ORLEANS BEE.

BY G. W. DAVON

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NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1838.

HAVANA AND MEXICO

We received yesterday our files of journals from Havana to the 31 November, inclusive. They contain extracts from the Mexican papers from which we have made a summary. Little of interest had transpired in Mexico since our last advices.

The French frigate L'Hermione, commanded by M. Baudin, entered the port of Havana the 20th of October, two days after the departure of the Prince de Joinville with the fleet. The French frigate Iphigenie, Mr. Bugeral commander, had arrived the seventy preceding. The Havana papers are totally silent with regard to the operations of the French squadron at Sacrificios. We can scarcely however expect to acquire any positive information on this subject. Whatever intelligence may have arrived, will probably be received through a different and more direct route.

Mexico, 2nd September.—The following resolution was approved by the chamber of deputies and committed to the senate for discussion:—That it is the wall of the nation that the government should bring the differences with France, process every legal necessary for maintaining the defence of the nation for preserving the integrity of its territory, the constitution, order and tranquility, without, however, possessing the power of expelling any Mexican from the republic, or prosecuting any for his opinions, or seizing of the property of corporations or individuals, save by general imposts prudently levied.

By a decree of September 15th, the government has imposed a direct and heavy tax on all professions, trades and avocations of every kind. This is done with a view to provide for the excessive expenditures required for the national defence. This impost, which is levied indiscriminately upon every public and private company, incorporation, public officers, and in short upon every citizen, whose annual stipend amounts to $60 per annum, varies from 1 per cent to 15 per cent. The two extremes of these contributions are 1 per cent and 12½ per cent. The latter proportion is levied upon those whose revenues exceed $12,000 per annum. Even the church, the object of such unqualified reverence to the Mexicans, is not spared.

The extracts from Mexico represent the country as entirely tranquil. The papers are filled with bulletins from different quarters, addressed to the minister of war and informing him of the undisturbed condition of the people. By the last accounts, it appeared that the news of the revolution in Tampico had not yet arrived at Mexico. It is not improbable that the intelligence of this popular commotion combined with the inconsistent that will undoubtedly follow the decree of the congress, which levies such onerous tribute upon all classes, will impair public tranquility materially. We should not therefore, be at all surprised at hearing that serious demonstrations of dissatisfaction have broken out.

MOUTH OF THE RIVER.

We have heard nothing lately on the subject of deepening the mouth of the Mississippi. We trust we will receive the attention which its high importance demands from the representatives of Louisiana at the next session of congress.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW AND UNITED STATES MAGAZINE

This sterling periodical was established at a period when the diffusion of sound political knowledge was most urgently needed. A great monetary calamity prevailed every class of the community, and its attention to the unwise interference in the currency by the democratic administration, had operated most powerfully upon the minds of the mass of the citizens, impairing their confidence in the strength and rectitude of our republican government, and causing them rather in the slightest to those salutary doctrines which they had until then sustained with unexampled community. It is not to be denied that the democratic party was shaken to its base, by the overpowering influence of direct and heavy misfortune—the opposition being in a minority, measurably successful in their attempts to divide and distract a party which, itself, could not hope to overcome by other means. The wisdom and sagacity with which they profited by the financial embarrassments of the country, was followed by transient but powerful reverses of the democracy. The prospects of federalism were brighter than they had been for years, and they confidently anticipated a long series of victories, and the speedy and merited overthrow of the present administration.

At this moment of triumph for them, and doubt and dismay for us, the Democratic Review was ushered into existence. Its effect was gradual but irresistible. It penetrated by degrees through the depths and recesses of the people, elucidating the unchanging principles of democracy, with a clearness and vigor that could not fail to convince. Its broad and comprehensive views of political doctrine, its profound and perspicuous explanations of the nature of our government—its local and powerful disquisitions on intricate subjects of currency and finance—its well defined distinctions between the natural accountability of government to the power which created it, and the compulsory connection with private incorporations—its manly tone of fearless patriotism and honest independence, all combined to dispel the mists of uncertainty which the reason of the democracy had been invaded by the specious sophisms of interested adversaries, to imprint deeply and indelibly in the hearts of the multitude, those great political truths which constitute the durable foundations of our democratic institutions. The principles illustrated in this periodical have at the point d'appui of the democratic faith, and operated with the forceful appeals to the community and patriotism of the people, to arouse their energies, dispel their apathy, and unite them in the irresistible bonds of community of sentiment, in eternal opposition to those who supported theories of government utterly foreign to the simple and beautiful principles they had been accustomed to maintain. Beyond doubt the recent signal triumphs of democracy which have come with startling influence upon over trusting federalism, astounding its upholders to a succession of colonial victories, and burling it back discomfitted to its original minority, are partially attributable to the beneficial operation of the Democratic Review in disseminating political truth wherever an intelligence capable were prepared to receive and appreciate the truth. That the reaction would occur was questionable, but yet few imagined that its advent would be speedy. We incline to the belief that to the power and influence of the Democratic Review, we are indebted for this prompt recurrence of success. The early revival of prosperity was the natural precursor of this political revolution, and the Democratic Review, by enlarging the understanding of the people to an accurate perception of cause and effect, assisted in producing this radical change, and in placing the democracy once more in a position of impregnable strength. The October number of this periodical is character for its usual fertility and vigor. The political articles are marked by their close and cogent argument, facility of illustration, nervous and polished language and simplicity and clearness of style. Above all they exhibit the great leading feature of democracy, an unswerving confidence in popular virtue and intelligence. Nothing can be more gratifying to the enthusiastic admirer of a free and liberal government than to behold in this masterly periodical, the doctrines which the ardent and confiding love to cherish, elucidated with the utmost scope of reason and plausibility of tone. Those who admit the capacity of the people for self-government will find in its pages ample confirmation of their belief and abundant materials for support. The article on Radicalism lays bare with a keen and remorseless scalpel, the senseless principles of the federalists and exhibits the supreme folly of foisting upon a whole party, the exaggerated conceptions of a few. It examines the opinions of those so called *low focos*, and vindicates them from the slanderous imputation of agrarianism. It also reviews the character of our government and its constitutional objects, and sums up the democratic creed in this pithy formula "As little government as possible, that little emanating from, and controlled by the people and uniform in its application to all."

Time is in the present number, an interesting abstract of Col. Stone's Thayendanegea, a work of great interest and collateral interest, embracing the contemporaneous history of the Indian war of the American revolution. The reviewer pays a tribute to the talent and industry with which this biography has been executed, but differs with the author in his estimate of the intellectual superiority of the hero, whom he considers no better than a person of considerable mental abilities, developed by instruction, but in all moral qualities of his nature a perfect Indian, with every repulsive attribute belonging to his race. A considerable space is devoted to a detail of the indiscriminate massacre of Fanning and his little army in Texas. The fearful responsibility of this atrocious crime is shown to be proved by an investigation of various documents from the hand of Santa Ana, to rest wholly entirely on that cold blooded monster. He it was who issued the order for their butchery, and who refused to revoke it or mitigate its severity, though urged by the strongest possible manner by his subordinate officers.

A similar satire on the pretensions of the whigs to talents is happily hit off. The poet liberally concedes them all that they claim, but proves the application of all the talents to be some what different from the mode in which they would probably wish to be applied.

A rich poetical and minute description of the phenomena displayed by nature during that brief period intervening between autumn and winter termed "the Indian summer," will be perused with satisfaction. This follows a biography of the present attorney general of the United States. Mr. Grundy is identified with the democratic party, of which he has been from his manhood a conspicuous and able defender. His biography is sketched with the same spirit and warmth which during that are to be found in all the political sketches with pen and pencil. They invariably constitute a very attractive portion of the review.

A deeply interesting disquisition on the life and character of the young Napoleon concludes the October number. We must not however omit to advert to the congressional history of the last session, which is given in the present number, and will be continued through future ones. It is a comprehensive and faithful digest of the debates on the absorbing subjects brought before congress during that lengthened and important session. For historical reference it will be found to be invaluable, and should be in the hands of every individual, to whatever political party he may be attached, who is anxious to become acquainted with the discussions of our national legislature, during period, the most interesting session through which it has ever past.

METEOROLOGY THUNDER

Mr. Arago, the celebrated astronomer of Paris, has written a treatise on this subject, which is to be inserted in the yearly publication of the Board of Longitude. An extract from this valuable and interesting work, the appearance of which was expected with the utmost impatience by the French *savans*, was published in a late number of *Le Siecle*, and it appeared to us to bear so imposing a character, that we have on to bear so imposing a character, that we have thought that no more acceptable service could be rendered to our readers than to lay before them in a brief form to our readers than to lay before them in a brief form the substance of those parts of it which are practically useful.

Houses in Ordinary Cattle and unfavourable situations.

The northern front of buildings is generally supposed to be the safest from the attacks of thunder, and consequently exposure, on the contrary, the least safe. Probably, if this be true, it is owing to the prevailing direction of the wind during thunder-storms, in any given territory.

It has been remarked that the tops of steeples covered with slate, are more frequently and violently struck with lightning than those which are built of stone, a circumstance which Mr. Arago ascribes not to the nature of the material, but to the constant dampness of the laths on which they are placed, and the quantity of nails employed to fasten them.

It is supposed that the danger is increased with the greater number of persons collected together. As a living human body is a good conductor of the electric fluid, this opinion would appear well founded. The exhalations incessantly emit forth from a collection of persons, cannot fail to raise a column of vapour, more ready to conduct the fluid than the pure air. The same cause explains the frequent burning of barns filled with grain and hay, which being piled up in a humid state, necessarily create an ascending current of air, that easily receives the fluid.

It has frequently been remarked that the lightning ceases to entertain a kind of predilection for some persons, to the exclusion of others placed in apparently similar circumstances. It is certainly difficult to determine with exactness the identity of these circumstances but experience has shed light upon this point. It is certain that in a long line of men, holding one another by the hand, and subjected to the shock of an electric machine, there are some of them who suddenly arrest the communication and are insensible to the shock, even when they hold the second place of the file. The persons thus exempted, seem to be non-conductors, in the same manner as certain inanimate substances. Thus the chances of danger from lightning seem to be in proportion to the degree in which the individual may from his physical organization, be a conductor or non-conductor. Where one person may escape, a hundred will be struck as a metallic bar, another may be as safe as a lump of rosin, or a piece of glass; a third may be equally liable with a tree or a rock.

It has been often said that it is dangerous to be exposed on foot or horseback in a thunder storm, and this always best at such a time to avoid a current of air. Mr. Arago discusses at some length this popular prejudice, which at first blush would seem to be correct. But Mr. Arago lays it down as a principle that the stronger resistance to the passage of light is in proportion to its density. A person therefore moving rapidly and leaving behind him a space in which he air is necessarily rarified, creates a passage in which the lightning will more easily communicate from cloud to cloud. Hence it is safer to remain quiet in one place.

The author cites several examples which prove that it is not so dangerous as most people believe, to passthrough clouds from which lightning is constantly emitted and he mentions some persons who have done so with perfect safety. It has been placed beyond a doubt that whenever the lightning is seen the danger is over, from the inconceivable rapidity of the electric fluid.

Means of Preservation

Lightning is more apt to strike elevated objects than those which are placed on a level with the ground. From this circumstance it has been concluded that an object is always safe if placed in the near vicinity of one that is much more elevated than itself, and that a house, for example surrounded by steeples, has nothing to apprehend. This is a very erroneous or at least exaggerated opinion. High trees in the vicinity of a house afford no protection. Trees are road conductors, as experience has frequently proved. Trees are often met with in forests which have been struck down by lightning, shivered into fragments and scorched by the fluid, and it is well known that a thunder storm loses much of its electric force in passing through a wood. It follows, therefore, that it would be the height of imprudence to seek shelter under a tree.

Fires in the open air.

The illustrious Volta and other philosophers have expressed an opinion based on experiments, that large fires are the best means of preventing thunder storms and of obviating their effects. Mr. Arago mentions a very remarkable fact, which would tend to confirm this opinion, if it were not altogether unique. The town of Matelocs, in the Roman territory, was formerly visited by thunder storms with such frequency and violence that the inhabitants adopted the precaution referred to. At the approach of a storm they built fires fifty feet square at intervals of three metres, and during the last three years they have been entirely exempt from storms of thunder and hail, although their territory is six miles in circumference. Besides this incontrovertible fact, it is well ascertained that agricultural districts are much more liable to the destructive visitation of those calamities than regions where there are frequent mines, furnaces, forges and steam machines. This point however, Mr. Arago leaves undecided. The nature of the soil may have a predominating influence in cases of this kind. Facts, which would serve to establish the opposite doctrine are not wanting, among others, the fearful storm which immediately succeeded the terrible conflagration of the hotel of the Austrian ambassador at Paris, during the festivities of the marriage between Napoleon and Marie Louisa.

The sound of cannon a means of averting thunder storms

Seamen generally believe that the firing of cannon will dissipate thunder clouds, and clouds of any description. In 1690 the Count d'Estree tried this experiment with success on the American coast dispersing thunder clouds of a very threatening appearance by two or three discharges of artillery. The Marquis d'Chevreuse used the same process to save the vineyards of Macon from hail storms, with equal success. He continued in this way two or three hundred pounds of powder every year.

On the subject of ringing bells during a storm, Mr. Arago does not be is satisfied of their influence. He recommends, however that they should not be sound of in time of a tempest, for the safety of the ringers, as the fluid may easily be conveyed by the rope, which often wet.

Our author has some interesting observations on modern lightning rods, to which we may hereafter recur.

RUSSIAN DESPOTISM

One would hardly believe that atrocities like those detailed in the following article, would be practised in the 19th century by a government which is an ally and which in fact is permitted to take the lead among them. What would an Englishman think, if he were condemned to be a soldier for life and sent off to make war upon the savages in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone, merely because his religious opinions shut him from those of his government? Freedom has on our side, to settle with the dynasty of the Czar.

From a French paper.

The emperor Nicholas has determined the fate of the young men of Warsaw who were arrested and confined in the fortress of Modlin for having belonged to the association formed to preserve a knowledge of the Polish language and to keep up the forms of the Catholic religion. He has approved the proposal of marshal Paskiewich to incorporate these young men for life as common soldiers in the Russian army now in Circassia, with this aggravated mortification that those who are not fifteen years of age, are to be placed for life in the new Russian colonies in the Caucasus, which are composed of liberated convicts and of men who have suffered the infamous punishment of the knout.

FIRE IN VICKSBURG

A fire broke out in Vicksburg a few days since, in a warehouse occupied by Messrs. Tuffs & Warren dry goods merchants, on Main street. The house and contents, valued at $25,000, were consumed. The next door building, occupied by Dr McGill, was likewise destroyed. The Vicksburg Hotel was slightly damaged. Entire loss estimated at nearly $40,000. The insurance on the building and stock of Messrs. Tuffs & Warren expired only two days before.

LITTELL'S MUSEUM

The October number of this delightful periodical has arrived and may be found at Mr RAVNE's, at the Merchant Exchange. Subscribers are requested to call and obtain their copies.

He much more than mortal ken, who would pretend to predict the weather in New Orleans with any thing like unerring certainty. His calculations would be as liable to error as the almanack, and as doubtful as the delphic oracle. Last Wednesday it rained most violently, and the atmosphere was oppressively warm on Thursday and Friday, we were shivering with the sudden and severe cold that succeeded. On Monday the weather had moderated so as to be quite comfortable while Tuesday was dismal, drizzly and close day to be followed doubtless by another brief spell of cold, a return to warm weather rain, and so forth, alternating capriciously from week to week and month to month, and rendering meteorological conclusions as uncertain as the next wing victory.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 10.

HIGH WATER.—On Tuesday night we experienced a violent storm of wind and thunder. The day before had been remarkably calm and oppressive, and not a sigh at seven o'clock in the evening it commenced to rain and blow. The lightning flashed incessantly, in sharp vivid streams, and the thunder rolled most awfully. This lasted for some time, and then followed an interval of calmness, succeeded by a more violent convulsion of nature. Again the hurricane appeared to have passed away, and again it commenced with yet greater fury—the wind blew in dreadful gusts, and the fiercest lightning that we have ever seen, darted around from every point in the storm-darkened heaven. This paroxysm of the tempest lasted until sunrise, and then it gradually subsided—the thunder rolled in fainter and fainter peals and all was calm again.

We fear that this hurricane has done great damage in the country—the cotton, no doubt, has suffered. We have heard several rumors of trifling disasters, but we are apprehensive that they are not all. Lives perhaps, have been lost during the dreadful night. The lightning struck in several places, but we have heard of no serious injury effected by it. Many trees have been uprooted in town; the large cross on the steeple of the Catholic church has been bent down, and the cast shaft twisted by the violent wind; and the crosses are badly washed and broken up. The day after the storm was dark and dreary, but at night the clouds cleared away, the wind shifted to the north, and the weather became cold.

TO PROFESSOR HOLDICH.

Of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

LITTLE ROCK

REVEREND SIR On pages 46 and 47 of your little work on political economy, you make the following remarks.

"If we have been successful in conveying our views, you will not wonder that the most enlightened and most opulent nations on earth should have availed themselves of the facilities of banking, or that nations who do business only on the small proportion of specie that falls to the lot of each nation, should be poor, depressed, and degraded. Spain, Italy, and Portugal, may be named as instances of the one, Great Britain and the United States as illustrations of the other—France and Holland occupy about middle ground, since their currency is mixed, being partly specie and partly bank paper. This explains a remarkable fact that, in every nation where only a metallic currency is used, the people are enslaved, and the aristocracy monopolise all the wealth and immunities. Such is the case in Russia, Austria, Denmark, and Norway. In all these countries, the wealth remains in the hands of the ancient proprietors, who are irresponsible and uncontrollable in the exercise of their power. On the contrary, in Holland, France, and Great Britain, the readiness with which industry and skill may be set to work by means of banking facilities, has raised up from the middle and lower portions of society a powerful moneyed class, who have successfully disputed the right of power with the ancient nobility."

The strange doctrine you had laid down in regard to the demand and supply of money, ought long since to have prepared me for any thing. But really, sir, I was surprised when I read such statements as these in a formal treatise on political economy. I had often met with similar statements in popular speeches and writings, but I always thought those who used them showed great contempt for the understanding of their hearers and readers, for I always supposed the general knowledge of the wealth and poverty of nations to be so well understood, that few, if any, could be deceived by such misrepresentations.

Since, however, you have come forth with these statements under your proper name, it appears that you believe them, and as the young gentlemen of the Wesleyan University, and other young gentlemen of Middletown, are dependent on you, in part, if not wholly, for instruction in the important science of political economy, I will state for your immediate and their indirect benefit, some of the chief causes of difference in countries in regard to wealth and poverty. They are—

1. Natural differences in the races of men by which they are inhabited.

2. Differences in the nature and extent of their natural resources, including their extent of territory, nature of the soil and of its productions, abundance or scarcity of coal and other minerals, fisheries, water-power, natural facilities for domestic and foreign intercourse, &c. &c.

3. Differences of climate, not only as it affects the productions of the soil, but as it affects the health and strength of men and animals, and consequently their ability to labour.

4. Differences in the degree in which countries are exempted from wars, both foreign and domestic.

5. Difference in their political institutions, not only as affects security of person and property, but as affects modes of thinking and acting, and modes and amount of taxation, and the way in which the public revenue is applied.

6. Differences in the character of the religion they profess, and the degree in which it influences their conduct. Freedom of opinion in religion is of great consequence in even a merely politico-economical sense; for the way to give strength to the mind, is to employ it on great subjects, and no subjects are so great as those of religion. In those protestant countries in which there are great restrictions on religious freedom, the human mind is said to be nearly as sluggish as in the most bigoted catholic dominions.

7. Differences in the degree of freedom allowed in the employment of land, labour, and capital.

8. Difference in science and skill in the useful arts, and especially in making natural agents subservient to production.

9. Differences in the length of time and the extent in which several of these causes have been in operation.

I do not say that this enumeration of the causes of the difference in the wealth of different countries is complete, or that it is as systematic as it might be made, but I will venture to hope that the young gentlemen of the Wesleyan university, and also the rest of the young gentlemen of Middletown, will find, in different combinations of these causes, more satisfactory solutions of the phenomena which different nations present, than in the single cause which has been subjugated to their consideration by their truly respectable professor of moral science.

England is the most wealthy country in the universe, not through her paper money banking system, but because more of the causes above enumerated as conducive to wealth, are in operation there, and have been in a greater efficiency, and have been longer in operation than in any other country. Her climate is best adapted than the climate of our own country, or that of most other countries, to long continued exertion, without the loss of health and strength, on the part of both men and animals. A great part of her soil is naturally good. In her mines of coal and iron she has some of the chief sources of her wealth, without these, England would never have been what she is, with them, Holland might have surpassed England. She is well situated for drawing wealth from the ocean. If she has not carried on her commerce on the same extent at all times, as some other countries, it is only because she has found more profitable means of employing her labor and capital. Her natural facilities for domestic intercourse are such as no art can made readily available, and those for foreign trade are very great indeed. The extent of England proper is small, but Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Northern islands, the East Indies, the West Indies, and colonies in various parts of the world, are all, in some way, made tributary to her. She claims for herself privileges in her trade with her colonies, and other nations must conduct their trade with them, on such terms as she sees fit to grant. Her children go to her colonies to make fortunes, and come home to spend them, or to invest them in productive pursuits, or perhaps content themselves with receiving the rent of their lands, or of capital invested or loaned in the colonies. The East Indies pay an annual tribute of not less than fifty millions to England. The peasantry of Ireland are, through the system of absentee rents, made the most wretched peasantry in the world that England may be rich. In fine, the natural and acquired resources of the British empire are greater than those of any other; she has more land, labor and capital, including her colonies and dependencies, than any other, and England is to the British empire, what the capitals of other European monarchies are to their respective territories.

But I have not yet enumerated all the causes of the superior wealth of England. It is nearly a hundred years since a hostile foot trod her soil. Considering the number of times in which some of the countries of continental Europe have been devastated by foreign armies, it is almost a wonder that they have not relapsed into barbarism. From calamities like this England has been exempted. Many of the inhabitants of England are deprived of political rights which the great body of Americans enjoy, but yet adequate security is afforded to persons and property in England as is afforded in the United States or any other country. The situation of England is enormous, and her mode of raising a revenue very injurious, but the amount of taxation is not greater, in proportion to the ability of the people to bear it, than in the United States; and though her mode of raising a revenue is very pernicious, it is much less so than that of most other European countries. Her national debt is very large, but she owes the greater part of it to her own subjects. Her annuitants are joint owners with the land owners and other capitalists of all the wealth in the kingdom. Collecting taxes to pay the interest on the national debt is only a clumsy way of collecting rents and profits.

But I have not done yet. England took the lead in those great inventions which so greatly facilitate production, and time has not yet elapsed for her natural patent right to expire, and other nations to become artakers on equal terms with herself. In England, religious freedom has been enjoyed for a greater length of time than in any other large European country, and an activity of mind has consequently been imparted to the people which surpasses that of any other people, our own only excepted. In England, though there are many absurd restrictions on the employment of labor and capital, they are less numerous and less absurd than those in most other European countries, and the operation of other causes makes them less efficient for evil. In England, though the facilities of production have been greatly increased, the great body of the operatives have to work as hard, and live as sparingly as they had to work and live before these facilities existed. The condition of the slaves in our southern states are preferable to that of the great body of the English operatives. But as we are not treating on the condition of the English operatives as regards their happiness or misery, but simply as to the way in which they are made to increase the wealth of the country, it is not necessary to dwell on this subject. Enough to say that England has, in addition to her many inanimate machines, some millions of animate machines, and her ruling policy is that they shall produce as much, and consume as little as possible—just the policy she observes in regard to her steam engines. In England, science, as applied to the useful arts, is brought nearer to perfection than in any other country. Thus while England has a greater number of inanimate machines than any other country, and a sufficient number of animate machines to effect what inanimate nature cannot perform, she has in another body of men more service for the regulation of her machines, both animate and inanimate. Lastly, through the great length of the time in which these causes have been in operation in England, an amount of capital has been accumulated which enables her to apply her science and her labor to the best advantage to develope her natural resources in the best manner, to lend to other nations instead of borrowing from them, and to give credits in trade of an amount, and for a time, which with a less wealthy nation would be impossible, and thereby to possess great advantages in trade.

To attribute the great wealth of England to her paper money banking system, be that bad or good, would be as absurd as to attribute the wealth of a merchant to his book-keeping clerks. Is it necessary for me to give the reason why the wealth of other countries is not equal to that of England? Not for your satisfaction, sir, I trust. But it may be necessary for the satisfaction of some who may read these letters. But the subject is so extensive that I must take advantage of another opportunity for its discussion. And I close with the expression of my best wishes for your health and happiness, and consequently for your delivery from the horribly erroneous opinions you have imbibed and which you have endeavored to impart to the young gentlemen of the Wesleyan university, and the young men of Middletown generally.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

MONETA.

MUNICIPALITY NO. 1.

Sitting of Monday 12th November, 1838.

The council assembled this day, according to adjournment.

The Recorder having called the members to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll, the members present were—Messrs. Duplessis, Armitage, Lumberg, Twogood, Prados, Vignie, Geusnant, Locke, Bagot, Guillot, A. P. Lanaux, Z. Colson, Lesseps, Cruzat, Lafebre, Lambert, Marmoulet, Prival, Correjolles, P. Lanaux, H. Colson, Crossman, and Petitpain—23.

Absent—Mr. Faurie.

After reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding sitting.

On motion of Mr Correjolles, the council sat with closed doors.

[See Secret Journal folio 79.]

A short time after the doors being reopened,

On motion of Mr Cruzat, and after dispensation of rules,

Resolved, That the thanks of the council of the first municipality be voted to Mr Charles Lessepe, reporter to the committee of finance, for the care and skill displayed by him in preparing the necessary documents for the negotiation of the loan decreed by the council.

Resolved, That the preceding resolution shall be, and is hereby unanimously adopted.

Mr. Dupuy, with permission of the council, submitted a petition from thirty merchants of this city praying for a modification of the ordinance of the 16th July last, limiting to three days the deposits of sugar and molasses on the levee.

On motion of Mr Locke, after suspension of rules and an additional section by Mr. Vignie,

Resolved, That all that part of the ordinance adopted by the council at its sitting of the 16th July last, prohibiting the deposits of sugar and molasses on the Levee for a term exceeding three days, shall be and is hereby repealed, and that in future, the consignees of sugar and molasses shall be allowed a term of six days, to receive and store said commodities.

Be it further resolved, That the repeal of the resolution of the 16th July, as above stated, shall not be interpreted so as to permit any incumbrance on the levee, and that a space of at least six feet shall be constantly left for public passage.

Mr. Marmoulet, chairman of the committee to which had been referred the petition of Messrs. Lanet & Bifield, submitted to the council the following resolutions, which, after suspension of rules, were adopted.

Resolved, That the mayor shall be and is hereby authorized to permit Messrs. Lanet & Bifield to make use of a space of about 66 square feet on Ambrosia square, for the establishment of a panorama, and that for this purpose, the said Messrs. Lanet & Bifield shall be and are hereby authorized to have said space surrounded by a fence not exceed 15 feet in height, the top of which shall be covered with tiles.

Resolved, That this permission be granted to Messrs. Lanet & Bifield for a term not exceeding six months, and that at the expiration of said term, said fence shall be demolished by them; in default of compliance with said dispositions, within three days from the expiration of said six months, the mayor shall be and is hereby authorized to have the same demolished at the expense of Messrs. Lanet & Bifield.

The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Armitage, on the adoption of the preceding resolutions, produced the following result:

In the affirmative—Messrs Guillot, Duputy, A. P. Lanaux, Lessepe, Cruzat, Prados, Vignie, Geusnant, Lefebre, Lambert, Marmoulet, Prival, Correjolles, P. Lanaux, H. Colson and Petitpain. Yeas 15.

In the negative—Messrs. Duplessis, Armitage, Lumberg, Twogood, Crossman and Locke.—Nays 6.

Mr. Armitage, chairman to the special committee, to which had been referred the petition of Mr. Bigot, drawing master, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted, after suspension of rules:

Resolved, That the council of the 1st municipality in consideration of the reputation created by this municipality to Mr. Bigot, for the attention paid by him to indigent children, in his school of drawing, applied to the mechanical arts, is not included in the articles of the ordinance adopted by the council, in its sitting of the 28th August, 1838, concerning the officers and persons employed by the 1st municipality; Resolved, That the mayor shall be requested to give Mr. Bigot, the order furnished by him every month, for said compensation.

Mr. Prival presented the following resolutions, which, on motion, were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the next sitting.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to announce in the city gazette, that he will receive, during ten days, sealed proposals for completing the sidewalks of all that part of faubourg Tremé situated between Carondelet Canal, and Canal, Claiborne and Rampart streets.

Resolved, That said sidewalks be furnished with curb stones, and with the paving necessary for sustaining the curb stones, and that such curb stones be placed in the square of the city, and that these materials (curb and paving stones) shall be furnished at so much per foot by the 1st municipality.

Resolved, That said sidewalks be covered with bitumen to the depth of one inch, at the expense of the contractors.

Resolved, That the said work shall be paid for by the notes, endorsed to the satisfaction of the Mayor, payable at eight, sixteen, and twenty-four months, as soon as the work shall be finished in front of their respective property.

Resolved, That the contractors for said work shall give the Mayor satisfactory security for the sum of $10,000, to guaranty the execution of the contract they shall pass with the mayor.

Resolved, That separate proposals shall be made for laying the sidewalks, and for furnishing the curb stones, and paving, provided that the laying the curbstones and pavement shall be included in a single proposition.

On motion of Mr. Prival, the following resolution, the reconsideration of which was made the order of the day since September last, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor shall be, and is hereby authorized to pay to Mr. J. Duchas the sum of $250, in remuneration for articles furnished by him for poisoning dogs.

Mr Cruzat, after dispensation of rules, presented a resolution, granting an allowance of $6 per month, dog-tax, to Mr. ED SPRAGUE, 22 Customhouse st

The following substitute, presented by Mr. Lessepe, was adopted.

Resolved, That the treasurer of this municipality be authorized to pay to the member of the Committee of Charity of the third ward, the sum of ten dollars per month for six months, which he shall dispose of as he shall judge most fitting.

On motion, the Council adjourned till Monday next, 19th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M.

A true copy.

D. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

LATEST DATES.

New York	nov 1	Liverpool	sept 3
Charleston	nov 1	Havre	sept 1
Philadelphia	nov 1	Manchester	sept 1
Washington	nov 1	Paris	sept 2
Baltimore	nov 1	Bordeaux	sept 1
Boston	nov 1	Cadiz	sept 15
Charleston	nov 1	Madrid	sept 23
New Orleans	nov 1	Seville	sept 15
Campeche	oct 2	Havana	nov 15
Mexico	sept 2	Houston	oct 28

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS

Liverpool. Per ship Cleveland, from Liverpool, and in the Pacific—Twenty-one bales cotton, 1 cask sundries, 4 cases Madeira wine, 1 cask do. Per barque Edinburgh, 1 cask sundries, 1 cask do. Per brig Tuscaloosa, 1 cask do. Per ship Mary Pleasants, 1 cask do. Per barque Bordeaux, Mahe, wines, hams, &c. Per ship Victor de Bordeaux, Mahe, wines, hams, &c.

Boston. Per ship Trenton, 600 mahogany logs, 2 cases, 100 bales patent hemp.

New York.—Per steamer Arkansas, 4 cases sundries.

Havana. Per ship Cincinnati, 1 case sundries, 1 box, 1 barrel, 1 bag, 1 bale, 1 bag, 1 box, 1 bag, 1 bale, 1 bag, 1 box, 1 bag, 1 bale, 1 bag, 1 box