LATEST DATES.

New York		Liverpool	oct 12
[illegible]		[illegible]	oct 12
[illegible]		[illegible]	oct 14
[illegible]		[illegible]	oct 14
Mexico		[illegible]	sept 1
[illegible]		[illegible]	oct 2
New Orleans		[illegible]	oct 4

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

66	bales Mississippi	at	9½
80	do do		10
61	do do		10
5	do do		9
31	do do		10½
22	do do		10½
16	do do		9½
27	do do		9½
25	do do		9½
29	do do		9½
70	do do ... prevs not transferred		
40	do Arkansas		9½
200	do Tennessee ... [old]		7½
691			

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales of Stocks.

NEW YORK, Nov 22.

120 shares U. S. Bank	101½

PRICES OF SPECIE.

	Offered.	Asked.
American Gold	10½	10¾
Sovereigns	5,10	5,13
Mexican Dollars	10¾	107
Five Franc pieces	10¾	10½
Spanish Doubloons	17,25	0000
Patriot Doubloons	16,20	0000
Half Doloons	10¾	10¾
Quarter Dollars	10¾	10¾
Treasury Drafts	101½	102½
Treasury Notes	101½	102½

Specie—Sales of 120 Spanish Doubloons, at 017,20.

We note American 5 a 50 premium; half dollars 1 a 1½ do; quarters 4 a 5 do; Mexican dollars 6½ a 7 do; sovereigns 5,10 a 5,14; Spanish doubloons $17,20, a 17,25.

Treasury Drafts—16 a 2 prem.

NEW YORK, Nov 22.

Coffee—No material variation has occurred in the Coffee market since last noticed. The demand is still confined entirely to small parcels for home use including about 200 bags Brazil at 10¾ a 11; 75 do good green Cuba, new crop, 11½, both 4 mos; 60 bags Laguira, just received, 11½, 90 do, and 200 bags St Domingo 9½ a 9¾, cash.

Cotton—The transaction in Cotton have been to a far extent since our last, though during the past two days the market has been comparatively quiet, and buyers have generally had an advantage of about a quarter of a cent per lb. The transactions, which continue to be principally for home use, include 550 bales Upland at 11½ a 11¾ for new, and 9 a 11½, for old; 100 do Mobile, 10¾ a 11¾; 100 New Orleans, 9¾ a 11, and 150 Florida 10 a 11½. The arrivals have been 1605 bales.

Flour and Meal—The unusual mildness of the weather having admitted of plentiful supplies arriving, prices for all descriptions of Western have declined 25c, at which reduction buyers operate but sparingly, anticipating a further advantage, should circumstances continue favorable for receipts. Southern, of which the stock remains light, continues without change; sales of common brands Canal at 09,50; Fancy is held at 09,75; and New York City Canal and Troy, $10.—Small sales also of Ohio at 9,50 a 9,75; and Georgetown, Richmond City Mill, and Howard street, 010.

Rye Flour remains dull and advanced to 07, with sales. Corn Meal continues dull, and we note barrels 65 37½c, and hogsheads 034 a 036,50.

Export from 1st to 16th instant.

Wheat Flour ... 3057 barrels.

Molasses—The long continued scarcity prevalent to last week, having been relieved by the late supplies, prices have acquired a downward tendency, and are now 3 or 2 cents lower than those prevailing a week since; sales have been made of 25 hhds good Porto Rico at 47c, cash; 30 do good Cuba, 42, 30 do 30 do good 43, 4 mos, 3 per cent off for cash; 30 do common, 40, cash; and the balance of a cargo of Cuba late importation, including 150 hhds, 37½, with part at under 37c, 4 mos mostly in lots. The entire receipts this month to the 18th inst. since when but little has arrived, include 3138 hhds. 138 tierces and 314 bbls nearly all from the Eastward.

Sugar—The animation in the market has diminished for all descriptions. Muscovadoes, of which supplies are still extremely limited, have lost their firmness, and Boz Sugars have a downward tendency, though no decline as yet has been established. The sales include 30 hhds Muscovado, at 6½ a 7½ cents, 60 do 8 a 8½ cash; 16 do Porto Rico, fair, from a cargo landing yesterday, 9½; 100 barrels Cuba Muscovado, prime 9½; 300 boxes Brown Havanas 9½; 80 do Havana and Trinidad, 9 a 9½; and 100 do Boston refined A 10c, all 4 mos, 3 per cent off for cash. By sections, 30 hhds Porto Rico, 9 a 9½; 207 boxes Brown Cuba, damaged, 6½ a 8½; and 156 do White, also damaged, 9½ a 10½c, all cash.

Tobacco—All descriptions continue to be well maintained, the supplies being very limited; sales of 20 hhds prime Kentucky at the 4 months; 60 bales Cuba, 16 cents, 60 days; and by auction yesterday; 32 hhds Kentucky, sound, 4½ a 9½, average 05 32; 20 do 3 a 6, average 04,65; and 20 do, unmerchantable, 3½ a 4½, average 03,50, all 8, 9 and 4 months.

The River—Weather—Business.

CINCINNATI, Nov 24.

The twenty four hours preceding Thursday, Nov 23, 5 o'clock, P.M. the river remained nearly stationary, the fall not exceeding five or six inches. During this period the weather ranged rather below freezing point.

Our wharf continued to be alive with steamboats, both for the upper and lower trade. The Monarch, a very fine boat, of the largest class, with a full load was on the instant of departure for New Orleans. She may remain, however, until Friday morning, Nov 24. The Lexington, for New Orleans, was also taking on board a fine cargo.

Hog slaughtering commenced on the 22d and continued through the 23d. The pork is packed as soon as practicable and shipped for below. Both the below named steamboats carried off considerable quantities.

PRICE OF PORK.

It is difficult to obtain accurate information of the price of pork. It is understood that a lot of about fifty cents was given on the 23d Nov for a very fine lot of about two hundred. Purchasers are reluctant to engage at that price.

A letter from Alton, dated Nov 14, states that contracts had been made there at 03 25 to 32.

These statements are given for what they are worth! We have no reason to suppose them infected with any trickery of trade.

HAVANA, Nov 25.

	D.	R.
Butter, American yellow per ql	3	4
Codfish per 100 lb.	2	2
do hake, per ql	2	5
Flour, Philadelphia & Baltimore per bbl	14	17
—— New Orleans	16	17
—— Spanish	do	13
Ham, European per ql	18	18
—— Western, Eastern pack	16	18
—— New Orleans	16	18
Lard, European, per ql	15	17
—— American Eastern per ql	13	14
—— New Orleans	13	14
Pork, cargo Eastern and mess per bbl	14	17
—— do New Orleans	14	17
—— do in mess	20	22
—— do in bones	9	10
Tobacco, Kentucky in hhds. per ql	4	5

Exports—Coffee 1st quality, per ql 9 a 9; 2d do do 6 a 8; Logwood, Campeachy in logwoods per ql 1 a 1—Molasses per last of 24 gals, 32 a 35; Sugars assorted, half white and half brown, 7 a 14; do white, 14 a 16; do brown 6½ a 8½; Sugars per mil 0 a 28; tobacco withered per ql 13 a 14.

Exchanges—On London 17 a 18 prem; U States 1½ a 3 dis; Spain 6 a 8 prem; Paris 3 a 4 prem; Spanish dollar 5 prem, Mexican do 3 prem.

Freight—With England 0444 per £100—With France 5 francs per dollar.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Elizabeth, Thayer, Havre. L H Gale.
Brig Samuel Rodney, Greenleaf, Columbus, Geo. Taylor, Beard & Borin.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Shark, Thomas, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Orleans and brig Grand Turk; left the pass on 20th, brought up ships Arkansas and Silvanus Jenkins, and brig Sophronia; reports nothing new.

Ship Arkansas, Bennis, from New York 13th Nov, to Franklin & Amos.

Ship Silvanus Jenkins, Barker, from New York Nov 12th, to master.

Brig Somerset, Lewis, from St Marks, to master, in ballast.

Steamboat Alert, Bradley, from Mobile.

Steam packet Cuba, Baxter, from Havana, Nov 20th, to J Kilshaw.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Elizabeth—[illegible] bales cotton.
Per steamboat Rodney—[illegible], groceries, provisions &c.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Arkansas—[illegible]
Per ship Silvanus Jenkins—[illegible]
Per steam packet Cuba—fruit and $3367 in specie, to Stetson, Avery & co.

CONSIGNEES

Per ship Arkansas—A Grant; J Turor J Abert; P Gellett; Borderre & co; Franklin & Amos; Buckner, Stanton & co; Yeatman & co; Slaughter, Pickett & co; Hefford & Sengenfrey; Prescott & Jones; W G Hewes; Luke Palmer; E L Tracy; J Crosby; Smith & Toothman; Girard & Brun; Leflin & Stevens; Whiting & Sims; M & J Dick & co; J Kilbourne; Lathrop & Thompson; Sickles & co; E E Steen; Lee & Hardy; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Stewart & Haynes; W C Alvarez; F Talamo; C Cowanson; Ira Reed & co; Quick, Fosdick & co; G C Beauchard; Rabb & Allen; Relly in Bogue; J Burke; J Bellow; Lebedis & Jaquelins; G A McDowell; J & L Brewster; Lane, Van Wyke & co; G Harper; J Wadsworth; B Day; W Dunn; A & J Dennisson & co; Hyde & Comstock; Bogert & Hawgers; J Marshall; J P Freeman & co; Tools & Barter; Carter & Nichols; J Landis; Bogert & Hawthorn; Godfrey, Bloomfield & co; Perrett & Gally; Bonnet, Ferriday & co; S & W Dwyer; E S Dewees; Bruting & Scally; R H White; A Hill; A Barber; G Morgan; Turner & Woodwell; L Dueland; Z Taylor; J Van Orden; Leflin & Stevens; Sickles & co; Newlies & Craig; Savage & Lee; S A Belden; A G Cochran; F Frazier; Labadie & Bayens; Kowes, Davidson & co; Robinson & Magee; Fraser, Fraden; Goodman & Levy; Taylor & Haddon; Hall & Sayre; W Tipton; M Watson; Richardson & Waterman; Joe Wood; T E Hall; Pratt & Hanson; Whitemore & Blair; M & R Muller; J Lott; E Lundell; St John, Furbe & co; Taylor & Medley; Peach & Dunning; M White; J B Wilcox; G Babcock; E B White; Durand & Usardo; W Smith; J H Lovatch & co; A Grant; A C & W Squier; Whitemore & Blair; J L Moore; J G Bell; E English; Parmelee & Baker; H C Folger; P Bahnson; Godyke & Carrico; Livingston & Charbonet; W V Lepoe; Mrs E Bissell; J A Burke & co; Burnie & Bennie; Kirkman & Abernethy; Sessions & Field; Bells & Dolbear; Cochrane & Robinson; J A Bonilli & co; J Sprengue; D David; J W Bennison; Palmer & Johnson; Bright & Dwight; F Wolfe; St John, Furbe & co; Taylor & Millard; Affelo & Tremoulet; Blackwell, Peters & co; J Kirk; Jones Snyder; McKenna & co; Devereux & Wier; J C Mason; Griffith & Brown; Redmond Ward & co.

Per ship Silvanus Jenkins—Byers & Millard; R U Michael; Body & Dodson; Jas Bond & co; A Grant; D C Smith & co; Jas Bell; B Bell; Taylor, Hart & Son; A S Pendergast; D Bliss; P H Fobes; Fox & Bowden; A G Cochran; Lafargue & co; D Williams; B Locke; J Wood; W W Lyon & co; Mrs E Bunn; H E Mathes; J Kaerlane; Goodman & Levy; J Landis; F Bagnerlis.

PASSENGERS

Per ship Arkansas—[illegible] and one Trader with Tuscan; Bunker and son, Blackwell and lady, Tuscan; lady, maid and child, Mary Bell, Mary Ann Bell, Thomas, capt Wharton, Harman, Gen Bennett, Burns, Grangene, Clinton, Albion, Norris, Hunt, Lafarette, Dulac, Williams; and 60 steerage.

Per ship Silvanus Jenkins—Capt Brown East Jamaica Monteviedo, M Buchanan, Slater, W A Hamson, Smith, Garrison, Pond, Tipton, Carpit, Beach, capt Emerson, Mr Gaston.

Per steam packet Cuba—E R Jackson, Sawyer, J H Harrison, Ozzard, Barron, Chaible, Tigrus and one Laporte.

MEMORANDA.

The steam packet Cuba sailed at the 24 [illegible] from T A M, reports from 20 to 23 inst [illegible]

Up at Havana for this port, Nov 21st, the [illegible] Thursday, brig Lance, Fernandez, Mobile; [illegible] brig Hannah, Powers, Key West; [illegible] Balize at Havana, Bordice, Bay Biscaine, Bell.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. SAYON,
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1837.

From Havana.

We have received by the steam ship Cuba, which arrived last night, our files of Havana papers up to the 26th instant. Nothing later from Spain. The Cuba left at the N. E. Pass, yesterday morning, from 12 to 15 vessels in sight. We are indebted to Capt Switler for a Havana Price-Current of the 25th instant—extracts will be found under our commercial head.

Medical College of Louisiana.

We observe with pleasure that the course of lectures for the present season has commenced in this institution. But a very brief period has elapsed since the establishment of this medical school, yet its progress has been of the most rapid and gratifying character. By the unwearied industry, talent and energy of its founders, a degree of public support is beginning to be extended towards it, commensurate with its merits and the reputation of the school for the ability of its professors, and the advantages it flers in the pursuits of medicine, are now measurably appreciated throughout the whole southern section.

That powerful Temple of Science has from its earliest inciptency been compelled to struggle into prominent notice, amid a thousand discouraging and depressing circumstances; when we add that its efforts to obtain a conspicuous stand among the scientific institutions of the country, have ultimately proved successful, we furnish the strongest commentary upon its usefulness. The struggle has been conducted by its founders without extrinsic aid; unassisted by legislative bounty, and against the strongest current of an unreasonable prejudice that regarded New Orleans as too low in the scale of intellectual eminence, to contain sufficient talent for the establishment of a Medical College. All these difficulties have been in their turn surmounted, and the prospects of an ample future, despite the financial embarrassments which pervade the entire union, are better at present than they have been during preceding years.

To speak at length respecting the propriety of a Medical School in New Orleans, would be wholly a work of supererogation. Not only the advantages, but the absolute necessity—the indispensableness of such an institution must be evident to every one, who bestows the most casual reflection upon the situation of Louisiana, its particular climate, and the modifications of disease effected by that climate. A general course of medical instruction at the North does not render the pupil adequate to combat successfully the maladies of the South—their phase, duration and mode of treatment are acknowledged by physicians to be entirely different. The only fit place to study successfully, and acquire practically an acquaintance with these peculiarities is the country in which they exist. As a Surgical School New Orleans with its vast Hospitals, and immense number of accidents which daily crowd them, presents no inconsiderable advantages.

While the student can scarcely fail to admit and embrace the opportunities thus proffered him, the public should certainly patronize an institution, which by engaging the services of an able instructor, in the most fascinating of sciences Catarrhal, and, by providing ample materials for experimental illustration, renders this beautiful and beneficial pursuit within the scope of all. By a reference to the advertisement it will be seen that Dr. Riddle, the professor of chemistry will deliver his Lecture at the Long Hall, No. 14 St. Charles street. The apartment selected is large, commodious and well adapted to the exhibition of the practical portion of the course. Ladies are invited to attend if accompanied by Gentlemen having tickets. Those interested in chemical researches will thank us for adverting to this department, and for assuring them that they can now investigate an interesting science with the assistance and co-operation of a gifted teacher.

The Banks.

As the time for the meeting of the legislature approaches, the public are naturally becoming anxious to know what enactments will be made on the all absorbing subject of the suspended banks. We have heard no specific project suggested for alleviating the evils now endured by the community, no system of prevention against their recurrence in future. All we know (if indeed we may assume to know any thing) is gathered from casual conversation and popular rumor; and though these are not always safe guides for the formation of an opinion, yet comparing these conversations and rumors with the actual condition of things and the exigencies of circumstances, we have arrived at some conclusions which though they may prove erroneous in detail, yet we cannot think them altogether unfounded. It is conceded on all hands, that the legislature will prove itself so far conservative, that it will not seek utterly to destroy and root out all the banking institutions now existing—but that it will afford a fair opportunity and ample time to those which are labouring under the heaviest embarrassments, to replace themselves in a sound condition. The interest of a very numerous portion of our population require that this concession be granted to them: the stockholders, the debtors, the holders of bank notes, all of whom may be presumed innocent of the practices by which the present money crisis has been produced—these, from their number & identification with the welfare of the state, are certainly entitled to the consideration and protection of the legislature, and we have not the smallest doubt that they will be considered in this light. There is no necessity for destroying the banks. The public happiness and welfare require no such measure. Properly managed and regulated, banks are not a curse upon the community, but a blessing and a source of good.—If conducted on legitimate principles, they give activity to trade and vigor to industry. These are our opinions, long ago founded & still cherished, notwithstanding the temporary mischiefs that have been made to flow from the banking system by wanton or ignorant mismanagement. The legislature will, we trust pass, with a lenient hand over the present situation of the banks—the malady is not to be cured by a rough treatment:—the patient is to be restored to health by gentle measures, by the administration of medicines that will not be too swift and violent in their operation. It is not the interest, it is not the wish of the public, even of those who are entirely unconnected with them, that the banks should be hurried to the bead. Let them stand, then, and if possible let them have a chance of repairing their present condition.

But though what is done, cannot be undone, it is the solemn duty of the representatives of the people to take care that the evils which have flowed from irregular and excessive banking, should never be permitted to visit us again. The strongest and most efficient checks and guards ought to be placed over the future management of the banks, and we are persuaded that there is no board of directors, no body of stockholders of any monied institution in New Orleans, who will complain of such restrictions were imposed upon them. What these restrictions should be may be safely left to the legislature, which comprises intelligence and practical experience abundantly adequate to the exigencies of the occasion.

If security could be given that no abuse would be practised in the power to issue incontrovertible paper, and that its circulation would always be kept within due bounds and at a par value with gold and silver, paper would be fully available for the wants of the community as the precious metals, and in some respects would be more advantageous. But unhappily such security has not yet been found. Experience of every age and nation shows that men invested with the privilege of creating an unlimited quantity of paper money, will inevitably abuse it—that is to say, preferring to serve their own interest before that of the country, they will generally create their paper money in quantities beyond the wants of the public—although aware at the same time that when it exceeds that limit, it will inevitably prove mischievous. Such a privilege is too awful in its responsibility and too powerful in its temptations to be confided to individuals who assume to be entirely irresponsible to law, unsustained by public opinion and above the reach of any power in the state. Allow one private individual to possess the unrestricted right to issue scraps of paper that cost him ten dollars per ream, in exchange for houses, negroes and lands, will he be restrained by authority in the prosecuting of that trade, which his conduct they produce is unduly increasing the amount of paper circulation? Corporations are nothing but collections of individuals, and are liable to be influenced by the same motives.

This is the radical and pervading defect in the banking system of the United States. So far as it affects the bank of this state, we trust, the legislature will apply themselves sedulously to find out the power remedy. If this fault were once corrected in such a thorough and efficient a manner that it would never again make its appearance, the banks would become what they were formerly, a powerful auxiliary to the growth of our commerce, wealth and prosperity.

These crude reflections, whatever they may be worth, are our own. We are not acquainted with the precise opinion of any one member of the legislature in relation to the subject. We have been told that the plan of a corrective system for the future government of the banks is formed by some of the members. Of its exact nature we are entirely ignorant. We have listened to general rumors from casual conversations with friends of these gentlemen. Whatever the plan may be, the representatives of the people will be equally here, they must with brethren the banks now in embarrass, and will be unwilling to embrace a rigid plan of conservatism for the future.

Even fortuitous coincidence this moment chosen for a meeting of the banks will take place [illegible] coincidentally with the meeting of the legislature, on the month of January nearly all the [illegible]

[illegible] will be suspend. The stockholders seem deeply interested and they will move immediately interested in strengthening the credit and providing the welfare of [illegible] institution. We understand that [illegible] Thursday, Nov 23, 5 o'clock, P.M. the river remained nearly stationary, the fall not exceeding five or six inches. During this period the weather ranged rather below freezing point.

Our wharf continued to be alive with steamboats, both for the upper and lower trade. The Monarch, a very fine boat, of the largest class, with a full load was on the instant of departure for New Orleans. She may remain, however, until Friday morning, Nov 24. The Lexington, for New Orleans, was also taking on board a fine cargo.

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PRICE OF PORK.

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Codfish per 100 lb.	2	2
do hake, per ql	2	5
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—— do New Orleans	14	17
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MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

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Brig Samuel Rodney, Greenleaf, Columbus, Geo. Taylor, Beard & Borin.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Shark, Thomas, from the Passes; towed to sea ship Orleans and brig Grand Turk; left the pass on 28th, brought up ships Arkansas and Silvanus Jenkins, and brig Sophronia; reports nothing new.

Ship Arkansas, Bennis, from New York 13th Nov, to Franklin & Amos.

Ship Silvanus Jenkins, Barker, from New York Nov 12th, to master.

Brig Somerset, Lewis, from St Marks, to master, in ballast.

Steamboat Alert, Bradley, from Mobile.

Steam packet Cuba, Baxter, from Havana, Nov 26th, to J Kilshaw.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Elizabeth—[illegible] bales cotton.
Per steamboat Rodney—[illegible], groceries, provisions &c.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Arkansas—[illegible]
Per ship Silvanus Jenkins—[illegible]
Per steam packet Cuba—fruit and $3367 in specie, to Stetson, Avery & co.

CONSIGNEES

Per ship Arkansas—A Grant; J Turor J Abert; P Gellett; Borderre & co; Franklin & Amos; Buckner, Stanton & co; Yeatman & co; Slaughter, Pickett & co; Hefford & Sengenfrey; Prescott & Jones; W G Hewes; Luke Palmer; E L Tracy; J Crosby; Smith & Toothman; Girard & Brun; Leflin & Stevens; Whiting & Sims; M & J Dick & co; J Kilbourne; Lathrop & Thompson; Sickles & co; E E Steen; Lee & Hardy; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Stewart & Haynes; W C Alvarez; F Talamo; C Cowanson; Ira Reed & co; Quick, Fosdick & co; G C Beauchard; Rabb & Allen; Relly in Bogue; J Burke; J Bellow; Lebedis & Jaquelins; G A McDowell; J & L Brewster; Lane, Van Wyke & co; G Harper; J Wadsworth; B Day; W Dunn; A & J Dennisson & co; Hyde & Comstock; Bogert & Hawgers; J Marshall; J P Freeman & co; Tools & Barter; Carter & Nichols; J Landis; Bogert & Hawthorn; Godfrey, Bloomfield & co; Perrett & Gally; Bonnet, Ferriday & co; S & W Dwyer; E S Dewees; Bruting & Scally; R H White; A Hill; A Barber; G Morgan; Turner & Woodwell; L Dueland; Z Taylor; J Van Orden; Leflin & Stevens; Sickles & co; Newlies & Craig; Savage & Lee; S A Belden; A G Cochran; F Frazier; Labadie & Bayens; Kowes, Davidson & co; Robinson & Magee; Fraser, Fraden; Goodman & Levy; Taylor & Haddon; Hall & Sayre; W Tipton; M Watson; Richardson & Waterman; Joe Wood; T E Hall; Pratt & Hanson; Whitemore & Blair; M & R Muller; J Lott; E Lundell; St John, Furbe & co; Taylor & Medley; Peach & Dunning; M White; J B Wilcox; G Babcock; E B White; Durand & Usardo; W Smith; J H Lovatch & co; A Grant; A C & W Squier; Whitemore & Blair; J L Moore; J G Bell; E English; Parmelee & Baker; H C Folger; P Bahnson; Godyke & Carrico; Livingston & Charbonet; W V Lepoe; Mrs E Bissell; J A Burke & co; Burnie & Bennie; Kirkman & Abernethy; Sessions & Field; Bells & Dolbear; Cochrane & Robinson; J A Bonilli & co; J Sprengue; D David; J W Bennison; Palmer & Johnson; Bright & Dwight; F Wolfe; St John, Furbe & co; Taylor & Millard; Affelo & Tremoulet; Blackwell, Peters & co; J Kirk; Jones Snyder; McKenna & co; Devereux & Wier; J C Mason; Griffith & Brown; Redmond Ward & co.

Per ship Silvanus Jenkins—Byers & Millard; R U Michael; Body & Dodson; Jas Bond & co; A Grant; D C Smith & co; Jas Bell; B Bell; Taylor, Hart & Son; A S Pendergast; D Bliss; P H Fobes; Fox & Bowden; A G Cochran; Lafargue & co; D Williams; B Locke; J Wood; W W Lyon & co; Mrs E Bunn; H E Mathes; J Kaerlane; Goodman & Levy; J Landis; F Bagnerlis.

PASSENGERS

Per ship Arkansas—[illegible] and one Trader with Tuscan; Bunker and son, Blackwell and lady, Tuscan; lady, maid and child, Mary Bell, Mary Ann Bell, Thomas, capt Wharton, Harman, Gen Bennett, Burns, Grangene, Clinton, Albion, Norris, Hunt, Lafarette, Dulac, Williams; and 60 steerage.

Per ship Silvanus Jenkins—Capt Brown East Jamaica Monteviedo, M Buchanan, Slater, W A Hamson, Smith, Garrison, Pond, Tipton, Carpit, Beach, capt Emerson, Mr Gaston.

Per steam packet Cuba—E R Jackson, Sawyer, J H Harrison, Ozzard, Barron, Chaible, Tigrus and one Laporte.

CARROLLTON BANK,
New Orleans, 30th Nov. 1837.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of said Institution are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the Banking Room, Canal Street, on Monday, the first day of January next, between the hours of two & M. and four P. M. By order

nov 30 JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

THE CHEMICAL LECTURES by Dr. Riddell, will be delivered in the Long Hall, at No 14 St. Charles street, adjoining the Verandah, from 7 to 8 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, commencing on Wednesday 6th December, and continuing to the last of March. Those desirous of hearing a full course of lectures, and witnessing the experimental illustrations, will perhaps not soon again meet with an opportunity so favorable.

TICKETS—$10, for sale at E. John's Bookstore, corner of Common and St. Charles streets.

☞ Ladies are invited to attend if accompanied by Gentlemen having tickets. nov 30—6 t

THE SUBSCRIBERS have the honor to inform the public and their friends, that Mr Orgeviolle, one of the firm, has just returned from Paris, by the Salem, having visited all the capitals of the fashionable world, and seen all the variety and elegance of costume, and having particularly studied the wants and great women who visited him with orders, whose good taste is well known, off for sale,

A general assortment of goods of the latest mode, selected with the utmost care, to wit:

Polish green velvet,
Surtouts of all colors,
Fancy great-coats,
Cloaks in brocades and satins,
Pelisses of different fashions and cloths with hoods,
Waistcoats of all kinds for parties, balls, &c
Wool cloaks,
Embroidered cloaks for ladies, of all colors and qualities, of Merino,
Black cloth,
Kerseys, Duffs, &c
Water proof do
Bronze colour,
Grey blue do
Slate do
Scarlet do
Fancy satin Nankeen,
Do Elephant cain,
Do Zephyr,
Chevron Cords,
Do of several other colors,
Buttons of all kinds,
Cravats of the last fashion,
Velvet, striped and worked,
Silk muffs,
Hosiery first quality,
Shawls assorted,
Doeskin gloves,
Drawers, laced well finished,
Velvet stocks,
Satin do latest fashion,
Umbrellas of all sizes,
Suspenders of all kinds,
Men's dressing gowns,
English shoes, boots, &c.

The Subscribers avail themselves of this occasion to inform the public and their friends that they have made arrangements with Mr Pomina late of Paris, the reputation is diffused over Europe, to receive the choice, the modes and fashions of Europe as soon as they appear, so that in two months after being received, they can have every thing of the newest Parisian fashions.

They also take this opportunity to begl all persons who have not yet settled their accounts, to do so, as the worst remedies are bitter medicines.

No British subject could desire better things. Let but the enemy be seen, and the result is certain. A little more discipline, and the experience of one year, what each man's own science must now justly tell him to be his duty. He has but to remember that England expects every man to do it.

We have from the night's *Populaire*, that Mr. Demaray, one of the parties received in Longueil, has just been discharged from the situation as Post Master at St Johns. The public will be no losers.

The Chief of the Rebel Gang Taken.—Amable Norbert Morin, director in chief of the seditious and treasonable proceedings of the Permanent and Central Committee of Quebec, and chief spy of the Montreal Faction, was lodged in jail this morning, on a similar charge to that on which Dr. Lagerie, Pierre Chasseur; Eugene and Barthelemi Lachance were arrested—A. N. Morin was committed until Saturday, when he will be further examined.—*Quebec Morning Herald.*

Communicated.

"One practical proof is worth a thousand theories."

On Monopolies.

Messrs Editors—Persuasions of patriotism, charity and benevolence, or your own right of suffrage or labour form the most powerful lever that can be put into the hands of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the world be sufficiently the foundation of all arbitrary power based on the great inequality of property, has always been and will continue to be case with bank charters and like monopolies, is easily seen by the lower classes. Who always up the bank, and? The rich and their supporters. Is it their benevolence, charity or even patriotism, which causes them to petition for these monopolies? Should live without the aid of these, or that of the property, and draw a civil distinction between them and by acts of civil law.

Have they at any one time been known to pay ten twenty five per cent on their whole amount of capital stock in constitutional currency? In no one instance: to the contrary, not even that amount in other bank paper, equally as corrupt and insolvent as their own.

If we they not obtain issued more paper current than their whole amount of capital stock, and even the stock paid in money, and yet pay ten per cent dividends? Do they lend their promises to the people without interest, and who loose when they cease to pay their bills? The productive classes who do all the labor and produce all.

How many years of permission on the part and present principle of banking, will it take them to double the amount of capital stock? From six to ten years.

Are the people or productive classes by any means the gainers by granting these monopolies? To the contrary. Instead of the people being the gainers the monopolists become the gainers—their dest and ants are still the poorer, more ignorant and of a necessity the more subservient.

Make the interest, or rather privileges orders have made for the last ten years. Have they not directly or indirectly monopolized every thing valuable in the reach of the lower classes? Have they not compelled to pay twice or thrice double their amount of property, which first gave to them this monopoly. You may ask how? By having the monied power in their own hands, by locking and unlocking, they could again monopolize. These machines increase in geometrical progression, and in the same proportion increase with the producing classes. Monopolizing at the same time, yet that the rich are seeking for safer paper currency—because they charge 10 times more for what they have in reality monopolized than it cost them—and yet the more poor the more they pay. Machinery of labor, a guard to thee, four and five dollar per day. What has done this? Banking and improvements. For whom? The many, oliver.

Let our chiefs and leaders take the better path regard to pecuniary circumstances by the high price for labor?

These monopolies, as before stated, have made for years past, immense fortunes for the monopolists. For instance lots of ground that could have been bought at the time for two or three hundred dollar, have been sold for as many thousand, and all lands in the like proportion. Fortunes have been established by them throughout the union, had naturally united to the banks of the West, supposing and expected the same, but it is not in their power to get a chance for getting beyond their reach. In the acquirements and boundary limits, they have plainly shewn their views, and how far they would go if permitted.

The parent country of England and their mode of power, were drawn over the heads of our ancestors from which they liberated themselves after a several years bloody war, and from the time peace was restored, and their independence recognized, the degrading influence and domesticating nature of monopoly again were dispelled, even in our legislative halls, and have from that hour to the present, been gaining (imperceptible to the productive classes) a most powerful footing, and are now become more dangerous to the free institutions of this country, and alarming to the true productive sons of this native soil.

Why is it we are desirous to copy the very curses of the nation which we have fore fathers waged a seven years bloody war in liberating themselves, and which have well nigh brought nineteen twentieths of her own citizens to abject poverty, ignorance and unhappiness.

I am intimately acquainted with numbers of men who were staunch democrats, until they by privileges granted them, could pile their fingers in the vaults of these machines, and have since become whigs of no ordinary cast—under a bank charter, in a much easier method, coining money, than to hire a mint, gold, and labor taken from the people free of expense.

SPECTATOR.

St. Louis, November 20, 1837.

STATE HOUSE BURNT—PART OF THE STATE LIBRARY AND ALL THE ROLLS AND PAPERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE DESTROYED.

On Wednesday night last, the State House in the city of Jefferson was burnt down. The fire, as we learn from a letter, written by a gentleman of that place on Thursday morning, is supposed to have been communicated by a brand from the fire in the room occupied as the office of Secretary of State, (which is in the north west corner of the building on the second story,) rolling down on the floor. The fire was discovered about half past nine in the evening, but had advanced too far to be stopped. All the papers in the office of the Secretary of State were destroyed, and about half the State Library, which was kept in the adjoining room on the same floor. The Auditor of Public Accounts occupied the two rooms immediately under the Secretary's room and the Library, and we are gratified to learn, that nearly all the papers in his office were saved. The burning continued until about 12 o'clock in the night, when the roof fell and the flames subsided. We have not learned that any blame is attached to those having the custody of the Secretary's office. He was lodged in that room and it had been closed for the night. This house was originally built for the residence of the Governor, but has been used of late for the State House. Except the loss of the papers, the other is but small, the house not being worth more than about $12,000.

The reputations of Sacks and Foxes arrived in our city, on Friday last, from their eastern travels. The celebrated chiefs Black Hawk and Keokuck were among the number. They left for their homes in the wild west of the West, yesterday, in the steamer Pavilion.—*St. Louis Republican.*

MEXICAN CONSULATE—All shippers of merchandise bound to a port of Mexico, are hereby notified that if the triplicate invoice required by law do not contain the weight or measure of bagge and bundle, according to which the duties are to be exacted there, the same cannot be verified.

New Orleans, Nov. 29, 1837.

SALVADOR PRATS,
nov 30 2t The Mexican Consul.

NOTE LOST—The Public is notified not to negotiate a note drawn by B Fabre in favor of S. Begault, dated the 16th of November, 1837, at sixty days for the sum of three hundred and ten dollars. Said note has been lost by the subscriber who is the holder and the note not being endorsed by him and the drawer Mr. B. Fabre having paid the amount in anticipation.

The person who may have found said note is requested to leave it with Mr. H. Fabre, Chartres st. No. 110.

DEGADLE.

WANTED—A good barber and hair dresser. Apply at the corner of Conti and St. Charles Place.

NOTICE—The public is not forbid to make payment or negociate a note for the sum of $300 drawn by the undersigned, to the order of A. S. Bailey, dated the 18th of October, 1837, payable in sixty days after dated. The consideration for which said note was given, not having been fulfilled—it will not be paid at maturity.

T. LENARSHEK.

nov 30

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