COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	april 4	Boston	mar 31
Charleston	" 9	Baltimore	april 5
Philadelphia	" 5	Washington	" 6
Paris	feb 21	Liverpool	feb. 25
Havre	" 20	London	" 24

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SALES OF COTTON ON YESTERDAY.

200	bales Mississippi	16½
150	do do	20
50	do do	17
760	do do & Alabama	17
1103	Prices not transpired.	

BANKS AND CURRENCY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Abstract from Williams' Register for 1836, now in Press.

17 Banks in the city of New York, subject to the Safety Fund,	$14,611,200
6 Banks not subject to Safety Fund,	4,250,000
	18,861,200
60 Country Banks (Safety Fund),	11,320,261
4 do do not Safety Fund,	1,000,000
87 Banks and two Branches,	$31,781,461

Dividends, &c, of Safety Fund Banks.

	Capital.	Dividend.	Surplus profits
N. Y. City Banks,	14,611,200	1,116,989	1,286,907
Country Banks,	11,920,261	1,056,464	1,845,093
	$26,431,461	$2,173,453	$3,132,000

Average Dividends of Country Banks, 9 per cent—City Banks, 7.72.

Average surplus of Country Banks, 15 per cent—City Banks, 15½.

Comparative view of circulation of Banks in the State of New York.

	N Y city and Brooklyn banks.	60 Country Banks
January 1, 1836.		
Whole circulation,	8,660,281 89	12,546,081 06
Bills under $5	743,791 50	1,870,173 00
Bills of $5	1,092,890, 00	4,256,445 00
Bills of $10	740,630 00	3,626,430 00
	Jan. 1, 1836.	Jan. 1, 1835. Increase
Total circulation,	21,205,362	16,731,014 4,475,384
		Decrease
Bills under $5	2,613,964	3,730,902 1,118,938
		Increase
Bills of $5	6,050,235	4,643,430 1,406,851
Bills of $10	4,367,060	2,702,650 1,664,410

BANK FUND.

The estimated amount of the Safety Fund on the 1st January, 1836, principally invested in State Stocks, at 4½ and 5 per cent interest was $540,284 52.

SAVINGS BANK.

Amount of Funds in eleven Savings Banks in this State according to the latest returns, $4,831,613,61

Deposites of Trusts in Life Insurance and Trust Company, City of New York, 5,208,733,07

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Archer, Marston, Philadelphia, T Toby & Bro
Barque Madras, Thornson, Liverpool, W Vance
Barque Lady of the Lake, Cunningham, Glasgow, Holmes & Mills
Brig El Dorado, Welch, Havana, W Bryan
Brig Ann Maria, Ladiru, Richmond, L H Gale

ARRIVED.

Tow Boat Pilot, Clark, from the Passes, having towed to the bar ship Hamilton and to sea brigs Sarah, Delaware, and schr Merlin; towed up to Slaughter house Point ship Antioch, fm Havre, with the small pox on board, and to the city brigs Rowse and Conception. Reports ship Tamenend still on the bar; and a ship at anchor outside, unknown.

Tow boat Shark, Thomas, from the passes; having towed towed to sea packet ship Huntsville and ship Calentas; towed up ship Renown and Walter. Left S W pass on the morning of the 19th inst. Reports ship Tamenend as above; and a ship standing in supposed to be the North Star from Philadelphia.

Ship Antioch, Mann, 50 days from Havre to master
Ship Walter, Yorke, 12 days fm Philadelphia to Byrne, Hernan & co
Ship Renown, Goldsmith, 11 Days from Philadelphia, to S Thompson
Brig Rowse, Cady, 6 days from Havana, to J Prats & Son
Schr David Rogers, Giberson, from Apalachicola to Tourné & Beckwith
Polacre Conception, Duvall, 8 days from Havana to J Prats & Son
Steamer Chief Justice Marshall, Clarke, Wheeling.
Steamer Clouterville, Renoist, Natchitoches.

IMPORTS.

Philadelphia—per ship Walter—assorted mdse to consignees

Philadelphia—per ship Renown—assorted mdse to consignees.

Havana—per brig Rowse—1345 bags coffee, 592 boxes sugar, cigars and fruit.

Havana—per polacre Conception—cigars and fruit to J Prats & Son.

Apalachicola—per D Rogers—200 bales cotton to

Natchitoches—per s b Clouterville—2 bales cotton, Peyroux, Arceuil & co; 22 C Toledano; O'Duhig & Chatignier; 14 L Le Carpentier; 15 order.

Wheeling—per J Marshall—277 bbls flour, 16 do whiskey, Damarin & co; 1332 bbls flour, 46 do whiskey, E T Clarke; 1 wagon, Tourné & Beckwith; 15 head of cattle to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Ship Walter—Stetson & Avery, Harrod & Quarles Godfrey, Blossman & co, J W Swain & co; J Fountain & co, Buchanan & Hagan, S W Barner, Bullitt, Shipp & co, Stiff & co, Martin, Pleasants & co, Wilcox, Andersen & co, J Mayor, J Landress, A H Cromwell, R Groning & co.

Ship Renown—Robeson, Wood & co, Martin, Pleasants & co, J Vairn & co, Buckner, Stanton & co, Blackwell & Hyde, Burke, Watt & co, Stetson & Avery, R Yerkman, J H Graham, W Flower, S W Barner, Dallimare & Trigault, Wilcox, Anderson & co Bogart & Hoopes, Leigh, Maddux & co, Thompson & Grant, Sickles & co, Forsyth, Goodwin & Ford; J W Swain & co, Hotchkiss & co, E L Tracy, E Yorke, S Thompson & co, Ingersoll & co, J H Graham, Lambeth & Thompson, N & J Dick & co, C Mackie, Slater & Avis, Buchanan & Hagan, Damarin & co, Rees & D'Lange, E Johns & co, Bogert & Hawthorn, Sheggs & Haugh, Brandner, McKenna & Wright; Gilleghem & co, A Fleischman & co, Hall, Walker & Walton, W McKean, Bullitt, Shipp & co, J Laedis, S M Barner & co, M Labranche, L Morris, A Davis, Leigh, Maddux & co, Palmer & Southmayd, M & A S Crossman, Lasquet, Parish & co, D Rogers, Buchanan & Hagan, Whitney & Stark, J Webb, F Sumrane W Many, N Hoey, U Wale, Kirkman & co, Roper & co, E P Mims, Yerkgus, Chaffion & co Henderson & Gamies, Turcer & Woodruff, J Hems & co, Byrne, Hermen & co, Garner & Taneo, B Levy.

Brig Rowse—M de Lizardi & co, Legendre & Sanary, G Bucklin, Forsyth, Goodwin & Ford, J Colles & co, J Lallandre, T Barrett & co, S & J P Whitney and master.

Saint Charles Theatre.

Last night of the engagement of

MRS GIBBS.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 21, 1836.

Will be performed the drama of

GUY MANNERING.

Principal characters by Messrs Larkin, Lathen, Decamp, Mesdames Gibbs, Bannister, Misses Cushman and Debar.

To conclude with, first time at this theatre the poist comedy called

IS HE JEALOUS?

Mr Bellmour,	Mrs Barton
Mrs Bellmour,	Mrs Hunt
Harriet,	Meader
Rose,	Mis Debar

On Friday evening will be produced the grand Italian opera of

ZELMIRA.

☞ The box sheet for Zelmira will be opened this morning at 11 o'clock.

In preparation; the successful comedy of

THE SWISS.

Shakspeare's tragedy of Macbeth will shortly be produced for the purpose of introducing Miss Cushman as Lady Macbeth, which character she has been studying under a competent master.

American Theatre.

CAMP STREET.

Miss RUSSELL as AMINA.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 21, 1836.

Will be presented the grand opera of

LA SONNAMBULA.

Principal characters by Mr Reynoldson, Mr Hodges and Miss Russell.

Favorite song, by Mr WILLIAMSON.

To conclude with the farce of the

UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.

Lord Totterly,	Mr Fawcett
Billy Downee,	Russell
James Miller,	Wilde
Mary Clinton,	Mrs Russell

OLD GRAY

WOULD merely mention to his friends and acquaintances, (if he *has* any) that for the

17TH TIME

he calls upon them to come forth; "one-and all"!—His

BENEFIT

will take place on

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23!!!!!!!!!

when you shall see! What you shall see!!

Particulars in bills of the day. O. G. c. s.

CHARLES E. GRANT & CO.

No. 46 Chartres Street,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Elegant & useful Furniture:

MAHOGANY, MAPLE, FANCY & COMMON

CHAIRS:

LOOKING GLASSES;

HAIR, MOSS, AND RUSK MATRESSES, &c. &c.

CORN MEAL—131 bbls, kiln dried, in store and for sale by EASTMAN & BROTHERS,
a 20 30 Old Levee

JAMAICA RUM AND HOLLAND GIN—In store and for sale by
a 20 EASTMAN & BROS. 30 Old Levee

SAUTERNE WINE, Lynch's brand—A constant supply of this celebrated wine for sale by
a 20 EASTMAN & BROTHERS, 30 Old Levee

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

On Monday next, the municipal elections will occur; and it behoves our citizens to select those only who have both mental capacity and moral conduct to recommend them. A new era has opened for New Orleans; and much of its future prosperity must depend upon the correct action of each municipality for its immediate inhabitants and for the citizens at large.—Those who can best by prudent and energetic measures promote that competition which can ensure commercial facilities and advance internal improvements, are they only who should now be elected; to set the ball in motion, otherwise a separation into municipalities will prove worse than useless.

We have been requested to withdraw the name of Mr Peter Laidlaw from our list of municipal candidates; and to state that his contemplated absence from the city during the summer will prevent his being honored as an alderman.

The ship Antioch arrived last evening from Havre with a cargo of small pox—as our ship news collector terms it; and is anchored immediately below the city.

But fortunately there is no board of health in New Orleans—no sanitary regulations—no quarantine laws—and very little attention paid to the subject by our worthy aldermen: yet give them the disposal of a million of dollars—whew! they will soon make it fly, $60,000 to Grymes, 40,000 to Mazureau, $25,000 to Livingston, $20,000 to Lislet, $12,000 to Denis Prieur, $10,000 to the other commissioner: and as much more to as many as are able and willing to have it.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY. Can the citizens of this municipality be roused into action, into competition with the citizens of the central and upper? No: then we shall leave them to their fate. Yes: then we will cheerfully second their efforts.

That municipality is bounded by the bayous St John and Bienvenu at its extremities; and has all the advantages which can arise in common from the Mississippi river and lake Pontchartrain, and those which can particularly result from the navigation of lake Borgne. Its natural advantages are almost three times as great as those of either of the other two municipalities; and are greater than both combined.

The trade on the Mississippi is equally divided, as regards advantages, between the three districts. The trade on lake Pontchartrain is greater in favor of the third; and the trade on lake Borgne is wholly that of the last: yet this trade may be rendered vastly superior to that on the former lake, if a railroad or canal be constructed from the city to any definite part of the bayou Bienvenu.

This is a subject deserving the most serious attention of the lower municipality. They may know that two companies previously sought and obtained the privilege of connecting that bayou with the Mississippi by a canal—the lake Borgne Navigation company, and the Citizens' bank. The former failed in the project chiefly from the want of ways and means,—the latter conceded the privilege in consequence of a negociation with Hope & Co of Amsterdam. Still that project is feasible, and would prove immensely advantageous to its undertakers.

We have conned a map planned by Major Buisson from his surveys of the lake Borgne and the bayous which flow into it, as designed for the Citizens' banking company. This proves that the bayou Bienvenu, and its continuation the bayou Manzant, are navigable for the largest ships: and that at their mouth, there are always 10 feet water in the lake. This is a great natural advantage.

Well, if a canal be constructed thro the Versailles plantation, the extent of excavation would be only three arpents; and could be effected for $200,000.—The only additional expence would be in removing the obstructions from the bayou caused during the last war; and the construction of a lock at the river: for no harbor nor breakwater need be constructed at the lake.

But if that direction of the canal were not preferred in consequence of its being beyond the incorporated limits of New Orleans, the fishermen's canal would be for the third municipality, being within its jurisdiction; and its council being therefore privileged to construct and charge—that is, the permission to do so, could easily be obtained from the legislature.

The value of property would consequently be greatly enhanced by an internal improvement of this kind while simultaneously the commercial facilities of that municipality would be materially promoted: and consequently the population and wealth. All the citizens and landholders of the lower municipality should seriously consider this subject.

It is of little importance to that municipality that a railroad should be constructed from lake Ponchertrain to Chefmenteur, as contemplated by the Ponchertrain company: for that will be little more than a tantalizing resort, considering the state of the Chefmenteur river, and all the superior advantages of the bayou Bienvenu, and the much greater depth of water at the mouth of the latter. This would secure all the trade with Mexico, Havana, Florida and Mobile: for none can doubt that the natural advantages of lake Borgne are greater than those of lake Ponchartrain; or that ships would not prefer the trade in lake Borgne to that afforded or rather obstructed by the passess at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

The imports of New Orleans have not met with that attention from our merchants and retailers to which they are legitimately entitled; and hence the import and export trade of the city have not advanced *pari passu* as they should, had proper measures been timely adopted.

We have occasionally enumerated the disadvantages to our importing and dry goods merchants, from following the injurious system of making their purchases of commodities in New York, when they might possess the same facilities as the importers of that city, in consequence of the location and foreign commerce of New Orleans. The planters may send hither their produce; and what can be consequently made by exporting such products by exporting merchants is individually advantageous to them, and of general benefit to the city.—But if New Orleans be made to depend on exporting merchants only, as is now done, then but one item of general commerce is taken into consideration, while another equally important for the interests of the community and the prosperity of the city, is wholly neglected. Yet it should be known to all experienced persons that the prosperity of any commercial city depends not less on the commodities which it affords for domestic consumption, that those it furnishes for exportation. Hitherto the advantages of N Orleans have been made to depend chiefly on its exports; so that at least one half of its natural and accidental resources have not been called into action.

The import trade of New York amounts now to about 80 millions; the export of New Orleans to nearly the same: but the export of the former is not more than half so great; and the import of the latter is but one third of its exports. This is rather a singular condition, viewed by the principles of political economy; and is an absurd state when inspected by the eye of interest. New York cannot command more than one third of our export business, yet she commands three times the amount of our import—because her citizens know well the advantage of the trade for home consumption; and because our importing merchants choose to play second fiddle to them, without acting *sec undem artem*. The traders of New York have there for a manifest advantage over ours, and render the retailers of New Orleans their tributaries. The former import, and are but transitory agents of the goods: yet they secure all the advantages for their city, and all the profits for themselves. The merchants of New Orleans are thus placed on a par with the retailers of St. Louis, Louisville and other western cities; the former cannot therefore sell to the latter.

Reverse this order of things, and New Orleans must be materially benefited. If our merchants import like those of New York, they can have their articles for consumption at the manufacturers price—they can have their freighage and expedition alike—and then they can compete with any city in commodities for domestic consumption. But now they are obliged and foolishly willing to take such articles from the importing merchants of New York, and not only to pay the commission of those merchants, but to pay the foreign and coastwise freightage, with double insurance, risks and delays. Were the importation direct from Europe and the manufacturing districts of our own country, we would then be on a par with New York—we would be exempted from the superadded delays and charges—and we should have even more purchasers of the imported articles, as our export trade is greater, in consequence of the connection between the country retailers and country planters.

Now this advantage is foregone; and our importing merchants support the importing of New York, instead of supporting the exporting of their own city; or of acting in their own capacity. The exporting merchants of N Orleans have necessarily credit abroad, in consequence of the goods transported; and can have ordered in return any quantity or quality of goods to the same value as their exports: and consequently it would be preferable in a double view for our importing merchants to use the exporting of their own city as commission merchants, than to use the importing of any other place. Still it would probably be even more advantageous, if our merchants had their own special agents to act for them, in order to save the charge of double commission; or that in person by credit or otherwise they procured from the manufacturers the articles necessary for domestic consumption, or required by their customers.

This subject has at length awakened the attention and cupidity of the dry-goods merchants—particularly in Chartres st., who (if we are correctly informed) intend uniting together in a body for the purpose of establishing bonded warehouses; and for importing their goods directly from the manufacturers in all parts of the world, according as occasion requires, and opportunity will permit. If this be pursued with energy and prudence, then indeed New Orleans and its citizens will be materially benefited.

There are however two points which are of the utmost importance, and cannot be neglected—the improvement of the Mississippi navigation, and the establishment of a continuous line of packets with Liverpool and Havre.

AUGUSTIN AND THE FIRE COMPANIES We have learned that a feeling of opposition to the election of Mr Augustin prevails among the different fire companies of the city, in consequence of his opposing a bill relating to them which had been introduced last session of the legislature.

Mr Augustin believes that he was perfectly justified in his opposition—1st because that bill was to exempt all members of fire companies from militia duties and serving as jurors; and 2dly because it was not only to exempt those actually members, but those who had been members for 7 years. Now he thinks that a bill being passed in 30 to exempt from militia duty, it was useless to pass another: and that as a youth of 16 years of age may become a member of a fire company, and if he were permitted to resign at 23, and be exempted all his life afterwards from serving on juries from doing militia duty, and from being a member of a fire company—that the greatest injustice would prevail towards other citizens. He has no objection to exempt gentlemen from the duties of militia and juries, so long as they continue members of the fire companies; but thinks that their privileges should cease with their services.

PENSACOLA, April, 06, 1836.

NAVAL—The U. S. Sloop of war Concord sailed from this port for Tampa Bay on Friday last. We understand that she is to relieve the Vandalia, now lying in that harbour.

Ex-Governor Eaton arrived here yesterday from Tallahassee, and will proceed on Monday to New Orleans, on his way up the Mississippi. We understand that he expects to set out for Madrid in the month of June.

His Excellency, R K Call, lately appointed Governor of Florida, passed through this place on Saturday evening last, on his way west. He went no further than Blakely, and returned immediately, and hastened to Tallahassee, in order to be present there to meet emergencies, which he seems to think, may yet arise out of the Indian war.

We have nothing of interest from the Indian war.—Our latest intelligence leads to the belief that no event has occurred to mar the military harmony and scientific beauty of the plans of Gen. Scott. The centre of his army, has doubtless, moved upon the Withlacoochy battle ground the left wing to the right and the right wing to the left, and every thing has been done *secundum artem*, and the Indians are no doubt, ere this, astonished to find themselves *secundum artem*-ed into a position further south, unless, indeed, they have, as reported, made a treaty with Gen. S.

TALLAHASSEE, April 14.

Accounts from Indian Key (about 75 miles from Key West) represent the people of that place, up to the 28th ult. as being seriously fearful of a descent upon that Island. They have apprehended two or three spies, and it is believed they belonged to a considerable body of Indians known to be on Cape St. Blas.

No interesting news from the East to be relied on.

The following letter from Sir John Herschel, to Capt. Caldwell, in consequence of the Captain having sent Sir John a copy of the Journal of Commerce containing an exposure of the lunar hoax, we find in the Boston Daily Advertiser.

To Capt. Caldwell, of the American Ship Levant, Table Bay.

Feldhausen, near Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 5, 1836.

Sir John Herschel presents his compliments to Capt. Caldwell and begs to thank him for his communication of the extraordinary and most elaborate hoax in the New York Journal of Commerce for Sept. 2, 1835, which he, Sir J. H. will be glad to be auffered to retain, partly as a curiosity and partly as a perpetual reminder how trivial are the discoveries which all our boasted science has yet realized or is likely to reveal for ages to come, in comparison of what exists unknown those nearest at hand and possibly not quite beyond our ultimate reach.

Sir J. H. will be happy (if Capt. Caldwell's stay at the Cape will permit) to satisfy him by ocular inspection, on how very humble a scale his astronomical operations here are conducted.

The Iron Mountain.—Mr Featherstonaugh, in his elaborate report upon the mineral and geological characters of certain parts of Missouria and Arkansas, submitted to congress at its last session, thus describes the Iron Mountain in Missouri:

Having completed my examinations of the lead mines, I pursued a southerly course with the intention of visiting the district of primitive rocks, as it had been described to me: which lies on about the same parallel with the heads of the Merrimak river. At a considerable distance I perceived very lofty hills of a different aspect from any I had yet crossed, and having an abrupt and stony ascent. The rocks upon the slopes of the chain are for a considerable distance denuded, and present a well defined mantle. The chain at a distance appears to run N. E. and S. W., but, upon crossing it and examining it inside, it deflected into a crater form, reminding me, in some of its features, of some ancient volcanoes I had seen. In various portions of this district I found varieties of greenstone, alternating with some horizontal rocks entirely quartoze, and containing no lime. Upon one lofty hill of mentite, I found immense breadths of this silicate extremely and ponderously impregnated with iron; and at a distance of about a mile from this, the iron increasing in quantity in the intermediate distance, I came upon one of the rarest natural metalic spectacles I have ever seen.—Upon a mound sparingly covered with trees, I observed a vertical mass of iron of the micaceous oxide structure, and having a bright metallic texture, of a steel gray. This vein was about 150 feet above the surface and had the appearance of being roughly paved with black pebbles of iron from one to twenty pounds weight; beneath the surface it appeared to be a solid mass. I measured the vein from east to west full five hundred feet, and I traced it in north and south one thousand-nine hundred feet, until it was covered with the superficial soil: the cubic contents of this vein must be insignificant to the subterranean quantity. This extraordinary phenomenon filled me with admiration. Here was a single locality of iron offering all the resources of Sweden, and of which it was impossible to estimate the value by any other terms than those of equate to all a nation's wants.* Upon a more minute investigation of the country, I found other similar metalic beds, though not of an equal extent, and all upon the public lands.

*It yields about 70 per cent. of fine iron, but is found not to weld easily, which I attribute to an excess of sulphur.

THE BEE AND YELLOW LEAF.

The number of Frazer's Journal for January, contains, under this title, some very interesting reminiscenses of the last years of the life of Walter Scott, from which we have culled a few anecdotes. In 1818 Sir Walter was suddenly attacked with severe illness, which threatened his life, and from which he recovered only by a very tedious treatment. During this protracted conflict with bodily disease, he never for one day relinquished his literary employments. Both Ivanhoe and the Bride of Lammermuir were produced while he continued so ill as to be obliged to employ an amanuensis, which office was alternately filled by two of his friends Frequently in the comic scenes of the latter work, a convulsive paroxysm would come on, causing intense suffering; but after the fit, he would cheerfully resume the story where it was interrupted and proceed as before.

By the failure of Constable & Co. in 1826, Scott, who had endorsed their papers to an unlimited extent, became liable to the amount of 80,000l, while his means to meet these liabilities, did not probably exceed 10,000l. It was under these discouraging circumstances that he commenced the Herculean task of writing himself out of debt, in which as is known he so far succeeded, that at the time of his death, the claims were reduced to one-third, so that in five years he actually earned more than forty thousand pounds sterling. This result, however, was accomplished by an intensity and constancy of labour, to which his previous efforts had been nothing; at the cost of all his accustomed amusements, by the sacrifice of bodily exercise, and a frequent consequence of sleep. For the life of Napoleon, which he completed in one year, he received 14,000l. Among his most profitable undertakings, was the new edition of his works, and his contributions to Lardner's Cyclopædia. In some instances 500l. were offered him for a few trifles to be inserted in an annual. These facts go to account for a result which, as it is unparalleled in the history of literature, can, without explanation, hardly be credited.

One of Constable's creditors, holding a note endorsed by Walter Scott, nearly, rendered nugatory all the arrangements for the gradual settlement of the claims, by absolutely refusing to accept, even *pro tempore*, any part of his demand. All for nothing was his ultimatum. This Shylock nearly experienced the fate of his prototype, for his debt was set aside on the ground of usury, and he was glad to accept any terms he could obtain.

At Abbotsford, not only every table in the recesses of the library, but each sleeping apartment was furnished with its *portefeuille*, pens, ink, paper and sealing wax, for the use of the guest who might chance to occupy it. Match box and taper were alike unnecessary; for gas lights were constantly burning, at so low an ebb as neither to attract observation nor cause expense, but ready on touching the top-cock to furnish immediate light.

On one occasion, his friend uttered an invective against the Court of Session, and asked him, why a principal clerk should not like a judge, be entitled to discontinue his services after a certain number of years and retain his salary. "It seems," said he, in reply, "as if you adopted the principle that people may retire from duty whenever it becomes not quite convenient or agreeable. The truth is, that to have what we like in this world, we must often do what we dislike, a maxim which I recommend to your serious consideration. Only see, the pains and pressures of this life depend mainly on the *animus*, the violition with which our actings are accompanied, and were a man compelled to play whist seven hours a day, you would soon hear him grumble as if he were condemned to the tread-mill. Our duties would seldom be disagreeable, if we did not perversely resolve to think them so." The memoir is terminated by a sentiment, than which no higher eulogium could be conveyed by language, that its illustrious subject was even more worthy of admiration for his moral qualities than even for his intellectual superiority; and that hence no man of genius was ever so universally regretted, or left behind him a reputation so completely without a blot. *Richmond Compiler.*

Experiment on a drunkard—Ignition of human blood.—An experiment was recently made in Berwick, (Maine,) by a student of medicine, on the blood of a common drunkard. The sot had probably swallowed two gallons of rum during the previous five days, during which time he had taken little food. The student remarked to him, that he was in danger of perishing by spontaneous combustion, and stated that his blood was so much encumbered by alcohol, that it could be ignited. The drunkard asked to be bled. A pint of blood was taken from him. A bowl containing this blood was handed to one of the spectators, who ignited a match, and on bringing it in contact with the contents of the bowl, a conflagration ensued burning with a blue flame for the space of twenty-five or thirty minutes.

When the late Judge Howell of Rhode Island was at the Bar, Mr Burgess to play a joke, wrote on the lining of his hat vacuum caput—empty head—the hat circulated about exciting a smile on every countenance, but that of its owner—who took it up and repeated the words above, and well knowing the author of the mischief, addressed the court as follows, "May it please the Court I ask your honor's protection,—holding up the hat—for' said he I find that my brother Burgess has written his name in my hat, and I have reason to fear that he intends to run off with it."

The Philadelphia Gazette gives an account of an individual resident in that city, in comfortable circumstances, cheerful and contented in disposition, prudent in his worldly arrangements, who has had his coffin prepared for several years. In summer he deposits therein his ice and butter, for it is a snug box, he says, air tight and commodious. He has made splendid arrangements for a funeral, and to be sure of their being carried into effect, he has paid in advance on the most liberal scale. There is to be a long line of coaches, and they are to be filled too with mourners, who are to be handsomely paid; and it is especially enjoined that they shall cry well. The Philadelphia Gazette continues:—

"Clothed in their trappings and their suits of wo, he expect all mourners to do their duty. The carriages are to proceed, two by two, with a space between, so that the procession should be duly elongated, and the old fellow told us, with all the seriousness, yet with a gleam of comfort diffused over his features, that he expected triumphant obsequies 'As I pass along,' said he, 'the merchant will spring from his counter, the miss from her piano, the cook from her neglected turkey, the tailor from his goose; while the cordwainer will look his last; and all will exclaim, 'Goodness, gracious, what a large funeral!—what an extraordinary man!' Who could it have been?"

Stephen Girard once answered a servant who asked him for a new hat, by giving him the one he wore himself. The boy threw it away—for it was worse than his own. Now, some think this a precious lecture on pride.—But the boy had more sense than his master after all;—*He* had a character to make, and to command respect by appearance,—all that he could be judged by—while Girard had a character for wealth; and with that his influence he knew would be unimpaired—and he be held in equal estimation, even if he wore a wool hat and leather breeches.

PASSAGE OF THE ALLEGHANY.—The following account of this Philadelphia and Pittsburgh railroad and canal, is given by a gentleman who passed over them last May. "This is perhaps the greatest triumph over natural obstacles that has been achieved in this country:

"The whole distance is 393 miles. It crosses the Schuylkill by a viaduct of 1045 feet long, and 41 feet wide, and 30 feet above the water. It then ascends an inclined plane of 5809 feet by a stationary engine; and descends another of 1790 feet to Columbia on the Susquehanna, where it joins the main division of the Pennsylvania canal, 81 miles from Philadelphia; which canal passes through Harrisburg, and follows the Juniata branch of the Susquehanna. The cost of the railroad was three and a half millions. Its greatest altitude above the waters of the Delaware is 555 feet. The next is the canal 172 miles long, having 18 dams, 23 aqueducts, and 111 locks, to near the Alleghany mountain, which is ascended by five inclined planes of nearly a mile in length each, and descended by five more. I passed a tunnel through solid rock 670 feet; having an arch of heavy masonry 30 feet high. The length of the road over the Alleghany is 36 miles, overcoming an aggregate height of 3570 feet, and having four extensive viaducts. At Johnstown on the Connemaugh, it meets the canal, which is 104 miles long to Pittsburgh, and has 64 locks, 10 dams, 2 tunnels, 16 aqueducts, 64 culverts, 162 bridges, and passes through a tunnel, perforating a hill 250 feet high. It appears from account that cars are drawn by horses over the Alleghany part of the road, except at the inclined planes. I have no notes of the time required to pass the whole distance, nor of the speed on any part of it."

ELECTRIC LIGHT—Mr Lindsay, a teacher in Dundee formerly lecturer to the Watt Institution, succeeded, on the evening of Saturday, the 25th ult., in obtaining a constant electric light. It is upwards of two years since he turned his attention to this subject, and the time has been devoted to other avocations. The light, which is free from smoke and no smell, omits no smoke, is capable of explosion, and not requiring air for combustion, can be kept in sealed glass jars. It ignites without the aid of a taper, and seems peculiarly calculated for flax houses, spinning mills; and other places containing combustible materials. It can be sent to any convenient distance, and the apparatus for producing it may be contained in a common chest.—New Monthly Magazine.

Quaint Proverbs.—Eat and drink with your friend, but transact no business with him. It is not by saying "honey, honey;" that sweet comes to the mouth. He who expects a friend without faults will never find one. Although the tongue has no bones, it often breaks bones. He who reads for every body soon loses his eyesight. To live quietly, one should be blind, deaf and dumb. He who rides a borrowed horse does not often ride. A wife causes the prosperity or ruin of a house. A friend is often more valuable than a relative. It is difficult to take a wolf by the ear.

A singular circumstance has been observed in a garden at Fernay. On a vine, which had hitherto nothing but black grapes, is remarked a fine bunch of white grapes proceeding from the same stem as the black.—French Paper.

Milton lies buried under the clerk's desk in Cripplegate church, whither his remains were conveyed on the 12th of November, 1764, from his residence in Bunhill-fields, and placed beside those of his father, who died in 1647.

In his examination before a committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Smeaton, the architect of the Eddystone Light-house, gravely stated that he could build a bridge from Dover to Calais.

Lord Brougham's motto being, "Pro rege, lege, grege," a Tory wit, in allusion to his lordship's hyper-liberal principles, has suggested that it should be read as an stratum.—Pro *rege*, lege *grege*.

A discovery has recently been made near Bordeaux of ancient tombs, which probably date from the time of Marcus Aurelius, or that of Clovis. In these tombs were seeds in perfect preservation, some of which, being sown, have produced flowers and fruit.

A provincial journalist has the following singular remark.—"We can imagine no finer or more hailing sight than seeing a clergymen playing cricket with his parishioners. The question will soon be settled then."

On the 23d Mr Robinson presented a petition from the inhabitants of Nova Scotia against any alteration in the timber duties.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To grant certain privileges to the town of Harrisonburgh.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the limits of the town of Harrisonburg shall hereafter be as follows, to wit, beginning at the mouth of the ferry branch, thence up the same to the first fork, thence up the left fork to the spring; thence with the dividing ridge to the head of Harrison's spring-branch, thence such course as will intersect the Alexandria road at Brook's line, thence east to the Prairie Bayou, thence down said bayou to the Ouatchita river, thence up the Ouatchita to the place of beginning; and all the free white inhabitants, citizens of the state, twenty-one years of age, residing in the limits above named, and who shall have resided there six months preceding, or shall have paid a town tax, shall on the first Monday in May, or so soon thereafter as the parish judge may order, and at such times as may be hereafter prescribed, meet at the court house in said town and under the superintendence of said judge and two freeholders, to be by him appointed and sworn, elect by ballot four discreet freeholders of said town, one of whom shall be designated on the tickets as town magistrate and president of the board to act as selectmen of said town for one year subsequent to the said first Monday, provided, they shall be free white citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, possess real estate within the limits of said town of the value of one thousaud dollars and have resided in said town twelve months preceding the election; and the persons who obtain a majority of the votes given shall be declared duly elected selectmen, and the one receiving a majority of votes as town magistrate and president, shall also be declared elected, and they shall be furnished with certificates of their election accordingly.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc, That all the freeholders and inhabitants residing within the above-named limits, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name and style "The Board of Selectmen of the town of Harrisonburgh;" and by that name they and their successors may have perpetual succession, and be capable of suing and being sued in all courts whatever and in all manner of actions; and they and their successors may have a common seal, and shall be in law capable of purchasing, holding, inheriting any estate, real or personal, for the use of said town, of raising money by taxation on lands and negroes according to their valuation, which tax shall never exceed two hundred dollars, of taxing grog shops, tavern keepers, retailers of goods, hawkers and pedlars, provided, the tax on each shall never exceed fifteen dollars, of erecting such public building as may be necessary for the use of said town, of leasing, managing or forming the jury within the limits of the town, of compelling the inhabitants to work on the landings and roads and streets within the limits of said town, of establishing and regulating patrols and providing for the punishment of vagrants and disorderly persons who may be found in the night time disturbing the public peace, of administrances and regulating the police and government of the town, of improving, embellishing, paving, ditching and levying the same, of enforcing obedience to the ordinances and regulations and punishing infractions or neglect of the same by fine and imprisonment, of appointing a treasurer, who shall be ex officio clerk of the board, of appointing one assessor, a collector, a town constable and such other officers as may be deemed necessary; and allow them such compensation and require of them such securities as may be reasonable and just, of fixing the mode and form of the recovery of any tax or fine, of fixing the period, mode and form of distributing public money, the annual settlement with the collector, and the annual reports and settlement with the treasurer.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc, That from and after the passage of this act, the board of selectmen shall possess within the limits of the town, all the powers hitherto possessed by the police jury of the parish that may not have been enumerated and granted in the preceding section, and shall possess the power to lay a specific tax on any object, pursuit or profession existing within the limits of the town; and the police jury of the parish shall not hereafter exercise any power or jurisdiction over said town except such as shall be necessary to levy and collect an especial tax for the building and repairing such public buildings as the parish may be bound to furnish.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc, That it shall be lawful for the board of selectmen to meet within ten days after their election and pass such ordinances and by-laws as will carry into effect and operation the powers and privileges granted in the preceding section, provided, that no penalty, fine or amercement for the breach of any by-law or regulation shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars, and no imprisonment shall exceed the duration of fifty-eight hours, and that the fines against the members of the board for failing to attend the sittings of the board without lawful excuse, shall not exceed ten dollars per day, and provided that no by-law or ordinance shall be contrary to the constitution and laws of this state or the United States.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc, That the governor of the state, after certificate of the election shall be forwarded to his office, shall commission the president of the board a justice of the peace, and he shall exercise within the limits of the town, all the powers and jurisdiction of any other justice of the peace in the parish, and shall be entitled to the same fees; provided, it shall not be necessary to renew the commission when the incumbent is re-elected, and he shall have power to try all offences against the laws, ordinances and regulations of the board of selectmen, to assess such fines and amercements as the board may have fixed for a neglect or breach of their regulations, and by warrant under his hand and seal to authorise the constable to make the amount of such judgment according to law or ordinance, the president or town magistrate shall preside at the sitting of the board, give the casting vote when necessary, but in no case of questions shall he be entitled to two votes, and he shall order and with two freeholders duly appointed and qualified, shall hold the annual elections and all elections to fill any vacancies in the board of selectmen occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise, and in any case, by giving three days notice, convene the board when urgent cause shall arise for so doing, he shall also commission the officers appointed by the board.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc, That after the first election of town magistrate and selectmen shall take place agreeably to the first section of this act, the annual election for town magistrate and selectmen shall take place on the first Monday in April annually, and they shall go into office on the first Monday of May following, and they shall convene on that day each and every year and afterwards on their own adjournments or at the call of the president, and when a majority with the president are convened agreeably to this act, they shall constitute a quorum to transact business; all ordinances shall be signed by the president and attested by the clerk, and all appointments recorded in a book for that purpose.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted etc: That all officers created by this act, and all who may be created by the board of selectmen of the town of Harrisonburgh, shall before they enter upon the duties of their office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law for the officers of this state. All officers elected or appointed under this act shall continue in office for the term of one year or until their successors are qualified to act, and in case of death or inability of the president, the clerk and two freeholders duly appointed and qualified, shall, after the usual advertisements by the cl