LATEST DATES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Orleans | oct 12 | Liverpool | sep 16 |
| Philadelphia | sep 7 | Havre | aug 7 |
| Washington | aug 29 | Hull | aug 19 |
| Baltimore | aug 29 | Glasgow | aug 19 |
| Charleston | sep 29 | Madeira | sep 1 |
| Mexico | aug 28 | Cadiz | sept 1 |
| Tampico | aug 30 | Havana | oct 16 |
| Vera Cruz | aug 26 | Norfolk | aug 29 |

COMMERCIAL.

Table of Cotton at the Markets, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46 bales Mississippi | | | 8¼ |
| 30 do | do | do | 8 |
| 20 do | do | do | 12 |
| 309 do | do | Louisiana | 12 |
| 238 do | do | do | 12½ |
| 141 do | do | do | 12 |
| 87 do | do | do price not known | |
| 60 do | do | do | 11½ |
| 200 do | Alabama old crop | | 9 |
| 109 do | Arkansas | | 9 |
| 1240 | | | |

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct 6.

The Market—there is a fair demand for Cotton at sales of 1500 bales at 9¼ cents; the stock is extremely small. Western Flour is 6,37 a 50 for all grades. Ohio 5,37, Troy 6,25.

Corn is still scarce, and commands 100 a 108c, including all sorts.

Mazanzas molasses has sold at 26 cents. The sales of brandy are now in small parcels only. Whiskey at 27½ cents in good barrels. There is a fair demand for Sugar and prices are steady; stock is small.

Flour to day is heavy, and common brands of Western are offered at 5,25. Bills on England are heavy the demand is very limited, at 15 a 20 prem.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.

Molasses—At import of about 50 hhds Mazanzas, a large part of it tart, sold at 23 cents per gallon. An import of 199 hhds Havana, at 26 cents. Rice of good quality is much wanted for retailing. Prime Mazanzas would command 34 to 35, and Trinidad, 38 cents. A small lot of New York Sugar house sold at 6 cents.

Sugar—The demand has again been animated, and prices are a shade higher. The week's transactions comprise the sales of 350 hhds New Orleans at 7½ for inferior to 8½ cents for good quality, 115 hhds middling Cuba Muscovado, price not reported, supposed to be about 8 cent to near 1000 boxes Trinidad, at 7½ for very inferior brown to 9 cents for good quality, and 151 cts white; 175 boxes white and brown Havana, at 8½ a 8½ for brown, and 12c for white, at 4, 5 and 6 mos. 400 bags and 60 hhds. White Brazil at 10½, and 50 hhds at 10c. The stocks in first hands are now almost entirely exhausted.

Whiskey—Prices have undergone no material change during the week; a large lot of bbls sold on Saturday at 26c: some several sales at 26½ a 3 c. hhds steady at 27: from wagons 28c.

CHARLESTON, Oct 17.

Cotton—Our Upland Cotton market remains without change in price, with a brisk demand, particularly for the new crop, which we quote from 11½ to 12 cents.

Rice—We have had rather a dull market since our last, owing to the arrival of between 900 and 1000 barrels. Of Rice sales have been made at 3 a 3½ cents, but the principal part has been stored for the want of purchasers, as holders will not submit to a reduction in price.

BOSTON, Oct 13.

Cotton—We have nothing of importance to add to our last report. The demand is very limited, and wholly confined to supply the immediate wants of manufacturers. The sales that have taken place are chiefly of the finer quality, at about our highest range of quotations.

Coffee—The transactions in Coffee have been small this week: prices stand the same. Sale of 1000 bags St Domingo, common quality, for importation, about 8½; 3 a 400 bags good to prime, to the trade, 9 a 9½c; 200 bags Porto Rico 11c, 150 do St Jago, green, 10 a 10½c; 1 Vera Cruz Caillo 8½c, Havana 9 cents per lb, 6 mos.

Flour—Genesee has declined since our last, and sold at as low as 5,75 a 5,87½, but at the close of our report the market stands higher—about 6,00. Sales of Baltimore 5,87: cash and 3 on time. Sales of Howard street 5,12, 4 mos, 250 bbls Alexandria, gallicky, 5,50 cash, Petersburg 5,50, and extra 5,75 cash. Rye Flour. The market closes with but little demand for Southern.

Molasses—The demand continues good for all kinds: any the sales show an improvement in our last report. Sales of 200 hhds Havana tart, for distilling, 28 3 per c dis cash and 30 do 2½c per gal 4 per c. dis. cash, and 60 do fine 4 per c. dis 4 mos; 100 Trinidad prime, to go out of the market 27 cents per gallon 2 mos.

Sugar—There has been active demand throughout the last week, and the market closes very firm, with an advance on last week's prices. The transactions embrace about 600 boxes Havana and Trinidad Brown 7½ a 7½c; 200 hhds Muscovado 8½ a 9½; 150 hhds Trinidad, about 300 hhds Cuba Muscovado do 7 a 8½, and a parcel ordinary 6½ a 7c. 200 hhds have been shipped South from first hands: sales of 50 a 60 hhds Porto Rico 7½ a 8 cents per pound, 4 and 6 months.

AUGUSTA, Oct 16.

Cotton—The condition of our rivers at the present time has had some influence on our Cotton market, and within the past three days prices have fallen from those current on Thursday and Friday last. Our receipts begin to increase, and the number of wagons in and raging along our streets, is gratifying to see, and has given our city once more the appearance of life and animation. The sales during the week have been to a considerable extent, but at lower prices. We now quote new cotton, 9½ a 10½c, old 6½ 9½ as the extremes.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 16.

The Ohio river is at a very low stage, some but the smallest boats running. The business of the week has not been remarkable, though of course it improves as the season advances.

Bagging & Rope—There have been some considerable transactions in these articles, at prices varying from 13 a 23 for the former and 6 3/4 a 8 for the latter.

Bacon—Is somewhat scarce and in demand. Sides sell at 7 and shoulders at 6½ from wagons. Hams 11 a 12 form store, scarce. Lard is dull and sell at 6a6½ from wagons.

Flour—There has been little doing in this article.—Sales worth $4.

Sugar—Much of the Sugar in market has recently changed hands at prices varying from 5 a 6½ cents.—Holders have of course a disposition to advance the price. The stock on hand is large. Other articles in the Grocery line invite no remark.

Pork—We have heard of no contracts for pork in the market. In the upper part of this state contracts have been made at $2 a $2 25 gross. In other parts of the west, we have heard of contracts as low as $2,50.

Whiskey comes in slowly. It is in good demand at 30. The stock in store is light.

CINCINNATI, Oct 14.

The markets have experienced no material fluctuation this week. The low state of the river and the increase to stocks of imported goods, and provents exports of produce, &c. Until the usual rise of the water in November, the trade must remain quiet, with little variation from its present condition. Of Coffee in Sugar the quantity on hand is small.

We note sales at the Capital this morning, as follows:

Whiskey at 30 cents.

Flour, $5,37—Meas pork from 17 a 18 per bbl.—Lard 7½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(Per the Orpheus.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 16.

Since our last respects of the 9th inst, the demand for cotton has been limited & the prices of middling qualities have declined ¼ a ¼ per lb from the highest point of the market ten days ago. In the better qualities there is no material change, beyond the difference between a brisk and quiet market; but all descriptions are less saleable, though there has been no very large quantity offered. The sales for the week ended last evening amounted to 34,510 bales, of which 3,290 were Upland at 5¾ a 8, 3,250 Orleans at 4¾ a 8¾ 1,900 Alabama and Mobile, at 5¾ a 8, 320 Sea Island at 13 a 22½, and 50 Nankeens at 6¾ a 7¾. The sales were chiefly for export to day, and weak at about the previous prices, though only about half that was brought forward sold. The import during the week has been near 39,000 bales, and the stock now stands at about 298,000 bales, of which 185,000 are American Cotton.

As regards other articles there is little to remark.—Turpentine continues steady at 11s for inferior to the 8d per cwt for prime quality. Tobacco in moderate demand at former rates.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 16.

Cotton—We have had a very limited demand and a quiet market this week, which has enabled buyers of ordinary to be fully up to the prices of sellers, but themselves at 1d to ½d under the highest point of last week, but in other qualities and descriptions we do not at present observe any alteration in prices. The Sea Island and Stained qualities sold to a well and brought as good prices as expected. Speculators have taken 1000 bales of American, and exporters 250 bales of American and 500 Surat, and 250 prime Maranham.—The sales to day are about 3,500 bales, of all kinds. One vessel from New Orleans, one from Savannah and one from Africa have yet to report. The import this week is 30,279 bags, & the sales 16,14g. By sat. 3000 Is 13½ to 22½, 700 Demarara and Berbice, 7d to 12½d do 50 Sea Island, 6d to 10½d.

LONDON, Sept 13.

Sugar—The market has assumed a more firm appearance, although there has been very little business doing; privately at present, still there is more inclination evinced on the part of buyers to purchase: the holders demand fully ½ more money, and in some instances are not sellers, excepting at a slight advance; for Havana of good white quality 40 has been offered, and 38s to 39s for good strong yellow, the strong brown qualities of Brazil have been sought after, and rather more prices offered, which have been refused, and there are few at market. The transactions in whites have been 100 chests low and fishy at 35s 6d to 36d, and there are very few parcels to be met with.

LONDON, Sept 14.

Cotton has been inactive all day, and closed at 9¼ for money, and 9¾ sellers for the exchange of Bills on Liverpool, Bills 6¼ to 6¾, and India Bills 5¾ to 3d premium.

To morrow being another day in the foreign market, the brokers and jobbers have been principally occupied in arranging their accounts.

LONDON, Sept 12.

By the advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is 175 10d the ounce, which at the English Mint price of £4 17s 10½d the ounce standard gold, gives an exchange of 13, 13½ and 14 per cent. Bills on London at short, being 13, 13½ follows that gold in the same price at Hamburgh as in London.

The premium on gold at Paris is 4 per mille, which, at the English Mint price of £4 17s. 10½d the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25, 26, and 27 the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 40, it follows that gold is 6, 6½ and 7 per cent lower at Paris than in London.

The price of sovereigns at New York is 5 20, which gives a par of exchange in favor of the U. S. 9 per cent.—The course of exchange at New York on London is from 110 to 112, which gives a mean of 120 per cent. It therefore follows that the exchange is 0 ½ per cent against England.

LONDON, Sept 13.

Corn—Our money market continues extremely steady, both for commercial purposes and on the Stock Exchange.

The British Funds are firm, but there is no disposition whatever for speculation at present, and very few transactions have consequently been effected. Consols closing for money at 92 a 3, and for account at 91 a 90. The Three and a Half per Cent Reduced Annuities are 93 for the opening, and the New Three and a Half per Cents stand at 93 a 5. India Stock is noted at 259 money. The premium upon Exchequer Bills has rather improved, and the notation against them is 48 a 49. India Bonds have advanced to 54 premium.

There has been some business done in the United States port bonds, the prices of April bonds 89½, and those due in June sold at 89.

British Bank of North America up 14 dis, and Colonial Bank at par.

The advices which have been received here from Lisbon have been deemed very gratifying, and not much relaxation has been placed on them. Still, however, a strong impression prevails that the Queen will eventually prevail; in the meantime, however, the Miguelite party prevails for further advices.

LIVERPOOL

Leeds—We have to notice again a good trade in our halls for every description of goods particularly adapted for the home trade—no doubt an effect produced by the very favorable harvest now all but completed. We hear of preparations for a good spring trade, and the prospects of the makers, however, anticipate that, if the demand continues for a week or two longer.

Halifax.—The high prices of Wools caused a duller inquiry in sales to day in our piece hall, although there were numerous buyers attending. The makers however, were quite firm in their demands, and if the demand continues as at present, the manufacture must comply, especially as Wool was again the turn dearer.

Huddersfield—We cannot notice this week the least quotable alteration in prices, the demand continues good: hands more fully employed, and on the whole every thing indicates an improving state of affairs.

Bradford was again a decidedly better feeling to day and a very good business done at improving rates on the worsted goods. In the common qualities there is also more doing; but we do not perceive any alteration in the quotations of last week. Wool is rather looking downwards.

Yarns—There is still an extensive inquiry for Yarns but the price is by no means commensurate with the rise in wools; a feeling is evidently gaining ground, that ealer prices can be further advanced, that spinners will cartail their productions till the object is attained.

Wool—A dullness pervades the market to day, which indicates that a trifling reduction must be submitted to, if sales must be made to any extent. The best matchings, however, meet ready sale. The spinners cannot be induced, notwithstanding, to purchase except for immediate wants.

# THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. SAYON,
Printer of the State, Commercial Court, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1837.

The heroes of the Revolution daily disappear. Soon they will live only in our memories, and in the record of our country's freedom. At Cincinnati Aaron Burnet, aged 79, & in our own city Mossrs Lefevre, aged 76, have recently left another chasm in the catalogue of living veterans. The death of such men is only to be regretted as sundering the living link of association with the remembrance of the most glorious struggle in the history of the human race. They themselves expire, full of years and honors, hailed to their last repose by the anthem of a nation's gratitude. Mossrs Lefevre was simple—upright—excellent; a brave man, an honest citizen. Who would claim a nobler tribute than is contained in those few words?

The remains of this revolutionary relic were attended to their final bourne by large detachments from the Legion, followed by a numerous escort of citizens proud of paying this last testimony to the valor and virtue of a departed hero.

**On the use of the French Language.**

In republishing an article on this subject from the Commercial Bulletin, we will take occasion to observe that it is incomparably the most specious among those hitherto brought forward, with a view of sustaining the justice of the resolution of the Council of the second Municipality. Nevertheless it is only by changing the nature of the question, that the author of this article has been enabled to give it an appearance of reason, for if it had been, as is pretended, simply a matter of courtesy, the Mayor is too distinguished for his spirit of conciliation, not to grant a request politely urged, to transmit to the Council his communications in the language most familiar to it; but the imperative tone of the resolution and the menace not to peruse any message, or official communication, written in French, is insolent, both uncourteous and unauthorized. A law exists permitting in such cases the use of the popular tongue, the details of which we need cite, were not the subject already exhausted both by our own journal and by that of the Courier.

However this may be, the act of the Constitution providing for the promulgation of laws and judiciary proceedings in the English tongue, contains no prohibition against the employment of the native language of Louisiana. On the contrary both in the State Legislature, and Supreme Court their translation into French is considered a natural right, and certain communications are necessarily ordered to be made in both languages.

With regard to the passage of the resolution in question by the Council of the 2nd Municipality, we have supposed doubtless that the Mayor would submit to uncourteous dictation. But the members of the Council calculated too little on the firmness of the chief magistrate of our city. He concluded, and justly, that his power was discretionary in the employment of his native tongue, and that the Council of the 2nd Municipality, in prescribing to him the use of one less familiar transcended the limits of their authority. The Council has no right to exclude from its deliberation, or from its state, the language of a portion of the inhabitants of those districts over which it presides when the law provides for a translation whenever it is demanded. This measure would be indispensable, if any citizen of the ancient population, resident in the 2nd Municipality, should happen to represent one of its wards; an honor to which any American citizen is entitled even were he a *Louisianian* by birth.

Perhaps sufficient has been said upon this subject, and we might here terminate the discussion, were we not compelled to defend ourselves against unjust charges.

If we may judge from the articles which have appeared in the journals of the 2nd Municipality, it would seem that our remarks have excited uncontrollable irritation among the inhabitants of faubourg St. Mary. Before however explaining ourselves, we must answer a direct question propounded by a communication in the Herald of yesterday: "Did not a member of the Council of the first Municipality move to repeal the "bye-law of the Council, which gives the right of "translation in English or French, to any speech "made by a member, or to any document sub-"mitted to the Council?" We answer in the negative. No such resolution was ever presented for the purpose of interdicting translation into English. We were present at this discussion, when the entire absence of any member ignorant of the French language rendering a translation unnecessary, one of the Aldermen, with a view to accelerate the affairs of the Council, moved that the customary translating duty of the secretary should be dispensed with. Mr Hyde, who was present, supposed the motion—it was immediately withdrawn, and the document was rendered into English.

And now that we have replied to a question rather insidiously put, we will return to the subject. Let us see whether there was any thing in our reasoning, so excessively annoying to a part of the American population. In combatting the proposition of Mr. Shaumburg, we did so purely to defend certain privileges which we believe to be unjustly assailed, and not as we have imagined, through a spirit of hostility. More over the remarks which we made to proscribe the French language, and it could not be expected that we should silently overlook a direct attack upon our guaranteed rights. While as Americans, we are ready to rise en masse for the repulse of a common enemy; as Louisianians, we are equally prompt in asserting our claims and defending them against wanton attempts at destruction.

It has long been thought by certain persons that the population of Louisiana could readily be controlled, and efforts recent enough have been made to impose upon us the most absurd restrictions. We have not yet forgotten the sermons of a notorious minister who proposed the most high-handed measures against our commerce and religion. Had this gentleman's sage counsels been followed, our streets would have been barred, our houses perpetually watched, and our trade reduced to absolute nullity. How many calumnies have been propagated against the Creoles of N. Orleans. Has not this city been declaimed against as a den of iniquity—a Babylon of hideous immorality? 'Tis true that the author of these slanders was compelled to fly from our just indignation, and vent his falsehoods, where he would be more favorably heard. We blush to record the fact that this incendiary had obtained partisans among the residents of New Orleans, but we are proud to add that his followers were not Louisianians! Let it then be borne in mind that while the Creole population are the faithful defenders of the laws, they are not disposed to suffer any innovation upon the privileges guaranteed to them.

*From the Commercial Bulletin.*

In urging the French language on an American council who do not understand it, the mayor has her discretionary power on the nature of a civil corporation, such as a city. The law grants them power "to enact statutes and ordinances for the municipal government, provided such statutes be not contrary to the laws or the constitution of the state." In 1836 for the purpose of accomodating the French population and not for the purpose, as some constitutionists pretend, of forcing the American population to speak the French tongue, the following amendment to the civil code of Louisiana was adopted, viz. "And be it further enacted that the said code as amended, shall be printed in the English and French languages opposite to one another." This law shows it may be done, that previous to 1836 there had been no legal provision for the use of the French language even as an adjunct to the English. We are contending for even bended justice. That American citizens, born in their native country are entitled to their mother tongue—to the language of the laws of their government, and that the French population are also entitled to the use of the language which they understand. An American in our own country, we ask no more of our adopted French brethren, than we have freely yielded them. They on the contrary seem not satisfied with the full privilege of using their own language in their adopted country, but we judge from their present attitude, wish to force their language upon the Americans. We must confess that this is stepping across the boundaries of social courtesy and wears very much the aspect of arrogance and impertinence.

The mayor claims, by what authority we cannot learn, the discretionary power of addressing a French council in English and an English council in French, when he knows they do not comprehend the language in which his messages are addressed. Perhaps the force of illustration that an American should be cited, is wanting.

What reception would his messages receive from the 1st and 3d Municipalities, if addressed to them in Italian? It is impossible to suppose that they would mistake the spirit of our institutions, when he thus requests or commands the French tongue upon an American council who are unacquainted with it. We do not contend that the adopted French population should not use their own tongue. We have only contended that the Americans, ought not to be forced to use the French tongue.

The members of the council of the second municipality are American citizens, and should not prove recreant to their forefather tongue, or shrink from maintaining its dignity through a dread of giving offence to the French population. Nothing can be more conciliatory than our language. Nothing can be more arrogant than the language of our opponents.

Texas.

The population of this city who are intimately acquainted with its proximity of territory, is in many respects a highly interesting country. Considered as a field for successful speculation, it offers advantages almost unequalled in any region beyond the Rocky Mountains. The vast plains extending for leagues over a soil equally adapted for pasturage, and the pursuits of agriculture, irrigated & fertilized by a thousand streams, promise a prospect of early opulence to the industrious planter. The rich mould of its meadows produces almost spontaneously many of the fruits and vegetables necessary to the comfort and subsistence of man, and the larger portion of its soil is susceptible of the highest cultivation. A gentleman lately from Texas informs us that two thirds of the entire country, from the Sabine river on the North and East, to the Rio Bravo on the South and West, are admirably calculated for the growth of cotton. The quantity of the article yielded by a single acre, with the labor of a similar number of hands to that employed in Louisiana, is far greater than that produced in our state, exhaust less are the resources of its soil. The cheapness of Texas land combined with these advantages is another inducement to emigration. Acres of excellent arable land can be purchased at less than the government price of our country. Add to this, a climate particularly mild and pleasant, where the inhabitants have neither to contend with the excessive heats of tropical summers, nor the intense cold of Hyperborean winters, and an atmosphere remarkable for its salubrity, and it will be acknowledged that Texas is one of the finest countries on the globe. There can be little question that it is destined rapidly to assume power and population—already its citizens defy the menaces of Mexico, and tell that imbecile and irresolute republic to heal its own intestine divisions, before attempting to trample upon their new fledged liberty. Settlers flock from every part of the country, swell its numbers, become permanent fixtures in the country, take part and feel in its interests, and will of course defend its freedom from every attempt at invasion.

The question of the annexation of Texas has already occasioned considerable discussion, though we believe no formal application has ever been made to congress by its government for that purpose. Northern fanaticism, however, even vigilant on the subject of Southern institutions, has flooded the Senate with petitions opposed to its admission into the union. The abolitionists fear that the Southern States will receive additional strength from the connexion, and thus be better enabled to resist the encroachments constantly attempted on the right guaranteed to them by the fathers of our country. Fortunately the natural growth of the South and West is so rapid, that in a very short time extremes and will be totally unnecessary for the preservation and defence of their privileges. Hence we are by no means anxious for the admission of Texas as an important auxiliary in the maintainance of our constitutional prerogatives.

The question otherwise does not appear to us of paramount importance. Texas as a neighbouring and friendly power will offer as many advantages to the United States in the way of commerce and amicable relations, as if it formed a component part of our republic. We are by no means certain that this annexation is desired by Texas; we are sustained by good authority in asserting that it is not. There are many excellent reasons which might be alledged against the proposed connection, and few which can sustain it.—Nevertheless, whether Texas remain independent, or add her star and stripe to those already decorating our national banner, we must ever view her with that sympathy and interest which the struggle of a brave people for freedom should always elicit from kindred minds.

**Arsenic in Candles.**

This violent poison has been discovered by the tallow candles made in England in the proportion of from two to four ounces of arsenic to every pound. It appears that the chandlers of that country, finding that this mineral possesses the property of hardening the tallow to the proper point, have been in the habit of employing it instead of Spermaceti, the former being cheaper and producing the proper effect in small quantities. The question has been asked whether arsenic thus volatilized by the flame of the candle, would prove deleterious by coming in contact with the lungs. Experience teaches that this is more than probable.—We know that persons engaged in working mines in which the ores of metal abounds, suffer dreadfully from the vapour of the poison, and their existence is materially abridged, and they pass their lives in the midst of extreme anguish. Hence these mines are generally wrought by criminals in whom this horrible species of labour is substituted for capital punishment. The pernicious influence of the drug may be more slowly and less perniciously exerted in the consumption of candles, but still the effect must be injurious. Whether the same means are resorted to for hardening tallow in this country, we know not. The subject however demands investigation, and if abuses of the kind exist they should be rectified.

Excavations lately made in a Basin at St Valery, where a circular bridge was about to be established, have elicited some curious discoveries. At more than 100 feet below the level of the soil, was found a piece of subterranean, forest filled with vines, bones of oxen and deer, the whole in a state of such entire preservation that nothing was wanting but a pendant from the trees. A course of researches in this spot is now in progress, and novel and interesting discoveries will probably be the result.

From the Republican, Oct 14.

Much damage has been done to the crops of cane and cotton in the Attakapas, by the severe gale and rain of last week.

In the cane in the vicinity of Franklin, has been blown down, and much injured the leaves. The growth is generally small, and the commencement of the grinding season, will be three weeks later than usual.

With the most favorable weather, the Planters do not anticipate more than a two third crop; and should the frosts appear as early as they did last year, it will be still considerably below that estimate.

The ungathered cotton of the open bolls, is beaten out and destroyed, and the stalks twisted and broken down, as if a whirlwind. We fear the crops generally, throughout the south, will suffer considerable injury. So furious was the wind, that large trees were uprooted, and others, were dismembered of their foliage.

The steamboat Veteran, which was lying in the Bayou, about nine miles below town, loaded with timber, was capsized, and is supposed to be a total wreck.

The brig Harriet Brainard, which left New York on the 4th of Sept, has been long anxiously expected here, and we have seen many inquiries for her. We fear some disaster. She was freighted with the property of the merchants of this village and also for St Martinville.

A postscript from the same paper says:

BY THE
EXPRESS MAIL.

The Express Mail brings us some European news which will be found under its proper head. The loss of the steam packet Home is likewise mentioned in all its dreadful details. The elections in Ohio have begun and still continued with great animation. The canvass is conducted with the utmost assiduity on both sides. The whig claim, we know not upon what ground, with justice, a majority of seven, and admit a loss of one. The returns are partial. We have no further statements from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In proportion as the elections take place we shall lay them before our readers.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, October 14.

Various remonstrances were presented against Texas. The amendment made by the house of representatives to the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue was taken up and agreed to.

A resolution to pay the Chaplin $300 for extra services was offered by Mr Grundy and agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

October 14.

After some discussion in relation to the inquiry into the proceedings of the Florida war, the house proceeded to the Divorce Bank Bill. After some debates, the question was put to lay the bill on the table; the yeas and nays being demanded, the question was decided in the affirmative, yeas 120, nays 107. So the bill was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was made by Mr Reuchert. Mr Borden moved to lay the consideration on the table. The yeas and nays were called for, and were yeas 119, nays 108.

The mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany has resumed the payment of its bills in specie. The New York Journal of Commerce, in publishing the above, says:—

"We understand the circulation of the above Bank is considerably less than $100,000. It is said the other Banks at Albany declined coming into the specie arrangement at present. It is evident that all our Banks are making every effort consistent with their duty to the public, to resume specie payment in such time as if possible to ask no more favors from the Legislature."

FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS FOR FLORIDA.—We translate the following notice from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*:

"We have been officially requested to announce that the government of the United States is desirous of forming two companies of French and German volunteers of 150 or 200 men each, for a campaign of 6 months in Florida. The companies will be commanded by officers of the respective nations.—Men who have already served will be preferred. If there are in New York any former Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, or Sergeants, French or German, who desire to enrole themselves, they will be promoted one or two grades.

The pay of these volunteers will be the same as in the American army, that is to say: for captains $60 a month, first lieutenants $70, second lieutenants $65, sergeants $15, corporals 8, and privates, daily soldiers and fifers $6; equipments to be provided by the government. At the expiration of their term, those who may desire it may be convened to New York, at the government's expense."

The Army and Navy Chronicle says that Com. C. Stewart has been appointed to take the great ship Pennsylvania to Norfolk.—"It is altogether unbecoming when she will be ready to proceed, but it must be before the close of the navigation, or the approach of tempestuous weather. We have not understood whether the Pennsylvania is to be fitted to sea at an early day, although there is little doubt but the popular feeling would conclude her immediate equipment."

From Florida.—By the steam packet *Pulaski* Capt Upton, sailed at Charleston on the 17th inst, we have received the following Gazettes of Florida containing news.

Tallahassee, Sept 11.—Gen. Jesup has left Tallahassee for the Creek country, on the 8th of this month.

Two Companies of Mounted Tennesseans left Garrey's Ferry for Volusia on the 1st inst. Two companies of regular dragoons, under Capt. Gates, commanded by Major Armistead, left Gamble's Ferry, for Picolata 10th inst. A Detachment of U. S. Artillery under Lieut Marshall, that arrived in the Pulaski, were immediately dispatched to St Augustine. Thus is every appearance of a vigorous Campaign. Gen. Jesup is determined to strike a sudden and severe blow as soon as his plans are arranged.

The troops at Cherry's Ferry are in fine order.

The Pulaski sailed for Savannah, St Marys and St Johns, some days after the arrival of the Norfolk boat on Mon day morn.—Charleston Paper.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A most horrid murder has been committed on a Mr. Conner, near Lexington, Ky. He was murdered in his house, where he lived alone. The murderers found a thousand dollars, and a gold and silver watch, which they took away with them. Two negroes have been taken up, who confess the crime, and say that they were led on by a white man of the name of Reese, who is in custody. No mention of the recovery of any of the property.

*Mains—Again!*—The New York Evening Post of the 9th ult says: "The whig papers still keep up the idea that they have secured Kent for Governor. Now we have received letters by from the Age, printed at Augusta, the capital of Maine, under date of the 4th October, which prove conclusively that there is no chance. The information of the Age corresponds exactly with our statement on Saturday, viz: Parts 34,451; Kent 34,473, scattering 180."

The truth in relation to the result will not be ascertained until the votes for Governor are counted by the Legislature. We are persuaded, however, that the foregoing is correct—that there has been no choice; and that the papers of Maine are still fibbing to keep up appearances. We place no confidence, of course, in their assertions concerning the strength of parties in the Legislature.

From the Charleston Courier.

**Steam Packet Home Wrecked.**

Loss of 80 or 90 lives.

The most intense anxiety existed in this city during the last two or three days, as to the fate of the steam-packet Home, which vessel left New York on Saturday week last for this port, having a great number of passengers on board, many of whom belonged to this city, among them a considerable proportion of ladies.

Early yesterday morning the steam packet Georgia Capt Kelline, arrived here from Norfolk, and Capt Rogers having seen a steam boat wreck on shore, at Ocracock, which information cheered the minds of the desponding friends of those who were on board of the ill fated Home, (a list of passengers having been previously posted up on our bulletin, copied from a New York paper On the arrival of the Express Mail, a letter was received dated Newbern, from one of the passengers on board the Home, in which it is made out, indicating the belief that all the passengers were saved. Thus, for a short time, lighted up the countenances of our inhabitants with joy—congratulations and expressions of deep and heart felt gratitude to the Almighty Dispenser of Events, came from every mouth—and a universal feeling of happiness was manifested to us, and sympathy among the multitude who had collected together to hear the glad tidings. But, melancholy to relate, the joy and gladness was but a fleeting shadow, that a breath dissipated in an instant. The letter was taken to those to whom it was directed, and enfolded a tale that chilled the heart and caused the blood to curdle in the veins.—Hundreds of persons had collected before our office, and on communicating the sad and mournful intelligence that *the boat was beat to atoms, and two thirds of all on board had perished*, one universal feeling of horror pervaded every mind—all were for a moment paralyzed by the shock, but almost immediately, and the hearts of all were elevated and elastic with pleasure, from which they were suddenly precipitated to the very depths of grief and suffering.

The loss of life is so great, so entire, leaves the anxious relatives and friends of the passengers still in intense and excruciating suspense—the fate of many remains to be known. Of a remainder no clue is given—whether the survivors are passengers or crew, males or females, is entirely unknown, and may yet remain a mystery for a day or two, a month or two, or a year. The minutest and detailed intelligence may be received this day.

The writer of the letter is, we understand, but little acquainted in this city, which accounts for his not naming individuals in his account.

Amid the general gloom that prevails at this affecting event, it behoves us to be thankful that the reports of the loss of passengers, are not so great as many, and we confess that we were among the number, that the boat, crew and passengers, one and all, were engulphed in the bosom of the ocean—that not a soul escaped to tell the tale—but we are thankful, thanks to an overruling and allwise Providence, the lives of a number have been preserved—the mercy of God has been shown, which we announced in rescuing the parent and the child, and we trust, in restoring the wife, the brother and the sister, from a watery grave, to gladden the hearts of their relatives and friends.

Captain Rollins expresses his belief that the steam boat he saw at Ocracock, was either the South Carolina or New York, in the benevolent act of assisting and taking off the survivors, if survivors there be, at the time, and of course performing the sad duty of interring the remains of any who may have been blown on shore, and had not yet received the rites of burial.

We can say no more on the subject of this terrible disaster. It makes the heart sick to reflect upon it.—We owe it to painful anxiety further delay.

We give below the letter alluded to, and a list of the passengers.

Newbern, N. Co. Oct. 12, 1837.

*Messrs. L. M. Wiley, Charlst. N. Co.*

Gentlemen—On Saturday last, I left New York in the steam packet Home, for your city, with 80 or 90 passengers (30 or 35 ladies) and a crew of 43, in all about 150 or 130—the wind and weather fine until Sunday night, when it commenced blowing a gale and continued. Monday afternoon, the steamer commenced to leak—leak very severe, all hands went to the pumps, but water gained on us, the engine room in command concluded to run ashore, and did so on Monday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, 6 or 7 miles from Ocracock Inlet, where she struck, about 20 minutes she had gone all to pieces, and lost about 80 or 90 drowned, and 30 or 40 saved. Among the latter was Mr. Lovegreen and myself. Mr. L. was the only man saved with whom I was acquainted. The moment I can reach your city will be Tuesday next, when I hope to see you there in safety.

Please call on Mr. Lovegreen's family and say he was saved. Mr. H. Tileston, of Spofford, Hazelhize & Co. is lost. The mail being about to close, I must stop short and subscribe myself,

Yours, most respectfully,
H. VANDERZER.

We copy the following list of her passengers from the New York Commercial Advertiser, of Monday last:

Messrs. C C Cady, I Root, H Tileston, J Johnson, jr. T Smith, James M Reil, T Anderson, Jas Colton, Vandervater, J D Roland, W S Reed, Captain Hill and lady, W Kennedy, C Drayton, Walker, Fuller, Cobb, A Lane, J Hunter, Jas Hunter, H C Bunge, W Whiting, Rev. G Cowles, B B Hussey and lady, C Williams, H B Croom and lady, Mas-ter Croom, Miss Croom, J L Croom, J T Anderson, Weld, O H Prince and servant, Chris. Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Levy, Miss Levy, Miss Levy, Miss O'Levy, Miss Cora L. Mr. Whiting, Miss Stow, Miss Robert, Mrs Prince, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Fay, 2 Misses Flynn, Mrs. Miller, Schroeder, Boudo, Riviere, Lacomie, Mr. Devaybe, lady and servants, M Dominguez, Saint Martin and lady, C Quinn, M Smith, Larouva, Bruquet, lady, child and servant, M Dominguez, Lubadie, Watson, Hazard, Gunthers, Fun.

From the Fayetteville Observer, Oct. 14.

*List of Passengers in the Home.*—Lincoln, Mrs Schroder, Charles Drayton, Andrew H Lovegreen, B B Hussey, of Charleston, S. C; Isaac S Cohen, Cincinnati, Ohio; C C Cady, Montgomery, Ala.; Thos J Smith, J D Roland, Jas Colton, New Orleans; H Anderson, of New York; Capt Alfred Hill, Capt Salter, of Portsmouth, N. H.; James Johnson, jr. of Boston; W S Reed, of New Haven, Conn; D Clock, of Athens, Ga; John Mathers, Conrad Quinn, (boy) Jersey city.

THEATRICALS—Mamadame Caradori Allen—would let of the highest repute, has arrived at New York on a professional engagement.

Signorina Garcia a sister of Mad. Malibran is singing at Philadelphia: with what success we have not heard.

Vandenhoff, the tragedian, is playing at Chesnut street Theatre, with his usual success.

Forrest is in New York.

Mr and Mrs Wood, as we learn by letter, are confidently expected at Philadelphia in November, and may reside in this country for two or three years.

Cooke's circus in the same city is most fully and fashionably attended. The troop embraces about sixty five men, women and children; twenty four horses and twelve ponies. All the dresses and properties are in perfect taste, and of every imaginable variety.

Mad. Augusta, Mr and Mrs Hunt, and Mr Thorne drew crowded houses with the Bayadere, in Louisville. Mr Thorne as a vocalist and actor, is the best representative of Oliver, the veteran woore, in America. We have seen the part repeatedly burlesqued in two or three eastern theatres, but never performed with the spirit and propriety that enters into Thorne's conception.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct 14.

The packet ship Orpheus, Bursley, from Liverpool, day sailing 16th September. By her we have received our regular files, from which we make the following extracts:

Cotton—we are sorry to say, has fallen from ½ to ¼ per pound.

The British Parliament met on the 11th of September, *pro forma*, and was again prorogued to the 3d of October. The actual days of meeting was not determined.

There was a report in London that the marquis of Waterford had been killed in a row, somewhere in Ireland.

The Honorable Mr Norton has resorted to the extreme step—one generally confined to mechanics and small tradesmen of publicly advertising that he will not be answerable for his wife's debts.

LONDON, Sept 9.

By the mercantile letters from New York it appears that several of the states of the Union now submit to the exercise of paying the interest their public debt either in specie or equivalent in paper, which has involved a loss of from 8 to 10 per cent, in making those payments. In the honorable list are the states of New York, Ohio, Indiana and Alabama; and this refers to the dividends falling due up to the 1st and previously. The mercantile houses here have all received their remittances for dividends at the rate above mentioned. Other states hold back and refuse to enter into any such arrangement, which must, of course, be destructive to their credit with foreigners. In Pennsylvania this has been done, and it was expected that Virginia and Maryland would take the same course.

LONDON, Sept 14.

The cholera had nearly subsided at Marseilles, but was still raging in several places in the south of France.

PARIS, Sept 12.

The question of the dissolution of the chambers was not yet determined, although the Journal des Debats announced that the decree for that purpose would be published toward the end of September next.

There had been some more domiciliary visits in Paris, but without results.

There was still doubt as to the expedition against Constantina, but the Duke de Nemours had gone to join it.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.

Cholera Bulletin—From the 4th to the 5th, new cases 78; deaths 28; from the 5th to the 6th, new cases 81, deaths 41.

Many of the Roman physicians having refused to attend patients gratis, the government has issued a notice that all medical men withdrawing