

MR. EDITOR—

The present period will long be remembered in the annals of our Republic. There are principles of vital importance to our country at large, to our growing state, and to our county, to be settled before another year shall have rolled its round. This is a period heralded by 15 millions of freemen in these United States, and never since its adoption as a Republic, have our Representatives been convened under circumstances of more importance. There appears to be a deep and profound solicitude exercised by the people for their decision. How important then is it that our Legislators should keep an eye to our country's present usefulness and future greatness, and not sacrifice their time in party feuds that only tend to throw dishonor on them and their country. If this were a period in which omens were thought to regulate the interest of our nation, our state, and our county, many prophecies might be made founded on substantial data. We have not yet seen the 12 vultures which Romulus saw at the foundation of the city of Rome, which truly was predicted as the existence of the Roman empire during 12 centuries; but hope that principles are approximating to a consummation which will make our country indissoluble and immortalize the age in which they were achieved.

We might here mention the controversy between France and the U. S.—the all prevailing question of our present Congress, the adoption of the Territories of Michigan and Arkansas as states in the federal compact, the liberation of the Black population who are groaning under the most servile bonds that tyranny can inflict, the willingness of our people to assist the patriotic exertions of the Texans, the great mania for stock speculations, the multiplicity of Banking institutions, the great desire for the extension of Rail roads and canals by our state, and lastly of all, the unprecedented act of a few in this country who wish to control the many, by performing feats in the dark which they would be ashamed to be caught at in open day.

Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transactions has been destroyed. It is not probable that the destruction of any given section, of any other city in the world, of equal extent, would have involved a greater destruction of capital; or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men.

The destruction of goods, of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet further magnifies the calamity is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed, is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and was covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices perhaps in the world.

Before the Gunpowder was used in blowing up houses, there were many loud reports, from occasional explosions of powder and casks of spirits. During the whole night the scene was one of awful terror, and indescribable grandeur. The drought of the season had contributed to the combustibility of the matter, and the rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames, was truly astonishing. The wind being high, large flakes of fire were borne whirling aloft through the dark vault of heaven with fearful splendor.—From the direction of the wind—which, under Providence, the salvation of perhaps the whole city is owing—the city of Brooklyn was considered in danger; and the flakes of fire were borne along in quantities beyond the Flat-bush.

The buildings of Exchange place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants' Exchange itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety. Before these could be removed, and the numerous tenants of that edifice could remove their private property, the fire communicated to the roof, and this soon falling in, carried with it the wall at the east end of the building, beneath which several persons are said to have been buried alive. The splendid dome of the Exchange, after sending columns of flames to an immense height for half an hour, until it was reduced to a body of fire, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the elegant statue of Hamilton in the ruins.

POSTSCRIPT—ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The fire has been mastered, and we rejoice to learn, did not cross Centies Slip, nor advance any farther south upon Pearl-st. We are gratified that we are enabled to state that the banks, with one accord, are acting in this emergency upon a scale of the most extended liberality. To-day, the officers have "taken the responsibility," in all necessary cases, of "doing as they would be done by." A meeting of bank directors is to be held to-morrow for further consultation.

We are requested to say that there will be a meeting of the citizens this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Mayor's office, for the purpose of forming a patrol.

obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the swarms of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions. [What a commentary upon the depravity of man!]

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretension to accuracy. Below, we give the account prepared for the Mercantile Advertiser—one of the two surviving morning papers—at the late hour at which that paper was put to press. The conflagration continued to extend for some hours afterward. The reader may form some opinion of the magnitude of the calamity, by the following statement, prepared by consulting the map, after we had walked around the ruins for the purpose of a deliberate survey. [Here follows the names of the streets, on which the property burnt, was situated. As they would not be interesting to our readers, they are omitted.]

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall st. and the Exchange place, bounded on the west by Broad street, that between Exchange place and Beaver street, fronting on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed—except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street. The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1000.

The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

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FRANCE.

The Philadelphia National Gazette says—We have been politely favored with the following copy of a letter from Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & CO., the Bankers of the American Government at Paris, to their correspondents in this city, dated

"PARIS, 23d October, 1835.

Public attention is very much taken up now by a note which it is said the American Charge d'Affaires here has to deliver to government, asking for the immediate payment of what is due on the Treaty of Indemnity, without taking any notice of the condition which the Chambers have thought proper to add in granting the money, and which unfortunately the minister is by no means at liberty to forego. We cannot conceive that even the most punctilious assembly could consider it against their national dignity, or that of any of the parties concerned, to qualify, by a few words, language which has been susceptible of an unpleasant interpretation, and merely to express that it was not meant as injurious to the honor of a friendly nation. Every one is persuaded that the intention of your honorable President never was to hurt the feelings of France. It seems to us impossible that such sound policy as that by which your Government is guided, will permit such immense interests to be compromised and put in jeopardy by a mere matter of form, when one party is quite ready and willing to pay, and will be satisfied with the simplest admission of its having acted honorably; and the great majority of people connected with trade in both countries will no doubt do all in their power to prevent the ties which unite them being broken by quarrels from which none have any good to expect. We are therefore still confident of a peaceable arrangement, and hoping to learn that you concur in that opinion, we remain,

Yours, &c."

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.

Every description of produce and staple article is on the rise. The tendency of most things, are, *up, up*. Printers' bills, and Printers' *pay*, are among the few exceptions. They remain in the same *heavy* state as the last ten years found them.

PORK, is now commanding six dollars per hundred; and the buyers "plank up" readily at that, although we cannot say that there is not a little "grumbling."

FLOUR, is \$7 25 cts. and the supply not very large.

LARD, continues at 10 cts. without an immediate prospect of decline.

HAY, fourteen dollars per ton, and in fair demand.

IRON, of every description of round and square, has advanced half cent per lb. It has taken a corresponding rise at Pittsburg. The increase of wages to day laborers, consequent on the high price of provisions, is said to be the cause of an advance in the price of iron: added to the fact mentioned previously, of the scarcity of a supply and an increased demand for the article.

NAILS, also, have risen one-fourth cent per pound.

CORN AND CORN MEAL. The former is selling in market at 59 cts. per bushel, and the latter 75 cts. Supply equal to the ordinary demand.

WOOD, delivered, 5 dollars per cord; short one eighth in a cord.

WHISKEY, has advanced to 40 cts. per gallon. The demand is fair, and the stock on hand light.—*Gazette*.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.

FLOUR.—The asking price for bakers' flour is now \$8, and we have heard of one sale at that price. However, we allow former quotations to stand—\$7 75a8 for bakers', skipping \$7.50a7.75; and there is much in market.

PORK.—Some alterations having been made in the quotations for pork, we repeat the figures here; Mess \$16.50a17; Prime, \$14.50a15; Cargo, \$10a11 per bbl.; and hog round, 7 1-2a8c per lb.

LARD becomes more scarce, and now commands 11c.

CORN in the ear remains stationary at 75a8 1-2c per bbl. Sales have been made since our last of new shelled corn at 80c per bushel.

POTATOES are still sold at the rate of \$1a2 per bbl.

WHISKEY.—The supply is not at all equal to the demand for this article, which is rising rapidly in price, and is now quoted at 45a46c per gal.

OATS are quoted this week at 42a50c per bushel, which is an advance upon the former rate.

HAY.—We quote Hay this week \$1.75a2 per 100 lbs., disposed of on the Levee.

THE LYCEUM.

Will meet this evening, (Saturday, Jan. 2,) at the Methodist church, at 6 o'clock. Col. PEPPER and J. E. BRIGGS will lecture. Subject for discussion: *Will not the great multiplicity of Banks be injurious to our country?* The citizens of the town and neighborhood are respectfully solicited to attend.

By order:

LE ROY W. LYNN, Secretary.

Rising Sun Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, dried,	bush.	75
Apples, green,	"	31 1-4
Apple butter,	gall.	50
Beef,	lb.	5 a 6
Butter,	"	15 a 18 3-4
Buckwheat Flour,	cwt.	250
Beeswax,	lb.	18 3-4
Cheese, West. Reserve,	lb.	12 1-2
Corn meal,	bush.	37 1-2 a 59
Corn,	"	33
Cider,	bbl.	200 a 250
Chickens,	doz.	100 a 150
Eggs,	"	10
Flour,	bbl.	900
Flower,	cwt.	400
Feathers,	lb.	23
Flaxseed,	bush.	67 1-2
Honey,	lb.	12 1-2
Hops,	"	25
Hay,	ton,	10,00 a 11,00
Hides,	lb.	4
Lard,	"	10
Oats,	bush.	25
Onions,	"	50
Potatoes,	"	37 1-2
Pork, retail,	lb.	6 1-4
Pork, hog round,	cwt.	550 a 600
Salt, Kanawha,	bush.	37 1-2 a 40
Tallow,	lb.	10
Tar,	gall.	27 1-2
Turneps,	bush.	25
Wheat,	"	125
Whiskey,	gall.	50
Wood,	cord,	175

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rising Sun, Ind. on the first of January, 1835. Those not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

Armstrong E	Harrison J F
Allen Jane	Hege John
Anderson Catharine	Harris C
Bulbs John	Holson R
Bulbs Margaret	Hinsdale Daniel
Bright J E	Jones Michael
Beard Moses 2	Jones John Jr
Burris Adam	Jones Wm
Barker John	James Basil
Brown Peter	Lera Thomas
Boyle James	Latty Moses
Creckham George 2	Larew John
Cayton Wm	Lower Bradley
Chase David	Miller Sarah
Campbell Robert	Millard S R
Cooper James	Marshall Jane W 2
Driver Sarah	Marble David
Dugan George A	Neal John
Durbin J	O'Neals J & W
Dickson Thomas	Plummer Jane
Dean M W	Rose Wm 2
Dibble Mary Ann	Robbins Ephraim
Dover Harvey	Rollins Hannanah
Elliott John	Stitts William
Fisher Jacob	Shoemaker John
Green Harvey	Tower Alpheus F
Gillespie Dr	Tapley Daniel
Goddess James R	Williams James
Gunnings John W	Wilson Eliza
Hammonds Lewis	Wade Wm
Harris Caleb R	

JOHN LANIUS, P. M.

RISING SUN Chair Factory.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Rising Sun, the surrounding country, and the public generally, that they are now carrying on, in the shop formerly occupied by James Jones, opposite the old Wool Carding factory, the Chairmaking business, and will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of WINDSOR, CANE, and RUSH BOTTOM Chairs, Settees, and all other kinds of work in their line. From their experience in this business, and a determination to do good work, they flatter themselves that they will receive a liberal custom. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Old Chairs, Settees, &c. will be repaired on liberal terms, and at a short notice.

Country Produce, such as may be agreed upon, will be taken in payment.

MAPES & ARMSTRONG.

Rising Sun, Dec. 26, 1835.

Doct. Edwards,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Rising Sun and Patriot, and their vicinities, that he intends practising the three branches of his profession, namely, practice of Medicine, Midwifery, and Surgery.

Dr. E. has practised the medical profession for these last thirteen years. He may be found at present at Mr. Mitchell's Hotel, on Front street.

Rising Sun, Nov. 12, 1835. ntw

School Land for Sale.