COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	"	New-Orleans	nov. 8
Philadelphia	"	Mobile	" 14
Charleston	" 11	Pensacola	" 14
Portland	" 5	Liverpool	oct. 3
Havre	" 5	London	" 3

New Orleans Markets.

New Orleans, Nov 28, 1835.

COTTON.

53 bales Mississippi	17½
249 do do	18
20 do do	18½
31 do Louisiana	17½
105 do do	[illegible]
20 do do	[illegible]

Sugar—N. O.—New crop at 6½ cts., [illegible] 6 cents.
Coffee—Rio, [illegible] to 9—sales.
Molasses—Sugar-house, 40 to 42 cts. sales.
Hay—[illegible] 90 to 95cts.
Bacon—Hams, 7cts.
Cordage—Russian rope 10cts.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand, 1st October, 1835		4942
Arrived this week		1934
Arrived previously		73966
		78900
Exported this week	2322	
Exported previously	36276	
		38598
Stock on hand to-day		40302

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st October, 1835		1934
Arrived this week	24	
Arrived previously	657	
		681
Exported this week	100	
Exported previously	1581	
		1681
Stock on hand to-day		600

100 Sheeps Rest Orleans Candy boxes, sold at New York, [illegible] on time; 202 do do at 10½c; 100 do [illegible] do at 10½; 100 do do at 10½c; 130 do Planter's Cut, Mississippi, at 10½, on time.

New York, Nov 12.

Coffee—The transactions made our last embrace 600 bag Java at 12 3-8 cents 4 mos. 300 Brazil, 11 3-8 a 11 1-2 cents; 60 bbls and 8 hhds St Jago de Cuba, 12 3-4 a 14; 71 bags Cuba fringe, 12 3-4; and some St Domingo 11 1-2.

Cotton—Since our last publication the arrivals have been more extensive, and the quality of new Uplands appears less uniform. The demand on brokers is principally for home use, and some sales have been made at a little reduction. The transactions from 7th to 10th inst. amount to about 300 bales, of which the state of Land at 15 a 15½ cents for old, and 17 a 17½for new, and 100 Florida and New Orleans, 17 3-4 a 19 1-2 cents; a small lot only of prime New Orleans at the latter price.

Flour—The business in Western Canal Flour was principally at $6 31 a $ 37 1-2 for so much as may brands and $6 50 for fancy, until yesterday, when there was none of any kind to be had under $6 37 1-2. Ohio is also held at $ 37 1-2. There were considerable sales of Howard street at $ 44 a $ 50 cash and particular brands at $ 55; Georgetown $ 50.

Rice—The stock continues small, and the transactions are consequently limited. Some sales of fair quality have been made at 2 1-2 cents cash.

Sugars—The transactions have been rather limited. The transactions that have come to our knowledge, embrace only about 60 boxes brown Havana, inferior to fair, at 9 1-4 a 9 3-4 cents; 60 boxes prime, 10 3-4; 50 hhds St Croix, 10 a 10 1-4; some Porto Rico, 9 1-2; and by auction 2000 loaves refined, 12 a 12 1-2, and 65 barrels clarified sugar house, 7 1-2 a 8 cents 4 mos.

Philad, Nov 13.

200 shares Grand Gulf		56
95 do do Kentucky		57
14 do Union, Tenn		54½
236 do N Orleans Gas, 60 days		94

New York Nov 18.

150 do N O City Bk, 60 days		105½
90 do Kentucky Bank		97

Mobile, Nov 27.

We have had a week of considerable activity, and we believe our market may be said now to have fairly opened for the season. In domestic and European transactions have been on a liberal scale. The Alabama river is now in fine boating order, and the Tombigbee is on the rise. Heretofore we anticipating a constant and free trade with the interior, which will greatly conduce to the life and animation of business in this place.

Cotton—Our cotton market remains in nearly the same state as described in our last. The stock continues light and the demand steady, though not pressing. There have been some heavy sales, for the season, within the last three days. Prices have ranged from 15 1-2 a 16 3-4 cents—the principal transactions have taken place at 16c. Strictly fine cottons, we learn, are held now at 16 1-2c though there is but little in market. As yet there have been no cottons offered below fair. Of course we are still unable to give our tables of classifications. The article is just at this time beginning to arrive freely, and we know of no cause that will prevent a brisk market, even at the present ruling prices for fresh to come.

The receipts of cotton this week have been 3022 bales—the exports have been 2077, leaving in all stock on hand of 40,197 bales.

Charleston, Nov. 18.

Cotton—The sales since closing our last weekly report, amount to 3500 bales of Upland Cotton as follows: 201 at 16 1-4; 203 at 16 1-2; 1000 at 16; 179 at 15 7-8; 1010 at 16 3-4; 60 at 16 5-8; 302 at 15 1-2; 24 at 15 1-4; 150 at 15, and 12 at 16 3-4 cents. There has been nothing done in Long Cottons. We have had an active demand, and most of the stock has changed hands—the market at present is nearly clear of every description; prime and choice are the qualities chiefly inquired for.

Rice—For this staple there has been a good demand: inferior to good brought from 96 3-4 a 3, and prime 98 1-8 a 3 1-4.

Macon, Nov 12.

Cotton—Cotton during the present week, has been selling from 12 to 13 cents, which is a fair quotation of the article at this time.

Within a few days there has been a sufficient rise to raise the river 5 to 6 feet, and in consequence of which considerable cotton has been shipped, and some boats have arrived that were previously on the river, and detained by low water.

St. Charles Theatre.

THE public is respectfully informed, that this Establishment will open this evening, Nov 30th.

Gentlemen engaged.—Messrs Fisher, Hill, Tyler, Thorne, Forbes, Latham, Coates, Hind, Decamp, H G Pearson, Williams, Williamson, Bunnett, De Bar, Frimbley, Schimoni, Corri, Larkin, Barker, Ford, Leonard, Sedgmore, Stanley, Brace, Lenox, Scot.

Ladies engaged.—Celeste, Fanny Jamison, Miss Phillips, Mrs Gibbs, Mrs Meeder, Miss Lane, Miss Cushman.

Melodists—Kinlock, Bannister, Thorne, Brown, Rhed s, Burke.

Musicians engaged.—Messrs Palham, Copeland, Verity, Graham, Dollar, Vey, Rhodes, Henning.

Orchestra engaged.—J T Horton, trumpet; Signor Uoli, prime trombone; J K Kendall, primo clarionet; Signor Cassiani, primo contre basso; Signor Gandenghi, contre basso; Signor Corsini, 2d violin; Signor Grace, primo violin; Signor Rocco, primo violoncello; J L Doyne, primo flute; Weaver, 2d flute; Trust, primo clarionet; Mr Myers, primo clarionet; J Charlton jun & sen, 1st and 2d horns; Signor Dalmodling, principal tenor. Miller, violoncello; Miller, 2d trumpet; J Hatch, 1st violin; C. Mosher, 1st violin; J Jolly, violin; J C Lodielle, 1st violin; Signor Sanlaza, violin; Signor Bernardo, violin; Cooper, 2d violin, Greene, 2d violin; Miller, tenor; J Henning, oboe; H Henning, basson; Foster, violoncello.

Willis, leader.

J S Holder, music director.

J W Forbes, stage manager

G Holland, secretary.

At a quarter before seven o'clock, the prize address, by Mr Forbes; after which the

Overture to Lucrezia Borgia.

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle, Mr Bernard; Charles Surface, Mr Wood; Joseph Surface, Mr Forbes; Crabtree, Mr Coates; Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr De Bar.

Lady Teazle, Mrs Meeder; Mrs Candour, Mrs Bannister; Maria, Miss Lane; Lady Sneerwell, Mrs Kinlock.

Between the play and farce, the Overture to Der Freyschutz.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the

POPLED CHILD.

Little Fidele, Mrs De Bar.

☞ Possess not permitted.

Prices of Admission.

Boxes in the private boxes and parquette,	01 50
Amphitheatre boxes and pit,	1 00
Gallery,	1 00
Entrance to the gallery,	50

Children will not be admitted without exhibiting passes from their masters; adjutants 50

☞ Boxes and parquette chairs can be procured for the night on application at the box office on St Charles st, on any day from 10 A M.

☞ There will be open at 6 o'clock, and the curtain will rise at 7 precisely.

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

[illegible] SUBSCRIBERS!

Grand Entertainment, Extra Night, for 1835.

Known at Washington November 30th—Drawing positively commenced December 2nd.

Capitals—[illegible] 15,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,000, 40 of 500, 60 of 250 &c. &c.

Orders for tickets in the above Lottery, may be addressed to

nov 27-3 Mobile, Nov. 27. VANDERVOORT & [illegible]

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

MR. [illegible] with high respect for many years in Paris, the French, Latin and Greek languages, intends teaching at his lodging and out door. Persons wishing to come him with their confidence will apply in 49 Royal street, Royal street, or at the [illegible] St. his family street. nov 27—35

[illegible] Mr. J. WEBER, Professor of the harp, (pupil of the celebrated N C BOCHSA) and harpist to the Italian opera, New York, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of giving instructions on that fashionable instrument. Mr. W. feels full confidence that by his strict attention to the studies who may honor him with their support, he will merit their approbation. For terms and cards of address, apply at Mr Coney & John's music store, Camp st Commercial st. nov 27—1m

[illegible] St. Estephe, Medoc wine; 50 cases [illegible] 40 cases white Hock Rhenish Wine; 50 [illegible] Madeira; Jap 30 [illegible] brandy [illegible] for sale by A. & J. GEORGES.

[illegible] St. Louis street.

[illegible] Bar Iron, for sale, for [illegible] J. MAHER.

[illegible] Oak Plank, [illegible] board, landing [illegible] Pleasure, and for sale by

J. MAHER.

THE BEE.

[illegible] State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. RAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1835.

☞ The Subscription is respectfully called to the sale of Cotton and Land in Chartres street, this day, at public auction, by M Beatie.

[illegible] THEATRE will be opened this evening, with [illegible] company in every respect. See advertisement.

[illegible] and enterprise constantly deserve public [illegible]

[illegible] not in contrast to government economy [illegible] by doing more—endeavors to deserve it.

[illegible] there were 109 vessels in port—69 ships, of which [illegible] are foreign; 69 brigs, of which 6 are foreign; [illegible] schooners, of which 3 are foreign—a greater number have been here at this season in any former year. During the past week 16 ships sailed; and 60 arrived—28 steamboats and 30 flatboats came down the stream down the river: besides such ships and boats as may have headed at the harbour of Lake Pontchartrain. A considerable trade is still carried on by flatboats; those that arrived during the past week brought 20,624 barrels of sugar cane; 1,346 barrels of flour; 6982 barrels and 171 sacks of corn; 1068 barrels and 1000 sacks of oats; 600 bales of hay; 1200 kegs of lard; 350 barrels of whiskey; 14 barrels of potatoes; 6 bbls of cider; 3 of apples; 3 of apple brandy, and 9 of brandy; 2000 pumpkins; 2000 gallons of stoneware; 190 barrels of molasses; 42 sacks of ham; 400 barrels pork; 110 of beef, with 64 bales of cotton—amounting in value to about [illegible] what do you think?

By the steamboats during the week were brought [illegible] cotton, 24 bales of tobacco, not much sugar, [illegible] large quantities of packages, bales, kegs, [illegible] and [illegible] merchandize [illegible] other things too numerous to mention.

The import trade this year is very great; but the exports are not fairly under weight, from the uncertainty of the European markets, and not having regular [illegible] packet ships—the latter of which is an incubus on our commerce.

Examination of the route of the New Orleans and Nashville railroad in the immediate vicinity of the city is an object of public importance; and should not be resolved on, but with matured deliberation. A meeting of the stockholders should be called for the purpose: for although the board of directors are as [illegible] empowered to decide, they might find it more convenient and useful to abide the decision of the stockholders in assembly convened for that purpose.

The interests of state and city should also be considered; and hence probably it would be well to have the opinion of the council, if not of the legislature—particularly as state and city are large stockholders.—As regards the location of the route around lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi, the board of directors might decide and not so soon as convenient but where it shall commence in or near the city possesses much interest and importance. It might possibly be well that it should commence in Canal street, near the river; and so proceed to the lake: but this should be left to the decision of the stockholders in connection with the city council.

Would it not therefore be well if the directors convoked a meeting of the stockholders, to consider this subject?

The Courier of Saturday comments on the proposal for a state convention to alter and amend the constitution; but does not appear to be well informed on the subject. Our contemporary believes that if the constitution is now altered, it will require to be again altered in 10 or 12 years hence. This we do not believe. The proposal to amend the constitution is based on its present inefficiency, or being the source of numerous evils: and in order to prevent us being hereafter altered.

A written constitution serving as the standard of legislation and guarantee of political rights should be dealt in general principles and divisions, not in minute details or specific enactments; and then its form or model would be permanent. This is not so with the constitution of Louisiana. It enters minutely into the appointments and compensation of the judiciary and executive: it enjoins the time and means of elections in the state; and it establishes very singularly topographical divisions of the state into counties.

By the constitution, Louisiana is ordered to be permanently divided into thirteen counties; such a regulation belongs rather to statutory enactments; and hence the legislature from necessity or expediency have divided the state into 26 parishes, by which all legal proceedings are regulated. If this does not actually violate the constitution it virtually annihilates its provisions; or renders it useless or merely nominal.—Indeed there are many of our citizens who are ignorant of or do not recognize the division into counties. Yet this arbitrary division leads to direct injustice; as on it is founded the representation in the local senate: to that one county containing 200 voters sends a like number of senators as one containing 2000. Is this justice? Does not such an outrage on the representative system of the United States demand being remedied? Can any person conscientiously assert that it is better to tolerate than amend such a state of things; or that the evils resulting from permitting one man in Point Coupee to triumph over and trample on the rights of ten in New Orleans are ideal?

Our contemporary should also be aware that the constitution specifically confines the salaries of judges, their salary, and classes their under contract. Is this so obscure to the proper administration of justice? Is it right that such salaries perpetually subjected to change according to the circumstances and wants of the community, should be inserted among the abstract principles of general and permanent rights which are or should be exclusively the standard of legislation? Again we may assert that a constitution should deal in common principles of political justice and equality in the ordering of the respective branches of government, and the elective and other rights of the people; but never in particulars as to the particular mode of practically enforcing those principles and rights.

A constitution may properly regulate the basis of representation as to qualification: but if that basis is not deemed correct, it should be altered. By our state constitution, property is made the basis of calling, independent of population: is this an aristocratic or republican principle? Does it not disfranchise many worthy citizens? and does it not therefore require being amended?

The time for holding elections is also specified in the constitution, which appoints the swampy months when many of our respectable citizens shelter themselves or are necessarily or occupied with their pecuniary or professional, or to prefer voluntary disfranchisement to a neglect of business. Yet what gentleman of experience or intelligence will deny that it would be much preferable to have all regulations as to time, place and means of holding elections to the variable here rather than to the permanent constitution of a state?

Our contemporary is mistaken in saying that the demand of amend the constitution is confined to a few malcontent citizens: it is being in general except among those who reap the harvest of the present system—for we believe not or should not feel desirous of promoting the efficiency of the judiciary and executive departments of our local government; of extending the constitutional rights of the elective privilege to all deserving citizens; of securing a proper distribution of representatives throughout the state, not only as regards locality and property, but as regards numbers; and of purifying that citizen itself of legislation?

Nor can it be so wonderfully inherent to the feelings of any American citizen to have amended the constitution of his native or adopted state, on the truly utilitarian principle of diffusing, as generally as practicable the blessings of our republican government.—There is scarcely any state whose constitution has not been revised or radically altered. Not only have the older states of the federal government amended their constitutions, but most of those incorporated during the present century. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri have found alterations indispensable—shall Louisiana doom itself therefore a sacrilege to touch their ark of liberty, when it is already leaky, and endangering their rights and prosperity?

Louisiana has thirteen on account of her liberty; and despite her constitution for there is not such an arbitrary, absurd and aristocratical constitution in any state of the Union, as in this. This must be evident to enlightened who compares the provisions of the different state constitutions, as published in one volume. Why therefore not have a convention called to amend it where necessary? Are the patriotic citizens of Louisiana less intelligent or patriotic than those who digested our present constitution?

Under the head of 'Cotton prospects for 1835-6' an intelligent correspondent of the Bulletin has made some statements, which appear to be extremely deduced from facts and observation. He admits that the cotton crop of the southwestern states will this year be much less on particular plantations than last year; but on the whole not so extensive in consequence of more plantations raising cotton than last year: and opposition he believes that there may not be a decrease in the crop of the southwestern states—who principally on business in the growth of competitive plantations, on account of the emigration of many planters to the west. Proceeding on this basis, he estimates the crops of the preceding year of Georgia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, at 507,476 bales, admitting a loss of 10 per cent on the crops of 1834, of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, usually exported from New Orleans, at 436,146 bales; of Florida, at 52,085; and that from Mobile, at 197,693—being a total for the growth of the cotton crops throughout the U States of 1,242,397 bales.

Having estimated the supplies, the correspondent proceeds to estimate the demands—also in conformity to those of last year. From

Great Britain,	753,379 bales,
France,	243,564
U States,	[illegible]
Other places,	[illegible]
	1,242,397

[illegible] that the probable demand will be about [illegible] bales greater than the supply; and consequently [illegible] will advance. He attributes the panic in the cotton markets of Europe to a combination among the spinners to work short-handedly and not to buy more than for immediate wants—while he attributes the depressing state of the home market not only to the panic in Europe, but the [illegible] from the losses of many who had shipped cotton thence during the summer at 20 to 20 cents the pound. But he considers the losses of a few speculators on that year's crop insufficient to long affecting the home market; or the combination among spinners, the foreign.

Yet why should cotton command 20 cents in New Orleans and only 16 in Charleston, when the facilities of exporting are greater in the latter? It is true that planters are charged for transporting their cotton by the wagon but similar if not equal charges are made for conveying it to Charleston.

But Charleston has an advantage which will shortly cease to be in force here—we mean its railroad, on which produce is rapidly, speedily and cheaply conveyed. The heavy costs of transhipment from plantations to exporting vessels are so much taken from the planter without benefiting the merchant, but rather to his disadvantage; as the costs are included in his purchase, and consequently diminish his profits. The cotton merchant of Charleston is enabled to pay 20 cents for costs and charges; and to export thence to Europe at a trifling cost; so that his products are much greater than the merchants of this city, who purchase at 20, and export at greater freightage, yet receive only the same price for [illegible] for the line quality. The planter of Louisiana and Carolina receive the same prices for the same quality, while the merchants are taxed with all the charges of transhipping—much greater in New Orleans than Charleston.

This incidentally an onerous disadvantage to the cotton merchants of New Orleans. But it will be remedied when the New Orleans and Nashville railroad shall have been completed; and when our merchants resolve on having independent or other companies to establish regular packets between New Orleans and different cities on the Mississippi and Red rivers. The cotton merchants should seriously reflect on all modes of imparting the facility of conveyance and intercourse between the cotton regions and this city: for the greater the facilities, the less will be the charges on them; and of course the greater their profits in trade—as they must be aware that the combination or demand in Europe is never affected by the disadvantage of conveyance or transhipment under which they may labor.

We have repeatedly suggested the idea of establishing—and if necessary, chartering—companies or proprietors of regular steamboats on the western waters for individual owners will of course look only to their own profits, and be guided by their own will as to time, means and charges—which are often annoying and injurious to merchants. But these disadvantages could be greatly if not wholly removed by the packets of companies, which being regular and well regulated, would be preferred for trade and travel, and enable the cost of conveyance to be diminished. The benefits of the [illegible] have been palpably evidenced by the [illegible] Bara steamboat company: and if [illegible] will not in all? Why not establishing [illegible] to Natchitoches and Alexandria on the [illegible] another to Vicksburg and Natchez—a third to Louisville—and a fourth to St Louis? All traders and travellers, planters and merchants would be materially benefited by such arrangements.

LETTER RESERVES. To merchants and others in the habit of subscribing for newspapers, or in the habit of receiving communications, we would earnestly recommend the adoption of letter receivers or boxes in some convenient place, where papers and letters sent to them by hand could be safely deposited. They need long since have felt the evils of having their papers mislaid or borrowed; and cannot always [illegible] the nonreceipt of them to the carelessness or omission of carriers.

If they had a box placed in the door or gateway of their houses, of which they kept the key, and in which there should be a hole to put in the papers, they would always find them regular and secure—'safe bind, safe find,' which they can never expect to have done on the present careless system of requiring carriers to fasten the papers on the knocker or throw on the steps or under the doors whence they can be taken by any passer-by unnoticed and unknown. The inclemency of winter might be another argument to induce the adoption of letter boxes, as papers cast into yards or other exposed situations are destroyed by the wet or rains.

It is earnestly hoped that the adoption of letter boxes will become general. In Europe, gentlemen often hang them attached to their doors, in which they have a hole, set expressly for the purpose: as they are not subjected to study convenience and comfort at the expense of ornament. Why could not this useful system be followed with us, where it is if possible more required?

THE LYCEUM established in 1831, and chartered in 1833, but suspended in its operations since that time, is likely to be reestablished on a permanent basis. On Saturday afternoon several gentlemen met for that purpose, at the chambers of Mr Maybin, president of the lyceum; when additional members were enrolled and registered, on motion of Mr Henry P Leonard, seconded by Seth Barton Esq. On motion of Mr Winthrop, seconded by Mr Jordon, a committee of 5 were appointed to adopt the most effective measures for reviving the lyceum; enrolling members and collecting subscriptions. On motion of Mr Nixon, seconded by Mr Pepin, it was also resolved confirmably to the bye-laws of the society that the president shall convoke a meeting on Saturday next, at Banks' arcade. Meantime the gentlemen of the committee are to meet this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at Mr Maybin's store.

This lyceum may be the nucleus of a Louisiana Institute, to which the Physico-medical and the Historical society—the former in suspension, the latter lifeless—might be attached, if our citizens evince proper energy. The constitution and bye-laws of the society are amendable at the will of a majority of the members and they can easily be so framed as to place the Lyceum or Institute on a respectable and eligible foundation. But our literary gentlemen of the legal and medical profession must evidence more zeal and liberality in the cause of literature, in order to succeed.

The acting mayor has made two unsuccessful attempts to place the marked balls of the colored women on a more eligible basis, by preventing the entrance of white women, for which he certainly deserves credit: but in which he is strongly opposed by the city council.

On Saturday night we paid a visit to the Washington ballroom in St Philip st; and the we found great regularity prevail, we were certainly surprised to find that two-thirds at least of the females present were white women: and doubly so when we were informed by one who seemed to possess experience in these matters, that there were many white ladies present who are usually considered respectable in their sphere of life; but whom curiosity if not other motives induced to attend these balls, obscured as they are by thick masks. It was even asserted that many married women were present. Now however disposed we may be to esteem ladies and gratify their curiosity, etc, we do not like to see them disguised in liquor or dress. What they may be permitted to do at a fancy ball, respectably 'got up' can scarcely afford a precedent to unrestrained freedom at masked balls for colored people two or three times a week.

We beg leave to add our remonstrance on this subject to those of that temper and to require the interference of the council. But we believe this the mayor has it in his own power to regulate the masked balls, which he can close if not conducted conformably to his orders.

To the honorable, the City Council of New Orleans.

GENTLEMEN.—Three questions are submitted to the consideration of the undersigned.

The first, Whether, pursuant to the act of the legislature of the state of Louisiana, approved March 17th, 1835, entitled 'an act to amend the fifth section of an act, entitled 'an act, the several acts to incorporate the city of New Orleans and for other purposes, approved March 6th, 1833,' the city council have legal authority to order or permit non vessels or steamboats to land or other place the limits assigned to them in said act.

The second, Whether in conformity with said act, the city council have legal authority to designate a landing for flatboats within the limits assigned to the vessels or steamboats.

The third, Whether the city council can reserve, in spite of the upper and lower cotton presses, a landing for steamboats or flatboats carrying cotton thereto.

On the law of March 17th, 1835, the city council is bound so to regulate the port as to admit ships and steamboats to moor within certain limits, and steamboats within certain other limits therein described, reserving the space for the exclusive accommodation of packet steamboats. This act is imperative on the legislation of the city. Provision must be made for the admission of the vessels described, within the limits assigned, but I do not consider it prevents the legislature of the city, under the general powers possessed by the corporation on this subject, from providing other places within the port for the station of ships or steamboats, wherever the public interest shall require such a regulation; provided always that provision be made for the accommodation of ships, sea vessels and steamboats within the limits prescribed by the act. The first question is therefore answered in the affirmative.

The second question is answered in the affirmative [illegible] the space is not occupied by ships or steamboats. I consider it to be within the power of the council to admit the mooring of other craft, provided free passage and egress to vessels and steamboats be not thereby prevented.

As I consider the act of March 10th, 1834, as not repealed by the act of 1835; and that steamboats and other craft loaded with cotton have a right to land and discharge at the upper and lower presses; and that it is incumbent on the council to reserve a proper space in front of presses for their accommodation.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BURNS.

New Orleans, Nov 29th, 1835.

THE BANKING.—We have received the votes of 198 towns last provincial. Tuesday increases the majority of Mr Bernard, Mr Bernard 10,791—Morton 10,593—Armstrong 1,403. Majority for Mr Bernard 10,153. The remaining counties will augment it, at least, two thousand more.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following are the items in the returns of the United States, for the months of October and November.

	Oct list	Nov list
Bills discounted on general security,	61,335,717	67,125,[illegible]
Do on bank stock,	2,[illegible],579	2,[illegible]
Do on other securities,	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Domestic Bills of Exchange,	[illegible]	20,[illegible]
	69,108,948	87,[illegible]
Specie,	1,719,961	611,[illegible]
Due from state banks,	12,545,[illegible]	10,[illegible]
Due to do	2,656,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Notes of state banks on hand,	1,397,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Individual deposites,	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation,	24,[illegible]	[illegible]

The loans on personal security have been diminished probably by the sale of some of the branches, which were completed during the last month; and these on other securities have been increased through the same cause.

The aggregate of loans, it will be seen, has decreased over two millions and a half of dollars, during the month of October.—Globe.

The last number of the London Monthly Magazine contains a very interesting article entitled 'The Cotton Papers'—papers of the unhappy and incomparable author of Lorna. In this article there is a most animated and picturesque description of the dreadful 'days of July,' when some thousands of the turbulent children of France devoted their lives to expel one of the tyrants, and bring a savage fatality placed another of the race, upon the vacant throne. We subjoin the following extract.

'The conflict now raged in the Place de Grève with unexampled violence. A cannon pointed upwards, fired at the corner of the quay (a wine shop), which demolished it to the ground, the shots having been fired short way, had not a very goodly charge of the population forced the royal troops to consult their safety by preparations for retreat. This they effected along the quay, firing by files and by platoons, extending each other with astonishing rapidity. They were speedily reinforced by fresh troops of the royal guard and of the Swiss, another with a hundred carabiniers, and 6 pieces of artillery, each of them escorted by 12 cannoniers on horseback. With this terrible addition they again advanced on the Hotel le Ville, and a frightful firing recommenced on all sides. They succeeded in driving the citizens into the rues de la Vennerie and de Mouton, and again entered into possession of the Hotel de Ville.

But they did not keep it long, for they were again attacked with a courage truly sublime and almost irresistible. Their ranks were ranged before the Professors of the Seine and the Hotel de Ville, threatened death to thousands. The repeated changes of the currentage were murderous, but the citizens did not give way. Immovable in their position, they expected and received death with cries of 'Vive la Liberte! Vive la Charte!' Their heroic and generous efforts proved fatal to many. The heaps of dead bodies showed a sensible diminution of the combatants; still the contest might be said to rage with desperate fury, the successive capturing and recapturing of the Hotel de Ville and national guard of the remembrance of Bonaparte. But, while every element added to the confidence of the insurgent, consternation began to be more and more visible among the firmest battalions of France. It was only that discipline closed her serried ranks, and that the terrible doctrine of bayonets, only by the fear keeps their efficiency to discharges of grape shot still more murderous.

The Place de Grève, the Pont de Grève, and the Neuf with the quays, were enveloped in one lurid cloud of combustible smoke, pierced by the flashes of the cannon, or the bullets of the musket. The concentrated vocalities of the citizens filled up the pauses that intervened between the phalanx firing of the troops and the sullen roar of the artillery. The Seine might now be said without a metaphor to 'flow purple to the sea.' The dead bodies of horses and of soldiers were visible in its stream, carried down in a tumultuous mass to St Cloud, shortly to announce to the royal tenants of its chateau the disconsolacy of their proudest hopes, by the dismal evidence of this floating wreck.'

We come heard an intelligent Englishman remark, that the principal difference between French and English politics, is, that in England, the general fundamental principles of the political system are firmly established and almost universally acquiesced in, whereas in France the reverse is the fact. The contrast was in a moment just at the time it was under this difference, however, in the political energies and condition of the two countries has now ceased to exist. England too is now fairly launched upon the sea of experiment, and never have her horizon, destined, we trust and believe, to purify, not to wreck her. The question of the fitness of an hereditary chamber to the present age, is freely, loudly and most ably discussed.—Six years ago, the editor of the London Examiner, the most powerful political writer in England, said that 'the aristocratic and democratic are incompatible powers, which can have no co-existence in our state, however they may flourish together in the fanciful page of Montesquieu—that either the commons must be the servants of the lords, or the lords in the end must be the hewers and drawers of the voice of the commons—that the commons to be the representatives of the people, must be, in immediate struggle would take the people against the two chambers of parliament, the one complaining for the abuses of the many, and the other making the cause for the abuses profitable to the few.' [illegible] which since the passage of the Reform Bill is the course of complete fulfilment. The same prophet of the fourth of last month thus avows his anticipations and its hopes.

'Ourselves, in advocating reform of the commons, have always been and always hoping for the truth, and always admitted the truth, and rejoiced in the hope that it must be fatal to the hereditary chamber.'—Sun Am.

FASHIONABLE SWINDLER.—A female swindler calling herself the Marchioness de Compestre, but whose real name is Adelaide Hille, and who was, in 1827, condemned to imprisonment for such practices, had not long been released to liberty from the Bicetre, her course, and was brought before the tribunal of correctional police. It appeared that she pretended to have an ordinary visit, one of the directors of the bank, and position of importance in the state, through whom she was made acquainted with telegraphic despatches, and enabled to make speculations on the stock exchange, she realized some silly dupes to intrust the funds to her management, who ultimately found their confidence betrayed, and their money totally lost. She also pretended that she was in possession of a no less import: than secret than that there was a lady living in Paris, under the name of Mademoiselle Villeneuve, who was the daughter of the duchess of Angouleme, by king George IV of England, when prince regent; and boasted that she would make those who were interested in this transaction birth pay dear for the documentary proofs of her in her hands.

She likewise speculated upon certain imperial bonds said to have been granted by the emperor Napoleon at the time of his abdication, in 1814, in favor of his family, and which he charged upon the value of the crown jewels and appanage to his private domain. She likewise pretended to be the assignee of a considerable portion of a legacy of 54,000,000f, left by Mr Hognor of 9,000, charged upon considerable sums of money lent, by his grandfather, to Louis XIV; and that, notwithstanding the debt had constantly been denied, she had sufficient influence to procure an admission of the debt. She had even address to procure advances on this shadowy security from persons sufficiently weak to give credit to her representations. She appeared at the bar in a most elegant attire, and though about 50 years of age, retains the vestiges of great beauty. She was accompanied by a person named Mauvernay, a peasant, who was formerly a comic actor at Lyons, and who also implicated with her as an accomplice in her frauds. Being both declared guilty, the court sentenced the lady to pay a fine of 2,000f, to be imprisoned for five years, afterwards under the surveillance of the police. Mauvernay was condemned to 15 month's imprisonment, and a fine of 50f.—Galignani's Messenger.

THE RESERVE.—The scene upon the Schuylkill yesterday afternoon of the most picturesque and animating are ever beheld. The banks, rising on both sides of the river, gradually finish the vision, were alive with the sons of thousands of our citizens who flocked to the scene to witness the contest; while great number of boats filled with ladies and gentlemen, with the music of the amateur chime, gave a lifelike aspect to the river as well as to its banks. About half-past 12 o'clock the signal gun was fired, and the boats darted forward opened with the swiftness of the dolphin. The boats of the first class were as follows, namely, the Commodore, Falcon, Sylph, Wave, alias Blue Devil, a New York boat—Metamora, Aurora, and Inez and they came out in the order here named. The distance to run was three miles. Time—of the Commodore, 10 m 56 s; Falcon, 19 m 23 s; Sylph, 19 m 38 s. Of the second class boats, the Ariel came in first, being a few yards ahead of the Nymph; the Nymph was the second boat, the Dolphin the third; and the Neptune the last. We understand a race is to take place on Saturday, between the Falcon and the Blue Devil Club's boat, the Wave—built in New York and never before beaten.—Com Herald.

A new composition for repairing roads is under trial in England. It is composed of asphaltum, slag, oxide of iron and lime, melted together in furnaces, and is called 'bituminous lava.' It is said to be harder than [illegible]

A COMMON FOE.—Why are temperance societies a bar to friendship? Because they prevent shaking hands.

The autobiography of the quondam Prince of Peace, so famous in Spain during the time of Napoleon, has been purchased of this highness by Mr Bentley, of London.

HAYS.—By a calculation made a few weeks since, we learn that the amount of hats now manufactured in the United States in one year exceeds sixteen millions of dollars. There are, it is estimated, upwards of twenty-five thousand persons employed in the business—the expence of whose labor is about seven millions of dollars.

IDS AND OUNCES OF DO-MINION.

If a man would be dry, let him drink, drink, drink,
If a man would be wise, he must think, think, think,
If a man would be rich, he must work, work, work,
And if he would be fat, eat pork, pork, pork.

But if—

A man, with ease would study, he must eat, eat, eat,
But little at his dinner, of his meat, meat, meat;
And a youth to be distinguished in his art, art, art,
Must keep the girls away from his heart, heart, heart.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.—The utility and superiority of the wooden pavement between Warren and Chamber streets, in Broadway, must now be apparent to every observer, from the fact that the portion of the street thus paved, is at present (notwithstanding the late rains) entirely dry on the surface, and perfectly smooth; while the street on either side of it, paved in the ordinary manner, is extremely muddy, and though just paved, quite uneven.—N Y Mere Advertiser.

The legislature of Michigan convened at Detroit on the 2d inst. Hon J S Barry was chosen president of the senate pro tem, and hon Orrin Howe, speaker of the house, pro tem.

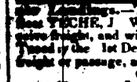
The government of New Granada has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of gold from that republic, either in the shape of ingots or dust, under severe penalties.

Coastwise Traders.

FOR LAKE WASHINGTON, LAKE PROVIDENCE, [illegible] and all intermediate landings, [illegible] the steam boat ABEONA, [illegible] master, will leave with despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,

nov 28 to 29 New Levee.



FOR PITTSBURG, and all intermediate landings.—The [illegible] master, will leave with despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,

[illegible] 28 and 29, New-Levee.

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE, NEW IBERIA, FRANKLIN, ATTAKAPAS, and all intermediate landings.—The new and substantial Steam boat TECHE, J W Dough master, is ready to receive freight, and will leave for the above places, on Tuesday the 1st December, at 10 o'clock A M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

GRAY, DURRIVE & Co, or

L. LASTRAPES & DESMARE.

FOR FLORENCE—The steamer BOSTON, Hugh Findress master, having part of her cargo engaged, will depart for the above and intermediate ports, on Monday next, the 30th inst. at 4 p. m. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to

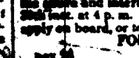
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co,

nov 28 Poydras street.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The well known splendid upper cabin steamer CHARCELLOR, [illegible] master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch for the above and intermediate ports.—For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to

FORSYTH, GOODWIN & FORDS,

nov 28 Poydras st.



FOR BOSTON—The fine brig AUROA, captain Foster, burthen 300 tons. For freight or passage, apply