COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Nov. 3	Boston	nov. 3
Philadelphia	" 4	Baltimore	" 4
Charleston	" 10	Washington	" 8
Paris	Oct 8	Liverpool	oct. 8
Havre	" 3	London	" 7

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV 18, 1835.

STOCKS.

The following sales were effected at the Brokers Board on the 18th.

60 shares Western Inn Stock,	60
75 do do indorsable 60 days	62

COTTON.

123 bales Louisa, and Mississippi	16
200 do do do	15½
80 do Mississippi selected	16½
110 do Louisiana	15½

SUGAR—N. O. —— hds do sugar at 8¼ a 9 cts., sales

COFFEE—13 to 14 cents per lb.

MOLASSES—27c to 28 cents—sales.

LARD—8¼ a 9 cents per lb. scarce.

FLOUR—Per bbl 6⅞ to 7—price falling.

SOLE LEATHER—34 to 36 per lb.

CALF SKINS—28 to 36.

TAR, Pitch and Rosin—No variation.

Other items remain as last quoted.

Wednesday, Nov 18.

STOCKS.

As corrected by the Stock and Exchange Board of Brokers.

Louisiana State Bank	112 last sales.
Bank of Orleans	no sales.
Bank of Louisiana	no sales.
Consolidated Association	none for sale.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co.	no sales.
City Bank	200 last sales.
Union Bank of Louisiana	150 sales.
Citizens' Bank	1 sales.
Commercial Bank	54 last sales.
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank	53½ last sales.
Gas Light Bank	105 asked.
Carrollton Railroad Bank	par asked.
Louisiana State In. Co.	110 prem. last sales.
Louisiana In. Co.	6250 for 200 pd last sales.
Orleans In. Co.	no sales.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co.	none offered.
Merchants' Ins. Co.	25 sales.
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co.	60 sales.
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co.	37 last sales.
Ocean Ins. Co.	53 asked.
Commercial Ins. Co.	par asked.
Louisiana Cot. Seed Oil Factory & Ins. Co.	no sales.
Orleans Navigation Co.	no sales.
Pontchartrain Railroad Co.	76 for 100 pd last sales.
Nashville Railroad Co.	91 prem. sales.
Orleans Cotton Press Co.	par asked.
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.	no sales.
Old Architect Co. of 1836	no sales.
Architect Stock of 9th District	no sales.

IMPORTS.

PLAQUEMINES—Per steam Semaphore—10 bales cotton Lastrapes & Demarest; 89 do, 1 box Mirkmond, O'Duhigg & co; 250 hides, 10 bales cotton J B Planche & co; 23 do Leigh, Maddux & co; 29 do J W Stillwell; 18 N & J Dick & co; 21 B McKernion; 11 Bogart & Hoopes; 20 hhds sugar Gray, Devrine & co; 1 box S Locke & co; 1 bl sugar, 1 demijohn C Pinta; 1 trk H K Dee & co; 1 box A Webber; 1 bandle E Pettigrew; 73 C Toledano; sundries owners on board.

GREENPORT—Per barque Jane Ritchie—1 puncheon F Gillet & co; Kennedy Duvall & co; A & J Dennistoun; B Booth & co; Bogart & Hawthorne; W & J Montgomery; Mallard & co; and the master.

NEWPORT—Per schr Commerce—Potatoes, onions, hoops, oil, candles, etc.

NORFOLK—20 slaves.

MANCHESTER—Per steamer Ione—600 bales cotton Ballitt, Shipp & co; 222 Bogart & Hoopes; 85 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 76 N & J Dick & co; 100 Buckner, Stanton & co; 175 Byrne, Herman & co; 41 Decker, Watt & co; 22 M White & co; 15 Buchanan & Hagan; 14 Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 3 Wilcox, Anderson & co; 1 slave, 2 horses Martin, Pleasants & co.

EXPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per schooner Bohemian, ballast.

MOBILE—Per steamer Otto—206 pc bagging, 75 coils rope, 300 bls flour, 15 casks bacon, 50 bls pork, 74 do whiskey, 600 sacks corn, 160 kegs lard, 10 bls rum, 20 hhds sugar, 50 pks mdse.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

ON Thursday evening the Theatre will open with the Comedy of

The Soldier's Daughter.

Geo Hautboil,	Mr Ferren.
Frank Hautboil,	Mr T S. Hill
Young Malfort,	Mr Bannister.
Captain Woodley,	Mr Maynard.
Timothy Quaint,	Russell
Old Malfort,	Radcliff.
Simon,	Smith.
Ferrit,	Hubbard.
Thomas,	Eversall.
Waiter,	Relyea.
Widow Cheerly,	Mrs Russell.

With the ORIGINAL EPILOGUE and Dashing White Serjeant.

Mrs Malfort,	Miss Rae.
Susan,	Carr,
Mrs Fidget,	Seaman.

The above to conclude with the Farce of the

Irish Tutor.

Teddy O'Rourke, alias Dr O'Toole,	Mr Thorne.

With the songs of 'St Patrick was a gentleman,' and 'Boys of Kilkenny.'

Dr Flail,	Mr Ferren.
Old Tilwell,	Smith.
Charles,	Radcliff.
Mary,	Mrs Wallack.
Rosa,	Carr,

On Friday Mr Eaton will make his first appearance in Gloster, in Shakspeare's Tragedy of Richard the Third.

M. , from Paris, has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has established his store in Royal street, between Orleans and St Ann. He will shortly present to the public an assortment of goods which he will dispose of by wholesale and retail.

nov 18—3

Lataste & Brulatour offer for sale, landing per ship Talma, from Bordeaux:

2 bales Calicoes, last fashion;
3 cases containing Stopilles, cross-a-la-morlaix, and Platillas;
1 bale Flanders Linen,
1 bale Damask table Cloth;
1 case containing 500 pieces assorted Tapes.
1 bale Russia Linen. No. 137, Royal street.

Lataste & Brulatour, offer for sale, landing per ship Talma, from Bordeaux:

100 cases red wine, Medoc (Laffitte);
82 " assorted preserved Fruits;
18 " sweetmeats add 1 do. abricots;
25 " superfine cordials, 25 do cherry;

IN STORE—By former importations: 800 cases Sauterne, Barsac and Graves white wine; 600 do. common red; 104 double cases old wine, 1st vintage; 50 hogsheads Sauterne and Grave white wine; 140 casks red wine, divers kind; cordials, Cognac and Bordeaux cordials. nov 16 No. 137, Royal st.

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, 2d Oct. 1835.

I. R. ST JOHN,
D. W. ST JOHN.

nov 16—1m.

THE Business which has heretofore been carried on, in New-Orleans, under the firm of J D Burns, I R St John & Co will be continued by the subscribers, from and after the 16th inst. 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,
R. W. GREGORY.

New York, 9th Oct, 1835. 16 nov—1m

Dissolution—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. B. Colla & co, was dissolved on the 30th October, by mutual consent.

The firm of Bell and Colla are authorised to settle their business.

J. B. COLLA,
P. GODET.

J. G. Bell and J. B. Colla will continue the grocery business under the firm of Bell and Colla, at no. 25, Common street, and solicit a share of patronage.

J. G. BELL,
J. B. COLLA.

Oct. 31, 1835. nov 16

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,

nov 16—3 JOSETTE BUNDY.

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 ribbet shawls, printed and embroidered, bonnets a la Jeanne, Fabriques, etc. A. HUBERT,

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

Surveyorship 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, 4 Bienville Street (Canal Marigny) between Levee and Peters.

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

Improved Gum Elastic Silk Hats—60 cases superior Gum Elastic Silk Hats, just received and for sale at the Hat Store of

nov 17. JAS. EVANS & co, 10 Chartres st.

Leeches—A handsome assortment of choice Leeches, landing ex ship Ernest, from Havre, and for sale at the Drug store of

nov 17 A. A. PEYCHAUD.

THE subscribers have received and offer sale, a handsome assortment of Tilbury's satin and sarsnet silk vests, of the newest fashion; also, pelisses in ladie's cloaks, gentlemen hats, chenly's, black and colored silks, white, napt and plain satin, red calicoes, Angora gloves, white gauze, silk gloves, French merino, velvet, printed shawls, brussels carpets; as well as various other seasonable articles.

nov 17 DURAND & UZUREAU, 67, Chartres st.

Molasses—500 boxes bunch Raisins 200 do. Nonpareil dried; landing from brig Pizi, and for sale by

nov 17 J THAYER & Co.

CITY BANK,

New-Orleans, November 17th 1835

A LIBERAL reward will be paid to any person giving information of Edward Cowell, late porter of this institution, who left here on the 12th Sept. last.

nov 18 Rob. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

DAILY BEE.

Commercial State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1835.

The city council met in session last evening; but on account of not receiving the letter of the mayor, we are compelled to postpone our report.

The members of the city council chose to put a singular interpretation on their ordinance relative to the corporation printer: they think that because he is bound to publish their resolutions and ordinances, he is bound to repeat the publication as often as arbitrary option on their part or that of the mayor may require. They are shamefully mistaken. The city printer is obliged to publish once, and once only—precisely as is the state printer. If he has hitherto published the ordinances repeatedly, it was from an honest endeavor to subserve the interests of the corporation and to be useful even beyond the terms of his contract. But what he did by choice shall not be forced from him by unparalleled and arbitrary compulsion. The council have decreed that an ordinance shall be published in this gazette for three months, as in five or six others it shall be done, but only on the same condition as is given to the others—for the like compensation. This is now known and determined.

MEXICO. By private advices we learn that Mr Daniel Pope, the American consul at Mexico has lately had his house violated by the government troops under command of Martinez, under the pretence of searching for the collector of the customs; altho Mr Pope strenuously deprecated and opposed deprecated this arbitrary act. He has been obliged to return to this country.—The Mexicans seem resolved to have a rupture with the government or people of the United States

We learn also that the ships sailing from Vera Cruz to Tampico are not permitted to carry letters or journals—which is very prejudicial to the merchants. This order is now rendered general. Editors are forbidden to treat on current circumstances; and all intercourse is prohibited as far as possible, which would give information of the real state of things in the Mexican struggles. The state of Tamaulipas is under the ban of centralism; and intercourse strictly prohibited with it —so that it is in a state of blockade. The Americans resident throughout Mexico are subjected to daily vexations and dangers; and many of them have been shamefully assassinated by the agents of Santa Anna, who has his bandiks myrmidons in all quarters.

The Mexican journals intimate indirectly that several of the interior chief towns have boldly declared against centralism; and resolve to support federalism.—Puebla and Morelia have joined the federal standard.

The resignation of Mr Guyarré of his seat in the U S senate for Louisiana, has been tendered to the governor and accepted. The choice of a good successor will therefore be a matter of interest and importance to our citizens, considering the present state of parties in the senate; and the national subjects which may be brought before that branch of Congress. Our democratic friends should not now slumber on their posts nor do we think they will; as they have already made a strong demonstration in favor of HENRY CARLETON Esq, once before a candidate, who lost his election by only one vote—and that of Mr Guyarré, to whom however the former generously lent his support during the last election.

We have received communications in favor of the candidature and almost certain success of Mr Carleton. We are informed that he will have the support of the Orleans representatives; of those from Florida, Atakapas, Natchitoches, Opelousas and generally of the west, yet certainly of the east. We are glad his friends are so confident of success; and hope they will not 'rest on their oars.'

THE AMERICAN ARITHMETIC, by James Bennett, N York. The author of this work states that he is an attorney and counsellor at law, a teacher of mathematics, and professor to the Institute of accountants of New York. He condemns all works written for schools on Arithmetic; and of course thinks his own the *sine qua non*.

We wish we could agree with him; but as we believe that school books should be reviewed with more caution and candor than any other kind, we would be unjust to ourselves if we more than partially recommended this book. It certainly condenses the customary branches of arithmetic; but in a bad manner, and chiefly for the convenience of teachers. The author seems to be perfectly innocent of all knowledge of the scientific principles of arithmetic, and of its connection with geometry—numbers with magnitude. Hence he has adopted ignorantly the wonted system of proportion, as taught in vulgar school books; and blindly gave unexamined insertion to all the Rules of Three, Inverse, Direct and Double, and all the complications superimposed on them.

The work has been favorably reviewed by the New York [illegible] judgment on books and other matters. If the New York editors had been guided more by an experienced judgment than personal favoritism to one of their town citizens, they would have concluded differently.

Comparison is founded only on similar objects; and proportion in numbers is a species of comparison. No comparison can be formed between barrels and dollars, and consequently no proportion. Yet most of our arithmetics with the present teach us that a comparison may be formed; and therefore violate truth, geometry and propriety. On this violation is founded the Rule of Three; and from this imaginary all the other advanced branches of arithmetic—which become therefore very complicated.

The only good school book on arithmetic that has come within our cognizance was one that we received to review in London, written by Professor Thompson of Belfast—called 'Arithmetic in theory and practice.' By adopting the scientific proportion of numbers, he was enabled to simplify all his rules and greatly facilitate the correct acquisition of arithmetical knowledge in all its ramifications.

The 'ways and means' of living in the largest cities of England do not appear to be correctly understood by our tourists, who write on this subject. Brooks in his letters has fallen into the usual mistakes of transient travellers; altho Willis appears to have better understood the subject, as he figured in a more elevated grade of society than the former. The depths of the ways and means of long-established customs are not easily fathomed; and a superficial observer dependent on prima facie evidence, often adopts as apparently true what is really false.

Strangers entered the coffee-houses and hotels of London, now persons eating alone in separate rooms, or distinct compartments of the same room; he therefore concludes that the English lead a military life; and that their manners are then fettered with hauteur and reserve. This is the customary opinion of most of our travellers. But it is not correct.

London contains a permanent population of about 1,900,000 persons; and during the session of parliament and the law courts, in the fashionable period of the year, it has an additional floating population of 3 or 400,000—making about 2,300,000 persons comprised within a circumference of 20 miles. The modes of living of so vast a number of persons cannot be alike nor methodical; families have their own ways and means; and those without families have theirs. It is usually of the latter that most travellers are compelled to speak; altho Prince Puckler Muskaw, Willis and a few others have very happily withdrawn the curtain from the circles of the footer, the scenes of private life are not intended for the public gaze or scrutiny; and should never be privileged by the permitted visitor. They are sacred, and should be held sacred.

But for the ways and means of the other class, they are of interest if not of importance to every traveller; and may therefore claim attention and publicity. In such a country as England they differ with the various classes, castes and professions of men. The passing traveller in any city can be accommodated at the hotels or taverns; the traveller who prolongs his stay in London may accommodate himself so, or adopt other means. In lodging at a hotel in London, a person is charged only for what he orders and receives. He can have any kind of liquor at any time and in any manner he pleases; but he may not dine nor board where he lodges. If he is a member of a club, he can stop at the hotel of the club, breakfast alone or with others; and dine in company with his club associates.

The clubs of London are literally well known to our citizens. There are many of them established for special purposes, and particular classes, affording opportunities for enjoying social life, which could not otherwise be obtained. The senior officers of the army and navy [illegible] and club, where they congregate to discuss their reminiscences; and to have the junior, who are still in active life, to deliberate on and enjoy their prospects and pursuits. Those whose souls are bent on the chace and the race have a hotel, where they congregate as the Jockey club. Those who think vitally in politics have their respective clubs. Those who excel in literature are united in a social family; and have established the Athenaeum club. Those who [illegible] in the drama have established the Garrick club. Those who are engrossed by mercantile transactions [illegible] only their ordinary rendezvous at 'changes but have also established a club and hotel. Various others of a similar tendency are also established.

[illegible] subscription, the members [illegible] their quota to the necessary expenses of their hotels; and having a committee of superintendence to order and adjust all matters necessary. The keepers and servants of such hotels are but agents of the club; and have no voice in any arrangements. The members who reside in their club hotel pay a stipulated price; those who merely dine there are charged accordingly. All the members of the club can and may dine together; but the members resident may separate themselves into their own breakfasting parties. Now even it be said that this is an unsocial mode of living; or that the advantages of having congregated together persons of the same profession or propensity to 'enjoy the feast of reason and the flow of soul' are comparatively trifling? That 'like will to like' is as true in the social as in the physical world.

But there is an advantage resulting from this system. Those who are really deserving find no difficulty in obtaining admission into the club of their own sphere; and therefore becoming not only personally and intimately acquainted with those of their class, but also of becoming acquainted probably by introduction with the families of members; for many members of clubs are heads of families, altho they prefer occasionally to dine with their associates at the club. Information and acquaintance are therefore extended.

It is also known that families will reside at hotels and fare perhaps better than had they hired houses of their own; and kept an establishment of cooks and chambermaids. They can congregate and invite as they please. Liquors are seldom sold at any of the London hotels; as clubs and families furnish their own.

But the taverns are different. Many of them have a regular *table d'hôte* or (as is usually termed in England) an ordinary, when persons can dine together at the same table as in the hotels of this country, which are of the same kinds as the taverns in London; altho in America, we have no establishments to correspond with the hotels and clubs of London. We are probably too young yet; or our republicanism prohibits the aristocratic customs of England.

There are still many who do not stop at hotels nor taverns. Gentlemen studying law have usually their own chambers in the many temples in London. These temples are specially appropriated for lawyers who find them very convenient for their purposes. Students may or may not reside in them; but they are usually preferred by them, and practising lawyers. Those who reside in them have usually a bedroom and a office; and commonly breakfast in their chamber—then dine with their clubs, or if not so fortunate as to be members of any, then at other hotels, taverns or eating houses. The eating houses of London are the same as the restaurants of Paris; one or more individuals can go in at any time of the day, and have what they order. They have besides a specified time for a *table d'hôte*, at which it is often better and cheaper to dine. An excellent dinner of several courses can be had at such restaurants from 2 and 6d to 5 shillings—such as is commonly charged here from 1 to 3 dollars. These eating houses are extended over the whole city of London and its suburbs; so that a person can be conveniently served at any place where his business may lead him; even if 8 miles from home. These eating houses have been so multiplied to suit the wants of customers, that they are divided to gratify particular tastes or wishes. Some are celebrated for giving excellent beefsteaks, and others boiled beef: of the latter class, Williams' house near the Old Bailey, has long been in vogue; and of the former there are many; for the 'roastbeef of old England' is a veritable desire and demand.

We have lately noticed the coffeehouses and cigar divans of London; but we have not noticed the houses commonly devoted to supper entertainments, not to lunch. The latter are chiefly in the neighborhood of the courts, the banks and exchange; and furnish every kind of soup, stake, chop, etc at a moment's notice from noon till the usual hour of closing the banks etc. Merchants and others who have suburban villas, and whose business brings them to town, find the houses very convenient for their noontide appetite; and many a time and oft have we enjoyed at them a bowl of the best soup 'fit for a lord' for one shilling. This mode of lunching on soups, cutlets or coffee, is perhaps preferable to our own of going to liquor counters, swilling toddy or juleps; and poking driblets and remnants of viands *non a la fourchette*.

The supper houses of London are also unknown in this country; but probably this is no great loss, as supper entertainments and evening amusements are rare with us. We shall pass over the alamode beef shops, where however you could be well entertained till midnight hour. A citizen of New Orleans might understand their nature, if there were evening houses here for the sale of gumbo file; and then form his conjecture—the gumbo being served up with rice and etc steaks, the alamode beef with salads and appurtenances.—There are other supper houses for lobsters, crabs, salmon and dish like 'vegetables'; where one can very well gratify himself and friends to an excellent treat; and there are also coffee houses open till 11 p m and the common eating houses till midnight: for the Londoners do not 'lie down with the lamb and rise with the lark,' as many sparks are fond of a lark. But come to some of the tavern supper houses. Here you will find musicians vocal and instrumental provided with a piano; horn or flute, 'cackbut, psaltery and dulcimer' or other kinds of music; while you are satisfying your appetite on steaks or chops, Welsh rabbits or tarts or pies or plumpuddings not pumpkin—and any kind of liquor you please from beer to brandy. Here you may chat with your friends, call for your favorite melodies; or volunteer songs of your own. We might now conduct you to some of the houses called 'free and easy', and some of the gay saloons; but they are for the knowing ones, and we do not wish the 'veil of partition to be rent in twain' to disclose these *arcana penetralia*.

You will now perceive that life in London is not so solitary nor sombre as Brookes and others would have you believe. If you are a passing traveler, you can stop at any hotel or tavern, according as your taste or purse shall permit; and be accommodated common surtaxes with the strength of the former or the length of the latter. You can also go to private boarding houses, precisely as in America—altho the wants of society have rendered these less common, because less convenient. You can hire an excellently furnished room or suite of apartments for almost every part of London, by the week, month or year; or you can furnish your own rooms, which is preferable if you intend to reside more than a year, as furniture and upholstery are very cheap. If you are a bachelor, you can have breakfast and evening tea in your own apartments; or you may go over the way to any coffee house or hotel, where you can meet your friends and read the daily and other periodicals gratis by proper economy, you can thus live comfortably on 100 pounds sterling a year.

Carrollton and St Francisville railroad—Since our last Mr Zempel has departed on his reconnoissance of the country between this place and Baton Rouge.—The more we reflect on the subject, the more we are convinced of the importance to the people of Jackson and the northeastern end of the parish of East Feliciana, to have the road pass through that place. If the road spoken of should pass through Jackson, a few years only would elapse before a road would be constructed from Jackson to Liberty, in Mississippi, bringing to Jackson all the trade of the southern part of Amite, and the southeastern part of Wilkinson counties, in that state. It cannot be possible that the people of Jackson and its neighborhood will allow so favorable an opportunity to advance their interests, to pass unimproved.—*Louisiana Jour.*

The Baltimore Gazette of the 4th inst, says—'The Washington Globe of this morning sets at rest the report circulated by the New York papers, that despatches for government respecting the French indemnity question, had been received by the last arrived packet ship at that port.'

The Globe says—'The Intelligencer teems with notices from the whig prints of New York, of the arrival of an express with French news, and adds its own authority to support them. It is all false rumor. No despatches have been received at Washington, by express or otherwise, unless perchance our whig editors have received some communication from the French minister. Should this be the case, it is probable that following the precedent set during Genet's time, they will submit the matter to the public.

The following improvement in steam machinery, may be set down as the *ne plus ultra* of ingenuity in this department of mechanical skill. It is from a late London paper.

Probably the smallest specimen of working machinery in the world is in the possession of Mr Toplis of the Museum of National Manufactures in Leicester square. It is a working model of a high pressure steam engine, made of silver, which is perfect in all its parts, does not weigh above two hundred and fifty grains, and will stand upon a shilling. The whole, including the boiler, may be covered with a thimble, and sufficient steam can be generated to keep it in motion 5 minutes.

Mr O'Connell in Scotland—We cannot conceive anything more droll than to hear him, with his jolly and fat face, and fatty winking eye, calling Lord Melbourne an impudent ass—Brougham a tory twaddler, with a foot twice and bells on his head—Peel, the friend of Louis Philippe—Plunkett and odious fellow—Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Grey inveterate foes to Ireland and all the rest of it, mixed up with the whiskey-punch and the brogue, and the green foraging cap with a good hand. Oh! what can be better—John Bull.

Astronomy Intelligence—M Gruithuesen, the well known astronomer of Munich, has declared that in the lapse of 1,050,000 years from the present time, our globe will be absorbed by the sun, and then consumed by solar fire.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—The following specimen of orthography was actually sent by the overseer of a parish not many miles from Durham, to one of the commissioners:—'May 5.—This is to giv Notice that Thier will be a Paredge meton On wednesdy night at Willim——s to Setel the Bokes and to mak Bem alqr ashens in the Pour Rate.'

The quantity of coal consumed in London is enormous. Last year according to a late London paper the consumption amounted to 2,650,547 tons, being something over a ton per annum for each inhabitant.—No less than 7404 ships were occupied in transporting it to the capital.

A FACT FOR THE NATURALISTS.—At a recent racing meeting, a certain noble lord, who is more remarkable for his curiosity than his wit, went to see the exhibition of the horse with seven legs. 'Upon my honor,' said his lordship, on leaving the caravan, 'it's the most extraordinary quadruped I ever saw.'

In the American infant schools the first thing taught a child is to repeat its name and place of abode, thus securing its return home, should it by accident be lost.

STEAM ENGINES.—When public attention is so much directed, at the present moment to the nature of steam engines, it may not be out of place to mention, what is very ready to be forgotten, that, in their construction, there is as much variety, in point of quality and efficiency, as there is in the productions of every other department of trade. Competition has led as much to the formation of inferior steam-engines as it has to the formation of inferior furniture, shoes, or any other work of art. This is strikingly shown by the fact that it is no uncommon thing, in the case of estimated work, for the most respectable engineers to charge for the horse power double what will be done by others. It is perfectly evident, in such a case, that a great difference must exist in the quality of the article; and, to make up for the difference, the insufficient engine is loaded to the amount of several pounds heavier on the inch than the other. Here, therefore, the owners of vessels are not merely imposed on by an inferior engine, but, from the necessary increase in the pressure, human life is placed in jeopardy. An engineer informs us that the pressure in a strong, and every way efficient engine, need not exceed from four to five pounds on the inch, while those of an inferior description require from ten to twelve pounds, and cannot be said to exceed in speed. The public themselves, or rather the owners of steam-vessels, possess the power of checking this evil, by looking to the character of engines when offered, and lessening the encouragement given to inferior engineers. We may here mention, that nearly all the large, or sea vessels, have already in use the plan recently suggested for safety in steam navigation, viz:—The use of two valves on every engine boiler.—*Glasgow Argus.*

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has recently endowed two schools, in the canton of Thurgovia, with the sum of 4900 florins.

PADDY AT EDINBURGH.—For the last ten days, owing to the excessive rain, the city water had been very muddy. An Irish porter, on being questioned by his wife as to the cause, said, 'Sure enough it must be nothing else than washing the praties for O'Connell's great dinner.'

A REMEDY FOR GRIEF.—The Marshal de Mouchy maintained that the flesh of pigeons possessed a consoling virtue. Whenever this nobleman lost a friend or relation, he said to his cook, 'let me have roast pigeons for dinner today. I have always remarked that after having eaten two pigeons I rose from the table much less sorrowful.'

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—At a late meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England, the usual dividend of four per cent for six months was voted, on the report of the Directors. In answer to inquiries made, the governor stated, that the earnings of the six months fell short of the dividend by the sum of £19,000, and in the preceding six months by £10,000; but that the directors thought that in consideration of the large capital of the bank, upwards of £14,000,000, and that circumstances might occur which will enable them to continue the dividend at the same rate, they thought it fair to take a larger period of time to determine whether it would be necessary to reduce it.

In answer to other inquiries it was stated, that the losses of the bank some years ago, by the forgeries of Fauntleroy, amounted to the sum of £300,000, and that recently a compromise had been made with the partners of Fauntleroy, by which they had paid the bank, in lieu of all claims upon it, 25 per cent of the amount of their loss, or £95,000. This payment was not included in the dividend, which was independent of it, but was carried to the fund set apart for meeting losses, from which it seems the whole loss of £360,000 had been deducted, leaving it a minus quantity. This payment was about sufficient to make the fund good.

VENEZUELA.—The London papers published a convention entered into between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela, by which the independence of the latter government is acknowledged, and the terms of the treaty of 1825, entered into between Great Britain and the State of Colombia, of which the provinces of Venezuela then formed a part, are mutually adopted and confirmed.

SALE OF A TOWN IN ENGLAND.—We observe in a late London paper an account of a sale by auction of the principal part of the ancient town of Buckingham; one of the lately disenfranchised boroughs. The sale embraced upwards of a hundred dwelling-houses, two inns, and a quantity of fine meadow and garden grounds. There was a large attendance of purchasers, and the competition was much more animated than was anticipated. The sale realized about £11,600, a sum much less than that produced by the late sale of lots at Mount Bellingham, in Chelsea, on which there is not a building, or a piece of timber standing.

NOVEL CENSORSHIP OF MORALS.—In a late number of the Petit Courier des Dames, appeared an alledged review, under the signature of the Countess de Brady, of a most extraordinary secret association for the promotion of purity of female morals. It seems that a great number of young men have banded together in two distinct but united societies, for the purpose of purging the community of all the elements of impurity and frailty in the female sex, by testing their virtue and strength of all by a rigid ordeal, and punishing by the exposure of a public brand, all who, when weighed in the balance, are found wanting. Already, it is said, several married women, whose integrity had not been proof against all the power of tempting fascination brought against it, with this most fiendish though concealed purpose, appear in public with a sun; slight, but easily perceptible, on the chin, planted there to be an indelible witness against them, or with the loss of a portion of their hair! This revelation was given by way of a caution.

TEA IN INDIA.—A Calcutta paper gives the following account of the manufacture, as it is by become an article of trade from that country:—

TEA PLANT.—We understand that further discoveries of the tea plant have been made on our eastern frontier among the Muneepoor hills, and that some specimens of the leaves have been sent down to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and are now in possession of Dr Wallick. Major Grant has the merit of this new discovery. The plant was pointed out to him in the hills by Chiens, who knew it well, having visited the tea gardens cultivated by the Chinese. But we are told, the specimens of the leaf, (which we have not seen,) from want of a proper curing, are not in a state to render it possible at present to judge of the quality of the tea that might be obtained in this district. In the meantime it is very satisfactory to know that the plant is common among those hills in a large extent of country, and that we have a double resource in our own neighborhood, which may hereafter render us independent of China for a commodity become so necessary to the comfort of Europeans, and so very important as an object of trade. The hills in Muneepoor, on which the tea plant is indigenous, must be of considerable elevation, for in a letter we have seen describing the successful result of a late harassing expedition against some freebooters, it is mentioned that; in two days' march from Sangonoo, the party found themselves among pine and oak forests, and that the nights, even in the middle of March, were extremely cold.

MR O'CONNELL'S WELCOME TO SCOTLAND.

Hail to thee! high minded chieftain of Erin,
Happy and blest be thy native 'Green Isle;'
Heaven give thee strength to march onward, careering,
Curbing miscule and oppression the while;
Here to the land of oakes
Land of pure streams and lakes,
Blue bonnets hail thee with hearty hurrah:
This be our watchword then,
Echoed from hill and glen,
'Freedom! O'Connell! and Erin go bragh!'

Hail to thee! Erin's renowned Liberator,
Welcome to Scotland, the land of the brave;
Tyrants who fear thee may howl agitator;
Still thou art dear to the heart-broken slave;
Lordlings may rant and rave,
Joined by each centing knave—
Each rabid curs ope his venomous jaw,
Curs be the watchword still,
Echoed from glen and hill,
Freedom! O'Connell! and Erin go bragh.

Ours is no hireling—no bought adulation,
Offered to titles, to rank or to birth,
No—'tis the heart-felt applause of a nation,
Paid to pre-eminent talent and worth,
Lords may be pretty things,
Talk very witty things,
Simper and smile, while they pocket the pay;
Let them do what they please,
Our general theme shall be,
Our general theme shall be,
Freedom! O'Connell! and Erin go bragh!

Hail to thee! wife while o'er Erin's woes weeping,
Feel'st for the wrongs of the rest of mankind;
Hail to thee! wife, at thy past over keeping,
Sleep'st not till fortune a resting place find;
Hope yet shall grow in strength,
Freedom's last foe shall be laid with joy at length,
Then shall the welkin ring,
While future ages sing,
Freedom! O'Connell! and Erin go bragh!

FOR FERRY

Winslow's Wheeling Clubs No. 10, for 1835. Drawn at Wheeling on the 7th inst.—Drawing expected on Saturday the 21st inst.

Capitals—$25,000; $10,000; $4000; $3000; $2000; $1,000 50 of $1000.

Tickets $10.—Shares in proportion.

Orders for tickets will be promptly forwarded if addressed to

Mobile Nov. 16. YATES & M'INTYRE, New Orleans.

New Sugar—80 hhds of superior quality Attakapas Sugar, landing from steamboat Semaphore, Opelousas Coast street, for sale by

nov 19 GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.

Buck Wheat Meal—In 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 barrels, just received from ship Mississippi, for sale by

PERKS & HALL,

nov 19 No. 2, front Levee, next to Customhouse st.

Corks—Velvet corks by the bale, for sale by

PERKS & HALL,

nov 19 No. 2, front Levee, next to Customhouse st.

Raisins—100 boxes new bunch Raisins, for sale by

PERKS & HALL,

nov 19 2, front Levee, next to Customhouse st.

Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes—A large assortment of the above articles of all sizes and qualities, just opened and for sale by

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,

nov 19 No. 19, Chartres street.

Steamboats supplied with pine wood and delivered at the shortest notice by

W. E. & R. MURPHY,

nov 19 No. 138, Basin st.

Mexican & Spanish Doubloons wanted by

THOMAS FELLOWS,

nov 19 30, Chartres street.

SHIPPING.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Steamer Otto, Corwine, Mobile. T Toby & Brother.

Schooner Bahamian, Hudson, Pensacola, W Zacharie & co.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Rainbow, Martin, fm the Passes—towed to quarantine, brig San Roman and schr Atrevido, bound up to Cuba; Jane, ship Burmah, and brig Samuel & John—left the Pass on the 16th at 4 p m—reports nothing in sight of the bar—nothing new in the river.

Ship Burman, Webster, 16 days from Boston to master.

Barque Jane Ritchie, 43 days fm Greenock, to Holmes & Mills.

Brig Samuel & John, Wescott, 17 days fm Norfolk. Schooner Commerce, Wade, 23 days fm Newport, to L H Gale.

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, fm Plaquemine.

Steamer Ben Franklin, Slade, fm Cincinnati for Mobile.

Steamer Ione, Crane, fm Manchester.

CONSIGNEES

Per ship Burmah—J Thayer & co; H R Aes & co; Dumain & Lafosta; J A Merret; S W Oakey & co; Lincoln & Green; A Kirkman & co; T R Boulanmayd; J Clark & co; J Minturn; W H Sumner; Sizer & Avis; Booth & co; A Fisk; Adams, Backner & co; G Kennedy; Stetson & Avery; Post & co.

PASSENGERS

Per steamer Semaphore—Messrs Meilleur and lady, Banks and servt, Every, R Garland, Dr Bein, Boyce, Dunbar, J E Ives, Labeau, Haudewi, Haydck, Abbe Brasse, Guarap, Lazauty, C & H Bullard, Victor.

Per Barque Jane—Mrs Graig, Eliza Gray, Helen Gray, Mrs Stobie, Catharine Stobie, Helen Stobie, Jane Stobie, Messrs Graig, Stobie, J Stobie, A Stobie, J Lobban, W Galloway, J Swintin.

Per ship Burmah—Mr Geo Kennedy and 9 in steerage.

Per steamer Ione—M Woods, Kelly, E Perkins, W A Charlton, T King, M Nolan, S T Fearnester, G C Byrnes, W Wells, J Halloway, C Bishop, J B Catlett and servt, F Bormecazé, Beauregarde, M Beauregard, M Cartwright and servt; B A Harris, W Bacon; J B Moore, Sarpurn and servt, L L Bergeois and servt, Miss Drew, Mrs Low, C V Harris and servt, 46 way & 14 on deck.

MEMORANDA.

7th spoke barque Cyrus Butlerg, off Berry isle, 6 days fm N York—sailed in company with ship Forum for this port.

Schr Julius Cesar, 19 days fm N York; ashore in S W Pass.

NASSAU, Oct 17.—The Am schr Mount Vernon, Joseph Halway master, on her passage from N York to Port au Paix, St Domingo, was upset on the 12th ult and drifted on Hesseguas; the master and two of the crew clung to the raft,