THE 13 EDITION.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1835.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

LAYS.			
New-York	oct. 12	Boston	oct. 19
Charleston	" 1	Baltimore	" 27
Philadelphia	" 1	Washington	" 29
Paris	oct 1	Liverpool	oct. 1
Havre	" 2	London	" 1

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 13, 1835.

[illegible] 162 below Louisiana st — 164 cts.
165 do do — 16
210 do do — 18

Sales in treaty, prices indefinite; sales not finally consummated.

SUGAR—N. O.—30 hhds. super old cryp at 9 cts, beg the demand.

COFFEE—13 to 14 cents per lb.

MOLASSES—20 to 25 cents—15 cents 20.

LARD—9 a 9 cents per lb. nearly.

FLOUR—Per bbl 67 to 71—prices falling—600 bbls arrived.

RICE—Little good in market.

CORN—New bushel, 70 cents.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried 60 a 2 75 per bbl; ordinary 2 50 to 2 do.

BEEF—Mess 240—prime 18.

PORK—Mess 27 a prime 15.

BUTTER—Goshen 22 to 24 cents per lb—falling.

——— Western, 12 to 15.

COGNAC—61 25 per beg.

MACKEREL—25 to 8.

SPERM CANDLES—25 to 27 cents

MOULD do 12½ to 15.

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

WHISKEY—Rectd 24 to 26 cts.

SUGAR—From 25 to 32.

BAGGING—Western, 20 a 30 cents sales.

BALE ROPE—14 to 15 cents.

LEAD—Pig, 5½ to 6c—bar 7 cents.

——— Shot 21 25 per bag—sheet 10cts.

SOLE LEATHER—18 to 25 per lb.

CALF SKINS—18 to 36.

HAMS—From 25 to 30 per lb.

TEA, Fish and Rosin—No variation.

HAVRE, Sept 30.

COTTON—Our stock consists of 47,000 bales of all sorts. We quote Louisiana at 125 a 175f; Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee at 118 a 165f; Georgia, short staple, and Carolina, 125f 50c a 137f 50c; Georgia, long staple, 300 a 450f.

SALES OF COTTON AT HAVRE, Sept 30—437 bales Louisiana at 165f 50c; 25 do 165f; 68 do 168; 14 do 169f; 23 do 168f 50c; 69 do 137f 50c; 51 do 166f; 36 do 161f; 109 do 168f; 91 do 149 a 30c; 26 do 137f; 96 do 137; 92 do 138f 50c; 19 do 168f; 60 bales Alabama 138f 50c; 19 do Tennessee 168f; 60 do Mobile 156f 50c; 30 do 142f 50c; 100 do 138f 50c; 100 do Georgia 149f; 37 do 168f; 44 do 149f; 46 bales Pernambuco 175f—Total 1,199 bales—all duty paid.

HAVRE MARKET, Sept. 25.—At the 25th of September there were sold 1760 bales of cotton; Louisiana from 137f francs to 172f, Georgia 118 to 132, Florida 123, Mobile 135f to 144, Alabama 135, Tennessee 138, Pernambuco 175. On the 26th there were 1053—Louisiana from 134 to 163f, Alabama 140 to 145, Mobile 137f to 138f, Tennessee 139 to 139, Georgia 120 to 128, Florida 127, Maranham 168. Coffee sold from 65 to 68; and Kentucky tobacco for 125 francs.

HAMBURGH, SEPT 25.—The inquiry did not call for this article, last week, and the market has been very calm—The prices are still holding up, and the article looks like getting up.

There was sold 1,200 bags Brazil, from 5 to 5¼ to 6 for middling, and 6¼ to 6¾ per pound middling—500 bags St Domingo, at 5¼ to 6 for good middling; 50 thousands of Porto-Rico from 7½ to 8¼.

We have received some small parcels of Brazil coffee, fine, good colored, and good smell, which have been disposed of at the following rate, 6½; 3 3-16.

MADEIRA, Sept 24—Our market has experienced a considerable rise in the value of these articles of production for the year current, owing to the great dearth of arrivals, and at the present moment I can hear of none expected, and no yelling pipe boards, plank or rice since the ship Sarah Ann from your port.

"We offer at the present moment in the height of our vintage, which will be an extremely short one, and combined with the small one of 1834, has advanced our wines in vogue to unprecedented high prices, at which they have all been bought up.

"In consequence of a recent Decree it is now necessary, that the Portuguese Consul's certificate and seal should be attached to the manifest, in default of which the vessel pays 2½ per cent extra duty on the amount of the invoice, which has already been enforced on some occasions. It is also advisable in shipping plank boards, &c to state in the manifest the number of boards &c and not the amount of feet, as your measurement never holds out here; and our Custom House insist on 40 per cent duty being paid on the difference.

"We quote Rice 1-700 per 33 lb advancing, with a small supply."

IMPORTS.

RANGOON—Per steamer Camanche—254 bales cotton Brandegee, McKesson & Wright; 118 N & J Dick & co; 128 Fleming, Anderson & co; 30 Struthers & co; 46 Roberon, Wood & co; 48 Martin, Pleasants & co; 37 Leigh, Mendenhall & co; 5 Portfall, High & co; 14 to order; 13 H White & co; 7 Buchanan & Hagan; 5 Chaffen, Yerger & co; 3 Byrne, Hermann & co; 25 Ingersoll & co; 27 Burke, West & co; 31 A H Wallace; 160 Lambeth & Thompson; 12 T W Stevens.

RIO JANEIRO—Per brig Aurora—2300 bags coffee.

NASSAU, N P—Per schr Bohemian—cigs to J W Zacharie & co.

PORTRAITS—Per ship Congress; empty casks; 150 bbs mackerel, 200 bbs potatoes, 150 tons stone, ballast.

WARREN—Per brig Pocahontas; hides, oil, candles, paving stone and produce to R Frink.

CINCINNATI—Per steamboat Arkansaw; 9 pr bellows to Layton & co; 25 bbls stones J A Merle & co; 1 bl, 1 box W Caldwell; 100 bls apples Gerret & Page; 3500 cabbages, 25 bls sauerkraut, 6 bxs mdse, 6 bls fruit, 9 dozen geese, 10 doz chickens owners on board.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Belfast; 85 bbls cider Turner & Woodruff; 707 pr bagging, 393 coils rope A A Miller; 249 do, 116 pr bagging H Wallace; 100 do, 60 coils rope Lambeth & Thompson; 198 pr bagging Buchanan & Hagan; 44 do Tourne & Beckwith; 41 coils rope J W Zacharie & co; 46 do, 128 pr bagging, 30 bales cotton Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 27 do Lockhart & Agnew; 12 do A Benoist; 6 do Jones, Metoyer & co; 7 L Le Carpentier; 9 Hammond, O'Dubigg & co; 13 owner on board.

LAVERGNE—Per ship Talahassee, and mdse A & J Dennistoun & co; E Johns & co; Kennedy & Durell; Harrison, Brown & co; White & co; R Leyton & co; M de Lizardibe co, B D Watson; S B Slocomb; J Priats & son; Kohn, Baron & co; Lavandais, Charbonnet & co; W T Mays; Low, Dessegne & co; S Thompson; E Sohner; A Rash; Hermann & co; R & J Currell; R Pereday; E Booth & co; A B Page & co; Hyde & Goodrich; T Bixon; J H Davison, and C Meany.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail.	Due—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12, A. M. Closes—Same day, by 12, A. M.
Western Mail by way of the Coast.	Due—Every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, by 5, P. M. Closes—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 2, P. M.
The Lake Mail, via Mobile and Ala.	Due—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 5, P. M. Closes—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6, A. M.

New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.
ARBITRATION COMMITTEE FOR NOVEMBER.
Messrs. John A. Merle, Jas. N. Niven.
Mathew Meagher, S. W. Oakey.
Michel Musson, J. P. Canonge.
F. Perret.
Committee of Appeals, for 1835.
THOMAS URQUHART, President.
S. J. Peters and A. Quintero, Vice Presidents.
Messrs. James Dick, H. C. Cammack.
Joseph Fisk, H. F. McKenna.
Jas. L. Hodge, W. Bogart.
By order of the Committee;
nov 12 GEO. L. WHITE, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

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

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

The citizens of the State and others within its jurisdiction, are reminded of the proclamation of the 2d session of the set of Congress, of April 20th, 1818, which is in these words

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

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

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

E. D. WHITE.

By the Regents of College—Under the resolution passed at the meeting of Mr Cebochee—Mr. Cazenave is appointed to Mr. Bellanger in direction of the College for young men, situated on the Bayou road, invited all the relatives of families who are not acquainted with the method of Jacotot, which issued in said college, to call and witness the lessons given to the students. Their will bates than any speech convince the parents.

FOR SALE—A Tobacco or mess Press.
nov 5 Enq. GOTTSCHALK, Broker.

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NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1835.

The city council met in session last evening; and did nothing but pass a resolution that the president pro tem pore of the council should not vote on any question except to give it casting vote, till a legal opinion be had—while there are two lawyers in the council and fix in secret session a minimum price for the rent of a lot in Dumaine street, at public auction. The resolution was carried by the vote of Mr Caldwell.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival yesterday of the ship Salem, capt Destebecho, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 24 ult, we have received a complete file of Havre papers to the 24—being 8 days later from France and 7 from Spain, than previously received via New York.

The congress of sovereigns at Toplitz was not likely to produce much mischief to the cause of liberty in Europe, as the emperor of Austria is lukewarm in his adhesion. But it is believed, that Louis Philip is courting the favor of the holy alliance; and has his agents as well as emissaries at Toplitz.

Madrid was tranquil at last advices; and Mendizabal (the prime minister) seems inclined to gratify the wishes of the liberal party in the convocation of the Cortes. This is now considered indispensable, in consequence of the extensive formation of juntas in all the provinces; and the dangers that threaten the existing government, not only from the Carlists, but from a large body of the people themselves, who side with neither of the belligerents, and might conquer both. The juntas are now too powerful to be slighted; and nothing but a convocation of the Cortes and an amendment of the constitution of 1812 can save the existing government from impending ruin.

A central government of the juntas of Barcelona, Catalonia, Aragon, Valencia, Murcia and Gironne has been established in the city of Barcelona, for the above provinces; and another is established at Andahar for Andalusia, as a rallying point for the several juntas of that province, where general Las Navas has a large armed force with which he threatens Madrid. It was stated in letters from Madrid of the 23d September, that 3,000 soldiers of the queen's army had deserted to him; and that he was marching towards the capital with a force of 15,000 troops raised by the juntas.

The junta of Saragossa had dismissed Montes for holding secret correspondence with the Carlists, with the design of opening St Sebastian to the pretender, whose troops on the line of the Pyrenees have been roused by the revolutionary troops.

The British auxiliaries had fortified themselves in Bilbos, as their head-quarters, and are now more ready or better prepared for action. But Mendizabal says he can do without the aid of foreign troops.

The Memorial Bordelais states that Mr. De Rayneval had received orders to cease his official relations with Spain, if Marie Christina ceased to be queen regent. It is rumored that the queen had become a backslider in the family way; and is much attached to a young officer, whom she likes to have near her person.

The Spanish ambassador at the court of Lisbon had demanded the intervention of the Portuguese government; but the cabinet decided against it by a vote of 4 to 3, as existing circumstances would not justify the sending of any troops out of Portugal—it being stated that incendiary movements prevailed in Estremadura. The Portuguese seem apprehensive of the adoption in Spain, of the constitution of 1812; lest it should produce revolutionary movements in their own kingdom.

A letter dated Bayonne, Sept. 26, from Bidassoa, states that attempt had been made by the Carlists to force a passage across the river on the side of St Jacques and Hendaye, by night; but darkness had rendered vain the attempt and innoxious the firing. None were wounded on the French side; nor is it thought likely that Don Carlos can fulfil his boast of passing the Bidassoa to Berintz. Garrisons have already been thrown into Hendaye and Beriaten.

The trial of Friechi is postponed till November. Don Miguel was at Modena, at last advices. The Portuguese consul at Genoa had been ordered to demand his passports, in consequence it was stated of Miguel preparing there an expedition against Portugal.

The emperor of Russia had ordered the disbanding of one of his armies on the 1st September. The congress of sovereigns was to have met on the 3d ult. Many of the English nobility and some of the petty sovereigns of Europe are in attendance at Toplitz.

Solomon Rothschild had been recalled at Vienna, to aid in the councils of the emperor of Austria, relative to a reduction of the public debt, by changing the 5 per cents into 4. The Austrian emperor is also determined to reduce his standing army.

Many of the Spanish juntas have denounced Toreno and his colleagues; and have demanded their impeachment. Toreno has however timely and narrowly escaped. These juntas are now recognized as provincial governments by the Spanish ministry, and they may prove a much better defence against Don Carlos than any foreign auxiliaries.

The procesmoestre is to be resumed in November; and baron Pasquier had summoned the peers to attend, some of whom were at Toplitz.

The princess Lieven of Russia is on a visit to Talleyrand; they are the two greatest diplomatists of the day. Talleyrand has always succeeded by the interest and influence of female politicians; and he is determined to hold on to them till age shall become dotage.

The fast driving of the drays and other vehicles thro the streets has become an intolerable nuisance; despite the ordinances of the city council; and in consequence of the negligence of the police commissaries.

The most effectual laws that we have known to prevent this nuisance were those that ordered that all drivers should walk by the side of their horses or drays, or otherwise be fined. When drivers are permitted to ride in their carts, it is of course for their pleasure to drive quickly; but when they are compelled to walk, the temptation to rapid charioteering is entirely conquered. Will the members of the city council act on this suggestion?

The Washington Globe of the 30th ult, has the following remarks when copying from this gazette a report of the proceedings in the city criminal court here, when the Mexican Thompson was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus:

We call public attention to the decision of a Judge at New Orleans, on a habeas corpus case. It is one of a million of similar instances, which shows the necessity of bringing the Judiciary under some responsibility. Judges in our opinion should be appointed for terms not exceeding four or six years. A life tenure is an invulnerable shield against all accountability on this side of the grave. It is an anomaly in our republican institutions. The independence of the Judges in England is some security for popular rights, inasmuch as the bench is thus redeemed from the absolute control once held over it by the crown. In this country it is a derogation from the rights of the people, inasmuch as judicial independence here, is but another name for absolute irresponsibility; impeachment being, under a vote of one-third of the senate, equivalent to an entire impunity, even for crimes. Irresponsible power over the constitution and laws, should not exist in a government of the people.

If these remarks are more pertinent to one portion of the union than another, they are to New Orleans and Louisiana; where our laws are excellent, but the administration of justice a mere farce or mockery of law. The civil code and mode of practice of Louisiana are unequalled by those of [illegible] the world, for their comprehensiveness, their lucid arrangement and their general simplicity; and the penal code of the state is at least on an equality with the customary criminal code of all founded on the English system of criminal jurisprudence. Yet unfortunately the spirit of these laws is sacrificed to mere technicalities and informalities; and to the concentrated evils of judge-craft—arising from the irresponsibility of judges and their appointments for life. So accumulative have been these evils in Louisiana that it is now proverbial among our most enlightened jurists, some can possibly conjecture or predict what may be the decision of any courts on any case.

We had lately a sample of consistency in the case of Rolf vs Keene, in which a verdict being rendered in favor of the defendant, the judge of the 1st district court allowed an appeal to be brought before himself, on the confessed grounds that he had improperly and foolishly charged the jury relative to their verdict. We had a case recently in the second district of a judge sentencing a criminal a second time to death, without the intervention of a jury. We have had the judge of our criminal court sit notably in judgment on an accused person, and pronounced him guilty of a nonbailable—that is a capital offence—and now proposed a second time to sit in a few days on the same person for the same offence on which he had previously pronounced. And we have had the same judge take cognizance of the case of Thompson, which is wholly under the cognizance of the federal jurisdiction; and pronounce that a commitment was illegal, altho made out by another judge and transferred to the U S marshal—and this absolutely in defiance of our own laws, which order him (see code of practice, art 820) to issue a new order of arrest in regular form if there is any irregularity or informality in the warrant of commitment.

But the law's delay and defeat are not confined to our state courts; the administration of justice in the federal courts of Louisiana has become a topic of reproach and a subject for laughter and sneers. The poor bankrupts that prosecuted the process incumbent of the federal judicial bench had cases undecided at their decease, which had been pending since the [illegible] of the states into the Union; and it was only [illegible] years that a decision was given in the case of the United States vs Ripley, now 25 years in litigation. The most dread uncertainty therefore prevails in all the land claims throughout Louisiana; and not only is the general government put to enormous expences in instituting or defending suits; but individual litigants are either bankrupted or heartbroken, or give up valid claims in despair of obtaining justice.

We ask respectfully but strenuously in the name and on the behalf of the citizens of Louisiana, that the executive government at Washington will cause immediately to be instituted a strict investigation into the present condition of the federal courts in this state.

The collectors of the "National Washington Monument Society" are about to call upon the citizens of Louisiana for their contributions in aid of the great work which the society has in contemplation. The object of this association is to erect a monument to the Father of his country by the voluntary contributions of all the people of the U S; but it is their intention to make it rather a token of admiration and gratitude of the nation, than a memorial of the fame of the immortal Washington. It would be unbecoming to urge upon the citizens of Louisiana the propriety of promoting the objects of the society. There can be no American (by birth or by adoption) who will hesitate a moment in adopting his mite for the purpose of erecting a monument to one, to whose virtues (and even to his memory) our country owes so much.

And so small is the amount expected from each person that it will be in the power of every one to contribute. The Society has limited the subscription to one dollar for each individual. By this arrangement, however, persons are enabled to subscribe for each of their families as well as for themselves.

The association is composed of the Senators and Representatives of the people in the House, and those who were in Congress at its origin; the President of the U S; and the Secretaries of the Departments of Government.

The managers are some of the most distinguished officers in the army and navy, and the most respectable citizens of the District of Columbia. Chief Justice Marshall was its first President; at his death the venerable James Madison was placed at its head.

If any one should seek for encouragement in the example of others, to add his name to the long list of citizens of the U S in almost every part of the Union, who have yielded their assistance to the becoming objects of the society; he will find it in the conduct and the approval of two of the greatest men our country has produced.

"You are right," says the lamented Marshall in his letter to Judge Cranch, the vice-president of the society, "in supposing that the most ardent wish of my heart is to see some lasting testimonial of the grateful affection of his country erected to the memory of his first citizen. I have always wished it, and have always thought that the metropolis of the Union was the fit place for this national monument."

And ex-president Madison in his letter to the society thus expresses himself.

"I am very sensible of the distinction conferred by the relation in which the society has placed me; and feeling like my illustrious predecessor, a deep interest in the object of the association, I cannot withhold, as an evidence of it, the acceptance of the appointment &c. A monument worthy the memory of Washington, reared by the means proposed, will commemorate, at the same time, a virtue, a patriotism, and a gratitude truly rational, with which the friends of liberty, every where, will sympathise, and of which our country will be proud."

The president of the U. S. and the secretaries of government, have not only expressed their high approval of the design of the association, and their confidence of its success, when waited upon by a committee appointed for that purpose; but they have also given the strongest evidence of their respect for the society itself, by recommending for the office of collectors to the society, several gentlemen with whose character they were acquainted.

The collectors will commence immediately to call upon the citizens of N. Orleans for their contributions—and believing that all will be glad of the opportunity of exhibiting their gratitude for the patriotic efforts & self denial of Washington, they are confident of success.

The collectors will be grateful to the gentlemen who have the superintendence of presses here and throughout the state, if they will insert the above communication.

The people of the District of Columbia, seem to be growing dissatisfied with their peculiar form of government. It is a truth, they live under a republican government, and yet have no immediate participation in the legislative councils of any State or Nation. The control, which is exercised over the District by congress is rather municipal than legislative in its nature.

The following toast was drunk somewhere at a cold-water jollification. It is a spirited little crumb though it was swallowed with little or no *spirit*.

"SLAVES TO CLOCK.—In former times a memorable hour—experience shows in the bloated face and palsied step of its votaries, that the "little *tarrem tarrenah* the whole lump."

The Legislature of Georgia met at Milledgeville on Monday, the 2d inst. In the Senate *R M Echols* of Walton, was chosen President (54 to 29) and in the House of Representatives, *Day* of Jones, Speaker (102 to 68.)

The valedictory message of Governor *Lumpkin* was sent in, on the 3d;—we have received a copy in an Extra from the office of the "Federal Union." Its prominent topic is the state of Southern relations with the rest of the Country on the Abolition Question. The assertion of Southern rights is made strongly, firmly, and without limitation—while a tone is preserved towards the North, which is calculated not to weaken the claims of brotherly feeling which add so high a sanction to the obligations to do justice, and to adhere to the constitutional compact with us. He admits the soundness of northern opinion, and the cheering evidences afforded of it by the numerous expressions at public meetings and in the press; but he thinks the crowning proofs still to be furnished by deeds. The following is the passage in which he speaks of the proper action of the State of Georgia for herself.

"I would earnestly recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the revision of our existing laws, so as more effectually to prevent the circulation, through the Post Office or otherwise, of any publications tending to endanger our domestic relations, or calling in question our constitutional rights of property. Congress should also be invoked, in the most earnest and respectful language, not to suffer the Post Office establishment to be used to our injury and destruction. I would also recommend that the States where those agitators and incendiaries are found, should be called upon in the true spirit of our institutions, that is in a spirit of manly independence and brotherly affection, to sustain, in good faith, the letter and the spirit of our glorious constitution."

The remainder of the message is chiefly occupied with local affairs,—including the Indian relations which occupy a large space. The Governor gives a paragraph of encouragement and recommendation to the proposed great Rail Road, from the Ohio at Cincinnati to Charleston (South Carolina.)

A plan of a splendid public house, to be called the *Pennsylvania Hotel*, has been drawn, and is now exhibiting in Philadelphia.

The dimensions of the building are as follows, viz—Front on Walnut street, 180 feet; on 6th st 423 feet; height 5 stories. The basement story is to be occupied by shops and stores—there being 5 fronting on Walnut street and 24 on 6th street, besides a large stage office and an oyster cellar.

The principal story—1 Coffee Room, 3 suites of Bath Rooms, 26 parlours, 4 Dining Room 56 by 108 feet; kitchen beneath, same size—1 Bar Room, 1 Barber's Shop, 2 Baggage Rooms, 1 Reading Room, 1 Private Dining Room, 1 Ladies' do, 1 Ladies' Drawing Room, 2 rooms for servants, and some others.

Third story—32 Parlours, 58 Bed Rooms, 1 suite Ladies' Bathing Rooms.

Fourth and fifth stories—22 Parlours, 66 Bed Rooms, each, and 12 rooms for servants.

Total—29 stores, 82 parlours, 200 bed rooms, 25 rooms of other descriptions—in all 336 rooms.

A crime of the most horrid nature has just been discovered in a little village near Landau, in Rhenish Bavaria. The ages of barbarism can hardly offer an example of a case of such atrocious cruelty. In that village resided a respectable family, consisting of the father, mother, son and daughter. Until the year 1828 they had always lived together in the greatest harmony. At that period the daughter, then very young, formed an attachment to a man of low birth and connexions, which circumstance gave the greatest offence to her family, and more especially to her father. Neither entreaties nor menaces were of avail to shake the young lady's affections for her lover; and the father, seeing that all was in vain, resolved to employ the most horrible means to be revenged upon her. He made her go down into one of the cellars of the house, where he walled up a space in a corner so as to form a narrow dungeon, the entrance to which he afterwards closed up with stones and mortar, leaving only a small aperture, through which the hand could be introduced for the purpose of supplying her with food. He then, to allay the suspicions of his neighbors, gave out that he had sent his daughter to a boarding-school. Shortly afterwards he spread abroad a report that she was dead, and went into mourning for her. During seven years the unfortunate girl remained enclosed in this dungeon. Every week her father took her down fresh straw to lie upon, and a measure of boiled potatoes, which was to serve for her whole nourishment till the next visit. About three weeks ago a happy incident delivered her from this dreadful durance. One of the servant maids, whose curiosity had been excited by the father's conduct, and by the circumstance of its being strictly forbidden to all the family to enter the cellar, contrived to approach the interdicted cave. When at the door she began to sing, and soon afterwards she heard a faint cry in the corner. Approaching the spot whence the sound proceeded, she was soon informed of all the circumstances of this horrid affair. The maid immediately gave information to the authorities of the place, who on arriving released the wretched being from her long and doleful captivity. The father and mother have been placed in custody. The unfortunate girl on being restored to the light of day presented the most hideous appearance. She was unable to stand, her legs having been so long bent under her as to have deprived her of all use of them. Her body was covered with hair, and it was hardly possible to recognise a human being in the miserable and deformed object.—*Courrier Français.*

[From the London Court Journal, Sept 26.]

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.

MORNING COSTUME.—A fashionable Parisian bride lately made a round of morning visits in the following elegant dress:—An open robe in the redingote fash, edged round with a broad hem, through which was passed a pale pink satin riband. The two corners of the redingote were turned up and fastened to the upper part with pink bows. The under jupon was of delicately wrought muslin. A double pelerine, with long ends, was found run in the hems. The ends confined within a coiffure of pink satin. Tour de tête and bracelets of pink satin riband. Hat of the finest rice straw, ornamented on one side by a bouquet of roses. Boots of drab-colored satin. Pink gloves and a Louis XV fan.

Many of our readers will doubtless be surprised at the mention of a fan in morning dress. We have already, on several occasions, mentioned that the old custom of carrying fans in all periods of dress has been revived in Paris. Out of doors they are carried by married parties.

Nothing can exceed the splendor and variety of the materials of the broad ribands which are worn round the neck. They should correspond as closely as possible with the waistband. They are passed loosely round the neck, and the long ends, after being drawn through the waistband, are left to flow gracefully amidst the folds of the jupon. No fashion was ever more airy and elegant. These broad ribands are also applied to the purpose of making small dress aprons. Many of the chequered patterns form a most beautiful mosaic when joined together.

White feathers are the favorite trimming for hats of fine straw. Either two large or three small ones may be worn. Some ladies have ventured on birds of paradise with paille de riz hats; but this plumage is only permissible at fêtes champêtres, or on occasions when it is necessary to make morning or out door dress particularly *recherché*.

Though the coiffure on chevaux is at this season of the year preferable to caps of any kind; yet there are some caps which, for morning dress, are peculiarly becoming. We may mention, for example, those à la paysanne, which are worn very backward on the head, and with long barbes descending on either side. A single rose is placed in the centre of the forehead, and plume of half à la Mathilde support the trimming on each side.

Among the old fashion of our grandmothers, which are now every day re-appearing, there is an elegant ornament at present much in favor. It consists of a narrow velvet riband, confined round the throat by a brooch or slide, and from the long loop which is left hanging in front is suspended an amulet, a cassolette, a cross, or a heart.

For morning dress the velvet must be black: but for demi-toilette it may be blue, green, crimson, or violet. The brooche or pin by which it is confined at the throat, when in morning dress, should be of gold; but, in evening dress it may be set with various jewels, even diamonds. The heart or cross should correspond.—The pin, like those worn by gentlemen, may represent a little animal; for example, a fly or a bird. That long exploded ornament, the heart, is now highly fashionable. Bracelet-snaps and brooches are made in the form of hearts, and stones cut in that shape are set in earrings.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

Æsop was once sent to market by his master who had invited some company to dinner, with orders to buy the best things in it. He returned home with a basket of tongues, and being reproved for his bad taste, in selecting such a dinner for a company, insisted upon it that he had literally obeyed his instructions, for that tongues were the best things in the world. By them it was that truth was promulgated and falsehood denounced. He might even have gone so far as to have said that some of his wisest lessons in his book of fables, had it been then written, were pronounced by the tongues of goats, sheep and other animals. His master in a rage told him to go back and purchase the worst things he could find in the market, and to his astonishment on Æsop's return, he found that his basket was again filled with tongues, which he insisted were the worst things in the world, especially when employed in hypocrisy, flattery, and deceit.

What Æsop said was true enough, and there are many other things in the world that are the best, and at the same time the worst imaginable things. Commercial credit is among the number. When used in moderation it is a great moral power capable of augmenting the wealth of individuals and of nations, by transferring existing capital to the hands by which it can be productively employed, instead of letting it lie idle in the shape of merchandize in store houses, or of grain in granaries, or of coin in iron chests or the vaults of banks. But when employed to excess, or in other words, when it is abused, it becomes an engine of vast mischief, involving not only individuals, but whole communities in distress. There is no greater calamity that can befall a young man in business than having too much credit. Thousands can trace their ruin to this cause. The allurements of speculation are so powerful that few young men can withstand them, and as all that glitters appears to be gold to the inexperienced mind, the idea of pay day never comes into their view, when they sign their names to promissory notes, their ability to meet which depends entirely upon contingencies which they cannot control.—Philadelphia Gazette.

Tradition of the Fox Indians. During the time of Frontinac's government of the Canadas, the French occupied a post at Green Bay, nearly opposite the point on which fort Howard now stands. Two young Menomnees of those days killed two Winnebagoes. The officer in command of the post demanded a surrender of the murderers. The surrender was promised. But Indians are proverbially slow, except in the chase or fight. In all matters concerning life and death, they counsel, and delay to act. Pending the interval between the promise to surrender and the time of its fulfilment, the French officer, becoming impatient, armed himself with a rifle, and taking a servant with him, went to the lodge to demand the instant surrender of the two young Menomnees. He found the Indians in council: a negociation was pending. There had arisen a difficulty. The two murderers were the adopted sons of an old Fox woman, who was loth to give them up. Hope was entertained, however, that her consent would finally be obtained. Thereupon, exasperated at the delay, and at what he perhaps suspected was Indian cunning, he levelled his rifle at the chief who represented the council, and shot him dead on the spot. An instant rush was made on the officer, to revenge the death of the chief, when another chief, rising and interfering said, "It was the delay of act, that killed the chief, and not the officer. That evil has had happened to themselves." The party gave back, when the officer again demanded the instant surrender of the two young offenders. An answer was given—"we expect to get the old foster mother's consent soon." The officer having charged his rifle, shot down the speaker, whereupon a young Indian standing by, seized his gun and shot the officer.

The news flew—the French camp was presently in motion. War and revenge were resolved on. Reinforcements came in to aid of the French, from the three powerful Chippewa and Menomnie bands. An immediate march was taken up, and the Fox Indians were now doomed to stand alone against the united power of the French, the Chippewas, and Menomnees. The parties met on that beautiful piece of table land, in nearly the centre of which stands "Le petit Butte des Morts." The Foxes were surrounded, and a desperate fight was fought, which resulted in the killing of vast numbers on both sides, but in great havoc among the Foxes. The survivors, retreating farther up, and along the shores of Lake Winnebago, were overtaken, and made another stand on the ground on which now stands "Le grand Butte des Morts." Here the parties fought to desperation, but the Foxes were literally cut to pieces. The tradition says all were slain but about twenty; and these flying before their blood-thirsty pursuers, were overtaken at La Prarie du Chien, and made prisoners.

No people regard with more holy feelings the rights of sepulture than the Indians. It became the first duty of the survivors, under the influence of this feeling after the contests, to collect the bodies of the slain that lay scattered over these two battle fields; and as is the Indian custom of those regions to this day, they were piled one above another, with layers of earth between, and covered up. The French named these mounds, "Le petit" and "Le grand Butte des Morts." The first because it is the smaller of the two, and doubtless because there were fewer slain on that spot.

This tradition if true, makes out a hard case for the Foxes. But who can put his finger on a place in the Indian history, or who can tell a conflict of the Indian and the white man, in which the proof is not found, that the white man was the aggressor? I assert, that from the landing of our fathers at Plymouth and Jamestown, down to the Black Hawk war, as far as we have authentic materials, this is capable of demonstration.—*Knickerbocker.*

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Ship Natchez, White, Liverpool, Jn Ogden & co.
Ship Brunette, Fales, Nantz, J Mager.
Steamer Convoy, Sutton, Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED,

Steamer Whale, Spaulding, from the Passes; towed up from sea ships Star and Talahassee—left the pass on Wednesday—reports inside the Bar barque Agness & Ann, Roebuck, fm Greenock, to E Sainot.

Steamer Post Boy, fm the Passes with ship Austerlitz, fm Havre, sailed 25th Sept.

Steamer Felicians, Wood, fm the Passes—having towed to sea ship Gloucester, schrs Halcyon and Wilmington—brought up ship Salem, ship Congress, barque Poacher, brig Aurora, and schr Bohemian—fm the Pass on the evening of the 10th, being detained on account of strong N winds—reports at anchor outside the Bar, ships Chandler, Price; Talahassee; barque David Cannon—(brought up her letters) Sail off South Point—at anchor inside the Bar, ship Sisc, fm N York, ship Austerlitz, fm Havre—passed at the Fort a ship & schr, names not known.

Barque Poacher, B F Foster, fm Warren, to master.
Ship Congress, Hasty, fm Portland, to the master.
Ship Salem, Destebecho, fm Havre, sail Oct 2d, to Rodriguez & Fernandez.
Ship Talahassee, Cornelius Meany, fm Liverpool, sailed 2d Oct to B Booth & co.
Ship Star, S E Glover, 12 days from New York, to A S Page.
Ship Austerlitz, Hammond, 15 days fm Havre, to Perret & Gally.
Brig Robert Bruce, fm Aplachicola, in ballast.
Brig Aurora, Foster, 26 days fm Rio Janeiro, to master.
Schooner Bohemian, Hudson, 13 days fm Nassau, N P, to J W Zacharie & co.
Steamer Camanche, W S Brown, fm Randolph.
Steamer Post Boy, Martin, fm the Passes, in tow brig Robert Bruce fm Aplachicola.
Steamer Arkansaw, Smith, fm Cincinnati.
Steamer Belfast, Walsall, fm Louisville.

CONSIGNEES

Ship Star; R Marsh & co; Geo Whitney & co; O Akin; J Coffes & co; Lavillbeuvre & Walton; J H Leverich; J Lovell; Walton, Wright & co; Parks & Hall; Peters & Millard; Sickles & co; L Morris; Lapton & co; Robinson, Ferry & Goodwin; A B Homer; V E David; Waldron; D M Hubbard; J A Chenery; S A Steinger; J & J Darramon; W & J Grant; R & A B Seiss; J B Black; A W Suell; Drake & Rogers; Degaring & co; Stinson & Campbell; Thomson & Grant; E Lazalde & co; A S Page; Hall, Walker & Walton; Hermann & co; S T Hobson & co; D M Hubbard; N & J Dick & co; J Clarke & co; A Wally; J Morrison; J Locke & co; J Butler; J Cobb & co; J Lowell; W Wright; Buchanan & Gasquet; Parish & co; J J Fergusson & Hall; R Yeatman; Kitchum & Leboch; A Kirkman & co; Turner & Woodruff; J Lowell; J Vairin & co; Burke, Watt & co; Bogart & Hawthorn; T R Hyde & Brother; J McGee & co; A Hagan; J Lovell; Egerton & Wibray; Stetson, Avery & co; Peyroux, Arnold & co; D P J H Walker, and owner.

For ship Salem—Chazalet; F Gillet & co; T Toby & Brother; A Quertier & Boutin; V Roumage & Herbault; Favid; C Blanchard; Vve Pollain; Vve Dreaux; F Aicard, Vandi; Vourdé; Lefebvre; Me Lancin; A Blanc; O Robelot; Allain & Duplessis; M F Bonchier; A P Paya & co; Gorrant; L G Sassinot; R Argous; A Senecal; D Roquet; F Verrier; L Barjac; C Redon Moor; A Gerrard Davia; Kohn, Baron & co; J Le Blanc & co; M de Goer; Renard & Son; Cebochee; E Johns & co; De Goer; L Barjac; J Greend; E J For