LATEST DATES.			
New-York	nov 4	Boston	oct 31
Philadelphia	nov 5	Baltimore	nov 4
Charleston	nov 10	Washington	nov 3
Paris	sept 26	Liverpool	sept 26
Havre	sept 26	London	sept 24
Havana	nov 3	Tampico	oct 18
Mexico	oct 18	Vera Cruz	sept 31
Bordeaux	[illegible]		

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

616 bales Mississippi	16
450....do....do	15½
407....do....do	16
299....do....do	17½
111......district	15½
93......do	15½
2006	

REMARKS.

The pleasant, and favorable weather for the transaction of business which we have for some time past, continued during the week until yesterday when the wind set in from the S E with rain, and should it continue, will retard operations, particularly as regards landing, and shipping of cotton, and other articles.

On Wednesday advices were received from Liverpool via New York, to the 26th Sept. from which we perceive there was a good business doing in cotton, and an advance in price of ⅛. The stock is represented to be 50,000 bales less than at the same time last year.

We omit inserting the accounts of stocks this week as we cannot ascertain any prices, a number of them are offered at a considerable reduction from last weeks prices, and no purchasers.

This may be attributed to the great scarcity of money existing at this time, for there is an extreme pressure in the money market.

COTTON—There has been a good demand during the week, and sellers show a disposition to meet the buyers at the current going rates, which is said to be a reduction from the former prices of the last of ⅛. Although the late accounts from Liverpool were favorable, they had no tendency to advance the prices in this market, for they had heretofore been thought by buyers for the Liverpool market, much too high, and they had been holding back for a reduction. The advance in freights may have had some effect in reducing the prices of Cotton. The transactions of the week amount to 19,875; so far as has come to our knowledge which were at the following rates viz, 161 bales Mississippi a 16 1-8; 237 a 16 1-4 a 28 a 16; 579 a 17½; 908 a 17 1-8; 720 a 17 1-4; 529 a 17. 44 a 16½; 392 a 16½; 1795 a 16 1-2; 2838 a 16 1-4; 1906 a 16; 2900 a 15½; 520 a 15½; 1060 a 15½; 166 a 15 1-4; 450 a 15½; 84 a 15; 30 a 14; 2261 at prices not transpired; 600 a 17½; 667 a 17½; 50 Louisiana a 17 1-2 1012 a 16½; 100 a 16 1-4; 100 Tennessee a 16; 131 W District a 17 1-4; 191 a 16; 204 a 15 1-8; 14 W District & Mississippi a 16 1-4.

None but choice selections will bring our higher rate. The receipts this week are 24,168 bales, Total receipts since the 1st of Oct, excluding 47 from Mobile and 28s from Texas, is 134,684, which together with the stock of 8,543 on hand, at that time amount to 132,695 bales; Exports of the week 11,562 bales, Total exports since Oct 1st 43,486 which leave a stock on hand, and on ship board of 89,209 bales.

TOBACCO—We do not hear of any sales, nor any change in asking prices, there is no enquiry for the article, there was but 56hhds, exported during the week which was to New York.

SUGAR—This article continues in but little demand. Sales have been made on Plantations at 6 cts, some will bring as high as 6 1-8, we therefore quote it at on Plantations at 6 a 6 1-8. Receipts during the week amounts to 298 hhds.

MOLASSES—There is no demand, and our quotation is nearly nominal. Arrived this week 50 hhds and 271 bbls.

FLOUR—The additional supplies received during the week has caused a decline in price—we now quote it at 9 a 9 1-8, but even at those prices it is not in demand for exportation.

RICE—There is none in first hands, it is selling at 5 cts per lb from the vessel.

FREIGHTS—There has been an advance in freight since our last weekly report of ½d to Liverpool, and ¼c to Havre for cotton—we now quote to Liverpool ⅝d and to Havre 1¼cts which rates it is said is freely given, and it is thought by some that a penny, and two cents will yet be obtained, and we understand that some are asking it at present.

EXPORTED TO	BALES OF COTTON. This wk.	Previously.	Total	HHDS TOBACCO. This wk.	Previously	total
Liverpool,	4720	7901	12621		45	45
Other Br ports,		1496	1496			
Total to Br ports,	4720	9399	14119		45	45
Havre,	5910	14104	20014		381	381
Other Fr ports		2550	2550			
Total to Fr ports,	5910	16654	22564		381	381
North of Europe,						
Other For. ports,		1357	1357		1008	1008
Total to for.ports	10630	27410	38040		1428	1428
Northern pts U S	902	4484	5386	56	1424	1480
Total,	11532	31894	43426	56	2852	2908

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

	Dls Cts		Dls Cts
Cotton.—Good & Fine....per lb	0 18	a	0 19
Good Fair..........do	0 17½	a	0 18
Fair...............do	0 16	a	0 16½
Middling..........do	0 15	a	0 15½
Ordinary,..........do	0 00	a	0 14
Tobacco.—First quality......lb	0 5	a	0 6
Second,............do	0 4	a	0 5
Crossed ⋈,........do	0 2½	a	0 3½
Cuba,..............do	0 25	a	0 30
Sugar.—New Orleans,........do	0 8	a	9 0
Cuba—white........do	0 13	a	0 13½
brown.....do	0 8½	a	0 9
Molasses.—..........per gal	0 35	a	0 38
Bagging.—Western, ...per yd	0 26	a	0 27
Dundee ....do	0 23	a	0 25
[B]ale **Rope.**—..........per lb	0 12	a	0 12½
Coal. Western,.........per bbl			
Liverpool...........do	1 75	a	2 00
Scotch,..............do			
Candles.—Sperm, N Bedford pr lb	0 36	a	0 36½
" Nantucket,..do	0 35½	a	0 36
Tallow ....do	0 12	a	0 13½
Coffee—Cuba,............per lb	0 12½	a	0 13½
Brazil...............do	0 12	a	0 12½
St Domingo,........do	0 13		
Flour....................per bbl	0 9	a	9 50
Fruit.—Raisins,..........per box	2 87	a	3 62
" ....half box			
" ....qr box			
Almonds, soft shell, per lb	0 10	a	0 12
" hard do....do	0 7	a	0
Fish,—Cod,.............per box	1 75		
Herring,.............do	0 70	a	0 0
Mackerel, No 1,..per bbl	11 0	a	11 50
" No 2,......do	10 0	a	10 50
" No 3......do	5 50	a	6 0
Grain—Corn in ear,......per bbl	1 25	a	0
" shelled,..per bushl	0 85	a	0 87½
Oats—per bush..................	0 35		
Beans,...........per bbl	5 0	a	5 50
Hay,...................per 100 lb	1 50	a	1 62
Hides—La & Miss.........per lb	0 9	a	0 11
Mexican,...............do	0 10	a	0 11
Lead—Pig.............per 100 lb	5 75	a	5 81
Bar,..............per lb	0 0	a	7 0
Lime—Western..........per bbl			
Thomastown.........do	2 00	a	0 0
Provisions:			
BEEF—Mess..........per bbl	16 0	a	17 0
Prime...............do	12 00	a	12 50
PORK—Clear,............do			
Mess...............do	25 0	a	26
Prime..............do	19½ 00	a	20
Hog round,........do			
BACON—Hams,.........per lb	0 11	a	0 12
Canvassed do.........	0 12	a	0 14
Sides...............do	0 13	a	0 14
Shoulders...........do	0 8	a	0 9
Hog round..........do	0 11	a	0 11½
LARD—...................do	0 13	a	0 15
BUTTER—Northern,........do	0 0	a	0 0
Western do.........do	23 0	a	0 25
Shot—assorted...........per bag	0 2½	a	0 0
Soap No. 1.................do	0 7	a	0 8
[Sa]lt—Liverpool blown..per sack			
" ground, do..			
Turks Island....per bush	0 35	a	0 0
Rice—Caroline,......per 100 lb	5 00	a	0 0
Spirits:			
BRANDY—French,4th pr...per gal	1 25	a	1 [illegible]
American, 1st proof..	0 50	a	0 [illegible]
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof..	0 45	a	0 [illegible]
Jamaica,...............	1 20	a	1 40
Northern,..............	0 44	a	0 [illegible]
Gin—Holland,................	1 0	a	1 25
American,..............	0 44	a	0 [illegible]
Whiskey—Common..........	0 27	a	0 28
Rectified,...............	0 30	a	0 40

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb.............	⅝d
Havre, " ".............	1¼ a
Cowes and a Market, do do.............	[illegible]
Northern pts in U S, cotton, per lb.........	[illegible]
" " " tobacco, per hhd.......	[illegible]

MOBILE MARKET, Nov [illegible].

Daily report of sales of Cotton:—

COTTON—128 bales Alabama [illegible]
50 do. [illegible]
26 do [illegible]
22 do [illegible]
4 do 19
20 do [illegible]

SALE OF STOCKS.

New York Nov 3.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA Nov 1.

[illegible]

[illegible], Nov 12.

Pretty much as [illegible] was last week [illegible] this [illegible] We are [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] We [illegible] of [illegible].

COTTON—The amount brought into market for the week is comparatively small, as no steamboats except those of light draft can run up and down the rivers, and some of these have to transport all their laden on towed boats. The number of bales received during the week is 2869. There have been 478 bales export.

[illegible] Transactions [illegible] Prices, we [illegible] have declined a shade. Good fair [illegible] [illegible]. Very little sale for [illegible] We give the following [illegible] week, viz: 20 bales at 17 1-8; 60 at 16½; 6 at 17; [illegible] 9 at 16 1-8; 20 at 17 1-8; 6 at 16½; 34 at 16; 14 at 19 1-8; 73 at 18 1-8; 33 at 16½; 3 at 18 1-4; 15 at 18½; 10 at 18½; 16 at 18½; 57 at 18½; 21 at 19; 17 at 18½, 8 at 18 1-8; 80 at 18 1-8; 3 at 18½; 166 at 18; 85 at 17 1-8; 16 at 18½; 15 at 18½; 16 at 18 1-4; 16 at 18 1-8; 60 at 18 1-8; 20 at 18½; 26 at 19; 5 at 20; [illegible] 1-8 18 at 19; 5 at 18½; 6 at 18½.

COFFEE—Light sales of Havanna. Price of Java firm as quoted.

FLOUR—Still in good demand. A lot of 190 barrels of superfine Northern brought 11,75.

NEW YORK, Nov 8

COTTON—The market remains in quite a languid state and the sale generally consist of small parcels to the trade, embracing since our last 2 a 300 bags Brazil, ordinary, at 11 a 11 1-8 cents; 100 Laguyra, 12½; 100 St Domingo, 11½; and about 100 Cuba at 12½ a 13 1-8 cents.

COTTON—The transactions in the cotton market since our last have been less extensive and we have no variation to record in prices. The demand has been chiefly from manufacturers, and holders are willing sellers at present rates; the sales comprise 100 bales Mobile at 14 a 21; 300 Uplands, 14 a 19 1-8, and 180 New Orleans and Tennessee, 12 a 21 cents. Total import from 1st to 31st ult 7816 bales. Export, from 1st to 27th ult 8937 bales.

FLOUR—The demand for Western Canal has continued active, and on common brands an advance of fully 12 1-8 cents has been obtained since our last; sales of common brands at 9,75; fancy 10; and good Ohio, via Canal 9,50; prices of Southern, of which the stock is light, are well sustained; and a lot of 200 bbls Richmond City Mills Gallego, sold for export at 10 75, which is an advance; sales of Baltimore Howard street at 10; Georgetown 10 a 10 25, and Philadelphia 9 75.

MOLASSES—The stock continues moderate, but the market remains inactive, and the course of prices is still downward; the sale comprise 1000 hhds Porto Rico at 40 a 42; 100 Cuba 30; 100 Surinam 38; 50 English Island 37 1-8; a few parcels ordinary Trinidad at 30c; and some St Croix on terms not made public. By auction, 31 hhds Porto Rico sold at 31 a 33 cents, cash.

SUGARS—The transactions in the Sugar market continues moderate, but we have no change of importance to notice in prices. There have been sales of 330 hhds Porto Rico at 8 1-8 a 9 1-8, but few at the latter rate; 84 brls do 8 1-8, St Croix in hhds 9 1-8 a 10; about 200 boxes Brown Havanna, chiefly at 9½ a 9¾ cents; and 150 boxes White; part prime, at 12 1-8 a 13 cents.

EXCHANGE—The closing rates for the packets of the 1st, were on England at 8 a 8½ per cent cash, France, 5f27 1-2 a 5f 30; Holland 39½; Hamburg 35½; and Bremen 79 1-2 a 79½cts.

WALL STREET, Thursday, Nov. 3.

We had currents and counter currents yesterday—a rise and a fall—an elevation and a depression; all tending to show the extreme sensitiveness of the money market—and the nature and extent of the present financial disorder.

In the morning, the Washington Globe of Tuesday, gave an informal announcement of the intention of the government, in meeting the present difficulties at the next session of Congress. A reduction of the present tariff, the extinction of a surplus revenue and the diminution of the prices of public lands to actual settlers, have for the time broke distinctly upon the ear, from competent authority at Washington. This announcement appeared to give nerve and tone to stock dealers, although it must have the opposite effect in other quarters. The stock market opened briskly at an increase of a per cent, on the U. S. Bank, on the prices of the preceding day, and a corresponding advance in all fancies and rail roads. Buyers came in and [illegible] freely.

Th[illegible] matters for a while. In the midst of the se[illegible] was announced from England, with acco[illegible] London in the 25th and 26th ult. "What is the [illegible]?" "How is the money market?" "What say the Rothschilds?" burst from every quarter. The agents of the Rothschilds speedily stated that the London money market was tighter—that all American securities were flat and depreciated—that the rates of interest were high and likely to advance. The cotton market had indeed sustained itself, and some sorts had advanced, but the money market was tighter towards this country. The effect of this news on the stock market was instantaneous. Stocks immediately receded, and among them the U. S. Bank, which is effected readily by the state of American securities in London.—Stocks, therefore, left off at nearly the same same prices as on Tuesday.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 10.

COTTON—Since our last we have received no later European accounts, and although every one appears anxious to hear from the other side of the water, still the absence of late foreign intelligence has had very little if any effect on our market. Our receipts continue heavy—they will average from 800 to 1000 bales per day. During the past week the business in both markets has been active and the sales heavy, at pretty much the same prices as paid last week. As far as has come to our knowledge they amount to about 2,600 bales from warehouses, which were disposed of as follows: 7 bales at 16 cents; 40 at 16 1-2; 143 at 16 3-4; 46 at 16 7-8, 673 at 17; 377 at 17 1 8; 581 at 17 1-4; 148 at 17 3-8; 485 at 17 1-2; 98 at 17 5-8; 8 at 17 3-4; and four lots of choice, fancy brand, square bales, 234 bales, at 18 cents. We quote 16 a 17 cents; strictly prime, or fancy brands, 17 3 4 a 18.

On change little or no business is doing. No new contracts are entered into during the present state of things, and yesterday the foreign commercial letters were not received in time for change hours. There is a complete stagnation in general business. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that in every commercial reaction, like the present, the pressure never reaches out a small part of the business community. Those who fail, and those who get extensions are a small part of the commercial community. The great departments of industry, a e still going on. Production, distribution and consumption, does not stop for a moment. A pressure—a crisis destroys no property—swallows up no real value—impedes no legitimate action. It acts as a sweetener and purifier of the body commercial atmosphere. The present crisis is wholly financial—wholly caused by the action of bad laws, and excessive speculation in the usual avenues of trade.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BALTIMORE, Nov 4.

FLOUR—Howard street, the same as last quoted, without change—from wagons 9 25; from stores 9 50. City Mills is held at 9. Susquehanna is 9 75, but we believe it might be bought for something less.

CORN—Yellow, prime, 96 a 90c; white do 81 a 93 cents.

WHISKEY—Rather dull—hhds 40c; bbls 43c.

Bacon continues firm at 14c the hog round.

NORFOLK, NOV 5.

COTTON—continues to sell freely at quotations, 17½ for new.

Staves and Naval Stores in demand.

HAVRE, Sept. 19th—Cotton—494 bales Georgia, 1 42 1-2 a 1 54; 67 Mobile, 1 45; 308 Louisiana, 1 46 a 157.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 15.—Rice— 300 Carolina, 15 75.

LONDON, September 24.

American stocks are quoted: New York, 6 per cents of 1837 at 96; Pennsylvania 5 per cents of 1853 at 101½; Louisiana state loan 104½ to 103½; U S Bank shares 123. Bullion in London is quoted, foreign gold in bars, 12 17s 10½d; silver in bars, (standard) 5½ to 5½.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1836.

The express mail was to have gone into operation on Thursday last.

SEAMEN.—The ship Grace Brown, bound for Liverpool, which cleared from this port on Thursday last, had the greatest difficulty in procuring a crew. She was obliged to give $30 per month. The former rates were but $18 The inconvenience and delay attendant upon the present system of obtaining seamen, as well as the extortion which is practised, calls loudly for legislative action. The abuses have been allowed to accumulate to their present insufferable extent, for the circumstance that vessels visiting this port, are from the most part owned at the north, and that no loss has resulted to our citizens.

A few days ago, we alluded to the probable intention of certain individuals in congress, still farther to reduce the tariff of duties on the importation of foreign merchandise. This party consists of nullifying whigs, with Mr Hugh L White at their head, who, fortunately for the interest of Louisiana, has failed in his views on the presidency; for had he been chosen, there is little doubt that the duty on sugar would have been greatly endangered. His opposition to it has long since been declared; and against his influence as President of the United States, it would have been difficult to stand.—We believe that under the auspices of the democratic rule, the duty will remain. Its removal would be highly injurious, if not entirely fatal, to the agriculture of Louisiana. Take away the duty, and our sugar could not withstand the competition of the foreign article even in New Orleans. We recollect that a few years ago, with the duty at three cents per pound, it was undersold and superseded by the West India sugar in New York. It would be a grievious and lamentable forgetfulness of the sources of national prosperity, to prostrate and ruin a species of industry that gives profitable employment to such an immense amount of capital and support to so many hundreds of thousands of laborers; and for what end? Simply to attempt to verify and establish a theory of political economy, which may be very [illegible] abstract, but in the application would [illegible] upon the population of an entire state, and [illegible] upon the general [illegible] of the nation. Doubtless the mass of some members of congress, who have heretofore supported the interests of Louisiana, will be in some measure [illegible] decisively indecisive vote which Mr [illegible] the great partisan of the repeal of the sugar duty, has obtained in this case. They will naturally conclude that the growers of sugar are indifferent on the subject, when so large a portion of them gave their suffrages to one who had shown himself the uncompromising enemy of the protective duty. But we trust that such feelings as these, which are akin to revenge, and unworthy of a magnanimous and patriotic statesman, who regards, without passion or partiality of any kind, the good of the whole nation, will never prevail. It is now ascertained that the repeal of the duty on foreign wheat would drive American wheat from our home market—the same observation may be applied to wheat manufactured into flour. The argument, [illegible] with the white population [illegible] cept those of the extreme north and the extreme South. Here is an article which may be styled a necessary of life with greater precision of expression than sugar, an article, which constitutes the principal article of food for the whole American family, which is protected by a duty higher than that on sugar, by more than sixteen per cent? and yet, notwithstanding this protection, we have seen it sell cheaper, and of as good quality in New York, the very heart of the wheat region in this country. Cargo after cargo has been imported from England and the Baltic, and sold in that city, the greatest wheat market in the United States. We have been assured that during the present year, foreign wheat to the amount of $60,000, has been manufactured into flour by a single proprietor of mills on the Brandywine in Delaware, though wheat is the staple production of that respectable state. How then do we stand? We in Louisiana, say to all the rest of the union, except a part of New England and one or two places in the south, where wheat is not raised, it is unfair for you to threaten to repeal the protective duty on sugar, on the cultivation of which we depend for our existence, while you retain the duty on wheat, flour and all kinds of provisions, which are absolutely indispensable to the sustenance of life. We can procure those articles much cheaper abroad than you can furnish them to us at home if you remove the duty. To the people of New England we would expostulate, by reminding them that we could obtain fish from the North Sea at a much cheaper rate than from them, if the bounty on fish caught and cured by a Yankee fisherman, were abolished along with the impost duty on the foreign article. This is an argument which cannot be overthrown, it is conclusive in its logic and equally strong in its application to the feelings and interests of men. Remove the duty on the foreign article, and the sugar of Louisiana would be as able to withstand competition from abroad, as the productions of a very large proportion of the United States under similar circumstances. It is idle to alledge that the provision market never was so dear in this country, as at present; that this dearness is only temporary, and consequently at an another time, foreign wheat could not be imported without loss. We have heard this argument brought forward by sensible men: It is nevertheless fallacious. If provisions are high in America, they are proportionably high in Europe: if they were cheap here, they would be cheaper there; and this will always be the case while commerce is not interrupted by maritime war, and while labor continues so much cheaper in Europe. The English corn laws cannot exist much longer: under the enlightened spirit of legislation which has begun to influence the councils of that people.—Their repeal or modification will still further tend to diminish the price of provisions, whenever a free intercourse with foreign nations could be obtained. In that event, even with the present duty on wheat and flour respectively, we should behold the farmers of the middle states and Virginia undersold at their own door. The injustice, therefore, of striking solely at the sugar duty, must be apparent to every man.

There is another view of which this subject is susceptible, and which cannot be regarded without deep interest in the western states. The best hams can be purchased in the north of Europe for ten cents per lb. and in quantities sufficiently large to supply at least the principal cities in the United States. If the experiment has not been tried of exporting them hither, it is because the Germans have looked upon this article of commerce as trifling, and because they thought there was no possibility of contesting the pork market of such an immense agricultural country as this. They were not aware of the great rapidity with which our population has increased of late years, running ahead of the supply of provisions. But suspend the duty on the importation of foreign bacon, and the superior quality of the German hams, selling at equal prices, would soon drive out even the enterprizing merchants of Cincinnati from the markets of our seaports at least. And what would old Kentuck and the Hoosiers say to such a state of things? What would the constituents of that profound legislator, Hugh L White, say to it?—If it was effected by the cotemporaneous repeal of the two and a half cents on sugar, and the three cents on bacon, we opine they would deeply regret that they had not permitted the people of Louisiana to raise their cane in undisturbed tranquility.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections in Philadelphia (city proper) have resulted in 5746 votes being polled for Harrison, and 3089 for Van Buren. In the country as far as returns have been made, the Van Buren ticket is 1387 votes ahead. Little doubt seemed to be entertained but that the State would go for Van Buren and Johnson by increased majorities.

In the city of Savannah, (Georgia) the democratic ticket has prevailed.

We are assured that Mississippi will vote the democratic ticket; in one county (Lawrence) there is a majority of 500 votes for Van Buren and Johnson.

ELECTION.—The following are the returns of the Election for Presidential Electors, held in this City and County yesterday.

ELECTION RETURNS!

MOBILE COUNTY COMPLETE.

	Van Buren	White
Court House,	403	636
Creek House,	247	36
Spring Hill,	35	28
Alvarez',	19	29
Wheeler's,	88	1
Bayou Batre,	19	2
George's,	40	1
Mt Vernon,	21	8
	866	730
	730	

Majority for Van Buren 137 votes.*

At St Stephens Van Buren received 26 votes, and White 13.

At Jackson, Clarke county, Van Buren received 55 votes, and White 5.

In 3 precints in Baldwin county the Van Buren majority is 7 votes

* The statement we published from the Mercantile Advertiser, gave the anti Jackson ticket a majority. [ED. BEE.

The Alabama papers contain the message of Gov. Clay to the legislature of that State. It is of very huge dimensions, being very ample in its details. The history of the Creek war occupies about one half of the whole document. It narrates the particulars of the whole campaign, and will materially aid the people of the whole Union, in forming a correct opinion upon that subject. The governor notices the late refusal of the Cherokees to abide by the treaty of removal, and in consideration of their unsettled condition, suggests the propriety of passing laws to give authority to call out troops, and providing funds, in case of an emergency. In connection with the subject of the Indian country he advices an application to Congress for a revival of the preemtion laws, in favor of the white settlers. The Deposite law of the last session of Congress comes next under consideration.—On the general policy of distribution, governor Clay holds, judging from his language in another part of the Message relative to the Land Bill, the true democratic doctrine, that the true remedy is to get rid of a surplus by reducing the burdensome taxation, by tariffs, and price of public lands to settlers, and thus leave the money in the pockets of the people.

The use of the share of the Deposite, payable under the law to Alabama, which finds most favor with the governor, is its employment in works of internal improvement. The amount of which he rates the proportion, is nearly a million of dollars,—to which he proposes adding the two per cent fund, now amounting to about $250,000, reserved by Congress to be applied to making roads leading to the States, which he thinks would be readily released upon our application to Congress,—and the three per cent fund already received, amounting to $282,468 56. The State will thus have between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 immediately available for purposes of internal improvement. The first in importance the Governor considers the Rail Road between the waters of Mobile Bay and the Tennessee river. The muscle Shoals Canal, is also favorably mentioned in the Message.

He advises the re-assertion before Congress of a claim to the extension of the Circuit Court system to the New States.

The next topic in the message is the establishment of a United States Bank Agency, against which the governor reasons strongly. He recommends the enactment of a law, having the effect to prohibit the establishment of such an agency in the State.

Resolutions are laid before the Legislature, from Legislatures of other States on various subjects.—Among them is one from Pennsylvania, favoring the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. In acknowledging this resolution, gov. Clay takes the opportunity in the most emphatic manner to express his dissent from the justice and the expediency of the measure. He considers it especially hostile to the interests of the New States and calculated to prevent forever, the passage of the act so long called for by the New States, reducing and graduating the price of public lands.

The South Sea expedition whose [illegible] it was surmised would be procrastinated to some [illegible] day, is likely soon to be upon the voyage of discovery. All the vessels intended for this interesting service, have been launched and equipped. The frig[illegible], the Macedonian has been rebuilt and equipped on a superior manner. The little fleet is represented as consisting of very strong vessels, whose total burden is two hundred and forty tons.

[illegible] is conveyed.

"You may confidently rely upon the prediction of one not over sanguine, and who has been taught moderation by the result of former miscalculation in this war, that a decisive blow will be struck in a few days."

We regret to learn that the steam boat Champion has been withdrawn from the Bayou Sarah trade, as she has met with sufficient encouragement to warrant her continuance. She is now offered for sale; and we trust, from her warranted speed and staunch construction, she may be purchased by some of our small contractors, as it is high time to have an improvement in some of them.

Extracts from letters received at the Merchants' Exchange News Room, dated

VELASCO, (Texas) Nov 8th, 1836.

The frequent interviews which are taking place between the members of our cabinet and Santa Anna, have induced the people here to believe that some plan or other is once more brewing, to set at liberty the Mexican tyrant. It is rumored that he has demanded to return to Mexico, through Matamoras, with all the prisoners of war, that he feels confident of his success to resume the dictatorship, in which case, he pledges himself to acknowledge our independence; promising also, never to cross again the Rio Bravo. We are not told what securities this man can give in his present situation, for the fulfilment of his engagements; and yet some persons connected with the members of our cabinet, seem to place confidence in the man, and confidently believe that our affairs are on a point of being satisfactorily settled; and that the war with Mexico will shortly be at an end.

The official reports from Matagorda, 29th inst, inform us, that not a single Mexican soldier has been seen on this side of the Rio del Norte; and that there exists no apprehension of them ever attempting to cross again that river; but if they do, starvation and the rifle await.

Three commissioners (Mexicans) arrived at Velasco on the 23d inst, from the city of Mexico, (by way of New Orleans) and proceeded directly to Columbia, to present their credentials to President Houston, they are charged with important business.

FROM WISCONSIN.—The Governor of this new Territory has effected an important treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, by which the celebrated Indian Reservation on the Iowa River, containing 256,000 acres of choice lands, has been ceded to the United States.

The chiefs, principal men, and about a thousand warriors of the Sacs and Foxes were at the treaty.—The kind assent and liberal course of the Governor towards these Indians, against whom he was so lately in arms, was well calculated to win their affections, and accomplish his wishes in relation to the purchase.—This valuable tract of country was purchased for 75 cents per acre, payable in ten years.

The chiefs in council requested of Governor Dodge to prevent intoxicating liquors from coming among them; the Governor made an interesting appeal to the high feelings of American citizens, and we were gratified to witness its force in the effect. The utmost order prevailed, and not a drunken Indian was seen during the treaty; and after its conclusion, the Indians dispersed with great order and sobriety.

The hon. WM. WILKINS one of the Senators in Congress from Pennsylvania, has addressed a letter to a committee nominating him as a candidate to the convention to remodel the constitution of that State, in which he declares it to be his impression, that the Convention have a right to terminate the charter of the Bank of the U. States, recently granted by the Legislature. In consenting to serve in that body, he pledges himself firmly and decidedly to act and vote upon that question.

The highland society of New York recently celebrated their second anniversary in that city, with great hilarity and good feeling. Hugh Maxwell, Esq was present, together with several other citizens. The objects of this society, are the preservation of the ancient language, dress and customs peculiar to "the land where Fingal fought and Ossian sung." Their language, a scion of the Phœnician, is forcible and expressive; their dress, well befitting "the land of the forest and the flood," is elegant and picturesque; and their customs, which are rendered classic by a Burns and a Scott, are well calculated for the unostentatious manners and proverbial hospitality for which the Scottish mountaineers are famed.

COMMUNICATED.

We have understood with great satisfaction that a new steamboat is about to be run as a regular packet between this city, Mandeville, Madison, and Covington. This boat is the property of the Improvement Bank, and we are informed that a Captain to command her is to be appointed soon. We know of no gentleman whom the Company could possibly engage, whether as regards his nautical skill or urbanity of manners, who would be so popular in that capacity as captain Knight, the present commander of the Delta. The people across the lake as well as those in the city who know him, would hail his appointment with pleasure.

Many residents of N. Orleans and Mandeville.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of Nov 3.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th of September. We have only received one of our packages, which contains London papers to the 23d of September. We have, however, been politely favored with London papers of the 25th, by the editor of the Gazette.

The dates from paris are of the 22d, which quote the prices of funds lower, the 3 per cents at 78 50, "in consequence of insurrectionary movements at Naples."

General Bernard, formerly in the service of the U. States, has been placed at the head of the War Department in France.

The advices from Spain are not so late by six days as we have previously received direct from that kingdom.

The intelligence from Portugal is no later than before received direct from Lisbon.

The British government has been compelled to raise the interest on the outstanding exchequer bills from 1 1-4 to 2d per diem, or 3 per cent per annum, to prevent their being returned upon the treasury for payment. There are from eight to nine millions of these bills in circulation, all of which would have been sent in, as payment of taxes, had not this measure been adopted. Thus there is a pressure in the money market in England also.

It is stated in the London journals, that as the influx of gold continues, the Bank is about taking farther stringent measures. The joint stock companies and country banks are still curtailing their discounts; and a necessity is said to exist of pursuing rigid measures, until the value of money shall have been still more increased—until, in fact, the precious metals, shall be rendered more valuable at home than abroad. The exportation of gold would then cease of course.

Madame Malibran, the queen of song—she who commenced among us her brief, but brilliant career, is no more. She died in Manchester, England, on Friday night, 23d September, after an illness of nine days, having only reached her 28th year.

Some disturbances had occurred at Nantes, in consequence of the arrest, trial and condemnation to a short imprisonment of a number of combination operatives—trades and unionists. When the prisoners were on their way to prison, the populace attacked the gendarmerie, with stones and other missiles.—Several of the soldiers were seriously wounded.—The mob proceeded so far as to commence throwing up barricades, but were ultimately dispersed by force.

The coronation of the emperor of Austria took place at Prague, on the 8th of September.

The London consol market is quoted on Saturday afternoon, 25th, at 88 12 48.

France.

We have dates from Paris up to the 23d September. Papers contain no news of importance. The Paris papers of the inst. are as severe and contemptuous towards the last adjunct to M. Molé's Administration as towards M. Molé and Guizot themselves. General Bernard is reproached for want of consistency, in showing himself equally ready to join Tiers Parti or Doctrinaire, to make one of either a conciliatory or an impitoyable Cabinet. His having been one of the principal promoters of the scheme for surrounding the capital with detached forts is cast up to him, and remains as an attempt at military dictatorship, which the bourgeois of Paris can never forgive to the Doctrinaries.

In announcing M. Martin's appointment to be Minister of Commerce the National exclaims—"Need there be a stronger proof of the fact, that the commercial prosperity of the country is owing to its own impulse, not to Ministerial wisdom, than the appointment of a man to be Minister of Commerce who owns that he knows not the first rudiments of it?" The task of Guizot, says the same paper, is the same as that of Villèle, viz. to combat the Constitution of 1815 in Spain and the Revolution of 1789 in France.

The Moniteur of Tuesday, the 20th Sept. contains the following Ordonnances, signed Louis Philippe and Molé, and dated Sept. 19.—

"Lieutenant General Baron Bernard, Peer, is named Minister of the War Department.

"M. Martin (du Nord) is named Minister of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce.

"M. Duchatel, Minister of Finance, is charged with the interim of Public Works, Agriculture, with Commerce, until the health of M. Martin be re-established.

"The attributions of the Minister of Commerce remain the same as was determined by the Ordonnance of April 6, 1834. Nevertheless, the laws of customs will be presented by our Finance Minister."

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is but little later than that received by former dates. We have news from Bayonne up to Sept 18th, and from San Sebastian to the 18th Sept. From Bayonne, we learn that the very serious dispute which took place some time since between Cordova, the commander of the Spanish army, and Faxardo, the Commissary General of the Forces, has been followed up by the commission of further changes between the two Generals. Faxardo, we learn, lately met with Cordova at the Spanish 'Council' and there waited until the General entered it, when, after applying to him the epithets of "pilferer," "knave," and "jobber," he laid a horsewhip across his shoulders.

Cordova, who throughout maintained the greatest coolness, immediately said he should answer for his conduct, and demanded his address, which the latter having giving the belligerents separated. M. Faxardo fourthwith proceeded to secure a friend, but while seeking one was taken in to custody by gendarmes, [illegible] a hotel to remain [illegible] he was waited upon with a summons by one of the generals aid de camp and a French officer, but while in the act of delivering it, the mayor entered the room and cut the matter short by informing Faxardo that the carriage awaited him, and that he must at once depart, accompanied by the two gendarmes. He was then conducted to St Jean de Luz, from which place a French gun-boat having been secured for the purpose, he was forthwith sent to Passages. The affair, as may be supposed, excited a great sensation here and still continues the subject of much conversation.—The general expectation is that it will not there terminate.

The Paris Moniteur of Tuesday contains a series of 16 Royal ordinances, the first two of which complete the Cabinet, by the appointment of General Bernard to the Ministry of War, and M. Martin (du Nord) to the Ministry of public works, agriculture and commerce.

A very serious affair took place at Mons on Monday evening. Two officers of the garrison having quarrelled in a coffee house with some of the inhabitants, an affray ensued, in consequence of which the officers were arrested, and led to the guardhouse.—Other officers hearing of this came to obtain the release of their comrades, but the officer on duty having refused, went to the barracks, where they had the imprudence to form the soldiers, and to proceed at their head to the guardhouse to obtain by force what had been refused them. A conflict ensued, in which the people took part. It became more serious, when some persons who came down from the barracks said they had seen the horses put to the cannon. The people immediately proceeded to the barracks, the gate of which they attacked, by throwing large stones. The authority in vain assured them that the officers who were arrested in safe custody, and that the guilty would be punished, the assembled crowd could not be pacified, but remained equally violent, assailing the gates of the barracks with stones till 11 o'clock at night; some cavalry were then employed, who dispersed the people. We hear blood has been spilt on the occasion. We wait for farther particulars, but must observe, that there must have been great imprudence to produce such a conflict between the soldiers and the people in this country, where there is no natural ground for such hostility.—*Brussels paper.*

The Journal des Debats of Thursday mentions a report that the Republic had been proclaimed at Tortosa or Valencia; but nothing in confirmation of it transpired in the course of that day.

The French Government were said to have received despatches from Madrid of the 17th, announcing that on the preceding day General Rodil had marched out at the head of all the troops of the garrison, in the direction of Lower Arragon and Valentia. His intention was to unite under his orders the divisions of Espartero, Evariste, San Miguel, Narvaez, and Buil, and endeavor to destroy the forces of Gomez and Cabera, who had formed a junction at Utiel, for the purpose, it was said, of marching together on Madrid. The united forces of the Carlists were stated at 30,000 men, but this was deemed an exaggeration.

Madrid journals reach us down to the 18th, with a letter from our correspondent.

M Mendizabal, as was expected, is officially appointed finance minister, in the Gazette of the 14th, and Lopez is to be home minister, not Olagana. Lopez is a lawyer and one of the best orators in the chamber. Mendizabal has announced a small loan of thirty millions of rials. M Saffon has engaged to furnish this amount in the following manner: Four millions ready money, six millions in bills at 90 days on Bordeaux, thirteen millions on protected bills drawn on the treasury by the army, and the rest in different contributions. In return, the government gives treasury bills, which will be received in payment of the forced loan, and of exemptions for not serving in the active corps of the national guards.

Some expectations were, we perceive, entertained at Madrid, that Don Carlos intended making the advance southward; that his friends in France urge him to it. An army of reserve has been formed at Soria, and every thing proves that should Don Carlos take courage and aim for Madrid, he will not find his enemies unprepared. Villareal, with his army, was in the Borunda, and Oraa with all his force in the neighborhood of Estella, where he attacked, on the 13th and 14th, the height of San Gregorio, no doubt with the aim of destroying the fortifications, which a late despatch of General Sarsfield alludes to. Oraa probably effected this, and retired; and the Carlists have magnified this into a defeat.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the French Legion at Pau, dated Sept. 14:—

"Our organization is suspended. We are without orders, and receive no detachments. At present our effective force here in infantry is 2,500 men, forming three battalions, since there could not be, with two batteries of artillery of 250 men, and 360 horse. The number of non-commissioned officers are so numerous that we could easily form a skeleton of two battalions? Since the French Government will not permit us to enter Spain, who is to pay our expenses of at least 25 each Our uniform is changed. What is to be done with us, officers and non-commissioned officers? Our places are filled up in the regiments we have left. Many of us have received higher grades in coming here. Are we to lose them? Are we to refund what the Spanish Government advanced us on our entrée en campagne? Some of us have come from Dunkirk, some from Metz; and must we go back, and lose the grades that General Harispe was authorised to give us? On the 31st ult. 100 of us marched to join Lebeau. A telegraph despatch stopped this detachment on the road."

RUSSIA.

The news from Russia is important, and reaches us by way of Constantinople. In the Express some weeks since we made allusion to the designs of the Autocrat. They have since more fully developed themselves, and no man can now be so blind as to doubt her present determination to be mistress of Circassia. South of the Caspian her conquests are constantly established. Her communications with Georgia are uninterrupted. Already the Circassians are partially deprived of the necessary means of defence, while formidable preparations are being made by the Russians under the very supervision of the Emperor Nicholas. Cherson and Bessarabia is designated to be the scene for the marshalling of hostile troops.

A correspondent at Constantinople writes to the editor of the London Chronicle that the Russian troops have succeeded in capturing Soudjok Kale, a strong fortress between Anapa and Gelendjek, from which places a simultaneous attack was made upon it, seconded by a naval expedition from Sebastopol. The number of Russians engaged is estimated at fifteen thousand men, and their loss is said to have been great; but it is amply compensated by the acquisition they have made, which will enable them to complete the blockade of the coast, hitherto inefficient. They have already taken fourteen of the country boats, laden with salt and gunpowder.

The payment of the 20 millions indemnity due to Russia was completed on Friday. Five millions of it, I understand, will remain here at the disposal of M. Rostinikoff, who will no doubt make good use of it.

New Orleans and Havana.—We learn that Messrs. Rogers, Brown and R. Calley, are now building at their ship yard, south side of the basin, in pursuance of a contract to that effect, a noble steam packet of 550 tons burden, which is intended to ply regularly between New Orleans and Havana. She is to be commanded by Capt. Swiler, under whose superintendence she will be constructed and fitted for service. *Balt. Pat.*

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

Saturday, 19th Nov. 1836.

Will be presented 1st time in this city. Mr N. M. Bannister's celebrated play, entitled

INFIDELITY,

OR THE

Husband's Return.

Which was received in the Western Theatres with deep and thrilling interest.

Valerie, (the Husband,) Mr. BANNISTER.
Bertha, (the Wife,) Mrs BANNISTER.

After which a Grand Overture.

The whole to conclude with the favorite Drama called

THE SLEDGE DRIVER,

OR

Emperor Paul 1st.

Ivan, the Sledge Driver, Mr. HUNT.
Catharine Salikoff Mrs. HUNT.

On Monday evening, Shakespeare's Tragedy of

RICHARD III.

Richard Mr. MASON.
His second appearance.

Box office open from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. every day.

DOCTOR J. V. GOTTSCHALK.
Lately arrived from Prussia.
Tenders his services to the public, as
Physician, Surgeon, Oculist, & Accoucheur.
His residence is in Conti st. between Chartres and Levee streets, over the office of Mr. Boswell.
nov 19—6m

FRENCH SILK HATS.—100 dozen for grown persons and children, made very light and fashionable, and of the most approved pattern, just received and for sale in wholesale and retail at the well known hat store, No 25 Ursuline street, by
nov 19 A E WOENIGER.

ROPE.—100 coils rope of superior quality, in store and for sale by JAMES REED & CO.
nov 19 35 Royal st.

FEMALE Servant Wanted.—A female servant either white or black, to attend a lady, is wanted immediately, apply to No 14 Bienville st.
nov 19

PRINTS.—67 cases fancy prints, landing from ship Benj Morgan and for sale by
YORKE BROTHERS,
nov 19 65 Camp st.

LARD.—1100 kegs Leaf Lard, landing from flat boat and for sale by YORKE BROTHERS,
nov 19 65 Camp st

PORK.—150 bbls mess and 75 do clear, landing from flat boat and for sale by
nov 19 JOSEPH LANDIS, 14 Poydras st.

SUGAR.—1st quality 10 lbs, $1, 9 cents per barrel.
Coffee. 7 $1,
Marble mortars, red marble, chimney fronts and mantle pieces.
Italian do do,
Received and for sale at the corner of
nov 19 ANTOINE MICHOUD,
Corner of Levee and Ursuline streets.

MEXICAN GOODS.—Crape shawls, Canton black silk hdkfs. do do white and red borders. India [illegible] white and colored pongees, white and light ground prints, colored cambricks, colored book muslins, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 chintz, printed Shawles, colored satins, beverteens and velveteens, 4-4 bleached American sheetings and shirtings, rich silk vestings, silk hosiery, gloves &c. Received per late arrivals from Europe and the North, for sale by,
COIT, & Co
nov 19 No. 20 Custom House st.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Natchez, White, Liverpool, J Ogden & Co.
Ship Apollo, Harding, Havre, Bailey & Abbott.
Brig Two Sisters, Spragues, Mobile, master.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Grampus, Annable, from the Passes—towed to sea, ship Wirtemberg and schr [illegible]—brought up barque Allioth and brig Helen McCloud. Left the Pass on the 17th, at 6 P M. Reports ship Citizen at anchor outside the Bar, waiting water; ship Chatham on the Bar, bound out; barque Fanny and 2 ships on the Bar, bound out; ship Ambassador went to sea on the morning of the 17th; brig Good Hope at the Fort; schr Oneka at the Turn.

Barque Allioth, Chase, 16 days from Newburyport, to master.

Brig Helen McCloud, Barker, 64 days from Rio de Janeiro, to master.

Schr Caroline, Sherwood, from Apalachicola, to J A Barelli—in ballast.

Schr Talma, Merrihew, from Mobile, to master—in ballast.

Steamboat Champion, Cunningham, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat St Lawrence, Montgomery, from Louisville.

Steamboat United States, Kennett, from St Louis.
Steamboat Despatch, Benedict, fm Thibodeauxville.
Steamboat Caspian, Windle, from Natchitoches.
Steamboat Far West, Chauvin, from Lafourche.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Natchez, 1323 bales cotton.
HAVRE—Ship Apollo: 1601 bales cotton.
MOBILE—Brig Two Sisters: 25 hhds sugar 64 bbls whiskey, 50 do oil, 45 do beef, 10 do butter, 20 do pork, 20 do flour, 30 kegs lard, 2 casks rice, 850 sacks corn, 28 pieces bagging, 40 coils rope, 10 kitts mackerel, 310 boxes sperm candles, 9 hhds bacon, and sundries.

IMPORTS.

Per brig Helen McCloud, from Rio de Janeiro—5300 bags coffee, to A Fisk.

Per barque Allioth, from Newburyport—Assorted mdse, onions, potatoes, &c. to W W Caldwell; Hodge, Oxnard & co; J Thayer & co; master, and order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat United States, from St Louis—50 kegs shot, J Vairin & co; 111 kegs shot, 60 do lead, Lavillebeuvre & Walton; 40 boxes lead, 1 do mdse; J Mager; 12 bbls, R Groning & co; 4 bbls beef, W Porter; 20 sacks buffalo robes, 11 do deer skins, 534 pigs lead, 32 kegs lard, J A Merle & co; 2000 pigs lead, J H Field & co; 916 sacks corn, 122 bbls and 2 boxes, Bridge, Vose & co; 130 coils rope, 2 hhds tobacco, J Vairin & co; 346 sacks corn, 12 horses and 3 mules, Rountree & Goodwin; 20 mules, 75 bbls potatoes, and sundries, owners on board.

Per steamboat Caspian, from Natchitoches—422 bs cotton, T Barrett & co; 242 do Lambeth & Thompson; 21 do E Yorke & brother; 27 do C Toledano; 36 do Lastrapes & Desmares; 31 do Allain & Duplessis; 14 do Robeson, Wool & co; 3 do Peyroux Arcueil & co; 48 do, and 6 pieces bagging, Burke, Watt & co; 5 boxes specie, City Bank; 9 bales deer skins, 60 hides, Turner & Woodruff

Per steamboat Despatch, from Thibodeauxville—50 bales cotton, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 10 do W Bogart; 15 do Lambeth & Thompson; 61 do, and 20 bbls flour, J Materre.

Per steamboat St Lawrence, from Louisville—100 kegs pickles, Shields & Turner; 6 bbls glue, J H Graham; 205 bbls flour, 4 hhds bacon, 9 kegs lard, 3 bbls beans, Sloo & Byrne; 30 casks flax seed, 100 bbls potatoes, and sundries, owners on board.

Per steamboat Far West, from Lafourche—60 hhds sugar, Champomier & Giraud; 18 do O'Dubigg & Chategnier; 60 do, 30 bbls molasses, Peyroux, Arcueil & co; 7 bales cotton, L Le Carpentier; 22 bbls molasses, owner on board.

Per McKoy's boat, from Portsmouth, Ky.—1950 sacks corn, to order.

Per schooner from the Coast—14 hhds sugar.

PASSENGERS.

Per barque Allioth—Messrs Cleaves, Conant, Harrison, Haskell, Hobbey, Daniels, Lord, Loring, Allen, Haughton, Blasedell.

Per steamboat United States—W Gibson, J Dent, H Harrison, J P Wheeler, T Morgan, H Amoir, Tomasy, H Franb, Van Damac and lady, J Kenme and lady, J O Harris and lady, J G Matapher and lady, Mrs Fox, J G Ralls, J Campbell, Latham, Cocke, E E Hall, D D Kimball, S Rveak, S Switzer, J Vairin—71 on deck.

Per steamboat Despatch—Gov E D White L P Day, J B Loiseret, S Hyams, A Downing, A Thompson, J B Dardenel, R C Lawless, A Picard, Madame M D Le Blanc.

Per steamboat Caspian—Dr Maddox, Skinner and lady, J McCabe, Hickman, Redaz, A O'Dowell, Hiscomen, Crawley, Robertville, Densmore, Edwards, Bartlett, Powell, Moore, Peel, McNeice, Williams, Chaler, Loyd, Ardy, Tillman, Martin, Quinceman, Nelson, Mardo, Lampton, Maj P G Voorhees.

Per steamboat Champion—E Hayward, J F Mews, J V Baker, J R Thomas, Dr Martin, Dr Varney, C W Eaton, B Holmes, O A Barbeed, J Wrist, Jackson, Moody, Dalton, G Thompson, Murphy, W Wheeler, and others.

Per steamboat St Lawrence—Mrs Montgomery, Mrs Slater, Alexander and lady, Miss Arnold, Bannister, Ward, Chase.

Per steamboat Despatch—H W Gwyn, J Simeon, T R Sagalls, O Plauche, V Plauche, J Brou, C Brou, L G Nuel, Conneser.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Allioth spoke on the 11th Nov. in lat 26 48, lon 84 16, brig Ann, of St Andrews, from Jamaica for Havana, with loss of all hands except the captain, mate and cook, by sickness.

Hence at Charleston, Nov 10, schr William, Howland.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, Nov 2, ships Archer, Renown, Mersey and Macon, barque Josephine—all to sail soon.

Arrived at Liverpool, Sept 23, the Unicorn, Redman, N Orleans; 24th, the Lavinia, Jones, do; the Ceylon, Welsh, do.

Arrived at Gravesend, Sept 22, the [illegible], Page, N [illegible] 5th, the ——, Bowman, N Orleans.

STOP THE THIEF.
200 Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the premises of the subscriber, living near Erie, Greene co. Alabama, on the night of the 8th November, a negro woman named Jane, with her two children, who are remarkably handsome boys, nearly white, one about 7 and the other about 4 years of age. Jane is about 25 years of age, nearly black, disposed to be loquacious and impudent when spoken to, has holes bored in her ears for earings, and had a variety of clothing which she took with her, being accustomed to house-service. The youngest boy has nearly straight hair and very black eyes.

She is believed to have been carried off. A man named Graham, who had been loitering in the neighborhood some time without any apparent business, and had been detected a short time before in habits of intimacy with her.

Graham is a man about 26 years of age, dark hair, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather stout made, with one side of his (believed to be the right) contracted. It is believed also he had a scar about his cheek, generally wears a frock coat and a sort of drab hat.

He also stole at the same time a blood sorrel horse about 5 feet 2 inches high, strongly saddle marked, with some white on one hind foot, accustomed to harness, walks remarkably well and trots very roughly.—Graham himself had a grey horse. He will probably aim for Texas by way of Mobile and New Orleans, as some of his companions have lately taken that route.

I will give $100 for the apprehension of the negroes if delivered to me, with all reasonable charges paid, and $100 for the thief if prosecuted to conviction.

The same reward will be given for the delivery of the negroes to Messrs Ming, Nelson & Co, Mobile, or to Seth Barton, Esq, of New Orleans.
nov 19—3twlm ROBT W WITHERS.

LANDING ex brig Caroline from Havana, and for sale by the subscribers,
25 boxes Havana Sweetmeats,
10 do Lemon Syrup,
7 barrels and boxes Jelly, &c,
4 do Cigarritos paper segars,
Also per brig Otranto,
20,000 superior Cigars.
nov 19 CAZENOVE, GUIBU & CO.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
A well assorted invoice of 120 cases gentlemen's black silk hats of the most approved make and fashionable shapes, received per ships Creole and others—in store and for sale by
nov 19 COIT & CO, 20 Custom house st.

MACKINAW & ROSED BLANKETS.
3 bales super white mackinaw blankets,
2 do do green do
Some of extra sizes, also
7 bales super English double rosed do,
Received per late arrivals and for sale by
nov 19 COIT & CO, 20 Custom st.

BLEACHED & BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—60 bales 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings; 16 cases bleached sheetings, 7-4 and 5-4 landing from ship Ohio from Boston, and for sale by
THOMAS C. CASH & Co.
nov 17—3 44 Camp st.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD!
HAS been stolen, Sunday morning last, at about 5 o'clock in the morning, in a house situated on the right side of Rampart st, near the square of St. Peter st; a Guitar, in a Box made of iron wood, said Guitar has the name of Devel stamped on the handle. Also, a pair of chandeliers and a carpet, 7 blue cloths with yellow flowers on. The above reward will be given to whoever will lead to the recovery of the articles stolen, or bring them back to the house where they have been stolen. nov 18—3t

THE subscriber offer for sale,
300 boxes Chateau Lafite,
25 do do Margaux,
100 do St Julien,
100 do St Estephe,
90 half pipes Brandy,
250 casks Red Wine,
15 qr pipes do, superior quality, 1822,
5 do do do do 1813,
25 do do do do [illegible],
100 boxes Cordials,
20 do Preserved Fruits,
20 do Pickles,
60 half pipes White Wine,
Also an assortment of jaconets, [illegible], silk gloves, stockings and other dry goods.
J C CASSARD.
Toulouse street between Chartres and Royal streets.
nov 16—3t

SEALED PROPOSALS for supplying the U. S. Troops at New Orleans with Fresh Beef for twelve months, commencing on the 1st December, 1836, and ending on the 30th November 1837, will be received by the subscriber, until the 1st December, 1836, at two o'clock, when they will be opened.
The Beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal portion of each; necks and shanks to be excluded.
The days of issue, and the probable amount of Beef required, and the terms and conditions of the contract, can be ascertained on application to the subscriber, at No 248 Old Levee, fronting the river.
JOHN B. GRAYSON,
nov 16—6t 1st Lieut. & Ass't. Com. of Subs.

[illegible] Auction advertisements [illegible] page.

BY B. BOUNY.
WILL be sold on Saturday, 19th inst, at 11½ o'clock, A. M. at Hewlett's Exchange,
Two valuable slaves,
William, a mulatto, aged about 32 years, 7 years in the country, a first rate carpenter, an excellent subject, guaranteed of the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Gilbert, a creole, aged about 40 years, house and building carpenter, well acquainted with all the work done in a sugar mill, having been employed for a long time in one, he is fully guaranteed of the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Terms—6 and 12 months credit for notes endorsed to satisfaction and bearing mortgage until final payment.
Acts of sale before C de Armas, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. nov 19

BY M. BARNETT, Sr.
WILL be sold on Saturday the 19th inst, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,
The following slaves—
Calvin, a negro boy, aged about 19 years, a good field hand.
Jerry, a negro boy, about 19 years of age, a good field hand.
Stanford, a negro boy, 21 years of age, a good field hand.
ISAAC, good field hand, aged 21 years.
All the above slaves are fully guaranteed.
Terms—Six months credit, notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, bearing mortgage until final payment. 12 per cent will be allowed to those wishing to discount their notes.
At the same time,
The negress Matilda, aged 27 years and her daughter Virinda, about 7 years of age. Matilda has been 7 years in the city, is a good cook and seamstress, also a tolerable washer and ironer, is honest and fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law, except having once been intoxicated in the possession of the present owner.
Terms of sale—4 and 8 months credit for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor.
There will be sold also, several young negroes from the age of 10 to 14, creoles of the country.
The above slaves will not be delivered until the conditions of the sale are complied with.
Acts of sale before W Boswell, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers nov 17.

The steamboat Teche, for Alexandria and Natchitoches, having been unavoidably detained will leave on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time passengers will please be on board. KIMBALL & POMROY,
nov 19

FOR TAMPICO.
The fine schooner Water Witch, capt. Dupeyre, carrying about 1000 barrels, will receive freight and passengers for the above port, apply to
nov 19—6t CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & CO.

FOR MATANZAS, (passage only.)
The fine packet brig [illegible], Landon, master, having her cargo engaged will meet with immediate despatch, for passage only either for the above port or for Havana, apply to the master on board or to nov 19 R GRONING, & CO.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
(Hand's Line.)
The packet ship Ohio, J J Garvin master, is now discharging and will have immediate despatch, for freight or passage apply to the captain or to HOSKINS & WILCOCKS.
nov 19 31 Camp st.

FOR HAVRE.
The French barque Louisiana, Shore, master, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For passage only apply to the captain on board, or to
nov 19 F SEIGNOURET & CO

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
The packet brig Wm Henry, Morrell, master, is now discharging and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For freight or passage apply to HOSKINS & WILCOCKS.
nov 19 51 Camp st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
(Hand's Line.)
The splendid new packet barque Ella Hand, T C Matthews, master is now loading on the coast, and can yet take 250 hhds more if immediate application be made.
HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
nov 19 51 Camp st.

FOR GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS.
The regular packet schooner Kosciusko, A Burns, master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite Public Square, or to JAMES REED & CO.
nov 19 35 Royal st.

FOR SAVANNAH—Commercial Line.
The fine regular packet Schooner TANTIVY, Fisher, master—having a part of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch for the above. For freight or passage apply on board or to L. & C WOOD
nov 15 22 Poydras st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA
Hand's Line, first vessel,—the splendid new barque Ella Hand, John E. Mathur, master, is now discharging and will have quick despatch for balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
nov5 No. 51 Camp street.

FOR BOSTON
The A 1 fast sailing brig Carabasset, Lewis commander, having three fourths of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port; for the balance of which or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
nov 3 Bienville street.

FOR TAMPICO.
The fine schooner Ringleader, Capt Gustavus Schneider, having her cargo engaged, will leave for the above port on the 20th inst. For passage only having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
ANTOINE GUTIERES,
nov 16 108 Old Levee.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may concern, greeting:—Know ye, that whereas, [illegible], Esq. on behalf of JOHN FRIESLAND, a resident of the City of New Orleans, has applied to the [illegible], Deputy Register of Wills, in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, and ex-officio Deputy Clerk of the Court of Probates in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans aforesaid, for a Monition or Advertisement, in conformity to the Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the further Assurance of Titles to purchasers at Judicial Sales," approved on the 10th March, 1834, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of an order of sale rendered by the honorable the Court of Probates in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans aforesaid, in the matter of the succession of the late Thomas Leader Harman, deceased; said order dated the thirty-first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; and rendered in the suit of Thomas L. Harman and Francis S. Harman, vs. Nathaniel Cox, Tutor of Charlotte G Harman, for the partition of the property held and owned in common by them, the two lots of ground hereinafter described, belonging to said succession of Thomas Leader Harman, deceased, were, for the account of the same, exposed for public sale by auction, by Isaac L. McCoy, one of the auctioneers for the Parish and City of New Orleans, on the ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and were adjudicated to said John Friesland, as the last and highest bidder thereon, for the price and sum of eleven thousand nine hundred dollars each, amounting to the sum of twenty-three thousand eight hundred dollars, ($23,800,) payable one sixth cash, and the balance on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, for notes secured by special mortgage on said lots until final payment, the first and second notes only to be satisfactorily endorsed, and it being expressly conditioned, that should any of the notes to be hereinafter given for the said five instalments not be punctually paid at maturity, the same are to bear interest from said maturity at the rate of ten per centum per annum until paid, without however giving the purchaser the right of deferring the payment thereof.

Description of the property:—

All and singular two certain lots of ground, together with all the improvements thereon, rights, privileges, customs ways, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situate in the suburb St. Mary, above this city, in the square comprised within Camp, Julia, St Charles and Girod streets, and designated by the numbers twenty-seven and twenty eight, on a plan drawn by Louis Bringier, Esq. Surveyor General, under date of the nineteenth day of February last (1836) and deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, Esq. a Notary Public, for reference; said lots measuring each pursuant to said plan, (in American measure) twenty-seven feet front on said Camp street, by a depth of one hundred and forty-nine feet two inches and three lines, extending between parallel lines to an alley or projected street in the rear, intersecting the whole of said square, and common to all the lots therein.

Which said two lots form part of a certain portion of ground, which the deceased Thomas Leader Harman acquired by purchase from Pierre Banchet St Martin and Louise Pain Widow Ranson, by an act passed before Marc Lafitte, late a Notary Public in this city, on the twenty-fourth day of January eighteen hundred and eighteen.

Whereas, all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to, the two lots of ground herein described, in consequence of informality in the Order, Decree or Judgment before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality, in the [illegible] or advertisements, in time or manner of [illegible], or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this Monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court of Probates, this seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1836.

[illegible]MAN,
Deputy Register of Wills.

NOTICE.—[illegible] respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will open his establishment This Day, Nov 17. There will constantly be found, day and night, Chocolate, Tea, Coffee with Cream, Milk, &c. He hopes, by his endeavors to please every customer, to deserve a share of public patronage. His establishment is at the corner of Chartres and St Peter streets, opposite the Public Square. nov 17

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
For sale wholesale and retail at No 70 Ursuline street, near Royal street.
TARAGNAT.
nov 19

MADRAS Handkerchiefs.—3 cases Madras handkerchiefs, landing and for sale by
nov 18—1w E LAFONTA, 76 Magazine st.