COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES

New-York	oct. 31	[illegible]	oct. 31
Philadelphia	" 31	[illegible]	nov. 2
Charleston	nov 7	[illegible]	" 2
Paris	oct 1	Liverpool	oct. 3
Havre	" 3	London	" 2

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 16, 1835.

STOCKS.

The following sales were effected at the Brokers Board on the 16th.

200 shares Gaslight Bank,		102
12 do Atlantic Ins. Co		27
12 do Mechanics & Trad. Bank		35
Out Doors.		
700 shares Gaslight Bank		102
500 do Carrollton do	23½ for 25 paid.	

COTTON.

180 bales Louisiana at		16½ cts.
50 do Mississippi		16½
283 do do		15½
164 do do		15½
404 do do		15½
18 do do		15½

SUGAR—N. O.—30 hhds. sugar old corp at 9 cts., fair demand.

COFFEE—12 to 14 cents per lb.

MOLASSES—37½ to 38 cents—25 casks 38.

LARD—8½ a 9 cents per lb. scarce.

FLOUR—Per bbl 67 to 75—price falling.

arrived.

RICE—Little good in market.

CORN—Per bushel, 70 cents.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $2½ a 2 75 per bbl; ordinary $2 50 to 3. do.

BEEF—Mess $12—prime 10.

PORK—Mess $17—prime 15.

BUTTER—Goshen 23 to 24 cents per lb—falling.

——— Western, 12 to 15.

CODFISH—$1 25 per box.

MACKEREL—26 to 8.

SPERM CANDLES—35 to 37 cents

MOULD do 19½ to 15.

SPERM OIL—100 to 105—Tanners do 45 to 48.

WHISKEY—Rectified, 34 to 36 cts.

SHEETING—From 25 to 30.

BAGGING—Western, 28 a 30 cents sales.

BALE ROPE—14 to 15 cents.

LEAD—Pig, 5½ to 6c—bar 7 cents.

———Shot $1 75 per bag—sheet 10cts.

SOLE LEATHER—18 to 25 per lb.

CALF SKINS—18 to 36.

HAY, GRASS—From 25 to 28 per lb.

TAR, Pitch and Rosin—No variation.

IMPORTS.

NANTS—Per ship La Cecelia—full cargo of wine, mdze, perfumery, liquors B Justte, F Vevrier, L Dugood, Mazerreau, Quartier & Boutin, Barand, A & J Dennistoun & co, Bodoard, Gravocil, Hubert, Girardeaux & co, Commage & Herbault, Lenormand, V Aicard, Peynoet, Rivaude & co, V David, Mouiere, Carrere & Bordusat; Henry & Lawrence, Portenay, Parrin, Roussijin, J Pamier, L Garnier, Audrin, Saillon, Angaud, Demard, Daguzor, J B Plauche.

HAVRE—Per ship Ernest—assorted mdze, liquors, wines, A Moret, Dubalir, Lambert, Labattue, S Pratte, Bourges, Binoche, Brigoe, Greand, Durel, Norce, J Moret, Paul, Ducatel, capt Hignard, Demopaul, Rossin & Brother, A Senegal and order.

NASHVILLE—Per steamer Nashville, 13 hhds tobacco, 31 bales cotton, 90 sacks corn, 727 pc castings, and sundries to N & J Dick & co; Robeson, Wood & co; T W Swain; A Kirkman; S B Slocomb; J Lallande; M Barner; G Shall; S M Barner; A Warrell; Saffin & Badger; Martin, Pleasants & co.

NATCHEZ, Int—Per steamer Paragon—35 hhds sugar Byrne, Hermann & co; 15 do Champomier & Gibert; 10 do, 2 bales cotton Bogart & Hoopes; 32 do Howarth & Thompson; 10 do Brander, McKenna & Wright; 12 do J Materre; 55 do Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; 5 do, 6 bales moss to order; sundries to owners on board.

St LOUIS—Per steamer Iowa—999 pigs lead J H Field & co; 1000 do C Follin; 250 bls flour, 11 bls potatoes J Vairin & co; 300 bls flour Martin, Pleasants & co; 78 pkgs deerskins, 4 bales do, 3 boxes hams R Canning & co; 23 bls beef, 26 hf do S B Bolles; sundries to order and owners on board.

Per steamer Choctaw—353 bales cotton Buckner, Stanton & co; 17 N & J Dick & co; 52 T Barret & co; J Haigh, Maddux & co; 4 Bogart & Hoopes; 5 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 16 Brander, McKenna &t Wright; 18 J B Plauche & co; 23 do Miramond, O'Duhigg & co.

Per schooner Bahama—150 bxs segars, 328 bags coffee, segars, sweetmeats, fruit, etc R Gronny & co; C Worsley; Cockayne & Robbins; L Bernaud; L Larinde & co; segars.

TURKS ISLAND—Per brig Phoenix—bulk salt to A Fisk

PROCLAMATION

By Edward D White, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Whereas the United States are now at peace with the neighboring states of Mexico, in which some hostile movements have occurred between the existing government there and a portion of their people, in which event there has been in the State of Louisiana, some manifestation of interest which might lead not only to infraction of our laws, but to a breach of national faith and honor.

The citizens of the State and others within its jurisdiction, are reminded of the provisions of the 2d section of the act of Congress, of April 20th, 1818, which is in these words:

"If any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or agree to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, as a soldier, a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor; and be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years. And it does not extend to the subject or citizen of a foreign prince, state or colony, district or people, who is transiently within the United States, and on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, which at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted and equipped as such, enlist or enlist himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who is transiently within the United States, or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, on board such vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, if the U S shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, state, colony, district or people.

Now therefore I, Edward D White, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, calling on all magistrates and other officers of justice, and on all good citizens, to assist in preventing the violation of this law, and in bringing to punishment those who may offend against it.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at New Orleans, this 13th day of November 1835 and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

E. D. WHITE.

By the Governor. MARTIN BLACHE, Sec. of State.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The price of fresh flour being this day $7 00 per bbl, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 39 ounces of bread for a bit. Loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.

New Orleans, November 14th, 1835.

nov 16 JN. CULBERTSON, acting Mayor.

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

Merinos,	Embroideries,
Merinoes,	Shawls,
do satin,	Cashmeres,
do cashmeres,	Thibet,
do Scotch,	Printed satins,
do small figures,	Embroidered do
SILKS.	Knitted do
Scotch glazed,	Scotch cashmere muslins,
Knitted and plain	Lyons cashmeres,
Small and great breath	Silk stockings,
Scotch umbrellas,	Cambrics,
Umbrellas,	Cloaks,
Neck-cloths.	Shoes, hats and bonnets.

nov 16, 3t

Copartnership Notice—The business which has heretofore been carried on in the city of New York, under the firm of J. D. Beers and co. and in Charleston, So. Ca; Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, under that of J. D. Beers, I. R. St John & co, will be continued by the subscribers, from and after the 16th November next, for their own account and benefit, under the firm of I. R. St John & co.

Mr Joseph D. Beers being about to retire from business, the existing firms will be continued for the present, for the liquidation of the accounts of the same, which will be attended to by the persons who heretofore had them in charge.

New York, 3d Oct. 1835. I. R. ST JOHN.

nov 16—1m. D. W. ST JOHN.

THE Business which has heretofore been carried on, in New Orleans, under the firm of J D BEERS, I R ST JOHN & Co will be continued by the subscribers, from and after the 16th Nov. next for their own account and benefit, under the firm of I R ST JOHN, GREGORY & Co.

The existing firm will be continued, for the present, for the liquidation of the accounts of the same.

I. R. ST. JOHN.

New York, 24th Oct, 1835. E. W. GREGORY. 16 nov—1m

Dissolution—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. B. Colla & co was dissolved on the 20th October, by mutual consent.

The firm of Bell and Colla are authorized to settle their business. J. H. COLLA, P. GODET.

J. G. Bell and J. B. Colla will continue the grocery business under the firm of Bell and Colla, at no. 35, Common street, and solicit a share of patronage.

J. G. BELL, Oct. 21, 1835. nov 16 J. B. COLLA.

Dissolution—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Robert Breakey & Co. was dissolved on the first inst, by mutual consent. Robert Breakey will settle up the affairs of the late concern and continue the Grocery and Provision business at the old stand on his own account, and solicits a share of public patronage. ROBERT BREAKEY, JOSETTE BUNDY.

nov 16—3

THE subscriber has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he will open to-day an assortment of fashionable Goods, consisting in part of: Merinos, Calicoes, embroidered Scotch satin and silk shawls, printed and embroidered, bonnets *a la fille jemane*, Pelerines, etc. A. HUBERT,

nov 16—3t Royal st. between St Ann & Orleans.

Surveying of the 5th District—Any persons wishing to have any surveying or lines laid out in suburb Marigny, are invited to call at the office of the Deputy Surveyor, Champs Elysees street (Canal Marigny) between Levee and Victoire.

In case of absence on duty, communication may be left in a box placed at the door of the office. nov 14.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1835

The acting mayor of the city has endeavored—see his proclamation to day—to enforce the law of the state and ordinance of the city, which heretofore remained a dead letter; relative to the arrival and registering of strangers and colored persons arriving here. By the law all strangers should be registered in the mayor's office; and a regular list be kept of all slaves within the incorporated limits; but this law has never been enforced, altho of the utmost importance as regards the movements of the abolitionists, for the ease of taxation, and for documentary intelligence of the statistics of the city. Mr Culbertson deserves the thanks of the community for his exertions in this respect, and we hope his energies will not repose here.

MEXICO.—By private advices yesterday received from Mexico, we learn that Gutierez the former governor of Chiopa—after having his property ravaged by the satellites of Santa Anna—has been enabled to place himself at the head of a formidable force; and to act effectively against the troops of the dictator. He has already made several prisoners, and captured various pieces of artillery with much provisions. He has now fortified himself in Tuxla, where he is joined by many Mexicans opposed to centralism.

The forces of Alvarez in the south are also augmented daily; and Victoria himself has gone to lend his influence to Alvarez, and oppose the consolidated government. The counter-revolution has thus become general; and it is not only the Texians who will be found to dispute the power of Santa Anna and his system of Mexican government; but all Mexicans not immediately enthralled by the monacal or aristocratic party. The federal constitution of 1824 may yet be triumphant, and Santa Anna be banished.

The Union has noticed in wrath what we had stated in good humor concerning the extent of our circulation. We think we were correct in what we stated; and are certain we meant no reflection on any of our contemporaries. We regret that the Union should have individualized the editor by name in his inculpatory remarks, as it has never noticed us kindly when it had any matter to commend. At present the editor named is identified with the Bee and its interests; and on this account only did he make the remarks commented on; but he may well feel grieved that he is never individualized except when an attempt is made to asperse or injure him. He did not expect that the Union would have lent its influence to that system of derogation, and invidious partiality.

What we had stated concerning the circulation of the Bee is confirmed by the accounts of the proprietor; and the Union has mistaken the number of our carriers—which of itself would prove nothing. The editor never takes cognizance in any manner of the mechanical or monetary department of this paper; and certainly is warranted to advance its interests by stating fairly to the public the disparity between the number of subscribers and advertisers for itself, and that for other papers. The Union must not therefore be wrathful; fairly to compete is not necessarily to be discourteous.

Generals Isaac Thomas and B G Tenney have resigned their seats in the senate of this state. There are now three vacancies—the other occasioned by the death of Mr Maddox of Washita.

The Carrollton hotel is now conducted on the most liberal principles, and offers many inducements to visitors. Gentlemen fond of sport can go there in the evening, spend the night, and pass the morning in gunning or other amusing excursions for which the vicinity is celebrated. We (that is, the editor of the French side of this gazette, and myself) paid a visit yesterday to the hotel, in company with several gentlemen; and were very much pleased with the discipline observed, the attention paid to visitors, the good cheer afforded, and the courteous manners of the superintendent of the hotel. McDonald's experience in this hotel will secure his success in St Charles street.

We are glad to learn that the Carrollton company have made and contemplated many improvements to induce visitors to their establishment; and we have little doubt of their reaping a rich harvest at the end of next summer, when their floating baths shall have been prepared, their race course finished, their ball alleys and tennis court erected, their tenpin alleys and shooting galleries, their parterre for ladies, their route to Bayou Sarah, and their various improvements designed.

The late elections in Pennsylvania have inspirited the supporters of the U S bank, to ask of the legislature of that state a charter for said bank; by which it would be enabled to have branches in all states that would admit them. We are not sufficiently blinded by the spirit of party to denounce such a project; nor on the general principles of policy should we condemn it, as we believe that state banks having offices, throughout the country, and having their notes payable in various cities, would prove of incalculable advantage to the interests of the commercial community. We have advised this to be undertaken by the local banks of Louisiana, in order to augment their credit and extend their means and mode of operation: and what is correct or applicable in one instance of this nature is so in another.

That it would be for the interest of Pennsylvania to charter the U S bank at Philadelphia, as one of her state banks must be admitted, if the act of incorporation shall be properly guarded so that the capital will not be so large as to control the elections and policy of the state; and as the whigs have now the majority in the legislature of that state, there is little doubt of the charter being allowed. But it rests with the legislatures of the other states, whether they will admit a distinct branch of any bank within their jurisdiction. If the local banks already chartered by a state think proper to reciprocate the redemption of notes issued by other banks wherever located, that is a matter exclusively within the cognisance and control of such banks: but to admit a branch of any distant or foreign bank to trade on its own responsibility and for its own advantages is not good policy on the part of any state; nor indeed is it justice to the local banking institutions which pay a bonus of some kind for their privileges. All therefore connected with banks already chartered should strenuously oppose the introduction in their neighborhood of a branch of any bank not specially chartered like their own; and subject to the same restrictions or requirements: for their profits and means of operations are necessarily diminished by competing with such banks. A bank may have branches in several towns or districts of the same state, as they have the same privileges; and are subject to the same jurisdiction: but it is very bad policy in any legislature to allow branches of any distant or foreign banking or insurance company to be located within their jurisdiction. If the banking or insurance companies chartered by a state are not adequate for the wants of its citizens, it is easy to augment them, according to its wonted system and acting with faith to those previously incorporated; but if they are adequate, then manifest injustice is done to them. On the broad basis of political economy, it is imprudent if not unsafe to permit the location of a mere branch of any banking or insurance company—to countenance mere agents where principals could and should be.

An European gentleman is never known to carry any thing in his hat; many an American who aspires to the title and character of a gentleman will load his hat with lumber of various kinds—not only with all the manuscript memoranda of the day, but with his muckender and merchandize.

It is a singular trait in the habitude of ladies that they will invariably place their chairs and backs to the windows or light of a room, while they sometime place their visitor—particularly if a Benedict, directly opposite the light, so that they may have full scope and means for reflection, in every sense of the word. This may be the shrewdness of politeness; but is it the courtesy of hospitality?

In Europe it is usually the custom for gentlemen to permit the after recognition of young ladies to whom they may have been accidently introduced; with us it is the bounden duty of gentlemen to recognize and salute such ladies. Which etiquette is the most comfortable to propriety and good manners?

(For the Bee.)

DUEL AT PARIS.—About the time that it was first known in France, from the tenor of Mr Livingston's letter to the Duke de Broglie, upon his leaving Paris, that the American government would make no apology to the French, an American and several officers of the French army happened to meet, at a public table, at a restaurateur in Paris. The conversation soon turned upon the existing relations between the United States and France, in which one of the officers took occasion to speak disrespectfully of the Americans generally—the American coolly replied to him—the Frenchman became more violent, and observed contemptuously that 'if he was near him, he would kick him into America'—at this the American seized a bottle to throw at his head; the persons present interfered, and it was agreed to meet the next morning with pistols; the Frenchman talked of twenty-five paces, the American of five, the matter was arranged at fifteen, that being the nearest possible distance the Frenchman could be brought to. The next morning as appointed they met and threw up for the first fire; it was decided in the Frenchman's favor. They took their places, the Frenchman dressed in all the imposing paraphernalia of an officer of the national guard, "with mustaches, thick and long, looking terrible at the brooding storm"—the American nothing daunted stood firm, stript to the shirt. The word was given, "*feu*"—the Frenchman missed his mark—the American eyed coolly his antagonist for a moment, curled his lip and fired into the air. The American was Thos B——, of La.

WASHINGTON, Nov 3.

We understand that there is some scheme of establishing a commercial city on the shore of the Potomac, opposite Washington, where the deep water is said to render it accessible for large vessels. We have heard it said that New York capital would be invested in this undertaking—and that it is designed to meet the trade of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at this point, and and carry it out by row boats, employed regularly in taking vessels to sea, in place of pilot boats.—*Globe.*

We give the following paragraphs as we find them, in the papers to which they are accredited, without comment—

Imperial Rumor.—The Alexandria Gazette of this morning, Oct. 31st, says:—"It is currently reported that the secretary of the navy has, within a few days past, made no concealment of his opinion that the present difficulties with France will eventuate in a serious collision between the United States and that country."

Baltimore Gazette.

An Express.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday says: "It is stated that immediately after the arrival of the N York boat yesterday afternoon an express proceeded on to Washington. It is supposed that some important intelligence in relation to the French Question, has reached this country, by the North American, captain Dixey.'

Our Relations with France.—We are assured that the packet ship France which arrived on Tuesday from Havre, brought despatches for the federal government, which were immediately forwarded to Washington with the greatest expedition.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

KING OF THE FRENCH.

It is no joke to be ruler of this volatile people.—Strange as it may seem to more ambitious persons, we had rather be an humble editor, snugly ensconced in this corner of the United States, 'a native, to the manner born,' than have fair and sunny France for our appenage, and the Tuilleries for our town mansion. Do not smile gentle and indulgent reader; our preference and repudiation is founded on the following satisfactory reasons. The founder of the Bourbon dynasty, Henry the Fourth and Great, perished by the knife of Ravaillac; his son Louis the Fourteenth and Magnificent, died under an accumulation of disgrace and mortification, having seen his own son and grandson perish before him, in the prime of their lives, and the death of the latter attributed to poison, administered by his nephew; his great-grandson, Louis the Fifteenth, ascended the throne at the age of three months, and during his reign was stabbed by the assassin Damien, and recovered only subsequently to die at an advanced age, with the character of the most flagitious and profligate of mankind, and he saw his son die before him; his grandson, Louis the Sixteenth terminated his career on the scaffold, his wife laying down her imperial head on the same block, while her only male child, Louis the Seventeenth, was starved to death, or poisoned; another grandson, Louis the Eighteenth, spent the prime of his life in exile; restored to his throne by the arms of combined Europe, he was again driven from it by Napoleon's return from Elba, and when reinstated on the Emperor's overthrow at Waterloo, his subsequent reign was harrassed by annual conspiracy, and he died of a surfeit; his brother, Chas. the Tenth, misgoverned France four years, at the expiration of which period his people rose in insurrection, and expelled him from his kingdom; this unfortunate prince has also to mourn the death of a son, cut off in the bloom of youth, by the dagger of assassin Louvet; his remote relative, Louis Phillipe, whose father died on the scaffold, and who escaped with difficulty in youth as a teacher of mathematics, has just escaped from an atrocious attempt upon his life, and of that of all the princes of his family. Who, after these historical facts, would not rather be a quiet citizen of the United States than king of the French?—*N. Y. Mirror.*

From the N Y Evening Star.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 2, 1835.

Osbaldiston, formerly an actor at and manager of the Surrey Theatre, has taken Covent Garden. It has not opened yet. Drury Lane opened on Monday.

Power comes here on Monday for a fortnight. His terms (£20 a week for the season) are considered too high. "Stars" here usually have half the receipts of their benefit as a compensation for a fortnight's acting. The average of a benefit is £140.

O'Connell has recently given notice of his intention to move, in the next session of parliament, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of permitting the principle of Representation in the House of Lords. Mr Ewart of Liverpool, was bolder than this. More than a year ago, we believe, he made a proposition to create Peers for life only.

Mr Hanoock's steam carriage, from London to Birmingham, travelled the whole distance at the rate of 10 miles an hour.

A mail coach and four, belonging to Mr Anderson, lately drove for a wager of 500 guineas, into the shop door of Mr Lackington's premises, wheeled round the shop and returned through the place of entrance without any impediment.

Tom Moore, wherever he is travelling in Ireland, is received more as a prince than a poor poet—with warmer welcome and more heartfelt greeting, in fact, than ever prince or potentate received. On his arrival at his friend Mr Boyse's residence at Bannow, the hills were illuminated with bonfires, the multitude in immense crowds came out to meet him, he was conducted into a splendid chariot, decorated with flowers, drawn under triumphal arches by young men, and followed by nine beautiful peasant girls, representing the Muses, with chaplets on their heads. With his accustomed gallantry, he placed three of the fair young girls in the seat beside him, when they returned the compliment by crowning him with a wreath of myrtle and laurel. The music played "I'll drink to thee Tom Moore," and on his arrival in the town he addressed the immense throng in a style of noble and patriotic eloquence, such as was worthy of this thoughtless bard.

Bellini, also, the only daring rival of Rossini, as well as Paganini, has, we regret to perceive, been cut off by death, in the flower of his fame. He died at Puteny, near Paris, where he resided, on the 23d of September, in the midst of his professional studies. The best of his works were his first and last, *Il Pirata*, familiar to the frequenters of our opera in this city, and *I Puritani*. His intense application of mind, stimulated by the brilliant success he had obtained, is presumed to have been the immediate cause of his dissolution. He was only 29 years of age, and was greatly esteemed in private life.

In consequence of the desolating progress of the cholera at Rome, Leghorn, and other parts of Italy, there is to be a great procession at Rome, to implore Heaven to remove the pestilence, and the image of the Virgin Madonna Della Neve, which has not been visible for years, is to be carried to St Peter's, attended by the Pope, Cardinals, and Clergy. The prevalence of cholera postponed the delightful winter tour to Italy, which travellers are accustomed to take at this season. Many of our countrymen are, we learn, also denied this pleasure.

LORD BROUGHAM'S PLAGIARIST.—We should have as soon supposed the sun to shine with borrowed light as for a genius so comprehensive and original, to be accused of filching from other men's brains; but such we believe is the melancholy truth. The London Courier boldly asserts, and furnishes the written proofs, that Lord Brougham's lectures on Political Economy, prepared, as he lately asserted, by him for the different Mechanics' Institutions, are almost verbatim copies of well known essays, interlarded with some few insignificant phrases of his own. Here is the ex-chancellor, the quondam protector of literary property by virtue of that office, himself a pirate. But how could it be expected that Brougham, or any other mortal man, vast as his mind might be, could grasp at and fulfil in his own person such a wide circle of pursuits, political, literary and scientific, as his restless and exulting ambition aspires to. It was to be expected that he must, in the nature of things, gouge and poach on others.

MANCHESTER, Mi, 23d Oct.

On the 5th and 6th of this month there were severe frosts in this county, sufficiently severe to kill all the cotton north and east of Warren county, which with the deluging rains of last summer, will reduce the crops of cotton one half. My opinion is, that notwithstanding the increased culture of the article, the aggregate crops shipped from New Orleans will be less this year than it was last.

The emigration to this state is immense, particularly from Virginia. I was in conversation with a gentleman from the Old Dominion, the other day, who informed me that it was his opinion no less than 100,000 negroes would be brought to Mississippi this winter by emigrants alone. I ridiculed him on the absurdity of the idea, but he persisted, and enumerated upwards of 100 families from a single county, of his own acquaintance, who would bring 10,000 negroes.

THE RESURRECTION.

A beautiful and descriptive extract from the Scotch Preacher.

Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth, and all as yet was quiet as the sepulchre; death held its sceptre over the sun of God—still and silent the hours pass on—the guards stood by their posts—the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets and their spears—the enemies of Christ exalted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow—the spirit of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star, rising in the east, announced the approach of light; the third day began to dawn upon the world, when on a sudden the earth trembled from its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken—an angel of God descended; the guard shrunk from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground—he rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre and sat upon it. But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb; with dyed garments from the bed of death? He that is glorious in his appearance—walking in the greatness of his strength. Is it thy prince, O Zion! Christian, it is your Lord! He hath trodden the winepress alone; he hath stained his garments with blood; but now, as the first born womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conqueror from the world of spirits; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious! It was the jubilee of the universe. The morning stars sang together and all the sons of men shouted aloud for joy—the father of mercies looked down from his throne in the heavens—with complacency he beheld his world restored—he saw that his work was good.—Then did the desert rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the eternal descended as the dew of heaven for the refreshment of nations.

Sales of National Property in Portugal.—Sales of National property in Portugal, by authority of the Minister of Finance, are advertised from time to time in the London papers. A sale is to take place on the 9th and 10th of December of extensive estates, consisting of the property of the monastery of Santa Maria, at Alcobaen, valued at 34,600,000 reis,—of the convent of Santa Maria Magdalena, at Evora, valued at 2,400,000,—of the convent of St Antonio, at Coviliha, valued at 16,400,000,—property of the House of the Holy Ghost, valued at 4,418,000, and several other convents valued in all at about 125,000,000 reis.

At a sale on the 7th of September, property of the House of the Holy Ghost and other Convents was disposed of, which was rated in the official valuation at 25,634,000 reis, and was sold in fourteen parcels for 102,785,000 reis, of which 8,300,000 was paid in cash and the rest in bonds. On the 9th of Sept property valued at 20,992,000 was sold for 46,781,000, and on the 11th property valued at 20,631,200, war sold for 61,136,000.

One of the French editors, under the new gag law on the press, has been sent to prison for six months and fined 1000 francs, for saying that the ministers of 1830 have done what the ministers of 1830 in vain attempted.

Two fishermen on the Thames, near Hammersmith, were condemned for using a net 240 yards long, by which they swept the whole river as far as Chiswick, and so monopolized the finny tribe to themselves to the ruin of other fishermen.

STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS.—The tone of the people of England towards the nobility, which is now beginning to be thought a dangerous and useless excrescence on the monarchy, may be judged of by the fact, that during a recent conference of the lords and commons, on which occasion it has been the usage from immemorial time for the titled gentlemen to be covered and the commons uncovered, Mr Wakely, M P, kept his hat on in spite of this servile distinction.

While a gentleman and his wife were recently promenading on the pier at Southampton, the latter in a fitch of anger, at being refused some fancy article of dress probably by her stern lord, threw herself unceremoniously into the water by way of revenge and to cool her passion. The husband was at first considerably disconcerted by this sudden movement, and in a moment of thoughtless humanity offered £100 to any one who would rescue her ladyship from a briny grave.—Two watermen on the pier jumped in and speedily brought Madame safe to land, when lo! the gentleman at soon forgot his liberal reward, and thinking, we suppose, he made a bad bargain, refused to give more than £20.

The Archduke Viceroy of Milan, appears to be an exception to the panic which the cholera is said to have occasioned among the Italians. Though a man of family, he has pledged himself to leave his palace and go to his capital the moment a case of cholera breaks out there.

The ex-captain of the national guard, Pepin, who is accused of having furnished money to Fieschi, was re-taken at ten leagues from Paris, by M Gisquet, the prefet of police in person.

There are 23 published plans of railroads on the tapis in England, their estimated cost over 21 millions sterling, and their total length about 1200 miles! John Bull must have caught the infection from Brother Jonathan.

O'Connell's letter to Wellington has been turned into verse. Here is a specimen!

You've sworn in these words, than which nought could be plainer,
I was 'tried and convicted of vile MISDEMEANOR,'
You've repeated the charge, which you dare not deny,
When you knew all the while, 'twas a thundering lie,
And all my offence, I declare to the nation,
Was contempt of a very absurd proclamation,
Now, from venting this slander, my jewel, refrain,
For if I should larn that you have said it again,
By the fives of St Patrick—as I am a man—
A token you'll have in remembrance of Dan!
So much for the first charge, and now for the second,
You say I 'a rank out-and-outer' am reckon'd a sinner,
And since Orange William his course hither steer'd,
A more dangerous customer he'n't appeared;
That no single Paddy possess'd since that hour,
Such strength and such bottom, such pluck and such power!
Och, sure now, my honey, again you are tripping,
And a nice little bit of the blarney ye're tipping.

Bochsa, the celebrated harpist is the great attraction at the Colosseum.

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE WORLD.—A German paper says:—In Spain there are 18 newspapers, in Portugal 17, in Switzerland 36, in Belgium 82, in Denmark 80, in Austria 82, in Russia and Poland 84, in Holland 150, in Great Britain 274, in Prussia 288, in the other Germanic States 305; in Australia 9, in Africa 12, in Asia 27, and in America 1,138; from which it will be seen that there are more than half as many newspapers published in America (with the exception of France, which the writer has left out, and well he may, for she has so completely muzzled the press, that there might as well be none) and as a tax on her executheon which it will be difficult to wipe off, than there is in the whole world put together, and with not one-fortieth of the population. It is no wonder then that this country bears the reputation abroad of being not only the happiest but the freest nation of the earth, when the press, which we consider to be the sentinel on the watch-tower, is left free, not only to guard us against all encroachments on our rights (if it acts up to its profession) but to diffuse information far and wide over the country; for wherever knowledge is, there will freedom be found.

A word in season.—There is no evil habit so utterly without excuse, as profane swearing. One would think that there was no temptation for an individual to transgress in this instance, not only the moral law, but also the rules of good breeding. Still it is strangely prevalent. We have met with an anecdote on this subject, which is worth perusal.

A clergyman was walking upon the wharf where a fishing boat lay, while the master was uttering the most tremendous oaths. At length the clergyman turned to him and said—

"Sir, I am unacquainted with your business—what kind of fishes are these?"

He replied, "they are cod fish."

"With what do you bait these fish?"

"With clams."

"Did you ever catch mackerel?"

"Yes."

"And I suppose you bait them with clams too?"

"Oh no, they will not bite at clams."

"Then you must have different kinds of bait for different sorts of fish?"

"Yes."

"Well now, did you ever catch a fish without a bait?"

"Yes," said he, "I was out last year, and one day, when I was fixing my line, my hook fell into the water, and the——fool took hold of it, and I drew him in."

"Now sir," said I, "I have often thought that Satan was very much like a fisherman. He always baits his hook with that kind of bait which different sorts of sinners like best: but when he would catch a profane swearer, he does not take the trouble to put any bait all, for the fool will always bite at the bare hook."

The man was silent.

A case of death by hydrophobia occurred last week in York county, Pa. About six weeks previously, Mr Matthew Black had been bitten by a mad dog, and on the 20th inst he was affected by strange sensations, which threw him into spasms whenever water was presented to him. Two days afterwards he expired, while under the influence of one of these paroxysms.

The Chambersburg Repository says,—"The potato, as well as other excellent roots, are remarkably fine and abundant the present season in this neighborhood. We have been shown many specimens of the potato, but none exceeding a lot left at our office last week by Mr. John Armstrong, of Hamilton township, twelve of which weighed twelve pounds! They recalled to our recollection the observation of a worthy old friend from the Emerald Isle, made to us during the summer, of this being "a real Irish season for potatoes."

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury have decided that the Americans are legally authorized to trade between the United States, or any port of the United Kingdom, and Singapore, as also between the United States and any port of the British possessions in the East Indies.

In the Kentucky Penitentiary the mode usually adopted for enforcing obedience among the criminals is of a different character from that which obtains in other institutions.

The lash is not often resorted to and never when any other mode would produce a proper effect. The most ordinary and efficacious mode of punishment, is the application of cold water; propelled with force from a spout, so as to fall directly upon the face. This system of ducking is much dreaded, and will generally tame the most turbulent. It has the additional advantage of leaving no scars, which as they are the lasting monuments of ignominious punishment, seem to incorporate themselves with the very nature of the culprit, and make him irredeemably vile.

Mayoralty of New Orleans—Foreigners— An ordinance relative to Foreigners coming to New Orleans, and other persons herein mentioned.—The city council ordain as follows:

Art. 1. It shall be the duty of all persons who may come to this city, and are not inhabitants of the same, to deliver at the office of the Mayoralty, within twenty-four hours after their arrival, an account of their names, age and profession, of the place from whence they come and whether they intend to make any stay in this city, or to leave it instantly.

Art. 2. All masters of vessels, flats, barges or other crafts, shall be obliged, on their arrival, personally to deliver into the Mayoralty office, a list, on oath, of their passengers, with those details which are prescribed by the first article.

Art. 3. It shall be the duty of all citizens, but specially of every inn and tavern-keeper and of all persons who either give lodgings, or board within the town and suburbs, to deliver, every Monday, until otherwise directed, to the Mayor's office, a list upon oath of such foreigners as may either lodge, or board with them, and to specify therein with accuracy, those who may have come to their houses since the delivery of their preceding list.

Art. 4. All persons required by the foregoing articles, to make at the Mayoralty office, a declaration of their arrival in this city, shall pay into the said office twelve and a half cents, as a fee for registering the same; which money shall be levied on captains, for their passengers, and on inn-keepers, masters or mistresses of boarding houses, &c., for the persons entertained by them, at the time of delivering their lists; and a receipt for the same shall be delivered to them, as a voucher for their having fulfilled the formalities prescribed by the present ordinance.

Art. 5. Any person or persons neglecting to deliver any of the lists required by the foregoing articles, or delivering a false one, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ninety-nine dollars; and if the offenders shall be inn or tavern-keepers, or have a boarding-house, they shall, in case of a repitition of such offence, forfeit their right to hold the license corresponding to their trade, and shall never after be granted another to the same effect.

Approved, December 12th, 1807.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

All masters of vessels, flats, steamboats, barges or other craft, inns and tavern-keepers, persons who either give lodgings or boarding within the city of New Orleans, and suburbs, and all other persons who are required by the foregoing ordinance to appear at the office of the Mayor, and there to make the reports mentioned in said ordinance, are hereby notified and warned, that the provisions which apply to them, will be strictly enforced, and that if they should neglect to conform with said provisions, they will be sued and fined, as provided in the aforesaid ordinance.

JOHN CULBERTSON,

nov 17. Acting Mayor.

Mayoralty of New-Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday December 18th, at noon, at Hewlett Exchange, Dutillet and Delery auctioneers, will proceed to sale at auction, a lot of ground of an irregular form, situated on the S. W. side of Dumaine street, between Dauphine and Burgundy, bounded on one side by the property of Thos. Urquhart, and on the other by the property of Jh. Gérard and by a lot of ground belonging to the corporation. Said lot measuring 36 feet front on Dumaine street, by 61 feet 8 inches in depth, and 60 feet in width in the rear, because, adjoining, to the breadth of said lot on the front part, there is in the rear a parellelogram of 24 feet long by 11 feet 8 inches in width. The whole french measure, and conformably to a plan got up by the City Surveyor, which plan will be produced at the moment of the sale.

Terms: payable in notes at 1, 2 and 3 years from the day of the sale and endorsed at the satisfaction of the Mayor. JOHN CULBERTSON,

nov 17 Acting Mayor.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Lion, Hubble, fm the Passes—Brought up ship Elizabeth, barque Lucretia and schr Bonita—Reports nothing new in the offing; at 2½ p. m. sunday. Passed at fort Jackson, brig Julia & Hellen from Thomastown.

Steamer Feleciana, L C Wood fm the Passes—taken her tow to sea—brought up ship La Cecelia and barque Ernest, and schr Bahama, fm Havana—passed several sail at the Turn—left the S W Bar on 15th at 10 A M—nothing in sight off the Bar—ship Elizabeth on the Bar, bound in—passed at fort Jackson barque Lucretia and a brig not known.

Steamer Shark, Thomas, fm the Passes—brought up ships George and Powhattan, and brig Phœnix—left the Pass on the 14th—reports a small barque inside the Bar and a ship outside—2 brigs at the Turn.

Ship Elizabeth, Shrager, 21 days fm. Portland, to the master—cargo potatoes, hay,