

THE FIRST LIGHT AND THE LAST.

When life is all a merry morning—
A bodied joy, brimful of glee—
No prophet tongue, in tone of warning,

Letters from Mr. Weed . . . No. XXVIII.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

After closing a Letter, more than a fortnight ago, at Rouen, I determined to stop scribbling.

Paris is situated upon a vast plain. There is no difficulty in obtaining, from several elevations, fine panoramic views of the whole metropolis.

The river Seine divides Paris with almost geographical accuracy. What was originally Paris, is now a centrally situated island, connected with both shores by bridges.

There is a strange Physiological fact in relation to the Parisians. Races, it is said, run out here. Or, in other words, families residing constantly in Paris, become extinct in one or two centuries.

Paris rests upon yellow marble formations, from which its Hotels, Mansions, Castles, Palaces, &c., are almost wholly constructed.

The expenses of the city amount to forty-eight to fifty millions of francs annually, of which sum thirty millions of francs is derived from their 'Octroi Duty.'

I find a vast amount of statistical information in Bulwer's work on France, a few items of which follow. Cattle vary in value from 300 to 350 francs per head.

The slaughtering for Paris is done in 'Abattoirs,' five of which were constructed by the order of Napoleon, at different points, in the environs of the city, at an expense of 16,510,000fr.

Rides about Paris are cheaper than in London or New York. A Cab, in which four persons ride comfortably, is required to take you to any part of the city for one franc and three-quarters, or if by the hour, for two francs.

Having alluded to the fact that women are the 'salesmen' throughout Paris, it is proper to say that a sort of reciprocity exists. Much of the work performed by women with us, is done here by men.

ness, and along the river arcs of Arks with hundreds of people, are engaged with 'fool linen.'
The cooking for Paris is mostly done by men.
You will see, therefore, that in this exchanging of work, the gentler sex get a decided advantage.

We took lodgings, upon our arrival in Paris, at the 'Hotel Maurice,' in the Rue de Rivoli, fronting the Garden of the Tuilleries.

Immediately after we were set down at Maurice's, I strolled into the Garden of the Tuilleries, where thousands of people were quietly enjoying its grateful shade and delicate air.

The Garden of the Tuilleries contains 67 acres, and is situated upon the north bank of the Seine, fronting the Palace of the Tuilleries on the East, and the Place de la Concorde on the West.

Adjoining the Garden of the Tuilleries is the Place de la Concorde. This is a point of far greater and more thrilling historical interest than any other in Paris.

But quiet and beautiful as the Place de la Concorde is, there are thousands yet living in Paris who have seen several heads and lifelike portraits swimming in their own blood, where all is now so specific that lambs may play and doves coo in safety.

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The CHAMPS ELYSEES are indeed Elysian Fields. Such promenade for a vast city is above all price. None but those who have walked here on a warm afternoon or evening, can form any thing like just conceptions of the beauty and luxury of the Champs Elysees.

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So long the path—its light so tremulous—
He sees a group of female forms advance,
Some chained together in the many dance.

TEXAS.—The New-Orleans Bulletin has news from Texas of October 24. The loss of the Sarah Barnes is confirmed, and all the particulars of the catastrophe given.

The Mexican troops upon the frontier have been drawn with the exception of 500 engaged in digging a canal, to turn the waters of the Rio Grande into the Brazos Sanctorum, as it is now difficult to enter the former from the Gulf.

FROM MEXICO.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Tribune, writing from Vera Cruz on the 14th Oct., says:
An unhappy occurrence took place on board the American ship New York some days since, which terminated in the instant death of one of the crew named William Holly.

BRUTAL CONDUCT OF A CAPTAIN OF A SLOOP.—On the 17th of October last, while the sloop Lady was on her passage from this place to Albany, when near the Highlands, a man was knocked overboard by the main-sheet, the sails were let run, and a hand on board reported to the command for the purpose of going to his rescue.

ANOTHER FIRE IN DORCHESTER.—A large and extensive fire, belonging to John Wells, Esq. of Dorchester, Mass., was entirely consumed by fire on the evening of the 1st inst., together with its contents of hay, grain, &c. and 11 cows, and several hogs. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The brig Malaga, from Cuba the 28th ult. for Boston, arrived at Newport on the 31st inst. distress. On the morning of the 26th she took a gale from the Northeast, which carried away fore-yard, fore-sail, fore-top-sail, fore-top-reef, main-top mast backstay, sprang main yard, and all cargo, to what extent unknown.

The American Sunday School Union have appropriated Three Thousand Dollars of the Society's collections for the next six months, to the supply of destitute Sunday Schools in the Mississippi Valley, with libraries wholly or partially gratuitous.

A mulatto named Thomas Bushnell was drowned in the Chesapeake Canal, near Norwich, on Wednesday last, having fallen in while in a state of intoxication.

Ebenezer K. Hatch, lately tried at Saeco for placing obstructions across the railroad, by which the engineer, Mr. Adams, was killed, has been acquitted.

A man named Nathaniel Clark, belonging to Exeter, N. H. fell from a horse in Boston on Wednesday, and was severely injured.

[Prepared for The Tribune, by E. Williams.]
Political Analysis of Pennsylvania.
That excellent work, Trego's Geography of Pennsylvania, recently published, by giving the character and origin of the population of that State, enables us to make out the following classification of the Counties, with their political character, as ascertained at the Presidential election of 1840.

The Counties of the State may be divided into four classes, namely: first, those in which the population is principally of German origin; second, those which have been settled chiefly by Irish, Scotch, English and Welsh emigrants; third, those in which the settlers were mostly from New England; and fourth, those Counties which were first settled by the Quakers or Friends, who came over from England with William Penn.

The following are considered the Counties in which the German population preponderates, with their votes at the Presidential election in 1840.—(Ten of these Counties, in italics, gave Whig majorities, and fourteen gave Loco-Foco majorities.)

1. THE GERMAN COUNTIES.
The population of the following Counties is of a mixed character, but the majority of the people are the descendants of the early settlers, who emigrated principally from the North of Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

2. IRISH, SCOTCH, ETC. COUNTIES.
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3. NEW ENGLAND COUNTIES.
These Counties all lie on the northern boundary of the State, adjoining New York, except Luzerne, (and including Wyoming), which is south of Susquehanna County; it was first settled from Connecticut, and contains also some German and other population.

4. QUAKER OR PENN COUNTIES.
We include Philadelphia in this list, although its present population of the City and County differs materially from the primitive character of the early settlers, to which there is a greater similarity among the people of the adjoining Counties in this class:—

RECAPITULATION.
German Counties, 62,760 62,017 or 713 Whig
Irish, Scotch, &c. 30,143 36,797 or 698 Loco
New England 10,047 10,047 or 249 Loco
Quaker 134,023 143,673 or 350 Whig

From the above statements, the Whig party may learn that their political views and principles are sustained in Pennsylvania by a majority of the voters in the German Counties, so called, which is contrary to the opinion entertained by many. The election which has just transpired shows that the Whig cause has not lost ground in these German Counties, but has even gained in some of them.

A marked difference with regard to education appears in the character of the two large German Counties of Lancaster and Berks, which, with their heavy majorities, nearly balance each other at State elections. In the Whig County of Lancaster, according to Mr. Trego, education is encouraged among the mass of the people—while in Loco-Foco Berks, he says, "The general state of education among the people is not flourishing."

We learn that a destructive fire occurred in Bloomfield, Perry County, Pa., on Friday night last, by which the city and village of that name, and the room of one of its barracks, were destroyed. The Whig journal there, and several other surrounding buildings, were entirely destroyed.

This "old Democratic Berks," which turns out their annual majorities of thousands in the Loco-Foco cause. Even in this region of darkness, there are some symptoms of light and improvement. Wonderful to relate, at the recent election part of the Volunteer Ticket was elected, and the charm of "Regular Nominations" is thus broken.

Will Americans Think?
The following article from one of the leading and ablest Free Trade journals of Great Britain is certainly deserving the attention of every American. It seems unaccountable that our Free Traders here should insist on the breaking down of our Protective System while the Tariffs of Europe remain in force against us, although the ultra Free Traders of England perceive and insist that we can afford to do no such thing until the British relax their restrictions upon our products.

The dangers to which our trade is exposed by the growing manufacturing power of Great Britain, is a subject far from unimportant to our country. The progress already made on the other side of the Atlantic, in furnishing the market there with an independent supply of manufactured articles, although serious, is not yet wholly decisive against us.

The quantity of coarse cotton fabrics now manufactured in the United States is almost incredible. This may be more properly appreciated when we consider the amount of raw material which the manufacturer of New England annually consumes. Had this not been very great, he could not have afforded to sell his goods at the low prices which he has been enabled to do so.

Since the adoption of Mr. Clay's compromise bill, which prevented the threatened dissolution between the Northern and Southern States of the home market for cotton, the enterprise, and the success of the manufacturers of Lowell, are already well known. They are far from satisfied with the triumph already achieved over us. They are bent upon rivaling us in every branch of our industry.

In competing for the American market with the transatlantic manufacturer, the English manufacturer is necessarily at a disadvantage. The tax on raw cotton is one of the most impolitic features which yet characterize our commercial code. Enhancing to an unnecessary extent the price of our productions, it sends them to the American market, under a disadvantage increased as that price is raised.

The activity of the New-England manufacturer is as great as the wants of his countrymen are diversified. In Lowell alone, the number of yards of cotton annually manufactured exceeds 70,000,000 and upward, consuming no less than 95,000 bales of raw cotton. But, besides this, he has embarked vigorously in the manufacture of woollens, and now supplies the home market with very fine specimens of broadcloth, carpeting, rug, &c. &c. The Boston and Lowell manufacturers, with an aggregate capital of upward of ten millions of dollars, are daily striving to undermine the market of the English capitalist; and such is the impetus which this branch of industry has received in the West, that in 1811 the success which has hitherto attended the efforts of the New-Englander, that the Agricultural West is beginning to imitate its sisters of the rocky States by embarking in a system of manufactures.

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Our Little Navy.—We have just been presented with a copy of the Navy Register of the United States. A slight inspection merely of this pamphlet has furnished us with much information new to us, and which we treat with great interest to our readers, when presented to them in a condensed form.

1. Our Navy coast at present of eleven ships-of-the-line, of which four are on the stocks, and two may be rebuilt or raised before they can be brought into service.

2. Fifteen frigates, of which three are on the stocks, and one is, we believe, about to be broken up.

Associative Movement in Warren Co. Pa.—Mr. Etzler's Mechanical Projects.
While traveling through the West last month, we endeavored to procure fuller and more precise information of the nature and extent of the Associative movement now in progress in Warren County, Pa., under the direction of a German, and in which Mr. Etzler's plan of subduing Nature fully to the uses of Man by giving direction to her own powers, is designed to be reduced to practice.

The movement we speak of is impelled and directed by a Mr. A. B. Smolnik, formerly and long a Professor—of Divinity, we believe—in one of the German Universities. He came to this country three or four years since, impressed with ideas of vast and philanthropic reforms which he could not be permitted to actualize under the jealous Governments and cramping Institutions of Europe.

The basis of this enterprise is of course the general Associative movement of our time, on which is superinduced the idea of Mr. Etzler, that the winds, the floods, the waves, all the vast motive powers of Nature, may by Science be rendered regularly subservient to the every-day uses of Man. We have faith in this idea, but we apprehend its realization will be found more distant and difficult than Mr. E. has sanguinely anticipated.

We know personally none of those engaged in this noble enterprise, but we have assurances, aside from the strong ones found in their idea and their effort, that they are brave, upright, and truthful. That they have subjected themselves to trials and sufferings, we cannot doubt; that they will at last overcome them, we cherish a deep hope. If any have joined them in the expectation of realizing sudden wealth, there will fall off on their first disappointment, or in the course of the hard winter they must soon encounter. From what we know of similar enterprises, we confidently infer that they have few associates who are rich in this world's goods, and that they will feel the need not merely of money but of bread before they realize their aims.

We learn from Wheeling that the Western Friends of Association, on the System of Fourier have purchased the Putney Farm, of 2,000 acres, lying seven miles below Wheeling on the Ohio, and will speedily commence practical operations thereon. They expect to locate 800 to 1,000 persons thereon in due season. In the absence of precise information, we shall hardly err in presuming that they will not escape the usual embarrassments and imperfections of all such undertakings, arising from the want of experience and Capital. Many will become discouraged and fall away; few of the advantages they anticipate will be realized immediately, while the obstacles will be imminent and formidable at the outset. We trust, however, that there are true hearts among them who will consider the heroism and self-sacrifice demanded of the pioneers in such a cause not the least among the inducements to persevere.

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—'Straws,' of the N. O. Picayune, thus writes to the St. Louis Republic from the Far West:
"Dear Chambers: We are coming, and an advance party of our party will have you this week. We have only five weeks, perhaps less time, after receipt of this. We are all safe and sound and in the finest health, particularly the St. Louis boys, Kennet, Walker, Chouteau, Lowry, Kearney, Mearns, Clarke, and all the rest. They will have a long and bloody war among the hills, and indeed our hunting sport has been of lively and exciting interest.

This is all I have time to say; in fact, I am in such a hurry that I had almost forgotten to say where we are. We are on the Nebraska, or Platte, just below the forks of the river. You are in the snow.

OFFICIAL.—Treasury Notes Outstanding, Nov. 1, 1843.
As per the records of this office, viz:
Of notes issued prior to 31st August, 1843, \$1,594,925 12
Of notes issued and paid out under the act of 31st March, 1843, 43,300 00
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers, 317,854 33
\$1,320,370 79

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Register of Office, November 1, 1843.
T. L. SMITH, Register of the Treasury.
[Madisonian 2d.]

The dwelling house, occupied by the Rev. Mr. Ham, in South Egremont, Mass., was consumed by fire on Wednesday night of last week. A part of the furniture was saved. The house was the property of Rob't B. Brown, Esq. of Egremont.

Washington Capital.
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