COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

LATE [illegible]

New-York, [illegible]
Philadelphia, [illegible]
Pa[illegible] at 22 Liverpool [illegible] 25
Ha[illegible] at 21 London [illegible] 24

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.
December 17.

STOCKS
No sales [illegible] at the Brokers' Board.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
A few trifling sales were effected today, but too small to notice.
Sales—N O [illegible] banks New orleans Street sales [illegible]
Tennessee—6 to 7½ per lb
Mississippi—[illegible] bbls at 39 cents—
FLOUR—Per bbl 37½ to 75—[illegible]
WHISKEY—Rectified, 50 a [illegible] sales:
COFFEE—Havana green 19½ [illegible]
RICE—94 to 5 per 100 lbs.

NEW-YORK, DEC 2.
THE MARKET.—There have been sales of Wilmington turpentine at 69 75, and of North county at 70, though holders may ask a higher price.
PRIME MESS.—There are buyers at 210 per 100lbs.
RYE.—Rye has been sold at 61 65 a 1 10cts.
COTTON.—Without much change, though some new northern is prime order brought 81.
BARLEY.—Held at 105cts.
OATS.—Southern 50cts; northern 52cts.
PRODUCE.—Sales continue on a large scale, and prices tending upwards.
COTTON.—A fair business is continued at steady prices.
TOBACCO.—The sales of common bright of western are cheaply at 37 75. Sellers afraid to sell and buyers afraid to buy.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.

118	shares U S Bank,	112½	112½
65	do N O City Bk		104
196	do N O Commercial Bk		102
57	do N O City Bk		105
100	do N O City Bk		102½

THE MARKET.—In the money market there is a better feeling; the pressure is now over.
COTTON.—A fair business continues.
CLOVER SEED.—Sales 110cts for good new.
FLOUR.—There is no change.

CHARLESTON, Dec 9.
Weekly report.
COTTON.—The sales since our last weekly report have been 2,724 bales of uplands as follows 2—[illegible] 154—162, 154—[illegible]—615, 154—[illegible]—75, 15 5-16—[illegible], 154—181, 154—[illegible], 154—191, 154—168, 116—59, 143—12, 14—and very inferior 131cts. A few minions at 20cts. The market has given way since Friday last from ½ to ¾, and the reduction it is very heavy.
RICE.—Continues in fair demand, the highest rates obtaining are 3½.

BALTIMORE, DEC 4.
COTTON.—The business doing is very light in all the description. We have heard of sales of [illegible] of uplands at 17 a 18cts, and some small lots of Virginia at the same prices: Other kinds remain as has quoted.
SUGAR.—On Tuesday at auction 60 hhds Porto Rico sold for 60, 25 a 10 16; and 115 bbls do at 69 50. To day 80 hhds of Porto Rico were offered: 18 sold at 69 75 a 10 50. The balance was withdrawn. Havana box at [illegible]
TOBACCO.—The receipts this week have been very light for all the descriptions, and sales were principally confined to ground leaf, which were sold, as in quality, at 6½ a 10. Virginia and Kentucky are looking up.
MOLASSES.—To day at auction 16 hhds West India were offered and brought 26cts. We have heard of no transactions in other kinds.
FLOUR.—The excited state of the flour market has been kept up during the week, and prices have become very unsettled, and at considerable advances on the prices quoted in our last weekly report.

AMERICAN THEATRES.

CAMP STREET.

This evening, December 17th, 1835, will be presented the Comedy of

THE POOR GENTLEMAN,

Lieut Worthington	Mr Scott.
Bramble	Hill.
Sir Charles	Bannister.
Sir Robt Bramble	Farren.
Stephen Harrowby	Thorne.
Humphrey	Reynoldson
Emily Worthington	Miss Rose.

To conclude with the Farce of

SCHINDERHANNES.
OR THE ROBBER OF RHINE.

Schinderhannes	Mr Scott
Sir Guiman Griffin	Thorne
Jacob Jenkins	Master Russell
Loise	Mis C Crampson
Hag of the tomp	Mrs Wallack

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

CHILDREN'S NIGHT.

To give the juvenile part of the community an opportunity of seeing CELESTE, do retiring at an early hour, the evening's performance will commence with

THE FRENCH SPY,

Or the Wild Arab of the Desert, as Mathilde de Muir, and assume the characters of a French lancer and Wild Arab; in which she will dance, fight, etc.

Second appearance of
Mr. Murdock,
Next night of
Mrs. Maeder, Mr. DeCamp.
Concerto on the Clarionett by
KENDALL.

After the French Spy will be the piece called
PERFECTION.

Charles Paragon,	Mr Murdock.
Kate O'Brien,	Mrs Maeder.

To be followed by a concerto on the clarionett by
KENDALL.

La Bayadere,
By Celeste, as performed by her for 50 nights successively at the theatre royal of London.

On Saturday, last night of French Spy and La Bayadere.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

SATURDAY next, 19th instant.
Great dress & masquerade ball.
ENTRANCE PRICE, $3 00.

UNDER no circumstances gentlemen will be admitted with arms. An office is kept to deposite them. The commissaries have the whole control over the assembly to preserve order and decency.

The entrance is by the large door; every masked person shall make himself known previous to his entering the ball room.

The masquerade balls will take place every Tuesdays and Saturdays of the week. dec 16—

GREAT FENCING.—Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets. Mr Dunphin has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he will give on Sunday next, 20th inst, a great fencing, which will be opened between himself and Mr Lebeaute, fencing master of this city. To commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

Admittance through the door in Bourbon street.
☞ Admission, $1 dec 17

LOTTERY

DEMAL SWAMP CLASS 3.
Drawn 5th inst. drawing expected Saturday 19th.
Capitals—$60,000, 7,000, 3,000, 2,400, 2,000, 25 of 1000, 25 of 500, 25 of 300.
60 tickets $5, halves $3, quarters $2.
Orders attended to if addressed to
YATES & McINTIRE, N. Orleans.
Drawn Nos. of Demal Swamp class 2d.
52, 27, 34, 4, 40, 36, 58, 1, [illegible], 31, 34.
dec 15—4

Piano Forte Manufactory and Warehouse, NEW YORK.

THE subscribers have commenced the manufactory of Piano Fortes at No 325, Bowery, corner of Second street, opposite Bond, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

The first premiums were awarded to the subscribers by the Mechanic's and American institutes, for the best Piano Fortes of the last year. Their instruments are warranted equal either for tone or finish to any manufactured in the United States, and will bear of comparison with any in the Union.

The subscribers manufacture Piano Fortes of every description, among which are horizontal grand, cabinet, harmonic, harlow, round and square cornered, &c, of grand and [illegible] actions. Piano Fortes made to order and to the finest furniture, at the shortest notice. Orders from the cities and [illegible] are promptly attended to.

ABBOTT & CO,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
dec 11-9t New York.

AT a meeting of the subscribers to the private balls of Orleans room, the following gentlemen have been appointed commissaries:

Messrs M Manson,	G Cornet,
C Maunier,	C Bakhausen,
F Durive,	C Lafon,
G Millenberger,	E McNeil,
F A Gurel,	F E Spurdin,
Thomas Duplessis,	Theo Durel;

And the following gentlemen have been chosen among the commissaries, and constituted a committee of management to meet every Monday preceding the night of the ball, to deliver tickets:

Messrs M Manson, G Cornet,
C Maunier, C Bakhausen,
G Millenberger, C Lafon,
F A Gurel.

It is further resolved that the first ball shall take place on Wednesday, December 30. dec 16—

Exhibition of Pictures.

At the Auction Sale Room, corner of Camp and Poydras streets.

THE lovers of fine arts anxious to see the most celebrated pictures, will be enabled to see them every day of this month from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. and from 7 till 9 P. M.

The works of two young men, by Raphael, in one of his finest paintings, is among the most celebrated [illegible]

[illegible] unrivalled pictures known in the world by the [illegible] Raphael. The best ideal [illegible] of the painters of christianity have [illegible]

The works of Correggio, for such admirable colouring, the drawing and the composition, but for the [illegible] with which the shade and light are distributed [illegible]

The two pictures have been copied on the same [illegible] with the originals by Rosen Vogel [illegible] both distinguished artists.

[illegible] Italian Spanish Tobacco (Cigars) & Snuff, [illegible] for American market, for sale by
COULE & LAMBERT.
81 Levee street, near the rail road

[illegible] J. R. Kern, tobacconists, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a store where he will manufacture snuff by the [illegible] which will be sold by the wholesale or retail. The store is situated in St Philippe street, no [illegible] between Chartres and Levee sts. dec 16—10

THE BEE.

Commercial and City Paper,
EDITED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1835.

Our [illegible] since from Washington is commenced this day. From our knowledge of the respectability of the correspondent, we believe he will afford correct intelligence and agreeable letters to the readers of this gazette. He has long been a resident of Washington, and is acquainted with the main springs which usually play their parts on the national theatre every winter. He formerly wrote an extensive work called 'Letters from Washington,' on the administration of Monroe in which he gave a sketch of the 'lions' of that day; and afterwards became prominent in the periodical literature of the country. We may therefore depend on the extent and accuracy of whatever information he may communicate; and we confess that we have [illegible] him to write at impartiality and justice shall [illegible]

[illegible] letter today he states two facts which deserve attention—that the French government have made no official communication to the president of the passage of the law of indemnification: so that the president need not notice officially that law or its proviso in his message—and fully that the message was not to be communicated to Congress till Tuesday the 8th inst: so that our citizens need not expect to receive it here before [illegible]

[illegible] of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1835.

LETTER I.

Washington is beginning to be all bustle and life.—The meeting of congress are now coming in from all quarters, and as usual, on these occasions, the city exhibits a gay aspect. The election of speaker will produce a [illegible] on Monday next. One of the candidates, Mr Polk, is here, and the other is daily expected. Of the result there are various opinions entertained. The candidates for chaplain have received a severe shake in the Intelligencer, and are not quite so conspicuous in their movements, or so open in their solicitations, as they were at the commencement of the last session. The choice will most likely devolve on some clergyman of the district. It is rumoured that for the situation of sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, there are 40 candidates. The present incumbent is Mr Randolph, who was thought to have declined a re-election; and has thus brought out this host of aspirants. Every little office is now sought after with great eagerness, and whenever a vacancy occurs, or is likely to occur, flocks of applicants are seen hovering around the office or dwelling of him who has the power to fill it. It is to be regretted that so high an idea should be attached to these official situations under government. They are, I think, the last places that the young, the talented, or enterprising should desire. From what I have seen, and learnt, there is not one in a hundred that leaves his family in decent circumstances. All that they receive, while living, is expended in their support, or in imitating those above them, and they die, and leave their families paupers.

It is a very extraordinary fact, that the president has *not received any official information of the passage of the act of indemnity by the French peers, and will not of course say any thing of it in his message to congress, which is expected to be sent to both houses on Tuesday next.* The surplus revenue in the treasury amounts to near 28 millions of dollars. What is to be done with it? will be a question for discussion and consideration during the ensuing session. There is one thing obvious, that an abundant public treasury is of but little advantage to the people. The citizens of Washington are very anxious to obtain a million of it, to relieve them from their dreadful embarrassments, occasioned by embarking in the great canal enterprise. The legacy left to this city by an Englishman, of £200,000 sterling for the purposes of education, will not only benefit its citizens, but the whole country, by the diffusion of science and literature it will produce. The president I learn is in favor of receiving it, and will probably recommend some mode of expending it to the advantage of the nation, and agreeably to the will of the testator. The people of this city are certainly very enterprizing and public spirited. They have, tho their means are limited, done much for its improvement, and to render the metropolis an object of interest. Among other enterprizes is that of erecting a magnificent monument to the memory of the father of his country, in the city which he selected, and which bears his honored name. The board of managers consists of the most respectable citizens of Washington, and is very ardent and zealous in the accomplishment of an object which is to reflect glory on the whole nation. The corner stone of this great monument is expected to be laid on the 4th July next. The collectors are in different parts of the United States making collections for it; and wherever patriotism exists, the collections are considerable.

Major Eaton is still spoken of as minister to Spain and Gen. Cass as minister to England. It is thought that the French business will engross much of the attention of congress during the approaching session. In my next, I shall be able to communicate more on this subject.

Correspondence of the Bee.

VELASCO (Texas) 5th Dec. 1835.

Dear Sir—I embrace the first opportunity of informing you of the operations of our expedition against Tampico, and it is as follows:

We left the city of New Orleans on the 7th ult, and on the 7th we proceeded to sea. On the 14th we appeared off the bar of Tampico, and being boarded by the steamboat to be towed over it; but by a strange fatality we were shipwrecked and cast away, losing all our ammunition, most of the provisions, baggage and arms; nevertheless on the night of the 15th we made a desperate attack upon the city, and have taken possession of the enemie's batteries, and forced him to retreat on the top of the strongest houses, from whence they fired upon us, and we were, in consequence of the loss of our ammunitions, compelled to retreat to the fort at the Bar; and after remaining there 11 days without provisions and without ammunitions, we retreated to this place to join the army of Texas, and aid the same in the reduction of San Antonio de Behar, at the same time waiting for further orders from the provisional government of Texas, to whom by an express we have announced our arrival to this place, and expect to receive an answer in a few days. I am opinion that we will be ordered by way of La Bahia (which is in the possession of the Texians) to the Nueces and Matamoros to cut off all the resources of gen Cos, from the interior.

According to the last accounts from the seat of war, the Texians are closely besieging San Antonio, and have taken 200 of the enemy's horses, and routed a party, under the very walls of the city, and taken one piece of artillery.

I am sir, your, &c, J. F.

We [illegible] that the executive government [illegible] any petition which they may choose [illegible] Congress, for an appropriation to build a new [illegible] house—to be erected on the site of the present, the front of the new building being opposite the levee, and extending along the whole square from Canal to Custom house streets. Indeed we believe that a plan for a new edifice has been projected so that the whole of the rear on Magazine street would be government stores for the warehousing of tobacco, and different articles of export and import.

But unfortunately the merchants of New Orleans cannot be [illegible] to use any efforts for the general welfare. They must advance their own immediate interest, and [illegible] their own [illegible] of duties on [illegible]. This may be considered a harsh supposition; but [illegible] too true, and we write more in sorrow than anger at finding the mutual advantages for commerce in New Orleans so continually and disgracefully neglected.

An intelligent traveller arriving in any city or other place generally look at the advertisements in journals of reference to other newspaper printer, in order to learn the wants and condition of the community. This generally affords him information of the state of society where those newspapers are published as well as the current transactions of the day. To a native or one long resident, such a perusing would never be contemplated; but a philosophic traveller will not forego this opportunity of an occasion to form his conclusions from sound premises—and he would be right in partially so doing: for the manner and nature of advertisements being attentively investigated, will develope most of the political, commercial and many of the social relations of the community. Have you never reflected on this subject? No! Then you are not so wise as wondered.

[illegible] We are pleased to find that [illegible] to this truly national affair are determined to [illegible] states of the union; and that not only have individual citizens taken a decided interest in it, but many of the executive officers have generously lent their influence, and some governors have issued a proclamation developing the nature and objects of the subscription.

Two gentlemen—Watterston and Hyde are now travelling in this state as agents of the Monument Society at Washington; yet alas they have now been a month at work, their collections amount to only 1000 dollars. This is Louisiana—what a disgrace!

Governor White might be induced to issue a proclamation on this subject.

[illegible] of the press [illegible] to be a rule that the name of every [illegible] being to be set down to the bill [illegible] the court [illegible] consecutive days. Under this rule, we learn that three young gentlemen were yesterday admitted—William John B Carr of Natchitoches,—Nicholas [illegible] of Donaldsonville and Jacob Lerth of New Orleans.

The newspaper press of the United States is innocently (if its conductors are not ignorantly) the cause of the failure of almost every other species of periodical literature in the country. This may be considered a bold assertion; yet must be considered too true by those who reflect that editors too commonly avail themselves in the spirit of plagiarism—of whatever fugitive pieces on arts or sciences, or in the humbler paths of literature, they can find in other periodicals. It would be ridiculous to attempt a political or scientific pamphlet for the gourmands of the journals would maw or mangle it; and it is almost as absurd to contribute to any periodical not exclusively established for the benefit of a particular profession.

Publications on law, physic or divinity may partially succeed, so far as subscriptions can be obtained from the individuals of the respective professions; but no other species of periodicals can: unless their articles are too extensive and unwieldy for the newspaper press, whose journalists are not squeamish of devoting some ten or twelve of their columns to any pamphlet on an important or interesting subject. In this manner was published Adams' eulogy on Lafayette, and similar pamphlets; and in this manner are extracted the marrow, bones and all of our literary and scientific periodicals.

This system may be beneficial to journalists; but it is decidedly injurious to every other kind of literature. Men will not subscribe to works which they think they can have copied into the newspapers they patronize—and it is probably on this account that no scientific periodical has ever succeeded. Silliman's Journal of Science thus languishes from want of support; as its articles are copied into the journals—and so with the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

Editors of newspapers should adopt the maxim of 'live and let live;' and instead of copying any article in whole or in [illegible] from any periodical or other work, should simply give extracts from it to [illegible] curiosity that must be satisfied only in the perusal of the whole—thereby inducing the purchase of the work. If this course be [illegible] and impartially done, the literature of the country might be [illegible] fostered; and the newspapers be restricted to their proper objects—communicating intelligence of transpiring events relating to commercial, political and similar relations of society and nations.

Were we among the number of betting characters, we might venture to lay a wager that there is no city in the union that has more rats in it than New Orleans—not rats politically speaking, but the veritable little animals themselves: for no one can pass thro a street at night without meeting thousands of them.

It is more than singular that very many young ladies have arrived in New Orleans during the past 3 or 4 weeks. This may of course be for the benefit of their health, or probably in consequence of the invitation given to this effect by the Bee, about 3 months ago; but we hugely suspect that the vast concourse of the fair sex is in anticipation of leap year, and that they are prudently determined to take time by the forelock. Very well—

Dear creatures! we can't do without them,
They're all that is swee' and seducing to man;
Looking, sighing about and about them—
We dost on them, die for them, do all we can.

Some of the Paris journals have an excellent habit of daily announcing to the public amusements for the day and evening: so that strangers know how to dispose of their time. Were we inclined to follow this system, we might state that the public can be entertained today in witnessing the adroitness of the counsel engaged in the case of Thompson before the federal court in the very splendid and commodious customhouse—and they must be gratified with the agreeable contrast between the United States judge and attorney, while they admire the melancholy and woebegone looks of the very learned judge; and the elegant deportment, calm energy and extensive knowledge of the attorney.

Another place of amusement for strangers this evening at 5 p m, is the council chamber of our aldermen: where an auditor may be edified and delighted with the wisdom and eloquence displayed by our municipal legislators.

About 11 a m they may attend at the mayor's office; or proceed to the criminal or other courts so conveniently situated and appointed.

And at 7 p m they may go to either theatre above Canal street; and then to supper with what appetite they may.

The Tennessee legislature have passed the necessary laws for establishing a Supreme Court, as directed in the new Constitution. The court is to be comprised of three Judges, residing in different parts of the state, eastern, western and middle Tennessee, with a salary of $1,300 each. There is to be one session yearly at Jackson, Nashville and Knoxville, respectively. The judges are to be elected in a few days.

A Hamburgh correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle speaking of the diplomatic characters at the former place says:

They are not there for any diplomatic purpose, because with the exception of the Russian embassy, Mr Canning the English agent, and Mr Cathbert, the American Consul, they are one and all [illegible] as spies, and to write [illegible] serious credits the [illegible] that they hear at the [illegible] they are for the most part, men who have [illegible] subordinate life; but from marriage with [illegible], ballet dancers, and such like, get exalted [illegible] place—where to show their nonsensical [illegible] arrogance, and having nothing else to do, they [illegible] hourly and daily with every publication that appears.

The Memorial de la Dordogne states that the prosperity of the manufactories at Lyons at this moment is unexampled. The orders from America are so large that it will be difficult to execute them, as wages are excessively high. The riband trade at St Etienne is also in a flourishing condition.

The Austrian Government talk of running a rail road to the Polish frontier, for the purpose of supplying Vienna with cattle.

Ibraham Pacha, with 12,000 men, was about to advance upon the Druses, who are assembled near Jassy.

The Egyptian squadron are cruising in the Gulf of Natalia.

The emperor of Russia it is said, but difficult to believe, has remitted the taxes of his Polish subjects in consequence of the drought and failure of the crops.

Don Gonzalves Vallejo, the exbishop of Majorca, is appointed by the queen of Spain, president of the Proceres.

Madrid Oct 12.

A letter from Bellpuig, near Lerida, announces that a convoy, conveying 70,000 muskets for the Catalonian rebels, has been seized in the waters of the Rosda.—

The Duke d'Osuna has it is said, engaged [illegible] and maintain for a certain time 100 lancers upon his [illegible]

Brigadier Don Vincente Rosalio is appointed [illegible] to the council of ministry, instead of [illegible] Calas Desamoto.

The Prussian restrictions are universally levelled at our citizens, and behold the result. In 1832 the decrease of real value of the cotton goods exported from this country to Germany was [illegible], where as in 1834 notwithstanding the accession of Bavaria, Wirtemburg, &c to the league, the exports were 428,224,160, being an increase in three years of [illegible] 50 per cent; or nearly [illegible]. And we have [illegible] very best authority for saying that so far as can at present be learned, the exports for the current year will still be greater. So much for the practical influence of the Prussian league on our commerce. This is not all. The exports of British produce and manufactures to Holland are rapidly increasing. And four-fifths of these exports are destined for Germany.—London Courier.

A new company is about to be formed under the auspices of the great Hebrew capitalist, for joining the rivers Danube and Maine, by means of a canal, by which a water communication will be formed from the German Ocean to the Black Sea. The company is to consist of 20,000 shares, of which 5000 will be taken by the government of Bavaria. The canal is proposed to be 180 miles in length, the cost of which is estimated at about £800,000.

Imports—We are told that the imports at the port of New York, for the last quarter amounted to the immense sum of $35,000,000.—[J of Com.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that coal has risen in price—six dollars and seventy-five cents are now obtained for a ton of broken coal, which a month ago was sold at $6 25. This quantity brought to market last summer, owing to a turn out on the canal, which stopped the supply for two or three weeks.

Two hundred shares of the Camden and Amboy railroad stock were sold in Philadelphia on Tuesday, at 151—51 per cent above par.

MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRY BURNT—About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out from the roof of the Malleable Iron Foundry at the head of Market st, which entirely consumed the building. With the building a large quantity of patterns and castings have been destroyed, including a quantity of finished work ready for delivery. The loss must be several thousand dollars, though we have heard no specific estimate.—One or two men were at work when the fire broke out but as it is supposed to have originated in sparks from the chimney, it was not discovered in time to save the building. The property, which belongs to a Boston company, was insured, we understand, by the Newark Mechanics, the New Brunswick, and other companies.—Newark Adv.

We have received specimens of the common Carolina Pecan, cured by Mr Pickenpack, of Spartanburg, formerly of this city, which form a very excellent Prune, and will no doubt become a popular home product in our market.—[Charleston Cour.

[illegible] MUSIC.—[illegible] of this [illegible] accomplishment will receive [illegible] one new and easy road to perfection. It is to the Royal Academy of Music at Florence that the musical world is indebted for the important discovery. Many experiments have been made which go to prove incontrovertibly, that if a stringed instrument be broken up and reduced to powder, it has the property of affecting specifically, the auditory nerves and sense of hearing, by the medium of the digestive organs. It is no uncommon practice, at the institution above mentioned, for any deficient pupil to be treated with powder of the description alluded to, in doses of a teaspoonful three times a day, incorporated with some article of food served up at each of the daily meals, with a view to improve, or even create, a taste for his pursuit—and it has never been known to fail in producing the desired effect. In many instances of obtuseness of hearing, or indeed, positive deafness, the pupil has become sensitively alive to touches of harmony, and painfully so to grating and harsh discords, which, three months before, had never struck upon the tympanum or drum of the ear; indeed it may be pushed so far as to produce inflammation of the membrane lining the ear—and, further, it may be deduced from analogy that the more perfect the instrument submitted to pulverization, the better calculated is it to produce excellence in the young player, and vice versa. So too are those of the violin tribe adapted to proficiency on those instruments. Wind instruments have invariably failed to produce similar effects; whether it is, because the nerves of the stomach have not a connection, or do not sympathise so readily, with those of the organs of the voice, I leave physiologists to determine. A host of facts transmitted to other musical academies, prove beyond all doubt the efficacy of music-powder with the students in that of Florence. From the number, however, one may be recited here: a young disciple of Apollo was observed to neglect his violin, to which he never was much attached, and was directed to take the powder; he took it for some time, a month or two, still no excitement was produced leading him to enthusiasm. On the contrary, he totally lost all relish for the instrument of his choice, and suddenly turned his attention to the Harp, of which he ultimately became a great master. Years elapsed before it was accidently discovered that the powder was that of, not a violin, but a harp. It is roundly asserted by some professors, that a correct or sensitive ear is not necessary for proficiency in music, in proof of which, and for the benefit of sceptics, witness the Emperor Sinawpoof's band of forty musicians, all born deaf. These assertions may stagger those who are not conversant with the laws of animal life, and the subtile sympathies of parts; but with you, Mr Editor, and with all those who have contemplated these subjects, they will doubtless meet with ready assent and credence. Were it necessary to dwell at greater length upon this pleasing discovery, or to enforce a conclusion in its rationality, I would only advert to the long established practice of rubbing the necks of those affected with loss of voice with a pig's wind pipe.

Commercial.

MARRIED on the 16th December 1835, by the Rev. Mr Mann, Mr Joseph [illegible] to Miss Felicite Gaiban, both of this place.

On [illegible] evening of the 15th inst, by the Rev. Abbe Mare, George W. [illegible] esq, principal of Harby's Academy, of this city, to Mademoiselle Marie Cadalis Fondlot, of Paris.

For Liverpool,
The fast sailing ship AMBASSADOR, captain Upton, now loading and can take 300 bales cotton. Apply to
dec 17 LINCOLN & GREEN.

Canton Preserves.—10 boxes Canton preserves.
dec 18 For sale by R. GRONING & Co.

Confectioner Wanted.—Apply at no. 11, Conti street.
dec 18 3t

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that their partnership is dissolved; and that Mr. Reynier is alone charged with the liquidation of their affairs.

REYNIER & BARRERE.

Mr. Reynier will continue to transact business as a merchant tailor, at 105, Royal street. dec 18

Exchange on London and on the North, for sale by
THOMAS BARRETT & Co. dec 18

Sugar.—Several crops of sugar on plantations near the city. Also 30 hhds landing this day per steam boat Colombia. For sale by
dec 18 THOMAS BARRETT & Co.

Peach Brandy.—30 barrels of superior peach brandy; for sale by
dec 12—1t PERKS & HALL, no. 2, Front Levee.

Window Glasses.—A handsome lot of the 1st quality, from one of the best manufactures o France, from 44 x 33, to ordinary measures. For sale by CARRIERE, DARAN & Co. dec 18

Havana Coffee & Sugar.—
1027 bags prime green Hav. coffee.
75 boxes white Hav. sugar.
47 do. brown do. do.
dec 18 For sale by R. GRONING & Co.

Wines, Brandy, &c.—
300 baskets champaign.
250 boxes claret wine.
10 half pipes } Bordeaux
16 qr. pipes }
8 pipes sup. old Madeira.
10 pipes port wine.
5 pipes gin. For sale by
dec 18 R. GRONING & Co

TRANSLATOR AND BOOK-KEEPER.—The subscriber, assisted by a competent French and English scholar, offers his services to the public for regulating Books and Accounts.—Also, for translating documents in and from foreign languages, with accuracy and despatch. Application made to him, at Hewlett's Exchange, Chartres street, will meet with prompt attention.
dec 18 E. COHEN.

A CARD.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has lately arrived from Paris and Charleston, and offers his services to extract corns and nails entering the flesh, without the least pain. He can produce a number of certificates from gentlemen of the greatest respectability in Charleston and Augusta, of having succeeded in his professions.

He stops at Thotel des étrangers where he will remain during the season. He can be found every morning at the above place.

M. COHEN.

N. B. The ladies and gentlemen who may favor him with their confidence, by leaving at the hotel their names and residence, and the hour, he will do himself the pleasure to call upon them. dec 18—30 3pe

Received per late arrivals, and for sale,
20 bales white shirting,
12 do brown shirting,
4 do prints,
20 boxes do
[illegible] bales quinines,
[illegible] do printed flannels,
[illegible] do satinet cloth,
12 cases assorted velveteens,
2 bales printed shawls,
2 bales white cambric,
2 cases tapes,
2 bales of merinoes,
8 cases 4-4 Irish linen,
10 bales brown linen,
8 bales plain and checked Dipen netting,
2 trunks mourning bdkfs,
2 cases cotton blue stripes,
10 half pipes London particular madeira,
60 casks do do do
20 cases chablis margaux.
KENNEDY, DUREL & Co,
dec 18 32 Toulouse st.

To Milners and Dry Goods Merchants.—Band box manufactory.—The subscriber having received from New York a large supply of band box [illegible] of the best quality, will keep always on hand [illegible] to order band boxes of any pattern or size at the shortest notice, at No. 34 Conde st, up stairs, between St Ann and Dumaine sts J. LAGRINE.
dec 18—3

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable sugar plantation in the parish of Jefferson, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, about 17 miles from New Orleans, is offered for sale, to close a partnership.

It has a front of twenty five arpents and depth to the lake Ouacha—is high, lying on a point and not liable to inundation. The land may be cultivated in sugar and cotton; a large quantity of cane is now in mattress for planting.

Also, ninety six negroes, comprising an excellent gang of field hands and mechanics, and the stock of oxen, horses &c.

The purchaser will have the privilege of taking a thousand and fifty four shares of the Citizens Bank stock.

Apply to Mr Merritt on the place, or at no 60 Royal street. EDWARD RAWLE.
18—4

Carpets & Rugs—Brussels, ingrain, venetian, and every other kind of carpeting; also a handsome assortment of rugs, just landing from ship Louisville and for sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
dec 18 19 Chartres st.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the master, about three months ago, the negro man, (a creole) named JACQUES, belonging formerly to Madam Dorgan, aged 15 years, of an ordinary height, large face, heavy lips, strong constitution. It is known that he crossed the river, where lives his brother. The above reward will be given to whoever will bring him back to his master, or lodge him in jail. Captains of vessels and others are warned against harboring said boy, on pain of the law. Apply at No 114, Levee street, in front of both market houses. dec 18-3t

$25 Dollars Reward.—Will be given to any person who lodges in any jail of this state, a negress named Laty, aged about 30 years; slightly red; and 5 feet high. She has a flat nose and snuffs greedy—has few teeth, and speaks bad French. It is supposed that she is concealed in faubourg Marigny. Captains of boats and ships are warned not to receive her, under penalty of being prosecuted to the full extent of the rigor of the law. E. SALAUN, broker,
dec 18—3 11 Hospital st.

Parish of St. James—Probate Sale.—On Monday the 28th day of December next, at ten o'clock A.M, I will expose at public sale and auction, at the premises, the following property belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Landry, to wit:

1st. A sugar plantation situated in this parish, on twenty leagues above the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river, measuring seven arpents front, by forty in depth, bounded above by the land of widow Jean Relar, and below by that of Joseph Landry.

2d. 12 slaves of either sex, and of different ages.

3d. Sundry heads of cattle and other moveable effects.

Conditions of the sale—The moveables payable in March next.

The plantation and slaves payable one third in March 1836, one third in March 1837, and the last third in March 1838.

The purchasers giving notes satisfactorily endorsed, payable at the office of the [illegible] of this parish, and secured especially by mortgage upon the land and slaves until final payment. L M TANEY,
dec 9-3wood Judge.

FLOUR—400 bbls flour landing from first boat, for sale by
nov 28 M. MAHER.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS

CLEARED.

Ship Copia, Le Craw, Liverpool, Byrne, Herman & co
Brig Pamelia, Smith, Havana, Cucullu, Lepeyre & co
Polacre Ninia, Zaragozas, St Jago de Cuba, Cucullu, Lepeyre & co
Schr Sarah, Stark, Mobile, E K Sheffield.
Schr Texas, Walker, Havana, D Marston
Schr Ariel, Hiskill, Havana, D Marston

ARRIVED,

Tow Boat Feliciana, Wood, took to sea ship Cecilia and barque Earnest. Left the S W Pass 16th at 6 o'clock a m. At anchor outside the Bar, 10 sail: ashore on the Bar, ship Congress. Passed, aground at Carron Crow, brig America, from Charleston, at Fort Jackson; ten ships and three brigs on shore:—brought up ship palestine and barque spermaceti.

Barque Spermaceti, Longforth, fm Liverpool, October 15—to McCalmont, Graves & co.

Schr Telescope, Baker, 14 days fm Nashuckets—to J Hagan & co.

Schr Palestine, Littlefield, 19 days fm Baltimore—to the master.

Steamer Sciomphore, Hoffman, fm Opelousas.

Steamer Fairmount Allen, from Natchitoches—42 cabin and 23 deck passengers.

Steamer Ellen Douglas, Puley, from Natchitoches.

Steamer Columbia, Clark, fm Bayou Sarah.

IMPORTS.

NATCHITOCHES—Per steamer Ellen Douglas: 407 bales cotton, to Wm Burke & co; 79 Lindsay & Thompson; 653 Buckner, Stanton & co; 280 Prescott, Rivarde & co; 130 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 84 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 1 box Wintermore & Blair; 2 bundles hides N Harrington, jr.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Columbia: 65 bales cotton, 30 hhds sugar, to T. Barrett and co; 131 bales cotton Burke, Watt & co; 129 do J Armour 65 do Lanborb & Thompson; 69 do Burke, Herman & co; 27 do, 1 piece bagging Bullitt, Shipp & co; 20 bales cotton Lee and Hardy; 41 do Allen & Duplessis; 25 do 2 bales, M White & co; 5 bales cotton Forstall, High & co; 6 do W Flower; 18 do T Barrett & co; 11 do N Benoist; 19 do A Ledoux; 60 do, 25 hhds molasses, 15 hhds sugar Brander, McKenna & Wright; 16 bales cotton to order; 1 box J Lovell; 2 stoves Hall, Walker & Walton; 1 bbl J Beauregard; 2 bbls sugar, 4 do syrup to order, 2 bbls J & A Boring; 1 box and 1 bbl to J W: Swain.

LOUISVILLE.—Per steamer Farmer: 495 kegs pickles E Shields; balance of cargo for Mobile.

ORLEANS.—Per steamer Semaphore: 179 bales cotton to C Toledano, 93 O'Duhig & Chaduc; 6 do 203 hides Lastrapes & Demare.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool, ship Copia, 1062 bales cotton.
Havana, brig, Pamelia, 1000 kgs lard, 230 bbls flour.
Do. Schr Texas, 501 empty bbls and 50 tierces do.
Do. Schr Ariel, 116 hhds and 115 empty bbls.
St Jago de Cuba—Polacre Ninia, 60 bbls flour, 60 do beef.
Campeachy—Schr Avispa, 200 bbls flour, and sundry merchandize.
Mobile—schr Sarah, 80 bbls molasses; 1200 sacks corn, 16 bbls flour, 160 do and 70 tierces sugar, 4 do spts turpentine, and 14 hi bbls buckwheat flour.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Palestine: E Lassalle & co, Whiting & Slark, Thompson & Grant, J Bullitt & co, D Adams & co, Stetson & Avery, Dunbar & co, Stinson & Campbell, N Richards, J and B Yerkman, J H Littlefield, U G Hews & co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brig America: (aground at Fort Jackson,) Mr T H Lyons, H H Harlay, Mr Rogers, B E Pearson, Chas Mason, W Weigh, Sark, Mr Lowe and family, and 10 negroes for Mr Hagan.

Per steamer Columbia: Messrs Sicard and daughter, Pheiter and lady, Myers, Carroll, Sumer, Lebleau, T B Perry, R J Barron, B J Barrow, Stoop, Wetherton, Le Blanc, B T Cheny, and D Hicky.

Per ship Palestine: J Gillingham, C Mandup, Mrs C Craddle—17 in the steerage, and 47 negroes.

Per steamer Semaphore: Madame Grangier & family, L Lastrapes, P H Overton, E Celeni, Tenneman and son, Canthier, Perkins, Neely, and Boke.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Liverpool for this port, Oct 24, the Caspian,—to sail on the 1st Nov: the Russia, Emporium, John Bering, Mozart and Bermingham, for this port; days of sailing certain.

Ship Sylvanus, Jenkins, late of the Liverpool line was to sail in a few days at New York for this port.

The barque Philadelphia, Capt Stevers is aground on the Bar in 11 feet water, and heaving her ballast overboard.

Cleard at Philadelphia for this port, 4th inst, ship Constellanqe, Sampson.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 3d inst, ship Hindoo, (new, 301 tons,) E Bacon.

Up at Boston