NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON.

Printer to the State and to the First Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1838.

DIRECT NEWS OF THE FRENCH BLOCKADE.

It seems at length probable that the unpromitable occupation of the Mexican blockade is drawing to a close. The French fleet, the departure of which we announced long since, has by this time arrived in the gulf, and will not delay commencing its operations. The Gov. Arista, from Bordeaux, has arrived in our port, after a passage of 41 days. The express has brought us news to inform us that while sailing near the northern extremity of Saint Domingo, he met the Mexican frigate of 40 guns, commanded by Mr. Lerey. The latter was only sailed in company during two days. It appears that the Medee not being so fast a sailer as the other vessels composing the squadron, had lagged far behind.

From the information procured by the captain of the Arista, it seems that the French fleet had sailed from Cadiz, and must ere this have arrived at its place of destination. The Medee carries a hundred and twenty men, and a considerable quantity of light ammunition, which renders it probable enough that the bombardment of the fortress of St. Juan de Ulloa is not the object in view, but that a descent of troops is now contemplated. In a week or two we shall definitive information of all that transpires.

☞ A letter brought to New York by the Regal William and addressed to a commercial house in that city, was received yesterday by the slow mail—We learn by it that the French Government has formally rejected the proposition made to it on behalf of the English government by lord Palmerston, that the latter power should act as an intermediator in the Mexican difference, and should arrange matters amicably. This refusal evidently proves the intention of France to act decisively and without the intervention of other powers in this important question.

ACCIDENT

Yesterday, during the review of the companies composing the legion, in Circus square, a deplorable accident occurred. The gun of Mr C. Gardner, one of the soldiers of the Orleans Guards, having been discharged imperfectly charged, burst nearly in the middle. The young man, who had appeared on parade the very first time, had the thumb of his left hand completely carried away, and the rest of his hand dreadfully mutilated. The injury received is so severe, that it appeared no other alternative than amputation will save life. Mr Davidson, who was standing near Mr Gardner at the time, was wounded tolerably in the left side. The loss of the sight of an eye is apprehended. Mr Paul Gomez was struck with violence on the left side, but we believe, will escape with a pretty severe contusion.

In speaking of accidents by fire arms, it is proper to remark that the piece of cannon belonging to the division of artillery, are in a very dirty and dangerous condition. If not attended to, they may be the cause of casualties far more extensive than that immediately above. Five thousand dollars was lately appropriated for the purpose of repairing the ordnance, it seems that this necessary measure has been delayed, as there is no sound fire the side of the cannon. Would it not then be proper to speedy execution the law decreasing twenty dollars and others for the construction of an

LAKE BORGNE CANAL

Is worthy of being to behold a work, which when completed will repay all its cost ten fold. Where so many benefits will result to the city of New Orleans—to the Tower of Orleans—to the upper and to the delta of Louisiana—such a work is unequalled for a work of a hundred thousand dollars. We are told that the labor is retarded at the present season, because the subscription wanes at the moment to be completed. In the meantime, the lower fast-going, would cost one fifty thousand dollars, without any expectation of being repaid by direct dividends from the company; yet they find that advance doubled, tripled, quadrupled in two years after the improvement should be finished, in the augmented value of their lands and property. This canal is one of the coblest projects ever undertaken by any community or chartered company. It would be difficult to find a location where a comparatively small expenditure of capital would be productive of such advantages to the immediate neighborhood of the improvement and to the adjacent country. The whole country on the lake outside of the Rigolettes, would be concentrated at the head of the canal, where or shall be the shipping of the coasting trade in small vessels, and vessels capable of entering the canal) the Mexican trade, the trade to Cuba and the rest of the West Indies, and the trade to a passage to New Orleans through the same channel. Vessels would find access for loading and unloading at the wharves established by the company. The whole city would enjoy the aggregate of our exports and imports—the lay zone by, we trust, when communities are governed by the narrow and miserable spirit denominated in former years, when the proposition was offered in jealousy to all the rest. A different principle, we hope, prevails at present—a principle equally agreeable to true humanity, true policy and common sense—that the prosperity of one state or a state or nation adds to the happiness and wealth of the whole, and is gradually diffused and felt in all the limbs and arteries of the body politic.

The canal in question were constructed and its subsidiously located not too far from the river, and too remote from the central of business, no one is induced by sectional feeling or local or national pride, to persevere the most of the cost and trouble. Now unavoidable the slow process of cutting the river from sea, would in a great measure be obviated. The distance would be diminished two thirds; and instead of the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, vessels would meet a smooth expanse of water through which they may glide before the wind or be towed by horses. This same addition to the expenditure of the company for canal might be connected with the river by a branch of lock and three the whole distance from the river front of the second municipality to the gulf of Mexico, would be reduced to thirty-five or forty miles.

We cannot believe that any man exists who harbors a wish to impede or retard for a single moment the adoption of so important and capital an improvement. We live in a period when miracles are performed by human industry and enterprise. Men, and nations, are in a sense stimulated by emulation, and a solitary wish to promote their own peculiar interests, to undertakings which fifty years ago would have been rejected as impossibilities or dreams of imagination. These seeming impossibilities have been achieved; we exist to astonish those who chose to pay a visit to the Atlantic states; more of them are all process of creation, more still, and the most wonderful of all, are projected and will go ably be commenced; and others, let it never be forgotten, are designed and have a tendency to draw a portion of the commerce of New Orleans to other cities. This is no idle or angry or for slander on the part of our fellow citizens. Nature has done much to favour our commerce and promote our riches and prosperity. But we know there are those who are over wakeful and ever active, and they can also afford us in the race of competition, for our own interests. If they do once get the start, they do once succeed in drawing to their aid a large portion of the western products, and induce the western people to look east instead of their supplies of foreign merchandise, New Orleans, instead of being the second emporium in the Union, and the first as it might we, would be only a fourth or fifth rate port, in point of commercial importance, below Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and perhaps Charleston.

NEW ORLEANS HOTELS

Which contain rival interests who pay their taxes, and who are given to make a large expense, which might vive with any other city in the Union in respect to the comfort, convenience, and elegance of the establishments, and yet they are conducted only by the Astor houses, or at least, just finished, at the corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, which is to be opened in a few days, not surpassed any where for its sumptuous and elegant accommodations. Others would build a double rank in any city, particularly that recently erected by Mr. Shaff in Common street, and called the Verandah, at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, which will soon compete under the superintendence of individuals who have more experience in that line of business. We congratulate the Strangers that but in Charles street, which recently been refurnished, and under new auspices, of public a flourish as of old.

In the Canal street hotel, formerly kept by John Davidson, is just the place that combines all the requisites that make a traveller forget the home he left—a polite and obliging landlord, servants who are ever ready and ever respectful, the last degree of neatness and cleanliness in the sleeping rooms, regularity in the eating hour and good cooks and quiet throughout the whole establishment. The table was a rich from what we have heard and seen is not surpassed by that of any hotel in this country, or any other, for the variety and excellence of the sauces, the exquisite manner in which they are cooked, or the manner in which they are served up. The rooms are of the choicest quality and flavour that can be procured in New Orleans, and they are visited by one of those connoisseurs whose taste and judgment have been formed by long experience. In the Conti street hotel, is a place where the fastidious epicure will be sure of obtaining a sumptuous and elegant meal, that will gratify the most epicure, and those who wish to live a quiet and secluded and tranquillize, remote from the noise and dissipation of the town, may indulge their passions, opinion and enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of a quiet private mansion. We strongly recommend this establishment to the public, because we are assured that it is worthy of patronage in itself, because the landlord Mr. Ruddock, is a deserving individual.

The Rev. Joel Parker has accepted the invitation to the Tabernacle church in Broadway, New York, to become their pastor. The revival of New Orleans, the director of his flock now presides over a church, which blacks and whites mingle indiscriminately, where the doctrines of abolition and amalgamation are undoubtedly dispensed to the congregation.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The most recent intelligence respecting the result of the strongly contested canvass is, that if the vote for the candidates in the towns of Milville and Deerfield be deducted, the one because the votes were returned the thirty-sixth congress; the other because it is said 23 aliens were permitted to vote, the whig candidates must be considered as elected. The two towns give more than 500 majority to the democrats, and if deducted, will leave the election of five out of the six, not rejected, all the whig candidates will be chosen. The question therefore yet continues undecided. Whatever be the result, the average majority either way will not exceed one hundred.

Health of Charleston.—The disease which has been prevailing to such an alarming extent in Charleston for upwards of two months past, has almost entirely subsided. The Courier invites northern residents to return.

What an admirable work might be written on the subject of our hybrid tongue! In the hands of a profoundly learned author, such a production would be one of universal interest. As far as our acquaintance with English literature extends, we are not aware that any book has ever been written on the subject, treating at length of our language. Some authors on philosophy, taste and rhetoric have but slightly devoted portions of their works to a cursory examination of its characteristics. Kames, Campbell and Blair have touched upon it cursorily, but the field of research, learning and philosophy which it presents, yet remains almost absolutely unreaped. A production of the kind, if undertaken in the right spirit and by a competent individual, would be one of extraordinary attractive would be one of extraordinary attractive would be philological and peculiar. Such a letter would demand the powers of no ordinary understanding—Pyrrhic and lawless as the Anglo-Saxon dialect has been—gathering its resources from so many different sources and getting together in such decided proportions—he who would hope adequately to develope its peculiarities, must have an immense stock of the most discrimination, and no unstinted ratio for energy, beauty and precision—It is to be regretted that the task was never adequately taken by some of those minds of herculean mould which have now ceased to "write the world" by their marvellous powers. A man of vigorous, well moulded, healthy thought, like Sir Walter Scott, with prodigious capacity of retention, lofty reasoning faculties, and the charm of a vivid and sagacious imagination to clothe his conceptions in nervous and spirit stirring language, would have been admirably calculated for the enterprise. Of living authors, Thomas Carlyle, whose a gifted literary lexicon, would accomplish the work with undoubted success—despite his strange Germanisms of style, and his ranting and unbridled imagination which hurries him but too frequently into the wildest and unfashioned regions of transcendentalism. But Carlyle, otherwise a man of astonishing attainments, profound learning, and one of the most acute and original thinkers of the age. Such a subject is worthy such an author.

We have been led into the preceding observations by reflecting on several of the distinguishing peculiarities of our tongue. It is customary with foreigners, and even with those natives who have not reflected sufficiently upon the subject, to deny our language—to deny it nearly every plea of attribute and to hold it up as a monster of diabolic, rough, ragged, inflexible and unharmonious. This is a very serious error. While we should not assert that English was marked by any particular euphony, we are very far from admitting that it is incapable of being rendered highly melodious and agreeable to a refined ear. The poetry of Pope, as of no class, affords abundant illustration of this remark, and more recently some of the lines of Tennyson's tragedy of Lin, are as soft and musical as any in French, Italian or even Italian versification. Besides, we could well afford to sacrifice some of its sweetness to its overpowering energy. No language can compete with it in this respect. Spanish possesses much majesty and a kind of sonorous and emphatic tone that gives it additional power, but in many strength, it is immeasurably below our language. Consider, as a writer of discrimination well observes, the very word that conveys the impression of force—the word strength. With its seven consonants and single vowel letter, pronounced as it were, with the teeth firmly set, and the mouth nearly closed. Does it not seem to convey the precise idea of actual power better than any other word could possibly have done. Undoubtedly, and the most trifling investigation will convince us, that the same pervading principle of strength may be discovered in every line of our language, as its great leading characteristic. In addition to this quality, its precision, its copiousness, its constantly augmenting resources derived from the very circumstances of its mixed origin—its supply of synonymous words, of words for the expression of abstract ideas, a peculiarity for which it is doubtless indebted to the Saxon, all combine to render it the noblest language in the world. A writer who would by illustration, argument and critical research, draw out and display these varied riches—who would trace our language from its first rude beginning to its present point of cultivation; one who would point out with impartiality its defects as well as its beauties, would supply a desideratum which English literature has long needed, and would probably acquire for himself substantial and permanent renown.

We shall resume the subject when when we have more time.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

In Lockhart's life of Sir Walter Scott the conduct of John and James Ballantyne, printers and booksellers of Edinburgh, is severely censured as having occasioned much of the pecuniary embarrassments which clouded the closing scenes of his life. Scott had signed some partnership with these men in their business, which was extensive, and Lockhart alleges that it was owing to their carelessness and want of punctuality that the fortunes of his father in law were ruined. According to his story, they concealed for a long series of years, the true state of the affairs of the firm from him who had advanced the greatest portion of capital, and upon the security of whom they had drawn so many from the concern, and certain "counter bills" of which he made himself responsible, were not punctually paid by them.

The son of James Ballantyne, in conjunction with the trustees of his father's estate, have recently published a pamphlet, in which much of what is said in Scott's life in detraction of the Ballantynes is contradicted. That portion of it, in particular, which declares that Scott drew out funds from the concern, is relied, is the allegations of the pamphlet be true, in a peculiar manner. Although, it says, Scott drew no money, literally speaking, yet he was using the notes of the firm during the whole duration of the partnership and at the time of the failure, bills of Ballantyne & Co. to the amount of 45,000 pounds, were in circulation, which had been issued solely for Scott's accommodation, and to cover the vast expenditure he had incurred in building and embellishing Abbotsford—while during the same time James Ballantyne had drawn from the firm merely enough to defray the expenses of his family, and at the time of the failure he owed, as a printer, only one thousand pounds, and as an individual less than one hundred.

The pamphlet states also that when the failure occurred, the whole share of profit belonging to James Ballantyne, together with his household furniture and every thing else that he possessed, was sold to pay Scott's debts, the latter having previously drawn the whole profits of the firm and something more. According to the pamphlet, therefore, instead of Scott having been ruined by the Ballantynes, they were ruined by him. When the Ballantynes were embarrassed to meet the engagements into which they had entered for Scott's accommodation, they consoled themselves with the notion that all their issues would be finally secured by the sale of Abbotsford, which all the while had been made over to his eldest son and daughter in law. Lockhart's statement in relation to the "counter bills" is positively denied.

The pamphlet also declares that a letter was written by the publisher of Lockhart's Life of Scott, by one of the trustees, in which its misstatements were indicated, but no notice was taken of it, and quotations are given in inverted letters written by Lockhart to Ballantyne, which express very different opinions respecting him from those which he has published to the world in the Life of Scott; which quotations (says the pamphlet) exhibit either great duplicity or a very philosophical discrimination between a personal and public estimate of things.

It is unexplainably to dwell upon controversies involving the personal reputation of so gifted, and so good a man as the author of those matchless novels, which, to use the words of lord Byron, in reduced and established a new species of literature; and it ought to be remembered that whoever injures the memory of the Ballantynes may have suffered through the unfounded imputations and erroneous statements (if in reality they deserve that character) contained in Lockhart's work, the illustrious deceased himself is as innocent as he is unconscious of them. Throughout the whole of Scott's private diary and in all his correspondence, as the pamphlet says, *Life*, there is no single passage in which the integrity of either of the Ballantynes is impugned. He laughed at them, and amused himself with their eccentricities; he was sometimes hurt at their carelessness and want of punctuality; but in his *Diary*, if our recollection be accurate, he more than once speaks of both of them, particularly James, in terms of friendship, tendering on all sides.

If the statements of the pamphlet be correctly and fairly stated by Lockhart, it is plain that he has made an unjustifiable assault upon the memory of two individuals, one of whom (James) was possessed of literary qualifications equal to his own, and who, so far from having effected the least detriment to the fortunes of Sir Walter Scott, were in effect gained by their goodnatured and imprudent advances to him. Scott himself, never knowingly made an unjust assault upon the character or feelings of any one; he was too magnanimous, too generous, too humane for that; and we know not this controversy between his son-in-law and young Ballantyne may terminate, Scott himself cannot be held responsible for it, nor can his memory be in any manner compromitted.

OHIO.

In just five counties the Globe states that Shannon's majority is 7,011—32 democrats and 6 whigs are elected to the senate, and one district to hear from—39 democrats and 16 whigs in the house of representatives—4 to hear from.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina delegation to the next Congress will consist of the following members: Messrs. Campbell, Elmore, Griffin, Bishop, Pickens, Rhett, Richardson, Rogers and Thompson—a gain of one member for the Sub Treasury. Of the nine elected, seven are in favor of this financial one, Thompson, opposed to it in toto, and one, Campbell, in favor of the principle, but opposed to the specie clause.

Murder of Jesse Duckworth.—Some time ago the murder of this functionary was mentioned in all the newspapers, but the author of the deed was unknown. About ten days since the following anonymous letter on the subject, received through the St Louis post office It was unsealed, and was post marked Natchez, September 24th. The hand writing, says the Republican, though evidently disguised or altered, yet indicates, that it is written by some one who writes a free or bold hand.

"Natchez Miss., Sept. 24.

Mr. Editor:

"Revenge is sweet. On the night of the 11th, 12th and 13th I made preparations, and did, on the 14th, (July) kill a man, and the only regret that I have is not the privilege of telling the information. I have so placed it that I am never to be identified: and justice, I have no compunctions of conscience for the death of Thomas W. Duckworth."

Post marked Natchez, Mississippi. Directed to the Editor of the Missouri Republican, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Lord Durham.—His majesty's frigate Inconstant now in Quebec is to convey his excellency the Governor General, family and suite to England, and the present arrangement is understood to be that she will sail the Chesapeake on the first proximo, with the Countess of Durham and part of the sisters; and that Lord Durham will leave Quebec on the 27th inst., and proceed to Montreal, thence to Washington, and afterwards to such place as may be fixed on for his final embarkation. So says the Montreal Herald.

The Rescue in the name of a splendid ship of 1,100 tons which was to be launched on the 20th inst. in New York. She is destined for the new line of Liverpool packets.

THE MONEY MARKET IN NEW-YORK,

The exportation in specie are so large as to give a bullish aspect to the market. A million has gone to Europe, a half million to the British provinces to pay duties of exchange, and just now about six hundred thousand have been drawn by the bank of the United States, which, it is said, is to go to the great bank in Charleston, as a part of the proceeds of Gen. Hamilton's loan which the U.S. bank is the agent for negotiating. The Journal of Commerce adds, the following:

"Our market is forever dominated contrary to theory the lack of other securities, by means of certificates of deposit, post notes, and credits in all shapes. The largest of all borrowers is the bank of the U. S. It has been able by the establishment of its bank in New York to borrow about half a million by way of deposits, and its post notes are constantly in market at one per cent. A large proportion of those which have fallen due in September and October, have been renewed for six months more. It is estimated that upwards of three millions of the post notes issued by the United States bank are now held by our city banks. The bank of the United States has supplied a large proportion of exchange for the remittances made to the Royal Bank. The bills are probably drawn against Gen Hamilton's loan, at bottom a considerable exchange.

The Thrift.—We learn by the New York papers that in answer to a notice from the tailors of New York, the committee of the twenty-five democratic district in our city, in their late resolutions, have stated that the subject of the tailors' complaint, is one of the most important and difficult of all the questions, and that it is not in the power of the committee to do any thing for them, but during the week will average from $50 to $60 before pay day. The sales have nearly doubled in consequence of the prices ranging from 18c to 25 cents; principally at 20 cents. Wholesale old pantaloons $18; new $20 to $25 per dozen.

CINCINNATI MARKET, Oct 20.

Flour, in the canal	$5 25
Whiskey, bbls	25
Pork, mess	16 00
Prime	15 00
Lard	none.
Bacon, hog round	7
Hams	8
Beef	10
Beef, dry hides	1 15
Coffee	66
Cotton	66
Potatoes, per bush	25

LATEST DATES.

New York	oct. 20	Liverpool	sep. 29
Boston	oct. 19	Hamburg	sep. 17
Philadelphia	oct. 21	Havre	sep. 17
Washington	oct. 20	Paris	sep. 17
Baltimore	oct. 20	Bordeaux	sep. 17
Charleston	oct. 23	Madrid	sept. 3
New Orleans	sept. 27	Cadiz	aug. 21
Pensacola	oct. 6	Havana	oct. 12
Mobile	sep. 18	Brazos Santiago	oct. 2

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Rockdout, Wells, Hartford, G Beldad.
Brig Edgar, Submarine, Arcanna, Texas.

W F Vigers.
A Fisk, master.

Sch Lewis Jones, Webster, Tarsus.
Sch Ann, Symonds, Mobile.

ARRIVED

Ship Delhi, Crocker, Boston 33 days—to master cargo and ballast.
Barque Anna Vinod, Gonzaez 11 days—to Schmidt & Werner—carp winck, to Schmidt & Werner.
Steamboat Eliz, Parson, from Louaville.
Steamboat Eliza Douglas, Riley, from St Louis.
Steamboat Clairborne, Barrett, from Vicksburg.

MEMORANDA.

On the 19th inst. Michael Landrigan fell overboard from a steamboat Ellipn Douglas, and was drowned, a few miles above the mouth of the Ohio.

Cleared, at, Boston for this port, ship Norman, Wood.

Up at Boston for this port, Oct 18th, ship Niagara, Colby; brig Lucy, Hall; brig Forum, Calderwood, and soon; ship Deucalion, Howes, to sail on the 20th; ship Francoma, Blake, 1st Nov.

Cleared at New York for this port, Oct. 19, ship Arcadia, Snow; ship Louisa, Fenaux; 20th, ship Louisiana.

Ship Washington, Snow, was to sail from Malaga, for this port, Sept 20.

Sailed from Charleston for this port, Oct 22, brig Arabian, Welch.

Ship Philippa, at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 9th ult—letter bags for this port, ship Rubicon, Rogers, to sail next day; ship Ann Eliza, Russell, on the 15th; ship Marengo, Lawrence, 16th; sh p Garonne, Kimball, 18th; ship Mexico, Desobecho, 1st Oct; Rochester, Owen, 25th; Olympia, Gray, uncertain; the Elias Grant, Hill, of this port, departure uncertain.

PASSENGERS

Per ship Delhi: Wheeler, Whitney, Crowell, and 8 steerage.

Per barque Anna: P Royal, Sacordotte, H Norse, F Chaney, R Beach, and Sotomaya.

Per steamboat Clairborne: Thomas, Bennet, Ross, Joseph Ramsey, Lawrence, Talbot, Rooney, Harbison, Mulkenson, Eastman, Huse, Rathbun, Geoffing, Bennett, Foster, mrs Winter, mrs Scaife, mrs Lord.

Per steamboat Ellen Douglass: J J Sandalier, Sims, St Lawrence, Frost, M'Kinney, Bly and ser, Phillips, Hawkins, Fearing, Dixon, Page, Gates, Croft, Taylor, Daniel, Godart, Cox, Heisterhagen, Morton, Childs, Williams, Jenny, Watkins, A Legare and lady, Lang, Amos.

BULLETIN OFFICE, 29th Oct. 1838.

☞ No paper will be issued from this office today, owing to the breaking of a part of the machinery of our *Power Press*. The paper will be issued on Tuesday morning as usual, but in a new dress. As the accident has been beyond our control, we hope our patrons will overlook this unusual occurrence

☞ A meeting of the Stockholders of the Steamboat COLUMBIA is requested at 5 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, 29th instant, at the Office of the Western Marine Fire Insurance Company; full attendance is particularly desired. o 29

☞ Consignees of 12 packages merchandise shipped H J per ship Mozart, from Havre, will please call at the office of the undersigned and pay them.

LAURENT MILHADDON,
140 Bourbon street.

☞ I passed the Hole in the Wall, 5th inst. with a fine breeze from N. E. accompanied with three more ships, and flattered myself that I should have a good run up the Gulf. At 6 P. M. I passed the Berry Islands and landed on one the bank and slept ashore for the night. I had a fine run ashore, and left the bank at 4 A. M.—On the 6th, at noon, made the Double Headed Shot Keys. The wind then veered north, and I steered out into the gulf stream. At night it came on to blow a violent gale from west, so that I could carry nothing but close reefed topsails. At noon, 7th, I made break ers on the island of Cuba, weather thick and rainy, with much thunder and lightning: wore ship to the north. At midnight wore to the north again. At daylight on the 8th made breakers on the Marquesas, (the D. H. Shot Keys,) a whole coral reef, ship, quaker, and close reefed topsails. The ship was rather crank; but I thought that of two evils I would choose the least, and that it was better to run the risk of capsizing than to go on shore. The ship lay down until her lee rail nearly touched the water, and then plunged ahead. She evidently had no mind to sink she could bear, and shook like a leaf. For an hour I was doubtful which way it would go with us; it was our only chance to weather the reef, and she weathered it bravely, and at 8 A. M. I was all but clear.

I am perfectly satisfied that had not the ship been staunch, strong, and a fast sailer, she must unavoidably have gone on shore. After nearing these Keys I found I was losing ground so fast, there being no prospect of the gale abating, my crew and myself being exhausted, so I had not been off deck for two days and nights, during which it rained incessantly. I thought it best to bear away and run for the Bahama Bank while I could obtain a departure from the D. H. S. Keys. I then bore at 8 A. M. put the helm up to the incapressible jay of all on board. At 3 P. M. I made the edge of the Bank, and at half an hour after, the hull of a vessel at anchor, masts and every thing gone, and a signal of distress flying. I ran under her lee and hailed her to be the brig Lucy of Boston and although I passed within 20 yards of her, I could not make out a word her captain said. I ran across the Bank until I judged the Keys were to windward and came to in four fathoms water, with both anchors ahead, and scud down the top gallant masts. Next day, the gale abating, having I washed in the best anchorage, hove up and stood down till I made the Orange Keys, where I came to anchor in comparative safety. There is now a gale of fresh breeze from the Spanish brig with signals of distress on board. At this moment a large ship where I take to be the Kentucky, New York and New-orleans packet, has just come to, with four of main and mizen topsails, and looking a complete wreck."

Extensive Robbery.—On or about the 24 of the current month, the house occupied by Lindsay Moore as a family grocery and bakery, on Sycamore, between Columbia street and the Lower Market, was entered, and about twelve hundred dollars in specie, the hard earnings of years of industry, abstracted from a chest in a chamber on the upper floor. Our police have been hitherto unable to trace a clue to the depredators; the efforts of the city marshal and watchman Rendle have proved in part successful. Jack Williams and Prof Williams, alias Curtis, two negroes taken up on Chartres street, between Sycamore street and Broadway, were brought before the Mayor, charged with the depredation. On examination of the premises, trunks, &c. of the prisoners, about one third of the amount was found, many of the coin having been identified by Mr M. The prisoners, after a most rigid investigation, were fully committed, being unable to find bail for $600 each.

On the previous day, another negro named Philip Hawkins, a blacksmith, was committed on a charge of being implicated in the same robbery, in default of bail for $500.

A female who colluded with Prior Williams on being promised a garden by the city marshal, gave directions, in following which a large amount of the cash was found in a field in the rear of the premises, and a bag of coin buried in the blacksmith's shop of Hawkins.

The whole of the negroes charged to implicate a Mr John Snyder, as being associated with them. He was accordingly arrested, but on examination immediately acquitted.

The peculiar circumstances under which part of the ballots were found, excited much merriment in the mayor's office. If it be not too much trouble, we desire thereon, as to give the amusing would be to the second from other masked agency.—*Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL.

EXPORTS

Aransas (Texas)—Per schr Edgar: 250 hides and 5 cases mdse.

Havana—Per schr Leon Jones: 820 bags coffee, 500 kegs lard, 60 bbls brandy.

Mobile—Per schr Auna: 294 pcs bagging.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Louisville—Per steamboat Rio: 17 bales cotton; 1 B Planchard, Bellows & Dyerson; 2 Le Carpentier; 9 Douglass & Bird; 19 C Hamilton; 6 boxes, 1 trunk, mdse Lockhart, Fearn & Dorlon.

St. Louis—Per steamboat Ellen Douglass: 4 bales Dunlap & co; 167 sacks oats and bran, 50 barrels, lot of machinery and sundries, to Walton & co, and owners on board.

Vicksburg—Per steamboat Claiborne: 265 bales cotton Bennett, Bennett & co; 1 Lambert & Thompson; 212 Burke, Watt & co; 150 Lewis, Marye & co; 80 W Hogett; 75 Peyton, Arnold & co; 42 Smith & Voorhees; 26 N & J Dick & co; 34 A Asher & co; 28 Lawrence & Chalmers; 25 Taylor, Gardner & co; 20 C H Wallace & co; 19 W M Bush; 45 T Barsely; 14 G M Lee; 13 Merrill, Thomas & co; 10 Rogers, Turpin & Wall; 6 J Hopkins; 6 G H Dunn.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Delhi: Rugert & Hawthorn; Hendrew & Rogers; E Shannon & Bro; J Landis & co; Reeder & co; J W Stillwell & co; A Mark & co; W H Sumner & co; Morgan & co; J Hunt & co; S & J P Whitney; Lawrence & Fergusson; W G Hewes & co; H H Graham; P A Merrett; Stevens & Richards; Bogert & M'Carty; Adams & Hewes; J J Thayer; Whipple & Stark; J S Chalmers; R Wilson; Bellows, Dyerson & co; Haly & Dolbear; Davis & Bullock; Sleep & Bro; F M Weld & co; Labeche & Judsohn; H H Adams; Prescott & Barnes; B & Allen; Fearn & Lorton & co; Pilson & Perkins & Grant; F C Porter & co; Walker, Knight & co; Wood & Burnham; Caldwell & Tuttleton; Godfrey, Shoemaker & co; R White; Bevan, Todd & Kingsbury; S Slater; G Sabatier; J S Dearborne; Henderson & Gaines; Barber & Hoole; Hodges & Sellers; Babcock, Bailey & Brown; Arnold, Ed & King; Vien & co; B Wheelan; Frost & co; C Grand, and order.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 20.

SALES OF STOCKS.

— shares U S Bank, 1192
25 do do 1192

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.

SALES OF STOCKS.

50 shares U S Bank, 119½
50 do do 119
50 do do 119½
50 do do cash 119½
12 do of 54 bottles, St Estephe Medoc, 1828.

NEW YORK MARKET, October 20.—The U. States Bank continues to draw on England at 9109 20 sta.

☞ Cotton—The sales of the week amount to about 3000 bales at a slight decline on the lower quotations—The same quotations only change.

☞ Coffee—The demand for the last whole week was unusually light, and subscriptions, confined to the home market. We have no alteration to notice in prices—The weeks transactions comprised 4 vessels, viz. Barque Eve of Lubeck, 100 Java, 184 Rio and 470 Laguayra at 11a 11½ on the usual credit. Also 400 do 10½a11, on short credit. Also Domingo at 9a9½ cash.

Flour—During the large supplies of the week prices have receded to $5 37a5 50 or common brands of canal; the demand is gold. Georgetown sold at $5 25 cash.

MOBILE, Oct. 27.—Cotton.—Received the past week 1185 bales—previous stock, 1320, making 2505 bales. Exported 300, leaving stock on hand 2205 bales. Sales have ranged from 10 to 12 cents, chiefly at 11a, 12 and 12½c. Some inferior new crop in market that would not command even 11c. Purchases have been mostly for account of northern manufacturers—but our latest foreign advices would seem to justify these prices. The prevailing opinion appears to be that those who get their cotton into market early and avoid the embarrassment of greater prices will realize a good profit. Flour—Sales have been made at $5 62½ cash.

AUGUSTA MARKET, October 25—Cotton—The past week has been unfavorable to our dear staple, the receipts of which have been upwards of 1,000 bales short of last week's receipts, to 1160, all canal—the sales of the week have been 1,000 bales, which, with the supplies, leave Sat 21 cents, 8 at 12c, 10 at 12½, 111, 30 at 12¾, 6 at 13, 76 at 13½, 40 at 13¾, 1 at 14, 1 at 14½, 1 at 15, 15 at 15½, and 5 bales at 14 cts. The town taxes parcels were of the cotton of George McIlhenny, of South Carolina, inadvertently included in the report on the 13th ult. The sales of the whole lot, as a cotton, were. We notice this simply not to mislead our country friends, for it is not a fair specimen of our cotton. The planters generally have the advantage they will derive by carefully handling and packing their cotton in square bales. We have of late received from planters bring their cotton to this market and McDuffie, in one of the bales, whose cotton was long, smooth, and well at any time after with refuse and dirt, without examination, at half a cent over the market price. See a copy of the sales of the week, which fell on the 22, and during the week will average from 65c to 80c below per day. The sales have nearly doubled in consequence of the prices ranging from 18c to 25 cents; principally at 20 cents. Wholesale old pantaloons $18; new $20 to $25 per dozen.

CINCINNATI MARKET, Oct 20.

Flour, in the canal	$5 25
Whiskey, bbls	25
Pork, mess	16 00
Prime	15 00
Lard	none.
Bacon, hog round	7
Hams	8
Beef	10
Beef, dry hides	1 15
Coffee	66
Cotton	66
Potatoes, per bush	25

LATEST DATES.

New York	oct. 20	Liverpool	sep. 29
Boston	oct. 19	Hamburg	sep. 17
Philadelphia	oct. 21	Havre	sep. 17
Washington	oct. 20	Paris	sep. 17
Baltimore	oct. 20	Bordeaux	sept.
Charleston	oct. 23	Madrid	sept. 3
New Orleans	sept. 27	Cadiz	aug. 21
Pensacola	oct. 6	Havana	oct. 12
Mobile	sep. 18	Brazos Santiago	oct. 2

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Rockdout, Wells, Hartford, G Beldad.
Brig Edgar, Submarine, Arcanna, Texas.

W F Vigers.
A Fisk, master.

Sch Lewis Jones, Webster, Tarsus.
Sch Ann, Symonds, Mobile.

ARRIVED

Ship Delhi, Crocker, Boston 33 days—to master cargo and ballast.
Barque Anna Vinod, Gonzaez 11 days—to Schmidt & Werner—carp winck, to Schmidt & Werner.
Steamboat Eliz, Parson, from Louaville.
Steamboat Eliza Douglas, Riley, from St Louis.
Steamboat Clairborne, Barrett, from Vicksburg.

MEMORANDA.

On the 19th inst. Michael Landrigan fell overboard from a steamboat Ellipn Douglass, and was drowned, a few miles above the mouth of the Ohio.

Cleared, at, Boston for this port, ship Norman, Wood.

Up at Boston for this port, Oct 18th, ship Niagara, Colby; brig Lucy, Hall; brig Forum, Calderwood, and soon; ship Deucalion, Howes, to sail on the 20th; ship Francoma, Blake, 1st Nov.

Cleared at New York for this port, Oct. 19, ship Arcadia, Snow; ship Louisa, Fenaux; 20th, ship Louisiana.

Ship Washington, Snow, was to sail from Malaga, for this port, Sept 20.

Sailed from Charleston for this port, Oct 22, brig Arabian, Welch.

Ship Philippa, at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 9th ult—letter bags for this port, ship Rubicon, Rogers, to sail next day; ship Ann Eliza, Russell, on the 15th; ship Marengo, Lawrence, 16th; sh p Garonne, Kimball, 18th; ship Mexico, Desobecho, 1st Oct; Rochester, Owen, 25th; Olympia, Gray, uncertain; the Elias Grant, Hill, of this port, departure uncertain.

PASSENGERS

Per ship Delhi: Wheeler, Whitney, Crowell, and 8 steerage.

Per barque Anna: P Royal, Sacordotte, H Norse, F Chaney, R Beach, and Sotomaya.

Per steamboat Clairborne: Thomas, Bennet, Ross, Joseph Ramsey, Lawrence, Talbot, Rooney, Harbison, Mulkenson, Eastman, Huse, Rathbun, Geoffing, Bennett, Foster, mrs Winter, mrs Scaife, mrs Lord.

Per steamboat Ellen Douglass: J J Sandalier, Sims, St Lawrence, Frost, M'Kinney, Bly and ser, Phillips, Hawkins, Fearing, Dixon, Page, Gates, Croft, Taylor, Daniel, Godart, Cox, Heisterhagen, Morton, Childs, Williams, Jenny, Watkins, A Legare and lady, Lang, Amos.

BULLETIN OFFICE, 29th Oct. 1838.

☞ No paper will be issued from this office today, owing to the breaking of a part of the machinery of our *Power Press*. The paper will be issued on Tuesday morning as usual, but in a new dress. As the accident has been beyond our control, we hope our patrons will overlook this unusual occurrence

☞ A meeting of the Stockholders of the Steamboat COLUMBIA is requested at 5 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, 29th instant, at the Office of the Western Marine Fire Insurance Company; full attendance is particularly desired. o 29

☞ Consignees of 12 packages merchandise shipped H J per ship Mozart, from Havre, will please call at the office of the undersigned and pay them.

LAURENT MILHADDON,
oct 27 140 Bourbon street

☞ The ship LAFAYETTE, capt Tupson, from Carrara, is discharging opposite Ursuline street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. o27

☞ NOTICE—Ship Constellation, capt. Hendricks from Baltimore is discharging opposite the Orleans Cotton Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. o25

☞ GEORGE BEDFORD, 22, Bienville st

☞ CONTI STREET HOTEL—The public are respectfully informed that this establishment is open from this day for the reception of boarders. o25

☞ PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The members of the Philharmonic Society are requested to attend on Wednesday next, 31st inst. at 7 o'clock, at Musical room, Chartres st, in order to proceed to the nomination of their officers, to the election of the members of the committee of management, and to take into consideration several measures for the improvement