LATEST DATES.

New-York	nov 29	Boston	nov 25
Philadelphia	nov 30	Baltimore	nov 30
Charleston	nov 29	Washington	nov 28
Paris	oct 21	Liverpool	oct 25
Havre	oct 16	London	oct 24
Havana	nov 22	Tampico	oct 18
Mexico	oct 15	Vera Cruz	sept 21
Bordeaux	oct 12		

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

901 bales Mississippi	15
900 ...do...do	14
618 ...do...do	14½
557 ...do...do	15½
480 ...do...do	14¾
465 ...do...do	14½
305 ...do...do	14½
215 ...do...do	14¾
60 ...do...do	15
59 ...do...do	15
30 ...do...do	15
143 ...do...W District	13½
4723	

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

	BALES
Stock on hand and on Shipboard dec 6	118,703
Receipts yesterday	1,675
	120,408
Cleared yesterday	2,201
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	118,207

FOR HARRISBURG, MONROE, AND ECORE FABRE OUACHITA.

And Intermediate Landings.

The substantial and fast running steamboat **Romeo**, J F Manning, master, will leave as above on Thursday, 8th inst at 10 o'clock, A M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, opposite Gravier st, or KIMBALL & POMROY,
dec 7 6 Front Levee.

☞ **NOTICE**—The ship **Manchester**, Patten from Boston is discharging opposite post 94, consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, as none will be delivered unless receipted for on the Levee BAILEY & ABBOTT,
dec 7 Consignees.

☞ Neither the captain or consignees of the barque **David Cannon**, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. dec 7

☞ The ship **Elizabeth Bruce**, Capt Boyers, rio Boston, is discharging opposite pier no 94. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. dec 7

SHIP EUROPE—General average.—All persons having claims for jettison per ship **Europe**, Drummond, from New York, will please send in their bills immediately, in duplicate duly authenticated, to BAILEY & ABBOTT,
dec 7 14 Bienville st.

TO RENT—That elegant 3 story brick dwelling house in canal street, between Ramparts and Burgundy streets. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to G R STRINGER.
dec 7 56 Poydras st.

OFFICE FOR RENT.

Several offices in Carondelet street, near Canal, apply to JAS GRIMSHAW.
dec 7 93 Canal st

RANAWAY Slave detained at the jail of the parish of Jefferson—A negro wench named **Babee**, who says that she belongs to Madame Ferry, of Attakapas. The owner is requested to claim said slave according to law.
dec 7 J CHARBONNET, Jr. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the New Orleans Canal Bank, until next Monday, for finishing the road of the Carrollton avenue. Specifications may be had on applying to
dec 7—6t ALBERT STEIN, Engineer

MERCHANTS BANK, NEW ORLEANS.

AT a meeting of the board held on the 5th inst, it was resolved that an additional instalment of 1 per cent per share on the capital stock of this bank be required to be paid in, prior to Monday 12th December next, payable in specie according to the charter. Signed, W W FRAZIER,
dec 7—4t Cashier.

FANCY AND MILLENRY STORE.

MADAME ALBOUI, Milliner from Paris respectfully informs the Ladies of New Orleans that she has just received, per ship Statesman, a assortment of the most fashionable and elegant articles such as Hats and Bonnets, from the first manufacturers of Paris; all kinds of Silks, Cloths, &c for city, ball and evening parties' dresses; Ladies and Children's Cloaks; new embroideries; and generally all the articles of the most fashionable Paris millenry.

These goods will be opened for sale on Thursday 8th inst at her millinry store, 174 Royal street.
dec 7—3

BALL ROOM—Suzette street.

THE proprietor of this large and commodious room, has the honor to inform the public, that the first *Dress and Masquerade Ball*, will take place on Saturday next, 10th inst.

Doors open at 6 o'clock.
Entrance $1. dec 6

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

New Orleans, 28th November 1836.

PERSONS liable to taxation in the Parish of Orleans, for State taxes for the year 1835, and who have not yet paid, are hereby notified to pay the same between this day and the 15th December next, otherwise the accounts will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff, conformably to law. F GARDERE,
nov 28–3taw State Treasurer.

THE subscriber having lately arrived from France has the honor to inform the public in general particularly the ladies, that he will open his store in Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal streets, the 18th inst where will be found a handsome assortment of confectionary and pastry, Christmas and New Years Gifts &c &c.

He hopes, that by his attention and superior articles to merit a share of patronage. J. MATOSSY.
dec 6 6t

J & L GIRARD.

HAVE removed their store from St. Louis street to No 6 Conti st. nov 25

CHOICE WINES.—Cantermerle, Durantee Chateau Margaux, &c. now landing for sale
dec 3 HUGO C GILDEMEESTER, 45 Bienville.

BOARDING.—A Creole family in which French and English is spoken, will take a few gentlemen boarders and lodgers, the table is well supplied.
No 85 St Peters street.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS are checking Mobile. dec 3

LINSEED OIL.—Dutch Linseed Oil in bbls 3 gage, landing ex brig Everett, from Amsterdam, for sale by HUGO C GILDEMEESTER,
dec 5 45 Bienville st

KIRSCH in boxes of 1 dozen of very superior quality, landing ex ship Macedonia, for sale by HUGO C GILDEMEESTER,
dec 5 45 Bienville st

DUTCH OMBRO MADDER just received and for sale by HUGO C GILDEMEESTER,
dec 5 45 Bienville st

IN store and for sale by the subscriber,
250 oerroons Spanish tobacco, 1st quality,
150 bags coffee,
3 puncheons superior Jamaica rum.
GOULE & LAMBERT,
dec 5 11 Levee st near the rail road.

LYONS SAUSAGES.—Received by the subscribers, landing ex ship M'Lellan from Havre.
2 chests Lyon sausages,
100 boxes and 25 barrels cherries in brandy.
CARRIERE DARAN & CO.
dec 5 11 and 15 St Louis st.

Institution for Young Gentlemen,

[RATIONAL METHOD.]

Director—H MAGNIN, Professor of Letters and Sciences.

Extract of general Prospectus:

THE course of instruction is divided into three sections.

Studies of the 1st section: Reading, Writing, French, Arithmetic; the first elements of History and Geography, linear Drawing.

Studies of the 2d section: French, German, English, Spanish, Italian; Elements of History and Geography; Practical Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Commercial Law; the Elements of Geometry and Mechanics, linear Drawing, land-surveying; the elements of Physics and Chymistry, some notions of Natural History.

Studies of the 3d section: General grammar; the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, English, Spanish and Italian languages; a complete course of the French language; Rhetoric; Improvisations in speaking and composition; History, Geography, the elements of Astronomy, Phylosophy, Literature, Mathematics (special and elementary,) Land-surveying, principle of Drawing and Wash, drawing of Machines, short courses of Physics and Chymistry; the elements of Natural History.

EVENING SCHOOL.

The same professor gives evening instructions to such persons as desire to complete their education in the arts and sciences above enumerated.

N. B. For particulars terms of tuition, etc., apply every day from 8 to 4 o'clock, in Old Levee street, opposite the Mint, to H MAGNIN, Director.
oct 29

THE undersigned will make advances on consignments to their friends in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, Havre and Marseilles.
nov 29 L MILLAUDON & Co.

DOG FOR SALE.—A handsome young full blood English bull dog. Price $50. Apply at 246 Julia street.
dec 2–3t

Detained in the jail of St John Baptist, the negro wench **Elizabeth**, or **Lisbeth**, says she belongs to Mr White of Baton Rouge; the owner is requested to take her away as the law directs.
ANTOINE LUMINAIS.
St John Baptist, Nov 21, 1836. nov 21

WE are buying Exchange on Mobile and North Alabama. ANDREWS & BROS.
dec 6 40 Chartres st

TO CONTRACTORS.—The finger up ten lots in the 3d Municipality, will be contracted for by application to HARRISON, BROWN & CO,
dec 6 Canal house st

LOST.—On Saturday evening last a small memorandum book, containing memorandums of barque Josephine. Any person having the same will confer a favor on Captain Johnson by leaving it at the office of HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
dec 6 51 Camp st

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. SANTON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1836.

THE ELECTION.—Yesterday, at noon, the five electors of the State of Louisiana, for president and vice president of the United States, assembled at the government house and gave their votes for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson. Immediately afterwards, a salute was fired in the Custom House yard, in honor of the occasion.

It may be well here to inform our readers, that we learn from undoubted authority, that in the parish of Nachitoches, the majority for the White ticket was 90, and in the parish of Claiborne, that for the democratic ticket was 75. The *returns from these two parishes* were not received in time to be counted in the official estimate of the votes of this State. The majority officially reported was 270 for the Van Buren ticket; the returns from the two parishes just mentioned makes a difference of 15 votes.

The following statement must prove gratifying to the people of New Orleans, as it exhibits the success of an enterprize which promises the most incalculable benefits to our city. We have not a doubt but that the work so auspiciously begun, will shortly be in a successful tide of operation. Let no citizen hesitate, but at once place himself as its supporter. The *amor patrie* invokes him to do this, while interest appeal to his more narrow passions.

Statement of the subscription book of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company:

	Subscribers.	*Shares.*	*Amount.*
December 5th,	50	871	$ 87,100
" 6th,	117	1123	112,200
" 7th,	55	590	59,000
Total,	222	2583	$258,300

SILK.—We have no doubt that in the course of a few years, silk will become a very important article of commerce in the United States. We observe that in many states, the manufacture of the article has been commenced with spirit and activity, in some places on a considerably large scale In Ledham, Mass. a factory has lately been established, with 1600 spindles, giving employment to upwards of 100 females. This species of industry must prove profitable to these engaged in it, if we advert to the fact that the amount of silk imported into the United States in one year, is near *twenty millions of dollars*, a small portion of which is intended, no doubt, for exportation to Mexico and the ports on the Pacific ocean. Fifty years ago, the culture of cotton was in its infancy in the United States, as that of silk is now—at this time it may be asserted with *confidence*, that a large *portion of the* manufacturing population of England, France and Germany, depend for their sustenance on the cotton of the United States, to say nothing of more than two hundred thousand bales manufactured by our own people. Silk has this advantage over cotton, that it may be cultivated in a greater variety of soils and climates, and that the culture of the raw material is a pleasing and healthy employment, which may be participated by all ages and sexes, by farmers of five acres as well as by those of five thousand. We anticipate that the spirit, the industry and ingenuity of the Americans, when they shall have entered into this branch of industry with a fair prospect of success, will *effect a new era in its history, and that its production* in this country will rival that of Italy and China. Still we are adverse to a forced or artificial introduction of this or any other branch of industry. It cannot work its way without the aid of protecting duties of an exorbitant amount, we should regret that the attempt was made: in that case, it cannot be useful to the nation, and must *finally prove unprofitable to the individuals* who engage in it. But we sincerely believe, that with such a kind of soil as that of many states of the union, aided by too industry and ingenuity of the people, the culture of silk is destined, in the lapse of a few years to rival in amount and importance that of any other branch of agricultural industry.

Union of the Party.

There is without doubt a party in this country, who are not at all adverse to a separation of the union; a party composed in part of disaffected men, who conceive that as individuals, they do not occupy the station to which they are entitled, and who, in order to secure to themselves eminence of some kind, would not be unwilling to sacrifice the peace and welfare of their country This was the *origin of the schemes* of disunion devised and advocated by Mr Calhoun and his friends, in revenge for their defeated attempt to place him in the presidential chair. We believe that no one will deny that had there been a reasonably fair prospect of electing him president at the end of General Jackson's second term, the disturbances in South *Carolina would never have been heard of. In this* transaction, Mr Calhoun's whole conduct wore some resemblance to that of the great Roman conspirator, whose treason was exposed and suppressed by the firmness and activity of Cicero. Mr Calhoun undoubtedly refrained from proceeding to the extreme of making war upon his country, as Cataline did; and perhaps *he may thank his constitutional temperament for* that salutary caution. Cataline fell at the head of his band, with the bravery of a Roman soldier, "his face turned to heaven and his feet to the foe;" a position in which Mr Calhoun would not very willingly be found He prudently retired from the commotion which he had conjured up, and it was suppressed by the energy *and prudence of that great man, who seemed to have* been bestowed upon this country to ward off dangers which, but for him, would have been fatal to her It is a remarkable trait in the history of that affair, that some of the persons who were most ardent in their adhesion to the plans of Mr Calhoun, are now the firmest supporters of the union of the states, and of the *present administration. The combination of the south*ern whigs with the northern abolitionists, in the last session of congress, was defeated in a great measure by the good sense and patriotism of Mr Pinckney of Charleston, who had previously figured as a conspicuous leader of the nullifying party. *His able report on* the subject of slavery, and the resolutions appended to it, confounded and scattered the ranks of the coalition —and we trust have settled the question forever. Even Mr Pinckney, though thus renouncing in his conduct the mischievous doctrines of Mr Calhoun, was defeated in his attempt to be re-elected to Congress from the *city of Charleston, by Mr Legare, who had been a* decided and uniform friend to the union. We know not how to account for this disappointment of Mr Pinckney, unless on the ground of his having once been favorable to a separation—and in truth this was *enough: for we conceive that is the last and worst sin* an American citizen can perpetrate. Since that time, South Carolina has originated and pushed forward with surprising zeal and activity, a stupendous plan of internal improvement, which more than half a million of regular soldiers, will avail to render the union of these states perpetual: for in such a light we regard the grand rail road which *is to pass through* North Carolina, East Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, terminating at the city of Cincinnati. This road will undoubtedly be connected with that between Nashville and New Orleans on one side, and on the other with those great chains of internal communication which pass through Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, *to the cities on the Atlantic seaboard.*— These are what will bind the different sections of our country more firmly and durably than any written constitution—by the indissoluble ties of mutual interest, and the necessity and facility of affording mutual protection and assistance against insurrection and invasion. Those who desire to see a separation of the union, would do well, therefore, to oppose the progress of the Nashville rail road. It will interpose a stronger barrier to the accomplishment of their wishes, than could be done by a hundred thousand troops of the line.

We confess that it sickens us to hear disunion alluded to in any terms, however distant and equivocal: it is a word that ought to be erased from the American vocabulary, as the idea ought never to enter the mind of an American citizen, except to excite horror and disgust. What good could it confer upon any man who expects to make this country his home, and to raise a fortune and family here? The effects that would result from disunion to Louisiana, above most other states, would be peculiarly disastrous; and for the terrible ideas they excite, we forbear to detail them. In what manner and to what extent, would any section of the union be benefitted? And who are *they who recommend* this fatal measure? Perhaps we make a misapprehension of the word *recommend*—no man dares to recommend it openly. It is done by insinuation, by insinuation, by insidious allusions. But who are they that resort to these artifices? we entreat our fellow citizens to fix *their eyes upon them*, and inquire if many of them are not aliens in law and in sentiment—whether any of them have ever given proof of attachment to this country or of interest in its welfare, except so far as its prosperity may serve as the basis of their own good fortune.

STEAM.—Doctor Barlow, an English engineer, has calculated the aggregate force of steam engines in Great Britain, and ascertained that the maximum of the speed of steamboats in the British islands, is ten miles and a half per hour. Some of the Hudson river steamboats move at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. The calculation is made for still water.

We regret to see the occasional remarks of some of the distant prints in reference to the conduct of several of the officers who are engaged the present against the Seminoles. Those at a distance, certainly ought not to be the first to raise the voice of censure against those who have shown a willingness to sacrifice ease and comfort, to extricate Florida from her present difficulties. We presume Governor Call can if necessary, should he be called upon by the government, render satisfactory reasons for all his official acts—and it will become the friends of a certain General, to raise a cry against the transactions of our Executive, *lest their efforts may escape the* just censure of the American people for the complete failure of last winter's campaign. As regards the disaster of General Reed, those who are best acquainted with the facts, not only free him from all censure or blame, but speak of his persevering and indefatigable efforts in terms of admiration. We hope therefore that our friends abroad will suspend the utterance of harsh opinions until they are better acquainted with facts. The assertion that the present campaign has failed, is, to say the least of it, premature. We are not willing to say that it will fail.

Florida Watchman.

THE WAR.—We have been informed by a gentleman direct from the army, that the Indians have escaped from their supposed strong hold on the Withlacoochee, and have fled to the Yahoo swamp, which is said to be only eight miles distant from the former place, or have dispersed in small parties through the country. The army, on entering the enemy's camp, discovered signs of fifty Indians, who, however, also escaped. An old superannuated negro, who was unable to flee, was captured. He stated that the enemy had taken *refuge in the Yahoo swamp*, and were determined to fight to the last.

General Call was with the Tennessee Brigade, at the Cove, on the Withlacoochee, but was expecting to march on the 15th inst. in pursuit of the enemy—It was his intention, we learn, to proceed immediately to the Yahoo swamp, where it is hoped he may yet fall in with the main body of the Indians.

General Jessup arrived at Tampa on the 18th inst. and will immediately assume the command. What may be the result of the present campaign, is yet a matter of doubt. Let us not despair. ib.

From the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

NOTE on the occurrence of bituminous Coal near the city of Havana, in Cuba; by R. C. Taylor, mining engineer.

To the Committee on Publications.

GENTLEMEN,

I observe with much interest, the notice of your correspondent, in the last number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute (p. 375,) of a plan for extensively working the beds of bituminous coal in Illinois. There is little doubt but that an abundant supply of coal, of the quality he describes, will be of great public utility in the South—will supercede, for many purposes, the employment of other fuel;—and will have a widely *extended market even down to New Orleans*, to the great private advantage also, I trust, of those who are *preparing* to put this undertaking in execution.

I do not think, however, that the Illinois coal will form a large article of export, to the Havana, for instance, as your correspondent suggests *The existence of extensive veins of coal within the tropics is now established.* Probably it is not generally known, that there have been recent discoveries of coal, of very extraordinary quality, at least two points on the coast of Cuba, near the Havana One of these is only three leagues from that city, and two miles from the sea at *a place of embarkation This mine has very recently* been investigated by Mr. Clemson and myself, and forms the subject of a joint report to the proprietors, on the quality, quantity, and mode of working it efficiently.

I do not enter into a description of this singular coal, because we are preparing a separate communication for a scientific institution.

It is extremely probable that this coal, which contains so remarkable a proportion of bitumen, will be exported from the Havana to most of the ports of the *southern extremity of this continent*

I may add that coal occurs near the north east end *of Jamaica. Mr De la Beche informs me, however,* that these coal veins are very thin, and that none of sufficient magnitude to render them worth working have been discovered.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,

RICHARD C. TAYLOR.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1836

THE HAGUE, Oct 20.

"Second Chamber of the States-General.

"A message from His Majesty was read, announcing to the Chamber, that of the three candidate proposed to him for the office of President during the *present session*, M L C Luzac was *chosen, who, having* taken the chair, addressed the Chamber in a short speech after which the sections for October were appointed and chose their Presidents The sitting was then suspended for a short time, when the Minister of Finance was introduced and submitted the budget for the ensuing year. In the preamble of his speech he said:

"Most ardently do I wish that I could have drawn your attention to the end of our political concerns, and with that to the new era, where justice shall take the place of force, permanency of continued changes, and when all the affairs of the kingdom may be considered in a *more secure and durable point of view* — For, however, the government, which is High Minded, and the whole nation, wishes for the arrival of that era, we must lament that our external situation has remained the same since last year, and that the, thanks to divine providence, we have not shared in the embarrassments which have visited some other nations. We have not reached the end of the many cares and difficulties which are the inevitable consequences *of the undeserved Belgian insurrection*, an insurrection as troublesome in its origin, as scandalous in its course, and pernicious in its consequences.

"But I can say nothing more respecting our foreign affairs for the satisfaction of those who, our domestic affairs, on the contrary, afford ample room for the grateful acknowledgement that blessings and prosperity continue to be our lot, and enable me to come before you with the conviction, that our country is continually advancing in prosperity, wealth and moral strength

"The Executive Ministry then proceeded to comment on the flourishing state of trade and commerce, manufactures, the improvement of the prospects of agriculture, the good state of the finances and of public credit, &c, as noticed in the speech from the throne. The Executive then stated the reasons that had been as possible to make, and presented to the Chamber the expenditure and ways and means for the year 1837.

"The expenditure is fixed at 44,767,002 florins. The sum of 530,000 florins is placed at the Kings disposal for any unforeseen expense that may occur in the year 1837

"The ways and means remain nearly the same as last year."

SHIPWRECK.—We are sorry to hear of the following extract of a letter from Key West, giving the intelligence of the wreck of the brig Lowell, from this port, bound to New Orleans.

"KEY WEST, Nov 9.

"Gentlemen—The brig Lowell, Capt Reed, arrived here last evening, in a sinking state having been on Loo Key Reef, on the night of the 8th instant; her cargo is all damaged, except her upper tier of Rice, the water having been 15 inches over the cabin floor.—She drifted off the reef, and was piloted into this port by a small *English sloop bound to this place.* The passengers all arrived safe. The brig appears to be in a bad state. The brig *Lawrence*, Capt Williams, from New Orleans for Norfolk is here, with loss of rudder, and, otherwise badly damaged in her bottom, having been on the reef; her cargo consists of Molasses, Sugar and Rum; she has been here 4 days. The brig Independence, Kelly, master, from Baltimore for Vera Cruz, is also here under repair, having been on the reef. This vessel was intended for the Mexican government, going out with all her armament and stores; will probably have to proceed to some other port for repairs"

The picture of wedded life in Mr Willis' Inkling of *Adventure is very beautiful, appealing to the heart* by its purity and tenderness and warming us by the sweetness of the description and the elegance of the periods.

"I like to get unobserved into a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face and soft eyes moving before in their pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how she will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the now *unforbidden tenderness*, and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and the beautiful endearments of wedded *life will make even the parting joyous*, and how gladly they will come back from the crowd and empty mirth of the gay, to each, *other's quiet company* — I picture to myself that young creature, who blushes even now at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as night steals on, and wishing that he would come; and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the very side that goes flowing thro' his heart; and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, *soothing all his unquiet cares*, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty. I *go forward for years, and see her luxuriant hair put* soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces ripened into dignity, and her bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection.—Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attention which first won her, and her fair children are growing up about them, and they go on full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die!

WEST CHESTER, Pa Nov 15.

CRIMINAL.—*Among the numerous cases tried* before the Quarter Sessions, last week, was that of THOMAS DAVIS, *for false affirmation* at the election,—It appears that he came before the Judges of the late general election at the West Chester district, and for the purpose of obtaining his vote, upon his solemn affirmation declared that he had been assessed and had paid tax in West Chester, within two years, and so clear was the case upon his own showing, that the judges proceeded to make out the order to the inspector to receive his vote. A doubt having arisen as to the truth of the story, his vote was withheld, and Ezra Haines, the assessor and collector was sent for. Being affirmed *he stated that Davis had neither been assessed* nor had he paid tax within two years; but that when he called on him for the purpose of assessing him, he said he was not of age. His vote was forthwith rejected. About ten days afterwards he was arrested, and when before the justice, admitted that at the time he made the statement before the judges of the election, he knew it was false. The case was so clear upon his trial, that the jury were out but a few minutes, and returned a verdict of GUILTY. He was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the new penitentiary at *Philadelphia*.

This case ought to serve as a solemn warning to all those who are disposed to attach but little importance to those solemnities of an oath or affirmation — Too many are inclined to consider it but a venial sin at most, and do not reflect that the whole frame-work of civil society, in a great measure, depends upon the truth and honesty of the individual members.

The water mark on writing and other papers.—The following article, but more especially the last paragraph, is well *entitled to public attention*. It has appeared in some of the morning papers from a correspondent under the signature of I C.

Great importance has ever been attached by the administrators of the law in the distinguished, civil, and criminal courts (the two *Roman* respectively) to "documentary links" in the chain of circumstantial evidence on which are inserted the Anno Domini water-marks.

It cannot have escaped the memory of the public that Olive Serres, the ci-devant Princess of Cumberland, some fourteen years ago, asserted her claims to particular allowances, pursuant to grants and recognitions which doubtless, were attested by his Majesty George the Third, and divers members of the Cabinet of that Monarch, as well as by his son Edward, the late Duke of Kent.

The writer of this article *attended not only the courts* in Doctors' Commons, but other courts also to which the "blood royal," as she styled herself, was obliged to resort, and in every place the judges were staggered at the water-mark on some of the documents, which they considered a presumptive proof in favour of her claim

I think, in the year 1823, the relatives of a Thomas Taylor, of Hudderfield, successfully contested the will of the testator, by which his property was bequeathed to some distant branches of the tree of primogeniture It was *proved that Taylor died in the month* of November. Affidavits were put in that at the near approach of death, but at the same time in the possession of his faculties, he made a lacunæ will on a sheet of "foolscap." The learned judge, who soon after became Lord Stockwell, regretted that he was obliged to deny the correctness of the depositions of the subscribing witnesses to the will and testament of the defunct gentleman; and why was he so obliged? because the testator, who was and to have made this will revoking all others, subscribed it in the middle of November, 1820, whereas the very sheet of paper bore the water-mark of 1821.

One more instance out of many I could adduce of judicial decision, founded on water-marks, and I shall give my reasons why they are founded in equity.

During the time that Sergeant Remington presided in the Insolvent Debtor's Court, Moses Marcus applied for his discharge. As a London agent to several foreign houses, he, in the latter end of a particular year (1824 I think) became the consignee of considerable property, and speedily became an inmate of the Fleet. In order to prove to the court and his creditors the manner in which he had disposed of the consignees' property during the last three months of the preceding year he *put in a book; and swore positively that the entries* were made on the days therein stated. The learned *sergeant took a transparent view of one of the leaves* of the ponderous ledger, which he indignantly hurled to the floor of the court, observing "Your petition is dismissed; for the paper was made in the year after the entries bear date in this book."

From an officer of that very court obtained yesterday, (Wednesday,) a document which contains the watermark of a firm of extensive paper-makers, which is appended following figures "1837." I have some doubt as to the legality of such an anticipatory issue, but I have none as to the necessity of those, in whose hands are the issues of life, liberty, and property, being, in future, extremely cautious before they decide *on prima facia evidence.*

Reported for the New Era

NEW YORK MEDICAL REPORTS

City Hospital 10th Nov.—A lad, about 12 years of age, was operated upon at this institution to day, for stone in the bladder. The operation was performed in the following manner:—The patient was directed to grasp the external part of each foot with his hands, and by several turns of a roller passed alternately round the wrists and ankles he was secured in this posture. A *staff* was now introduced through the urethra into the bladder, and the operator made a transverse *incision through the integuments of the perinæum*, commencing on the right side, about midway between the scrotum and the anus, and *terminating* near the same point on the left side. This incision was about an inch and a half in length. The section of the perinæum was now continued, through the extent of the first incision, until the urethra was laid open, and the staff arrived at. The membranous portion of the urethra was next laid open, as far as the prostate gland. The beak of a double edged cutting gorget was then placed in the groove of the staff, and crossed forward until the prostate portion of the urethra and neck of the bladder were divided. The *steps of the operation were thus far simple and easily* performed.

The operator, after having accomplished what we have just stated, withdrew the staff and gorget, and passed his finger into the bladder, to ascertain the situation of the stone. Having satisfied himself with regard to this particular, he withdrew his finger, and introduced a pair of forceps, for the purpose of extracting the calculus After the repeated introduction and withdrawal of the forceps, during which the little sufferer experienced the most excruciating pain, *without accomplishing the desired object*, they were finally abandoned

An elevator, of lever was now passed into the bladder, and by repeated efforts and the application of all the strength the surgeon, a stone, about two thirds the size of a common nutmeg was extracted

Remarks—We begs leave to the to of performing the operation of *lithotomy*, termed the "bilateral," we think it might answer very well in an adult subject, but even then, if the stone was large, or the patient corpulent, the old method would be preferable, we think there are ample reasons in support of this opinion. The transverse perinæal muscles are much *more freely divided by a long oblique incision*, extending from the arch of the *pubis* to a point situated midway between the *anus* and the tuberosity of the *ischium*, then they would be an extensive incision, a shorter distance anterior to the *anus* Had the doctor, however, in the case now under consideration, made a *similar* incision of a *transverse* nature, we have no doubt the calculus might have been much more easily extracted, for then there would have been a kind of lip, or flap formed in the perinæum, which would have yielded and turned out; and thus have given more room for the passage of the stone. An oblique incision would also have divided the muscles of the perinæum to a greater extent than the transverse incision made in this case. It is the opinion of Sir Astley Cooper that the most frequent causes of death, after the performance of this operation, arise from the surgeon's employing excessive violence with the forceps, sometimes tearing it from its connections, and sometimes lacerating the membranous portion of the urethra, and even the rectum. This opinion is most strongly supported by that distinguished author, in treating of the *completion of this operation*, that "laceration of the parts about the bladder, is much less to be feared than cutting them." This is a very *important opinion*, indeed, to be considered by the surgeon of the day. Never a patient in the world were exposed to the dangers common to the lithotomy, more than those, Sir Astley Cooper, and which we have just recapitulated, from the one operation performed upon the poor little boy, was exposed to them. For we venture to assert that no man ever *dared* to make use of more force with his forceps, than was exerted in this case. Had no exertion been performed, the forceps would have slipped off, or even in the usual manner, no success would have been necessary, they would, there, have been no occasion for the easy extract the stone. The mode of operating which was adopted in this case, can only be in use by a person who is deficient in anatomical knowledge; and such a person should not be permitted to operate at all.

We contend that the patient in this case was subjected to an unnecessary degree of pain, and that he was exposed, from the amount of force made use of in extracting the stone, to unnecessary dangers, which might have been easily avoided. Whether the *internal parts did actually receive any serious injury*, remains to be determined by time; and if they did not, *it should be regarded as an accidental escape, rather* than as a proof of the skilful performance of the operation.

We cannot but repeat, in his place, our sincere sympathy for the poor inhabitants of our city, who are obliged to suffer in this manner from pertinacious obstinacy, and willful ignorance on the part of the surgeon, and the blind toleration of such ignorance by the governors of the hospital. As the proper officers appear, from the indifference with which they treat this subject, to be deaf to the voice of reason and humanity, we appeal to the aggrieved persons themselves, we appeal to our poor population, *to remedy the evils, and to cast off the abuses* which they now endure. We would advise them, rather than to enter an *hospital, and be tortured by inexperienced* and unskilful surgeons, to let disease or accident have its own course. They will fare better.

From the New York Mirror.

They tell me she's no longer fair.
They tell me she's no longer fair.
That time has swept aside
The lustre of her youthful brow,
Her beauty's blooming pride—
But if her heart is still the same,
Still gentle as of yore,
Then is she beautiful to me—
More lovely than before.

They tell me that her cheek is pale
As is the twilight hour,
And that her eye has lost its fire,
Her glance its former power;
But if her soul is still as chaste,
Still gentleness is there—
Then is her eye to me still bright,
Her cheek to me still fair.

For oh! 'tis in the shrined soul
Where beauty purely dwells,
Where virtue lives and truth exists
Like pearls in ocean shells.
Give me a feeling, faithful heart,
Protection's richest prize,
Then is the temple of all love.
Where beauty never dies.

Then say not she's no longer fair,
That time has swept aside
The lustre of her youthful brow,
Her beauty's blooming pride—
For if her heart is still the same,
Still gentle as of yore,
Then is she beautiful to me—
More lovely than before.

DIED,—Yesterday evening at four o'clock, Mr. SILAS KIRBY, aged about 27 years, a native of Middletown, Conn. His correct and gentlemanly deportment drew around him a large circle of acquaintances and friends, by whom his death is sincerely deplored. *It may afford his relations and friends at a distance* some consolation to know that during his illness, which was long and *severe, every attention* which could possibly be procured, was given him. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Dr. McFarlane, corner of Peydras and Circus streets.

TO-MORROW, Friday, the 9th inst, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the hall, which was formerly occupied as a ball room, corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets, Mr. Cubi i Soler will deliver in the Spanish language, a free public lecture, on the fundamental principles of Phrenology. dec 8

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.

THIS bank is drawing on Paris.
dec 8 RICHARD RELF, Cash.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—40 bales blankets, all qualities, 5 do flannels assorted, 10 cases carpinets, 25 do kersey, and other woollens landed and for sale on liberal terms, by package or piece.
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
dec 8 19 Chartres st

We have great [illegible] the arrangement of our [illegible] valuable sale of Real Estate, to take place this day (Thursday 8th inst) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange in Magazine, between Gravier and Natchez sts, by Isaac L McCoy, auctioneer. It consists in part of

6 valuable 3 story stores and dwelling houses in Tchoupitoulas street,

2 lots of ground in Delor street,

6 3 story brick stores with granite fronts on the Triangle,

1 and large parcel of ground measuring 232 feet front on Tchoupitoulas street,

1 lot of ground on Canal st,

1 do Jackson st,

1 do Bacon st,

6 do corner of St Mary and Religious streets,

1 do corner of Religious and Nuns streets,

41 shares Orleans Cotton Press Stock, together with a variety of other property.

That which is situated on the Triangle, and in Tchoupitoulas street, must ere long become immensely valuable. This hitherto much neglected section of our city, is now rapidly advancing in elegant and valuable improvements, which must tend greatly to enhance its value, and improve its appearance, and render it, at no distant period, the most valuable section of our city The shelling of the Batture, and the erection of extensive and permanent wharves which are now nearly completed along the whole front of faubourg St Mary, for the accommodation of steamboats and shipping, The opening of Annunciation street, the *paving, widening and straightening of Tchoupitoulas* street, the enlargement of the new market house, the erection of the Water Works, and several large and splendid cotton presses and tobacco warehouses, together with three or four others which will shortly be erected, and the many other improvements already made and now progressing, cannot but tend greatly to enhance the value of property, and render that which is to be sold this day an object of speculation well worthy the attention of capitalists.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Arkansas, Dennis, New York, Franklin & Ames.

Ship Congress, Hertz, Havre, J D Bein & A Cohen.

Brig Arabian, Gardner, Charleston, J A Barelli & co.

Brig Isaac Franklin, Smith, Alexandria, D C, master.

Schr Oneko, Nickerson, Mobile, Tourné & Beckwith.

Schr Henry, Grimes, Matagorda, T Toby & Brother.

Schr Cora, Delvaille, Tampico, M Fiol.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Feliciana, Wood, from the Passes—towed down ships Octorara and Vaillant. Left the Pass on the 4th. Brought up ships Olbers and Mars, and brig Ermino Fortunato

Ship Mars, McGilchrist, from Liverpool, (Oct 17) to master.

Ship Olbers, Exter, 54 days from Bremen, to John A Merle & co

Brig Ermino Fortunato, Wilassenvrich, 49 days from Bordeaux, to J Lallande.

Brig Casket, Davis, 60 days fm Smyrna, to J Thayer & co.

Brig Corsair, Moore, from Malaga, via Gibraltar, (Oct 4,) to J H Field & co.

Brig Guy Coddington, Bailey, from Pensacola, to master—in ballast.

Brig Omar, Howe, from Apalachicola, to master—in ballast

Schr Delaware, Melton, 5 days from Havana, to C Worsley.

Schr Factor, Myrick, 20 days from Nantucket, to master

Schr William E Jester, from Mobile, to master—in ballast.

Schr Fancy, Hawes, from Apalachicola, to master—in ballast

Steamboat Kentuckian, Dawson, from Louisville.

Steamboat Despatch, Benedict, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Commerce, Babé, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Hail Columbia, Pease, from Vicksburg.

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Ship *Congress*: 1318 bales cotton.

NEW YORK—Ship Arkansas: 880 bales cotton, 48 hhds tobacco, 123 do sugar, 1681 pigs lead, 94 tcs and 4 bbls molasses, 700 kegs lard, 50 bbls whisk