COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York.....nov. 9 | [illegible] nov. 7
Philadelphia..... " 10 | [illegible] " 8
Charleston..... " 14 | [illegible] " 8
Paris.....oct. 31 | [illegible] oct. 8
Havre..... " 31 | [illegible] " 8

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

New Orleans, Nov 14, 1835.

STOCKS

The following sale was effected at the Brokers Board on the 24th.

Bolivar & Nashville railroad, [illegible] subscription.

COTTON.

350 bales Louisiana & Mississippi 15¼
16 do do 15¾
40 do Louisiana 16
5 do do 14¼
5 do Mississippi 14
SUGAR—N. O. — hhds sugar at 8¼ a 9 cts.
35 hhds sold today at 9 cents—the article is in small demand.
MOLASSES—6 to 8—dull.
COFFEE—13 to 136 cents per lb—[illegible].
BACON—37 to 39 cents—in demand.
LARD—10 a 12 cents per lb. sales of 300 bags.
RICE—Per bbl 67 to 70—looking up.
HIDES—Dried 10 to 16c
Salted 4a6c

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

Mrs Drake's 6th Night.
Mr. Eaton's 5th appearance.

On Wednesday evening 18th November, 1835, will be performed the play of

THE STRANGER.

STRANGER,	Mr. EATON.
Baron Steinfort,	Hubbard.
Count Winterstein,	Hayward.
Tomlin,	Barron.
Jeffery,	Russell.
Francis,	Hubbard.
Charles (from the western theatres)	Forster.
Mrs HALLER,	Mrs DRAKE.
Countess Winterstein,	Miss Rae.
Charlotte,	Mrs Russell.
Savoyard,	Miss C Grampton.

To conclude with the farce to

The Lady and the Devil.

Wilfred,	Mr Eaton.
Charlton,	Hodgkins.
Rental,	Hubbard.
Jeffrey,	Brookes.
Zerlina,	Mrs Russell.

Coastwise Traders.

For Port Gibson, Little Rock and all intermediate stages on the Mississippi.—The fast draught steamer NESCHEU, Stevenson, will depart as above, on Saturday. For freight or passage, apply on board, or
GRAY, DURRIVE & Co,
42 and 43, New Levee.

FOR MOBILE (via the River)—The new and fast sailing schooner ORION, [illegible] Card, having part of her cargo engaged, will [illegible] dispatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite St. Louis, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
28 and 29, Levee st.

FOR MOBILE (via the Lake)—The fast sailing schooner CHALLENGE, Changin master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board at the end of the rail-road, or
TOURNE & BECKWITH.

For Mobile, (Via the river.)—The packet schooner HENRY LEE, to take in and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite St Louis street, or
TOURNE & BECKWITH.

European Traders.

FOR HAVRE—The barque ERNEST, Captain Hignard, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply
JULES LE BLANC & Co,
103, Royal street.

FOR BORDEAUX—The fine fast sailing ship BALLOUCHAN No. 2, expected here daily, will immediately return to the said port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Thos. BARRETT & Co,
Canal street.

FOR HAVRE.
The superior fast sailing A 1 ship Elizabeth Forbes, Captain King, having all her cargo [illegible], will sail shortly. For passage only having [illegible] accommodations, apply to the captain on board, to
THE NICOLET & co.
26 Bienville st.

FOR HAVRE—The ship ALBERTINE LITZ captain Wm. Hammond, will sail immediately. For freight of about 300 bales not[illegible] or passage, apply to
FR. FERRET & GALLY,
Toulouse street.

Mexican Traders.

For Matamoras—The fine fast sailing American schooner JOHN M. BANDEL, having part of her cargo engaged will sail [illegible] in a short time. For the balance of freight or [illegible] apply to
S. CUCULLU. LAPEYRE & Co,
47, Toulouse street.

FOR GALVESTON BAY.
The fine fast sailing schooner MARY JANE, having most of her cargo engaged, [illegible] dispatch soon. For balance of freight, apply to
Wm. BRYAN, 36, Old Levee.

West-Indias Traders.

FOR HAVANA.
The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened schooner ELIZABETH JANE, Jacob master. For freight or passage, apply on board,
WHITE & Co,
30, Custom House street.

For Sale, Freight or Charter.

For Freight or Charter.
The substantial fast sailing schr. HANNAH & ELIZABETH, J. Chaine, master, undergone thorough repairs is now in complete order, and ready to receive cargo. For terms, on board, opposite St Peters street, or to
Wm. BRYAN, 36, Old Levee st.

FOR SALE.—The fine fast sailing copper'd & copper fastened Baltimore schr WM ROBBINS, 56 tons burthen, light draught of 7 months old, and well furnished in every re[illegible]. For terms, apply to Wm. BRYAN,
36, Old Levee street.

M. F. LACOSTE has just arrived from Paris with a new choice of Goods, perfectly adapted to New-Orleans. He has the honor of informing the public he shall expose them for sale on the 26th inst. Royal street, No. 77, between Conti and Customhouse streets, near the United States Branch Bank.
nov 24—6

MESSRS. BINOCHE Brothers, arriving from Paris with a large choice of new goods, [illegible] the public in general that they will expose for sale on the 26th inst. Royal street, No. 198, [illegible] Louis street, opposite the New Exchange. [illegible] &c., purchasing goods for Mexico, will find a select choice of the same articles renewed [illegible] the arrival from France.
nov 24—15

Coal Yard, No. 134, Levee—Liverpool coal, chaldron and fine wood of all description for sale by
W. E. & R. MURPHY,
No. 133, Bonne.

Champagne—50 baskets of Champagne grape wine, for sale by
PERKS & HALL,
nov 24 No. 2, front Levee.

Potatoes—100 barrels in good order, for sale by
PERKS & HALL.
nov 24 No. 2, front Levee.

Sperm Candles—50 boxes of New Bedford, for sale by
PERKS & HALL,
nov 24 No. 2, front Levee.

Goshen Butter, &c—An assortment of Goshen Butter and Cheese, just received and for sale by
PERKS & HALL,
nov 24 No. 2, Front Levee.

Exchange on London and Paris, for sale by
nov 23 [illegible] JOHN, DARON & Co.

CRAFTS on Paris, for sale by
nov 23 [illegible] & SAMORY,
nov 23 67, Toulouse street.

CRAFTS on Paris, for sale by
nov 23 [illegible] & SAMORY,
nov 23 67, Toulouse street.

65 Cases Cotton Bagging for pantaloons, few cases printed calicoes white, entitled to debenture, in bond for sale by
nov 23 JOHN, DARON & Co.

A FINE assortment of French prints and muslins, suitable for the maximum and home consumption, per late arrivals, and for sale by
nov 23 JOHN, DARON & Co.

25 Boxes Kirschwasser, 60 do Absynth, of direct importation, for sale by
JOHN, DARON & Co.

FLOUR—550 bbls Flour, Baker brand, just landed from the steamboat Fremont, and for sale by
nov 7-37 E. MASHE.

A YOUNG Gentleman of very respectable connections a Baccalaureat in Belles Lettres, desirous of finishing education, and therefore arrived from Paris, wishes the charge of a private whatever in a gentleman or to give private lessons in town. His acquirements and experience fitted the method he practises will be the most rapid progressions. The best references can be given. He will accept a situation as a bookkeeper, or a clerk in a store. Apply to
FOUCHE & Co,
nov 3—6 Bookseller, corner of St Ann & Royal.

MADAME LEBRUN has just received by the latest arrivals, a complete assortment of fashionable goods, among which are,

Merinos,	Gloves,
Indiannes,	Gauzes,
do satin,	Ribbons,
do cashmeres,	Flowers,
do Scotch,	Feathers,
do small figures,	Embroidered do
SILKS.	Turned do
Scotch glazed,	French cambrics,
Knitted and plain	Scotch cambrics,
Small and great beads,	Cambrics,
Scotch umbrellas,	Muslins,
Umbrellas,	Bonnets,
Nankeens,	Hosiery,
nov 16, 87	

Wanted—[illegible]
nov 20 [illegible] DALE, Bookseller.

THE BEE.

Commercial State and City Paper,
PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1835.

The mails are again very irregular. We are without any New York journals since the 7th inst, Boston since the 5th, and Charleston since the 14th. This is a shameful state of things and can only be remedied by having a different superintendent of the mail, to avoid the delays and delusions in passing east and west at Pensacola, where all the mails are stranded.

The western mails are equally irregular. We have not had Pittsburg nor St Louis journals during the present month. Still contracts should be made with regular contractors and if the general government [illegible] between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, we see no reason why the power and privilege should not be [illegible] from the towns of the west of Mississippi.

Mr Barnett has done much of deserve the thanks of the public: but much remains undone.

Captain Kerr is the only gentleman of letters, that is visited by persons of all classes without distinction in this city. He has more visitors daily than all the other citizens put together: but their visits are given and taken in the language of gentlemen.

If we compare the united annual income of magistrates and others with the salaries paid to the officers of the state and the jury, we might fairly conclude that injustice is done to the latter and thro them to the public.

The salaries paid to the judges of the respective courts are the equal in amount to the profits that can easily be made by any respectable lawyer: and as judges are debarred from practising as barristers, or exercising another profession, they are wholly dependent on their trifling salary. If indeed they were permitted to act as arbitrators in disputed cases which need not be brought before a jury or into court, and also to act as closet counsellors in important cases which were not to be brought before their own courts—and were permitted to charge accordingly, then their perquisites and salaries might be adequate to their maintenance and the dignity of their station, which is at present can not be obtained by the present system. In England, there are many barristers called cabinet lawyers, who restrict their whole practice to giving counsel in their own chambers: and there are others appointed frequently as umpires or arbiters in special cases either by judges or the parties litigant.

No doubt a proposal of this kind would be strenuously opposed by attorneys whose alleged business it is to multiply and prosecutions suits: but we believe it would be in perfect accordance with our republican institutions that judges should be permitted to give counsel or decide cases in their own chambers: and we think that by such a course, justice would be as effectually administered to all litigants as in open court—when the nature of the complaint did not demand a judicial trial: at least we only believe that so many cases would not appear on the court dockets to perplex courts, harass citizens and delight attorneys. And if judges were so permitted to act, they would not only summarily and safely promote the ends of justice by their arbitration; but they might not require greater salaries, and therefore not burthen the public to compensate litigation and enrich lawyers. In many admiralty cases the federal judges are permitted to arbitrate in their own chambers: the same power or privilege should be extended to the state judges; with the difference that the latter should be paid for their services.

The executive officers of the state are indifferently paid, with the exception of the governor and the treasurer. The secretary of state is not allowed a salary equivalent to what is given by a respectable merchant to his book keeper and chief clerks; yet it is expected that competent gentleman must be appointed secretary. So with various other officers.

Salaries or compensation as well as wages must be proportioned to the value and abundance of money in any nation or state. A revenue of a quarter of a million in Italy may be equal to 1 million in Portugal, in purchasing the necessaries of life, profitably as one pound sterling in the time of Elizabeth of England was almost equal in value to 10 pounds of the present British currency. Salaries and wages should therefore be equated to the profits of trade and commerce, and the acquisitions of professional pursuits. A salary that would answer very well in Boston might not in New Orleans; for customary incomes and necessary expenditures must be compared to form a correct conclusion. Merchants and others respectable in their pursuits or professions can make here from 5 to 20 or 30,000 dollars yearly: and planters realize a similar income: why therefore should respectable gentlemen qualified to act as judges and state secretaries, be compelled to act with from 2 to 5 thousand dollars? Can efficient persons be induced to accept such stations—and is not such parsimony injurious to the ends of justice in administering and expounding and executing our laws?

We see several cases on the dockets of the respective courts set down wherein the corporation is a party; and where special attornies are employed. As there are two salaried attornies legally compensated out of the treasury of the city and pockets of the citizens to take charge of all the litigation in the courts, when the corporation may be concerned, we may doubt whether justice is done to the revenues of the city, by appointing special attornies in general suits. It is also a stigma on the city attornies, as if they were too lazy or incapacitated to transact their official duties.

Our worthy old friend Larry H Moore of St Helena, has published a letter wherein he promises to reform abuses in our municipal administration. Some of these he indicates with more zeal than prudence, although with too much truth. He promises to reform the morality and manners; the council and councillors; the grogshops and their keepers; the courts and cases, and such like matters de quodlibet rebus et quibusdam aliis.

We wish him success, as we believe him in earnest; and resolved to accomplish what he believes right and required. But he must not think of a division of the city; for this would at once damn and annihilate all his efforts.

Late from Texas.—By the schooner J M Bandell, arrived yesterday from Matamoras, we have received our regular file of the Mercurio to the 10th November, from which we have extracted the proclamation and circular issued by the Mexican government, concerning the movements in Texas. The language used by the minions of Santa Anna is of course abusive, but the Texians are not to be fooled or frightened by the hectoring spirit of logomachy.

Jose Mariano Guerra, colonel of cavalry, commander-in-chief of Tamaulipas, to the troops under his command and to the citizens:

Fellow citizens—Those most ungrateful rebels, the Texian colonists, have dared to attack our troops and the officers of the general government. Long ago we have seen them openly violating our laws. They wish to rule over us, who are native in the land. Admitted among us as foreigners, they will now be our lords; and forsaken the government which has generously received them. Guilty of the blackest crimes, they dare call for the constitution of 1824, which they themselves never respected. In short they will not acknowledge any Mexican authorities. They wantonly remain in a state of anarchy so ruinous to the nation. They wish to rob one of our limbs; and are already speculating on their sales.

Fellow citizens—In the ranks of these traitors you will find most one of your compatriots; but if unfortunately one should be found, depend upon it he must be an outlaw.

Soldiers—I call you to arms in support of a truly national cause. I am ordered me to do by the general government; and with the greatest zeal I comply with such orders. The supreme government and the whole nation will shortly acquaint herself, of these perfidious transgressions. With a little perseverance, dear friends, we will triumph as we did formerly in Tampico.

JOSE MARIANO GUERRA.

Matamoras, Nov 14, 1835.

The commander-in-chief of Matamoras has issued the following proclamation:

General government. Navy and war department.

For a long time the ungrateful inhabitants of Texas have abused the large of the Mexican patriots which had generously received them and shown them more favor than to the native citizens. Taking advantage of our civil discords, and believing that the republic had not strength enough to defend their criminal purposes, they have kept in a state of anarchy, and have dared to insult our national flag. But when it has pleased the Almighty to re-establish peace and order among us, they have treacherously submitted to our laws and our constitution, until they found a proper opportunity to rise against the government and carry on the most scandalous contraband trade along the sea shore of Texas. Moreover they have destroyed our custom houses, and assassinated the few troops which were to protect them.

To their Mexican colleague the name of Mexicans is now and had always been odious; they have insulted and abused our fellow citizens so far, that they may be considered as foreigners in their own country. For a long time the government of Texas has been a refuge for the outlaws of all nations; they come here and at once form against the government people who have no fair letter, their arrangement and [illegible] to deprive the republic of one of her finest provinces. Among those adventurers are some of the outlaws of Louisiana, who come here to finish the lives of civil war. But the civilized world looks with contempt on such [illegible] conquerors of the internal and [illegible] of the republic, are now on their way [illegible] to return to the bosom of the Mexican dominion, to punish the traitors; and protect those who remain [illegible] their pledges. In such a civil warfare prescribed the quickness contagion, we have justice and power on our side; and the rebels are only attempting to vilify the republican government, the more securely to destroy it.

But they are deceived in their atrocious designs.—The Mexican nation is and always will be the powerful nation(!) which knows how to avenge her wrongs and sustain its insulted honor. Call on your soldiers; they will show themselves the same unconquerable warriors of the fields of Tepeacs, Corsora, Azcapualco Huertas, Vera Cruz and Tampico de Tamaulipas.

The general government is convinced that no Mexican worthy of that name, will favor the insurgents.—But, if unfortunately such were to be found, you have the power and it is your duty to punish them. God and Liberty. Mexico, October 21, 1835.

Signed, TORNELL.

To the commander-in-chief of Tamaulipas.

A member of the Congreso at work—The following letter was addressed by Thompson, from the jail of this city, to Don Francisco de P Lopez, minister of marine and published in the Diario del Gobierno of Mexico on the 21st ult.

Sir—Having left Matamoras with the command of the schooner of war, St Carlos, lately fitted out by order of the commandant-general of the interior states of the east Don Martin Perfecto de Cos, for the purpose of escorting the merchant ships Jehoth and Anna Maria, which conveyed the standing battalion of Morelos to Copano in the bay of Aransas; and having accomplished that mission, I left the said bay to return to Anahuac, situated in that of Galveston, having on board the lieutenant of chasseurs of the battalion of Tlaxcala, Don Carlos O'Campo, with the ammunition intended for the two piquets of troops stationed at the military post of Anahuac, belonging to the battalions of Tlaxcala and Abasolo. But as it was found that those detachments no longer existed in consequence of being disbanded by the rebels of Texas, and having themselves been informed that the commandant of that post was at San Felipe, with the troops under his orders, I judged it right to despatch a courier extraordinary to that to inform him of my arrival at Anahuac, and of my intention to wait there his return; as I thought I could thus better advance the interests of the nation. I waited a month for the return of the commandant or the courier; and in the interval, I made some cruises for the survey of the coasts and bars of the rivers—particularly that of the continental harbor of Galveston. I acquired every kind of information on the political situation of Texas; of which I shall hereafter give you detailed accounts.

On the 27th of August, having heard nothing from the commandant or courier, I concluded that my correspondent had been intercepted by the rebels of Texas and finding myself in want of many men for my voyage, I hoisted sail for Matamoras; and in the afternoon of the 31st, I passed the bar of Galveston. At daybreak of the 1st of Sept, we discovered the brig Fremant, capt Sylvester, from Pensacola, freighted with wood; of which 3000 feet had already been discharged by a steamboat; and not having produced any manifest of his cargo, I put 8 men on board to conduct her to Vera Cruz. But on her going, a steamboat equipped with a crowd of armed people sailed towards and fired on her, which was returned from the guns of the brig; this obliged us to abandon her to defend our own schooner. Our combat with the steamboat continued a quarter of an hour, when she was obliged to sail with the wind to avoid us. At the period we perceived a sail near us, which the steamboat hailed; and in less than an hour the latter joined us having in tow the schooner San Felipe captain Hurd, armed with 2 cannon and gunpowder and ammunition of all kinds, with double crew on board; and carrying upwards of 20 passengers who had been seized at New Orleans, for the purpose of forcibly entering Texas. Believing that it was my sacred duty to prevent the entry of this ship, particularly as it was one of those that had so vilely defrauded the revenues of the nation, I used all my efforts to meet her; but they were in vain, as I sailed against the wind. The three ships—the brig, schooner and steamboat continued inactive all that afternoon, like ourselves, on account of the winds. The steamboat received the cargo of the schooner at sunset, having left on board of the other two ships all its armed men.

About 8 in the evening, I got within half a gun reach of the two ships; when immediately the San Felipe advanced with the intention of boarding us. I avoided this movement, and in tacking went alongside of the said schooner. I then fired a salute; and myself with my speaking trumpet hailed the schooner to surrender. But to my infinite she replied by her canon and a discharge of musketry; and engaged me in combat for an hour. Seeing then my two cannons dismounted, and the greater part of my men wounded, also having myself received on my limbs two balls of a gun, and seeing the great advantage the enemy had over us, I hoisted all sail to be out of reach of their bullets. I sailed towards Matamoras, to give account of what had passed. There had been very little wind all night, and the following morning we were alarmed by the enemy who had given chase. About 9 a m, the steamboat arrived, having in her the San Felipe; and having like the latter a great number of armed men on board. Both advanced on us within gun shot, one at the prow and one at the stern. We were then in a dead calm, our guns dismounted, without arms, the mate and most of the men wounded; when I consulted with lieutenant O'Campo, and we concluded that our only resource was to capitulate. For this purpose I sent my best with the above officer and two men to treat with the enemy. All was done as I had ordered; but discording to information I have since received, the captain of the San Felipe and the rebels with him replied that our embassy was too late; and that in a moment they would send to hell the Corseo and all her crew—while they then captured the boat, officer and men. Sometime they sent us a boat with a white flag; and I was informed that captain Hurd demanded that I should offer no further resistance, for he was resolved to seize all Mexican ships. He invited me to go on board his schooner, when I replied that it was impossible for me to go on board his ship, as I had put my officer to whom I could confide the charge of the national property. Immediately after they induced me to place the Corseo in the care of a pilot of Rio, one captain Hesdinio, I went on board of the enemy, and then the captain gave me to understand that I was made a prisoner by the rebels of Texas. Having sent ashore by the steamboat all the crew, except Carlos O'Campo, four officers of the marine and myself, who were kept on board the San Felipe. On the 22 we moored off the bar of Rio Brasoos, where we remained till the afternoon of the 24th and were then put on board of the Corseo; and all cast in irons without distinction. Having weighed anchor, they hoisted sale for New Orleans, where we arrived on the 15th, were accused of piracy and thrown into prison; and have remained here for 4 days, without being once interrogated. In this condition we wait the reply of our minister at Washington, or that of our own government. The consul of this city has done every thing possible to ameliorate our deplorable state; and merits the sincere thanks of his government and corps, for the active part he has taken to defend the national honor.

The schooner San Felipe was armed on the 4th with 12 pieces of canon, double crew, etc.

In submitting this account, you will permit me to assure your excellency of our high esteem, respect and subordination. Thomas M. Thompson.

Second lieutenant in the national army.

Jail of New-Orleans, Oct, 1835.

(Communicated.)

To the Editor of the Bee—Sir—I perceive that you have alluded to a casual conversation I had with you relative to the division of the city, when my opinion was solicited respecting your late remarks against it, on which occasion my reply was that I was satisfied with them generally, but would dissent from your position relative to public property. I recur to it again for the purpose of giving more in extenso my views upon the subject, than would be compatible with a casual conversation.

You say that 'much of the property belongs to the present corporation, and cannot be alienated but by its own acts'—if in this sentence allusion is made to public property—my opinion is that the present municipality cannot legally alienate it even by its own acts—that question is settled beyond a doubt, by the following language of our supreme court: 'Things destined and appropriated absolutely for public and general use, whether they appertain to a state or to a subordinate community, such as a city or a town, cannot be legally sold, alienated or applied to private purposes,'—and on this very tenure I consider the property in the upper faubourgs allotted to is held; its alienation is not within the power of the present municipality, or its city act of separation asked for with a view to promote such an end.

I have attentively examined since, as I have frequently done before, the 12th section of the act 17th February, 1836, to which you referred on Monday, and am still adamantine, no doubt if it was ever designed to embolden the description of property under consideration—real and personal estate, rights, dues, debts, credits, or other property, invested in and to be enjoyed, or appropriated, or hereafter for by the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants forever' would, not without a forced construction, be meant to include such public property as pertains to our municipality in the upper faubourgs—but on the contrary must have been intended only to embrace such property as is enjoyed, and very frequently alienated by the municipality. But this is wandering from the subject, i e the division of the city. You fancy its feasibility because of the insolvability of the public property in the upper faubourgs.

If division of the city administration implies alienation of public property you might have cited that description of property in the square of the city with equal force—both administrations would be recipients of public property, as within the compass of both a portion is situated. Yet hence I believe your error lies in confounding separate and distinct municipalities for the government of their respective wards, and an alienation of that public property within them.

This property is not alienated nor alienable; but is here de commerce; and its administration for the use and convenience of the public is placed in the hands of other persons, and that by the supreme power. Hence I conclude that the inalienability of public property does not interfere with Cuchemo for a separate municipality.

If your argument is good and your conclusions true, not the legislature have already imposed a very serious and most unjustifiable injury upon our municipality by lopping off the upper Lafayette. The first act of incorporation made the upper boundary of the city of New Orleans coincident with the upper boundary of the city of Lafayette, but subsequently that was altered, and already within that boundary another flourishing city with similar powers has been created; and yet no one ever objected on account of the inalienability of the public property. If a separation be denied it must be on different premises than those assumed.

Some of those most strenuously opposed to separation do so, because they know full well that the upper portion will come day (and that not very remote) within the ascendancy; and then they would not countenance, by withdrawing the alleged injustice neglected at the hands of those now in power.

The mere possibility of such event is one of the strongest inducements with me in favor of separation. When that day shall come, and those predictions are realized—then will it be especially, favorable to peace and harmony, all will be deprived beneath a double strife: not of noble emulation, but of [illegible]. Now, sir, I wish most sincerely to avoid such consequences, and I believe that only to be effected by a separate and distinct municipality, in which generous emulation would be used exclusively amicably for the ascendency; the only strife that will ever regulate our part entirely for that vast trade centered here.

Respectfully.

Remarks.—Always solicitous to promote freedom of discussion on all topics, and secure the liberty of the press to all citizens, we willingly insert the above letter, a respectable correspondent; but we coincide in none of his opinions. Our correspondent seems to confound the legal power of incorporating districts possessed by the corporation of New Orleans, with its intrinsic rights to property. The power to incorporate Lafayette with New Orleans, was by a legal act; and could be legally revoked or modified. The legislature that could add could separate any ward or district—the faubourg Franklin or the faubourg Lafayette.

Our objection to separate municipality was on a wholly different basis—on the exclusive use and right of sale in property possessed by inheritance or authentic title infinite by the present corporation of New Orleans. Our correspondent believes that the property which belongs to one municipality can equally belong to another, similarly constituted and corporate—forgetting that what is the property of the corporation is held by the same or a superior tenure as that possessed by individuals or other incorporated companies; and cannot be alienated nor affected by any act of the legislature. What belongs to Paul cannot arbitrarily be transferred to Peter; and what belongs to the city of New Orleans in their corporate capacity, belongs to them as a whole, but not to any part nor one any district claim a division of the public property corporately possessed.

The supreme court has already decided in positive terms that the right of selling wood for use of the whole of the alleyways or banquettes fronting in front of the levee road along the incorporation of the city, belongs exclusively to the corporation of New Orleans. The other municipality could claim similar rights to the batture, could it legally incorporated. The compromise of 1833 gives the public uses of the batture of the 6th ward to the present corporation; and in the present separation those uses must be invested all the terms of the compromise shall have been violated.

As to the conclusions of our correspondent relative to the conduct of the upper burgers, when they shall have gained an ascendancy in the municipal legislature, we have no such foreboding fears: justice and policy would prohibit their cutting off their nose to spite their face; and a proper representation of all the wards of the city will secure equitable rights and distributive justice.

New Orleans, Nov 18, 1835.

Sir—At your request we have read the practical addresses on the opening of the new Theatre, St Charles street, and having examined and duly considered and weighed their respective merits and demerits, we have chosen the one as best entitled to the prize. Should the disappointed authors find fault with our choice, to them we say, that our opinion is not infallible, and may, in the estimation of better judges, be erroneous. Many of them evince high poetic talents, and have exhibited beauties of no ordinary kind. The rejection of them by us, moreover, is no conclusive proof of their inferiority to the one selected; and only shows, that among so many poetic beauties, equally as beautiful and sweet, one has been taken by us preferred to the public. This one begins with the line, "Like the rich beam that lights the rainbow's crest," and ends with "The coming spirit of your native land."

Here our duties cease. To you, sir, we leave the more pleasing task of communicating to the fortunate poet or poetess, to which he or she is entitled; and as manager and director for the public, to complete the sumptuous preparation of the rich intellectual banquet about to be served up on the boards of your new and magnificent theatre.

We are respectfully, sir, your's, &c.

JOHN NIXON,
O P JACKSON,
H B COTTON,
J B HARRISON,

To James H Caldwell, esq. Proprietor and Manager of the New Theatre, St Charles street, New Orleans.

New Orleans, Nov 21, 1835.

Gentlemen—I have the honor of receiving your note, returning the addresses submitted to your judgment, to select from the best, for the opening of the new theatre. I agree with you that there are several highly meritorious and deserving, and, I will add, that they do honor to the poetic talents of our country, but I must join with you in your selection, by acknowledging that you have chosen the one best entitled to the prize.

For your flattering allusion to my exertions I had expressed of endeavoring to raise the drama, I thank you; it is by the favorable opinions of intelligent men that their merit is disseminated—admired and encouraged. The drama is an implement of great what importance, in a political view, independent of its moral influence, its powers of amusement, and, properly directed by those who write for the stage, a republic could be made to last for ages, and I ought to say, perpetuated. The tyrants of Europe know its power full well, hence we find dramatic authors pensioned, either to produce a dulcet entirely, and prohibit its exercise, or if liberal opinions only here and there escape, to expunge them; holding authors, managers and actors responsible for life if afterwards reinstated. When age shall have ripened the growing poetic talent of our country, what glowing pictures of the real happiness we enjoy in our healthy form of government, may be embodied in our native drama, which, whilst hashing the vices and follies of the age, as the dramatists of old have done, may point out the road to virtue, to honor, and to national greatness.

The temple I have built and consecrated to the drama, I shall endeavor, whilst I live, to present under the great dramatic rule, "To hold, as 'twere the mirror up to nature!" Thus, if to show vice in its greatest deformity, and to place virtue in its most lovely form, be an object of high importance in a well regulated community, and if the fact that all civilized nations have established and encouraged the regular drama, may be adduced as a proof, the theatre cannot fail to be viewed the most powerful engine that can be resorted to for the purpose of advancing the best interests of society, and the great and permanent cause of morals.

With respect, gentlemen,
I remain, your friend and
Obliged serv't.
JAS. H. CALDWELL.

John Nixon, O P Jackson, H B Cotton, J B Harrison, esqrs.

To the nominating committee of the Native American democratic association.

New York, Oct 31.

Gentlemen,

I have this moment read in the 'Native American Democratic Citizen,' a paper handed me at the Howard Hotel by a member of your association, certain resolutions adopted at your meeting last evening, when my name was placed in nomination for Congress.

For this compliment, no man can feel more grateful than I do. The feelings arising from the approbation of one's fellow citizens, are of the most gratifying character. But if such nomination or confidence be accompanied with resolutions which seem to aim at the destruction of the vested rights of citizens, whether native or adopted, then the question arises how far such sentiments can be sanctioned or approved by the person so nominated. I find the following resolution:

Resolved—That we will render support to our candidates, with the understanding that they will use all the constitutional powers of their offices, and all their private influence to effect the following objects: To prevent the elevation of persons of foreign birth to any office of honor, trust or profit in the United States.'

Now gentlemen I cannot allow my name to be used for any office, under such a resolution.

I am a friend of a repeal of our naturalization laws, whereby all foreigners not in the country at the time of such repeal, should be excluded from the rights of citizenship; but I cannot consent to any course which would interfere with the rights of those already naturalized, or who may have come to the country under the inducements which our laws have held forth. I am the last man who would lend my aid to infringe such rights, and if I understand your sentiments, as I doubt not I do, these are also the principles of your association.

The object of this communication is to guard against any misconception of the ground on which the nomination is offered and accepted.

I am, very respectfully,
gentlemen, your's &c:
James Monroe.

During the late gale, whilst the schooner Louisa Capt Walker, was in about latitude 30 north, and to the eastward of the Gulf stream, about 70 miles from land, she was visited by a large number of land birds, which appeared to have been blown off by the wind, then blowing very hard from north to northwest. Many were swept by the wind beyond the vessel, and in the endeavor to return on board, fell exhausted into the water and perished. A great number came on board, and were sheltered in the cabin. 70 were killed and eaten by the sailors. As near as can be recollected the following birds were identified: red headed woodpeckers, reed birds, mocking birds, blue jays, grosbeaks, large blue herons and night herons. They remained with the vessel until the gale abated, when such as were able took their departure for the land. At the same time immense flocks of wild geese were seen flying over, some of which manifested a disposition to light upon the rigging—Charleston Mercury.

☞ The barque Mary, from Baltimore, is discharging first tier below the Post market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
nov 24

J. LEVY has removed from No. 4, St Louis st. to Canal street, under the Madine Church.
nov 24

For sale by the subscriber, 106 bundle Bordeaux wine of all qualities 25 baled Bretagne linen 5 of a large size and 7 of a smaller size.
Also—250 cases Wines of all qualities.
nov 25 FELIX LABATUT.

Scotch Water—Very finding ex barque Mary, a quality genuine of this genuine guaranteed water, proceeding from J. Lasogue of Baltimore, and for sale at the apothecary shop of A. A. PEYCHAUD,
nov 25 193, Royal street.

Cincinnati Hoop-poles in store, for sale by
nov 25 PERKS & HALL,
No. 2, Front Levee.

Fine Wheat—300 quarter barrels put up by A. Wheeler, of Cincinnati, for family use, and for sale by
nov 25 PERKS & HALL,
No. 2, Front Levee.

Irish Whiskey—4 pipes Irish Whiskey, of very superior flavor and strength, now landing ex ship Wm. Hardman, direct from Belfast, for sale by
nov 25 CLANCE & R. GAMBLE.

100 BAGS Prime new Havana, green Coffee received per ship Carolina, and for sale by
nov 25 ERRICSON, BROWN & Co,
67, Bienville street.

Scotch Rosewood Sticks—Just received per ship Nashville, a large assortment of Scotch Rosewood Sticks of the latest fashion, and of a superior quality, for sale at the Philadelphia Magazine, No. 16, Chartres street, by
nov 25 J. EVANS & Co.

Fine Canes—Ladies' fine cane and bamboo Canes. Also, very fine gold cloth caps, just received and for sale at No. 16, Chartres street, by
nov 25 J. EVANS & Co.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Groton, Westman, Liverpool,
Ship Margaret Forbes, King, Havre, Nicolet & co.
Brig Robert Bruce, Merrill, St Josephs, Pt. Master.
Brig Antonio, Gardiner, Charleston, J & Barelli

ARRIVED.

Half past 2 o'clock A. M. a towboat coming up with vessels.

Steamer Hudson, Hourin, fm the Passes—brought up ships Vicksburg and Antiock, and schooner John M Bendell—reports ship Neva on the bar—ship Hunter at head W Pass.

Steamer Shark, Thomas, fm the Passes—towed up ship Shakspeare and ship Orleans—reports several ships off the bar.

Ship Louisiana, Cameron, fm Liverpool, 5th Oct.

Ship Shakspeare, Collins, 11 days fm New York, to Bein & Kohen.

Ship Vicksburg, Woodhouse, 12 days fm New York, to A S Page.

Ship Antiock, Mann, 16 days fm Castine, to the master.

Schooner John M Bendell, Dickinson, 4 days from Matamoras.

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, fm Plaquemine.

Steamer Chancellor, Gallerese, fm Louisville.

Steamer Marion, Eddy, from Port Hudson.

Steamer Ocean, Barret fm St Louis.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Shakspeare—Bein & Kohen; S B Simcomb & co; Gilchrists, Harris & co; J W Marsh & co; A L Crane; H R Lee & co; W Smith; Thomson & Grant; E L Tracy; N & J Dick & co; J W Saltwell & co; Bignat & Hoopes; T Barrett & co; R Vance; Brown, McKenna & Wright; Martin, Pizzatti & co; D M Hubbard; Bogart & Hawthorn; E Woodruff; J H Field & co; Burke, Watt & co; H Grosing; C H Bancker; D H Twogood; Brough & Stevens; J & W Gallaher; Bullard & co; V David; P Talence & co; W Tenbaum; Hudson & Peck; R O Pritchard; Robertson, Wood & co; J Vairin & co; F Gillet & co; T Saunier; Leigh, Maddox & co; Lyrne, Hermann & co; Kupper Stanton & co; A C & W Squier; Peters & Richard; J Hall; Walker & Walton; W Newcomb; Cowles, Hotchkiss & co; Talane & Coleman; T G Chamberlain & co; B B Dickinson; A Laffranade; B Stetson; T B Forstall & Brothers; T Parmelee; J A Peck; Giles, Babcock & co; Leyton & co; J A Turpell; N O Gaslight co; L Duclaud; P Fray & co; Sloo & Byrne; E E Dyon; E C Storm; Gerrard, Parish & Campbell; S E Kip; J H Caldwell; W & J Montgomery; Southworth & McGreal; J Evans; Andrews & Brothers; W Alderson; Parmele & Baker; A G Cochrane; Legendre & Samory; H English; J & J Dawson; E Woodruff; Whiting & Stark; P Cossin; R L Baker; Stetson, Avery & co; Hyde & Gleason; J McCallum; Robson, Wood & co; F H Southmayd; J Levy; Metge & co; G A Smith; J W Bonsall; Yerkes White & co; Lott & Peck; H Beale; T E Midcliff; J Grimshaw; P Talane & co; A F Bonner; G A Levy; J W Swain; W Holmes & co; Howes & Hadden; Durand & Unzeas; Behanes & Freeland; Post & Morris; Edgar & Smith; A Oshanessy; Derrive & co; F Gillet & co; J Foster; [illegible] & Wiggins; W Lyons & co; E Hunt; Baffin, Shipp & co; J E Vose; Bickwell, Thorn & co; Frost & Johnson; S Terry; Daniels & Goodman; B Haynes & co; Lee & McCracken; Law & Austin; J F Freeman; T Cox; J E Kip; Dufilho jr; Walton, Kemp & Janvier; Lavillebeuvre & Walton; J H Leverich & co; S Brower, J A Chenery; Smith, Hubbard & co; S W Oakey & co; Low, Dennery & co; J C Wagner & co; Lambeth & Thompson; J Nicholson; Robeson, Ferry & Goodwin; E Lehn & Best; R Russell; Morton & Brown; W E Walkins; Bergan & Tackler; L de Batillez; J J Hughes; J W Ellis; W Pritchard & co; F E Ware; A C & W Spaier; M & A Terrill; Alling, Hyde & co; T P Thompkins; H & W Hopkins; Whiting & Stark; G F Lee; F R Southmayd; R Toledano; W Davis