THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY:
PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON,

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1835.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we publish the names of some of our most respectable fellow-citizens who, to assist the legion of Louisiana, have determined to form themselves into a company to be called the *Urbain Guard* No 1.—In less than 30 minutes the subscriptions had received more than 30 signatures; and we hope that the citizens of all parts of the city who are not members of the legion, will follow the example, and so increase the number of the conservators of the public peace, of those determined to preserve in New Orleans the supremacy of the laws.

A meeting of the members will be held this evening at 7 o'clock, at the office of the Bee, to adopt measures necessary for the immediate formation of the company. The following gentlemen have already consented to be members.

F Dentzman,	F Debeys,
T Lambert,	A Moret,
P Duhertrand,	H Dupu,
Trainor,	Burgh,
J J Sigg,	V Girard,
Girard,	[illegible] Couget,
Dubois J Halbran,	[illegible],
B Toledano,	A Breuhaidt,
Feraud,	Dupuy,
Chazotte,	Barthet,
G A Montmain,	D de Laronde,
James Rosch,	A Moline,
De St Remes,	F Lafargue,
P A Aubert,	J B yon,
E Bertus,	H Jacquelin,
A Hufnison,	Octave de Armas,
C Horin,	H LeGendre,

E Caillard.

We have to record a transaction of yesterday, as one of an unusual and unpleasant kind—one which we cannot well conceive not justify.

For some time past in this city, sectional and national feelings of an improper tendency have been excited by remarks made on naturalized citizens as foreigners: so that the public mind was as strongly wound up on that subject as on another almost simultaneously excited—that of interference with slave property. Both were alike injurious to the peace, to the political and social order of our community; and most members of the legion were aggrieved by those remarks, and the feelings improperly engendered against them as strangers in the land. It had also been formerly alleged against them by the same persons and parties, that they would have been secreets to America, had a war unfortunately occurred with France.

Feelings of an embittered nature being thus wantonly excited during the past 6 months, the slightest circumstance was sufficient to inflame them. They had negatively appeared on the 4th of July; and yesterday they might have been violently displayed, but for the good sense and proper spirit of the members of the legion.

This was occasioned by some remarks in the Louisiana Advertiser of yesterday morning—the same paper in which many of the former animadversions on the Gallo-American citizens were published; but which has since changed proprietors and editor, who have generally hitherto adopted a very different course, and endeavored to assist the Bee in maintaining the rights and privileges of all classes of citizens distinct from birth-place or language. Yesterday however Dr Verner singularly forgot his principles of editorial policy and prudence; and made some wanton comments—as specimens of wit rather than malevolent or designed calumnies—on the conduct of the legion pending the riots of Sunday last. This was the same as casting a brand in a powder magazine. The members of the legion had during four days given their whole time and means to preserve the peace of the city, and awe those who would have violated it under the semblance of Americanism, in opposition to naturalized citizens enjoying offices of preferment in the country, or slaves or colored persons being taught mechanical trades. The legion had acted wisely and well, strenuously and cordially for the maintenance of peace in the city at large.

Think then what must have been their feelings after having been voted a standard worth 2000 dollars by the corporation; having palpably disproved the illiberal accusations made against them by interested agitators; and after having merited and received the approbation of a large majority of their fellow citizens—to be insulted by one whom they had believed their friend.

The members of the legion were of course aggrieved; but the feelings of their friends were more inflamed. Groups congregated to consider the matter; and the angry effects of wounded feelings preponderated. Many members of the legion repaired to the office of the Louisiana Advertiser for the purpose of apprehending the editor; and preventing worse effects. They went in their capacity as citizens solely; not for the purpose of exciting a disturbance, but to control circumstances which might otherwise be in the power of the mob.

They found there Mr Pendergast, one of the proprietors whom they compelled to escort them to the residence of Dr Verner, the editor; but finding the doctor had escaped they brought Pendergast towards the police office—where he was very nearly in danger of being seized by the mob and being Lynched, had it not been for the timely interference of the mayor, the attorney general, judge of the criminal court, and members of the legion. The conduct of Messrs Prieur, Maxureau and Canonge deserved the highest praise, in maintaining the supremacy of the laws.

Pendergast was taken from the grasp of the mob; and confined in jail. But Verner escaped on the railroad to the lake, whither he was pursued—as yet in vain. As the latter is the only offender, and as a proprietor of a paper should never be held individually responsible for the conduct of his editor, the former might with propriety and justice be liberated—and an *amende honorable* to the legion be required in the paper.

It is to be deeply regretted that any event should have prevented the restoration of public tranquility—particularly any remarks against the legion, which had not only been so complimented by the city council; but whose members were immediately to have been tendered a public dinner by their fellow citizens of the upper faubourg, for their energetic and useful conduct as conservators of the peace, and whose general had actually issued orders with compliments that their services were not now further required.

The railroad hence Nashville will not be so great in length as that through the state of South Carolina to Charleston. Whether the expences of construction will be equal is doubted, if we may judge of the facilities locally presented. The road to Charleston is rugged and uneven in its course, requiring that the valleys should be raised and the rough places made plain. But the route hence to Nashville keeps the even tenor of its way—there being scarcely a hillock to obstruct the level of the vista; and very few marshy spots. Timber is convenient to the route the whole way; and the road will be convenient for the Tennesseans, Mississippians and Louisianians. It will run west of the lakes, for the product of Florida; and centre of the state of Mississippi, to subserve as many planters as possible.

The width of the track will be about 5½ feet. This is larger than usual; but considered likely to afford greater facilities for carrying cotton, as the cars can be of greater capacity. Mr Ranney, the engineer of the company, is on his way to New York to go to Europe—that he may inspect the improvements recently made in the railroads in England, Scotland and on the continent; and in the engines. He seems to be fully adequate to the object of his mission; and we entertain no doubt of his success. He may be useful otherwise to Louisiana: for we hear that a *project will soon be started, of connecting New Orleans with the gulf of California*, through Texas by a railroad hence via Natchitoches or Nacogdoches, through the gorge of the Rocky mountains, and thence to some point on the gulf where a good harbor may be found. We have learned from those who have traversed the mountains at the gorge, that a railroad could easily be constructed there; and that as soon as peace shall have been restored in Texas, the citizens of that state will zealously aid any efforts on the part of the New Orleans merchants, to form thus a direct intercourse with China. Is not such a course as practicable as one by the isthmus of Panama? Shall the merchants of New Orleans continue slumbering over the prospects which nature has indicated to them, which every capacity suggests; and which require but the energies of wealth and art to complete?

This would be a glorious consideration of routes for New Orleans. On the south we would have facilities of external communication with every part of the world, by the gulf of Mexico by which our merchant vessels, steam, ships or war, afford a rapid and easy intercourse foreign and domestic. On the east, we shall have a railroad to Nashville, thence to Richmond—which will be about 1300 miles, hence to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York—being about 1600 miles; or 400 less than any other route between these points. This, besides affording a rapid and constant communication at all times for trade and travel. Supposing then the locomotives to travel 20 miles an hour, travelers might pass between those cities in 80 hours; but including probable delays, in at least four days: so that in five days, one might traverse from one abutment state of the union to the other—from Maine to Louisiana.

Northward of the city, we have intercourse with one-third of the union, by the Mississippi and its tributary rivers; and westward, besides having a similar communication by the Missouri, White, Black, Arkansas and Red rivers, we have in prospect the almost certainty of having a railroad hence across the mountains to the gulf of California from which we can command the Pacific ocean, and our steam-ships thence to China, the East Indies, Persia—to all Asia and the west of Africa and vastly outstrip the little queen of the ocean, enthroned on the northwest of Europe. O that Texas belonged to the United States!

We not perceive that England is making every effort to anticipate our rapid strides to facilities and extension of commerce with Asia? that she even meditates a steamboat navigation by the Euphrates and Red sea to the Eastern ocean? and that the potentates of Egypt, Turkey and Persia must play second fiddle to her attempts? Shall the citizens of America slumber supinely, with such prospects before them, of forestalling the Asiatic markets—and of extending their commerce to every part of the world? Can they not perceive their *superior facilities* of forming an intercourse with China; and that they might voyage a second time thither, before Englishmen could once even by the Mediterranean!

If the route across the isthmus of Panama deserves the attention and support of the national government, doubly so must this matter—being chiefly within the national domains, and national control.

LUZENBURG'S INFIRMARY.—In company with Dr Mackie, we paid a visit yesterday to this excellent establishment adjoining the Pontchartrain railroad, in the Franklin district; and had every reason to be pleased with the comforts and conveniences of the institution.

There are now about 40 patients resident, in different stages of various diseases, or partly convalescent. The house contains three stories. The lower is for the better order of patients, who have separate rooms; and the utmost care and attention paid to all their wants and wishes they pay three dollars a day. The middle story is for other patients who pay one dollar per diem; and have fine large rooms well lighted and ventilated. The third or attic story is at present occupied by colored persons.

The infirmary is capable of comfortably accommodating 100 patients. It was built by Dr Luzenburg, at the instigation of the late city council—promise having been held out to him of acquiring the patients of the corporation. A resolution partially to that effect has been passed by the present council; yet patients from the lower faubourg are too often sent to the Charity Hospital, and Luzenburg consequently has been hitherto deprived of the support promised and expected.

We can as safely as sincerely recommend this infirmary to families—to all who require a comfortable and convenient residence during disease or indisposition. Dr Lewis is resident in the infirmary; and Dr Luzenburg bestows much of his time to render it as useful and agreeable as possible to his patients. The terms are cheap for the assistance and attention given.

A CURIOSITY was yesterday brought by a gentleman to this office—a snake that has lived for 8 days after having having had half or upwards of the head cut off. It is for inspection by the curious.

A PROJECT.—Some of the southern states have censured their fellow citizens of the north; and called on them to interfere in the preaching and publishing abolition doctrines—intending to 'conjure up spirits from the vasty deep; but will they come when you do call them' from Yankee land? Pooh—bah! Let the governor of every slave-holding state be empowered to offer the Yankees a reward of 500 or 600 dollars for the arrest of every abolitionist sending pamphlets or agents to any southern state; and let them be paid on the delivery of the fellow to the governor—and we shall hear very little more of the anti-slavery men. The Yankees know too well that

The real value of a thing
Is so much *money* as 'twill bring;

and they will soon send us Tappan, Garrison, Thompson and company for the price stipulated. A shipment of abolitionists would be a rare treat; and no doubt they would find a ready market. Our laws are fully adequate for their discipline and disposal; only in our special tariff system, there is a drawback duty, or a draw up sometimes suspended. 'Thereby hangs a tale,' with the law and the profits.

The whig papers are making a great ado about Webster's according in the opinions concerning the slavery question which Martin Van Buren has often avowed and always enforced. *Timeo Danaos et donas ferentes.* Webster will be popular in the southern states when he ceases to be Webster.

Peace has been restored in the empire of Brazil; and measures adopted in Bahia to prevent insurrectionary movements among the negroes. The markets of Rio Janeiro are overstocked with flour from America; but greatly in want of wine, oil, spirits and other articles of foreign produce.

Most of the South American states have recently suffered from revolutionary or insurrectionary movements. In the republic of Venezuela, the government was usurped by a few officers, and the president with the vice-president arrested and imprisoned. But the former president Jose Antonio Paez, has been made generalissimo; and endeavors to restore constitutional order. The executive authorities have been reinstated.

The Peruvian republic has suffered from the attempts of general Salaverry, who has the control of most of the northern and middle departments,—while the former president Orbegozo is in command of the three southern. Commerce is thus paralyzed on the western coast of South America; and many vessels are loading or re-loaded for Europe and this country—as sales seldom pay the cost of shipment, the demand bearing no proportion to the supply, except for cotton goods.

Tranquility is restored in Buenos Ayres, under the administration of general Rosas; and the reciprocity system has been extended to the national ships and vessels from Spain, in anticipation of her recognizing the independence of the Buenos Ayrean government. This is favorable for American trade.

The members ascertained to be elected to congress for Kentucky are Messrs Underwood, Hawes, Williams, Calhoun, Hardin, Graves, White, Allan, French, Chambers and R M Johnson. The democratic party have gained by this election; and also not less than 40 representatives to the state legislature—the drawback being 3 senators.

The members elected from Indiana are Ratliff, Boon, J W Davis, J Carr, Amos Lane, McCarty, George L Kinnaird and E A Hanegan—all good democrats; and with two exceptions in favor of Van Buren.

We thought it prudent to delay referring to the singular correspondence between commodore Elliot and general Towson, occasioned by the demand of the latter for particulars relative to the last war, in which both officers were engaged—till we should ascertain further particulars. The letters of general Towson were of such a tenor that commodore Elliot informed him he would receive no further communication from him, except as a challenge. Three weeks elapsed after this before Elliot sailed, or before he received any further note or notice: then he was sent a printed pamphlet, which he opened not knowing the contents; but immediately returned it unread—according to his promised determination. Elliot waited in vain for a challenge from Towson, who said he considered himself injured and insulted; till the morning before he sailed—when he was awakened before dawn by the calling on him of Dr Macauley, who bore a note from Towson. Elliot consulted for a short time with his friends; and as he had received not to receive any communication from Towson but a challenge, he would so consider the note.

The following is the latest correspondence, copied from the New York Times—immediately after which Towson returned to Washington; and of course Elliot sailed as ordered for the Mediterranean. Matters therefore remain *in statu quo ante bellum*, as before the war of pens and pistols.

New York, August 17, 1835.

Sir—My friend, Dr Macauley, waits on you with a proposition from me. If you decide to it, he is authorised on my part to make the arrangements for our meeting.

With due respect, &c.

(Signed) N TOWSON.

United States' ship Constitution, August 17, 1835.

Sir—The note which you presented me today I can receive only as a challenge. If this be your intention, you will be returned to my friend Dr Macauley, for other necessary arrangements.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J D ELLIOT.

Dr Macauley—Present.

New York August 17, 1835.

Sir—I was not authorized by Gen Towson to offer his note to you as a challenge, but to make the following proposition: "that you should select an officer or other friend, who with myself, should decide under the existing circumstances, the party who should send the challenge—and further should he be the challenged party, that he waives any advantage from that circumstance." These propositions you rejected.

Many respectfully, your obt serv't,

(Signed) C MACAULAY.

Commodore Elliot,
United States' frigate Constitution.

MISSOURI.—As far as heard from, Ashley (W) the gubernatorial has 5878 votes, Harrison (adm) 4773, Brother (adm) [illegible] Birch (W) 3479. The convention and school tax questions appear to have been nearly lost sight of. The returns so far as received, show a majority against both. In St Louis county they stood thus: for convention 476, against it 640. Tax for education 356, against it 675.

INDIANA.—In the Lawrenceburg district, Lane, (adm) Bruce intendant, elected over Dunn (opp) by 24 majority. The Globe says, from partial returns, it is believed that Carr Boon, Harrington, McCarty and Kinnard, all in favor of the administration, are re-elected. The Intelligencer calls McCarty a whig and states that *Dumey* (opp) is probably elected over Carr, (adm).

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the Europe at New York, London papers to July 18th, and Liverpool to the 16th, have been received. Their contents have been chiefly anticipated by previous arrivals.

London, July 14—Consols left off at 91 5-8@93-4 Peninsular stocks rose to-day nearly 1 1-2 per cent.

London, July 16.—We have received by express the whole of the French papers of Monday, together with a private letter dated Monday afternoon, and a letter from Aranjuez (near Madrid) of the 6th inst. By a telegraphic despatch, referred to in the Moniteur, we are informed "that the English detachment had been received at Oyarzun with the most lively joy both by the garrison and the population. *Moreno* is decidedly to be Zumalacarregui's successor, and *Rraso*, is to have the chief command in Navarre."

PARIS, Monday afternoon July 13.—The crown lawyers have been occupied all the morning with an investigation into the manner in which that attempt of the April insurgents confined in the prison of St. Pelagie have effected their escape. It appears that the whole of the prisoners, without distinction, had been admitted, for purposes of exercise, into some large empty cellars within the precincts of the prison. This suggested the idea of the possibility of cutting a subterranean passage from these cellars into a neighboring garden, which is bounded on one side by the Rue Copeau, with the house to which it forms an appendage.

It is not very clear how they succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the sentinels stationed both within the walls and without. Several tools had been found with which the labrious part of the operation had been effected, and even planks which must have been handed over the wall by the confederates from without. The prisoners confined in St. Pelagie, belonged to what is called the category of Paris. Three of their number, Kersanie and two others, refused to accompany their fellows, although they religiously kept their secret during the many weeks that the business of sapping and mining must have been going on.

Five or six of the fugitives have already been captured by the police who will of course exert themselves to the utmost to recover those still missing, if for no other reason, to avoid the charge of aiding and abetting them in their escape, a charge which is already brought against them, although, I have every reason to believe, without the slightest foundation. The tunnel is 40 feet in length. The three prisoners who refused to accept the freedom thus provided for them, on the necessary condition of leaving the country or enrolling in conscription, are the editor and two of the writers in the new Republican Journal—the Reformateur.

Large gangs and the other Lyons prisoners, who from the state of their health have been so lated to remain in a maison de santé were transferred during the night after the discovery at St. Pelagie to their old quarters at the Luxembourg and the Conciergerie. It is evident the late resolution of the Court of Peers to disjoin the cases of the Prisoners from those of Lyons has hastened the attempt, the success of which has excited much surprise everywhere; and of course most of all in the mind of the proprietor of the garden, through whose house the prisoners afterwards forced their way with very little ceremony, at an hour, 9 1-2 p. m. when he happened to be entertaining company, little expecting such an incident was to arise to furnish his guests with materials for conversation.

In the Memorial Bordelais of the 9th it is stated, on the authority of letters from Bilboa of the 4th, that the Carlists had entirely disappeared, and that a party of the Queen's troops had left the town to push their reconnaissances. In the course of the reign 20 or 22 of the garrison had been killed, and from 77 to 80 wounded. Eroas was dangerously ill, and incapable of assuming the command of the Carlist forces, and the insurgents of Navarre had refused to fight under any chief who was not a native of the province.

A Caracas letter of July 8th which we find in the Baltimore Chronicle, of Thursday states that Gen. Paez, having arrived there with a few troops from Valencia, had declared the constitution in its full vigor, placed the civil authorities in possession of the capital again, and passed through to pursue the military that had fled. They had gone too far, however, and he returned to Caracas the next day, where he now remains.

The President and Vice-President have been sent for, and will probably return from St. Thomas next week. Constitutional order has been restored in Valuse a, Porto Cabello, La Guyara and Caracas. It is hoped that it will reign throughout, and that tranquility will be restored.

To the Editor of the Bristol Gazette.

SIR—You will oblige me by making known through your columns the fact that the President of Hayti has proposed, and the House of Representatives have discussed, and after the several readings agreeable to the constitution, have passed the following law:

Art 1—Importation duties on all foreign productions and merchandise to be imported into Hayti, shall be paid henceforth in foreign gold and silver coin.

From the first of October next, on vessels coming from the other Islands or the continent of America, and from the first of January next, on all vessels coming from ports in Europe and other countries.

Art. 2—All kinds of gold and silver coin passing currently, and being a legal tender in the state of Europe and America, shall be received in payment for the said duties of importation at the real or intrinsic value, as hereafter specified.

Art. 3—The Spanish milled dollar shall serve as a standard for the valuation of other coins, shall be estimated at one hundred Haytien cents.

Art. 4—All the treasurers shall be accountable for all the counterfeit coins they may take or receive in virtue of the law. Respectfully yours.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

By the last account from Camp Holmes, the encampment of Major Mason, on the Canadian river, we learn that all the tribes of Indians on that frontier were represented by delegates, who had arrived at the camp with the view of conferring with the Commissioners of the United States.

The Camanches had arrived and denied the truth of the report that they had manifested in their conferences with other tribes, or at all entertained, a hostile disposition.

It was hoped that the objects for which the Red people were called together would be accomplished.—*Army & Navy Chronicle.*

The Key West Inquirer states that a party in favor of the claims of Don Carlos to the throne of Spain has recently been discovered in Havana, and that the measures of the Government consequent thereupon, have occasioned the night of several interested persons.

The U. S. ship Constellation, Commodore Dallas, is about to sail from Norfolk for the West India Station.

Translated for the Globe from the Bordeaux Memorial Bordelais of July 2.

IMPRESSION PRODUCED IN THE U. STATES BY THE AMENDMENT OF GENERAL VALAZE.

The American newspapers are now engaged with the definite determination by the Chamber of Deputies regarding the provisions of the treaty of July 4th, 1831.—We have been waiting with some impatience for arrivals from New York, in order that we might see what impression had been produced in the United States by the amendment of General Valazé.

We coincided this amendment at the time when it was made, as useless and dangerous: useless, because the whole discussion rested upon the fact, that the message of General Jackson, an incomplete work, an embryo of the government, without official life, contained nothing at which France should have considered herself offended; dangerous, because it might revive quarrels which both parties were anxious to have extinguished, and thus, for a vain puerile of causeless susceptibility, might place in jeopardy fortunate results which had been obtained by great labor.

But we at the same time expressed our confidence, in the enlightened reason of the American people. Habituated as it is to neglect forms, in order to get at the reality of things, it will, we said, comprehend the sentiment which dictated the adoption of this additional clause, and will not be so far mistaken as to entrench itself behind a simple refusal, a course which it might now oppose to us, but which a wise and skilful policy will forbid. There will be no fear in the United States of repeating explanations which had already been found sufficient; and the causes of our decisions will be submitted to, without any idea that the honor of the country will be thereby endangered.

These expectations of here appear about to be confirmed. The American newspapers received General Valazé's amendment in a very quiet manner, and agree that nothing will be easier than to give to the French government the explanation which it demands, and which it had already received. In fact, the president's message concludes thus:

"Such a measure (the authorization of reprisals) ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing mistaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights."

That, say the American papers, is the sum of the president's message. What is he asked to do? To declare that he did not intend to intimidate or offend France? This message has thoroughly disclosed such an intention, as being absurd and ridiculous. He has, therefore, say the papers, only to send a duplicate of this declaration, which has been too much overlooked, during the loud declamation, and he will have said every thing: for France neither asks nor can ask more.

The good sense of the Americans is now apparent at our expense. It is disagreeable to say so, but it is the truth. We are therefore, to content ourselves, with a rather ridiculous ceremony to which we are condemned to submit, by short sighted pretensions to dignity. It is lucky that only a little ridicule should be the result of this blunder. Let us hope that this will serve as a lesson to those who need it; and that when a member of the French Chambers takes it into his head to play dignity, according to his own notions, the owners will reflect a little more deeply before they impose upon the country, the responsibility of an expedition so ill placed as to its objects, and so singular as to its results.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
August 8th, 1835.

Official information has been received by this Department, that an order was issued on the 22d of July, by the Governor of Porto Rico, requiring all American vessels proceeding from the United States to that Island, to bring Bills of Health, which, as well as all the other papers of the vessel, must be certified by a Spanish Consul; also, that all passengers must be provided with passports from a Spanish Consul. These orders are to be strictly enforced from and after the 22d of September next.

[From the True American, Sept. 2]

"DRAMATIC.—Writers in the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Star, are disputing about the origin of the Drama in the Valley of the Mississippi. The Star assumes it to the enterprise of Jas. H. Caldwell of the New Orleans Theatre and the Courier & Enquirer goes for the venerable Samuel Drake, formerly of the old Federal street theatre. Both are wrong. The late James Collins was the founder of the drama in the west; and the first theatre west of the mountains, was erected by him at Lexington, Kentucky, as early as the year 1805. Collins was an excellent actor; a fine belle lettres scholar, and lived long enough to feel the truth of the apothegm of Pope.

'Superfluous lags the veteran of the stage.'

"He died near Cincinnati, surrounded by all the comforts of a green old age."

The above article was extracted from the Boston Gazette; and as far as it goes, perfectly correct; it refers only to the English Drama. We have been induced to make some enquiries on the subject. It appears that the first theatre ever built in the valley of the Mississippi was a French one, and was erected in this city, in St Peter street, in the year 1796. In the year 1810 the St Philip Theatre was erected, and in 1813 the present Orleans Theatre was built. Although it may be true that James Collins built the first English theatre west of the mountains, yet we are loath to give him the title of founder of the western drama. The theatre he erected was a temporary affair and was soon discontinued. To our fellow citizen, Caldwell, the title of the founder of the western drama justly belongs. He arrived in this city in 1819, from Petersburg, Va, where he had erected a theatre the year before. In 1820 he built the present Camp street theatre; in 1823 he built the Nashville theatre; in 1828 the St Louis theatre; in 1827 the Natchez theatre; in 1830 the Cincinnati theatre; and now in 1835 two theatres are building for him, one in Louisville, and the great New American theatre in this city. So then, it seems that he has been the principal in the building of more theatres west of the mountains. Never has any single man we believe, done as much for the drama.—Mr Caldwell during the time the several theatres of the west were under his direction, travelled with his company of artists in our year, at least ten thousand miles, and performed two hundred and fifty nights, himself acting the principal parts. With these claims to the first rank amongst the founders of the drama in the west we think it will not be denied him.

NEW YORK, August 19.

A WEEK LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We have received Buenos Ayres papers to the 13th June. "The functions in honor of the new government," says the Buenos Ayres Packet of that date, "still continue. Such a series of rejoicings has certainly never taken place before in this country."

The Government of Montevideo have issued a decree opening the ports of that republic to Spanish vessels, "upon the same conditions as national vessels in the ports of Spain."

How often has it been said that Judge White's prospects for brightening every day, by those presses that claimed nine tenths of the people of Tennessee for White, shortly after the *Congressional Caucus put him on the People for their President without consulting them first upon the subject.* But now they do not claim as many *twenty-tenths* in the state as then, yet they say that his prospects brighten. But of this State Judge White has no prospects of success to be President; no, not even the vote of any one State, save this; and the democrats of this State, however much they may have loved and esteemed Judge White, will not be so transformed over to the Whig side nearly for the express gratifying his wishes, or his friends' ambition.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Gazette.*

NORFOLK, Aug. 21

Naval.—The U. S. schr. Enterprise, was at Rio Janeiro the 8th of July, to sail for the East Indies in 10 days. Officers and crew all well.—*Boston.*

PREVALENT CAUSES OF CRIME. 1. Deficient education, early loss of parents, and consequent neglect. 2. Few societies have ever learned a regular trade; and, if they were bound to any apprenticeship, they have abandoned it before their time had lawfully expired. 3. School education is, with most convicts, very deficient, or entirely wanting. 4. Intemperance, very often the consequence of loose education, is a most appalling source of crime. By preventing intemperance, and by promoting education, we are authorised to believe that we shall prevent crime in a consideration degree.

FEATHER BEDS.—The want of feathers is altogether artificial, arising from a disregard of the physical and moral well being of infants and children; and he who has the good fortune never to have been accustomed to a feather bed, will never in health need or desire one, nor in sickness except in cases of great morbid irritation, or excessive sensibility, or some disease in which the pressure of a firm or elastic substance might occasion pain. But when a rational regard to the preservation of health shall pervade the community, feathers will no more be used without necessity or medical advice, than ardent spirits will be swallowed the same necessity or advice. The physician has frequently occasion to see persons who are heated, sweated, enfeebled, by a stupefying on feathers, as if from a fit of sickness, enervated, disquieted, relaxed and miserable.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

A passenger in the last Western Stage states, that as he passed through Alabama, he understood that Judge Crawford, of that State, had shot a Music Teacher dead, for improper liberties taken with his daughter, while engaged in giving her lessons on the Piano.—*Augusta Courier.*

Interests in lapidaries.—The editor of the St. Clairsville O. Gazette has received from Mr. John Zane of Martinsferry, several specimens of CORNELIAN, which he picked up on the banks of the Mississippi, in Rock River county, Illinois, while on a visit to that country—They appear to be of the finest quality, and would no doubt be equal to any of the imported, if polished.

The Boston Centinel, of the 18th, says:—The Marquis of Waterford arrived at this port yesterday, from London, via St. John's, N. F., in his pleasure yacht Gem. Capt. Lane, accompanied by Lord John Beresford. The Gem is schooner rigged, and is of about 125 tons burden.

A big fellow.—One of the foundation stones of the new custom house at New York, was brought to its place on Friday by twenty-four oxen and four horses. It would serve for the corner stone of a mountain. It is 12 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet 11 inches broad, 4 feet 3 inches thick.

HOUSE TO LET.

A very convenient and comfortable dwelling House, containing four rooms, situated on Great Men street, faubourg Marigny. Possession can be given immediately, apply to F H BETITPAIN, corner of Chartres and Toulouse.

COMMERCIAL Bank Stock, for sale by THOMAS FELLOWS, sept 4—3 Broker, 39 Chartres street.

WESTERN MARINE & Merchants Insurance Stock, for sale by THOMAS FELLOWS, sept 4 39, Chartres street.

MALAGA WINE—94 barrels 9 pipes 5 half pipes sweet Malaga wine, landing from the ship Charles Henry, from Havana, and for sale by A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN, sept 4 36, St. Louis street.

NOW landing ex brig Neptune, from Marseilles, and for sale by the subscribers:
20 barrels Wine branded Bergerac; 10 half do do do; 20 cases macorini and vermicelle, 10 cases Muscatel wine; 25 do assorted pickles; 4 jars Sausages, very fresh and dry; and a complete assortment of sweet meats, stuffed olives, preserved honey dates; olive oil &c., for sale by MASCALET & MICHON, sept 4 corner of Chartres & Toulouse st.

PEACH BRANDY—10 barrels received per schr. China, from Baltimore, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co, sept 4 117, Royal street.

PORT WINE in wood; Madeira Wine in bottle; London Mustard; ground Ginger, warranted genuine, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co, sept 4 117, Royal street.

CORN—400 bags will be sold low to close consignment. sept 4 G. DORSEY, 38, new levee.

PORK—100 bbls prime, 30 do of thin mess—Sour Flour—1500 barrels, for sale by sept 4 G. DORSEY, 38, new levee.

FAMILY HAMS—15 tierces of excellent quality, Cincinnati cured, for sale by G. DORSEY, New Levee. Also—6 boxes of Bacon assorted. sept 4

FLOUR AND WHISKEY—500 bbls superfine, and 100 do of crushed; 110 bbls rectified, for sale by sept 4 G. DORSEY, new levee.

37 INCH brown cotton sheetings (or Mantas); 36 inch imperials; 36 and 40 inch long cloths; 6-4 cambric muslins; fancy style prints; navy and blue de; black and white de; striped muslins, fancy and mourning; turkey red handkerchiefs; moleskins and velveteens; dyed linseys; black crape; 6-4 dyed cotton shawls; sewing cotton in balls, nos 23 to 100; 4-4 irish shirting linen; broad cloths, received per late arrivals from Liverpool and Boston, entitled to drawback, and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO, sept 4 117, Royal street.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3d, 1835.

We are unable to record any change in the market, differing from our last quotations. Sales are very dull, and business almost at a stand—but, prospects brighten from the unalterable healthiness of the city, and a consequent expedition of early commercial operations. Every item, remains invariably the same as last reported.

NEW-ORLEANS STOCKS.

Louisiana State Bank,		no sales
Bank of Orleans,		no sales
Bank of Louisiana		no sales since div'd
Consolidated Association,		no sales
N. O. Canal and Banking Co.,		no sales
City Bank,		112—dull
Union Bank of Louisiana,		no sales
Commercial Bank		56 1-2
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,		no sales
Gas Light Bank,		104 3-4
Carrollton Rail Road Bank,		101
Louisiana State Ins. Co.,		no sales
Louisiana Insurance Co.,		no sales
Orleans Insurance Co.,		no sales
Mississippi Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,		no sales
Merchants' Insurance Co.,		no sales
Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,		56¾-2 last sales
Atlantic Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,		no sales since div'd
Ocean Insurance Co.,		53—sales
Commercial Insurance Co.		no sales
Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory,		no sales
Orleans Navigation Co.,		850—sales
Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.,		par asked
Nashville Rail Road Co.,		102 asked
Orleans Cotton Press Co.,		no sales
Union Steam Cotton Press Co.,		no sales
Old Architect Co., of 1828		no sales
Architect Stock of 6th District,		no sales

SALES OF STOCK AT NEW YORK ON THE 22nd.
200 shares New Orleans Gas, 106 1-4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

Office of the Daily Advertiser.

This week has been one of less excitement than usual, neither fires nor mobs have disturbed the public peace. Later news have been received from Europe, but it furnishes nothing of a commercial or political character of importance. The fall trade of our city has commenced in good earnest. The crowd of merchants and strangers in the city is truly surprising every Hotel and Boarding House appears to be excess.

COTTON—The transactions of the week past have been on a very limited scale. They do not exceed 900 bales, and consist of 400 Uplands at 17 1-2 to 19 19 1 2c.; 200 Alabamas fr 19 to 22, and 200 New Orleans at 20 to 22 per lb.—spinners have been the principal buyers.

MOLASSES—As the fall trade commences, there has been a good deal doing in the article, full eight hundred hds sold, prices very stiff. The sales have been as follows: 200 hhds. New Orleans 35 to 36.—100 Porto Rico 30c—Trinidad 34c—Cuba 32c—100 Guadaloupe 32c.

SUGARS—There has not been as much done as usual for the last two weeks, prices however remain uniform. Attraction 150 hhds Porto Rico sold at 8¼ to 9c, and 8000 lbs ice refined at 12 1-2 to 13 1-4c. The private transactions of the week have been as follows:—

3 to 400 hhds. New Orleans,	8 3-8 to 8 3 4
400 hhds. Porto Rico,	8 1-2 to 9 1 2
250 to 300 boxes Cuba brown,	9 to 9 1 2
Some do. white,	12
Stock estimated at—	
New Orleans,	20,000 hhds.
Porto Rico and St-Croix,	3,000 do.
Brazil,	14,000 boxes.
White	1,000

BOSTON, August 19.

COTTON—The market continues in an inactive state, and prices without much change. About 200 bales New Orleans, mostly for export, sold at 19c. A few small parcels to manufactures at 2 2 2 1c. and Alabama at quotations.

MOLASSES—Since our last report the import has been quite small. The receipts have been principally sweetwine.

The editor of the Baltimore Chronicle is indebted to a commercial house in that city for the following letter:

BALTIMORE, 1st July, 1835.

SIR:—We refer to our respects of 25th May, and have today to continue our advices on the state of our market.

In our prices of Coffee there is but little variation; all new coffees have met easy sales, and present stocks are small, however demand since some days has lost its former animation. Demand is likely to revive soon and as few supplies can be expected, holders are firm. Old Domingo and Brazil, 11½@11¾ gl.; new 11¼@11¾ gl.; Laguayra 14@15 gl.; St Jago de Cuba, 14@19 gl; Porto Rico and Havana, wanted. Present stocks 4¾ mill lb, last year at the same period 8¼ mill. lb.

Demand for Sugars is brisk, and white qualities command further higher prices—there is little of them on hand. White Havana, are paid 7¾@8¼ gl; white Bahia, 7½@8 gl; brown Havana 6 3-8@7 gl; brown Brazil 6½@8 gl; Cuba Muscovadoes 6 3-8 gl; Manilla 6¼ gl; the principal part of stocks of Sugar, is held for higher prices—Present stock 4¾ mil. lb; last year at the same time 6 2 3 mill lb

No arrivals of American Cotton and prices nominal; supplies will sell in good proportion to the English prices, and there is no appearance for a material decline. Domingo cotton, 24¼ gl; U. S. 22@24 gl No arrivals of Rice since our last and stocks nearly cleared; middling qualities are paid 6 1 8@.; common 5½ 5 6@; a small cargo is expected soon. No arrivals of Hides, except some importation made by our dealers from Liverpool, Hamburg, &c. and supplies promise to come to a good market, in particular good assortment of Buenos Ayres

Our stocks of American tobacco and Stalks, amount to 2900 hhds. Maryland; 470 hhds Virginia; 11 hhds Kentucky, 420 hhds stems. Last year at the same period, they amounted to 1800 hhds Maryland; 490 hhds Virginia; 40 hhds Kentucky; 750 hhds Stems Demand for brown Maryland tobacco is regular, and prices firm; very common we quote 6¼@7 gl. Scrub like qualities are more saleable than others; scrubs or ground leaf find easy sales, and stocks are almost cleared; good and fine brown descriptions have some demand, but their prices are low compared to prices in America; our stocks of this description of tobacco are very small. Common Ohio have some demand at 6@7¼ gl; but the greater part of holders ask higher prices, which is the same case with colory and red Ohio. Yellow descriptions have had of late more demand, and some hundred hhds have been sold at improved prices; the stock of yellow tobacco is very small, and supplies are likely to do well; bay tobacco are very scarce, and colory and yellow descriptions command 10 15 fl. higher prices than Ohio of the same color. Virginia tobaccos are in demand and find easy sales, common at 7¼g; holders hold on higher prices.—No sales of Kentucky; the supply, in which the greater part of our stock consists