Silk.—This article, which promises fair to become one of the staples of our State, was first manufactured in Thrace, a small island in the Archipelago, about midway between Italy and Rhodes. The importance of it very soon found its way among the Romans, but it appears that they were slow in availing themselves of its advantages, for it is stated, on the authority of Vopiscus, that about the middle of the third century the Emperor Aurelian refused to purchase a silk dress for his Empress, on account of its enormous cost, notwithstanding her earnest solicitation to obtain it. We do not learn that much attention was paid to this article of commerce till the sixth century, when, under the patronage of Justinian, manufactories were established at Thebes, Corinth, and Athens, superintended by persons who had acquired a knowledge of the business in India. From these sources the enterprising Venetians supplied the west of Europe for many centuries, and derived immense profits from this traffic. When the King of Sicily, in 1130, made a conquest of these manufacturing provinces, he carried off their experienced workmen, and soon after established them in their business at Palermo and Calabria, and a knowledge of their art diffused itself from these places over all Italy and Spain. From the position of France, with regard to these countries, it soon found its way into that kingdom; and during the reign of Francis I. considerable attention was paid to the fabrication of this article of luxury. Italy, however, had by this time taken the lead, which it continued to keep long after, and great advantages resulted from her almost exclusive supply of all the countries of Europe into which the use of silk had been introduced. France made no successful competition with her neighbours till the sixteenth century, and it was even as late as the reign of Henry IV. before her speculations in this line were considered very profitable. We do not learn that England made much progress in the manufacture of silk till the latter end of the reign of James I. although we see mention made of a company of silk-women as early as 1455. It is supposed, however, that they were employed only on silk needle-work as Italy continued to supply England with silk till a much later period. About 1620 the manufacture, in all its branches, was vigorously pursued in London, and in 1661 it gave employment to upwards of forty thousand persons. "In 1730," says Keysler, "so high in reputation were the English manufactured silks, that even in Italy, they bore a higher price than the Italians."

We hope the time is not very distant when the same shall be said of our silks, with regard to both those of Italy and England. We feel assured that nothing is wanting but the necessary spirit of epterprise. Our climate is altogether suitable to the rearing of the worms, and the production of their favourite food; and there can be no doubt that as soon as a fair experiment shall have convinced our farmers of what may be done in this line, our corn-fields, which are so subject to the devastation of frosts, tempests and inundation, will, in a great measure give place to groves of shady mulberry, and profitable filatories will occupy the place of less profitable barns and cotton-gins.

Newbern Sentinel.

From the Halifax Advocate.

Mr. Branch.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in office at Washington City, to his friend in this place, dated June 20th, 1831.

"I cannot avoid the expression of my surprise, after the explicit manner in which Gov. Branch has expressed his sentiments in relation to Gen. Jackson and his administration, in his letter to the citizens of Bertie, that any report, for whatever purpose put in circulation, or by whom, should render even an enquiry as to their truth necessary.

"I have no hesitation in saying that Gov. Branch's determination to support the present Administration, was frequently and distinctly avowed by him, before leaving Washington, to his own, and the personal and political friends of General Jackson, and that it is believed by them he fully intends to act up to such determination. So far as my information extends, the report, that the Jackson men of this District believe that he will pursue a different course, I give it as my unqualified opinion, that it is wholly destitute of any foundation in truth.

"It would suit the purposes of the opposition and their presses to claim an individual who has occupied so important a station in the present Administration as Gov. Branch, and number him among their partizans; or to induce the belief that he it disaffected towards his party. Efforts have been made by them to produce this impression; but the true Jackson men here reject such an imputation, and are still proud to consider him as belonging to the party to which he has rendered so many important services."

A letter dated Montreal, June 13, states that within the preceding 24 hours, 1800 emigrants had arrived at that place in three steamboats. The writer adds—"On seeing many of the poor creatures land under a scorching sun, men, women, and children, the latter very numerous, from infants of the tenderest age, upwards, and not a place to get their heads under covering, and some without the means of paying for a night's lodging, even could it be obtained for money, I could not but deeply feel for their strange and desolate condition. The heart sickens at such a picture of human misery. Our hospitals are filled to overflowing with the sick among the emigrants, and tents are now erecting near one of the hospitals, that others may have the benefit of moderate assistance. Hundreds are seen stretched along the beach above the port, sleeping on the ground at night until they can get off to Upper Canada, or some other place of residence, or procure employment. Last year at this time, about 680 vessels, and 8000 emigrants had arrived at Quebec. This year very nearly or quite 480 vessels and 25,000 emigrants have arrived."

Capt. Crocker.—This venerable Captain arrived at New York in the packet Ship Pacific from Liverpool on Tuesday morning, which completed his *one hundred and sixtieth* passage across the Atlantic. Capt. Crocker has been a commander since the year 1792, and with one exception never had occasion to call upon the underwriters for loss or damage sustained at sea to vessels under his command. The case embraced in the exception was, in the ship Otis, of New York, lying in the Downs on 17th February, 1807, when nearly one hundred vessels were either lost or injured, the Otis also sustained considerable damage. For Capt. Crocker's exertions on that occasion in saving his ship and cargo from total wreck, the underwriters at Lloyd's presented him with five hundred guineas, and a piece of plate valued at fifty guineas. In the long series of years during which Capt. Crocker has been at sea, he has traded only to Europe—but he has been in almost every port of it. He has saved the lives of thirty two persons by receiving them from wrecks.—*Mercantile.*

A Hogsty Disgraced.—The following anecdote is extracted from an address delivered before the Temperance Society in Bristol, Connecticut:—"A certain person, whose *relative* gave me the information, returning home one evening intoxicated, mistook his hogsty for his dwelling house, and on attempting to enter it, a little error in calculating the comparative height of the door-sill and his toes, caused him to make a speedy fall at full length within. Instantly relieved from the burden of carrying his head highest, he gave himself up to the full enjoyment of drunken inaction. Startled at his abrupt intrusion, the inmates of the sty had made a precipitate retreat to the remotest part of it; but seeing no further movement they began to reconnoitre the *animal* which had surprised them by conduct so much more grovelling than their own; and, by degrees, venturing to approach him, they came up around him at length, and commenced a closer examination, by gently rooting him up alternately on each side. This hoisting by the swine, at length became so violent, as rather to disturb him; at which time the comfortable condition in which he imagined himself may be conceived, from the exclamation he sluggishly uttered:—*Do leave off tucking up, and come to bed.*"

Exercise.—It has often been a subject of remark, that frequent exercise contributes essentially to the preservation of health, and experience has fully tested its truth; but some are so severely afflicted with disease, and with long and lingering complaints, as to be incapable of much bodily exertion; and are driven to the necessity of adopting some proper substitute. To such we recommend the following advice of our friend of the New York Constellation, who has come at the point in a very few words.

[Columbus Sentinel.

"Get you a gentle but spirited horse—borrow or buy one that will trot easy, rack fairly, or canter judiciously. A thorough going racker will stir you up most completely. But either kind will answer. Ride every day before dinner—ride ten or a dozen miles at a heat; follow it up; and depend upon it, you will dine agreeably, sleep comfortably, wake in the morning in better condition and spirits than you have been accustomed to do; and conclude after all, that this world is not near so bad as it might be."

Bachelors' Revenge.—An old bachelor in Ohio, by way of a set off against General M'Clure's proposition to tax bachelors instead of dogs, proposes as follows—hear him: "Let every one that is tired of conjugal felicity pay a certain fee to the state for a divorce, according to his ability; and it will not only supersede the necessity of taxing dogs, but there will be no need of taxes of any kind. And if Government will give me the exclusive privilege of unmarrying all those who wish to be unmarried in the United States, I will pledge myself to pay off the national debt in five years."

Large Strawberries.—There were exhibited by Judge Buel, at the horticultural show at Albany, on Tuesday, fifty strawberries of uncommon size and beauty. On weighing them, the committee found that forty seven berries, divested of their stems, weighed a pound—three averaging a little more than an ounce; and it is said every berry exceeded four inches in circumference. These strawberries were of the kind called Methven, or Methven Castle, from the place where the variety originated, and are of the color & flavor of the common field variety. They were gathered from plants put out in August last, the runners of which had not been clipped.

Albany Argus

The Wonderful Lever.—A correspondent of the *Baltimore American* gives an account of, what he denominates, a wonderful discovery in mechanics. It is intended to supercede steam, and to move a boat by the mere efficacy of a new lever. It is stated to be the opinion of the best informed persons, who have examined this invention, that it will, by its great advantages and its great economy, prove a certain and rapid growth in navigation. In fact a vessel, says the correspondent, will cost three times less in building. A vessel of any size can sail on the open seas or in rivers without any other aid than this lever. One wheel placed within the the vessel is enough. A power sufficient to keep up the motion of the wheel is enough. The greatest power is in the wheel, and this force is equal to one hundred horse power. A voyage to Europe will be completed in 15 or 18 days without any risk except that of coming in contact with another vessel, rocks, or lightning, and can navigate in all seasons.—*Halifax Advocate*

Napoleon.—The best description we ever saw of Napoleon's appearance, was in the letter of an Irish gentleman, named North, published in the Dublin Evening Post; and as it is very characteristic, it may amuse the reader. He saw him at Elba, in 1814, and thus paints him:—

"He but little resembles the notion I had of him, or any other man I ever saw. He is the squarest figure I think I ever remember to have seen, and exceedingly corpulent. His face is a perfect square, from the effects of fat; and, as he has no whiskers, his jaw is thrown more into relief; this description, joined to his odd little three cornered cocked hat, and very plain cloths, would certainly give him the appearance of a vulgar person, if the impression was not counteracted by his even soldierly carriage, and the peculiar manner of his walking, which is confident, theatrical and a little ruffian-like, for he stamps the ground at every step, and at the same time twists his body a little. He was dressed that day in a green coat, turned up with a dirty white &c. &c. His neck is short, his shoulders very board and his chest open. * * * *

His features are remarkably masculine, are regular and well formed. His skin is coarse, unwrinkled and weather-beaten, his eyes possess a natural and unaffected fierceness the most extraordinary I ever beheld; they are full, bright, and of a brassy color. He looked directly at me, and his stare is by far the most intense I ever beheld. This time however, curiosity made me a match, for I vanquished him. It is when he regards you that you mark the singular expression of his eyes—no frown, no ill humor, no affectation of appearing terrible; but the genuine expression of iron, inexorable temper."

The end of Great Men.—Happening to cast my eyes upon a printed page of miniature portraits, I perceived that the four personages who occupied the most conspicuous places were Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Bonapate. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom, as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of this "mistress of the world," and stripped "three bushels" of golden rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundation quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their God, and called him Hanni Baal—and died, at last, by poison administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes—after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth—was miserably assissinated by those he considered as his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate Kings and Popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with terror of his name—after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid!

Thus those four men who, from the peculiar situations of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls *great*—those four who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile! "How are the mighty fallen!"

Beastly Intemperance.—Mr. Editor: We were attracted on Sunday last by an object of intemperance on the "Dock," which, for beastliness, we have rarely witnessed. There he lay, on the ground, without motion or life, save a little respiration, and that sounding more like a grunt or groan, than the "gutte snoring of the spring." And there we left him, covered with a sack, to spend the night.

Who do you thing this personage was? One well known in the neighborhood and one who had, before this "slip," been perfectly sober and genteel.

It was Mr. Crandall's Dog, who had been in the cellar of Mr. Couvrire's store, and drank up *two gallons of his best wine!*—*Troy Sentinel.*

From the Globe, June 28.

To the Editor of the Globe:

It may be proper for me to state, that when I consented to bear the communication from the late Secretary of War, Mr. Eaton, to the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ingham, it was distinctly understood by Major Eaton, that, in the event of the correspondence leading *to a meeting* my agency was to cease entirely, and that Major Eaton was to be attended by another friend, who was not in the city when the note was sent.

The assertion of Mr. Ingham, that I intruded into his room and threatened personal violence, is entirely erroneous. I called at his lodging, inquired if he were at home, was answered in the affirmative, and invited to his room by the servant. After the usual salutations, I asked him if he intended to answer Major Eaton's note:—He replied that he should take his own time, &c. I then told him that it was my business to communicate to him the intention of Major Eaton to take a decisive and prompt course in relation to the matter—if he failed to respond to the note of which I had been the bearer the day before. I than took my leave without the slightest menace of personal violence on my part.

P. G. RANDOLPH.

Washington, June 25, 1831.

COMMUNICATION

FOR THE STAR.

"By bringing any two metals into actual contact, and then wetting them in *any manner* by water, a "galvanic circle" is formed."

Conversations on Chemistry.

Messrs. Editors,—The purport of the following is to make a "few remarks" on the propriety or *non propriety* of covering the roofs of houses with metallic sheets or plates, whether the plates *so used* be either of a simple or a compound metal. It has been discovered by those who are in the habit of sheathing the bottom of vessels with copper, that when *iron nails* or spikes were made use of, (see here are *two metals—copper and iron,*) that a "galvanic circle" was formed through the medium of the salt water, (and fresh would produce the same effect.) I say that a "galvanic circle" was formed, and such a degree of corrosion takes place, that large holes are gradually made around the iron nails or spikes, and that the sheathing would all finally *come off.* But when they use copper rods or nails for securing the sheathing, why no such effect is produced; for no "galvanic circle" is formed. So, too, when the workmen were laying down the iron pipes for the "Water Works" in Winchester, Virginia, in fitting the ends of the pipes one into the other, with common "tinner's solder," it was discovered (it was a hot day in the summer season) that *strong "galvanic or electric shocks* were given out," (the effects of galvanism and electricity are much alike.) For example, a shock given to the system, from an "electrical machine," and that from a "galvanic battery," are quite similar in the sensation; and by both can objects be heated—be fired—and be melted. In fact, the "galvanic battery, in its greatest strength," is now used by our chemists for melting down the most incorrigible substances, and for all the varied purposes of analysis. Any one may form a small "galvanic battery" by taking twelve common copper coins, the same number of pieces of "Zinc," of equal size, and also twelve pieces of woollen cloth. Now let the pieces of cloth be moistened or wetted with salt water, and the pieces of Zinc, Copper and cloth piled upon one another, in the following order, viz. a piece of copper and a piece of zinc down first, then a piece of moistened cloth, then two pieces of metal, again, &c. till you get to the end of your metal and cloth, and you have formed what is called the *voltaic pile,* and the two ends being connected with wires, the pile would (if properly managed) give out sparks that would *fire gunpowder.* Inference: It is *improper* to fasten sheets of *one kind* of metal on the roof of a house with spikes or nails of *another kind* of metal. But let the spikes or nails, the sheets, and all, be of one kind of metal. Then no "galvanic circle" will be formed, and no heat of any kind elicited. On our Capitol (just destroyed) I understand there were sheets of "*Zinc*" (the metal the Chemists always use to make *their batteries* of) *common iron nails,* and *common tinner's solder*—three metals then, all of a different nature. Doubtless during the late constant warm showers, a strong corrosion came on, and a powerful "galvanic circle" *was formed,* perhaps to the destruction of the building. Every thing favors the idea, too, the combustion being under the roof *first, &c.* I wish Professor Mitchell, of the University, would give us *his* ideas on the occasion. CHEMICO.

A Marvellous Vegetable—Cow Cabbage. This is the name of a vegetable recently introduced into this country. It grows from six to twelve feet high, and affords an abundant supply of green fodder for cattle. The stalks live four years. In France they are permitted to stand out all winter, but in this country they should be defended from the frost by a shaft of straw well secured at the top. The New England Farmer states, that "sixty plants are said to afford sufficient provender for a cow a year; and as the side shoots only are used, it lasts four years without fresh planting. A square of 60 feet will contain 256 plants, 4 feet apart, or 16 more than 4 cows require for a year's provender, without the aid of any other food."

Mass. Yeoman.

Banquet of the Polish Committee on the 10th March 1831.—The central committee of Paris, on behalf of the Poles, met at the saloon of the *Vendanges de Bourgogne,* under the presidency of General Lafayette. The French and Polish Standards, and a trophy composed of the Portraits of Prince Adam Czartoryski, President of the Supreme National Government, and of the most illustrious citizens of modern times, Washington, Kosciuszko, and Lafayette, ornamented the interior of the saloon, it was likewise decorated with portraits of the Polish chiefs Kasimir Pulaski, Madalinski, Kilinski, Joseph Poniatowski, Dombrowski, Kniaziewicz and Jablonowski, Stanislaus Malachowski, Thomas Ostrowski, President of the Senate in 1813, and father of the illustrious Wladislas Ostrowski, Marshal of the Diet of Poland. The arms of the Kingdom, the White Eagle and armed knight of Lithuania, shone conspicuous in the midst of these portraits.

General Lafayette, dressed in the uniform of the first grenadier of the National Guard of Poland, had at his side, General Kniaziewicz and the Senator Louis Plater, representatives of Poland at Paris. Opposite to General Lafayette, were placed, dressed in the uniform of the Polish National Guard, Messieurs Adam Gurowski, one of the combattants of the month of February, near Warsaw, Theodore Morawski, member of the Polish Legion, and Leonard Chodzko, a combattant of the days of July. All the members of the committee, and many Poles were besides present.

Towards the close of the banquet, General Lafayette rose up, and with him all present, he pronounced with evident marks of strong feeling, the following discourse:

Gentlemen representatives of the Polish Government, you too, my comrades of the National Guard of Warsaw, and you gentlemen, also worthy citizens of the glorious bulwark of European independence.

The committee over which I have the honor to preside, have been anxious to meet you, not at a luxurious and formal repast, which would have been incomparable with the state of privation, danger and patriotic anxiety in which your heroic population is placed, but at a plain and fraternal dinner, where we might acknowledge publicly your legation in France, and at the same time express the wishes, hopes and sympathies, which are common to us all. A feeling of national pride as Poles, is a sentiment we participate with you, and which the uniform I, thanks to your kindness, have the honor to wear, gives me a double right to express. But so rapid have been the successes which followed your arms, that this simple dinner has become a triumphant assemblage of general congratulation. The spontaneous illumination of this capital, proves to you, the heartfelt joy with which the inhabitants have received the news of your double victories. it is felt throughout France, through other countries, and the acclamations of all Europe, will call to arms that portion of the Polish provinces, which at different times, the violence and perfidy of neighboring courts have separated from you.

Gentlemen,—The origin of the glory of Poland is lost in the night of time, but it is that of later days, when you acquired renown under the tri-coloured standard of France, that we are most pleased to call to remembrance. We bring to recollection Dombrowski, who sought the republican conqueror of Fleurus to seal with him a new treaty of alliance between the two nations.—Poniatowski who plunged with his horse in the waves rather than submit to the slavery of the eternal enemies of his country. Kosciusko, who it is soothing to my feelings to call to mind, the illustrious Kosciuszko! a fellow student in the school of politics of the United States, my comrade in the military school of Washington—he who, afterwards in the dress of a Polish peasant exercised the functions of General in your too short but glorious insurrection; he, whom I afterwards saw repulse with disdain the advances and offers of two powerful Emperors in the plenitude of their success, because he did not see in them, a sufficient guarantee for the liberty of his country.

But all that has passed in the present times, all that we learn from history, does not equal the noble deeds which at this moment attract the admiration of the world. When surrounded by adverse nations, by those who had plundered you at different periods, while isolated from your natural allies, you commenced your bold emprise, your enemies and friends looked forward, the former to rejoice and the latter to weep, over the sepulchre of Poland.

If some few, more inclined to indulge in the illusions of hope, ventured to presage success to your arms, they were still far from foreseeing that you would make from this supposed sepulchre a glorious and luminous ascent towards the independence of your country. You, gentlemen, who are amongst us can judge of the sympathy and admiration which Frenchmen feel for you. Everywhere in the departments as well as in the metropolis, in the villages as well as in the cities, the theme of discourse is your virtues, your glory, the respectable chief of your government, and the illustrious Generalissimo, chosen for his talents on the field of battle, by the Generals themselves who were his superiors in rank. Our veterans are your brothers, they are Poles, and our youth are not less enthusiastic in their feelings towards you.

I have the honor to propose the name of the [illegible] to travel—

Poland, her glory, her independence, her [illegible] women.

Attempted Robbery.—[illegible] Wilkes Wicks, alias Wilkes, the sloop Bolivar, Captain [illegible] New Bedford, was arrested at midnight on Wednesday, in possession the Captain's dwelling between 9:00 and $1,00 taken by the [illegible] of the gang of pel, to whom he offered any body to allow him to escape fellow was in company, Wicks was examined before Cleland, and committed for [illegible] ary next.—*Georgian.*

Mr. Monroe.—We learn, with sincere regret, (says the Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday) that a letter received in this City by last Mail, from an intimate friend President Monroe, stating that distinguished man was very low, few hopes were entertained of his living the present month.

FOREIGN.

Baltimore, June

The brig Orleans, Capt. [illegible] port from Liverpool, sailed on the May. To the attention of a friend, the editors of the *American* are indebted for the Liverpool Advertiser of Saturday the May, from which they extract the following items:

London, Evening, May

A serious affray has taken place at Antwerp. It originated in the [illegible] planting a flag on one of the fortifications works. Two muskets were fired among them, and a great tumult ensued. [illegible] fifteen people are killed and wounded. The greatest alarm prevails in the city, and though tranquillity was in some measure restored when the last accounts came away, a renewal of disturbances was expected. Persons of property were hastily quitting the town.

According to accounts from Warsaw, the Russians have been forced to evacuate Ostrolenka, with considerable loss of men. Nothing of importance had occurred. The Poles were determined not to give a general battle to the Russians, but wished to draw them near to Warsaw, as the position of Praga [illegible] has of late been so strongly fortified as would prove most advantageous to the Poles in case of a general attack by the Russians.

The German papers to the 19th May contain no further news from Poland; but we regret to think that the accounts of the failure of the attack on Skrzynecki are too true.

Liverpool, May

There has been a steady demand for Cotton, and 16,700 bags sold. Orleans, Alabama, &c. 5 1-8d. a 6 3-8d.

The following is the quantity of Corn ton imported since our last:

Alexandria 2900 bales, Charleston 2665 bales, New Orleans 2873 bags, New York 431 bales, Pernambuco 1957 bags, Savanah 1957 bales—Total 807 bales and bags.

The Grain market has been [illegible] Tuesday.

The following are the averages of Corn, made up to Saturday last: [illegible] period weekly average of last quarter, Wheat, 68s. 11d. [illegible] average for six weeks, which regulates the duty—Wheat, 70s. 5d. The [illegible] is the duty on foreign wheat for the ensuing week—Wheat, 10s. 8d.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.

The brig Hunter, captain [illegible] arrived at this port on Saturday from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on the 12th inst. The editors of the *American* learn from the supercargo of the Hunter that previous to this time M. St. Macary, who was sent by the Haytien government to France, some fourteen months ago, with full powers to conclude a final Treaty with the Government, returned in company with Theodore Pichon, Esq. of Paris, bearer of despatches for the French Consul. When M. St. Macary presented the treaty he had made, the President of Hayti refused to ratify it. In consequence of this, Mr. Mallien, the French Consul, called a meeting of all the French subjects in the place, and advised them to leave the Island before the 25th of the present month, as after that date he could not extend the protection to them as Consul. This step, it is believed, would be generally followed, inasmuch as it was the opinion that a war would ensue. The Haytiens seemed also inclined to the same course, and were making preparations accordingly.

The editors are indebted to a commercial house of this city for the annexed extract of a letter, dated

"Port au Prince, June 12, 1831.

There has lately been a rupture between the French Consul and the government, the latter refusing to ratify the treaty agreed to by the French Government, which would reduce the Haytiens, if not to a state of slavery, at least to that of colonists. The French Consul has declared his intention of quitting the country on the 25th instant, and has made known to his countrymen that after that period they must not look to him for protection. Business is consequently at a stand, and sales of merchandise suspended, because persons having property will not sell on a credit. In consequence of the anxiety of the French to get away with funds, the price of coffee has risen to [illegible], and Doubloons to $32 50."