COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York ..... Nov. 7
Philadelphia ..... " 10
Charleston ..... " 10
Baltimore ..... " 10
Havre ..... " 1

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

New-Orleans, Nov 24, 1835.

STOCKS

The following sale was effected at the Board on the 24th.

150 shares Louisiana Bank
10 do do
12 do Atlantic Ins Co

COTTON

113 bales Louisiana
280 bales Western District
100 do Mississippi, fair
380 do do
309 do do
42 do Louisiana
56 do Mississippi

SUGAR—M. O. ..... [illegible]
TOBACCO—4 to 5—dull.
COFFEE—18 to 19 cents per lb—sales.
MOLASSES—27 to 29 cents per gallon—dull.
LARD—[illegible] cents per lb—sales of [illegible] kegs.
BEEF—Mess [illegible]—prime [illegible].
PORK—Mess [illegible]—prime 15.
CORN—[illegible] per bush.
MACKEREL—No 3 [illegible].
FLOUR—Per bbl 6[illegible] to 7—looking up.
CORN—Per bushel, 70 cents.
CORN MEAL—Kiln dried [illegible] cents, [illegible] delivery $2 50 to $ [illegible].
WHISKEY—Rectified, 24 a 25 cents sales.
BUTTER—Goshen 23 to 24 cents per lb.
CHEESE—Western, 12 to 13—[illegible].
HAMS—Western, 22 a 23 cents sales.
LARD—[illegible] cents per lb.
RICE—[illegible] per 100 lbs, 4 and 6 months.
SOAP—Common, 7 cents, 4 months; 10 hhds and 103 kgs Porto Rico, on the wharf, common to fair, at 9 cents, on time.
TEAS—The market has been quiet this week.
TOBACCO.—A sale of 100 hhds Kentucky, on terms not made public; 10 hhds do for export at a trifle less than $100; 8 hhds Maryland, at $6 50; 50 bales St Jago, at 24 cents per lb, 4 months.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Nashville, Oct 20 on crops in this country are nearly destroyed by the frost. I have been told you are a cotton planter, and I give you an account of a sale that has lately been made to a commission merchant in Nashville. A planter residing 8 miles from Nashville, sold a cotton field containing 100 acres, as it stood in the field binding himself to pick every pound—for $[illegible]. He commenced a few days ago that he had picked out 8[illegible] in the seed, and there was not then 200 lbs more that could be picked off the 100 acres.

This would be an average of 30 lbs cotton in the seed per acre.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

IN consequence of the enthusiastic applause which has attended Mrs DRAKE's personation of Julia in the Hunchback; together with a desire to comply with the numerous applications for a repetition of that performance, the manager informs the public that on Tuesday evening 24th November, there will be performed Sheridan Knowles' play of the

HUNCHBACK.

Master Walter, MR C EATON.
Sir Thomas Clifford, Mr HILL.
Modus, Thorne.
Lord Tinsel, Webster.
Master Welford, Fielding.
Heartwell, Fielding.
Julia, Mrs DRAKE.
Helena, Miss Robson.

To conclude with (4 times) a new farce,

Crossing the Line or Crowded Steamer.

Wouter Van Broom, Mr Thorne
Wouverman Van Broom Hill
Estelle De Burgh Miss Rae.
Pomona VanderWiller Miss Crampton.

On Wednesday Mrs Drake and Mr Eaton will appear.

FROST & Co.

No. 8, CUSTOM HOUSE St.—Opposite Bank.

HAVING been to the North and Eastern markets with the manufacturers, will continue to receive in addition to their Stock now on hand, a large and complete supply of

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

adapted to the country trade and family use, consisting of calf, kip, morocco and thick shoes, pegged and sewed Boots—pulls, calf, kid, morocco, patent and black shoes and pumps—ladies pegged and sewed dancing and bal boots—a beautiful assortment of ladies, men's and children's kid, morocco and prunella Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

Gentlemen's fashionable and fine brim fine beaver otter, muskrat and low priced black and drab Hats—white and black wool Hats—boys' fine and common qualities—men's and youth's coal and fur Caps.

Clothing.

Satinet, cassimere, blue pilot, dark, mixed and fancy striped, white and brown linen Roundabouts—Pantaloons—[illegible] twilled, [illegible] twilled, [illegible] twilled, fancy striped, [illegible] cotton, [illegible] wool, red and white flannel Shirts and Drawers—[illegible] and woollen Hosiery—Handkerchiefs, Bandanas Stocks and dickeys, domestic cottons, &c.

Soap, sperm and tallow candles, tea, coffee, tobacco, Boston Iron Company nails, patent Hammers and scales, paste blacking, writing ink, school books, letter and wrapping paper.

☞ Country merchants and planters are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. nov 25

EXchange on London and Liverpool.
nov 24—3 [illegible] & Co.

DRAFTS on New York, payable by
LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
nov 23 2, Toulouse street.

DRAFTS on Paris for sale by
LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
nov 23 2, Toulouse street.

6 Cases Cotton Shirts for gentlemen, few cases printed calicoes cheap, entitled to debenture, in store and for sale by
nov 23 HORN, DABON & Co.

A FINE assortment of French patent medicines, suitable for the market and home consumption, received per late arrivals, and for sale by
nov 23 HORN, DABON & Co.

25 Boxes Hindkerchiefs, of the Mosquito, of direct importation, for sale by
nov 23 HORN, DABON & Co.

FLOUR—400 bbls Virginia, superfine, landing from steamboat Fusee, and for sale by
nov 7—3d [illegible] MAHER.

A YOUNG Gentleman, of truly respectable connexions, desiring a Commercial Employment, would be willing to take charge of a private education in a planter's family, or give proper lessons in music. His acquired experience and the standard he practices will insure the most rapid improvement. The best references will be given. He will accept a situation as a book-keeper, or a clerk in a store. Apply to
PUCHE & Co.
nov 22—6 Bienville, corner of St Ann & Royal.

THE BEE.

Commercial and City Paper,
EDITED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1835.

From an honest and humble desire of attaining and promoting the administration of justice in the admiralty [illegible], we had made some remarks on the [illegible] of the Mexican schooner Correo, [illegible] brought before the criminal court on a writ of [illegible]. Thompson was ordered to be liberated; [illegible] the reasons given us, we believed that his liberation [illegible] solely on some informality in the [illegible] given to the sheriff when committed to custody, after a preliminary examination. [illegible] we were informed by judge Preval [illegible] that his crew were never brought before him [illegible] and that the he issued a warrant in consequence of the affidavit of capt [illegible] of the schooner San Felipe, he did not issue a [illegible] warrant. The judge had indeed appointed a day for the examination of Thompson [illegible] the U S district attorney and mar. [illegible] it convenient to bring their prisoners [illegible] before issuing the writ of habeas corpus [illegible] it appears that the conduct of judge Caverly in liberating Thompson was perfectly justifiable; [illegible] no other grounds.

[illegible] on a bigger basis in the best remedy for all the political evils which usually afflict a country in which popularity does not prevail. It has been [illegible] many governments tried and failed, and would be the wisest and safest cure for the [illegible] which prevail in this city and state.

Probably we hereafter some remarks on this topic, on reading the report presented by Mr Bizen to the house of representatives by which it appeared that the number of qualified voters in the second ward is as follows:

1st Ward,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Now by the law of March last, every city ward has the privilege of chosing an alderman or two boards of aldermen, [illegible] instead of two now) two members to the city council, the aldermanic board 3 members instead of 2, the B.d 2 instead of 1; and each of the other wards (which elect an new city) 1 member. In [illegible] monthly does with the 1st, 5th and 6th wards [illegible] to the present representation in the council.

So is manifest injustice done to Bayou Orleans in the senate representation of the state. The parish of Plaquemine having only 280 voters is sufficiently represented in the senate, as the parish of Orleans having nearly 2,000, an aristocracy of a few planters on a thoroughly compact the agriculture or northern of the city and state; indeed, to effect the election of representatives to congress from Louisiana, and also to that three senate, the fundamental principle of representation being based on population is grossly violated. It is high time that these dissent should be properly rectified. The division of the state into senatorial and having representation therefore is arbitrary and unjust. The county division is lengthery in point of fact, as the state is legally divided into parishes—why then should the county representation be longer tolerated?

But the citizens of New Orleans perhaps further, if they desire that justice should be equitably distributed throughout the incorporated limits. The constitution of the present council is one begotten in a moment of intolerable pusillanimity; and has unfounded for our public institutions, which dispatch two legislative of a legislative government whether of a city or state. If the city being divided into wards should have each a representation in a select council; and then in proportion to any specific number of qualified voters, should elect delegates to a common council, the municipal government would be preferably constituted; and the ends of distributive justice be better attained.

For example: there are now 9 wards in New Orleans. According to the above ratio of representation, there would be 9 members in the select council; and 18 in the common council. But a division of the city into 10 instead of 9 wards would be preferable; then if every 100 voters were legally qualified to elect a representative, there would be 10 members in one council; and 25 in the other.

The many advantages which certain to result from an equitable representation of this nature must be manifest to any person of intelligence and experience. If it had no other benefit than [illegible] national feelings, which it would effectually do, it deserves the serious consideration of all who desire that peace and order should prevail; and that the prosperity of the city should be secured by unanimity of action.

It would also be well if the salary of the mayor were increased; so that an efficient person might always be secured to fulfil the duties of executive officer. Nor would it not be wrong that any person should be rendered ineligible to serve all thayer, after 4 years' service. It might equally be politic to deprive the mayor of a veto power, when two councils should be appointed; as one would be a sufficient check on the other; and all ordinances would be separately deliberated in both branches.

THE PORT ADMIRAL: a tale of the war, By the author of 'Cavendish,' 'Will Watch' etc. Philadelphia, Carey & Hart; New Orleans, Hotchkiss & co.

This is another addition of the naval species of novels, now becoming so justly esteemed; because written generally by gentlemen of education, experience and taste. We have had many romances of the army; but before the time of Smollett none of the navy; and since his age, few till within the past 5 or 6 years.—Captains Hall, Marryatt and Glascock have celebrated themselves by the admirable tales and [illegible] which they have presented to the public. Tuckerney has delighted by his 'Adventures of a passyne cure' and has made the reading public look eagerly for his compilation; and captain Chamier has published two good works of this class.

The 'Cavendish' of the present author was honorably received by the literary world; and we may hope that The Port Admiral will prove an excellent companion to while away some idle hours hence. There are some admirable sketches and interesting incidents in these 3 volumes that will well reward the attention and purchase of literary gentlemen.

LYCEUM.—The gentlemen who belonged to the lyceum formerly established, and those who wish to become members of such a literary institution are requested to convene at Mr Maylin's chambers on Saturday next at 3 p m.

The want of a literary institution, and of means to employ the literary leisure of an educating [illegible] is [illegible] felt by the intelligent portion of the community. A lyceum like what may be reorganized or established under the gentlemen desirous of promoting this laudable undertaking might prove of the utmost importance to the taste and habits of our citizens. There are many who do not well know how to dispose of their leisure evenings; and are compelled to idle them at theatres or other public exhibitions.

The philosophical apparatus belonging to the defunct lyceum are still preserved and ready for use. The members therefore of the reorganized lyceum will not be at great expense in commencing their laudable [illegible]—But we would respectfully suggest that they shall form a public library for mechanics, lawyers and other citizens in connection with their institution.—And we doubt it probable that they could easily obtain an appropriation from the legislature, and if necessary the aid of incorporation, to promote and secure the benefits and prosperity of their establishment. A chapter would be useful; as an incorporation whereby another be boards of directors can be appointed, is the only feasible mode of prolonging an institution of this kind. Perhaps the former lyceum fell into decrepitude, from required this chartered mode of renewing and continuing itself.

We earnestly hope that the meeting on Saturday will be attended by those who sincerely take an interest in the social and literary intellect of the community.

The following, is a translation of the articles published this morning in the Commercial of the Diario of the government of New Orleans, of the 21st January 1835.

[illegible] of a vessel or a foreign ship is [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on board, will subject himself to the [illegible] which the laws have established against delinquents.

Art 7. Whenever it can be found that any vessel has conveyed gold in dust or ingots, with the knowledge of the captain, the [illegible] shall not be again admitted into any of the harbors of the state, and the coast at whatever time he may be seized, shall be published as a delinquent.

Art 8. It is the imperative duty of all officers and commanding parts of New Granada in foreign countries to examine and search all vessels proceeding from any port, and the passengers and merchandise of the [illegible] found on board to depart on inquiry, if it should prove to be the fact, to make a report of the same to their government, accompanied by such proof and information as they may have collected.

Late news was received in Baltimore from Guayaquil of the 23d Aug. which was published yesterday. The Colombian for this port, sailed thence. American from Callao stated that from by the Rapid frequent, had been sold as low as $7,50. Peru was still in a very disturbed state. The army from Valparaiso are to the 2d of August. All [illegible] in the Pacific were uniformly overstocked with [illegible] of every description.—The first quality of French refined sugar, would not bring more than eight cents per pound.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

[illegible] TROUBLES IN SPAIN.—The [illegible] when Octavian [illegible] part from [illegible] Porto [illegible], whence she sailed on the 25th October, the editors of the Baltimore American have received intelligence relative to certain political discontents which have recently been manifested among the troops stationed at St Johns. It appears that the news of the movements in Spain in favor of the constitution was received with much gratification by a portion of the troops at St Johns, and that they were not slow in testifying their sentiments by shouts and songs of which the constitution was the burthen. The officer who permitted the soldiery to make these demonstrations was soon after placed in confinement, but this act only served to make them the more discontented, and his release from confinement was loudly demanded. In a short time afterwards the officer was sent off in a vessel to Spain, and as soon as the fact had transpired, the soldiers became so exasperated that the destruction of the town was threatened. Gen La Torre, the Governor of the island, and a highly popular officer, had succeeded thus far in preventing matters from coming to extremities, but it was doubted when the Octavian sailed whether tranquility could be maintained without bloodshed. The garrison contains about 3,000 troops.

Norfolk, Nov 9.

NAVAL.—The United States ship North Carolina was taken out of the Dry Dock at Gosport on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, having undergone a thorough repair, and is now anchored in her late moorings at the Navy Yard. The interesting process of undocking this noble ship, was conducted with the usual security and dispatch which attend such operations at the Gosport dry dock.

The sloop of war Falmouth and schooner Grampus are expected to take the place of the North Carolina, and we hope will probably enter the dock of Wednesday.

The United States sloop of war St. Louis, Captain [illegible], sailed from Pensacola on the 3d ult on a cruise.

Boston Pleasure is now in hearing order, the water being from 5½ to six feet in the channel. The sloop of Pleasure, Captain Patterson, left this place for New Orleans on Wednesday evening with a freight of Sugar, Molasses, &c. Never within our recollection has Plaquemine been navigable for steamboat so early a period in the season as this.—Fresh Bayou.

The sugar crop.—From all that we can learn from the most respectable sources, we are led to believe that the cane in Attakapas will yield but very little if any; every field a crop.—Ib.

The grand match race between Colonel A L Bowman's Stanley Ramble, and Mr J Perry's Red Rover, 2 miles and repeat, for $2000, over the Hawkins turf, came off on the 19th ult, and was decided in favour of Fanny Ramble, Harris holding near the commencement of the first heat.—Ib.

The cotton factory of Mr Whitney, in the parish of St Tammany, turns out 200 yards of white plantation [illegible]. At the factory a yard of cloth is given for a pound of cotton.

Appointment by the president—John J Dixon, has been appointed Registrar of the Land Office, and John L Dunlap, Esq receiver of public moneys for the same office at Opelousas.

Connecticut true to Democracy.—At the late town elections in Connecticut, forty four out of the thirty eight towns heard from) gave large majorities in favor of democracy.

Ohio Canals.—The amount of tolls received on the Ohio canals from 1st Dec '34 to the last of Sept. 35, 10 months, was

From 1st December 1834, to last Sept, 1835,	101,888 97
Increase on both canals,	28,888 97

The increase on the Miami canal alone for the same time is only 1388 [illegible]. To the great deficiency in the wheat crop, and the increased demand for flour north of Dayton the small increase is attributable.—Dayton Jour.

From the London Lancet.

To the Editor.—Sir, in a letter which I received by me, and am fined very heavily in the cloth of a [illegible], [illegible] that I might observe its nature to escape. The handkerchief was laid with the adder on a grass-plot, and other several escapade but unfortunately attempts to free itself from bondage, the animal deliberately inflicted a bite on its own body, and quickly died. Such an act of suicide has been attached of the scorpion, but I have never heard of this life circumstance in any other, escaping on this occasion. The circumstance cannot be attributed to instinct, a principle which might assist it in its efforts to escape, but could never prompt to the animal an act that what contributed death. Let this fact, (witnessed by two others) as well as myself be added to the number of extraordinary facts which fill the philosopher in his efforts to deny the existence of intellect, apparentionally be [illegible] modifications on the lower animal s of the creation. I am, sir, yours truly.

Bristol, Sept 16, 1835. WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Among the many useful and scientific discoveries of the day, we are so called upon to notice particularly, one which, it said to be of inestimable value and importance. Mr J C P Solomon, of Pennsylvania, obtained a few days ago a letters patent from the United States for a SAFETY STEAM BOILER, so constructed that it would seem almost impossible that any degree of pressure upon it could produce its explosion. The philanthropist will receive the glad tidings of this invention as the dawn of a brighter day for the navigator and merchant, and contemplation of the saving of human life and limb from destruction by the application of this ingenious invention, will hail the inventor as a public benefactor. Every citizen, and a who has seen the model; we are told, pronounce it unequalled in its importance.

A work on the 'Internal Improvements projected or executed in the United States' has been published in Paris, written by Colonel Pambour. Accompanying the work are maps of the various projected lines. The Foreign Quarterly Review from Sept. 1835 contains a table of the [illegible] of the world constructed since 1824, which, it says, will improve its readers with a just idea of the gigantic labors of a nation to which we are the progenitors. In another place it says 'The sole feeling we have towards Brother Jonathan's improvements, is a sort of half surprised, half-pleasing amazement at their magnificence and vastness.'—Baltimore American.

The following paragraph appeared lately in the Courier Francais of Paris:

'The Quotidienne publishes a pretended letter from Amsterdam, in which a great story is made of the supposed political movements of the Bonaparte family, and especially of Count Survilliers. If the hoax is to be taken seriously, we cannot believe that the count returns to the United States only to excite an open rupture between France and that republic. Of a truth nobody ever suspected him of possessing an influence at Washington, and the editors of the Quotidienne, with their Dutch correspondent, are the only people in Europe in possession of this important secret. They know, too, what no other person knows or suspects, that the count has left twenty-five millions of francs (this the banking in London, to be expended in [illegible] discord in France and Spain, with a view to [illegible] the throne of both those kingdoms. The most remarkable feature of these revelations is, that a journal professing to be reasonable should relate them seriously.'

The Courrier des Etats Unis makes the following comment on the preceding article:

'The observations of the Courrier are as just as the revelations of the Quotidienne are stupid and absurd. We should be very glad to know that the count de Survilliers in reality possessed the twenty-five millions he is said to have spent in his time; and we can assure all the Carlist journals that he would expend a portion of the money in stirring up enemies against France, as he has been done by some others who might be named.—The illustrious name of Bonaparte has to this moment remained pre-eminently French, and not one of the brothers of that great man who raised it to such a height of glory, will ever tarnish it by alliances or even by aspirations inimical to France.'

We understand the proprietors of the Opera house are about to sell that establishment, the conditions of the auction of association being of such a character that they have not the power to manage it in the manner they originally intended.—New York Mercantile Advertiser.

American Almanac.—Mr Ira Stimpson of Gates near Rochester, has raised this year, among a peck of almanacs from a branch of that fruit well-regarded in a peach.

A large hoth printing establishment, to be worked by water power, is now erecting at Morristown, by Mr Thomas Wardle, bookseller and publisher in N Y.—Morris Jerseyman.

The Nashville Bank is now the only western branch of the bank of the United States that remains to be closed.

A London critic concludes a notice of Rogers' work with this correct judgment—He is full of poetry the nature a poet.

Snow fell at Hagerstown, N Y on the 20th ult to the depth of 6 inches.

In the city of N York there are 19,000 more females than males.

The prices of grain in England are stated to be now lower than at any previous period for the last fifty years.

Three children died from starvation, it is said, are about to be erected at Bucksville, Ohio.

There is a line of telegraphs in progress between London and Paris which will transmit the news in an hour and a half. The brokers are on the bottom of this. Here is the love of wealth prompting to improvement, prompt the arts. In the strongest position after all to [illegible] the pulses of genius and talent.

We learn from the Boston papers that Wm Sherwell Esq one of the most eminent merchants of Gibraltar, was unnoticed, on the 31 of October to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the garrison at that place, for having furnished arms, ammunition, &c to the privateer schooner Consador, which vessel had been condemned. His property paid to amount to [illegible] of three or four thousand dollars, was confiscated.

Age of trees.—It is well known that the age of trees is determined by the number of concentric rings contained in the stem, or a horizontal section of the trunk. A philosopher has observed that these rings are not alike in every instance, but that the [illegible] large, and others small, which he attributes to the difference in fertility of successive years, and thinks that this observation carefully followed up might enable us to determine in regard to a series of years, which were most and which least favorable to vegetation.

We have heard from various parts of the state, all the election of Gov Ramsdell is certain. It will decide the vote with Lynch all below Jackson, and above we can have some idea of the majorities by the returns received, to give for pretty certain, that Ramsdell will get a majority of about 6000 votes in the state. Clairborne and Edwards will be elected by tolerable majorities, though some say that Edwards will get the best vote in the state; but we are inclined to believe that Major Mellery will get the greatest majority of any candidate before the people.—Lexington Gaz.

[illegible] Since our last sketch of the Bar, there have been four vacancies by death and resignation—two on each side in politics. Three elections have been held to supply the places; in which two whigs and one democrat have succeeded. The remaining vacancy will it is affirmed, be certainly filled by a friend of the administration—leaving parties in the legislature precisely as they stood in April—that is a decided majority in both branches of the legislature, favorable to Jackson and Van Buren.

The Justice and Kanhawa Improvement, in which the state of Virginia has taken so large an interest, is under the direction of Judge Wright of New York, as chief engineer. We adverted a few days ago to the place that seventy three miles were advertised to be let to contractors in a few weeks, and we now see it stated that thirty miles more will be offered in the course of next month. The work in question is of a threefold character—first, a canal from Richmond up the James river to Covington; secondly, a railroad from Covington across the mountain region to the Kanhawa; and thirdly such an improvement of the latter river as will admit it to steamboat navigation from the point where the rail road strikes it, down to its junction with the Ohio.

The canal or rail road portion of this work, is only about [illegible] miles south west from Staunton, and there is no doubt that if the link between Winchester and Staunton is filled up, the sixty miles required to connect Staunton with the junction railroad, and consequently with the navigable waters of the Kanhawa, will be promptly provided for. How incumbent is it, therefore, upon the capitalists and men of property of Baltimore to aid, to the comparatively limited amount which is justly expected from them, the stock subscriptions of the Staunton Railroad Company, and thus prevent valuable charter from becoming forfeited. Baltimore must move in this matter, because in so doing she secures to herself a new and most important avenue of trade with the west, and at the same time gives the ball which will cause it to roll with accumulated strength to its ultimate destination at the Ohio—the depot of the New Orleans Railroad.—Baltimore American.

Dr. Lardner, in his evidence before the Great Western Railway Bill Committee, gives the following instance of carelessness in the railway manager:—"I was descending the slope of 1 in 96 on the Manchester railway with a train of goods; the engineer let the train run down for a considerable distance without the break, and we obtained a velocity that appeared to me to be exceedingly dangerous. I ordered him to put on the break, but the break totally failed; it was burnt. A signal was made to us by the road police to stop, but the train did not stop for a considerable distance from the foot of the slope. When we descended we found that the wheel of one of the waggons had broken, so that both wheels dragged along the rail during the descent, forming a more powerful break than the common break, and notwithstanding this the train went down with the fearfully velocity of from 40 to 50 miles an hour!!"

A lady was sent to Billingsgate on the 1st of August, to buy some oysters. When she returned, "What made you so long, Pat?" said his master. "Long is it? by my boat, I think I've been pretty quick, considering all the way."—Considering what thing?"—Why, considering the getting of the fish.—Getting what fish?—Why but fish! why the oysters to be sure."—What is that you mean?—What I mean is, why I mean—why I mean that as I was resting myself a bit, and taking a drop to refresh me, a gentleman axed what I had got in the basket. Oysters, sir, said I. Let's look at them, says he, and he opened the bag. Och, thunder and praties! said he, who would them to you? It was Mick Carney, said I. Mick Carney, said he, the thief of the world! to that a big blackguard must he have been to give them to you without paying. And an'a't they gutted? said I. Divil a one of them, said he. Maather, then, said I, what will I do? Do? said he—I'd sooner do them for you myself than have you abused; and so he takes 'em in a basin and goes 'em all nate and clean, as you'll see! And out paddy turned the empty shells on the floor.

Mr Lander thus satirically describes the first appearance of good book among the critics—

He like a green peach slowly rise up to them, like carp in a pond when food is thrown among them; some of which may match suddenly at a morsel, and scribbler in others bands it gently with their barbs; pass deliberately by, and leave it to other wriggle and rub against it more delicatelly; others, in other truth, have not what to make of it, swim round it round it, eye it on the sunny side, eye it on the shady, approach it, question it, shoulder it, flap it with the tail, turn it over, look askance at it, take a pot-shell or a worm instead of it, and plunge again their contented heads into the comfortable fried liver some reasons the bones that will suit their stomachs better.

COSTUME.—The French, from the earliest times, have paid serious attention to objets de mode. After the Revolution in 1789 bonnets and chapeaux were adopted in France to the exclusion of the modest chef perons and the ugly caftans. Upon the article of costume we may remark that in India, Egypt, and Palestine, the laws regulate vestments, which in other countries could not be worn. Rome had its toga, Greece her pallium, and Gaul its braycoat, which were long the national dress; but fashion, by degrees, produced a change, and at last the total disappearance of these vestments. It was the same with the beard, by turns despised or respected. Solon, the Athenian (600 years before Christ) was the first of the Romans who, in imitation of the Orientals, opposed shave. Leather boots continued in Greece from the time of Lycurgus, but Caligula imposed his name upon these worn by the soldiers. The name of Caligula was subsequently changed to calcaneus, pantoufle, soulliers and shoes. The head-dress at Rome, in 1797, was a cap, the symbol of liberty, because every slave enfranchised had permission to wear it. In the 16th century they wore in France square caps, calottes (skull caps.) Francis I made these caps elegant, then common in Rome and Italy. The hair was worn in all fashions; some had it long, some short. Chemesis (bras) and corsets were introduced in France in 1536. Also the gilet (flannel waistcoat.) In the 15th century they resolved the hat into hands (great caps.) known in 1540, and the English hat (chapeau de Bridgeots was adopted in 1605.—Progrès de l'Industrie.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

(From the Court Magazine.)

MORNING DRESS—Standing Figure.—A pelisse of small manilla cambric, or muslin of pale rose pink. The pelerines are bordered by a deep flounce, having edged with Lace lace. Corset and sleeves of gros ruban, ornamented with satin flowers. A pap of net edged with narrow Brussels lace, and trimmed with with green ribbon gloves.

SEVENING DRESS.—A dress of blue poplin de soie France, with an embossed pattern in shades of green, red and brown. A Donna Maria pelerine of Hanitan lace. The hair is twisted low at the back of the head, and the front is curls tied with light green ribbon.

EVENING DRESS.—A pale blue crape broche, with a rich pattern in a darker shade of blue the corsage cut rather low and square, the back plain, the sleeves very full tulle. An under chemisette of fine lawn, letter of blonde long sleeves of clear tulle. Kapler scarf richly embroidered. The hair arranged in a light twisted bow, to which is placed a full blown rose, and a sprig of flowers on the light side, mixed with the front curls.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS—The costume of summer begin, though slowly, to appear; manilla robes are considerably for those of lilac, and in general a shawl is added. Satin bonnets also are beginning to be generally adopted, and flows of rice straw are at least in our dress, laid aside. In short, the half season costume is decidedly the mode.

Sighing slowly of French cashmere, with black grounds, flowered in rich bouquets of very vivid colors, have just appeared. There are also some of dark grey, of green grounds, strewed with half-blown roses, of a pale shade of lilac, and a bouton, flowered in a [illegible] of a very rich pattern. Black satin shawls, [illegible] with black, red, lilac, also begin to be adopted, and have a very rich effect upon robes of light colors.

We have, as yet, no alteration to announce in the shape of bonnets. Those of satin are most predominant, and mauve green to be the favorite colors; they are trimmed with autumnal flowers, others with [illegible] feathers, corresponding with the hue of the [illegible]. The prettiest is formed of three short feathers, [illegible] straw hats, of the [illegible] opale form, are still in [illegible], but they are adorned with ribbons of full [illegible] these most in favor are green, maroon, and [illegible] with very small black or pencean stripes at the [illegible] side the ribbon is chequered in two full colors. A [illegible] of party colored feathers, corresponding with the ribbons, is usually placed on one side.

We have reason to believe that furs will this winter be extraordinarily fashionable, both for tippets and trimmings, have begun already to appear, and are expected [illegible] this winter. Sable, it is thought, will maintain the pre-eminence it has so long held.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

From a large, highly praised work on the capital and resources of the British empire, the London Metropolitan publishes some extracts for the purpose of proving the immense importance to England of agriculture, and the capital invested in it, compared with that employed in other pursuits. According to a table in the work, the gross annual product of Great Britain and Ireland, raised by the combination of capital with all elements and inanimate power is five hundred and forty [illegible] of pounds sterling, nearly half of which is from agriculture. As the table exhibiting the relative importance of the several great sources of the immense wealth of Great Britain, and is therefore of general interest, we annex it.

Mines and Minerals,	[illegible]
Cotton Trade,	[illegible]
Woolen Trade,	[illegible]
Silk Trade,	[illegible]
Shipping and Foreign Commerce,	[illegible]
Income—Profits of this class	[illegible]
Foreign Income,	[illegible]
Agriculture,	[illegible]

In addition to your rates and duties, taxes which amounts to several millions, the inhabitants pay [illegible] of the empire. [illegible] or more [illegible] half of the [illegible] Kingdom.—According to this estimate the national debt is equal to [illegible] of the whole annual [illegible].

☞ The barque Mary, from Baltimore, is discharging first flier below the bookmarket. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. nov 24

MILCH COWS.—Two Norman Milch Cows, for sale on board ship Bolivar, from Havre, apply to Pouret, opposite No. 70. nov 24

HOOD & WATERMAN having taken J. F. Gomez into partnership will continue the Cotton Storage business under the firm of Hood, Waterman & Co. of No. 14, Exchange Place, from this date November 23d. nov 24—1w

FLOUR—400 barrels Wellborn, brand, received per first boat, for sale by
nov 23 A. MAHEY, 68, New Levee.

WHISKEY—50 bbls old Whiskey, just received and for sale by
nov 24 A. MAHEY, 68, New Levee.

Fashionable Clothing—Just received per late arrivals, a general assortment of the latest Clothing, adapted to the country trade and plantation use, for sale cheap by
nov 24 FROST & Co, No. 8, Customhouse street.

Wines ship Tuscan, French Brandy and Walnut Brandy; Isamaby Anisette, Champagne Wine, for sale by GAUDIAC,
nov 24 194, Chartres street.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Hannah, Wright, Havre, [illegible].

ARRIVED,

Steamer Pontchartrain, Martin, fm the Passes—towed to sea brig Pressentario and Apalachicola—brought up ship Jeune France, 60 days fm Bordeaux, brigs Uneas and Caroline—reports nothing new.

Ship Jeune France, Fabre, 60 days fm Bordeaux.

Brig Uneas, Bossh, fm Norfolk, with staves.

Brig Caroline, Marshalk, 5 days fm Havana, to Legendre & Samroy.

Steamer Boston, Brickell, fm Louisville.

Steamer Paragun, Chanvin, fm Lafourche, Int.

Steamer Pawnee, Dunnica, fm Pittsburg.

Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, fm Bayou Sara.

Steamer Neosho, Young, fm Little Rock.

CONSIGNEES.

For ship Florida—J Vairin & co; F P Duchange; T Barrett & co; C Mossy & Garridel; Buckner, Stanton & co; R Marsh & co; Lambeth & Thompson; F Stanson & Campbell; H Shultz; Lee & Hardy; C Flint; G Whitney & co; Alling, Hyde & co; Tierman, Cuddy & co; White & co; A S Page & co; R McCerren; H G Duviviel; C F Hozey; J & L Beebe; Livaudais, Charbonnet & co; Peyrough, Arceuil & co; Brander, McKenna & Wright; S H Slocomb & co; A E Clark; C Aikin; J H Leverich & co; Perks & Hall; J Lovell; L Eams; Thomson & Grant; Cannon & Lepper; Simmons & Marsh; H English; E C Storms Whiting & Stark; M & B Mullen; J G Washington; C H Bancroft; Forstall & High; M McCallum; Z Taylor; E Johns & co; Gasquet, Parish & co; Southworth & Melgreal. R Frink; Mrs E Hunt; W W Lyons & co; J Lott; J H Field & co; S & B Back; S W Metcalf; Wilcox & Tooker; J B Wilcox; J & B Yeatman & co; Burke, Watt & co; S Brower & co; W & J Grant; R McCerren; Rees & Delanges; and order.

Per ship Jeune France—cargo consisted to H Caseau; H Bendouenie; P O Barbe; L Y Beaulieu; L Boeland; A Meurous; J Lacroix; J Tarbe; P A Layet; Kahn, Daron & co; A St George; Lacoteur, Le Blanc & co; Bartel; Ruth; O Bijardin and order.

IMPORTS.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Black Hawk—47 bales cotton Burke, Watt & co; 93 Byrne, Hermann & co; 24 T Barrett & co; 12 Lambeth & Thompson; 15 Leo & Hardy; 60 Forstall & High; 5 Buffitt Shipp & co; 15 R Laudumiey; 10 A St George; 2 J Dampport; 1 [illegible] J B Peyraube.

LITTLE ROCK—Per steamer Neosho—69 bales cotton Garnier & Tany; 2 Levy Scourse & Walson; 4 Leo & Hardy; 12 Brands, McKenna & Wright; 27 J Gould; M Lambeth & Thompson; 8 B Landumiey; 15 J F Smith & co; 10 bales snake root J Thayer & co.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Boston—126 bls onions, 100 do apples, 50 do flour Slater & Avis; 7 bls castor oil Gray, Darrisse & co; 10 hf bls, 7 kgs butter; 20[illegible] [illegible] Hefford & Sargenbroy; 325 bls flour Champenoise & Girardi, 3 box books Buchanan & Hagan; 100 bls potatoes, 1000 heads cabbage, 65 doz chickens, 4 doz turkies, 6 hollies, 20 bls apples, owners on board 30 tons way freight.

LAFOURCHE Int—Per steamer Paragon—69 bales cotton Bagnet & Hooper; 20 do Mirandeau, O'Dabing & co, 6 do and sundries to order.

HAVANA—351 hds brown sugar, 600 bags coffee, 40 bales wax, segars, 32,000 oranges, mdse &c to R Greminy & co; Malcolm & Sandsman; Martineau, Cregier & co; J H Lovrich & co; Legendre & Samory; Chapman & Cassidy; J Robert Y Gleene; M de Lizardi & co; and master.

PITTSBURG—Per steamer Pawnee—12 bales cotton Brander, McKenna & Wright; 27 do Fenwyth, Goodwin & co; T Leigh, Maddox & co; 20 Allen & Duplessis, 2 Thurman, Caddy & co; 12 A St George; 20 B Landumiey; 57 Burke, Watt & co; 17 Martin, Plasmata & co; 37 Leo & Hardy; 104 T Barrett & co; 7 Bogert & Hooper; 10 A Benedict; 6 order; 150 pc bagging 7 Tarpaulins; 6 pcs bale paper G Dorsey; 50 bars iron J Hall, Walker & Walton.

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Per ship Remodee—1169 bales cotton.

PASSENGERS

For ship Florida—Messrs Lyman, Lynn, Beaubien, Allen—11 steerage.

For steamer Pawnee—J B Hyde, J G Gaines, S V Sickles, W H Goodrich, T Clarke, D Blair and lady, F Dunjean, Gaines, F Kennaugh and family, A Inscober, J H Lee, J L Wescott, W Gibson, W H Dyer, D Pepper, B C Pike, G Richardson, E F Fearnington, H N Fearnington, T F Hoopes, J T Perkins, Jas Terrell, N Hulbert, J Harrell, E Rochelle, Bloss, S B Howard, R W A Harrison, J B Fall, A McGhee, P Lepesta.

For ship Jeune France—Mad Kempe and 2 children, Messrs L Gaubre, T Navarette, J Tonille, J Sidon, F Pieque, J Moumu, J Hubbert, V Faisant, A Ferre, E Dorignac, T Dupuy, H [illegible], A Monreux, V Tachet, T Amadieu, G Dage, A Trémonnet, F Berthet, A Dormeil, J Le Gentil, T Lebard.

For ship Caroline—Messrs A Kreager, B Blanque, J Salen, C Gaudin, T Hoskins.

For steamer Boston—Messrs Rapleh, Kennedy, Eldridge, King, Morgan, Whiteman, Miller, Thomas,