render them in a great measure independent of Persia for a supply of the immense quantities required for the gorgeous dresses of their nobility. It has also been successfully cultivated in Prussia, in the north of Germany, and even in Sweden. We have lately seen an account of an attempt to introduce the growth of silk into the country last named, taken from the Stockholm Journal, and it contains the following remarkable passage, disclosing the important fact and conclusively proving, that the people of the south are deceived if they imagine that silk is to be produced exclusively among themselves. But here is the passage referred to:

"Experiments made during the year 1833 in Stockholm for the purpose of discovering some indigenous tree capable of nourishing the silk worm, *have procured silk of very fine quality.* The culture of the mulberry tree is extending itself in the provinces, and important communications on the most convenient mode of rearing the worm have been generally promulgated. The silk so produced in Sweden has confirmed in the most unequivocal manner the remark formerly made on the *superior fineness and solidity of silk grown in the north, compared* with that from the more temperate climes: a fact that received the unanimous sanction of the Royal Society of Commerce as well as of many silk manufacturers. It supports the ordinary preparation and dye, equally with the best Indian silk, possessing the same brilliancy and softness. The silk also that has been grown for the last few years in Bavaria, is superior to that produced in Italy."

We have thought that this fact ought to be generally made known in the south, because we are acquainted with several persons who entertain the delusive notion that silk cannot be extensively produced in the northern states. Experience, independently of what we have said of the northern regions of Europe proves that it may be easily raised at the other extremity of our union, and of an excellent quality. The south will always possess the advantage of a soil on which the mulberry, like every other product of vegetable nature, will grow more luxuriantly and with less trouble to the planter than in the north. This is indeed, a very great advantage, which will always insure to the southern states a superiority in all foreign markets in their own silk, over that produced in the north. The white mulberry, which alone can be produced in high northern latitudes, is a tree of slow growth compared to the Chinese mulberry. The former is of no use till four or five years of age, while the latter will afford ample food for the insect in the second year, and may be raised in prodigious numbers, each bud on a branch or plant giving birth to a tree.

That silk is destined before the Lapse of many years to become an important object of agricultural industry in the United States and of extensive and profitable exportation, we entertain no doubt whatever, and we have repeatedly expressed ourselves to this effect. Under this impression we have endeavoured to attract the attention of our fellow citizens to the subject, persuaded that should our exertions be crowned with success, a great and lasting benefit would be conferred upon our country: to Louisiana in particular, we are convinced, the introduction of the silk culture on an extensive scale will prove eminently beneficial. She has large tracts of land in some of the interior parishes, which never can be cultivated in sugar or cotton, the present staples of the state, and which have never been otherwise employed than in raising a scant crop of sweet potatoes and pumpkins. But these waste lands, apparently worthless, we are assured, are capable of producing the finest mulberry leaves in as much perfection as many soils that are deemed valuable. The poor lands of the Florida parishes, which at present barely afford a subsistence to the inhabitants, may thus be made to produce a more precious crop and to add a greater amount to the aggregate of the public wealth than the same number of acres devoted to the raising of tobacco, sugar or cotton.

We have no practical acquaintance with any branch of the art of producing silk—our whole stock of knowledge on the subject is derived from oral communications and from books; and if from these sources we have not learned how to rear the tree or to manufacture the stuff, yet they have yielded a demonstration to our minds of the great and manifold advantages which will flow from the silk culture to our common country. The most that can be expected from us is to impart the knowledge we have gathered. With this view we shall now transcribe a few passages from the celebrated work of Count Dandolo, which treats chiefly of the silk culture in Italy—but which is universally admitted to stand unrivalled for the minuteness and authenticity of the information it conveys on this branch of industry.

"I can now demonstrate in what the gain and profit of the proprietor and cultivator consist; if they both attend to the proper culture of the mulberry tree and cultivation of the silk worm." Whence the doubt mentions the mulberry tree, we presume he means the *white mulberry?*

"It is a certain fact that if these insects are well managed, 2 pounds of mulberry leaves will be sufficient to obtain a pound and a half of cocoons; 21,000 pounds of leaves will then yield 15,00 pounds of cocoons, 750 of which should belong to the proprietor and 750 to the cultivator.

"The 750 pounds of the proprietor will cost him the rent of the ground occupied by the trees which yield the leaf, and, the interest of the capital employed in the advances made for these trees.

"The 750 pounds of the cultivator will cost him the price of his labour and time and some other trifling expences.

"To obtain 21,000 pounds of mulberry leaves, the proper ground only have sixty g afted mulberry trees, each producing 7½ pounds; sixty trees producing 15 pounds; sixty producing 22½ pounds; sixty producing 30 pounds; sixty producing 37½ pounds; sixty producing 45 pounds; sixty producing 60 pounds; sixty producing 67½ pounds, and ten producing 75 pounds—in all, 2550 mulberry trees. And as we must take into consideration that in those climates only one-fourth part of the trees can be stript every year, and consequently rests one year, it will require 732 trees.

"A property which has for some years afforded 732 trees of various sizes, such as I have described, and in which more are planted every now and then to replace such as die, will yield 21,000 pounds of leaves.

"There should be round the root of a thriving mulberry tree a fallow space of ground of about four feet square for many years, that they may receive exterior air, and draw the nutritious moisture which the soil affords. Seven hundred and thirty-two mulberry trees will occupy about 2926 square feet of land, which cannot be sown, or applied to any other use. If the land be good on which the trees stand, such as would yield a quarter and a half of wheat, or 12 bushels, it would on an average be a loss of 16 francs a year.

"Next, suppose that the price of the mulberry tree and other costs of plantation amount to two francs; 732 trees will cost 1464 francs, the interest of which sum is about 73 francs.

"From this calculation the proprietor ought to obtain annually,

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|---|---|
| Ground rent, | 16 |
| Interest of capital, | 73 |
| Casualties, loss and replanting of trees, | 59 |
| | 148 francs |

"For the value of the sum the proprietor will obtain each year 750 pounds of cocoons.

Or suppose he planted 1000 trees, and wished to keep up that number. The ground employed would bear nothing else, and would be about 3660 square feet. The annual loss of young mulberry trees is estimated at 73 per 100. The expence would be,

| | |
|---|---|
| Ground rent, | 24 |
| Interest of 2000 francs for planted trees, | 100 |
| Casualties and replacing trees, | 60 |
| | 184 francs |

At the end of the sixth spring, 1000 trees will on an average yield each 12 pounds of leaves; therefore there would be produced 12,000 pounds of leaves proper for the support of silk worms, which 12,000 pounds of leaves ought to produce 855 pounds of cocoons. We must also consider that the income increases yearly, if the trees are well cultivated; although out of the 1000 there should be only 750 which should be stripped annually, 250 trees remaining pruned and fallow. When the 750 trees are of a size to produce each 30 pounds of leaves, they will yield altogether 22,500 pounds, which may produce 1605 pounds of cocoons.

"The calculations I have just offered will be sufficient to show to those who have the intelligence of business, that there exists no branch of industry which interferes so little with others, and yields greater annual profit, than the cultivation of mulberry trees and silk worms."

The Count proceeds to state that cocoons of good quality will sell for 3 francs per lb. The 1605 pounds of cocoons were worth therefore 4815 francs, a pretty good sum for 3660 square feet of land. An English acre contains 43,560 square feet, so that one acre will according to Count Dandolo's calculation, yield a yearly revenue of 57,750 francs, or about 11,000 dollars!

## INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

☞ Among the vessels lost on the Florida reef during the memorable gale of the 7th and 8th of September last, our readers may remember the brig OLNEY, captain Thomas. This vessel, which had left St. Jago de Cuba a few days previous, with a cargo composed of a million of cigars, a quantity of tobacco, and a large number of cedar logs, was wrecked on Friday, the 7th September, about 20 miles to the north of Cape Florida. She had anchored to anchor, but the tempest was so violent that both her anchors snapped like pack thread, and she was driven high and dry on the Florida shore. The persons on board comprised the crew of seven men, and a single passenger remained in the brig in the continual expectation that the wreckers in the neighbourhood would come to their relief. Two days after the Olney had gone ashore, while the captain and crew were at breakfast, the report of rifles was heard. Every one rejoiced in the belief that assistance was at hand. On ascending the deck, what were the surprise and horror of these poor fellows, at beholding the brig in possession of seminole Indians, who, neighbour Tenney says, "are the most ferocious and well-armed Indians, who had collected on the starboard quarters, and who menaced them with immediate death in case of the slightest resistance. The crew were totally unarmed; and implicit obedience to the merciless savages constituted their sole chance of ultimate safety.

They were ordered by signs to remove the cigars from the hold and throw them on the beach. About one hundred half boxes had been removed, when captain Thomas, a bold and irritable man, refused unconditionally to throw away any more of his cargo. One of the savages, enraged at his disobedience, knocked him down with the butt end of his rifle. This was the signal of attack, a volley of bullets was immediately discharged at the unfortunate commander, and having been pierced by two rifle balls, he was buried yet breathing on the beach. One of the wretches perceiving that he still lived, seized the knife and plunged it into his breast, extinguishing every remnant of life. The crew were then commanded to go ashore. Scarcely had they touched the land, when a second discharge of rifles was made, by which five were killed. Of the remaining two, one who had escaped unwounded, fled so fast that the Indians were unable to overtake him. The other, Johnson by name, sprung towards some low bushes which grew at a short distance, and having heard that green branches were considered by the savages as a token of peace, fortunately bethought himself of making an effort to have his life spared. He plucked one of the bushes from the ground, fell on his knees, and held it up with signs of supplication. The savages understood the appeal, and he was for a moment safe. They gave him an axe, and pointing to a smack which was lying at some distance on the shore, bottom upwards, he was commanded to cut a hole into it. He obeyed, and the Indians took a quantity of beef out of it, which they made him carry to their encampment, which was some miles from the spot. Having arrived there, it appeared that the savages had only postponed the death of the poor fellow, for several of them levelled their rifles at him, and were about to fire, when a squaw came out of a wigwam, placed herself before him, and intercepted so powerfully for his life, that the Indians felt him charmed, and entered their tents.

As soon as Johnson found himself unobserved, he started with all the speed which the love of life could inspire in his frame, and soon reached the brig. Ingenuity and a degree of dexterity, higher, mingled dissolved into vapour, and by agencies which we separated into two invisible gases, hydrogen and oxygen. Metals may in like manner be converted into gases, and in the laboratory of the chemist all kinds of matter pass easily through every grade of transmutation, from the most dense and compact to an aeriform state. We cannot, therefore, refuse our consent to the conclusion, that the entire of our globe might be resolved into a permanently gaseous form, merely by the dissolution of the existing combination of matter.

FEARFUL DESTRUCTION.

"Are you sure?"

"I am sure of it."

The *panic* is over and with it has fled the strength and glory of whiggery. The reaction has begun. In Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and Maine, the democratic victory is complete. It was a hard fought battle in Maine, but the strength of democracy, true first over the united forces of the locofocos—in Pennsylvania, the, mate of preparation for the contest for governor (Tuesday) is unusually warlike, and ominous of a mighty struggle. The democratic strength is tremendous. Both parties regard the "key stone state" as the battle ground, upon which the great contest for the ascendancy of democracy, is to be fought and decided. This contingency in the scale of events and judging from the tone of the press in that state, the coming election will be warmly contested, then any previous election. The administration prizes claim the election of Gen. Porter by a majority of two or three thousand; and the whig press seems to be equally sanguine in the hope of Governor Ritner's re-election.

In the State of New York, the democratic party are rallying their forces, in the confident expectation of rescuing the state from the toils of bank sovereignty. And in the near future, our neighbor Tenney sees, "beginning to shine out distinctly on the flag the 'whig collar,' and to return in her former conspicuous station in the republican ranks. Our democratic friends, then, are willing to go to battle," and having truth and justice on their side, they must win. The people of Tennessee are beginning to open their eyes, and to see clearly the consequences of following one step further in the lead of the federal whigs. In the state of Indiana, it is easy to foresee that the "forty thousand" Jackson white voters of Tennessee, will not be meant to be transferred to Mr. Clay.—*Florence Gazette*

## METHOD OF RESTORING LIFE TO THE APPARENTLY DROWNED,

Recommended by the Royal Humane Society of England," instituted in the year 1774:

Avoid all rough usage.

Do not hold up the body by the feet, nor roll it on a cask, or rub it with salt, or spirits, or apply tobacco.

Lose not a moment in carrying the body to the nearest house, with the hands and shoulders raised.

Place it in a warm room, if the weather is cold.

Prompt assistance, and positively admit no more than three intelligent persons.

Let the body be instantly stripped, dried, and wrapped in hot blankets, which are frequently to be renewed.

Keep the mouth, nostrils and throat free and clean.

Apply warm substance to the back, spine, pit of the stomach, armpit, and soles of the feet.

Rub the body with heated flannel, or cotton, or warm hands.

Attempt to restore breathing, by gently blowing with a bellows into one nostril, closing the mouth and other nostril.

Tickle down the breast carefully with both hands; and then let it rise again, and thus imitate natural breathing.

Keep up the application of heat—continue the rubbing—increase it when life appears, and then given a teaspoonful of warm water, or very weak brandy and water or wine and water.

Persevere for six hours.

Send quickly for medical assistance.

## GASEOUS STATE OF THE EARTH.

Though the mind, accustomed to philosophical inquiries, may find it difficult to comprehend the idea that the earth is destined to be dissolved at last, this difficulty will vanish upon considering the nature of the material of which it is composed; must constantly undergo. Water offers a familiar example of a substance existing on the surface of the earth in three separate states of rock, fluid, and vapour, for water consolidated into ice is as much a rock as granite or the adamant, and as we shall hereafter have occasion to remark, it is the power of *repeated* changes of the animal and vegetable that may be therein imbedded. Yet upon an increase of temperature, the glaciers of the Alps, and the icy pinnacles of arctic regions, transported to a degree of heat but little higher, might be dissolved into vapour, and by agencies which we separated into two invisible gases, hydrogen and oxygen. Metals may in like manner be converted into gases, and in the laboratory of the chemist all kinds of matter pass easily through every grade of transmutation, from the most dense and compact to an aeriform state. We cannot, therefore, refuse our consent to the conclusion, that the entire of our globe might be resolved into a permanently gaseous form, merely by the dissolution of the existing combination of matter.

FEARFUL DESTRUCTION.

GENERAL DEPREDATIONS.—"War upon the currency." Are local to re-charter the United States Bank.—

"The credit system,"—The "wild cat" system of banking. Loaning without capital and borrowing without intending to pay. In short, all sorts of gambling in trade.

Patriotism—Being opposed to one's country and government.

Ruin—Prosperity under a democratic administration.

Tyranny—A President chosen by the people.—*Utica Observer.*

## DIED

Last evening, between the hours of 8 and 9, Miss ELLEN C. DOYLE, a native of New York, aged 21 years. Her friends and those of Gugany Byrne, will please attend her funeral without further notice, from the residence of the latter, at 4 o'clock this evening.

Oct 15

## MARINE NEWS.

### PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Ganges, Jones, Havre and a market, N N Wilkinson, master.

Schr Betsey, Cary, Pensacola, master.

ARRIVED.

Tow-boat Lion, Riddle, from the S W Pass; towed to sea ship Oronzembo and Yo k; brought up ship Hiram and schr Junius. Left on the 13th at 2 p. m. Reports nothing in sight and both rig in the river.

Ship Josiah, Hammond, Philadelphia Sept 17—to S & J P Whitney.

Schr Junius, Flanders, Havana 7 days—to B B Eeves.

Steam ship Natchez, Story, New York via Norfolk and Havana, for Natchez—passengers previously reported.

Steamboat Plato, Hara, from St Louis.

Steamboat Yazoo, Latham, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat John Jay, Mason, from mouth of White River.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Plato left St Louis 3d inst at 12 o'clock; St Louis at Merrimack bar lighting; left Little R that month of Ohio; Belmont above Helena at Walnut Bend; Knickerbocker 5 low New Madrid; met Czarbelow New Madrid, bound up, having discharged her cargo where she sunk; Our Clark at No 16; Alton below Randolph; Disha above Helena; John Jay at mouth of White River; Prairie at No 75; Demoine in Rapa Deen; Louisville at Milligan's Bend; Howard at My Wife's Island; Pontchartrain, with a brig at Ellis Cliff; Bat on Bora at Warrenton; North Alabama and Yazoo at Natchez; Huntsville at Bayou Bara; Brazil at Pinquemine; Velocipede at Baton Rouge; Livingston at Centreb.

Thirty seven vessels were advertised for Mobile in the following ports; New York 20, Boston 5, Baltimore 4, Philadelphia 4, Portland 1, Providence 1, and Liverpool 2.

## GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

Returns have been received from 70 counties, and the following is the aggregate for each candidate. Those in italics are of the State Rights party.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Dawson,* | 19045 |
| *Habersham,* | 21907 |
| *Alford,* | 21907 |
| *Haralson,* | 20313 |
| *Cargill,* | 20313 |
| *Nesbit,* | 20291 |
| *Warren,* | 18869 |
| *Cooper,* | 18869 |
| *Campbell,* | 26586 |
| *Iverson,* | 26549 |
| *Patterson,* | 26527 |
| *Porter,* | 26494 |
| *Pooler,* | 26463 |
| *Hillyer,* | 26278 |
| *Barney,* | 26256 |
| *M'Whorter,* | 26227 |
| *Nelson,* | 26225 |

In the counties which remain to be heard from, the majority of Schley over Gilmer at the last election was 1612 votes. If, therefore, these counties give the same majority to the Union Congressional ticket, the lowest candidate on the State Rights ticket will be elected by 250 votes. Six of the latter ticket are elected beyond doubt, and it is probable that the other three are elected also, though by very small majorities.

☞ How gingerly the Whig papers meddle with the elections in Maryland! How excited they are to give just enough information to conceal the truth! One of them states that by the "expanding tone of the Baltimore Republican, which journal advises no bolting on the ballot, it is easy to perceive that democracy is defeated. But the journal forgets that the same Republican added its confident belief that democracy was triumphant, and wilfully omits to mention that GRASON is 700 votes ahead of his locofoco competitor, with only two small counties to be heard from. So likewise in the elections in Georgia, while parading the victories of the State Right party in that State, by a strange sort of oblivion, the Whig papers lose all remembrance that a majority of the members are pledged against a National Bank, and for the constitutional treasury. Commend us to the Federalists for correct and ingenuous election returns.

☞ We perceive by the following extract from Saturday's Observer that the Rev. JOEL PARKER intends incontinently to abandon his pastoral flock:

"We are informed from a source entitled to perfect confidence, that the Rev. Joel Parker addressed a letter to the session of the Presbyterian Church, in this city, resigning the pastoral charge of the congregation between the himself and the church. This church is therefore now in fact vacant. A circumstance but little suspected by the people at the time of his departure. Such a step on the part of this gentleman is peculiarly to be regretted, as circumstances at the present moment call for special exertions to secure to that congregation the advantages of public worship. May the Lord speedily send us a good pastor who may feed us according to the mind of the Holy Ghost."

South to say, the reverend gentleman has not been so faithful a shepherd as might have been expected.—During the heats of summer when epidemic visitations are looked for, friend Joel has been somewhere on a back-rider. He has left his congregation to shift for itself, and has fled far away from our sickly shores.—We trust that he may be replaced by some minister with superior talent, more disinterestedness, and more humble reliance of the protecting power of the living he serves.

## STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

The Portland Transcript contains the following interesting statistics of the means of education throughout the United States:

About one-third of the population of the country are between the ages of three, and sixteen and eighteen, and of course are the proper subjects for school education.

In the United States, more than four millions of children ought to be under the influence of schools.

In Maine, where every thing that the inhabitants of every town pay annually for the support of schools, is an equal at least to every person living in it. That amounts to about $120,000. (Their expenditures are more than double.)

In New Hampshire, a separate tax of $99,000 is raised for schools, besides an annual appropriation from a tax on bank stock of $10,000.

In Massachusetts, $1,000,000 are raised for schools from a three per cent tax on the grand list, and as much more from district taxes, besides an income of nearly $10,000 from banks.

In Rhode Island, there are nearly about 2,000 schools, supported by public taxes and private subscriptions.

In Boston, the schools contain more than 12,000 children, at an expense of $200,000.

In Rhode Island there are about 700 schools, supported by a legislative appropriation of $10,000 annually, by taxes and private subscriptions.

The Connecticut fund is about $1,000,000, but full information is desired. Children in the State, 85,000—schools, about 1500.

In New York there are more than 9,000 schools, and more than 400,000 children taught in them. School fund, $1,700,000; distributed annually $300,000, but on the condition that each town raise by tax, or otherwise, as much as they receive from the fund.

New Jersey has a fund of $253,000, and an annual income of about $15,000.

In Pennsylvania, during the last year, more than 250,000 children, out of 400,000, were destitute of school instruction.

Delaware has a school fund of $70,000.

Maryland has a fund of $75,000, and an income for schools from the banks, which is divided between the several counties.

Virginia has a fund of $1,500,000, the income divided among the counties, according to the white population, and appropriated to paying the tuition of poor children generally attending private schools.*

North Carolina has a fund of $70,000, designated for common schools.

South Carolina appropriates $41,000 annually to free schools.

Georgia has a fund of $500,000, and more than 700 common schools.

Alabama, and most of the western and south-western States, are divided into townships, six miles square and each township into sections one mile square, with one section, the sixteenth, appropriated to education.

Mississippi has a fund of $2,0,000, but it is not available until it amounts to $500,000.

The following are the annual grants in each parish or county in that State, 32 624 for each voter.

*"As you were"!!!

The *panic* is over and with it has fled the strength and glory of whiggery. The reaction has begun. In Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and Maine, the democratic victory is complete. It was a hard fought battle in Maine, but the strength of democracy, true first over the united forces of the locofocos—In Pennsylvania, the, mate of preparation for the contest for governor (Tuesday) is unusually warlike, and ominous of a mighty struggle. The democratic strength is tremendous. Both parties regard the "key stone state" as the battle ground, upon which the great contest for the ascendancy of democracy, is to be fought and decided. This contingency in the scale of events and judging from the tone of the press in that state, the coming election will be warmly contested, then any previous election. The administration prizes claim the election of Gen. Porter by a majority of two or three thousand; and the whig press seems to be equally sanguine in the hope of Governor Ritner's re-election.

In the State of New York, the democratic party are rallying their forces, in the confident expectation of rescuing the state from the toils of bank sovereignty. And in the near future, our neighbor Tenney sees, "beginning to shine out distinctly on the flag the 'whig collar,' and to return in her former conspicuous station in the republican ranks. Our democratic friends, then, are willing to go to battle," and having truth and justice on their side, they must win. The people of Tennessee are beginning to open their eyes, and to see clearly the consequences of following one step further in the lead of the federal whigs. In the state of Indiana, it is easy to foresee that the "forty thousand" Jackson white voters of Tennessee, will not be meant to be transferred to Mr. Clay.—*Florence Gazette*

## METHOD OF RESTORING LIFE TO THE APPARENTLY DROWNED,

Recommended by the Royal Humane Society of England," instituted in the year 1774:

Avoid all rough usage.

Do not hold up the body by the feet, nor roll it on a cask, or rub it with salt, or spirits, or apply tobacco.

Lose not a moment in carrying the body to the nearest house, with the hands and shoulders raised.

Place it in a warm room, if the weather is cold.

Prompt assistance, and positively admit no more than three intelligent persons.

Let the body be instantly stripped, dried, and wrapped in hot blankets, which are frequently to be renewed.

Keep the mouth, nostrils and throat free and clean.

Apply warm substance to the back, spine, pit of the stomach, armpit, and soles of the feet.

Rub the body with heated flannel, or cotton, or warm hands.

Attempt to restore breathing, by gently blowing with a bellows into one nostril, closing the mouth and other nostril.

Tickle down the breast carefully with both hands; and then let it rise again, and thus imitate natural breathing.

Keep up the application of heat—continue the rubbing—increase it when life appears, and then given a teaspoonful of warm water, or very weak brandy and water or wine and water.

Persevere for six hours.

Send quickly for medical assistance.

## GASEOUS STATE OF THE EARTH.

Though the mind, accustomed to philosophical inquiries, may find it difficult to comprehend the idea that the earth is destined to be dissolved at last, this difficulty will vanish upon considering the nature of the material of which it is composed; must constantly undergo. Water offers a familiar example of a substance existing on the surface of the earth in three separate states of rock, fluid, and vapour, for water consolidated into ice is as much a rock as granite or the adamant, and as we shall hereafter have occasion to remark, it is the power of *repeated* changes of the animal and vegetable that may be therein imbedded. Yet upon an increase of temperature, the glaciers of the Alps, and the icy pinnacles of arctic regions, transported to a degree of heat but little higher, might be dissolved into vapour, and by agencies which we separated into two invisible gases, hydrogen and oxygen. Metals may in like manner be converted into gases, and in the laboratory of the chemist all kinds of matter pass easily through every grade of transmutation, from the most dense and compact to an aeriform state. We cannot, therefore, refuse our consent to the conclusion, that the entire of our globe might be resolved into a permanently gaseous form, merely by the dissolution of the existing combination of matter.

FEARFUL DESTRUCTION.

GENERAL DEPREDATIONS.—"War upon the currency." Are local to re-charter the United States Bank.—

"The credit system,"—The "wild cat" system of banking. Loaning without capital and borrowing without intending to pay. In short, all sorts of gambling in trade.

Patriotism—Being opposed to one's country and government.

Ruin—Prosperity under a democratic administration.

Tyranny—A President chosen by the people.—*Utica Observer.*

## DIED

Last evening, between the hours of 8 and 9, Miss ELLEN C. DOYLE, a native of New York, aged 21 years. Her friends and those of Gugany Byrne, will please attend her funeral without further notice, from the residence of the latter, at 4 o'clock this evening.

Oct 15

## MARINE NEWS.

### PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Ganges, Jones, Havre and a market, N N Wilkinson, master.

Schr Betsey, Cary, Pensacola, master.

ARRIVED.

Tow-boat Lion, Riddle, from the S W Pass; towed to sea ship Oronzembo and Yo k; brought up ship Hiram and schr Junius. Left on the 13th at 2 p. m. Reports nothing in sight and both rig in the river.

Ship Josiah, Hammond, Philadelphia Sept 17—to S & J P Whitney.

Schr Junius, Flanders, Havana 7 days—to B B Eeves.

Steam ship Natchez, Story, New York via Norfolk and Havana, for Natchez—passengers previously reported.

Steamboat Plato, Hara, from St Louis.

Steamboat Yazoo, Latham, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat John Jay, Mason, from mouth of White River.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Plato left St Louis 3d inst at 12 o'clock; St Louis at Merrimack bar lighting; left Little R that month of Ohio; Belmont above Helena at Walnut Bend; Knickerbocker 5 low New Madrid; met Czarbelow New Madrid, bound up, having discharged her cargo where she sunk; Our Clark at No 16; Alton below Randolph; Disha above Helena; John Jay at mouth of White River; Prairie at No 75; Demoine in Rapa Deen; Louisville at Milligan's Bend; Howard at My Wife's Island; Pontchartrain, with a brig at Ellis Cliff; Bat on Bora at Warrenton; North Alabama and Yazoo at Natchez; Huntsville at Bayou Bara; Brazil at Pinquemine; Velocipede at Baton Rouge; Livingston at Centreb.

Thirty seven vessels were advertised for Mobile in the following ports; New York 20, Boston 5, Baltimore 4, Philadelphia 4, Portland 1, Providence 1, and Liverpool 2.

## PASSENGERS

Per ship Hibah: Mr Commainger, lady and servant, miss D Henly, miss Harnett, messrs J A Turnill, C Zaiser, J McLaugey, R Lockart, J Lybrand, C Haynes and attendge.

Per steamboat John Jay: J G Peppell, Coldwell, Head, M Donald, W R Norton, W Miller, S Pagon, J Baron, Dawkins, J Hews, J H Kerr, J Byrne, D D Wager, P Keogh, Barrow, mrs Watson, C Mills, J Delamore, J Bissell, J Bissell, Hillman, J Chapman, J H Lesieur, J B Marks and lady, T Caperbaugh.

Per steamboat Yazoo: Mr Potter and lady, T Kelly, Manis, G D Howard, A S Morrifield, B Hunter, E Hyde.

## LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | oct. 5 | Liverpool | sep. 9 |
| Boston | oct. 5 | Gibraltar | sep. 6 |
| Philadelphia | oct. 5 | Havre | sep. 6 |
| Washington | oct. 5 | Paris | sep. 6 |
| Baltimore | oct. 10 | Bordeaux | sep. 6 |
| Charleston | oct. 10 | Madrid | aug. 25 |
| Vera Cruz | aug 27 | Cadiz | july 17 |
| Tampico | aug 19 | Havana | oct. 6 |
| Mexico | aug 17 | Hampton | sept 28 |

## COMMERCIAL

### EXPORTS.

HAVRE AND A MARKET—Per ship Gangest 443 bales cotton, 471 hhds tobacco.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Betsey: 64 bbls flour, 2 hhds sugar, 1 box do, 4 casks claret wine.

### IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per ship Hibah: Assortment.

HAVANA—Per schr Junius: 29,000 segars and fruit, 2 cases and 1 box.

### RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

St. Louis—Per steamboat Plato: 71 bar, 1 bale, Stetson & Avery: 5 bbls flour Walton & Keyes: 1 do Spences bagging, 6 hhds tobacco, and Yo k; brought up ship Hiram and schr Junius. Left on the 13th at 2 p. m. Reports nothing in sight and both rig in the river.

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## FOREIGN MARKET.

HAVANA MARKET, October 6—Exports, Aguardiente, 7 pipes; Coffee, pipes; Cochineal in deposit, or 36 a 38; Coffee 1st quality, 9½ a 10 3d, 8 a 10; ginger 6 a 7; Honey, sal 24; Indigo in deposit assorted, 11 8 a 12; Logwood Campeachy in deposit, of 1 p. c. 4 1 a 6; Molasses, kegs, 5½ a 6; Sugars assorted white, 4 brown, 7¾ a 11; 9 a 13, white alone, 11¾ a 12¾; brown alone, 6¼ a 9¼; Segars, mr 8 a 25; Tobacco wintward, ql 13 a 14; Wax white, mr 7 a 9, 8 a 9; yellow, 7 a 7. 6 a 6; Sarsaparilla, Honduras in depot ql 26 a 28.

Beef, No 1, 2, prime and mess, 10, 7½ a 8; jerked B ef and Mon 12 a 14; do New York and Boston, 12, smoked ql 12 a 13; Butter, American