COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New York	nov. 16	Boston	nov. 14
Philadelphia	" 19	Baltimore	" 17
Charleston	" 23	Washington	" 19
Mobile	oct 8	Liverpool	oct. 8
Vera Cruz	" 4	London	" 10

N. W. ORLEANS MARKETS.

New Orleans, Dec 1, 1835.

COTTON.

1022 bales Louisiana and Miss 15½cts.
10 do do do 17

SUGAR—N. O.—New crop at 8½ cts.

MOLASSES—10 cents.

FLOUR—Fine bbl 8⅞ to 8—sales.

WHISKEY—Rectified, 40 a 43 cts. sales

BEEF—canvassed 10 to 12cts.

Mildings 8½cts.

BACON—Kentucky, 8½cts.

Weathers rope 12cts.

SALE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.			
100 shs Northern, Ken	20th Dec	.	3⅞
50 do Planters, Tenn	11th Dec	.	55½
100 do do	11th Jan	.	55⅞
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16.			
100 do N O Canal Bk	. . . . .	.	10⅞
8 do N O Com Bk	. . . . .	.	102
250 do Kentucky Bk	. . . . .	96	95½
250 do N O Gas Bk	. . . . .	103½	104

London, Oct 9.

Sugar—The market is in a firmer condition, and business has been pretty brisk at former prices. A small lot of yellow Havana was bought in from 34s to 34s for middling to fine soft yellow; but in private sales there have been no transactions.

Coffee—The demand for British plantation qualities is pretty steady.

Cotton—Very little doing.

Rice—Bengal sold at 23 to 24s, for good to very bold white, fine from 14s to 15s 6d.

Hope—The market for pockets 1835's is firm.

Flour.

Review of the market from the 27th Sept to 3d Oct. Arrivals have been inconsiderable this week. The market has been active but for a few articles, prices have experienced no variation.

Cotton—The two last vessels expected from New Orleans arrived this week, and together bring 1600 bales. We have not received any other supplies. No packet ship from New York has made its appearance. The sales have continued on an extensive scale, and amount to 6000 bales, viz:

2800	bales Louisiana, at	19¾ a 17½	
1581	" Georgia and Florida,	11½ a 14½	
1500	" Mobile,	13½ 50 a 15½	50
195	" Alabama.	13½ 50 a 14½	
379	" Tennessee,	12½ a 13½	
200	" Maranham,	16½ a 16½	
12	" Pernambuco,	17½	
63	" Bahia,	17½ a 18½	

The market opened this week with considerable animation, and 4500 bales were taken in three days—After these purchases the demand subsided somewhat; notwithstanding, the market has been tolerably well supported, of which the total amount of sales is the best proof. Cottons of superior quality still attract the attention of buyers, and some parcels have brought higher prices, but we do not change our quotations—Ordinary qualities remain neglected. A good part of the purchases is still made for exportation. They are sent to Belgium and the north. We are without any direct and recent intelligence from the United States, but the packet of the 8th Sept is expected every moment. The accounts from the manufacturing towns continue favorable. Our stock may be estimated at about 45,000 bales.

Coffee—The vigor shown in the commencement of the week for St Domingo coffee, particularly by buyers for exportation, soon subsided. The advices from the north market are less favorable, and dealers wait result of the public sale at Rotterdam. Opinion, however, is still favorable to this article, and prices are well supported.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

On Wednesday evening, December 2d, 1835, Shakspeare's Tragedy of

HAMLET,
PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet, Young Eaton.
King, Mr Beset.
Polonius, Thorne.
First Grave Digger, Mrs Wallack.
Queen, Miss Nelson.
Ophelia,

After the play

Mr Cuddy

will play introduce two of his favorite national melodies—Erin go Bragh, and the Song of Shillelah—the latter with

Signor Gambati

who will perform a celebrated air with variations arranged for the valve trompet, by M Combe from the opera of Cinderella—Non Piu Mesto.

Mr and Mrs Bernie

will also appear.

To conclude with a new Farce, called

Crossing the Line
OR CROWDED HOUSES.

Wouter Van Broom, Mr Thorne,
Gertrude de Burgh, Miss Rae.

WANTED—An experienced Book Keeper at the ensuing Christmas Eaton will appear as Sir Edward Mortimer. Young Eaton will appear as Sir Edward Mortimer. An experienced Book Keeper at the space of three two months—References will be required and liberal wages given—Apply at the Box Office.

FROST & Co.

No. 8, CUSTOM HOUSE St.—New-Orleans.

HAVING been to the North, and made arrangements 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 plantation use, consisting of calf, kip morocco, seal, thick cow hide, pegged and sewed Boots—calf, kip, seal, morocco, russet and black shoes and Brogans, pegged and sewed—dancing and heel Pumps—a general assortment of ladies, men's and children's kid, morocco, seal and prunella Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

Gentlemen's fashionable and broad brim fine beaver otter, mustrat and low priced black and drab Hats—white and black wool Hats—Palm leaf Hats, fine and common qualities—men's and youth's seal and fur Caps.

Clothing.

Satinet, cottonade, blue striped, duck, twilled and fancy striped, white and brown linen Roundabouts and Pantaloons—white cotton, blue twilled, duck, striped twilled, fancy colored, tape stitch, linen cambric and worsted Shirts and Drawers—cotton and woollen Socks—Handkerchiefs, Russia Sheetings and diapers, domestic cottons, &c.

Soap, sperm and tallow candles, tea, coffee, tobacco, Boston Iron Company nails, patent balances 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 19

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into copartnership as general commission merchants in this city, under the firm of *Samuel Thompson & Co.*

New Orleans, Dec 1st 1835.

SAMUEL COMLY,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
RICHARD CHARLES.

dec 1—1w

State Treasury, New-Orleans, 28th November, 1835.—Notice—The owners of property in the parish of Orleans, who are indebted for Taxes for the year 1834, are informed that payment must be made previous to the 15th December 1835, as after that period their accounts will be put into the hands of the Sheriff for collection, in conformity to law.

dec 1 F. GARDERE, State Treasurer.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform the public that since the 19th November last, he has taken to the widow Mioton the stock of his provision store, situated corner of Chartres and Toulouse. Therefore he begs all those indebted to him to pay their accounts as early as possible.

Mr. J. B. Jean Bart is empowered to collect for him.

dec 1—6 J. P. DESBOIS.

RECEIVED by the late arrivals from France and for sale by the undersigned,

Printed muslins new style; do muslin de Jean French chintz do; French linen sheeting; 3 points blankets; cambric muslin suspenders; ladies' hats, Paris latest fashion; Claret Bordeaux wine in wicker bottles; Bordeaux Claret; Champagne wine in case; empty Bordeaux bottles; Champagne bottles; French locks assorted from 4 to 10 inches. The whole entitled to a drawback.

E. LEON BERNARD,
dec 1 54 Conti st.

Malaga Wine.—50 qr casks of dry and sweet Malaga wine for sale by PERKS & HALL,
dec 1 2 front Levee.

Pigs' Tongues.—2 bbls of smoked pigs' tongues for sale by PERKS & HALL,
dec 1 2 front Levee.

Buckwheat Meal—In 1 and 1 bbls for sale by PERKS & HALL,
dec 1 2 front levee.

10 bbls Cranberries just received and for sale by PERKS & HALL,
dec 1 2 front Levee.

Pork & Bacon—159 bbls mess Pork, 110 hhds Cincinnati Bacon, sides and shoulders, for sale
dec 1-a LANDIS & IRWIN, 44, Poydras st.

Lower Press Stock, for sale by
THOMAS FELLOWS,
dec 1 38, Chartres street.

M. S. Cucullu, Lapeyre & Co., offer for sale: 64 bales bee's white wax, landing from schr. Ninfa, 66 bags Havana new Coffee, 30 bags, 14 casks Santiago green coffee. dec 1

Stray Cow—A black COW with a red stripe on her back, without any mark, having been stolen with her calf in the woods has been carried to Mr J. Heno, Common street, opposite the new Hospital, where the owner can get her by paying expenses.
dec 1—3

Boots, Shoes and Brogans—150 cases women's leather morocco and prunella shoes; 10 dozen boots do. do. do.; 20 do children's do. do.; 40 do. boys boots, shoes and brogans; 200 do men's do. do.; received per ship Marathon, and for sale by R. G. HOSEA,
dec 1 no. 12, Custom House street.

Mechanic's and Traders' Bank—New-Orleans, December 1, 1835.—The Stockholders in this Institution, are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 4th January next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

dec 1 Sam. C. Hall, Cashier.

1000 barrels Clover Wash, direct importation, and for sale by
dec 1 WHITE & Co, 19, Customhouse st.

FLOUR—500 bbls, just received per the boat, for sale at the landing by
nov 27 G. DORSEY,
20, New Levee.

THE BEE.

Commercial Price Current and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1835.

☞ Our Subscribers daily increase in number; so that our subscription list is now rising to 2000. This is a source of gratification to us: for the editors of the French and English part of this paper having resolved to act independently and liberally, as regards all subjects which may concern the public interests, and to afford as much useful information as their circumstances and means permit, must feel proud as well as pleased that their efforts have not been ineffectual, and will not be unrequited by a liberal patronage.

It must have been evident to all our subscribers, that we are divested of personal, local or party prejudices in the discussion of any topics, which we have broached or noticed; that we endeavor to acquire the earliest and most accurate information; that we have not insulted them nor lauded ourselves, by indulging in ribald squabbles with our contemporaries; and that while we are solicitous of rendering the Bee useful to merchants, we are anxious to make it acceptable also to their families.

With these objects and prospects we shall continue our emulative endeavors to make the Bee the best, or among the best papers in the southern states. Yet, if our means were greater, so would be our energies and exertions, which are now partly 'cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd'—although our spirit of hope soars aloft on eagle's wings.

The citizens of Baton Rouge have had a meeting to consult on the best means of leading the Carrollton and Bayou Sara railroad to their town. This is a meritorious effort. That railroad will enable planters and agriculturalists to transport their produce cheaply and safely at all periods of the year, and when extended from St Francisville to Woodville and thence to Natchez will prove a very great advantage in trade and travel in the eastern parts of this state, and the southwestern of Mississippi.

Might not a company be chartered to construct a railroad from Alexandria on the Red river to Nacogdoches in Texas? The expense would not exceed 3500 dollars a mile, if we have been correctly informed by those who have surveyed the country; and the prospects are favorable to such an undertaking—not only from the trade and travel in the intermediate parishes and from Texas; but from the almost certainty of diverting thro the western trade to Natchitoches and New Orleans, and from the probability of hereafter continuing the road from Nacogdoches thro the gorge of the Chippewa mountains to the gulf of California; and thus grasping the trade of China and the East Indies for New Orleans. Is this chimerical? Ten years will not have elapsed before the project may be proved practicable and profitable.

Desirous of undeceiving the citizens generally of the United States as to the climate and health of New Orleans—in order to remove the evil rumors that have industriously been disseminated thro all parts of the Union as well as in foreign countries, we have occasionally published statistical details of the mortality and temperature of this city: so far as we could obtain them from authentic sources.

On the 25th of July last, we published the state of the thermometer and barometer during the preceding part of this year, in answer to a demand made by the intelligent editor of the *Baltimore American*; as he seems desirous of doing justice to all states and cities in the Union. Would to Heaven that all our contemporaries were inspirited by the same *divinus af atus* of justice and courtesy!

We now append a statement of the thermometer, barometer, hygrometer, quantity of rain, average height and alluvial deposit of the river, as kindly furnished us by Dr EDWARD H BARTON;—the same gentleman to whom we were obliged for our previous statements.—His instruments are of the most recent and complete construction, and his observations were made at sunrise, noon, sunset and 10 p m.

		Deposit im. in river water.	1 line. 2 lines. 3 lines. 4 lines.
Rain.	Average heig't of the river.		
	Quantity rain in inches		5-4 ft. bel'w b. w. m. 1-28 feet 3 inches. 1-28 feet 5 inches. 1-2 feet 79 inches.
Hygrometer.	Range.	55	55	55	55
	Lowest.	50	50	50	50
	Highest	55	55	55	55
Barometer.	Range.	33	33	33	33
	Lowest.	29 11	29 11	29 11	29 11
	Highest.	30 44	30 44	30 44	30 44
Thermometer.	Range.	32	32	32	32
	Lowest.	72	72	72	72
	Highest.	82	82	82	82
	1835	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	

In August, the greatest heat of the sun or height of the thermometer in exposed situations was 118; and in September, it was 109. It will be seen that the greatest range of the thermometer and barometer was in October; and the greatest quantity of rain in August. During the present year, October was the most sickly month for residents; altho it is supposed that August and September are so usually. Yet the September weather would have been delightful even to northern invalids; and the heat of August was genially attempered by refreshing showers.

So far therefore as the climate is concerned, New Orleans is as healthy as any city in the Union—particularly on account of her locality to the gulf and lakes, which exercises a beneficial influence on the temperature of her latitude. All the causes of disease are temporary—the adjacent swamps; dirty and unpaved streets; and the careless habits of the residents. The progresses recently made in improvements, population and civilization will abate all the evils under which New Orleans has suffered as regards health and the wonted rumors of its being annually a grave for tens of thousands.

Owing to local causes above assigned, the mean temperature of the year in New Orleans is about 62 degrees—the same as that of Toulon, 2 degrees more than that of Rome; but about 4 less than Charleston, and 18 than Havana. The mean temperature of Philadelphia is 53-4; of New York and Cincinnati 53-8; of Natchez 64-8; and of Vera Cruz 77-6. But the range of temperature is a more correct standard whereby to judge of the salubrity of a climate; as well as its rapid transitions. The local causes operating on the climate of New Orleans prevent a greater transition. [illegible] greater; while in other cities, the transition in a day is often from 20 to 30 degrees—subjecting inhabitants consequently to catarrhal and rheumatic affections; and to pulmonary consumptions, diseases not often known to the natives who continue residents of New Orleans. From authentic documents, it has been ascertained that the mean temperatures of the warmest and coldest months in the year are in

Philadelphia,	77 0	33 7
New York,	80 6	25 4
Cincinnati,	74 3	30 2
Charleston,	80	35
New Orleans,	78	45 0

So far then it is evident that the climate of New Orleans, independent of adventitious circumstances is conducive to health.

The winds from the Atlantic ocean may have a prejudicial influence on the climate of Charleston, together with the extensive morasses rearward in the country; so that capain Hamilton's comparison between the health of both cities may be more fair than acceptable to the citizens of Charleston. We appeal to ourselves during the present year that while the thermometer was here about 84 or 85 degrees, it was 90 in Charleston.

The climate of most parts of the United States has undergone a very favorable change during the recent strides made in internal improvements—precisely as the temperature of European countries has changed. In the time of Cæsar, the vine could not be cultivated in France, on account of the winter cold, and reindeer (now an inhabitant of the frigid zone) was found in the Pyrenees. The Tiber at Rome was frozen over for weeks; and the Danube and Rhine for months so that the Goths and other barbarians who overran the Roman empire transported their armies and wagons across the ice. Yet these rivers are now seldom if ever frozen. Cultivation has been or will be similarly effectual in improving the climate in the interior of this country. The summers of the eastern states already greatly lessened in many parts are further [illegible] the western part of the continent, where the Ar[illegible] has had and will have prepondering influence. So in Boston, New York and Charleston; the not so much, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, that are more inland and less exposed to the ocean storms.

[illegible] for New Orleans we confidently anticipate that when the lightening swamps shall have been drained and the forests thrown down, its temperature and health will be already ameliorated—as has incontrovertibly proved in Italy, where the drainage of lands and the removal of forests have improved the climate. It is a singular but authentic fact that not long since in Guiana, South America, within 5 degrees of the line, the inhabitants living amid the immense forests were obliged to alleviate the fierceness of the cold by opening fires—yet now since the forests have been partly cleared, the rainy season is shortened; the warmth increased; and the thunders prevail extensively in the woods, they rarely occur in the cultivated parts. Like causes produce like effects. The woods being cleared in the vicinity of New Orleans, the rains and thunder common in the summer and fall may be greatly remedied for humanity for so has it been elsewhere; and why not here?

It is not very difficult to observe and portray the difference in manners and costumes of different nations; nor is it in general difficult to form a comparison between their customs and habits, although the latter required some more and more observation in order to give a faithful picture. Generally speaking it might be correct to attribute most of them to the peculiarity or tendency of the political institutions which control or coerce different people, or stamp of the same spirit; and might therefore be a proof that the social depends on the political condition of man.

Travelers in this country from the monarchial nations of Europe are often struck with the difference in manners which they observe here and have experienced in their own country; and have therefore superficially founded a charge against republicanism as being inimical to taste and politeness—while they have not delayed or have been unable to sketch the customs of our citizens, and their habitudes of life as well as manners.

There is one material difference in the systems of America and Europe, which operates greatly in favor of this country; and—as submissively believe—has not had full justice done it by any traveler, however impartial or disinterested: that is the facility of changing pursuit or profession, or combining one or more of either together. In England, a man is restricted to one profession, and often to a branch of the same profession. If an attorney, he cannot become a solicitor nor never a barrister; if a surgeon, he is not a physician nor apothecary. If he is a nobleman by birth he is never permitted to engage in any profession or pursuit; and if an aristocrat possessed of landed property, he seldom becomes a lawyer or physician, never a trader nor tradesman. Agriculturists have no connection with commerce; nor professional pursuits with commercial, mechanical or manufacturing. A man is doomed to be one thing or nothing; he cannot exercise any trade unless he has served a regular apprenticeship to it in his youth; nor can he follow any profession unless legally qualified in a similar manner: but all must in youth have selected the profession or pursuit which they would follow.

Not so in this country. A citizen may have commenced at the plough, become a tradesman and lawyer, and be elected to the bench and returned to Congress like the late Judge Bouldin o Virginia. A person may have become a tailor, he may prefer being concerned in printing or manufacturing, & engage his time for that purpose without any of the legal formularies of monarchial governments. If he fail, he can turn his attention to some other mechanical pursuits; but if he succeed, he may commence the study and practice of law or physic—and so pass from one pursuit or profession to another, or from pursuit to profession; which cannot be done in England. Hence a citizen of America may be acquainted with many pursuits and professions, while a subject of England is seldom if ever intimate with more than one—and deprive him of livelihood by that, he is out of his element; and becomes a starveling or reprobate. The political institutions of his country leave him no resource but to beg, rob or emigrate. Hence all improvements in machinery which partially or wholly obviate the necessity of manual or mechanical labor, in throwing many persons out of employment, leave them resourceless wretches; objects of charity, or outcasts on the community. The introduction of cotton and other factories was thus the occasion of ruin, riot and almost revolution: *necessitas non habet legem*, or rather necessity rose against law, and led to 'treasons, stratagems and crimes.'

Admitting then that the manners of Americans in point of elegance and courtesy are inferior to those of Europeans, is not the difference in customs as regard the habitudes of professions and pursuits, more than a counterbalance for that alleged inferiority? If the true policy of every government is to establish commerce on an equitable or equality of rights, is not more conducive not only to the welfare and happiness of individuals, but to the peace and prosperity of a country?

The New Orleans Bee, a paper as much known for the pungency of its sting as for the honey of its temper, has lately been clipped of its wings, and for several days momentarily suspended like Mahomet's coffin, in a state of temporary asphyxia between heaven and earth, preparatory to its coming out in a more gilded plumage, and in the renovated dress of a more expanded sheet and type.

The above is from the witty and generous editor of the New York Sun. But Major we could have supplied you with a simile equally opposite and more appropriate without flying in thought to Mecca; if the Bee were fond of Star-light, and could indulge in Young's Night Thoughts, when

The young moon is beaming,
The glow worm's lamp is gleaming;

for we could have suggested that the Bee was then

like birds whose beauties languish,
Till—mounted on the wing—their glossy plumes
Expanded shine with azure, green and gold.

But friend Noah, please receive our thanks. It is not often that the courtesies of life are experienced or evidenced among editors in this country, and though *apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto* of the periodical sea of literature, a generous contemporary is like the

Rara avis in terra ingroque simillima cygno.

The British auxiliary force of volunteers collected at Bilboa and the north of Spain, already amounts to between 7 and 8000 men—that of the French 5600—Portuguese 7000—the Spanish army itself musters 25,000.

The late Mr Ripon of the Bank of England, was a remarkable instance of the force of habit, and of the degree to which the mind becomes warped by one plodding and unchanging routine of life. For fifty years he was never absent but once from his desk, and then but three days in the country, where he became so uneasy with green fields and flowers that he hastened back in despair to his old accustomed haunt.—He left £200,000.

There exists it is said twenty clubs of republicans throughout the French army—one of them was lately arrested at Toulouse. They wore scarfs of blue, black and red, and had placed before each of the members on a table, a crucifix, bible and two poignards crossed.

Fennimore Cooper, one of the London papers remarks, is in his sea-novels, keeping up the same kind of contest with his great rival Maryatt, as the two countries to which those authors respectively belong, did with their naval armaments during the late war.

A young whale measuring 51 feet, was recently shot in the head and captured by some boatmen off the coast of Holland.

One fourth of the city of Cesarea was [illegible] destroyed by earthquake, burying 500 persons under the ruins—Ten villages in the vicinity have also been destroyed. One of them entirely destroyed.

A new sect has arisen in Suabia, called the Crusaders who pretend to have mysterious intercourse with extraordinary beings.

The prince Miloseh, in a late interview with the Sultan found, on retiring, at the door of the palace, a splendid Arabian stallion, richly caparisoned for him and the stirrups of solid gold.

The wretch Fieschi is said to have been cradled in profligacy and crime. His parents, uncles, &c. were all felons, brigands or galley slaves. This monster still lives, it is said, that his punishment will be commuted in deportation, and constantly amuses himself in his cell, in playing cards and dominos.

Dr Bird has returned to Philadelphia from his excursion to the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, disappointed as we hear as to the extent of its dimensions and the beauty of its interior, of which travellers had given such romantic and exaggerated descriptions. Dr Bird saw there nothing but a few bats which reminded him of the 'Hawks of Hawk Hallow.' Apropos of Dr Bird. He is decidedly ornithological in his taste.

The intelligence of the late attempt on Louis Philippe was broken with the greatest care to his queen, lest they could not persuade her that she knew the worst. She walked up and down the chamber ringing her hands, or rushing herself to the door to question the aide-de-camps who were despatched to bring intelligence. When the arrival of the king was at last announced, she ran down the stairs, met him at the doors of the palace, and bursting into tears, threw herself into his arms. Her daughters had followed her, and there was not a dry eye in the group, excepting the king's who preserved the same air of resolute composure he had kept through the whole transaction.

'I suppose,' said a quack, feeling the pulse of his patient, 'that you think me a fool.' 'Sir,' replied the sick man, 'I see you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse.'

The expenditure of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for the year ending the 1st Oct. have been $124,324 30—the receipts, $183,398 19—the net revenue $59,1,073 71.

Thompson, the English abolitionist, has left the United States for the British province of New Brunswick.

We learn from an unquestionable source, that there is at present over six millions dollars capital in the banks of this city, and that before the first January it is believed there will be between eight and nine millions. The whole surplus revenue is now upwards of sixteen millions, and will be on the 1st of January at least eighteen million dollars.—*N Y Gaz.*

[illegible] NORFOLK, Nov. 12.

[illegible] JAMAICA.—We have received from Capt Gibb, [illegible] Lydia, from Kingston, (Jam) a file of the Jamaica (Jam) Despatch to the 14th Sept, but the papers contain any important or interesting intelligence. The Marquis of Sligo is treated with gloves off by the press, and every action is animadverted on with great acrimony. It seems that his Lordship imported some East India coffee, and the insult was such to the native [illegible] that its wrongs must be avenged. Consequently the first article under the editorial head of the Jamaica Despatch of the 30th Sept, is the following:—

"Is it possible that the Marquis of Sligo is determined to develop the last hopes of the Coffee Planters, by importing in the new Phœnix, East India coffee for the purpose of showing the inferiority of that of Jamaica? If this is his object, he will fail in it; but he is no doubt obeying his instructions, for the sole purpose of ameliorating the East India interest."

The Despatch of the 27th, has the following paragraph:—

"The mercharts of London have at last discovered that our shipments are short this year, notwithstanding all our exertions. They will be shorter still, who ever may be the next Speaker of the House of Assembly to the country."

The surveillance upon dramatic performances in Paris is more rigid than ever. The Prince not very necessarily so in the society of that gay people, who hitherto lived in their fashions. At Franconi's Circus, however, almost any performance is tolerated, "provided horses are introduced!" What a brutal reflection this on the loyalty of a brave nation, and what a [illegible] expedient on the part of a government that made the drama to the cooping of quadrupeds, whose sure death throw would be an effectual barrier against the invention of infernal machines or the propagation of revolutionary doctrines.

The last arrival from Irish Reapers returned to their native country from Liverpool a short time since in one vessel!

It is a fact worthy of note, that the French minister of Marine has accepted in preference to French applicants, the offer of R Johnson of London, to supply with rock coal the steamboats of Algiers, Toulon and Oran, as being the most favorable bid, viz: 3 franc, 64 centimes the metrical quintal delivered at Algiers and Oran, and one centime more deliverable at Toulon.

Statistics of Gov. P. D. Vroom, of New Jersey.—He states the receipts in the treasury, as over $935,000. Amount of disbursements over $705,000. The penitentiary, which will cost over $150,000, will be completed in 1836. The transit duties and dividends on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Rail Road and Transportation for this year are computed at $36,000—a pretty clever tribute. This will reduce the state debt for next year to $50,000, and in 18 months after entirely extinguish it. The number of convicts is 117. Their expenses exceed their earnings by $1250. The school fund now amounts to more than $48,000. Out of its income there is annually appropriated by the trustees $20,000. Its effects are not known, as there is no responsibility on the part of those who distribute it. Small bank bills under $5 have been prohibited, and specie substituted without any inconvenience.

The Grand Review at Kalisch.—The grand review of the Russian and Prussian forces at Kalisch in the middle of September, in presence of the Emperor of the former and King of the latter, differs, from the details given, have presented a spectacle of which there is no parallel on record. There were 54,000 troops collected, infantry, cavalry and artillery. On the arrival of the King of Prussia, the Russians were drawn up in line before their tents, and the King of Prussia marched before them at the head of his columns—sword drawn; the Emperor of Russia and his brother, the Duke Michael, falling in at the head of the Prussian regiments named after them. The same compliment was returned by the Russian troops, with the Emperor at the head, marching in column before the Prussians in line, the three sons of the King of Prussia taking the command of the respective Russian regiments named after them in courtesy. The Empress of Russia rode on horseback at the head of her regiment of Guards. The cavalry regiment of Circassian Kurds, and those of the Mussulmans and rival Cossacs, attracted, by their costume and their extraordinary feats after the parade, the greatest attention. They leaped from their horses in full flight and remounted again; stood up upon them; fired at a target with the greatest precision at the top of their speed, and performed various other evolutions, which astonished every body.

Scenes at the Cincinnati Theatre.—The Cincinnati Post, alluding to Mrs Trollope's satires, relates the following recent occurrences as giving some plausibility to her allegations:—

Last night, during the most interesting part of "The Wife," while Mrs Drake, as Marianne, was defending herself to her husband from the imputations of his cousin, we chanced to cast our eyes "in front," and beheld sitting in the dress circle a gentleman and lady, he with his hard resting upon the front of the box, she with her arm affectionately around his neck, he pressing her hand to his lips, she bending fondly over him—and thus our attention was fondly divided between the affecting and the affectionate scenes on the stage, and one equally affecting and affectionate "in front." Why is not our Theatre furnished with private boxes for lovers, bridal and coo in? Again we saw a gentleman, while the play was down, part the skirts of his coat, and sit upon the front of the box with his back to the audience, and his feet on the seats, while he conversed with a lady who stood beside him.

Jesus Christ laid the foundation of morality. His apostles have left in their epistles precepts for all the situations of life—for kings, for magistrates and subjects, for husbands and wives, for parents and children, for masters and servants; precepts always approved by reason, breathing the love of order, and sufficient not in the practice of their duty.

Although you are well acquainted with these admirable precepts, I cannot help citing the advice of St. Paul, to masters and servants: "Servants be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of heart, as unto Christ; not with eye service, as men pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; with good will doing service, as unto the Lord, and not unto men; knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free. And ye masters, do the same things unto them forbearing threatening; knowing that your master is in heaven; neither is there respect of persons with him." Masters and servants are each thus reminded of their responsibility to an higher Power, but as did his Master, the Apostle does not interfere with the order of civil government.

This language must have appeared very strange at a time when servants were slaves, subjected both by custom and by the laws to the caprices of their masters, and at a time when it was scarcely suspected that these unhappy persons had any claims to the rights of humanity. Observe, further, with what wisdom and discretion this Apostle determines the respective duties both of masters and servants. He does not give himself up to a vain and empty declamation against the injustice and barbarity of the law, or against the law that then existed in the Roman empire. This would have been to encourage an insurrection of the slaves, under the pretext of religion, and to put the most dangerous arms into the hands of a new Spartacus. This fiery zeal which precipitates reform is the disposition either of ignorant enthusiasts or detestable hypocrites. St. Paul, who knew how to be wise and discriminating, respected public order. He was satisfied with inculcating principles which tended to meliorate the lot of slaves, knowing that the spirit of Christianity would at length prevail so far over civil laws as to correct, without trouble or resolutions, whatever was unkind, harsh and odious in them. That equality which has been preached by our sophists, has never saved governments and often degraded the community. The equality, the fraternity taught by the Gospel, has elevated men to a higher degree of true dignity, and has brought the social institutions nearer to perfection.—*London Paper.*

Mr Everett has been elected governor of Massachusetts by a majority of about 13,000 votes—and Mr Hull lieutenant-governor, by a small majority.

Abner Kneeland, who was tried and convicted two years since, by the Municipal Court of Boston, for blasphemy, and who subsequently appealed to the Supreme Court, has been decided guilty. Of 48 petit jurors, who heard the case, 36 concurred in the verdict.

The Legislature of Maine has repealed the law providing for capital punishment, and substituted in its stead imprisonment, with hard labor, during life.

Judges Story and Thompson, of New-York, have expressed an opinion before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court sitting in that city, that "in providing means and making collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico," there is no violation of the 5th section of an Act of Congress, passed 20th April, 1818. This opinion does not extend "to providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the United States," but solely to the raising of subscriptions, &c.

Dr Hugh Rodgé has been elected Professor of Midwifery, &c. in the Pennsylvania University, in place of Dr Dewees, who resigned on account of ill health.

One hundred and fifty-two thousand bags were slaughtered last year at Cincinnati, and the papers of that city say the number will be much larger this year. The value of the pork exported the past year was not less than two millions of dollars.—*N Y Courier & Enq.*

The officiating clergyman of Trinity Church, including the two Chapels, St Johns and St Paul's, are four in number, with their salaries and perquisites as follows:—Onderdonk, Bishop, $6,000 and a house; Berrian, Rector, $4,000 and a house; Anthon, Assistant, $3,000 and a house; Schroeder, Assistant, $3,000 and a house—Total $16,000 and perquisites.

Air—*The Exile of Erin.*

There came for the rent a big beggar of Erin—
His shoulders were broad and his features were [illegible]
And his countrymen half'd him with uproar and cheering,
While the Catholic Clergy prepared for high mass.
But the rent day attracted his heart's fond devotion—
Say this he return'd to his Isle of the Ocean
And for this in cold Ireland he stirr'd up commotion,
And hamboug'd the ragged and indigent class.

Cold Ireland he cried, will I ever forsake ye?
No! you'll find that my nerves are as firm as a fist;
To your wishings and your sufferings at length I'll awake ye,
Tramp the shoe.
But yet it is proper to give you a hint.
When against Saxon despots defiance I'm hurling,
The Banner of Freedom through Ireland unfurling,
You are all aware that my motives are [illegible]
So come forward like tramps wid de Cobbler's Hat.

'See these tears on the mug of the big cobbler,
At the cruel oppression you're doom'd to endure.
[illegible] my words, that tyrant or tiger,
[illegible] the lad that will find you a cure.
[illegible] up brave boys—be united and steady;
For I am the patriot that always will lead ye,
But never forget to come down with the ready—
Sure who will deny that my motives are pure!

'Tender and turf, if I ever betray you!
Though I think and think still, your good I'll pursue,
Gratitude warm, for your friendship I pray you—
Ten eight thousand attach me to you.
Heaven shield old Ireland from every disaster!
Heaven shower prosperity faster and faster!
Drop my brave Paddies, some browns in my castor—
Sure arn't it giving the divil his due?'

[illegible] Editor of the Bee.

Sir, Joe T. [illegible] Carring, has been elected a member of the House of Representatives, [illegible] Speaker of the Atlas, Mr [illegible] of the Transcript and Mr. Fessenden of the N. E. Farmer, [illegible] elected members from Boston. Mr. Whaden of the Bunker Hill Aurora, is also elected from Charlestown.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Constitution, Hammond, Havre. Perez & Gelles.
Brig Elizabeth, Adams, Boston Dismuck & Lafonta.
Brig Orion, Card Mobile, Master.
Schr Isaac, Miller, Nassau, J W Zacharie.
Sch Commercial, Hewlet Bay of St Louis.
Sch [illegible] C. Simpson.

ARRIVED.

Ship Rose, Grampus, in the passage, with bale Brush [illegible] Dodge—18 days fm Turks Island 5500 [illegible] master.
Brig [illegible], Carpenter—38 Days fm Providence, [illegible]
Sch [illegible]dit, Jones, Mobile—to master.
Sch Clarion, Chase, St Marks to master 40 bales of cotton to N & J Dicks.
Sch Robert Roland, Small, Thomaston lime and granite—to master.
Steam Boat, Walk in the Water, Glover Vicksburgh.
Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, Plaquemine.
Steamer Rob Roy Wilson, Louisville.
Steamer Pontchartrain, Williams Manchester.

IMPORTS.

Manchester—Per steamer Pontchitrain, 12 bales cotton to Buckner & Stanton, 6 to Forsyth Goodwin & co; 20 bales cotton & Thompson, 12 Thomas Caddy & co; 47 Ballit Ship & co; 48 Brandner McKenna & co; 50 Martin Pleasants & co; 129 Byrne Herman & co; 63 Burk Watt & co; 47 N & J Dicks & co; 5 T Barnett & co; 8 Leigh Maddox, 1 Buchanan & Hagan.

Providence—Per Only Son, sperm oil, candles, onions, apples, and paring stones to A Arrington.

Philadelphia—Per Steamer Semaphore, 126 bales of cotton C Tejedano 150 saddle [illegible] bales of cotton [illegible] bbls sugar Marimond & [illegible] 13 do B Kuhnen 10 Lathrope & Desmond 10 [illegible] Plauche & co; 45 Burke & Watt 2 tierces molasses J Stilwell; 30 bls do Lambeth Thompson & co; sundrys to order.

Vicksburgh—Per Walk in the Water, 277 bales of cotton Buckner Stanton & co; 110 do and 274 sacks corn Burk Watt & co; 180 bales cotton Byrne Hermann & co; 135 do 28 sacks corn Brandner McKenna & co; 25 bales ship & co; 75 Maunsel White & co; 53 Lambeth & Thompson 132 bales of hay Tairman Caddy & co; sundrys to order.

Louisville—Per steamer Rob Roy, 308 bales hay, H Graham, 32 half bxs glass Forsyth Goodwin & co 27 pc bagging Guard & co; 15 horses, apples cider &c to owners on board.

EXPORTS.

Havre per ship Austerlitz, 1920 bales cotton 1 box Indian curiosities.

Boston, brig Ellsworth, 185 pigs lead, 200 bags shot, 20 bbls tobacco 4 do sugar, and sundrys.

Nassau, Providence, 201 bls beef.

PASSENGERS

Per steamer Pontchitrain Messrs J Randolf, Ogle, Chilsoy Henderson, Carbre, Hawkins, Shaub, Williams, Williamson.

Per steamer Semaphore—Gen Rousse and family, Mrs Valle and family, J Fontall, Calhoun, Higgins, Alisne, Logan, Irwin.

Per Walk in the Water, Bell and 2 ladies, Vanderburgh, Crawford, Hickey, Hodson, Bennett, Kings, Dabney, Beatson, Eckter, Spencer, Miskill, Ramsey McCall, 16 deck.—Total ship Florens fm Natchez.

Per steamer Rob Roy, Messrs Wood, Dobb