THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1.

PLAUSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

A sensible partisan is as rare as a black swan, and accordingly, whenever a specimen of the article is discovered, we hold that all intelligent and patriotic people have a legitimate right to rejoice. We claim to have found one of the class in the person of J. Mr. SHEDD—President, we think, of a Mississippi railroad. Mr. SHEDD was invited to attend a grand celebration at Memphis, given by the Opposition in honor of their recent triumph at the Congressional elections in Tennessee. In reply, Mr. SHEDD sent the committee an admirably conceived and elegantly written letter, in which he takes occasion to review the principles and professions of the several parties, showing how utterly unreliable they are, and how incompetent to the task of settling the grave issues that agitate the country. Mr. SHEDD abhors the Black Republicans, has no confidence in the Democrats, believes that the Whigs have ceased to exist as a party, and thinks the Americans destitute of enduring vitality. Nevertheless he does not despair of the country. He clings to the conviction that a wise and temperate spirit of compromise, such as formerly maintained politicians within the bounds of reason and moderation, may yet be successfully invoked to shield the nation from impending peril. The slavery question is of course the chief difficulty to be encountered, and Mr. SHEDD grapples with it as follows:

That slavery exists, is a real, substantial, living thing, is strange as it may seem, apparently forgotten by those who are most exercised by it. It exists in fifteen of the States of this Union; *and must exist there*, as a physical fact, let the result of elections be what they may, or platforms declare what they will. It cannot be got rid of. However vociferously its enemies may order it, the "damned spot" will not out. That slavery exists *in the South*, that it is a domestic institution, part of our household, cooks our food, nurses our children, waits on our wives, makes our fires, besides tilling our fields, seems also to be forgotten by those who would war upon it. The Southern man therefore, like Job, feels that "he does well to be angry" when he sees "fire-brands, death-darts and death" hurled at his home and firesides by men who might almost be said to have no other excuse than "Am not I in sport?" The extreme sensitiveness of the people of the South on this subject is not to be wondered at. They feel that it is to them matter of life and death, while to those who dwell in the North it at the North can at best be but a distant and theoretical cause of animadversion. Southern slaveholders would never have given the subject prominence had they been left to themselves; but Northern politicians for party ends have pressed the subject into the public arena till it has become the absorbing topic of national politics; till it has almost divided as by a line of fire the North from the South; until it has nearly rung the death-knell of this Union. What is the remedy for this? It is, and it appears to me to be the only remedy, it is to withdraw *this exciting subject wholly from the arena of national politics*, and by constitutional *force it into its legitimate sphere, under the control and jurisdict on of the States where it exists.*

Extremists on both sides will oppose this suggestion, but the people, who are wearied and harassed with perpetual agitation, would be glad once more to behold peace and quiet pervading the land. But can the remedy be applied? Mr. SHEDD thinks it can. His idea is for the national and conservative men of all parties to agree that it shall be done; and then faithfully to stand by and execute their agreement. Let a party be formed, says he, whose fixed and unalterable principle on the subject of slavery shall be, that it shall not enter into the discussions in Congress; and that it shall not enter into Presidential canvasses, but that it shall be withdrawn altogether from the political arena, and this party will sweep the Union from one end of it to the other; and the land will once more have peace. Mr. SHEDD would make short work of Douglas and anti-Douglas dogmas. He is simply in favor of letting slavery alone, and holds that this may be accomplished hereafter by inserting in all Territorial acts that no laws shall be passed by the Legislatures of the Territories prohibiting or interfering with the existence of slavery in them; thus leaving the people to adopt or reject it as it may please them, when they meet together to form a State government. What events these ideas are intelligible. They breathe the spirit of sound conservatism. They involve principles which the North might concede and the South accept without discredit to the one or detriment to the other. But were they practicable; or, in other words, has public feeling in either section transcended the point of compromise? Alas, adieu to all hope of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. Is not, however, the experiment worth trying?

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT.—We invite attention to the statement of the commercial operations of the past year which appears in our columns this morning.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MESSENGER.—The officers of the steamer Minnesota, which arrived last night, informs us that at about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night last the Memphis packet Messenger, Captain Miller, from Memphis for this port, took fire when five miles above Baton Sara, and, in order to prevent her destruction, she was scuttled and sunk. Her main decks are under water, and it is supposed that she will be a total loss. Her cargo consisted of about 500 bales cotton, from 70 to 80 hogsheads tobacco, and 700 barrels lime. The fire originated from the lime on board. The passengers, with their baggage, and crew were all saved. Her passengers were brought down by the Minnesota.

MARYLAND.—The "American" Convention of the Second District of Maryland have nominated Edwin H. Webster, Esq., of Harford county, as their candidate for Congress.

The Convention to nominate a candidate for Commissioner of Public Works for the Eastern Shore counties have presented the name of Benjamin Lankford, Esq., of Somerset county. He was nominated on the seventh vice voce vote.

Mr. Blondin has again performed one of his daring feats, crossing Niagara Falls on a tight rope, while wearing shackles, with a cooking stove in his hand, stopping halfway, and cooking an omelet, suspending himself from the rope by his hands, &c. If he continues these freaks, we have no doubt ere long that we shall have to chronicle his death.

In the formation of a single locomotive engine there are over 5000 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch. Every watch consists of at least 202 pieces, employing probably over 240 persons, distributed over forty trades, to say nothing of the tool makers for all these.

On the 25th August a fire broke out in North Water street, New Bedford, which destroyed twenty five buildings, including a number of factories of various goods. The loss is estimated at between two and three hundred thousand dollars, on which the insurance is small. The ship John and Edward, lying at a wharf, caught fire and was burned to the water's edge.

A TERRIBLE MELEE.—A terrible melee occurred at a drinking garden, four miles from Cincinnati, on the 21d. The persons engaged in the affray were all Germans, and numbered some twenty or thirty. The origin of the difficulty was caused by one German assaulting the wife of another. The scene, as depicted in the *Commercial*, must have been terrific. Bottles, tumblers, pitchers, chairs, and everything which could be handled, were brought into requisition, and used without discrimination. The encounter seemed to have but one object—that of knocking down and dragging out, and most effectually was the object reached, for scarce one of the party escaped without having some portion of his person damaged. Many were badly injured. The fight lasted for half an hour, and drew to the vicinity crowds of persons.

HACKADY, THE ACTOR.—Mr. Hillard writes to the Boston Courier, from Sherburne, England, an account of his visit to Mr. Macready, with whom he stated three days. Mr. Hillard says of his host:

His many friends in America will be glad that he is in good health, and that the ten years which have slipped by since I last saw him have touched him with very gentle hand. The severe domestic affections which have befallen him in that interval he has felt like a man, but has borne like a man. Our country has not within the four seas a warmer and more faithful friend than he. In the retirement of his present life he is conscious of no craving for the excitements and triumphs of that which he formerly led. He occupies himself most usefully in promoting the education of the community in which he dwells, a work in which his efforts are few and the amount to be accomplished is great.

THE HOLY ANTWERP.—A priest, in a rich abbey in Flordrem, named Geelinghs, has his fisherman's son, causes a net to be spread every day on the table at his apartment, to put fish, as he said, in mind of his origin. The abbot, lying, this disciple, had prepared him to be chosen his successor; and the net was used to moor. "Where's the rest?" said a friend to him the day afterwards, on entering his apartment. "There is no further occasion for the net," said Geelinghs, "for here the fish is caught."

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM HAYTI.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Advices from Port au Prince to the 15th inst. have been received at this port.

Business was dull. Five vessels had arrived at that port, and four had sailed since the last advices.

The receipts of coffee during the week previous to the 15th amounted to 700 bags.

At Jacmel business was dull, but prices had generally been maintained.

The recovery of trade is very slow.

The accounts from Jeremie, Cape Haytien, Gonaives and other places in Hayti are of a similar import.

President Geffrard had approved of the Haytien tariff of July 30th.

FIRE AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, August 31.—A fire occurred this morning which entirely destroyed the Niagara House.

The loss is estimated at $10,000. The property was partially insured. The cause of the fire is not reported.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The steamship Bavaria has been signalized off Sandy Hook. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Vanderbilt steamship Ariel has arrived at this port from Havre and Southampton.

Her advices have also been anticipated by the Jason at St. Johns.

The Cunard steamship Asia, Captain Lott, sailed from this port to-day, taking out about $67,000 in specie on freight.

The steamer Kamac has arrived at this port from Nassau, with Governor Bailey on board as passenger.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Official advices have been received from Mexico which state that Mr. Otway, the British Minister at the city of Mexico, had received orders from his Government to surrender his charge to Mr. Matthews, his Secretary of Legation, and return to England.

Lieutenant J. J. Boyle has been ordered to Panama as naval store-keeper and commissioner of stores.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 31.—The total receipts of Cotton at this place for the year ending on the 31st of August amount to 334,496 bales, against 343,006 bales received during the same period last year.

THE AURORA BOREALIS AT THE NORTH.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—The Aurora Borealis of Sunday night, the 28th inst., was one of the grandest spectacles ever witnessed in this vicinity.

It presented itself in the form of columns of lurid light extending from the horizon to the zenith, and occasioned universal admiration and wonder.

The telegraph wires between this city and New York, as also throughout Canada, were interrupted by the unusual overcharge of electricity which always pervades the atmosphere during the continuance of this phenomenon.

(We are indebted for the above report to Mr. G. L. C. Davis, the courteous and efficient manager of the National Telegraph Office in this city.)

THE PIKE'S PEAK MINES.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Later advices have been received from the Pike's Peak mining region by way of Leavenworth, which represent a favorable state of affairs. The miners were generally doing well, and new and valuable fields were being discovered.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—The steamer Wm. L. Ewing sunk at the upper rapids yesterday. The loss is estimated at $12,000. The boat was insured for $18,000.

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BALTIMORE, August 30.—At a meeting of the delegates of the Americans party to-night, the Hon. Henry Winter Davis was renominated as a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District, in this State.

THE ESTATE OF GEORGE BROWN.

BALTIMORE, August 30.—George Brown, the eminent banker, whose death was announced a few days since, leaves property to the amount of $5,000,000.

He has left a will, in which he makes numerous bequests to charitable institutions.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—The Mississippi at this point is nearly at a stand to-night, with six feet of water in the channel to Cairo.

VICKSBURG, August 31.—The steamer Edward J. Gay passed down at 5 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The Cotton market closed dull; the sales of the day amount to 600 bales, generally at yesterday's quotations. Flour closed firm and unchanged. Sugar closed steady at previous prices. Coffee closed firm at 10½. Molasses closed quiet at 38c.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The sales of Cotton to-day were limited to 400 bales. The market closed dull. Middling Uplands 11c., a decline of ¼c.—owing chiefly to the unfavorable advices received from Liverpool by the steamer Asia.

The flour market closed dull. Sales to-day, 10,000 barrels, at $4 to $4 40 for State superfine.

Corn closed dull. Sales to-day, 19,000 bushels.

Pork closed buoyant at an advance, in some cases, of 50c. Eastern Mess closed at $15 124.

Whisky closed steady at 26½c.

Sugar closed buoyant at 7 to 7½c.

Molasses closed buoyant at 42c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—The Flour market closed steady at previous quotations.

Corn closed dull at 77 to 80c.

Oats closed quiet at 41c.

Whisky closed steady at 23½c.

Other articles remain unchanged.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—The Mississippi at this point has risen twenty-five inches during the past twenty-four hours, owing to a heavy flow from some of its tributaries.

The lower Missouri and the upper streams are now receding.

VICKSBURG, August 31.—The steamer Capitol passed down at 11 o'clock this morning. The Henry Chouteau passed down at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Great Forger Alex. Norton Caught.

Our readers doubtless remember that in January last a man who called himself Alex. Norton swindled Mr. W. S. Snoddy out of several thousand dollars. Mr. S. had been traveling with him some time previous on a steamboat, and became favorably impressed with him. When Norton arrived here, he sought out Mr. Snoddy, and passed off on him three forged checks for $10,000, $1500 and $300 on Rockford, Brown & Co., of New Orleans, certified by the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans. He purchased of Mr. S. an interest in 2000 barrels of pork for a bonus of $1000, a negro boy, and two Hardin county bonds of $1000 each, to the amount in all of $8500, and receiving the cash only on the two small checks for $1800, he paid for his purchases with the check for $10,000, and refusing money for the balance, requested and received a draft for $6150. He did not take the negro with him. It has since leaked out also that he called on Messrs. Dumesnil & Co., who were the agents for the R. J. Ward, which boat was in port, and engaged a passage on her for New Orleans. Being short of money, owing to his extensive transactions with Mr. Snoddy, he gave Messrs. D. & Co. a sight draft on New York, which he cashed. It was ascertained that he did not take passage on the Ward, and the draft turned out to be worthless. Detectives were dispatched after him, but without success. He was heard of in Texas, in New York, and other parts of the country, where he had practiced similar rascalities. Yet, as he had a stiff arm and a very peculiar bright eye, were entertained that he would be taken sooner or later, and they have been realized.

A few days ago, Messrs. Dumesnil & Co. received a letter from the clerk of the police of Chicago, in which he expressed the belief that Norton was then in the city, and asking for instructions. They hesitated at first as to the genuineness of the letter, supposing that it might have been written by Norton himself to obtain the signature of the firm for the purpose of forgery. They showed the letter to Mr. Snoddy, who consulted officer Bligh and Mr. Ehrick, clerk of the police, on the subject. On comparing the letter with the signature of Norton made on a hotel register, which Bligh had in his possession, they seemed to be some similarity in the chirography. It was concluded that Bligh should go to Chicago forthwith, and he started on Monday night.

Last evening the following dispatch was received:

CHICAGO, August 25.

W. E. Hay, Chief of Police:—

Will be here to-morrow evening. Got Norton and railroad bond No. 73.

D. BLIGH.

Bligh had seen Norton when he was in this city. One of the Hardin County Railroad bonds, which is of the value of $1000, and was obtained from Mr. Snoddy, was found on his person. We shall have to await the arrival of Bligh to ascertain as to the Chicago letter. Norton will certainly have to do the State of Kentucky some service, and from the demands that will be made for him from other States it is not likely that he will have an opportunity of practicing more rascalities.—*Louisville Journal, 27th.*

LEAVENWORTH, August 25.—A train of 16 teen wagons arrived at this place this morning, from Salt Lake City. The date of their departure, 26th June, has been previously reported by the regular mail from the Territory.

They bring fifteen of the children whom the Superintendent of Indian Affairs caused to be rescued from the Indians who took them into captivity after the terrible massacre of emigrants at the Mountain Meadows. The other two are retained at Salt Lake by the United States officials there, to act as witnesses against some of the Mormons who have been arrested and charged with participation in the crime.

The children endured the fatigues of the journey well and are in good health and spirits. Ten of the number are girls and five boys.

AN ARAB ON CHOLERA.—We extract the following from a letter by a missionary in Syria, on the all-absorbing subject of cholera: "One day an Arab from Damascus called upon me and said that he had seen a great contagion. I believe, said he, the French and English nations think your long sickness under their direct influence. I was in Damascus, and when the contagion passed along, I saw the merchants move away their baskets and boxes in the narrow streets to let them pass."

Short Shave Yesterday—Suicide by a Razor.

Noble Elmer, committed suicide in New York on Sunday, 21st inst., by cutting his throat with a razor. The Post says:

About 10 o'clock yes. Elmer went to church, leaving her husband sitting in a chair, nothing unusual being noticed by her during the morning. After shaving, about half past 11 he came into the room in which his youngest daughter was sitting, (a girl about 10 years of age) walked in front of the looking-glass, and then remarked that he had cut his neck while shaving, pointing to a small cut on the side of his neck. Without saying another word, the unfortunate man drew the razor with great force across his neck, cutting through windpipe, veins, artery, &c., nearly severing the head from the body.

The daughter soon attracted persons to the house by her cries, when a shocking sight presented itself; the floor of the room was covered with blood, as were also the table, the looking-glass and the wall. Mr. Elmer fell forward on his face as soon as the act was committed, and expired in a few moments. The daughter was sent to the church for Mrs. Elmer, but before she arrived her husband was dead. Coroner Jackman was then notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

Mr. Elmer was about thirty years of age, a carpenter by trade, owned his house he lived in, and had resided at 128 Cannon street, in the Eleventh Ward, for the last thirty years. He leaves a wife and four children, the youngest 10 years of age. Mr. Elmer was highly esteemed by the residents of the ward, nearly all of whom knew him well. No cause is assigned for the commission of the act, except that he was raising a story on a house in the rear of the one in which he lived, which appeared to have sent him some trouble and anxiety of mind, as he had been heard by his wife to say that he wished the house would sink and he with it. The verdict of the jury was that he committed suicide while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

While conversing with one of the jurymen of the above shocking affair, Coroner Jackman mentioned that he knew a man who committed suicide under the following singular circumstance: He was shaving himself, when the idea entered his head of cutting his throat, which he checked by saying that he had to dash the razor to the ground to prevent himself from committing the deed; nor would he shave himself for four years, when he again commenced, and had scarcely done so, when he actually cut his throat, and expired in a few moments.

GEN. CASS ON NATURALIZATION EXPUNGED BY ENGLAND.—The London *Morning Chronicle*, referring to the recent letter of Gen. Cass to the American minister at Hanover, in which he asserts the right of expatriation as one of the rights of man, says:

The occasion arises from a demand made by the Hanoverian Government on a man born in Hanover, subsequently naturalized in America, and returning by accident to the place of his birth, to undertake military service. The American Government firmly, and with justice, repudiates the claim. It would, in fact, be monstrous if a person who fled from the laws of a military nation at variance with his views, could not, by renouncing its protection, absolve himself from its claim. At the same time the constant and increasing migration of individuals from their own to other countries renders it highly advisable that no doubt should exist on the matter, and the right should be defined and acknowledged by every nation in the world. More than once serious difficulties have arisen from the want of a clear understanding on this head, in reference to the mutual position of French and British subjects. Instances have occurred lately when Frenchmen naturalized in England have claimed the protection of the French law; and, on the other hand, that same law has been attempted to be put in force against them. Neither party seems fairly to have understood their position. Moreover the process of naturalization ought not to be the mere caprice of the several States. The question on which ought to be treated by general accord, and until that is done we cannot hope to escape occasional entanglements, all the more annoying because they might be easily avoided.

THE "ARABIAN NIGHTS" AT FORTY AND FOURTEEN.—A Quarterly reviewer thus compares the effect of these tales upon the man of forty, with the magic charm they exercised on the boy of fourteen:

To see these things as they were to us, we must turn back in imagination to the gates of life, and recall the freshness of our youth. Later on in life, the most unlimited accumulation of precious stones loses its power of producing an effect, and no reversal of fortune are extraordinary enough to startle us. The suddenly revealed treasures, the gorgeous palaces with doors of sandal wood, fretted ceilings, and jewsted couches, the high-bosomed virgins, the obedience of the genii, and the state of kings—these things come not near us. We have lost the sublime egotism of our early years, and acknowledge that such splendid possessions are too good for us. Fate has already assigned us our moderate share, and set with some sufficient definiteness the limits of our ambition and hopes. Who are we between thirty and forty that we should pull up a flat stone with a ring in it, and find steps leading to a cavern stored with the precious rarities of an Eastern fancy, or wake in the night, and tremble with sweet amazement to behold the fair paragon of China sleeping by our side!—Enough for us if we hold out before the tailor of consols, and if the single partner to whom we limit our admiration of female beauty preserve a moderate share of those fair proportions and serene disposition with which she adorned the early days of courtship. But there was a time with us when the "Arabian Nights" were not so much a story as a dream when, with the same due allowing of identities which we sometimes have in sleep, it is not Aladdin, but ourself, and yet not ourself, but Aladdin, who gazes on the jewel-bearing fruit trees, marries the Sultan's daughter, and controls the resources of the lamp; we suffer and triumph with Sinbad, tame violentude with Camaralzaman, enjoy the shrieking tendernesses of Zobaide, travel upon the enchanted carpet, or mount the flying horse. To read of these things was a sort of intellectual hashish—an intoxicating stimulant to that early imagination which does not consciously subdue other things into its own forms, but delights to lose itself in suggestions from without.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—A letter from Norfolk in the Richmond *Dispatch* states that on Tuesday of last week Captain John Doughty was washed from the deck of his sloop about five o'clock in the morning, when about five miles at sea, opposite Smith's Island. The sea was running very high at the time, and, being unable to regain his vessel, he swam towards the shore and attempted to land; the breakers, however, prevented his doing so, and he then swam around the southern end of the island, where he made a second attempt; this failed, and after having passed four miles along the beach, he was taken inside of the coquet; here he was picked up by Capt. Conching, after having been swimming eight hours, and carried into Alexandria, from which place he came to Norfolk, and proceeded to his residence in Northampton county, where he will appear as one arisen from the dead, since it was generally supposed that he was drowned. He must have swam nearly fifteen miles, and that with his clothes on, except his boots, which he pulled off in the water. When rescued he was nearly exhausted, and must have drowned in a few minutes.

Coal-burning locomotives are fast superseding the old pattern adapted to the consumption of wood. All our principal railways, running through thickly settled districts, where wood is scarce and dear, will soon employ coal-burners exclusively. On the Hudson River railroad, for instance, they are taking the place of wood for the generation of motive power. The company have already converted six of their locomotives into coal-burners; another will be added next week, and at the expiration of a year and a half, at which time the wood which the company have on hand will be consumed, it is intended to have none but coal-burning engines on the road. We have already mentioned that thirty-one coal-burners are in use on the Hudson River railroad, reducing the current expenses of each engine, according to the estimate, some forty-five per cent. The forests on the seaboard which yet remain will all be required in a few years as fuel for domestic purposes, or in the form of lumber.

(*New York Journal of Commerce.*)

AN ALARMING ANAGRAM.—Among the curiosities, not of literature, but of letters, the Anagram was wont to be a favorite form. It is a trifle of by gone generation. Who, for instance, has not smiled blandly over that famous transposition in which Napoleon converts "Horatio Nelson" into *Honor est a Nilo*. The taste, however, for this laborious trifling has almost passed away; nor do we propose to open the subject of substantial letters. Our only purpose is to offer a new specimen of its eccentricities, which come to us recently during a vain attempt to solve certain mysteries that occupy just now so many serious minds. It is commended with a to snapper up of unconsidered trifles, and to readers who (chance to be in luck) with a little time of superstitious sensitiveness. We strive to hope that, though almost as curious, it is not so alarming as the name appropriate at the one quoted above. The name, so much in men's mouths, "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte," may by this method be converted into *An open pit—arouse, African. N. Y. Albion.*

A TOUGH DARKEY.—At Cleveland, on Monday, while a number of workmen were boiling a barrel of linseed oil to place on board a vessel, something in the tackle gave way, letting the barrel fall fair and square on the head of the darkey who was in the hold, supposed he was killed, but he escaped with a few slight scalds and a scare. His head proved too hard for that occasion, though both shoes cut, and so completely envelopping him that it had to be knocked to pieces to release him. While the wounds on his cranium were being dressed, he remarked: "Gee s mighty, guess dis 'ere darkey don't want any more to do on his hat." So little was he damaged by the blow that the fellow went to work again the same day.

MOTH AND RUST.—Mr. Gloney says moth and rats are very easily destroyed if we are about it to commence. Gulliver says he put some moth, with them dry in equal quantities, lay it in dry places, and sprinkle a little sugar amongst it. Both rats and mice are ravenously, the plaster will first directly eat up the sugar, and immediately a lump is made them, and life is a certainty.

The New York *Post* states that "Miss Adelaide, the Albanian prima donna, has been spending the past week quietly in Greenwich, Conn. This will, Portugal say to the Portuguese attention of her good friends, that the Podeo beauty embarked for Boston the city off on the river Destin, to present to Isabella I.—Prentice.

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE Year ending August 31, 1859.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1, 1859.

Our last should notice of the commerce of this city covered a period of remarkable changes in the rates for money, exchange, our staples, and the produce of nearly all descriptions, under the influence of a panic which originated abroad and spread over Europe and the United States. During the year under review the commercial embarrassments of those two nations at home and abroad, although which has existed in Europe during a part of the year, and the public funds in Great Britain and on the continent have been much depressed, a good demand has prevailed for our leading staples, and high prices have been maintained, notwithstanding the unusual supplies thrown upon the market. The crop of Cotton has considerably exceeded the largest crop before produced, and that of sugar has been larger than any crop that of 1858. The produce of the Ohio River have been less abundant, but the deficiency has been made up in a great measure by the increased receipts from the Red River country. The general course of business of this port during the year will be shown by the following tables and accompanying remarks:

The annexed table shows the receipts and export of our leading staples, and the principal articles of Western produce, during the last two years:

Articles.	1858-59 Receipts.	1858-59 Exports.	1857-58 Receipts.	1857-58 Exports.	Increase or decrease this year
Sugar, H'sds, tcs, bbls	26,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown do do bbls	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, Cane, hds & bbls	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do do bbls	40,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, Liverpool, tcs, hds	14,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, sacks	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, hds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, tcs, kgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiskey, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts from foreign ports, generally direct, of Sugar, Molasses, rice and Cotton, for the last four years, are shown by the subjoined table:

Articles.	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56
Sugar, H'sds, tcs, bbls	262	17,[illegible]	[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Brown do do bbls	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, Cane, hds & bbls	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Do do bbls	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, Liverpool, tcs, hds	14,[illegible]	174,[illegible]	[illegible]	20,[illegible]
Cotton, bales	105,[illegible]	291,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Corn, sacks	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]

COTTON.—The crop of Cotton for the past year has been the largest ever produced, and we estimate the total receipts at 2,850,000 bales, against last year 2,115,[illegible], the year before 2,926,[illegible], and 1856-57, 2,507,000 bales.

The receipts at the port during the year amount to 1,174,[illegible] bales, of which 107,000 were received from Mobile, Florida and Texas, by sea. The total receipts last year were 1,079,[illegible] bales, or 4 the year before 1,[illegible], and 1856-57, 1,[illegible] bales.

The exports of the year have been 1,177,[illegible] bales, as shown by the following table, which gives the amount cleared for the principal ports, foreign and domestic, during the last two years:

Exports of Cotton during the Last Two Years.	1858-59.		1857-58.	
Cotton Bales.				
Boston	166,[illegible]		138,[illegible]	
New York	2[illegible]		1,[illegible]	
Philadelphia	6,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	
Baltimore	7,[illegible]		[illegible]	
Portland	7,[illegible]		2,[illegible]	
Other Ports	1,[illegible]	188,[illegible]	[illegible]	160,[illegible]
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Liverpool	617,[illegible]	600,[illegible]		
Glasgow, &c.	9,[illegible]	10,[illegible]		
London	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Falmouth, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Queenstown, &c.	13,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
FRANCE.				
Havre	246,[illegible]	236,[illegible]		
Marseilles	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]		
Bordeaux	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]		
Other Ports	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	250,[illegible]	236,[illegible]
HOLLAND.				
Rotterdam	5,[illegible]	6,[illegible]		
Amsterdam	10,[illegible]	1,[illegible]		
Bremen	67,[illegible]	67,[illegible]		
Hamburg	17,[illegible]	17,[illegible]		
Amsterdam	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]		
Hamburg	6,[illegible]	6,[illegible]		
Other Ports	44,[illegible]	44,[illegible]	170,[illegible]	170,[illegible]
PORTS OF SPAIN.				
Barcelona, &c.	10,[illegible]	10,[illegible]		
Tarragona & Vendres	14,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	21,[illegible]
Spain	39,[illegible]	37,[illegible]		
Mexico	10,[illegible]	10,[illegible]		
Other Ports	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	54,[illegible]	47,[illegible]
Total bales	1,177,[illegible]	1,079,[illegible]		1,000,[illegible]

STATEMENT OF COTTON FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1858	38,[illegible]
Received during the year	1,174,[illegible]
Made from transits, &c.	14,[illegible]
Exported during the year	1,177,[illegible]
Burnt at the levee	11,[illegible]
Stock in presses and on the levee at close of last September, 1859	38,[illegible]

The following table shows the production of cotton in the United States for the last two years, as compiled by Mr. J. S. Gibbons, of the Cotton Exchange:

States.	1858-59 Crop.	1857-58 Crop.
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida and St. Bartholomew	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia and N. Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR.—The receipts of Sugar at this port during the year amount to 26,[illegible] hds., against last year 17,[illegible] hds., and the year before 1[illegible] hds. The exports have amounted to 26,[illegible] hds., distributed as shown by the table below, which compares them with those of the preceding year.

Exports of Sugar during the Last Two Years.	1858-59.	1857-58.
Cuban Sugar.		
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of the total of 26,[illegible] hds., 20,[illegible] were brown sugar, made up of the old crop, and 6,[illegible] the fresh Cuban crop, which latter comprised 1,[illegible] hds. of Havana, and 4,[illegible] hds. of Cienfuegos. The stock of the crop is estimated by Mr. Champomier at 414,[illegible] hds., against 301,000,[illegible] probable last year.

The subjoined table gives the range for Raw in Fully fair for each month during the last two years:

Prices of Sugar. For each month during the last two years:	1858-59.		1857-58.	
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOLASSES.—The receipts of Cane during the year have amounted to 40,[illegible] hds., against 38,[illegible] last year, and 34,[illegible] the year before. The exports have been 26,[illegible] hds., against 24,[illegible] last year, and 2[illegible] the year before.

Of West Indian Molasses the receipts have amounted to 1,[illegible] hds., against 1,[illegible] last year, and 1,[illegible] the year before.

The total stock of Molasses for the year is estimated by Mr. Champomier at 2[illegible] hds., (allowing 60 gallons to each 1000 pounds of Sugar produced) against last year 19,[illegible], and the year before 6,[illegible], and in 1855-56, 35,[illegible].

The following table shows the extreme rates for prime Cane Molasses for each month during the last two years:

Prices of Molasses. At the beginning of each month for the last two years.	1858-59.		1857-58.	
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RICE.—The rates for Prime Carolina Rice ranged from 4½c. in September, to 5½c. in May, and 5½c. during the next six months, and 5½@5¾c. in July and August, the closing rates for fresh beaten being 5½@5¾c.

BACON.—The receipts of Bacon during the year have amounted to 1[illegible] hds., against last year 1[illegible] hds., and the year before 1[illegible] hds. The exports have ranged at 11c. in the spring and summer of 1858, and reduced the price to some 10,000 hds., and on each side, which caused the market to close firmly at 11c. and 11½c. in September.

The following table gives the production of sugar in the United States for the last two years, as compiled by Mr. J. S. Gibbons, of the Cotton Exchange:

States.	1858-59 Crop.	1857-58 Crop.
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida and St. Bartholomew	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOBACCO.—The receipts of Tobacco at this port during the year amount to 19,[illegible] hds., against last year 1[illegible] hds., and the year before 1[illegible] hds. The exports have been 2,[illegible] hds., distributed as shown by the table below, which compares them with those of the preceding year.

| Exports of Tobacco