## COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | nov. 7 | Boston | nov. 8 |
| Philadelphia | " 6 | Baltimore | " 8 |
| Charleston | " 10 | Washington | " 8 |
| Paris | oct 7 | Liverpool | oct 9 |
| Havre | " 3 | London | " 9 |

### NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 20, 1835.

STOCKS.

The following sale were effected at the Exchange Board on the 20th.

50 shares Gentilest Bank ... 105

COTTON.

582 bales Mississippi & Louisiana ... 16
100 do do ... not disclosed.
700 do do ... 16½
SUGAR—N. Orleans ... hhds. sugar at 6 to 8 cts.
COFFEE—13 to 13½ cents per lb.
MOLASSES—30 to 38 cents—scarce
LARD—8½ a 9 cents per lb. scarce.
BEEF—Mess 9@9—prime 10.
PORK—Mess 21@21—prime 18.
CORNMEAL—$1 25 per bbl.
MACKEREL—$6 to 8
FLOUR—Per bbl 6½ to 7—price falling.
SOLE LEATHER—24 to 28 per lb.
CAKE SUGAR—18 to 20.
Tar, Pitch and Rosin—No variation.
BUTTER—Goshen 23 to 24 cents per lb—common ——— Western, 12 to 15.
BACON—Western, 27 a 28 cents cuba.
BALE ROPE—13 to 14 cents.
WHISKEY—Rectified, 37 to 40 cts.
Other items remain as last quoted.

Natchez, Nov 13.

The great rains for the last fortnight, (nearly eight days) have destroyed much of the Fall Crop, that was expected, and injured that which was made. On Sunday it cleared off and on Wednesday night there was heavy frost and some ice. A light frost would have benefited, by causing the bolls of cotton to open; but was rather too cold, and the consequence is that the crop will be lost than will actually when we before referred to this subject. Our information from above, on the Mississippi, is still more discouraging, and instead of three-fourths of a crop, it can hardly, in our opinion, exceed three fifths.

## AMERICAN THEATRE.

### CAMP STREET.

Mrs Duahe.

THIS distinguished lady, justly acknowledged the first Native Tragic Actress in America, being engaged for a limited period, will have the honor of making her first appearance in her celebrated character of Julia in the Hunchback.

Mr. Bannister's second Night.

On Saturday evening, 21st November, 1835, will be presented Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play of the

HUNCHBACK.

With the following powerful cast.

| | |
|---|---|
| Master Walter, | MR C EATON. |
| Sir Thomas Clifford, | Mr Hill. |
| Modus, | Thorne. |
| Lord Timoel, | Chandler. |
| Master Welford, | Young. |
| JULIA, | Mrs DRAKE. |
| Helen, | Miss Nelson. |

To conclude with a new farce (never acted here)

Crossing the Line or Perilous Humors.

| | |
|---|---|
| Woulter Van Broom, | Mr Thorne |
| Wouverman Van Jansen | Hill. |
| Pomona Vinderscher | Miss Crampton. |

On Monday Mr Drake's 2d Night—Mr Eaton's 3d Clarance.

## FROST & Co.

No. 8, CHARTRES STREET, NEW-ORLEANS.

HAVING been to the North, and made arrangements with the manufacturers, will continue to receive in addition to their Stock now on hand, a large and complete supply of

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

adapted to the country trade and plantation use, consisting of calf, kip and morocco, seal, thick cow hide, pegged and sewed Boots—calf, kip, seal, morocco, russet and black shoes and Brogans, pegged and sewed—dancing and Seal Pumps—a general assortment of ladies, men's and children's kid, morocco, seal and prunella Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

Gentlemen's fashionable and broad brim fine beaver hats, muskrat and low priced black and drab Hats—white and black wool Hats—Palm leaf Hats, fine and common qualities—men's and youth's seal and fur caps.

Clothing.

Satinet, cottonade, blue striped, dark, twilled and fancy striped, white and brown linen Roundabouts and pantaloons—white cotton, blue twilled, dark, striped twilled, fancy colored, fine cotton, linen collar and bosom, red and white flannel Shirts and Drawers—cotton and woollen Socks—Handkerchiefs, Russia Sheetings and diapers, domestic cottons, &c.

Soap, sperm and tallow candles, tea, coffee, tobacco, Boston Iron Company nails, patent balances and scales, paste blacking, writing ink, school books, letter and wrapping paper.

☞ Country merchants and planters are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. nov 19

FOR SALE by the subscribers, now landing ex ship Talma, from Bordeaux, the following articles. An assortment of red St Julien, vintage 1828 and 1830; Pauillac Medoc 1830; St Estephe Medoc 1828; Montferrand 1833; white Sauternes and Barsac wines 1832 in half barrels; wines in cases of the vintages of Leoville, St Julia, Medoc and Haut Sauternes; white vinegar in half barrels; corks in bags of 1000 each; also a complete assortment of provisions in store. The whole will be sold at very advantageous terms by

VIDAL & LONGIS, old Levee,
nov 19—3t between Toulouse & St Louis st

FLOUR—550 bbls Flour, Rubens brand, landing from steamboat Farmer, and for sale by
nov 7—3t M. MAHER.

Mayoralty of New-Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Saturday 28th instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the office of the Mayor, the farm of the collection of the levee dues or tax imposed on flat boats, rafts and all other crafts in front of the suburbs Annunciation and Lafourche, will be adjudicated to the highest bidder.

nov 20 JN. CULBERTSON, acting Mayor.

TO LET—The establishment known by the appellation of Toulouse street Stables, between Burgundy and Bourgarts, lately tenanted by Mr. Lecouche. Apply to Widow Nagel, corner of Bourgarts and Dumaine. nov 18—3

To be Hired in the country—A creole negress, about 27 years old, very good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at the office of the Bee. nov 20

Exchange on London and Paris, for sale by
nov 18—3 KOHN, AARON & Co.

Apples—Dried Apples, for sale by
nov 20 ADAMS & HALL,
2, Levee, opposite Customhouse st.

Peaches—Dried Peaches, for sale by
nov 20 ADAMS & HALL,
2 Levee, opposite Customhouse street.

Artificial Flowers and Head Ornaments—A few cases flowers and wreaths, some richly embelled, just landed from the Ohio and for sale by
nov 20 ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
28, Chartres street.

WILLIAM BRYAN, 36, Old Levee street, offers for sale the following goods, now landing from ship William and John, and ship George.

20 cases mens' brogans; 10 do do boots; 10 do do shoes; 20 do women's do; 10 do do brogans; 10 do do boots; 7 do misses' do; 10 do do shoes; 20 do ladies' fur polerines; 20 do jannet capes; 5 do collars, ruffs &c., 5 do boys hats, black, white and drab; 10 do men's do do; 5 do men's and boys caps assorted quality; 100 1-4 bbls Buck wheat flour; 20 1-8 do do do; 40 wooden clocks; 80 bbls fresh manufactured Plaster Paris; 40 bbls Rosslin cement; 30 do Hydrolic do. nov 20

FOR SALE—Carrollton Bank Stock; Upper Press Stock; Lower Press Stock; Nashville Rail Road Stock.
nov 20 Edw. GOTTSCHALK, Broker

Wanted—Louisiana State Bank Stock.
nov 20 Edw. GOTTSCHALK, Broker.

For sale—A creole negro woman 26 years old, a good subject, plain cook, washer and ironer, fully guaranteed, with her 3 childrens, a girl 8 years old, and 2 boys and 2 years old.
nov 20 Edw. GOTTSCHALK, Broker.

STRAY HORSE—$5 Reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of a middling size roan Horse, has a ball face and a scratch near the hip on the right side done by a nail, the horse is very gentle, has formerly been a dray horse. The above reward and all reasonable expences will be paid for the delivery of said horse to Mr.
nov 20—4 F. TOULOUSE,
No. 441, Magazine st.

NOTICE—The co-partnership of Isidore Bérard and M. Metge has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. ISIDORE BERARD,
nov 18—3 M. METGE.

Mexicanas & Spanish Doubloons wanted by
nov 19 THOMAS FELLOWS,
29, Chartres street.

For sale—The stock of a Grocery Store, Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, at advantageous terms. Apply at the corner of St. Charles and Girod streets.
nov 17—6t

NOTICE.

IF Mr. Jerome Thompson is in this city he will hear of something to his advantage by calling on the subscriber, No. 56, Tchoupitoulas street, he left Ireland about seven months since and came to New-York, with his wife.
nov 19—3 JOHN WILEY.

Crab wine and cordial—Landing ex ship Talma from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers: 400 boxes of wine of different qualities; 6 bales demijohns containing 3 dozens of sardines preserved in oil.
CARRIERE, DARAN & Co,
nov 19 11, St. Louis street.

Wood Yard No. 132, Basin.

W. & R. MURPHY inform their friends and customers that they have now on hand a full stock of every thing in their line viz: Oak, Ash and Pine Wood Charcoal, stone Coal, Pensacola and Lake Brick, Sand, Pitch Tar and Shells which they offer for sale.
nov 19—1m

CITY BANK,
New-Orleans, November 17th 1835.

A DIVIDEND of Four and a half per cent will be paid to any person giving information of Edward Caren, late porter of this institution, who left here on the 12th Sept. last.
nov 18 Rob. J. RALFREY, Cashier.

Sides and Shoulders for sale by
PERKS & HALL.
nov 16. 2 Levee, next to Custom-House st.

Beans—40 bags of fresh White Beans for sale by
PERKS and HALL,
nov 16. 2 Levee, next to Custom House st.

Cracked Hominy—40 kegs landing from ships Arkansas and Mississippi, and for sale by
PERKS & HALL,
nov 16. 2 Levee, next to Custom House st.

# THE BEE.

A Commercial and State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1835.

We have engaged a Washington correspondent for the ensuing winter, and been promised correspondence from other very respectable and intelligent gentlemen who intend to reside in Washington during the season.

We have heard very bitter complaints made concerning the impanelling and serving on juries. We shall be happy to receive communications on this subject.

The Courier is mistaken in saying that we nominated any candidate for the U S senate. We merely asserted that we received communications mentioning the candidacies of Mr Carleton; and his probable success. Of ourselves we shall never undertake to nominate any candidate for any office, as we think it arrogance in any editor to do so; but we shall cheerfully notice nominations of any party, by any respectable persons.

The Alfred Stone will be commenced tomorrow as market clerk of Louisiana, in the cathedral. The interesting theft will be imposing in appearance, and well worth being witnessed.

The congressional Globe will be commenced next month. It gives a correct account of all the 'sayings and doings' of congress; and is highly valuable for reference. We shall forward the names of any subscribers.

The city council are at very great expense in keeping clean and filling the streets, which they might easily avoid by having them properly paved. The expense of the former is about 40 per cent on the probable cost of the latter, and shows very little regard to economy or the true interests of the corporation.

The Union of yesterday speculates on the probability of a rise in the price and consumption of cotton in Europe, should a war occur between this country and France. That position may be correct, in theory; still we believe it will not seem be proved in practice. For we entertain little apprehensions of a military contest with her. An explanation can easily be given by a communication from the president to Congress, without giving any direct apology to France: such an explanation is all that is necessary or required. It is true that the French government have refused to pay any instalment of the debt when required by Rotschild; but that only proves that they were not contented with the letter of Mr Livingston: it does not however follow that they would not be contented with the next message of the president, which may conciliate without any compromise.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the theatrical critique from 'Bardolph,' but could not insert it from three reasons—he has not sent his name, and we do not know his ability or integrity; our own remarks were in type before his were received; and he should not write in the pastoral style. We shall be glad to hear from him hereafter if he sends his communications in time; and writes solely as a correspondent—as the specimen he has furnished of his capacity to write is creditable to him. Our opinions differ in some respects from his; but we can agree to disagree with any intelligent correspondent.

Mrs FANNY A DRAKE will appear this evening as Julia in the Hunchback—powerfully cast. Her professional merits are so well appreciated that we need not enlarge on them.

The theatrical season has fairly commenced for both parts of our population. The French theatre is in the full tide of success, altho dependant on some new dramas and a few imported actors. The stock company and the orchestra continue the same.

The Camp street theatre under Russell's management commenced on Thursday to a numerous and respectable audience. His stock company is greatly enlarged by the addition of many experienced actors. Mr F S HILL from Boston appears to be an intelligent gentleman and accomplished actor. Our old acquaintance THORNE continues in the company to enliven and gratify the audience by his mimetic, comic and musical acquirements; as well as by his capability of personating the most arduous characters of genteel comedy. His powers are more versatile than he seems willing to display. FARREN is greatly improved in his representation of old characters; but as there are few on any stage in the country possessing more real knowledge of men and manners in different spheres of life, or a more cultivated mind, it is quite regretted that he confines his attention and study to one class of characters. Young BANNISTER is likely to become a favorite with the New Orleans public; but unfortunately he still retains the same awkwardness of gesticulation and discordancy of intonation which we were obliged to notice last season. When faults or defects are candidly pointed out to any actor or actress in order to have them reformed, not to condemn the performer, they should be remedied. Bannister appears intelligent and unassuming; but still either too cautious of his reputation and address, or too solicitous concerning both; he wants both confidence and discipline. Russell retains his vigor in genteel comedy.

The lady performers of the South for the season are likely to arrest attention. Miss Bennett's vocal powers are highly commended; she will shortly appear in some prima donna parts. Mrs Edward Knight is also engaged; but we expect and hope that she shall be eclipsed by her young rival. As Miss Povey, Mrs Knight was a good ballad singer; but she has spoiled her style by attempting the pathetic of leading cantatrice; for which nature never intended, nor art ever can prepare her. The compass of her voice is wonderful; but it lacks volume and sweetness; and she herself is deficient in grace and energy. Mrs Hodges (or as she is theatrically called Miss NELSON) will again appear to the favourites of the public, and assure it. Mrs Dising will be a prominent star in her engagements. Miss Purdy made quite a splash by her evident desire always to please, and Mrs Russell will continue to exert herself to the utmost of her ability. Mrs Wallack, Mrs Carr and Miss Rae are also of the stock company.

BANNISTER is continued as director of the music; and we believe that (with the exception of his own singing) he is the most complete and accomplished musician in the country. Hodges continues his engagement; and we trust that he will fulfil the promises of superiority as a tenor singer which he gave to the public at the end of last season.

Russell therefore appears to have a good stock company for all the varieties of the drama, except tragedy; and for this he will depend on stars. His orchestra is enlarged; and he should therefore give many good overtures as preludes and interludes—as well as be enabled to represent operas, vaudevilles and melodramas. The spirit of rivalry may stimulate him to success.

The great attention paid now to the construction of railroads is not likely to be beneficial to the inland navigation by rivers or canals. It must be admitted that the navigation of the Mississippi is a national concern, yet little has been done by congress to improve it in any manner. The national legislature should bestow greater attention to this subject, and should pass statutes relative to steamboats on the western rivers—else the profligate loss of life from wanton negligence and hazardous racing may produce the most serious evils. The obstructions in the Mississippi should also be removed, and the course of the river might properly and practicably be shortened in several places. Commercial hospitals might also be established in the principal cities on the rivers in the valley of the Mississippi. But chiefly the attention of congress should be instantly directed to the state of the Balize and bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river, or it may in a few years become unnavigable for vessels of both drawing 6 feet water.—This would be seriously prejudicial to the import and export trade of the west—particularly of New Orleans.

FRANKLIN HOSPITAL.—This is the best hospital for invalids in the vicinity of the city; and indeed the only one where a respectable patient of either sex can be comfortably accommodated, and well attended. It is under the special patronage of Dr LOUSSUNE, well known as an eminent surgeon and physiologist; and has local nurses. Ladies or gentlemen can have private rooms, and attendants. The charges are very moderate; and invalids who may not have the good fortune to have families or reside in families where friendly attention will be paid them, could not do better than by placing themselves during indisposition in this infirmary. Medical students would also have an excellent opportunity of becoming practically conversant with their profession by placing themselves under the tuition of Dr Loussuno, and attending at his hospital.

Some of our banking institutions are compelled to pay interest on deposits. Would it not be well that our citizens should deposite money only in such banks, and the others shall not grant them the same favor?

Some of the banks are also required to discount notes at 6 or 7 per cent, while others are allowed a discount and to charge an interest of 8 and 9 per cent; would it not also be well that the banks charging least should be preferred?

Money bears too high a rate of interest in this state; and measures of the above tendancy are apparently the most effective in preventing the usury of money brokers, or the exorbitant rates of the old banks.

We [illegible] the young gentlemen of the Commercial [illegible] Society, establish a lyceum in connection with their Library? They might be well supported by liberal individuals and by appropriations from the state.

Paganini is not dead, but still fiddling.

CITY COUNCIL—Friday, Nov 20.

Members present—Messrs Gaiennie, Pichot, Lafitte, Thomas, Baldwin, McFarlane, Berry, Caldwell, Schmidt and Allard.

Mr Schmidt was elected president pro tempore.

The following letter was received from the acting mayor:

Mayoralty, November, 20.

To the president and members of the city council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to inform you that after a close examination of the levee in front of the meat market, I have found it absolutely necessary that some improvement should be made for the accommodation of the pirogues of the coasting trade, and the boats of butchers which are moored there. The city surveyor with whom I had a conversation on that subject, has given me to understand that an embankment might be made with a flight of steps in all the length of the levee in front of the market; which would increase the facilities of discharging the pirogues, and insure them against all casualties. I desire therefore you would authorize such work to be done, according to the plan and under the superintendance of Mr Pilie.

As we are on the topic of the meat market, I will allude to the necessity of raising said market one story higher. This plan has been approved by the city surveyor. I am convinced that such an improvement would greatly contribute to the increase of the rent of said market, and prevent the confusion which always happens when rain or severe weather compels the retailers standing on the banquettes to take refuge inside. For then such retailers would be accommodated in the upper story which would be more convenient for the people and themselves. I hope gentlemen this plan suggested to you, and which I think of great importance, will deserve your attention.

I am of opinion that it would be necessary you should adopt some measures concerning the masquerade balls of free colored women, where only white men are admitted. From the most positive informations I know to a certainty, that at the last ball of that description there were in the room more white ladies than colored ones, and that even some of them have shown themselves without a mask. I believe gentlemen that such a state of things cannot be tolerated in our country, and if possible you ought to remedy this threatening evil.

I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following ordinance:

1st. A petition from the committee of the 6th district city guard.

2d A report from Mr Pilié concerning a house that Mr Brand has caused to be covered with shingles.

3d A letter from the printer of the corporation, complaining that he is burthened over-measure by corporation jobs which are not imposed upon him by his contract.

I shall not conclude without inviting you to amend your resolution of February 14 of this year, concerning the prohibition to demolish flatboats within the precincts of the incorporated parts of the city, so that when in future the officers in charge of the police of the harbor cannot know the owners of said detaining flatboats, nor turn the same adrift, they shall be authorized to have them put to pieces and removed to a specified place, there to be kept until the owners are known. I know from experience that most of those violating the resolution of the 14th February, have but too well know to prevent its execution by sinking the flatboats they bring within the precincts of the incorporated parts of the city, which is the most effectual way to prevent the poor wretches to turn them adriftwhen they are by law compelled to do.

I have received a letter from five members of the corporation, urging me to lose no time in appointing a deputy surveyor for the city proper and the 8th district. I have consulted on that subject with the city surveyor, and I have the honor to present you Mr J Commany.

Respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JN. CULBERTSON,
Mayor, pro tempore.

On the first part, Mr Gaiennie presented a respectable resolution to authorise the mayor to have constructed a landing in front of the Tremé and meat market, which had formerly been the order of the day.

Mr Caldwell moved as an amendment that the longitudinal wharf of 1100 yards shall be constructed in front of the 6th ward; and supported it by a long address showing that a wharf opposite the 6th ward would be best extending the improvement contemplated by the resolution; is of greater necessity; and would be of more use.

Mr Pichot thought the amendment unconnected with the resolution, which was intended solely to facilitate the landing at a particular place opposite the market below, and continue the improvements formerly ordered in that part. He then deprecated the longitudinal wharf as being calculated to destroy the port of the central and lower parts of the city.

Mr Caldwell replied. If the appropriation required is but to continue an improvement in the port below, then a priori it is more necessary greater or equal consideration, because it is to complete improvements for which appropriations had before been given, and which it is essential to continue lest the benefit of all those appropriations shall be lost to the corporation. He then enlarged on the practicability of the wharf, argued that it could prevent the necessity and use of the inclined plane suggested by the opposition; and that it could not possibly prejudice any part of the port.

Mr McFarlane on entering the council, asked to be informed of the resolution and amendment. This being done, he said he would support the resolution; and if the aldermen from the wards below the 1st would support a proposition for intermediate wharves opposite the 6th ward, he would not demand the longitudinal wharf, as he believed the others would temporarily answer the object required in improving the post above.

Mr Gaiennie spoke at length in answer to Messrs Caldwell and McFarlane; and the latter member followed, by presenting a substitute for Caldwell's amendment—that the mayor be required to have immediately constructed, wharves opposite the 6th ward of the same dimensions and distance as in the other parts of the port.

Mr Lafitte followed and said that as the municipality of the 1st ward deserted its interests, he would volunteer as their advocate. He then spoke of the law of '27 that deprived the 1st ward of the steamboat landing under Livermore; yet no complaint was made—that the same Livermore had also got passed a law relative to representation in the council, but soon had it altered when found against the interests of the part above. He then deprecated the cry made by interested individuals for their own benefit; and who wrought on the feelings of members in the council, to support them. They cared not for the public welfare, so as their own interests were promoted; and when the longitudinal wharf shall be proved useless, they shall again demand new appropriations for other purposes as coldhearted and intriguing as now and formerly. He then said that no members should be sent to the council who have no property of their own, nor immediate interests in the welfare of the city.

Mr Caldwell was permitted to explain.

Mr Thomas moved the previous question. Adopted.

The resolution of Mr Gaiennie was then put and passed, these cutting off all amendments.

Mr Berry moved for a reconsideration of the vote. Adopted; and the question made the order of the day for next day.

Mr McFarlane moved for the dispensation of the rules, to take into consideration his proposal for intermediate wharves for the 6th ward. Rejected.

On the 2d part of the message, Mr Gaiennie presented a resolution requiring the city surveyor to present a plan and estimate of the cost for constructing a 2d story: rejected. It was referred to the committee on improvements—Mr McFarlane only voting in the negative.

On the 3d part, Mr Thomas moved its reference to the committee on improvements; Mr McFarlane moved that it be laid on the table; Mr Gaiennie moved that no white women shall be allowed to attend the quadroon balls, unless specially permitted by the mayor. It was laid on the table.

On the 4th part, containing the 3 communications, it was ordered to read them separately. The letter of the committee of the 6th ward walks stated that they had already expended upwards of $6000, and asked for an appropriation: it was referred to the committee on the city guard.

The letter of Mr Pilie was referred to the mayor with instructions to enforce the ordinances.

The letter of the city printer was referred to the judiciary committee.

On the 5th part, motion was made and adopted to refer it to the committee on levees.

On the 6th part, the nomination was confirmed by ballot election.

The petitions of Elliot, Arrowsmith, Holland, Evariste Blanc, of the directors of the N O and Nashville railroad company, of inhabitants of Rousseau street, the keeper of the powder magazine, of the owners of flatboats mooring opposite the 5th ward—were referred to committees.

Flatboats were permitted to moor between Girod and Julia streets, on paying 1 dollar as levee duty.

The petition of Mr Breeng, wharfinger, for an increase of salary, was referred to the committee on levees.

That of inhabitants of 7th ward was accorded by granting a delay of 3 months to construct their sidewalks.

Licenses gratis for hawking were granted to Mesdames Magenge and Eator.

The report of committee of finance on Mr Livingston's letter was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr Gaiennie, the city attorney are requested to give their opinion relative to the law of 17 March 1835 concerning the landing of ships and steamboats.

On motion of Mr Baldwin, it was resolved to pave one street with wood in the Russian style.

The council adjourned.

The 'Queen of Reigo,' the unfortunate patriot who was recently murdered by the Bourbon Spaniards of Rio Reigo's clans, is again heard in the mountain passes of Mexico, and excites all its wonted enthusiasm.—A great money of the provinces in fact, may be considered thoroughly republicanized and existing as state governments. A central Junta was to assemble at Barcelona Oct 1st composed of Catalonia, Valencia and Arragon. Spain with all her fanaticism, has ever been at heart a free people. There is nobleness and independence in the Spaniard which cannot be subdued.—It is the fabled land of chivalry and romance—of the sword and tournament—the Moor and the Roman.—They have always existed as distinct sovereignties, or rather masses of population with distinct laws and images and language. They never would succumb to innovation. Hence the muleteer on the Sierra Morena, preserves the same costume—the same speech, and strikes the same war ballads on his guitar, as he did in the days of the Saracen. They are of all people, of the most unbending morality—which 'tis true excludes the progress of intellectual improvement—the introduction of steamboats and stereotype presses; but is it not the price after all most worth contending for?

The late storms in France have injured the vineyards as much as those of 1829.

The Arabian Mercury says, the Duchess d'Abrantes is again enceinte.

The celebrated cathedral at Strasbourg has been severely shattered by a storm.

Flight of birds.—The London Times says the crow flies at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, the hawk at 12, the eagle at 60.

*Great ships*—We learn from the London United Service Journal, that a ship of 110 guns called the Royal Sovereign, is building at Portsmouth, tonnage 3059, and that the frames of two others, called the Victoria and Algiers, of the same size and metal, are preparing at Pembroke. These ships are the commencement of a new class of first rates; of tremendous power, being armed on the lower decks with long 68 pounders.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

*Extract of a letter dated*

PARIS, Oct. 1st 1835.

You will have been already advised that the Regie had accepted all the Virginia Tobacco in France at 161 f per 100 ks. This purchase terminates their system of Concours for their supplies of this article, and they mean for the future that of adjudication. To this effect they have announced the first for the 15th of November, at which time they propose to contract for about 9000 hhds. of American Tobacco for their wants of 1836, and as they mean to prohibit or curtail the culture in this country and substitute entirely the use of foreign Tobacco, the demand for this article of the production of your country will regularly increase, and it is probable that in the course of the next few years France will require 15 to 20,000 hhds. of American Tobacco instead of 3 to 4,000 as she has been in the habit of taking for the last five years. The increase of consumption here will have an important influence in the general markets for this article.

(In the plan of the concours it is necessary the Tobacco should be in France at the time of offering it, but the new plan is to contract, allowing time for the contractor to go to market and make his purchases afterwards.

The New York Star of Monday contains an interesting article from the pen of Judge Brackenridge, in relation to the war carried on in Texas in 1813-14. The Judge states, that while discharging the duties of Attorney General of Louisiana, he was called upon, in the latter part of 1812, to prosecute fourteen persons at Natchitoches for highway robbery. It appeared that a band of about fifty, who were outlaws, of the most daring and desperate character, had stationed themselves on the Sabine, for the purpose of intercepting the caravans engaged in the growing trade between Natchitoches and the internal provinces of New Spain.—They had become so formidable, that it was necessary to detach a military force from the garrison of Natchitoches. This was placed under the command of Lieut Magee, a young officer of twenty three or four years of age, of great promise, and of a fine manly person.—The duty assigned him was attended with complete success—he broke up the gang, brought in the culprits before mentioned, killed a number of others, and dispersed the rest. While engaged in this perilous enterprise, Magee conceived the bold idea of the conquest of Mexico, and by the aid of the very banditti he had just subdued. The Judge proceeds:

"Magee repaired to New Orleans, where he obtained some supplies, and engaged a number of partisans, among them several young men of respectable standing and character. Here he found also a native of the internal provinces, Bernardo, who had fled in consequence of having taken part in the revolution attempted by Hidalgo. As it would not have done to have entered New Spain as an invader, it was deemed politic to use the name of Bernardo as general of the expedition. Magee, having resigned his commission in the army, now planted his standard on the river Trinity, seventy miles beyond our boundary, and issued a proclamation in Spanish in the name of Bernardo, calling on the Mexicans to join his standard. His force consisted of about two hundred men, principally the desperate riflemen, hunters, and outlaws of the southwest. The principal officers were Kemper, Lecket, Perry, and Rose. Young men, who, in point of spirit and enterprise, were worthy to be compared with the Alvarados, the Ollids, and the Gonzales of Cortez. After remaining here only long enough to establish a most rigid discipline, he proceeded to Nacogdoches, which place he took with ease, obtained some additional supply of arms, some Mexican recruits and a few Indians. The first news of his success spread like wild fire through the south western states, volunteers flocked from all directions, many of them bringing with them considerable means, and all with a respectable outfit."

Shortly after, Magee died, and the command devolved upon Col Kemper. The adventurers marched on, achieved a brilliant victory over a Spanish army twelve hundred strong, and took possession of St. Antonio, where they remained for some months. The viceroy of Mexico becoming alarmed, despatched an army of fifteen hundred men, under the command of Gen Elizondo, with the object of subduing the adventurers; but this formidable force was also completely routed by the Americans, who captured the camp, the military chest, and a great supply of arms and ammunition.—As soon as the news of this victory reached the United States, an additional number of adventurers flocked to the standard of the victors, and a great effort was made, on the part of the Mexican authorities, to send a still larger force without a moment's delay. An army of two thousand troops was accordingly despatched, under the command of Gen Arrendondo. A battle ensued, in which, through the treachery of the leaders of the American party, the Spaniards were victorious.—About the time of this disastrous battle, the road to St Antonio was literally crowded with adventurers, moving towards the scene of action, the greater part for the purpose of engaging in a military career—but a great number also with a view of speculation and trade; they on hearing the news, hastily turned and fled, leaving the road covered with booty, which probably aided not a little in covering their retreat.

The Judge concludes his interesting narrative with this language:

"If this battle had been delayed, or proved victorious, it is difficult to say what would have been the consequence. A force of two thousand Americans, aided by a vast number of native Mexicans and Indians, would have crossed the Rio del Norte, and have advanced towards Mexico, the numbers continually increasing. The superiority of the Americans in the use of that terrible weapon the rifle, and the higher moral and intellectual qualities which they possess over the inhabitants of that country, renders it difficult to set limits to their progress. The necessity of using the name of a Spanish American, was perhaps the cause of their misfortunes; a certain degree of power was unavoidably attached to the nominal exercise of authority, and that was sufficient to ruin the cause. The Americans, in the struggle which appears now about to begin, are in a very different situation. They have a foot hold, have a powerful force at their command, and may count upon assistance to a thousand times greater extent, than at the period of the first war of Texas. It is true, they have to contend with a people more accustomed to arms than the Mexican Spaniards at that period; but there is nothing among them to compare with the deadly rifle; no one who is not acquainted with the formidable nature of this weapon in American hands, on such a theatre of action, can form any just idea of it. There is also an immeasurable superiority in the moral qualities of our people, over the half barbarous, and debased population of those countries. There is also another consideration which must be taken into view, the whole of the internal provinces are ripe for revolt, and, perhaps, the greater part even of the states nearer the capital, are ready to join any party which promises to put down St Anna and his usurpations. I should not be surprised if the war in Texas would end in the city of Mexico."

*Providing for the worst*—The 'Journal de Celais' states that an inhabitant of Southampton has recently been amusing himself by filling 14,000 bottles with 5,000 copies of an abridgement of Universal History. These bottles well corked and sealed, have by order been placed in crevices in the icy caverns in Greenland, in hope, should a partial destruction of the globe again ensue, that they may survive the wreck, and enlighten future ages, who would otherwise be ignorant of the events which have come to pass in this world. It is not stated what language this bottle conjurer has chosen to preserve the knowledge of the present race of mankind.

*Universal sea language*—Captain Sir John Ross is engaged upon an English edition (a French one is already published, and a German and Spanish editions are soon to follow) of a system of universal telegraphic language, to be used between vessels of all nations at sea. It is due originally to an officer in the Danish Navy, Captain Blunde, from whom he received it at Copenhagen in July 1834. He had submitted it to the Board of Admiralty, who have recently passed upon it a highly favorable report. It is perfectly simple and cheap; the book will not cost more than 15 shillings sterling and a vessel will require no further equipment than the flags under which she sails, a jack ensign and pendant, (color immaterial) and two white flags. By means of these, any communication can pass between vessels at sea, or a vessel and the shore; mutual information on a dangerous coast of safe harbors, in desperate situations, messages to relatives, &c to any extent. Captain Ross states that during the forty years of his naval service, with such means of communication, he could have witnessed the saving of hundreds of lives—*Georgetown Metropol.*

An Irish laborer laid a wager with another, that the latter could not carry him up the ladder to the top of a house in his hod, without letting him fall. Agreed.—The hod is occupied, the ladder ascended, there is peril at every step. Above all; there is life and the loss of the wager at the top of the ladder, death and success below! The hod-carrier is reached in safety—the wagerer looks humbled and disappointed. Well says he, you have won; there is no doubt of that; worse luck to you another time; but as the third story I had hopes.

*Supping in Paradise*—During the late struggle in Portugal, Don Pedro's private confessor, when exhorting the reluctant Portuguese to battle, assured them that should they fall, they would sup that selfsame night in the banqueting halls of the blessed.—The struggle commenced, and the result being against the Pedroites, the confessor very devoutly took to his heels among the first. He, he father! cried a military wag, didn't you tell us that those who fell should sup that night in Paradise? True replied his reverence, but I never eat suppers; and so saying he continued his flight.

Gen Cos the brother-in-law of Santa Anna, and the commander in chief of the Mexican army operating against Texas, is only 28 years old, and is highly esteemed as a brave and honorable man, even by the people of Texas.

MR EVERETT'S ADDRESS AT AMHERST.—The address delivered by Mr Edward Everett before the Literary Societies of Amherst College, on the 25th of August has been published in a pamphlet form, by Messrs Russell, Shattuck & Williams—We take from it the following extract.

Thus Providence, which has ends innumerable to another, in the conduct of the physical and intellectual, as of the moral world, sometimes permits the great discoverers fully to enjoy their fame; sometimes to catch but a glimpse of the extent of their achievements and sometimes sends them dejected and heart-broken to the grave, unconscious of the importance of their own discoveries, and not merely undervalued by their contemporaries but by themselves. It is plain that Copernicus, like his great contemporary, Columbus, though fully conscious of the boldness and the novelty of his doctrine, saw but a part of the changes it was to effect in science. After harboring in his bosom for long, long years, that pernicious heresy,—the solar system,—he lived to the day of the appearance of his book from the press. The closing scene of his life, with a little help from the imagination, would furnish a noble subject for a painter. For thirty-five years he has revolved and ripened in his mind, his system of the heavens. A natural mildness of disposition bordering on timidity, a reluctance to encounter controversy, and a dread of persecution, have led him to withhold his work from the press; and to confine knowledge of his system but to a few confidential disciples and friends. At length he draws near his end: he is seventy-three years of age, and he yields his work up to the resolutions of the heavenly orbs" to his friends for publication. The day at last has come, on which it is to be ushered into the world. It is the twenty-fourth of May, 1543. On that day,—the effect no doubt of the intense excitement of his mind, operating upon an exhausted frame,—an effusion of blood brings him to the gates of the grave. His last hour has come; he lies stretched upon the couch, from which he will never rise, in his apartment at the Canonry at Frauenberg, East Prussia. The beams of the setting sun glance through the gothic windows of his chamber; near his bedside is the armillary sphere, which he has contrived to represent his theory of the heavens,—his picture painted by himself. The amusement of his earlier years, hangs before him, beneath it his astrolabe and other imperfect astronomical instruments; and around him are gathered his sorrowing disciples. The door of the apartment opens;—the eye of the departing sage is turned to see who enters; it is a friend, who brings him the first printed copy of his immortal treatise. He knows that in that book he contradicts all that had ever been distinctly taught by former philosophers;—he knows that he has rebelled against the sway of Ptolemy, which the scientific world had acknowledged for a thousand years;—he knows that the popular mind will be shocked by his innovations;—he knows that the attempt will be made to press even religion into the service against him; but he knows that his book is true. He is dying, but he leaves a glorious truth, as his dying bequest to the world. He bids the friend, who has brought it, place himself between the window and his bedside, that the sun's rays may fall upon the precious volume, and he may behold it once, before his eye grows dim. He looks upon it, takes it in his hands, presses it to his breast, and expires. But no, he is not wholly gone! A smile lights up his dying countenance; a beam of returning intelligence kindles in his eye;—his lips move;—and the friend, who leans over him, can hear him faintly murmur the beautiful sentiment, which the Christian lyrist, of a later age; has so finely expressed in verse:—

Ye golden lamps of heaven! farewell, with all your feeble light,
Farewell, thou ever-changing moon, pale empress of the night
And thou, refulgent orb of day, in brighter flames arrayed,
My soul, which springs beyond thy sphere, no more demands thy aid.
Ye stars, are but the shining dust of my divine abode,
The pavement of those heavenly courts, where I shall reign with God.

So died the great Columbus of the heavens. His doctrine, at first, met want of a general diffusion of knowledge, forced its way with difficulty against the deep-rooted prejudices of the age. Tycho Brake attempted to restore the absurdities of the Ptolemaic system, but Kepler with a sagacity which more than atoned for all his strange fancies, laid hold of the theory of Copernicus, with a grasp of iron, and dragged it into repute. Galileo turned his telescope to the heavens, and observed the phases of Venus, which Copernicus boldly predicted must be discovered, as his theory required their appearance; and lastly Newton arose, like a glorious sun, scattering the mists of doubt and opposition, and ascended the heavens full orbed and cloudless, establishing at once his own renown and that of his predecessors, and crowned with the applauses of the world; but declaring, with that angelic modesty which marked his character, 'I do not know what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy, playing on the sea shore, and diverting myself in finding now and then a pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.'

HUNGARIAN REFORMERS.—A newspaper is published at Pesth, and that, too, in the Hung