LATEST DATES.

New-York		Havre	nov. 2
Philadelphia		Baltimore	" 4
Charleston		Wilmington	" 5
Paris		Liverpool	oct. 8
Havre		London	" 7

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

New Orleans, Nov 17, 1835.

220 bales Mobile cotton 14d
120 do do 15
Move in cotton—sales not ascertained.
Flour 37 per bbl.
Other items remain as last quoted.

125 shares U S bank stock sold at N York 2d inst. at 110; 50 do N O canal bank, at 104; 105 do N O city bank, at 105 a 104½; 100 do N O Gas, 4 mos 105 1-4.

(By the Virginia at New York.)

Liverpool, Oct 7.

Cotton.—The sales on Thursday last were 2500 bags; Friday 2000; Saturday 3000; Monday 4 to 5000; Tuesday 2500; and today 4000; of Monday's sales 1000 were taken for export, at 3d to 6½d per lb. The accounts of the state of the cotton market here, on Friday and Saturday, brought many buyers into the market for the last three days, and sellers have met them very willingly. Prices on Monday and Tuesday were rather stiffer than on Wednesday, but today we think them as low as ever. The week's import amounts to 1126 bags.

(Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.)

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

In the last four days there has been more doing in cotton, but at low prices, and we confess, we fear there will be but little improvement for the present. Last week there was some very depressed business, and at the market in Manchester yesterday, though a fair amount of business was done, it was at reduced prices. The sales of cotton this week, so far, are 15,000 bales, including 1000 for export, and 400 on speculation.—Nothing new in other articles.

Liverpool, Oct 8.

The sales of cotton for the week ending on the 2d inst, were only 11,500 bags, viz: 6110 Upland at 7½ to 11¼; 4250 Orleans at 7 to 12¼; 1220 Alabama at 7½ to 11¼; 80 Sea Island at 23 to 32; 1190 Brazil at 11½ to 14; 280 Egyptian at 14 to 16½; 510 East India at 6½ to 8½; 190 West India at 10½ to 14½—total 16,800. The market was in a depressed state throughout the week, for although there was a fair inquiry from the trade, and a tolerably good demand from exporters, there was a great desire evinced by holders to sell, and more especially on Friday the 2d inst; on that day the anxiety to dispose of the staple, was such as to make prices in some degree nominal, the business being done at very irregular rates, in some instances at a decline of ¼ to ½ per pound from the early part of the week. Speculators did not purchase at all—exporters took 1400 bales American, 300 Surats, 1100 Bengal. Imports of the week 4075 bales.

The lot of 700 brls turpentine (referred to in our postscript of 1st inst) was sold at Mobile per cwt as we anticipated. No transactions in American tar.

London, Oct 6.

Sugar.—The market last week was very heavy.—Considerable sales of yellow Havana, early in last week were reported at 30s and 37s; afterwards a considerable decline took place, fine white taken at 50s, which were valued at 52s; Bahia sold also 2s to 3s lower.

Coffee.—At public sale this forenoon, 2916 bags foreign sold about former prices, Bahia; ord mixed with blacks 43s to 44s former prices; Rio taken in at 56s; the Havana sold 60s to 62s, all about former prices.

Cotton.—The cotton market has relapsed into a state of the greatest languor, the business since Friday is too limited for limiting the prices are lower.

Rice.—By public sale this day, 3000 bags good white Bengal, Patna kind, sold: 12s and 45d, very fall prices.

London, Oct 6.

The Dutch coffee sales are going on well, and will give firmness to the northern markets. Although the arrival of a cargo of St Domingo at Hambrugh, from New York, had rather alarmed the buyers there, as they cannot calculate on the extent of indirect supplies. The English from manifest have advanced the prices 30s per ton within the last four months. Common bars are held at 7 lb in Wales. At Gottenburg, Swedes is 11 lb, 6s on bagd.

London, Oct 6.

The prices of cotton have further declined 1d per lb, without inducing any increase in the demand.

Cotton.—The sales in Liverpool so far, having gone off with spirit, prices are firm with a very moderate demand. Buyers are now animated and prices rather lower; middling white Havana have been sold at 50s.

(By the Charlemagne at New York.)

Havre, Sept 30.

Cotton.—We have a lively demand for St Domingo, at an advance of about 1 to 2c per ½ kil. on our last rates. In other descriptions there has been little doing, and prices remain unaltered.

Cotton.—The arrivals since our last report, have been 1446 bales Louisiana, and 1086 Bahia, together 2472. The sales, within the same period, have amounted to 6308 bales, consisting of 3176 Louisiana at 120 to 172f 50c; 2605 Upland; Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, at 120f 50c to 155; 58 Pernam, at 175f; and 110 Maranham at 105f; the whole duty paid.

The better descriptions of U S short staple, which are becoming scarce, have sold at firm prices, but the rates of the lower qualities of the same cottons have been but feebly supported. In other kinds we have no change to notice.

Rice.—Fully maintains our last rates. A sale of 105 tierces very good Carolina has been noticed at 30f duty paid. Small remnes of very fine have been effected at 30f 50 cents.

Havre, Sept 30.

643 bales Louisiana cotton at 136 to 168 50c; 50 Alabama at 139f 50c; 278 Mobile at 145f 50c to 156 50c; 181 Georgia at 138 to 147c.

Havre, Oct 1.

Sales of 420 bales Orleans cotton at 147 to 160c, 144 Tennessee at 124 to 137f 50; 100 Mobile at 140 to 145c; 417 bags coffee, St Jago, 80 a 85c.

Havre, Oct 2.

We continue to have a good demand for cotton, without material variation in the price. The demand runs chiefly on the better qualities, which are scarce and dear in proportion to other qualities.

Amsterdam, Oct 1.

The auction held yesterday here of 19,000 bags of coffee went off very animated. There were more purchasers than orders. The prices were 25 to 45c for Java; 31 to 35c for Sumatra. The greenish descriptions did not go as high as you expected. Sugar firm, at 47 to 51f for brown Havana. Cotton dull. Rice is selling at 120.

Cronstadt, Sept 19.

Iron scarce at £11 10s. Coffee small stock; 64 is paid for colonial; 63 for middling Brazil; 64 to 65 for St Domingo; 70 for Java. Sugars in great request, white Brazil 44; brown 38; white Havana 54; yellow 42.

Rotterdam, Oct 2.

The second company's sale of 111,175 bags of coffee, held yesterday at Amsterdam, had the expected good result; and though the demand appeared less brisk at the close of the same than at the beginning, all the prices may be considered 1 to 3 cents higher than those of the first sale, and the whole was sold, viz; ord to good ord mixed Java, 36 to 38½ cents, pale and greenish 40½ to 42, good yellow 44 to 45, good greenish Sumatra 31 to 33. The third sale of 95,687 bags on the 6th inst. at Rotterdam, may go off in the same proportion. The disposition for the article generally continues favourable. The little that could be offered last month, by private importers—together 11,720 bags including the whole balance of the stock of Brazil—was briskly sold; our present stock in Amsterdam hands is estimated at 177,000 bags E I and 4,700 bags St Domingo, against 160,000 bags E I and 22,200 bags, and 400 casks W I at the same date last year. Brazil would not find buyers at 44 to 46 cents in bond. Sugar—Surinam has declined 2f, Java likewise 1f, lower; foreign supported in consequence of the very reduced stocks. Rice—Sales in Sept, 1,320 casks and 2,000 bags; stock usually 2,000 casks and 17,000 bags. There is a good demand for all sorts of prompt rice.

MADAME LEFEVRE has just received by the latest arrivals, a complete assortment of fancy and fashionable goods, among which are,

Merinos,	Embroideries,
Indienne,	Shawls,
do satin,	Cashmeres,
do embroidered,	Tabbet,
do Scotch,	Printed satins,
do small figures,	Embroidered do
SILKS.	Printed do
Scotch plaid,	Scotch cashmere muslins,
Knitted and plain	Lyons cashmeres.
Small and great breath	Silk stockings,
Scotch umbrellas,	Cambrics,
Umbrellas,	Checks,
Neck-cloths,	Shoes, hats and bonnets.

nov 16, 2d*

Copartnership Notice.—The business which has heretofore been carried on in the city of New York, under the firm of J. D. Beers and co. and in Charleston, So Ca; Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, under that of J. D. Beers, I. R. St John & co, will be continued by the subscribers, from and after the 16th November next, for their own account and benefit, under the firm of I R St John & co.

Mr Joseph D Beers being about to retire from business, the existing firms will be continued for the present, for the liquidation of the accounts of the same, which will be attended to by the persons who heretofore had them in charge.

New York, 24 Oct. 1835. I. R. ST JOHN,
nov 16—3m. D. W. ST JOHN.

THE Business which has heretofore been carried on, in New Orleans, under the firm of J D Beers, I R St John & Co will be continued by the subscribers, from and after the 16th Nov. next for their own account and benefit, under the firm of I R St John, Gaskey & Co.

The existing firm will be continued, for the present, for the liquidation of the accounts of the same.

I. R. ST. JOHN,
E. W. GREGORY.

New York, 24th Oct, 1835. 16 nov—1m

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. R. Colla & co, was dissolved on the 29th October, by mutual consent.

The firm of Bell and Colla are authorized to settle their business.

J. R. COLLA,
R. GODET.

J. G. Bell and J. R. Colla will continue the grocery business under the firm of Bell and Colla, at no. 24, Common street, and solicit a share of patronage.

J. G. BELL,
Oct. 31, 1835. nov 16 J. R. COLLA.

Dissolution.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Robert Brackey & Co. was dissolved on the first inst, by mutual consent. Robert Brackey will settle up the affairs of the late concern and continue the Grocery and Provision business at the old stand on his own account, and solicits a share of public patronage.

ROBERT BRAKEY,
nov 2—3 EDWARD BUNDY.

The undersigned subscriber has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he will open to-day an assortment of fashionable Goods, consisting in part of Bonnets, Calicoes, embroidered Bonnets; silks and flat Bonnets, plumes, and embroidered handkerchiefs.

A. BURNEY.

TRUE BEE.

Political State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1835

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

Arthur Gallaspie, Inspector of flour, in and for the City of New Orleans, vice Bernard Lobre deceased.

The mail of yesterday brought us the New York journals; but from the Philadelphia papers of the 4th inst, Washington of the 5th and Charleston of the 10th, we have advices from New York of the 2d—and thence from Liverpool of the 8th of October, London of the 7th, Paris of the 5th, and Havre of the 2d. Our extracts are under their customary captions.

We cannot say that we are not pleased with the landing of ships opposite the 6th ward; but we would have preferred that the merchants of the upper faubourg should have immediately and energetically proceeded to the construction of the longitudinal wharf projected; and then ask leave of the city council or state legislature. They would violate no law nor ordinance. Why then so fastidiously remise? Let them peruse the act 10 Feb 1821, and they will perceive that the part of New Orleans extends from faubourg Declouet to Roussean's plantation so that ships or boats may land and wharves be constructed at any part of the intermediate space.

Citizens' bank.—We trust that the intended application of the stockholders of this bank for the guarantee of the state to secure the advantageous loan negotiated, will not be misunderstood. Like the Union at yesterday, we invite attention to the subject; and discussion if necessary. Were the credit of the state required to be given to a new bank, and the bonds of the state to be issued and negociated on their own basis and the sole responsibility of the state, we would be among the most strenuous opposers of the demand;—but when the bank has already been chartered, when its shareholders have given bonds on the best security, and the state is only asked to endorse such bonds, we think that justice and expediency demand that the request shall be conceded. A pecuniary note issued on one's own responsibility and risk is certainly less desirable than the endorsement of the note of another who is perfectly solvent, and affords the most satisfactory security. Such an endorsement is a mere nominal responsibility; as is the guarantee required by the Citizens' bank from the state: and shall not that nominal guarantee be given, where the advantages are so immediate and manifold? Certainly; there is not a good Louisianian, from whom we may apprehend opposition in this instance.

The Camp street theatre will be opened next Thursday. We learn that it has been improved in appearance during the past three or four weeks. The Nashville part of Russell's company arrived yesterday; the remainder from Louisville and Cincinnati last evening. The corps will consist of Mr, Mrs and Miss Russell; Mr and Mrs Hodges; Miss Petrie; Mr and Mrs Hubbard; Mr, Mrs and Miss Barnes; Mesdames Knight, Sharpe and Drake; Messrs Thorne, Farren, Pearson, Reynoldson, Parsons, and various others, with the itinerant stars. We learn that Russell is determined to 'go ahead' in his endeavors to please the public during the winter.

United States Branch Bank.—We understand that letters received by the last mail from Philadelphia announced that the directors of the United States Bank have accepted the offer and terms tendered by the New Orleans Gaslight bank; and have sold to this institution all the current and suspended debts, and banking house, &c, of the branch bank in this city, on a credit of one to four years, with interest.—We have not ascertained all the particulars of the sale, or when the establishment is to be transferred; but we understand that the Gaslight bank will, on such transfer, take possession of the banking house, retaining the clerks and accepting of the newly appointed cashier of the branch bank, Mr Bacot, as the cashier of the Gaslight bank.

We congratulate the mercantile community on this arrangement and hope that no opertunity will be lost by our state banks to render their notes redeemable at the principal cities in the Union, and make them as useful to travellers and traders as the bank notes of the United States bank has been. With a little exertion on their part, for the circulation of their notes, and the commencement of operations of the Citizens' bank in January next, we believe no injury can be sustained, or need be feared by any of the merchants in this city, by the withdrawal of the business of the United States bank.

The articles that have recently appeared in the Washington Globe, give foreboding indications of a rupture with France. Cannot that be easily avoided with honor and safety to this country?

Sentence passed on Saturday 14th Nov. 1835, by the Judge of the Criminal Court:

John Smith,	larceny.	2 years	hard labor and costs
Horace Wilson	do	do	do
L M Welsh	do	do	do
James Eustis	do	6 months	do
John Barns	do	3 do	do
Samuel Kenny,	swindling,	4 do	do

They were sent to Baton Rouge on Sunday last.

The public lands.—It is currently rumored that congress will legislate during the winter concerning the sale or disposal of the public lands. It is also believed that motion will be made to reduce the minimum price from $1 25 to 75 cents. This reduction in the price paid of the public lands is probably preferable to the disposition sought to be made by Mr Clay's land bill of the nett proceeds of the sales at present prices for a series of years.

Mr Clay wished to abstract the amount of sales of the lands from the other sources of national revenue, and divide it in a *pro rata* proportion between the different states. Such a measure we do not consider either just or prudent. The public lands that had formerly been ceded by the old states to the general government cannot be retroceded; nor can any public lands be alienated that have become the property of the nation. The profits arising from the sales of such lands are as much an integral part of the national revenue, as the duties arising from imports; and no spoliation of any branch of the revenue should be permitted. The northern states have no claims whatever on the public lands south and west of the republic, except by appropriations specially made for general purposes. By the constitution congress may dispose of the lands as may be judgedmost convenient; but nothing is to prejudice the claims of the United States or of any particular state when the sales shall have been made, the proceeds must necessarily and exclusively form part of the national treasury; and of this there can constitutionally be no division among the respective states. Nor would it be expedient even if lawful; for if the revenue be dilapidated in one of its branches, the funds necessary for the maintenance of the general government might become so reduced as to demand the imposition of higher tariff duties to compensate for the loss: and whether such a resort would be generally agreeable to the citizens of all the states has been fully proved by the hostile attitude lately assumed by South Carolina, in her nullifying decree. It would be even preferable that the national revenue should be wholly relied from the sale of public lands then again impose tariff duties and restrictions which might lead to the dismemberment of the union.

It may be true there will be a surplus revenue this and the next year; but who can say how soon that surplus revenue may not be required for 'the general welfare and defence of the country?' If not required for the defence, it may be necessary for the welfare, in better equipping and enlarging the navy; in extending fortifications; constructing national roads; improving the navigation of the Mississipi, which has been shamefully overlooked by congress; in constructing harbors and navy yards; and in designing and completing other objects of general interest and importance. It is much better to augment the expenditures of the nation with its increased resources, to enlarge the facilities in trade and travel—than it would be to distribute those resources among the several states to be applied to their own immediate wants, which might but very partially if at all benefit the general interests of the union. Every thing relating to local education and improvements is entirely the province of the local legislatures; and they have no right or reason to demand relief from the general government, and burthen the nation at large with their local wants. This would make the subsistence states support the indolence or negligence of the lazy and crafty—which certainly would not be constitutional, just nor expedient.

The surplus revenue can then be very properly appropriated to national purposes, without being apolitical to subserve local interests; and the expenditures of the general government be increased with the revenue. This is a correct principle in political economy and advantageous in practice. It may also show the absurdity of the charge formerly made against the administration of general Jackson, that the usual expenditures during his presidency exceeded those of his predecessors. Very true; but so did the usual resources and waste of the country; and those expenditures were appropriated by congress not by him. The augmented expenditures with the increased wealth of the country were perfectly just tariff they were not, congress and not the president should be implicated. This only in passing.

Yet it might be advisable that the minimum price of the public lands be fixed at 75 cents, rather than they should be disposed of in manner and on terms not to be thoroughly affranchised. A specified quantity of land at such a price might come within the purchase of those small farmers, who should therefore become industrious and useful members of a state. This would tend greatly to prevent monetary peculations or speculations in the sales of public lands; it would promote the agricultural interests of the country; distribute our citizens throughout the states, and prevent the growing evil of having as pent up in cities. It would not only be more on the republican principles of agrarianism, but it might be well calculated to prevent another evil of serious magnitude—the hunting after office and place. Men might become farmers who are now anxiously seeking after every petty office in the gift of the general and state governments; and who consequently produce great irritability in politics, parties, in national and sectional prejudices. Indeed the interests of the agricultural community have been hitherto subjugated to those of the mercantile and manufacturing; to those of professional pursuits and employments.

Nor is it improbable that the division of the public lands on a small scale at a reduced price, would be otherwise found beneficial by those who consider slavery an evil; for so long as farms continue to be plantations or estates, so long must slave labor be perpetuated; but if the extent of farms were reduced, the tenants themselves might almost be adequate to cultivate their own lands, or free labor only be indispensable.

We cannot boast of justice having been done to Louisiana in the sales of the public lands within this state. Land offices have been opened in all the other states; but Louisiana has been overlooked. Since 1830 there were sold only 91,558 acres at the minimum price of 125 cents an acre; and much of the public lands here remain still unsurveyed. There are now 1 million and 5 thousand acres surveyed and unsold in this state; yet no exertions are made to dispose of them. This is not exactly just to Louisiana; for by an act of congress 1811, 5 per cent of the proceeds of all the public lands in the state is to be placed at the disposition of our legislature.

But our local government is resolved not to be inferior in negligence to the national; for we learn that since the time of Henry Johnson's being governor, no application for this percentage has been made—altho the arrears due amount to 114,000 dollars.

'Comparisons are odorous,' says the ancient Dogberry. So we have found in consequence of fairly comparing our extent of circulation with that of our contemporaries. We did not wish to aggrandize ourselves at their expence; but simply to acquire a quota of advertising patronage commensurate with our subscription list. Was this unfair or unkind? We do not wish their advertisements taken from them, but extended to ourselves; as this gazette has the greatest circulation probably of any paper in the city or state. The Louisiana Advertiser however gives us so excellent a rap on the knuckles for our honorable endeavors to acquire public support, that we transfer it to our columns.

The Bee may flit from bower to bower,
And share the honey of each flower;
But would the selfish, buzzing elf
Keep all the honey to itself;
Nor grant each brother rover free
To wing his way as well as he;
Pleading alone of self in petition,
Such vast 'extent of circulation?'
We too would flit on busy wing
Around each flowret of the spring;
But lighting—would not leave a sting!

Now let us try to scribble a reply:—

The Bee in all its varied rounds
Forbears to touch forbidden grounds:
Its wings its flight abroad and far
Where humied flowrets were and are,
To cull the choicest sweets to please
Its friends in business and at ease.
It hates a wasp to cross its flight;
But with a friend it hums delight,
And shares the bounties it has cull'd—
Yet flies aloof if it be gall'd.
Its sting is not in oft employ;
But used for fools or foes t'annoy,
Who would its flights of hope destroy.

There are rhyme and reason both to support us. Yet unfortunately we must complain with Virgil in his beautiful lament,

Heu ego cervicibus feci; alter honores tulit.
Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes, etc.

We understand that there is no *epidemic* fever at N Orleans; but the cases that do occur are uncommonly fatal.

The above is from the Natchez Courier, whose editor's usual venom in all that regards the health and prosperity of this city, cankers his reason. Yet he has written truth in his attempted aspersion. The few cases of fever that occurred here during the season were uncommonly or not commonly fatal.

The editor of the New Y Evening Star asserts that architecture in that city is worse than in any other city of the country. He must never have seen the buildings of New Orleans, where there is no such thing as symmetrical architecture; except in a couple of Spanish edifices. Our architecture sets at defiance all order, grace and convenience.

The Louisville Journal in noticing the marriage of Mr That to Miss That, remarks that the clergyman knew how to put that and that together. The N Y Star follows suit; and says that Addison in the Spectator excelled the clergyman: for he taught how to put three thats consecutively together. But the Bee may surpass both; and teach how to unite seven thats in consecutive harmony: for if we refer to Mr That, we may say that that That that that That that clergyman married, etc was not that That that that Miss That preferred for a husband: in other words, that the That, the same That which the clergyman etc—so that the sentence is perfectly grammatical and otherwise correct; and proves that the word that is of very great use in the English language. It is strictly the definite article; varied often by particular application into the and this. This is not fully understood by common grammarians, who bungle along according to the custom of their grandfathers in teaching the science of language—one that has been more sadly neglected than any other in an English education.

Communication.

We, the subscribers, masters of vessels, having sounded the depth of water in front of the 6th and 7th wards, hereby apprise the commanders of the various shipping in the harbor of New Orleans, that the part in front of the 6th and 7th wards (above Canal street) is perfectly safe and commodious, and well adapted for the accommodation of vessels of the largest class and heaviest burthen, and that every accommodation has been provided for receiving and discharging of cargo.

Wm Robinson,	Master,	Ship Mississippi,
Stephen E. Glover,	"	Star,
Russell E. Glover,	"	Southerner,
John A. Durkee,	"	Brig Kashawa,
Charles Gardner,	"	Arabian,
Moses Adams,	"	Ellsworth,
John J Garoni,	"	Ship Ohio,
L J Carr,	"	Hebrew,
E Evans,	"	Brig Alexandria,
Jonathan Foster,	"	Aurora
Elias Spencer,	"	Apalachicola.

Even-handed justice!—The following communication is from a respectable gentleman; and adds another to the many melancholy proofs of palpable injustice inflicted on the unfortunate sufferers in our state courts. We had intended to attend the courts in proper persons that we might witness and expose such scenes; but as our editorial duties prevent our attendance, we shall feel extremely grateful to the members of the bar if they will occasionally furnish us with reports of cases as argued and decided in the different courts. We promise them secrecy, if they promise us truth.

For the Bee.

Finding myself today, November 17th, in the criminal court, over which presided with much natural dignity and authority, the learned Judge Canonge, I resolved to give up all business to attend to the trial pending.

The first case was the State *vs* Peter. The indictment was as usual signed by the just, impartial, liberty loving Attorney General, Mr Mazureau. It stated that Peter, the accused, had committed larceny on the 28th of July, for which he had been since that time imprisoned in the jail. At length, he had been brought to trial. Witnesses for the state were produced and examined by the amiable deputy of the attorney general, Mr Joseph. As the first witness under examination, went out to produce a fur cap said to have been found in the room where the theft had been committed, Mr Mazureau always found attentively performing his noble duty, arrived. The witness returned to count the same time. The attorney general summoned his next; recalled the witness, and upon propounding a few interrogatories, the witness' answer to which tended to acquit the prisoner—he turned to the court and announced in a pleasing voice and with a smiling countenance, that he dismissed a safe prosecution. This case, I'm (added he, turning to the accused, his voice almost broken with laughter), I enter another suit instanter against you for burglary,' and this without the least evidence to warrant him. *Aimez-vous le cassoulet.*

These are the facts to which can swear all individuals present. Let the public know, and judge the conduct of their magistrates. The man is arrested—detained nearly four months in prison—indicted with malicious negligence or ignorance for larceny, and when the attorney general, sees his prey likely to escape, he enters a new suit de novo as negligently or ignorantly as ever. So that the man was remanded to jail, to stay there some months more, till it shall be the good pleasure of the attorney general to have him prosecuted to the grand jury.

God only knows whether he will not be indicted a third time: so pure is the administration of justice in the state of Louisiana.

A Spectator.

On the death-bed poor Simon lies,
His disease is in deepair;
His frequent sobs and mental cries
Every faith express their care.
A[illegible] come save Parson Hy,
The [illegible] effect may give,
[illegible]

LATEST FROM FRANCE & ENGLAND.

New York, Nov 2.

The packet ship Charlemagne, Capt Richardson, from Havre, arrived yesterday morning. She brings Paris dates to the 2d October. In the afternoon the Liverpool packet ship Virginia, Capt Harris, also came in. She sailed on the 8th ult and brings us Liverpool papers of that day and London of the preceding day.

There is nothing of any interest stirring in France. From Spain the accounts are more favorable to the cause of the Queen; but still they are very confused and contradictory.

The grand military displays at Kalisch before the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia have terminated, and those monarchs are to meet again at Toplitz which, or the emperor of Austria will also repair. Much speculation is on foot as to the object of this interview. For our part we believe with a London Journal, that it has been brought about by the emperor of Russia, solely for the purpose of establishing a personal friendship between himself and the new emperor of Austria, and thereby securing a continuance of the alliance between the two empires, which under the emperor Francis materially facilitated the policy of both.

London, Oct 7th.—The extinction of the monopoly of the East India Company, and the great increase in the exports of cotton and woollen manufactures to India, China, the Pacific, and the United States, is rapidly attracting capital from the private sources to supply the place of that establishment, and to carry on those important branches of commerce with enterprise and vigor. A mercantile association upon a very extensive scale has been formed for this purpose in the city, and is to commence, it is understood, on the first of January.

One gentleman, a member of this firm, has, it is stated, proceeded to the United States to arrange a system of banking and mercantile operations with that country, and to form connecting links with the Pacific, Calcutta, and Canton, where establishments have already been appointed to act in concert with the London firm.

Paris, Oct 2.—The Gazette de France has the following:—"Letters from Madrid, dated evening of the 24th ult. announce that M Mendizabal has at length completed his Cabinet, which is thus composed: M Arguelles, President of the Council, without any Ministerial department; Gil de la Cuadra Minister of the interior; M Gomez Becerra, of Justice; M Sancho, of War; and M Ulloa, of the Marine. Gen Alva remains Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M Mendizabal of the Finances.

In case General Alva should refuse to form part of this Ministry, he will be replaced by M Alcala Galiano. Gen Quiroga has been sent to the Count de la Navas, and another person in the confidence of Mendizabal is gone into Estremadura to M Carrasco, with a positive engagement to convoke the present Cortes in order that a new and more liberal election law may be adopted; after which there will be a dissolution, and a new election of a chamber with more extensive powers. It is on this condition that the columns of the Count de las Navas and M Carrasco have arrested their march towards Madrid, the first at Val de Ponse and the other at Navalmoral, thirty hours march from the capital.

London, Oct 7.—Despatches, dated 20th ult in the highest degree satisfactory to the friends of Spain and of the government of her Catholic Majesty, were received from Madrid on Monday afternoon, at the hotel of the Spanish Embassy in Paris. The Conde de Almodovar, late President of the Chamber of Procuradors, who had placed himself at the head of the Junta Constitutiva of his native province of Valencia, and who afterwards felt himself constrained to accept the Presidency of the Junta de Gobierno, although from the violence of his associates he was compelled almost immediately after to retire for personal protection on board an English vessel in the harbor, has testified his submission to the central government at Madrid in the most unequivocal terms, by shipping off the rest of the junta to the Spanish penal settlement on the coast of Africa, while he himself at the same time has signified his acceptance of the office of Minister at War. The Deputy of Galicia has in like manner sent in the unconditional submission of its members to the Queen's Government, and has at the same time pronounced its own dissolution.

The Junta of Barcelona has also announced its readiness to dissolve itself, as soon as the Queen's Government shall have appointed some one in the absence of the Captain General to assume the command of the armed forces of the principality.

London, Oct 7.

The private letters received this morning from Lisbon, give satisfactory assurance of the commercial and financial affairs of that country. The government had recovered from the late pressure for money; that instead of desiring any further supplies from this country, they were beginning to transmit large sums to England. Different portions of the national property continued to be disposed of at three or four times its valuation. A company composed of some of the principal capitalists in London had purchased the property well known in Portugal as the 'Legirias,' for a sum corresponding to 3,000,000 crusadoes, £360,000. Business generally was going on tranquilly and the unsettled state of Spain alone prevented the rapid advance of prosperity. A remittance of £37,000 was received today from Portugal, making altogether £360,000 which has arrived within a very short time.

Paris, Bourse, Oct 5.

The Spanish stocks were looking down at the earlier part of the Bourse, on the report that M Mendizabal had resigned; this however appears to be untrue, and on the contrary, some good news having arrived from Spain, the securities have considerably improved since our last.

It is reported that Louis Philippe is inclined to set at liberty Prince Polignac and his fellow prisoners in Ham Castle. This said to be promised to M Stassar, (who is named as likely also to get a seat in the cabinet; for his so promptly undertaking to draw up the report on the Press Bill.

From the returns of the French custom house, there appears to have been a considerable deficit on the first three quarters of 1835, as compared with the corresponding period of former years. At Havre alone the diminution amounts to 3,644,000 francs, as compared with the receipts for three first quarters of the year (1834); and at Marseilles, although the returns for September have not yet been made up, it is known that a considerable deficit arises in the receipts for the eight months of the year.

The Messenger contains the following:

There has been a rupture among the members of the cabinet, which is no secret to the confidents of ministers. According to accounts we have received, the king is very much dissatisfied, and has taken several of these gentlemen at their words, on their telling him that affairs of state would not permit them to go to Fountainbleau, and consequently M Persil will go alone there. It is added that expresses have been sent to M Dupin, Marshal Soult, and M Sausset, but these personages are less likely to ally themselves with M Persil, than with the Doctrinaries. The only alternative will be therefore to make a complete clearance, but this probably will not be done, and therefore the whole will certainly end in a new accommodation.

Major General Macomb, of the Army, after having visited Detroit, Montreal and Quebec, returned to Washington 26th ult.

The U S ship of the line Delaware, Commodore Patterson, is daily expected at Norfolk from the Mediterranean.

The Fairfield is generally believed to be on her return to the United States, with commodore Wadsworth on board.

The Vincennes, captain Aulick, it is expected will return to the United States by the way of the East Indies.

Captain W C Bolton has been appointed to the command of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, vice W Chauncey, deceased.

It is said that the command of the Navy Yard at Washington was tendered to commodore Biddle, and declined.

London Literary Intelligencer.—Mr Chorley's new Series of Tales will appear early in the present month.

Miss Sickney's new work, The Poetry of Life, is ready for publication.

Dr Hogg's visit to Alexandria, Damascus and Jerusalem is ready for publication.

Mr Grattan has in the press a new Historical Novel of the time of Elizabeth.

Mr James has nearly ready a work descriptive of the Educational Institutions of Germany, the details of which were obtained by much personal application and inspection, during his recent residence on the Continent.

The first volume of the long expected edition of Cowper, by Dr Southey, containing a new life of the Poet, will appear early in October.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

ON Thursday evening the Theatre will open with the Comedy of

The Soldier's Daughter.

Geo Hartall,	Mr Farren.
Frank Heartall,	Mr J. S. Hill
Young Malfort,	Mr Sanister.
Captain Woodley,	Mr Maynard.
Timothy Quaint,	Russell.
Old Malfort,	Hunter.
Simon,	Smith.
Ferris,	Hubbard.
Thomas,	Everall.
Waiter,	Relyea.
Widow Cheerly,	Mrs Russell.

With the ORIGINAL EPILOGUE and Dashing White Sergeant.

Mrs Malfort,	Miss Rae.
Susan,	Carr.
Mrs Fidget,	Coleman.

The above to conclude with the Farce of the Irish Tutor.

Teddy O'Rourke, alias Dr O'Toole,	Mr Thorne.

With the songs of 'St Patrick was a gentleman,' and 'Boys of Kilkenny.'

Dr Fial,	Mr Farren.
Old Tirrell,	Smith.
Charles,	Hackett.
Mary,	Mrs Wallack.
Rosy,	Carr.

On Friday Mr Eaton will make his first appearance in Gloster, in Shakspeare's Tragedy of Richard the Third.

☞ Notice—Neither the master nor consignees of the french barque Bassset, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship. nov 16

Exchange on New York, for sale by
nov 16 JULES LE BLANC & Co.

Exchange on Paris, for sale by
nov 16 JULES LE BLANC & Co.

Goods for the Mexican Market—A large assortment of ribbons, listones, rebecillos, boncilloes, silk galloons, satin and gauze ribbons &c.

Also—some superior claret wine in casks and some Champaign wine, for sale by
nov 16 JULES LE BLANC, 169, Royal st.

Architects Company of the 5th District of New Orleans.—At the request of several Stockholders, a general meeting is called for on Wednesday 18th inst. at half after five in the afternoon, at the Company's office.
nov 16 G. PLESSY, Sect.

Cotonnades—165 bales consisting of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 heavy cotonnades, landing from ship Mississippi and Ohio, and for sale at very low prices by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
nov 16 19, Chartres street.

Wanted a situation, by a respectable family, as a cook or laundry maid, a young woman lately from New York, who understands all branches of

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVED.

Regulator Pilot, Crowell, fm the Passes—towed to sea ship Chalmers and schr Hannah & Elizabeth—brought in ship Talma, Dillingham, fm Bordeaux—left S W Pass Monday at noon—reports barque Jane, fm Greenock, aground on the Bar—3 boats alongside, 2 ships coming down fm South Point—towed in over the Bar ship St Leon, fm Castine, who refused to be towed up; left her at Ft Jackson.

Steamer Hudson, Houren, fm S W Pass—towed to sea ship New Orleans and schr Elizabeth Jane—bro't up ship Wm & John, brigs Roanoke and Damon.

Ship William & John, Robinson, 13 days fm N York to Egerton & Wibray.

Ship Talma, Dillingham, from Bordeaux, to the master.

Barque Lucretia, Lewis, 20 New York, to master.

Brig Roanoke, Hatch, from New York, via Havana.

Brig Choctaw, Florance, fm Havana, in ballast.

Brig Augusta, from Thomastown; with lime to master.

Brig Damon, Barney, 16 days fm New York, to the master.

Brig Julia Hellen, at Plaquemine, fm Thomastown.

Steamer Claiborne, Barriz, fm Vicksburg.

Steamer Mountaineer, Wells, fm Cincinnati.

Steamer Majestic, Sparshawk, 3 days fm St Louis.

CONSIGNEES

Per ship Wm & John—E H Stevens; N & J Dick & co; B Levitz; Burke, Watt & co; D H Twogood; C W Sewell; Bogart & Hoopes; A T Rightser; V David; Wm Brand; Thomson & Grant; Bogart & Hawthorn; Stinson & Campbell; Walkeman & Fabacs; Cockayne & Rocbins; Livaudais, Charbonnet & co; J Wilbein; L H Gale & co; Buckner, Stanton & co; Irs Armstrong; M H Devereaux; Dunbar; Wilcox, Anderson & co; Harrod & Quarles; J Vairin & co; E Petard; White & co; J A Merle & co; W Smith; J H Graham; R Mills; M White & co; E L Tracy; J H Field & co; I Heston; J S Cody; D M Hubbard; J Sevier & co; J Lowell; Lincoln & Maynard; J Hall; Walker & Walton; J Gallaher; J H Hodges; Sprague & Strickham; Debevois & Gatveznes; G & P Whitney; W G Mest; H Lions.

IMPORTS.

New York—Paving stone J Minturn; mdse Thomson & Grant.

New York—Per brig Damon—machinery and castings for the Commercial Bank.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Claiborn—641 bales cotton Bogart & Hoopes; 223 Buckner, Stanton & co; 219 Burke, Watt & co; 194 do, 12 sacks cotton seed Bullitt, Shipp & co; 156 bales cotton T Barret & co; 127 Brander, McCosns & Wright; 75 Tierman, Cuddy & co; 62 Leigh, Maddux & co; 59 Lanhoch & Thompson; 48 Byrne, Hudson & co; 20 M Weis & co; 20 Buchanan & Hagan; 20 N & J Dick & co; 21 Martin, Pleasants & co; 31 A H Wallace; 10 Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 6 Ingersoll & co; 5 McKirnon; 5 J H Leverich & co; 200 bags cotton seed Hagan, Nivan & co; 5 bls apples owner on board.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Mountaineer—80 bls apples Leyet & Amelung; 200 empty bls S Thompson; 100 bs bagging, 70 coils rope, 15 bales mdse Brander, McKenna & Wright; 15 bls pears C Williams; 1 steamengine furniture Lincoln & Maynard; 90 coils rope, 97 pa bagging Buchanan & Hagan; 1 trk Forsyth, Goodwin & co;