LATEST DATES.

London		Oct. 21
Liverpool		Oct. 20
Paris		Oct. 19
Hamburg		Oct. 16
Mexico		Oct. 16
Jamaica		Oct. 16
Vera Cruz		Nov. 14
Houston		Nov. 16
Galveston		Nov. 16

MONEY MARKET.

Bank-notes		par
Louisiana do		par
Mechanics and Traders		par
Canal		par
Louisiana State	1845	1 per cent dis.
Consolidated		par
Orleans		par
do	1854	do
do	1853	do
do	1852	do
do	1850	do
do	1847	do
do	1846	do
do	1845	do
do	1844	do
do	1843	do
do	1842	do
do	1841	do
do	1840	do
do	1839	do
do	1838	do
do	1837	do
do	1836	do
do	1835	do
do	1834	do
do	1833	do
do	1832	do
do	1831	do
do	1830	do
do	1829	do
do	1828	do
do	1827	do
do	1826	do
do	1825	do
do	1824	do
do	1823	do
do	1822	do
do	1821	do
do	1820	do
do	1819	do
do	1818	do
do	1817	do
do	1816	do
do	1815	do
do	1814	do
do	1813	do
do	1812	do
do	1811	do
do	1810	do
do	1809	do
do	1808	do
do	1807	do
do	1806	do
do	1805	do
do	1804	do
do	1803	do
do	1802	do
do	1801	do
do	1800	do
do	1799	do
do	1798	do
do	1797	do
do	1796	do
do	1795	do
do	1794	do
do	1793	do
do	1792	do
do	1791	do
do	1790	do
do	1789	do
do	1788	do
do	1787	do
do	1786	do
do	1785	do
do	1784	do
do	1783	do
do	1782	do
do	1781	do
do	1780	do
do	1779	do
do	1778	do
do	1777	do
do	1776	do
do	1775	do
do	1774	do
do	1773	do
do	1772	do
do	1771	do
do	1770	do
do	1769	do
do	1768	do
do	1767	do
do	1766	do
do	1765	do
do	1764	do
do	1763	do
do	1762	do
do	1761	do
do	1760	do
do	1759	do
do	1758	do
do	1757	do
do	1756	do
do	1755	do
do	1754	do
do	1753	do
do	1752	do
do	1751	do
do	1750	do
do	1749	do
do	1748	do
do	1747	do
do	1746	do
do	1745	do
do	1744	do
do	1743	do
do	1742	do
do	1741	do
do	1740	do
do	1739	do
do	1738	do
do	1737	do
do	1736	do
do	1735	do
do	1734	do
do	1733	do
do	1732	do
do	1731	do
do	1730	do
do	1729	do
do	1728	do
do	1727	do
do	1726	do
do	1725	do
do	1724	do
do	1723	do
do	1722	do
do	1721	do
do	1720	do
do	1719	do
do	1718	do
do	1717	do
do	1716	do
do	1715	do
do	1714	do
do	1713	do
do	1712	do
do	1711	do
do	1710	do
do	1709	do
do	1708	do
do	1707	do
do	1706	do
do	1705	do
do	1704	do
do	1703	do
do	1702	do
do	1701	do
do	1700	do

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

FROM ENGLAND.		FROM BOSTON
Britannia	Nov. 4	Nov. 15
Caledonia	Nov. 19	Dec. 17
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Jan. 1

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Charlotte—2,761 bales cotton, 310 bales do, 225 bris molasses, 1,903 pkgs lead, 1011 hides, 112 tierces and 1 cask wheat.

Per ship Talleyrand—200 bales cotton.

Per steamship Alabama—685 bales cotton.

IMPORTS

Per ship Charlotte—20 bales hay, 213 boxes, 63 bags and 43 pkgs do mackerel to master.

Per ship Talleyrand—300 casks rice and 1 do tobacco to master.

Per steamship Mississippi—$14,000 specie, to F. Girod, Nolte and Schmidt & Co.

Per steamship Alabama—688 bales cotton.

BY RIVER FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamer Tallevrand—$50 bales cotton, 11 do do, 123 A L Grimes & Bro, 50 Ford & Goodwin, 67 A L Grimes & Co, 8 S Roberts, 95 Bixler Cooper & co, 7 J Reed & Co, 4 Phipps, Latta & Co, 67 Richardson & Allen, 10 Bixler Cooper, 72 Brander Williams & co, 64 J Dorsey, 5 Porter, Donegan, Crenshaw & Moore, 37 N Andrews, 19 P H Werges, 29 Peter Hardy & Grunbaum & Schmidt & Co, 34 Riddle, Mason & co, 4 Archer & Scull, 200 packages sundries, Better & Goodale, 5 Bell, 37 A Hills and 2 Rakestraw & Bell, 6 Bell, Wiggin & Davenport, 12 bales twine, 4 coils rope, 2 packages yarn, Ferguson & Reed, 53 brls pork, Parker & Bro, 27 coils bale rope, 2 bales bagging, 10 pcs bagging, Hewitt, Hall & Baney & Beck, 12 bales hemp, to order, A L Adkins & co.

Per steamer Goddess of Liberty—12 kegs, 1 cotton, 9 do sundries, Bradford & Brown, 1 keg butter 1 do cotton, 4 do bacon, 1 do sugar, Britton & Swift, 11 do cotton, 5 do sundries, 50 bales sundries, Valentine & Bird 1 do cotton and 1 do tobacco, Waggin & Davenport, 7 bris pork, 20 do lard and 11 do flour, 50 do sugar, 12 do molasses, 4 packages corn, 15 do apples and potatoes, owners.

Per steamer Rescue—168 bales cotton, to Jack Aiken & co, Jenkins Aiken & Henderson, Jas Dick, Adkins & Ellis, 92 do do to order, Norris & Newman, 45 do A Turner, 26 Gordon Cotton & co, 30 Gilmore & Burke, 5 do Burke Watkins & co, 40 Kelly & Cunningham, 1 do Cotton, 25 Pease & Harrison, 31 Brander, Williams & Jackson & co, 14 Minton Forstall & co, 18 Hill Mc Cord & co, 7 Hoope, 9 Bockett & Huntington, 8 Green & Wilson, 2 Bell & Bennett, 7 Ames & co, 7 do Baker & Stanton, 7 Lampleth, Thompson & co, 6 Wilson & co, 4 Griswold & Pratt, 1 total 1093 bales cotton. Woodside and Hall—Jas Armstrong—63 hhds sugar, 1 do tobacco, 19 brls do and 5 do Landry, 14 hhds sugar, 1 do tobacco, 3 do and 13 brls molasses, Interest & Squires, 20 hhds sugar, Lamuth, Thompson & co, A Thibaut, 20 do 12 brls molasses, H Tete, 14 do and 20 hhds sugar, J H Johnson & co, 3 do.

Per steamer Alabama, Captain H. Windle, for Mobile, will leave for the above port on Thursday, Nov. 24th, at 10 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

NOTICE—Persons who may have landed or received packages belonging to the fire which took place on board the steamer Nevada, Herbault' Brothers are requested to give notice of the same to the clerk on board, as the property is of no importance to any but themselves. n22

For Ship HENRY (of Boston), from Liverpool. This ship will commence discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are notified that all goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public store.

n22 S & J F WHITNEY, 78 Camp st

NOTICE—The ship ONDIAKA, Capt Glidden, from New York, is now discharging below the Levee. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

n22 H GALE, 90 Common st

REMOVAL.

CORNIER & BROTHER inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Confectionary and Ice Cream Manufactory, from Chartres street, to Camp street, between Common and Gravier, where they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, a large assortment of Confectionary, Ice Cream, &c. n22

FRENCH CHAMPAGNE—Sixty half baskets, Carte Blanche, for sale by

ALBERT HERE, 49 Royal st

n22 Corner of Conti and Bienville, in the rear

FRANCO-AMERICAN NOTES of 50, 100 and 1,000 dollars, for sale by

BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co,

n22 32 Bienville st

GOLD—Silver American gold (its pieces) for sale by

PEET & MORTON, 17 Chartres st.

EXCHANGE on Northern points, payable in Boston, and for sale by

H GALE, 90 Common st n22

FRENCH Brackets, 3 Pounds of Candles, for sale by

ALBERT, 32 St Louis st

FRENCH Dress Goods—Cashmeres, for sale by

ALBERT, 32 St Louis st

WINDOW GLASS—All sizes in store, for sale by

ALBERT, 32 St Louis st

OLD BRANDY—Vieux Cognac, for sale by

MANUEL BLANCO, 26 Common st

HAVANA SUGARS—White and yellow, for sale by

MANUEL BLANCO, 26 Common st

SUGAR—Best quality, in store, for sale by

J M CABALLERO, 99 Old Levee

SUGAR—Havana White and brown, in store, for sale by

J M CABALLERO, 99 Old Levee

COFFEE—Havana green in store, for sale by

J M CABALLERO, 99 Old Levee

BORDEAUX CLARET in casks, for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

WHITE WINE in barrels for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

COGNAC BRANDY in whit pipes, for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

DOMESTIC GIN—2,000 gallons for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

SWEET ALMONDS—In 5 gallon kegs, for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

SUPERIOR ANISEED—In 5 gallon kegs, for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

CHAMPAGNE of excellent quality in store and for sale by

WM FRENCH, 56 Customhouse st

BURGELLAS WINE in store and for sale by

WM FRENCH, 56 Customhouse st

MOLASSES BBLS—229 in store and for sale by

HARROD, DARLING & Co.

DOMESTIC GOODS—160 bales in store, and for sale by

WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st

BACON—19 casks cut hams and shoulders, for sale by

WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st

VARNISH—4 brls coach varnish, in store and for sale by

HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st.

CORN—700 sacks now landing and for sale by

C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

CRANBERRIES—50 bbls recently, for sale by

HARROD, DARLING & Co, 43 Common st

BARRELS—1 0 casks dry barrels, in store and for sale by

HARROD, DARLING & Co, 43 Common st

WHISKEY—50 bags landing, and for sale by

C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

CASTOR OIL—45 brls castor oil landing, and for sale by

C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

COPPERS—200 boxes for sale by

H GALE, 90 Common st

COFFEE—200 bags St Domingo coffee for sale by

S & J F WHITNEY, 78 Camp st

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Saratoga, Russell, New York.

Ship Talleyrand, Healy, Boston. J A Murrell & co

Steamship Alabama, Windle, Havana.

Merlie, Beylle & co

ARRIVED

Ship Boston, Annable, from the Pacific—towed down by the Hotspur and Telegraph—brought up ship Charlotte, Delano and Hobby.

Ship Tallevrand, Healy, from the Pacific—towed down by Neptune—brought up ship Paris, and ashr Rose.

Ship Lion, Palmer, from the Pacific—went down and brought up ship Natchez.

Ship Pacific, Davis, from the N E Pacific—went down and brought up ship Ann and barque Baltic.

Ship Asia, Bangs, 19 days from Boston, in ballast, to master.

Ship Suviah, Ryan, 73 days from Bremen, in ballast, to J W Zacharie & co

Ship Paris, Chase, 14 days from Boston, in ballast, to master.

Ship Charlotte, Gerry, 16 days from Boston, to master.

Barque Baltic Gardner, 10 days from Thomaston, to master.

Barque Julia and Helen Bartlett, 12 days from Savannah, to master.

Barque Roanoke, Green, 6 days from Fort William, (Tampico) to master.

Barque Talleyrand, Hunter, from Smithland.

Barque Missouri, Chase, from Vicksburg.

Barque Island of Liberty, Pearce, from Cincinnati.

Barque John Armstrong, Streek, from Donaldsonville.

Steamer Toledo, Pease, from Columbia.

MEMORANDA

The U S steamship Missouri, Capt Newton, touched at Belize on Tuesday morning, in 32 days from Vera Cruz, and landed some passengers, and $11,000 in specie, which was brought to the city by the Southeast Pheonix.—The ship with experienced a heavy gale from the N E, on the 10th inst.

The Goddess of Liberty left Campeachy on the 11th inst. Reports a fleet of 15 vessels at the bar, all waiting for lighters to discharge.

SPOKEN

Oct 12 long. 90, Brewer's barque Charleston, from Boston for Havana, 5 days out.

TRANSIENT WRECK REPORTS.

Boston, Nov. 10—Cleared, ship Tartus, Barstow, New Orleans; arrived, barque Lucrena, Smith, do.

PASSENGERS

Per U S steamship Missouri—R M Price, purser of the ship; Lt. B Meyer, Secretary of Legation, F. A. Seeligson, banker of Brownsville, Texas; W Richards and T Hubbell, of Sandwich Islands.

Per steamer Talleyrand—Mr Peters and lady, Langden Whitney, W K Dooly and lady, Stephens and lady, Whitney, Miss Dixon, Keys, Jones, Austin, Greenfield, Cooley, Moore, Smith, Mobile, Mr Lee, Mrs Mc Meechen and child, Miss Jones, Miss Hooper, Messrs Johnson, Wynne, Mc Cullough, Richards, Harris.

Per steamer John Armstrong—Mrs Winchester, Mrs Elliott, Mr Elliott, additional, Bixler, P Conrad, G Moore, Mrs Moore, Miss Johnson, Mr Andrews, Whitworth, A Burgess, R Brogier, Rice & Reiner.

Per steamship ALABAMA, Captain H. Windle, for Mobile, will leave for the above port on Thursday, Nov. 24th, at 10 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

n24 H GALE, 90 Common st

NOTICE—Persons who may have landed or received packages belonging to the fire which took place on board the steamer Nevada, Herbault' Brothers are requested to give notice of the same to the clerk on board, as the property is of no importance to any but themselves. n22

For ship HENRY (of Boston), from Liverpool. This ship will commence discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are notified that all goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public store.

n22 S & J F WHITNEY, 78 Camp st

NOTICE—The ship ONDIAKA, Capt Glidden, from New York, is now discharging below the Levee. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

n22 H GALE, 90 Common st

REMOVAL.

CORNIER & BROTHER inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Confectionary and Ice Cream Manufactory, from Chartres street, to Camp street, between Common and Gravier, where they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, a large assortment of Confectionary, Ice Cream, &c. n22

FRENCH CHAMPAGNE—Sixty half baskets, Carte Blanche, for sale by

ALBERT HERE, 49 Royal st

n22 Corner of Conti and Bienville, in the rear

FRANCO-AMERICAN NOTES of 50, 100 and 1,000 dollars, for sale by

BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co,

n22 32 Bienville st

GOLD—Silver American gold (its pieces) for sale by

PEET & MORTON, 17 Chartres st.

EXCHANGE on Northern points, payable in Boston, and for sale by

H GALE, 90 Common st n22

FRENCH Brackets, 3 Pounds of Candles, for sale by

ALBERT, 32 St Louis st

FRENCH Dress Goods—Cashmeres, for sale by

ALBERT, 32 St Louis st

WINDOW GLASS—All sizes in store, for sale by

ALBERT, 32 St Louis st

OLD BRANDY—Vieux Cognac, for sale by

MANUEL BLANCO, 26 Common st

HAVANA SUGARS—White and yellow, for sale by

MANUEL BLANCO, 26 Common st

SUGAR—Best quality, in store, for sale by

J M CABALLERO, 99 Old Levee

SUGAR—Havana White and brown, in store, for sale by

J M CABALLERO, 99 Old Levee

COFFEE—Havana green in store, for sale by

J M CABALLERO, 99 Old Levee

BORDEAUX CLARET in casks, for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

WHITE WINE in barrels for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

COGNAC BRANDY in whit pipes, for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

DOMESTIC GIN—2,000 gallons for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

SWEET ALMONDS—In 5 gallon kegs, for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

SUPERIOR ANISEED—In 5 gallon kegs, for sale by

A DURAND, 76 Old Levee

CHAMPAGNE of excellent quality in store and for sale by

WM FRENCH, 56 Customhouse st

BURGELLAS WINE in store and for sale by

WM FRENCH, 56 Customhouse st

MOLASSES BBLS—229 in store and for sale by

HARROD, DARLING & Co.

DOMESTIC GOODS—160 bales in store, and for sale by

WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st

BACON—19 casks cut hams and shoulders, for sale by

WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st

VARNISH—4 brls coach varnish, in store and for sale by

HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st.

CORN—700 sacks now landing and for sale by

C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

CRANBERRIES—50 bbls recently, for sale by

HARROD, DARLING & Co, 43 Common st

BARRELS—1 0 casks dry barrels, in store and for sale by

HARROD, DARLING & Co, 43 Common st

WHISKEY—50 bags landing, and for sale by

C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

CASTOR OIL—45 brls castor oil landing, and for sale by

C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

COPPERS—200 boxes for sale by

H GALE, 90 Common st

COFFEE—200 bags St Domingo coffee for sale by

S & J F WHITNEY, 78 Camp st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY [illegible] MERLE & CO.

Commercial.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) No. 60 Camp st.

COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1842.

RED RIVER.—ATCHAFALAYA.

The *Red River Whig* publishes a memorial, which is now being circulated for signatures, calling the attention of the Legislature of Louisiana to the necessity of taking immediate steps to prevent the Red River from emptying its waters into the Gulf through the Atchafalaya. The memorial asserts that unless some remedy is applied to arrest the obvious tendency of the Red River, it will be diverted from its natural channel, and the inhabitants of the parishes above its mouth be compelled to seek a market for their products through the Atchafalaya and a dangerous Gulf navigation.—The obstructions at the mouth of the Red River, caused by the large deposit of mud annually made by the Mississippi, are given as the cause of the apprehended diversion of its waters from their ancient course; and to the opening of the Red River Cut-off, by Captain SHREVE, whilst in the employment of the United States government, the obstructs are ascribed. The Red River cut-off opened a channel for the Mississippi river through a narrow slip, which connected a large peninsular with the main land. Before this opening was made, the waters of the Mississippi flowed around what is now an island, making a bend of some twenty or more miles—in the middle of which the Red River entered it. By opening a connection between points above and below the old mouth of the Red River, thus withdrawing the waters of the Mississippi from their former channel, the Red River alone occupied that portion of the ancient bed of the Mississippi between its mouth and the lower connecting point of the cut-off. It is in this portion of the old bed of the Mississippi, too wide for the waters of the Red River alone to fill, that the obstructions complained of are formed and increasing. When the Mississippi is high, its waters are "backed up" along its old channel, and deposits of mud are made, which the Red River is not voluminous enough to wash out. From this cause the obstructed current of the Red River has been making efforts to flow through the Atchafalaya; and of late the indications of such a consummation are most alarming. The interests involved are of a magnitude to challenge the immediate attention of our State authorities; and, in as much as the principal cause of apprehension to the inhabitants of the parishes upon the Red River had its origin in the acts of a United States officer, acting under the authority of the General Government, might well engage the assistance of the National Administration.

We are not without hopes that the whole subject of western and southwestern navigation will soon occupy a larger share of the attention of Congress than has hitherto been bestowed upon it; and that the claims of the Mississippi and tributaries to that portion of the outlay of the common treasury will not longer be overlooked. If equal justice were rendered to all parts of the country, the improvement of our rivers would be as much attended to as the navigation of the sea-board. Surely a stream that, in conjunction with its tributaries, washes nearly 75,000 miles of navigable coast, may claim to be considered as an object of national concern. If vastness of extent, immensity of interest involved, numbers of States concerned, and amount of population to be benefited, can give nationality to a matter of internal improvement, the scruples of the most rigid constructionists must give way before the father of waters, its innumerable tributaries, the whole of the western and southwestern states, and the millions of people who inhabit them.

We copy from the memorial the means proposed by the petitioners, to keep Red River in its ancient channel; and the manner in which the proposed remedy, it is supposed, will work:—

Your memorialists, so deeply interested in the navigation of Red River, have made the most strenuous inquiries as to the means of averting the impending danger, and after mature consideration are of opinion that the best plan which has yet been devised is a very plain and obvious one, and that is, to make another cut-off in the Mississippi, a few miles below the mouth of Red River, at the Roccurci Bend. The distance around this bend in the Mississippi is about thirty-five miles, and from the upper part of the Tunica Bend across the Raccourci Bend, at the narrowest part of the latter, is about half or three quarters of a mile, with a small lake or pond in the centre. Your memorialists are well informed that to make this cut-off would only require the deadening of some trees and the cutting of a large ditch or canal at the probable expense of fifteen hundred dollars, if the labor of the slaves belonging to the state should be used for that purpose.

And here it may be worthy of remark, and even a matter of wonder, what small means should be effective in changing the course of so mighty a stream as the Mississippi and producing such great results as are evidenced every day in an eminent degree in the Atchafalaya embankment called levee, which keep within bound the vast floods of that river. Your memorialists believe that no other plan than the plain and simple one proposed will have the effect of preventing the mouth of Red River from being entirely closed, and of a state of things flowering existing in the Atchafalaya, perhaps, the stopping up, by an embankment or other means the mouth of the Atchafalaya, which your memorialists think should not be adopted, except in the last resort, for reasons too obvious to be here mentioned.

Your memorialists expect to result from the contemplated improvement of the Raccourci cut-off: 1st, That the waters of the Mississippi will be lowered at the mouth of Red River several feet, thereby keeping generally a current out of Red River into the former channel, and by this means keeping the channel communication between the two rivers open, and further preserving the current or quantity of water which now flows from Red River into the Atchafalaya. 2d, That it will be a great improvement in the navigation of the Mississippi, shortening the course of that river about thirty-five miles, which in itself may be considered a great rational work, however small the means necessary to accomplish it. But this is not all in that point of view. It will render safe from overflow and reclaim many thousand acres of the most valuable lands in the state, and is confidently believed, so far as experience can teach us, will be productive of injury to none. For although it has at one time been supposed that these cut-offs would injure the inhabitants on the river below them, yet such has not been the fact; for the river, from its increasing velocity, given to it by shortening its course, passes off the water more rapidly, at the same time deepening its bed.—3d, It will actually benefit the inhabitants living on the Raccourci Bend by the protection it will give them from high water, thereby increasing greatly the safety and value of their property. 4th, It will prevent the trade of Red River from being diverted or changed from New Orleans to some inferior mart which may spring up in the course of time at Berwick's Bay, which result would alike be greatly injurious to your memorialists and the city of New Orleans.

BY The U. S. war steamship *Missouri*, captain Newton arrived off the Balize early on Tuesday morning, in three days and a half from Vera Cruz.—She brought as passengers Mr P A Southall, bearer of despatches from our Minister at Mexico, to our Government at Washington; Mr. Brantz Mayer, Secretary of Legation, and several others, who came up to town in the towboat *Phoenix*. She likewise brought $14,000 in specie, to F. de Lizardi & Co., and Schmidt & Co. Unfortunately the draught of the *Missouri* was too great to allow of her crossing the bar, and our citizens are thereby deprived of the pleasure of seeing this noble vessel.

BY Letters received by the steamship *Missouri*, from Vera Cruz, state that the next vessel from that port, (probably the U. S. sloop of war *Falmouth*,) will bring between 3 and 400,000 dollars in specie.

THE CRAPO CASE.—The trial of this case commenced yesterday at the Criminal Court. Little more, however, was accomplished than taking a portion of the testimony. It will be continued to-day.

BY The statement that the article in the October number of the Foreign Quarterly Review, abusing the American press, was written by Dr. LARDNER, has been contradicted by that gentleman in the most formal and positive manner.

MR. NORMAN, of the well known firm of NORMAN, STEEL & Co., who lately visited the ruins in Yucatan and brought from thence a large number of highly curious specimens of antiquity, has presented these valuable relics of the olden time to the New York Historical Society. The results of this gentleman's researches will be published in a few days under the title of "Rambles in Yucatan."

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamer *Chamois*, Captain Morton, fully freighted for Columbus, Georgia, was, on the 7th instant, blown up by the bursting of the boilers, just above the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers; and we regret to say that Mr. Vail, 1st engineer; Cannifax, steward; and Lloyd, a deck hand, were instantly killed by the explosion.—The captain and most of the crew were injured, though not dangerously. The cargo was entirely lost —but fully insured. The boat is an entire loss.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Robert Bagnal, Receiver of Public Moneys at Opelousas, Louisiana, vice George M. Smith, resigned.

POSTAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.—An important reduction is about to take place. It is said that the postage between London and Paris will be about one half its present rate.

BY Our thanks are due the clerk of the steamboat *Missouri* for late Vicksburg and Natchez papers.

BY We acknowledge the receipt of late Cincinnati and Louisville papers by the steamboat *Goddess of Liberty*.

BY Burglars are actively at work in Boston. They opened the cotgame of an iron safe in one night of $2,200 in money and notes.

NEW JERSEY.—The apportionment bill has passed both houses and become a law, and the Legislature has adjourned to the second Tuesday of January.

BY The special election for a member of Congress in the Barnwell district, S. C., to take the place of the Hon. Sampson H. Butler, resigned, has terminated in the choice of Mr. Teotti, by 700 majority over Mr. Carroll.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A negro house on the plantation of Mr. Thomas Oliver, near Hamburg, S. C., was destroyed by fire a few evenings since, and a negro woman and three children perished in the flames.

MISSING.—A Mr. Somnerville Pickney, of Baltimore county, Md., left his home about two weeks ago to pay a visit at a short distance, and has not since been heard of. It is feared that he was laboring under mental aberration, and has destroyed himself.

SENTENCE OF HEATH.—Fletcher Heath, convicted of the murder of Delia Harris, in Virginia, was on the 19th instant, sentenced at Richmond, to be executed on the 23d December next. His counsel have taken exception to the verdict of the jury, and will lay the case before the General Court.

ADJUSTATULATION EXTRAORDINAIRE!—An extensive dealer in hats, near the corner of Customhouse and Chartres streets, decamped from this city on Saturday evening last.

Previous to his departure, he "run his face" for all the jewels, money, hats, carpets and groceries that he could raise, and then run his body, in company with them, to Havana.

It is generally supposed that he was accompanied by a certain fair *Sultana*, who has been "going the big figure" for some time here. The amount of his debts left unpaid is, we learn, about $30,000.—*Crescent City.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Six States have elected representatives to the 28th Congress, with the following results:

	Twenty eighth Congress. W.	L.	*Present Congress.* W.	L.
Louisiana,	2	1	2	1
Missouri,		5		2
Georgia,		8	9*	
Arkansas,		1		1
New York,	10	24	19	21
Delaware,	1		1	
	13	39	31	25

Whig loss 18—Loco gain 14.

*As elected two years since.

JOHN C. COLT.—Mr. John B. Hasty, of New York, has gone to Albany to see Gov. Seward in reference to Colt's sentence. Mr. Hasty was present when the box containing the body of Adams was brought down stairs, and intends, says the N. Y. Tribune, to swear that Colt did not take it down to rest it upon his shoulder, as swore to by the keeper of the building upon the trial. This testimony is exhibited to disprove that person's, and thus to confirm Colt's statement that the black marks upon his neck were occasioned by Adams, and not by the bot. Upon this representation a commutation of his sentence is asked.

HORRID OCCURRENCE.—We learn from the Spartanburg paper that the week before last Thomas J. Lipscomb, Esq., and Mr. JAMES B. BEASLY were mortally stabbed, by the hand of one JOHN DAVIS, with a common pocket knife. Mr. LINDER died within two hours after the infliction of the wound, which was in the region of the heart; Mr. BEASLY, who was wounded in the abdomen, lingered until 9 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday when he died. Three or four other persons were slightly wounded by Davis at the same time.

DAVIS is represented as an old man, seventy-six years of age and to have been drunk at the time.

The Circuit Court being in session, Bills of Indictment for *Murder* were immediately preferred, and found against DAVIS—his trial, however, has been continued to the next Court for this District.—*Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle.*

It is a very common thing with the Whig editors to publish votes of the passengers on steamboats in reference to the Presidential candidates. If such votes give no accurate representation of public opinion, it is certainly a curious and instructive fact, that those who travel for the most part are the active, intelligent business men of the country, are nine-tenths of them Whigs. But all this the Locofoco press have constantly derided, simply because they could not publish any steamboat votes on their side, just as Dr. Johnson denounced pursuing Socrates because he could not pen himself! At length, for the first time in the history of canal and river navigation, locofocoism is apparently in a majority on a boat; and the fact is announced with great gusto and triumph by the Albany Argus. The vote in question was taken on the New-York canal, with the result, according to the Argus, 70 Democrats, 68 Whig, 19. But it turns out, says the New-York Tribune, that a Presidential vote was immediately taken among the same passengers, giving Henry Clay a decided majority, though one vote was cast for Webster. —*Louisville Journal.*

TYLERISM.—We know not with what more expressive and appropriate epithet to head the annexed paragraph from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser than with the simple word—*Tylerism.*

The Post-office building was illuminated last night, and its windows decorated with exulting mottoes, in honor of the Locofoco majority in this city. Amid all the fierce party contests in this country, never before has a building occupied as an office of the General Government, in which the whole people have a common property, been desecrated by such a display, to commemorate a partisan triumph.

The infamy of this outrage—for an infamous outrage it was—rests upon *Charles C. Haddock*, a man who owes his present position to the whigs. Under President Tyler, he has lost all sense of the propriety that should govern the conduct of a federal office holder, he will reward this act by an instant dismissal from office. *The Post-Office was the only building in this city that was illuminated.*

The idea that such an expression of devotion to the cause of the locofoco leader should endanger the pap of the Buffalo Postmaster will be somewhat new to the practice of the White House. Every one knows what the professions of its occupant, in this circulars to office-holders, do have been.—But Buffalo contemporary has it seems, put no faith in these executive mandates, which astonishes us not a little. We know of no "lower depths" than TYLERISM.—*N. Y. American.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

DEATH OF A CHEROKEE.—Died on the evening of the 19th of September, 1842, at Paris Hill, Cherokee Nation, John McDonald Ross, son of Lewis Ross, and nephew of John Ross, principal chief.

The deceased was in the 23d year of his age, of a vigorous constitution, and uniform good health. Eleven days before his death he was laid upon a sick bed by an attack of bilious fever, which carried him to his grave. Youth and vigor are no security against the shafts of death.

Mr. Ross had spent two years at the Classical and Commercial High School at Lawrenceville, N. J., previous to entering the Sophomore Class of Princeton College in the autumn of 1838. At the closing exercises of the school he was honored with the valedictory on behalf of his class, and acquitted himself with great credit.

When a member of college, he was appointed one of the junior orators for the evening before the commencement of 1840. Those who heard his junior oration, will recollect with what earnestness he presented the wrongs of his injured race. His mother was there. She listened to the boy's plea. But those were the tears of joy. The countenance that then beamed with gladness as it looked upon a much loved son, now gazes in sorrow upon the sepulchre that entombs him.

Mr. Ross was graduated with the class of 1841. His father had kindly afforded him abundant means for obtaining a liberal education, for the purpose of making him as useful as possible on his return to the nation—a forecast much to be commended. A younger brother is a member of the present senior class at Nassau Hall, and two others are at a boarding school at Elkton's Ferry, Md.

The deceased had much national feeling. He never forgot that he was a Cherokee. Though absent for more than six years from his nation, (during which time they changed their old homes in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, for their new one in the far west,) he still retained his native spirit unbroken by them. The writer remembers on one occasion saying to him, "well, John, after so long an absence from your tribe, and their emigration to a new country, are you not ready to leave them?" "Oh no!" said he with emphasis, "I long to get back to the nation."

All will wonder at the acquirements that he retained his fleshless to the last, and that although thoughtless in earlier life, previous to his death he indulged a hope of having made his peace with God, and exhorted all around his dying bed to do the same, and to meet him in the heavenly world.—*Princeton Whig.*

BY A number of amendments—some of them important—have been proposed to the constitution of the state of Vermont. Among them are the following:

The Council proposes an amendment giving to the Senators an official term of three years, and so classifying them as to have one third go out of office at the expiration of each year.

The Council propose that the annual election of state officers shall be changed from the first Tuesday of September, to the second Tuesday of October.

The Council recommend that the appointment of Justices of the Peace, be given in each town, the number to be governed by the population of the towns, no town being allowed more than twelve.

Presiding officers of Freemen's meeting to forward certificates of votes given for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Treasurer, without tranquilling the ballots themselves.

The Council propose so to alter the constitution as to give directly to the people the adoption or rejection of such recommendation of amendment to the constitution as shall be proposed by the Council of Censors.

Mr. Spencer gets the rubbers on all sides.
Rain, Patriot,
He gets his rubbers by tricks, and not by honors.
Poh, U. S. Gaz.
An evidence that he is a finished political sparrier.
Post, Expr.
He has reveled, to win *if* tried.—Whig.
He played the *knave* and was taken in by the queen (Queen.)

[From the Boston Journal.]

Three officers of rank have been dismissed from the U. S. Navy, in consequence of drunkenness, and other unpatriotmanly conduct, viz: Captain Clack and Commodore Williamson and Bell. Another Commodore, Levy, has also undergone the sentence of disobedy by a Court Martial—but his sentence has been remitted to suspension, by the President. We know that the results will have a tendency to remedy evils which have crept into the naval service, promote its respectability, and, of course, increase its efficiency.

We rejoice to see that a right spirit is at work—a feeling to chastise the officers, themselves, to throw from among those whose conduct will entitle them to honorable men. And we believe that this feeling is shared by the Secretary of the Navy, who seems desirous to elevate the condition of this arm of our national defence—and we hope that the President of the United States will not extend his protection to officers who may be cashiered for misconduct—and whose names are synonymes for infamy or dishonor.

It is all important not only to the interests of the Navy, in itself, but to the interests and honor of our common country, that officers appointed to command on ships of war, should be clear-headed, high-minded GENTLEMEN—possessing characters which will secure them respect on ship-board and on shore, at home and abroad. It is well known that we have many officers of this character, of every grade in the service. It is also too well known that we still have *some* in the service, who, if justice had been meted out to them would long since have been dismissed with disgrace from the Navy.

INVISIBLE AND LATENT LIGHT.—At a meeting of the French Academy, held on the 29th of August, the following remarkable result, which have been obtained by the Abbe Moigno, Professor of Lonsgenberg, were communicated by Mr. Regnault, in the name of Humboldt.

There is an invisible light which radiates from all bodies, even in the midst of total darkness. It is more refrangible than solar light, and it is not phosphorescent. It radiates almost in every direction from the surface of bodies, and serves to impress the image of a body upon any other body in its vicinity. This image may become visible by long continued action, and may be