LATEST DATES.

New York	nov 11	Liverpool	oct 11
Boston	nov 10	London	oct 10
Philadelphia	nov 11	Havre	oct 14
Washington	nov 11	New York	oct 14
Baltimore	nov 11	Mobile	oct 5
Charleston	nov 11	Cuba	sept 23
Mexico	oct 27	Cadiz	sept 1
Tampico	oct 27	Gibraltar	sept 5
Vera Cruz	oct 23	Genoa	oct 29

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

110 bales Mississippi		at	9
55 do	do		9¼
27 do	do		9
27 do	do		10
31 do	do		9¾
256 do	do		
224 do	Louisiana		9¾
169 do	do		9¾
102 do	do		9¾
76 do	do		9¾
140 do	do		9¾
65 do	do		9¾
47 do	do		10
36 do	do		9
110 do	do		10¼
9 do	do		10
200 do	do		9¾
1843			

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales of Stocks.

NEW YORK Nov. 11.

50 shares United States Bank		102½
50 do	do	102½
50 do	do	102½
50 do	do	102½
30 do	do	102
19 do	do	102
9 do	do	102
50 do	do	102
50 do	do	102
50 do	do	102
50 do	do	102
50 do	do	102
50 do	do	102

Specie—No sales this morning and but little inquired for or offering. We note American gold 64 a — prim; Mexican dollars 7 a 7½ dc; five franc pieces 91 a 1.00; sovereigns 5.25 a 5.50.

Treasury Drafts—Sales of $1000 at 14 prem.

BALTIMORE, Nov 14.

Flour—The prices of Howard street Flour are still tending upwards. The wagon price is, indeed, to day at 8⅞. Sales from stores have been made at 9.20. While some holders refuse to sell for less than 9.50.

Sales of City Mills Flour at 9.50. Sales of 1st Rye at 6.50.

Whiskey—No change in prices. We quote hhds at 40 cents, and barrels from stores at 42 cents. The wagon price of bbls is 37 cents, exclusive of the barrel.

MOBILE, Nov 18.

Our rivers are getting low—they are now navigable only for small steamboats and flatboats. There have been receipts, however, during the week, 4543 bales of Cotton. Exported in the same time, 1003. Now on hand, 13929.

The sales of the week have been pretty heavy, considering the times and the season. Number of bales sold 2221. These sales have been made at an advance, though a small one, on the prices of last week.

Sale of Cotton for the week ending Friday November 16th, rendered by the Board of Cotton Brokers.

97 bales at 11½c, 43 a 11½, 65 a 11½, 72 a 10½; 180 a 10½, 73 a 10½, 735 a 10, 35 a 9¾, 43 a 9¾ 71 a 9½, 40 a 9½ 189 a 9, 51 a 8¾, 542 a 8¾, 36 a 8¾, 256 a 8, 48 a 7, 15 a 6½, 77 a 6, 11 a 7½, 38 a 4½, 3 a 5, 25 ½.

Total 2221 bales

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Wednesday Oct 11.

The sales on Thursday last, were 1000 bags, Friday 2500, Saturday 1000; Monday 2500, Tuesday 1000, and to day 2500. The business since last Friday has been very limited, and the market has been very quiet. In prices a decline of ¼ to ½d has taken place in the middling and common qualities, of American, and ½d in Brazils and Egyptian—Sea Islands have advanced ¼d per pound—East Indias are steady. There is a fair import this week, 22 343 bags.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 11.

The cotton market on Tuesday was exceedingly inactive, and the sales did not exceed 1000 bags at where it drooping prices. To day there was a fair state demand, chiefly from the trade, and 2500 bags new sold at fair prices, particulars of which are not worthy of notice.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Niagara, Pike, Liverpool. FFrey & co.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Post Boy, Hartsman from the Turs; brot 1 up 2 ships; 1 brig, 1 sch, and a coaster.

Tow boat Porpoise, Morrison, from the Passes; towed up ships Orwell and Formosa; reports nothing new

Ship Formosa, Mandell, from Liverpool Oct 12th, master.

Ship Orwell, Gow, from Liverpool Sept 12th Sept to master.

Sh Orient, Bailey, 16 days from Bath, Maine, to master.

Ship Unicorn, Redman, 14 days from Boston, to master.

Brig James Wilson, Pecker, 13 days from New York, to master.

U S sch Motte, Stone, from Tampa Bay, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster.

Sch Benjamin D. Jackson, Farnsworth, from Havana 7 days, to master.

Barge Hard Times, from Fort Adams.

Steamboat Bell Columbia, Grice, from Manchester.

Steamboat Averlasch, Smith, from Louisville.

Steamboat Tanchipaho, Goodloe, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat W L Robeson, Bell ra, from Randolph and Memphis.

EXPORTS.

Ship Niagara—1781 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Orient—lumber, hay, potatoes, &c.

Per ship Unicorn—ice and mackerel.

Per ship Formosa—salts, salt, &c.

Per ship Orwell—49 tons coal, 500 sacks salt, 22,000 slates.

Per brig James Wilson—709 bbls lime and empty casks.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Formosa—C Block; E Saimet; N & J Dick & co; Harrison, Brown & co; Cruger & co; S some & co; F W Schmidt; and master.

Per ship Unicorn—Chase; and order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per barge Hard Times—464 bales cotton; Delhistoire & co; 166 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 7 M White & co, 65 Buckner, Stanton & co.

Per steamboat Bell Columbia—246 bales cotton, to Bennet, Ferriday & co; 15 Lambeth & Thompson; 15 Smith & Yeomans; 213 N & J Dick & co; 161 Buckner, Stanton & co; 6 Martin, Pleasants & co; 39 A H Wallace & co; 34 Burke, Watt & co; 50 Franklin & Ames; 19 Fraser, Aransel & co; 6 Rogers; 10 Kendall; 30 W N Wood; 5 Price, Johnson & co; 19 T Barrett; 238 kegs lard, Burke, Watt & co.

Per steamboat Avalanche—41 pc bagging, 2 bbls tiraudy; Lawrence & Legendre; 8 bales rope, Burke, Watt & co; 56 coils rope, 50 pc bagging, 5 loo & Byrne; 1 lot vegetables, owner on board; 18 bbls whiskey, J C Russell.

Per steamboat W L Robeson—343 bales cotton, W Bea; 33 M White & co; 255 N & J Dick; 116 Martin, Pleasant & co; 27 Pierce Shannon & Bros; 54 Wood & Simons; 9 Madden, Pollard & co; 47 Lockett & Perrin; 73 R Lawrence; 5 Lawrence; 5 bales rope, Burke, Watt & co; 56 coils rope, 50 pc bagging, 5 loo & Byrne; 1 lot vegetables, owner on board; 18 bbls whiskey, J C Russell.

Per steamboat W L Robeson—343 bales cotton, W Bea; 33 M White & co; 255 N & J Dick; 116 Martin, Pleasant & co; 27 Pierce Shannon & Bros; 54 Wood & Simons; 9 Madden, Pollard & co; 47 Lockett & Perrin; 73 R Lawrence; 5 Lawrence; 5 bales rope, Burke, Watt & co; 56 coils rope, 50 pc bagging, 5 loo & Byrne; 1 lot vegetables, owner on board; 18 bbls whiskey, J C Russell.

Per steamboat Averlasch—246 bales cotton, to Bennet, Ferriday & co; 15 Lambeth & Thompson; 15 Smith & Yeomans; 213 N & J Dick & co; 161 Buckner, Stanton & co; 6 Martin, Pleasants & co; 39 A H Wallace & co; 34 Burke, Watt & co; 50 Franklin & Ames; 19 Fraser, Aransel & co; 6 Rogers; 10 Kendall; 30 W N Wood; 5 Price, Johnson & co; 19 T Barrett; 238 kegs lard, Burke, Watt & co.

Per steamboat Tanchipaho—300 bales flour, G Dorsey; 266 Bogart & Hawthorn, 65 half bbls beef, S & W S Bryan; 18 half bbls buckwheat flour, 2 bbls dried peaches, 23 boxes lard, F C Power.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Formosa—J Lockhart, mrs Barrow, miss Wilson, J Boyd, T Holland, J H Duckworth, J W Marrae, W Barber, Wend and family, A Moore, and W Blair.

Per ship Orwell—mrs Greives and family, Boully lady and child, Major; and 29 steerage.

Per ship Orient—Nelson mrs Dellingham and sister, Moore, Brower, Ballard, Whiting and Jones.

Per ship Unicorn—Davis and Chase.

Per U S sch Motte—10 U S soldiers.

Per steamboat W L Robeson—40 cabin, 19 deck.

Per steamboat Avalanche—30 cabin.

Per steamboat Bell Columbia—48 cabin.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Avalanche reports the steamboat Ceylon to have been destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th 25 miles below Louisville bound to this place, with full cargo, boat and cargo a total loss—no lives lost—it originated in the hold.

Nov 20th, ship Huntsville and brig Boridine at anchor off the S W bar; ship Europe on the bar, ship Cabot on the bar, all bound in; ship Amelia and others above have bound out.

Cleared at Liverpool for this port, 10th Oct, the Vernon, Murphy.

Hence at Liverpool, 10th Oct, ship Helen Mar, Robertson.

Up at Liverpool for this port, 12th Oct ship Cassandra, Craig; ship Caledonia, Collins; ship Brunette, Foles; ship Gloucester, Lane.

SECOND STORY TO RENT, No 48, old Levee street. In said house the following articles are offered for sale. Madeira wine in casks, madeira wine in demijohns, Montignan Muscatel wine, fine corks, superfine empty bottles, raisins preserved in brandy, absynth, tonic, &c. nov 21 6t

HOUSE TO LET.

That beautiful and finely situated dwelling at the corner of Crape street and Elysian fields, containing servants room, kitchen, stables &c. Apply at LABOURDETTE.

nov 18—3t. Royal street.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $7 87½ per barrel, according to the tariff, bakers must give during the ensuing week commencing Monday, November 20th 36 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are reduced to weigh 25 per cent more; that is to say 45 ounces.

nov 18 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

MACKEREL—600 kegs no 2 and 3 mackerel for sale by

nov 17 ROBERT H. WHITE,

35 Gravier st.

SWEET MALAGA WINE—100 quarter casks and 100 Indian barrels, for sale by

nov 17 ROBERT H. WHITE, 35 Gravier st.

LANDING ex ship Galatea, from Havre:

60 boxes Sperm candles

30 do Soap.

nov 17 LATASTE & BRULATOUR.

LANDING ex ship Talma, from Bordeaux, 75 hogsheads peaches preserved in brandy, 41 bottles seeds; 100 ditto prunes ditto; 100 ditto cherries ditto; 100 ditto superfine cordials, superfine; 100 ditto fine cordials 100 baskets champagne.

LATASTE & BRULATOUR.

nov 17. No. 17 St. Louis street.

FOR SALE by the subscriber—200 pieces Kentucky bagging, 150 coils rope, 10 barrels Linseed.

nov 17 H. PALLOC & DUFOUR.

15 barrels sugar house syrup, landing from steamer Washington.

nov 17 ROBERT H. WHITE.

CHILDRENS CAPS—The subscriber have received by the last packets from New York, a certain and abidance lamp clock and watch, of the most fashionable patterns, for sale at No. 10 Chartres street.

nov 15 EVANS & CO.

BEAVER AND SILK HATS—Received per ship Crescent, from New York, a complete assortment of gentlemens hats, of the latest fashion, to which they invite the attention of the public.

nov 15 HYDE & CO.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. SAYON, Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1837.

☞ The ship Formosa, which left Liverpool on the 12th October, has arrived in this port. We are indebted to the keeper of the Merchants Exchange for files of papers up to that date. The commercial intelligence will be found under the proper heads—no political news worth mentioning, since our last, had transpired at the departure of the Formosa.

☞ U. S. Circuit Court.—The Sessions of this Court commenced on Monday, presided by Judge Lawrence, District Judge, J. McKinley the Judge of the Supreme Court allotted to the Circuit being absent. We are informed that the term will be prolonged until the 2d Monday of January next, which will give ample time for the trial of all cases pending in the Court. Judge Lawrence is entitled to the highest praise for the industry with which he discharges the duties of his office. The bar will be gratified to learn that Judge Lawrence has adopted the code of Practice as the rule of procedure in all cases, in the Circuit Court. Cases are called every Saturday, as in the other courts. The members of the Bar of our city will now feel at home, in our Federal Court.

☞ We may be permitted to congratulate the inhabitants of the two Municipalities in general, and the ladies in particular, on the total disappearance of the Hacks, from their former odious location. The thoroughfare is now open, and the bright beings that line Chartres street during this one Indian Summer, may now cross the bounds of Canal st, without fear of expensive sights and sounds repugnant to their delicacy. We take some credit to ourselves for persevering in denouncing this nuisance until its removal There are some other abuses existing, which we shall diligently investigate, and shall not relax our efforts, till they likewise are destroyed.

☞ We have received a communication signed a *Democratic*, the object of which is to propose a public meeting of the Democracy of New Orleans at the Merchant's Exchange on Saturday Evening. Nothing can be more consonant to our own wishes than such a convocation; the necessities of the times imperatively demand a prompt and decided demonstration of sentiment on the part of the democracy of our state. But while in favour of a public assembly, we are opposed to the insertion of the article in question, because we feel convinced, it would defeat the proposed end. The Democrats of New Orleans will not unite at the call of a single, anonymous individual; the meeting would prove an abortion, be thinly attended, or fail altogether, and we should only drawn down upon us the derision of our foes. If a meeting be necessary, which we firmly believe, let the call be made over the signature of at least three of the respectable heads of the party. Such an appeal will be quickly and cheerfully responded to by every democrat in New Orleans, and an assembly would be witnessed whose numbers would affright the feeble ranks of the opposition. The intention of a *Democrat* is doubtless good, but if he reflect for a moment, he will be convinced that a call made by himself alone, even though sustained by the influence of the press would prove ineffectual.

Abolition.

A serious riot occurred at Alton, in the state of Illinois, on the 7th instant. An attempt having been made to establish a paper there in favour of abolition doctrines, a party collected for the purpose of destroying the printing materials, which were stored in a warehouse. Some eighteen or twenty partisans of abolition assembled in the premises for their defence, and when the attack commenced, the Reverend Mr Lovejoy, the proprietor of the press, fired from a window and shot down a Mr Bishop, by which act the populace became exceedingly exasperated, and set fire to the building. An individual mounting the roof to fan the blaze, was fired at by the same militant person Mr Lovejoy, who in his turn was shot at and mortally wounded by one of the crowd. Two others inside the building were slightly wounded, and the defensive party surrendered the types and press in order to save themselves from the flames, and they were permitted to pass out without further molestation. The press was broken into pieces and thrown into the river—the crowd then extinguished the flames and quietly dispersed.

We regret on many accounts that such a vex on toward circumstance should have occurred—but whatever mischiefs flowed from it are justly attributed to the blind and wicked designs of that infernal band of fanatics, who frowned upon as they are by the great mass of their countryman, seem resolved to keep the land in an uproar.

Theatrical.

St Charles—A Cure for the heart-aches and the blue racks—both admirably performed, although in the first, *Mr Barrett was tout seit pas* dispirited by a somewhat meagre audience. The Barracks is one of those delightful translations from the French Vaudeville, which are always full of spirit and point and generally abound in dramatic effect. Mr Pickering as the old Soldier Bernard, was remarkably happy, combining the rigid discipline of the thirty years Martinet, with the unconquerable devotion he Napoleon which invariably distinguishes the French Soldier. Mr Barret was likewise good, but the part was a little too heavy for his mercurial propensities. Mrs Conduit sang out of tune—we rarely find fault with this lady, and she will therefore pardon our frankness; if it lead to her improvement, we shall not regretit—precision is the only quality lacking in her really fine voice.

Camp street—Othello was respectably represented by *Mr Parsons*. Will no actor ever have courage enough to cast aside the trammels of antiquated folly, and dress this character according to the canons of common sense. Othello, as can be easily proved, was the content, was a Christian; to render him in Turkish habiliments may be very pretty but very absurd; just as much so, as to paint him a deep red.—Miss Russell the gentle Desdemona called forth our warmest sympathies for her innocent and suffering fate. Iago was very bad—wanted conception and execution most lamentably. By the by, friend Richard has exhibited considerable taste in the decorations of his Theatre. They are simple and beautiful, devoid of that massive gorgeousness so becoming in the San Carlos, but which would only load the little Camp with cumbrous ornament and presenting in its stead an air of lightness and elegance, well suited to its size and proportions.

The number of students at the two medical schools of Philadelphia is about 1000. How many idle fellows are there among them, who would make good ploughmen or mechanics!

Lower Canada.

The agitations of this British province seem to be rapidly precipitating to a crisis which will require either the interposition of the sword, or the voluntary surrender of her supremacy by England. In Montreal and St Johns the riots and violence of every sort have reached a height, that seems incompatible with the security of person and property. At St Johns, justices of the peace and officers of militia were obliged to resign their commissions at the command of the populace. The office of the Vindicator, a newspaper, which had taken a strong stand against the government, was destroyed by a band of what are called the tories, in revenge for personal outrages committed upon them by their antagonists. In the tumults which ensued, it became necessary to call out the soldiers to restore order.

In the beginning of this month three militia officers were assailed in the streets of Quebec and severely beaten, by a number of men, who were afterwards arrested after some resistance. The whole aspect of affairs in the province renders it extremely probable that the time is approaching when the discontented party will attempt to effect a total separation from the English government by force.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the history of the Canadian disputes to be able to describe with any thing like accuracy the immediate causes of this state of things. One prominent topic of complaint with Mr Papineau and his partisans is, that the council, which is the upper branch of the legislature, is not according to law elected by the people, and that the legislative assembly has not absolute control of the money raised by taxation in the colony. These grievances are by no means of a trifling nature to men who have correct ideas of the nature of a free representative government, and who live in near the atmosphere of our own democratic institutions. For wrongs much less heavy than these, the fathers of the American revolution took up arms. The Canadians have reached as near as possible to the line that separates obedience from rebellion. Obstacles of every kind have been thrown in the course of the governors appointed by the crown—and the legislative assemblies have been arrested in their proceedings—the consequence of which is that the representative, or the English government thought proper to assume the arbitrary prerogative of appropriating the money of the province to the public service without the sanction of the legislature. Such an act as this, among people who understand and appreciate the nature of representative government, cannot be justified by any circumstances. It may be palliated by the necessity of preventing general confusion and the overthrow of all government and police, and the consequences are such as might be easily anticipated. No money is expended except what is absolutely necessary for the existence of government. Improvements are at a stand, the roads are left to take care of themselves; no provision is made for education, and the property as well as the tranquility of the whole country is compromitted.

The question arises—will the Canadians be able to resist with effect the power of the mother country? They have in both provinces a population of upwards of a million of souls, sufficiently hardy and warlike. But they are divided—a considerable proportion of that million consists of emigrants from the British Islands and their descendants, most of whom will be unwilling to abandon their connexion with the English government without a struggle. Strong bodies of the best soldiers of the British army are quartered in various parts of the country, and they have in their hands the towns and fortified places. Quebec, an almost impregnable fortress, commands the navigation of the St. Lawrence, a river which affords the means of transporting any number of soldiers into whatever spot may be attacked by the insurgents. A brave and united people might overcome these difficulties, and the Canadians openly avow that they expect great assistance from the backwoodsmen of the western states, in case matters should proceed to extremities. Those who have witnessed the movements in or rather into Texas, must admit that such expectations are not altogether fallacious.

There is a party in England of some weight from their stations and their talents, who would willingly abandon British supremacy over Canada, as a burdensome charge upon the government. Some time ago there was an article in the Edinburgh Review, in which such a measure was advocated with great ability. We do not believe, however, that the pride of the English rulers will permit them to adopt the suggestion. Alluding to an intimation from some member of the House of Commons, that all concern about Canada was unnecessary, and that the interests of England would be best consulted by relinquishing all control and dominion over her Canadian possessions, it was said by a leading member of the ministry, Mr. Huskisson—"I will not allow myself to say one word of the advantages, naval, commercial and political, which we derive from our connexion with these colonies. But I may be allowed to speak of the political character of the country, of the moral impression throughout the world, of such an abandonment. I may be allowed to say that England cannot afford to be little. She must be what she is or nothing. It is not Canada estimated in pounds, shillings and pence—but the proudest trophies of British valour, the character of British faith, the honour of the British name, which we shall cast off, if upon such consideration as I have heard, we throw off Canada from our protection. We are not at liberty to forego the high and important duties imposed upon us by our relative situation towards those colonies."

Col. Stone's Pamphlet.

Our readers are aware of the figure that Animal Magnetism has been cutting for the last six months in the Northern states. They doubtless too know that Colonel William L. Stone, the unveiler in chief of the mysteries of Maria Monk, has been duped by the mummeries of this pretended science. The said worthy militant has indited a pamphlet on the subject of his opinions, in which he cites a number of experiments, tried on the person of a respectable young lady of Providence, a Miss Lorraine Brackett, to substantiate his belief that there is something "very mysterious" in Animal Magnetism. By the kindness of Mr. McKean we have been furnished with a copy of this precious publication, and have, despite yawns, and other symptoms of irresistible ennui, bestowed upon it a careful perusal. Col. Stone commences by proving himself to be a convert to Animal Magnetism to the full extent of its theoretical absurdities, but professes to have impressed phenomena where collusion, fraud, or imposture were entirely out of the question, and which have staggered his incredulity. The individual upon whom the Magnetic influence was tested, has, from a state of total blindness been partially restored to sight. What other remedies were employed, and in what manner the Magnetic dose was administered, are not described. With this however we have nothing to do, we therefore come at once to the super natural powers with which the subject was invested by the Magnetiser's art. These are briefly—vision without the use of the eyes—hearing during profound slumber—omnipresence, being at New York and Providence at the same instant, and omniscience, knowing the city of New York perfectly well, where she had never been. This is somewhat startling, the unsophisticated reader will exclaim, and those who have not seen the description of the Providence affair, will believe that we are attempting seriously to discover how far we can practice on their credulity; nevertheless it is even as we say. Miss Lorraine Brackett, half blind and in delicate health—while under the influence of the Magnetic current, infused in her by contact and friction from the Magnetiser's hands, and wrapped in profound somnolency, was enabled to take an aerial voyage in imagination, with Col. Stone, to whom the commanding power had been transferred, by simply placing the patients hands within his own. After being whisked through the atmosphere, which she preferred to a steamboat, the motion of the latter making her sick, she landed safely in New York, and proceeded accurately to delineate various parts of the city, whither as before intimated, she had never travelled; returned by the same mode to Providence; gathered in the course of her voyage a bird's eye view of the various places over which they passed, landed at home, and was finally awakened by the application of the Magnetiser's hand to her forehead.—There are a few collateral experiments on this same individual, brought forward to substantiate the testimony, but the process just sketched constitutes the substance of the work.

Col Stone throughout this pamphlet denies thorough credence in Animal Magnetism—he is exceedingly nervious and testy on the subject, and appears in his remarks to anticipate, and shrink from ridicule, with some degree of timidity. We can behold no medium in this case between partial and implicit belief. When once the power of transcending the bounds of intelligence prescribed by the laws of nature, is conceded, the limits of the endowment cannot be traced the faculty, if exists, is supernatural, and cannot necessarily be circumscribed within certain lines—Animal Magnetism must hence be either wholly a delusion, or capable of effecting the most astonishing and unimaginable results. It may pierce futurity, and predict with certainty the eventual years to come, or it may raise the veil that obscures much of the past and reproduce the records that time has destroyed.

It is not a little curious that France, enlightened and learned France, should originally have fostered this spawn of mysticism. The doctrine flourished there, when every where else, it was reviled and derided. Lately, however, it has been subjected to a rigorous examination by a committee from the Academy of Sciences, and has crumbled into dust before the united efforts of reason and experience. In this country it meets with better success—it enlists in its cause some well meaning and intelligent men, and will no doubt prove the wonder of the gaping multitude, till its foleries and charlatanism are detected and exposed by some fearless searcher after truth.

Colonel Stone asserts that the evidence in favour of animal magnetism should induce us to believe, despite the incongruities which reason presents, that they were ordained by the Creator, that the sex differ from him—nothing should induce us to believe, that the religion of Christ is once excepted, which militates against the strongest testimony of our senses. It is inconsistent with the wisdom of the Almighty, to suppose that he has gifted us with faculties, only that they may be mocked by continual illusion. Again it is pretended that certain individuals possess exclusively the power of being inspired by the magnetic fluid, that they alone constitute the elect—they alone are the living tests of it marvellous influences. This assertion, were it true, would directly impugn the justice of the Creator, in endowing some with more than human power, while others are totally directed of it. But it is more rational to suppose that the whole is a system of fraud, and in a measure self-deception, and that this idea of the partial distribution of the magnetic capacity, is absolutely essential to the successful propagation of the doctrine. If every one could be magnetised at pleasure, the deceit would be soon discovered, consequently the magnetiser discreetly wa ts till he finds some crafty and unprincipled confederate, whom he affirms to be magnetically disposed, and who is made the great instrument for the extension of the imposture.

The maxim of Hume that the greater the miracle the greater the amount of testimony required, is here perfectly applicable: the slightest deviation from the ordinary course of things demands the strongest evidence of many, before it is embraced, yet animal magnetism, on a few unsatisfactory and un-certain experiments, having signally failed in many cases professes to be infallible, and claims universal credence.

It would not be difficult to dissect the contents of Col Stone's work in detail, and to refute his attempt at reconciling the doctrine with reason, but we have already given it more space than it intrinsically merits, and we have no desire to fatigue the patience of our readers. Take animal magnetism which way you will—carry out its principles, and they prove contradictory and absurd—examine the most plausible well-authenticated history described, and a hundred overwhelming objections immediately arise. It has not yet been subjected in this country to the keen investigation of scientific scrutiny—it has scarcely as yet acquired sufficient importance to claim the enquiry, but should its subtleties ever be exposed to the searching eye of knowledge they will questionless disappear and perish by that of the natural process of decay, which quackery usually suffers when submitted, to the eagle gaze of truth.

Pennsylvania.

The convention, sitting at Harrisburg for the amendment of the constitution of Pennsylvania, have passed resolutions limiting the tenure of office of the judges of the supreme court to fifteen years; of the presiding judges of the courts of common pleas and other courts of record to ten years, and of the associate judges to five years. The convention was to adjourn on the 23d instant, to meet at Philadelphia on the 28th.

[Communicated.]

CANTON HARBOR, Nov 15th 1837.

The undersigned officers of the Louisiana Volunteers, for themselves, and in behalf of the men under their command, would consider themselves, remiss in their duty, were they to omit, expressing their high consideration, of the gentlemanly deportment observed towards us, by Captain Caleb Thomas of the schooner Mary Maria during their transportation from New Orleans to this place. We cordially recommend Captain Thomas to the consideration of the public; not only as a gentleman, but as able seaman—who is ever on the alert for the safety of his vessel, as well as the comfort of those on board of her; and we sincerely believe, that whatever solicitude he may be placed in, those who repose confidence in him will not meet with disappointment.

We our best wishes for his health and prosperity we subscribe our names.

JOHN CARLETON, Captain,
JESSE E WIGHT, Captain,
SAMUEL A. JONES, Surgeon,
TIMOTHY O'NEIL, 1st Lieut.
THOS. A. WATSON, 1st Lieut.
ARCH'D BULLOCH, 2nd Lieut.
FREDK BRADLEY, 2nd Lieut.

The Editors of the different papers in this City are requested to give the above an insertion.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman of New Orleans to his sister.

"I know no greater thing to happen to New Orleans than Jenny Lind, sure to crowd houses, and to have both money and a face do I make—many friends greets me with a smile of gladness for my own preservation, and a tear for his loss. Poor Mr. Bomuch was medical attendant exhausted and no small wave nurses occupied with attendance upon strangers, that even the creoles and the acclimated did not escape suffering, and emigrants were constantly arriving, throughout the season, to feel the pestilence. It was indeed dreadful here. The papers tell not half of the scourge, and the citizens will speak of it as in whispers, not as to abroad. They love their home perhaps the better for the dangers around it and are not willing to have its prosperity injured by the history of its misfortunes. There is a strong feeling of affection and love for this place among the creoles and those who have made it really their home; there is an union and a tie of brotherhood for each other in their hearts; men here seem to look upon their friends as of the same little knot of passengers saved from out a storm stricken, half shipwrecked vessel. The greeting in the streets is always "a Dieu," at the north you coldly say "good morning"—here, there is the smile, the rose of the heart, and the commendation "God be with you." The catholics give a tone to this city which it would be well for many a less abandoned one to have. If there are good people on earth, if there really are creatures from passions divest refined and clear? It is in the same catholic priests and sisters.

A presbyterian would hardly think of New Orleans as a fit home to acquire or retain religious impressions. They hesitate to believe even cold morality may find a resting place with her—very true, there are those here, as there are elsewhere and everywhere, and many too, who put out the things they should be—but indeed are there those here where virtues, and whose excellence is all it could be. I have not been long in New Orleans—a few short months only, but my ideas of man in this place, have been elevated and elevated. I have been before where the livery of the court of heaven was often all and the only evidence of service and I have seen the lack and seen the things I knew they were not; and if from such examples I have pretended to doubt professions of religious feeling and to distrust female virtue, may God so prosper me as those instances now merely and entirely removed. If there are good men in this world it is the Bishop of New Orleans and the priests he makes his friends, and yes, are the sisters of charity pure souled women. I know the bishop—I have been in the country, and saw much, would it had been more of him. I did not feel, I was not conscious, at the time, that we were talking of religion—indeed we did not—but it is awaken thoughts which cause us to look up with holy reliance to our maker, and love our neighbor as ourselves, to have our feelings of confidence and prudishness pulled from under our own unedied strength, but elevated to the throne of the Omnipotent, being sustained, as our virtues deserve it, by higher aids, if they be religion, then indeed we did talk of religion.

I must write you more, some time soon, about these priests and nuns—they are of the cheerful good sort—their most holy, most disinterested devotion to the sick. On and all of the ministers of every other denomination fled from New Orleans during the yellow fever—not a catholic priest deserted his parishioners and unbord nuns, one and all, were here from first to last—may God bless them!

MUNICIPALITY No. 1.

Sitting of Monday, November 20th, 1837.

The Council assembled this day, according to adjournment.

The roll being called the Secretary on the roll, the following members were present: Messrs E. Duplessis, W. F. C. Duplessis, Armitage, Tulane, Durrive, Fatras, Guillot, Wilz, Hugo, Armas, Lessens, Lambert, Prevel, Fernandez, Coquet and Roy—13 nays.

On motion the following substitute, presented by Mr. Hugh, with an amendment by Mr. Guillot, was adopted:

Resolved that the Council of the 1st Municipality agrees with that of the 2nd Municipality, to deny the right of the Orleans Navigation Company, to dig a canal through the centre of Canal street; that the tenants of the 1st Municipality exact it, it will run as with the 2nd for the protection of its rights, and that in case a lawsuit should arise out of this matter, the Mayor shall be, and is hereby authorized, to appoint a lawyer to unite with that of the 2nd Municipality, and to establish the amount of fees necessary to be paid to said lawyer.

The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Armas, on the adoption of said resolution, the following was the result:

In the affirmative, Messrs E. Duplessis, W. F. C. Duplessis, Armitage, Tulane, Durrive, Fatras, Guillot, Wilz, Hugo, Lessens, Cirgent, Hurlée, Lefilleur, Lambert, Canon, Fernandez, Coquet and Roy.—18 yeas.

In the negative, Messrs Armas, Prevel, and Correjolles—3 nays.

The following motives were submitted to the Council to be moved on for adoption:

We vote for the rejection, because we do not conceive how the Council can, without pay in advance a lawyer for a suit which does not exist, and which, if it were constituted, would immediately become known to that body.

(Signed) GALLIEN PREVAL,
PIERRE GUILLOT, Jr.

The adoption of this resolution, and a resolution of the act of transaction of the 8th February, 1970, before Mitchel de Armas, notary, between the Corporation of New Orleans, and Mr. Jean Pierre Lafitte, and E. J. Latour, a violation likewise of the resolution of the Corporation of New Orleans, dated 30th November, 1836, and of the act of transaction of the Council of the 1st Municipality of the 24th October, 1836, and of various other resolutions, and measures, as well of the former Corporation as of this Council, in consequence of which public acts have been published against said Municipality and the Navigation Company.

(Signed) FELIX DE ARMAS.

We vote for the adoption of the resolution, because we think it necessary that Municipality should be definitively arranged by the tribunals.

(Signed) E. A. Canon, J Armitage Gaston Brusle, F. Duplessis, Fleur, Durrive, Solomon High, U. Wilz, F C Lopez.

A letter was read from Mr. P. Guesnard, Treasurer, soliciting the Council to attend to the cancelling of the bonds issued in the year of 1836, amounting to $20,485 75 cents.

On motion of Mr Armitage, resolved that a special committee be appointed for the purpose of cancelling the Municipality bonds in proportion as they are received in the Treasury.

Messrs Armitage, Fatras and Correjolles were appointed—this committee.

The report relative to the committee on Improvements to which had been referred a proposition of Mr. Sonzet for the change of lots, received the following resolution, which after dispensation of rules was adopted:

Resolved that the Mayor shall be, and is hereby authorized to pass with Mr. Sonzet an act by which the Municipality will make with the 1st Municipality the exchange of a lot belonging to the former, in the space between St. Peter and the Carondelet road, containing 3861 21 100 superficial feet, for a lot which he has purchased of the first Municipality, situated in Claiborne street between Dauphine and St. Philippe, containing 4336 112-144 as they are both drawn in yellow colour on the plan annexed to this resolution.

Received that to put in execution the above mentioned plan, the Mayor shall be, and is hereby authorized to give a receipt to Mr. Sonzet for the notes signed by him in favor of the 1st Municipality for the purchase of the property, for which the Mayor is authorized to give him his own in exchange.

Mr. Lesseps, reporter to the committee charged with the decision on the petition of the directors of the Orphans Asylum of Bayou St. John demanding an donation in fee simple the lot on which the Asylum is situated, reported upon this subject a resolution appropriating said lot, together with the buildings to the use of said asylum upon certain conditions.

On motion of Mr. Cruzat said resolution shall be printed and placed on the order of the day.

On motion of Mr. Derrive, and after dispensation of rules,

Resolved that the Mayor shall be, and is hereby authorized to have paid Dr. Kerr's bill amounting to $175.

On motion the Council adjourned till Monday next, 27th inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE TRESASURER.

Bonds to cancel.	$20,485 75
Amount paid to divers accounts,	1,639 05
Issue of 2nd series.	190 00

A True Copy,

D. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS FOR SALE.

☞ THIS day, November 22d, at 4 o'clock A. M. in the afternoon, will be sold, by the City Marshal, in Conde street, opposite Madison street, a handsome and valuable assortment of dry goods.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Treasury Department, Nov. ober 21, 1837—The taxable persons of the Parish of Orleans, who owe State Taxes for the year 1836, are informed that they have to pay them over before the 5th December next, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff agreeably to law.

nov 22 F. GARDERE, State Treasurer.

A CARD.

SOLOMON HIGH,

Auctioneer and Broker, No 40 Camp st.

WILL attend to the sale and purchase of Real Estate, Stocks, Produce, &c. He has fitted up a large room for the exhibition of plans and notices.

☞ Gentlemen having business in his line, will please give him a call. nov 22—3t

MR. POINTEL DU PORTAIL, Portrait Painter and Lithographer, has the honor to inform the public that he has returned to the city, and that he continues to paint and lithograph portraits, of which he warrants the most perfect likeness. His dwelling is No. 32 Royal street, corner Custom House.

He likewise announces that he has commenced a course of drawing and painting, to wit—For young ladies at Mdm. Boyer's Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

And for young gentlemen at Mr. Boyer's, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 1 o'clock, 105 Royal street.

FIRST RATE COUNTRY BRICKS

1,200,000 Well made Bricks can be delivered immediately from the brick yard of the subscribers situated next to the sugar Refinery, below the city.

F J FORSTALL & Br.

nov 22—1w No 3 front Levee st.

FIRE WOOD—Ash Wood, Oak, Pine Wood for the use of steam machine, Lac Bricks, Pensacola Bricks, Lime, Sand, Charcoal pitch tree boards, from the North. CHS GUESNARD,

nov 22

WANTED—A good Wet Nurse to be hired—the preference will be given to one without a child. Apply at 188, Toulouse street, between Bourgny and Rampart streets. nov 22 3t

WANTED—A good Barber, who also understands to cut hair. Apply at the corner of Conde and Dumain stre