COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATE.

New-York	nov.		nov.
Philadelphia	"		"
Charleston	"	Washington	"
Paris	oct.		oct.
Havre	"	London	"

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

New Orleans, Nov 27, 1835.

STOCKS.

The following sales were effected at the Brokers Board today.

2 shares Merchants Ins Co 98 A.

COTTON.

23 bales fine Louisiana		
148 do Mississippi		
30 do do		
26 do do		
8 do do		17½
150 do do	15 to	17
139 do Louisiana		16
96 do Mississippi		16½

SUGAR—N. O.—New crop at 8½ a 9½.
Havana, 13 to 15½

TOBACCO—6 to 8—dull.

COFFEE—13 to 13½ cents per lb.—sales.

MOLASSES—30 bbls 29½ cents—15 at 30.

WHISKEY—Rectified, 27 a 40 cts. sales

LARD—9 a 10 cents per lb. in demand.

FLOUR—Per bbl $7 to 7—sales.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Isaac Hicks, Ingersoll, Liverpool, W Nott & co.
Ship Cumberland, Reamdy, Havre, A & J Dennison.
Brig Neptune, Loring, Marseilles, W Nott & co.
Schr David Rogers, Gyenslentary Apalachicola, Tourne & Beckwith.
Steamer Merchant, Scriver, Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED.

Steam towboat Grampus, Anable, fm the Passes—brought up ship Chester, fm Philadelphia and brig Gallen fm Portland and brig Mermaid fm Rio Janeiro—reports nothing new.

Towboat Lion, Hubbell, fm the Passes, having towed to sea ships Gretna and Roquelan, and barque Pondua and brig Caramanet—brought up ship Robert Morris and brig Columbus—reports one ship at anchor outside the bars.

Ship Chester, Watson, 14 days fm Philadelphia, to James Reed & co.

Ship Robert Morris, Gay, 23 days from Cassina to master.

Brig Mermaid, Abbot, fm Rio Janeiro, to Stetson & Avery.

Brig Helen, Prince, from Portland, to Harrod & Quailes.

Brig Columbus, Clark, 11 days fm Bahama Islands to master.

Steamer Siam, Littleton, fm St Louis.
Steamer Junius, Judson, fm St Louis.
Steamer Orleans, Wright, fm Florence.
Steamer Henry Clay, Helton, fm Louisville.
Steamer Abeona, Young, fm Vicksburg.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Chester—Caruthers, Harris & co; P Laidlaw; J C Wagner & co; Fisk, Watt & co; Tooly & Brothers; Lafler & Bogart; E Johns & co; F Moore; McLean & Rouland; T C Cash & co; Adams, Buckner & co; Gray, Durrive & co; Whiting & Stark; G Harrold; B Levy; C Graham; White & co; David Adams; Brander, McKenna & Wright; J D Steven; J H Graham, W McKean; Rees & Delanoy; Thomson & Grant; Land jr & Irvin; Charbert & Bohrisher; W & J Webb; W Massey; N & J Dick & co; Bockart & Arratt; A H McMann; Frost, Barrett & co; P R Wagner, V David; H & U Hopkins; Hall, Walker & Walton; A Herman; & co; Byrne & Herman; W Christy; S S Spanger & Durght; J Labadie; C H Bancroft; Wilcox & Fearn; J Levy; A & L Dumarrint; Buckner, Stanton & co; S Thompson; Henderson, Walton & co; J M De Rodie; H H Cenaille; Perry & co; Bogart & Hoopes; Hotchkiss & co; W L Hodge; Widow Rokernot; Lafonta & Chaloner; F Newman; W Murphy; Sinson & Campbell; S M Barker; Gillingham & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; J Donahue; Swain & Brothers; E Brooks; E L Tracy; Lambeth & Thompson; V Ramage; R & T Correll; J Jones; Tourne & Beckwith; J H Field & co; J Magre & co; M White & co; J & R Yeatman; Robeson, Wood & co; Tierman, Cuddy & co; Leigh, Maddox & co; Forgue, Chaffin & co; McClasky; Adams, Buckner & co, and order.

IMPORTS.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Henry Clay—179 ps bagging U G Hews; 100 do J Armington; 61 do, 21 ps coil rope Brander & McKenna; 233 ps bagging, 100 ps coil rope, 1 bx mdze J R West; 114 ps do, 149 ps bagging David Adams; 400 empty molasses bls, 60 bls tallow Champomier & Giraud; 112 empty bls Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 248 bls flour, 6 hhds tobacco, 98 barrels flax seed, 151 ps bagging, 36 coil rope, C Tebbens; 4 hhds tobacco A H Wallace; 43 ps bagging, 97 coil rope, Edgerton & Wibray; 5 bxs tobacco J M Graham.

St Louis —Per steamer Junius—8 hhds tobacco, 451 pigs lead, 44 bls oats, 15 casks do, 157 sacks corn J Varien & co; 4 hhds tobacco R Groning & co; 7 do N & J Dick & co; 8 do W & J Montgomery; 15 bls potatoes, 16 do beans Isaac Harris, and sundries to owners on board.

PRINCETON—Per steamer Orleans—169 bales cotton, 481 sacks cotton seed, 13 bale do Bassett, Watt & co; 147 do Byrne, Herman & co; 37 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 45 Lee & Hardy; 25 M White & co; 55 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 42 Bogart & Hoopes; 64 Thos Barrett & co; 114 Lambeth & Thompson; 26 Robinson, Wood & co; 17 Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 7 Buckner, Stanton & co; 8 W L Hodge.

—Per steamer Siam—30 pigs lead Slater & Avis; 815 J Thayer & co; 1 hhd tobacco R Groning & co; 608 bls beef, 48 bls tallow, W Deacon; 682 wheat bran W Louis; frgt, beans, butter and poultry Hefford & Sargent; 20 bales cotton Byrne, Hermann & co; 10 Lesrage & D simore.

BAHAMA ISLANDS—Per brig Columbus—4000 bushels salt to master.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Isaac Hicks—1474 bales cotton, 9 hhds tobacco.

HAVRE—Per ship Cumberland—1309 bales cotton.

MARSEILLES—Per brig Neptune—549 bales cotton.

APALACHICOLA—Per schr David Rodgers—assorted cargo.

MOBILE—Per steamer Merchant—assorted cargo.

PASSENGERS

Per ship Robert Morris—Mr W Foster.

Per steamer Chester—Mrs Hopkins and 3 children, Mr Bloodwood and family, and Joseph Ruffem.

Per steamer Siam—Miss Taylor, Lydd Manual, Morrison, Spalding, Coleman, Golton, Shields, Reed, Leplecher, Maris, Garland, Tate, Lebb, Revivre, Giraud, Dominique, Dunozborn, Miller, Beecham, Hinsley, Williams, Nicholson, Thayer, White and lady, Little, Roman and servt, Carson and servt, Collins, Doe and son, Pertrond, Mrs Chouran and servt, Miss Bartold, E G Huelly, Miss Lavalla, H H Bullard, Nicholas, Edwards, Miss McGerry, Mrs Roldong.

Per steamboat Orleans.—D J Rule, Farish, Moore & Miller.

Per steamer Junius—Miss Bell, Kirkpatrick, Welling, Fayette, Watson, Key, Head, L Buckner.

Per steamer Henry Clay—J Colles and family, Leco and family, J Tekman & family, Stanton and family, Mrs and Miss Turogmorton, Dr Uatym, col Dudley, maj Biscal, Miss Nelson, Isler, Timbrook, Berry and Pointer.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

Mrs Drake's Benefit & last appearance.

Mrs A DRAKE presents her compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans, and respectfully informs them that her BENEFIT will take place on Saturday evening 28th November, 1835, when will be acted the Drama of the

TOUR DE NESLE,
OR THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.

Bonridan	Mr Scott.
Gaulier D'Aulnay	Mr Webster.
Savoisy	Mr Howard.
Louis King of France	Mrs Drake.
Marguerite Queen of France, Veiled Woman	Mrs Hubbard.

In Act 3d, a Grand Procession—entrance of Louis King of France into Paris.

To conclude with

VICTORINE,
OR THE ORPHAN OF PARIS.

Julian	Miss Rae.
Jean	Mr Farren.
VICTORINE,	Mrs DRAKE.

On Monday, Signor Gambati and Mr and Mrs Beunie will make their first appearance.

St. Charles Theatre.

THIS Establishment will be open on MONDAY, 30th instant. The box office will be opened on Friday the 27th inst, at 12 o'clock—where season boxes and season tickets may be occupied. nov 27

☞ Notice—The French back Jeune France, capain Fabre, is now discharging two squares below the rail road. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. nov 26

☞ The barque Ballochan, from Bordeaux, is discharging her cargo two squares below the Rail Road. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods which will be delivered to them only to persons duly authorised to receive them. nov 27

FROST & CO.

No. 8, CUSTOM HOUSE St.—NEW-ORLEANS.

HAVING been to the North, and made arrangements with the manufacturers, will continue to receive in addition to their Stock now on hand, a large and complete supply of

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

adapted to the country trade and plantation use, consisting of calf, kip morocco, seal, thick cow hide, pegged and sewed Boots—calf, kip, seal, morocco, russet and black shoes and Brogans, pegged and sewed—dancing and heel Pumps—a general assortment of ladies, men's and children's kid, morocco, seal and prunella Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

Gentlemen's fashionable and broad brim fine beaver otter, muskrat and low priced black and drab Hats—white and black wool Hats—Palm leaf Hats, fine and common qualities—men's and youth's seal and fur Caps.

Clothing.

Satinet, cottonade, blue striped, duck, twilled and fancy striped, white and brown linen Roundabouts and Pantaloons—white canos, blue, twilled, duck, striped twilled, fancy colored, fine cotton, linen collar and bosom, red and white flannel Shirts and Drawers—cotton and woollen Socks—Handkerchiefs, Russia Sheetings and diapers, domestic cottons, &c.

Soap, sperm and tallow candles, tea, coffee, tobacco, Boston Iron Company spikes, patent balances and scales, paste blacking, writing ink, school books, letter and wrapping paper.

☞ Country merchants and planters are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. nov 25

JACOB'S HOTEL.

M. L. BENOITE, who has spent the many years in Paris, the French Tailor and Cutter has engaged himself to teaching at his lodging and all persons wishing to employ him with their business will apply to Mr. Alfred Moret, Royal street, or at the teacher's 281, Burgundy street. nov 22—15

THE BEE.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1835.

TRADE.—In the haste of business at a very late hour, and the absence of the editor, it was printed, stated that the trade to the East and West Indies was opened with the United States. The trade thro' Singapore with the East Indies has been opened to this country but not with the West as it were, it would prove highly beneficial for the British colonies in the Gulf of Mexico, as well : probably as for some of the southern states. But we cannot expect the reciprocity desired in be full extent from the dozens-like conduct of the British government.

The monopoly of the British trade with Portugal will shortly have ceased; would not the trade with the latter country be serviceable to our merchants?

☞ Those gentlemen who are sincerely desirous of promoting the literature of New Orleans, are respectfully requested to meet this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the chambers of Mr Maybin—for the purpose of establishing a museum and debating society. It is expected that many influential persons will attend; and that a literary society will flutly and efficiently be formed.

When any person deems it necessary to reply to any remarks of ours, he may and must respond in the columns of this gazette—if he would have us notice it. We shall not refuse admission to any proper reply; but neither shall we notice replies if not directly communicated to this gazette. Courtesy and justice demand this on both sides.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.—By the arrival of the barque Philadelphia yesterday from Havana, we have received the *Noticiosa y Amore* of the 12th inst. It contains intelligence direct from Spain, somewhat later than that received via New York—by which it appears that the Spanish ministry is modified, and Mendizabel made president of the cabinet council.—He has caused to be issued a decree in favor of the monks to secularize and locate them; and a general amnesty for all engaged in the late insurrectionary movements in the different provinces—all of which with the exception of Andalusia have submitted to the queen's government.

The queen had issued a proclamation convoking the Cortes on the 16th November. This will restore a constitutional government to Spain; and may soon give peace to that long-disturbed country.

However great may be the agricultural products of Louisiana and the commercial facilities of New Orleans, real estate is here comparatively much cheaper than in any of the Atlantic states or cities. Property is indeed daily rising in value on account of the many strides in internal improvements; but still it is not so dear by half as in the eastern states.

This should be an inducement to capitalist to purchase while they may for building or other purposes. From the many works in progress in and about New Orleans, so as to promote its health; and the facilities of trade and travel—there appear no cities where landed property will in a few years be more serviceable to those who now make purchases. We were told of a lot purchased in faubourg Franklin in March last for less than 300 dollars, which sold a month since for nearly 10 times as much. This should attract the attention of speculators—and such would find it really their interests to purchase real estate in the lower parts of the city rather than elsewhere; for the profits they would make by purchasing cheap and selling at advanced prices, would be much greater below than above.

It is true that property like money and stocks or any articles of commerce, has a fictitious or accidental value; hence we find the owners of real estate in the upper part of the city strenuously endeavor to enhance that value by works of improvements—such as canals, roads and wharves: and hence also we find that about 1-6th of the Carrollton estate produced lately at public sale nearly double what the whole cost a few years since. This is all right and fair: yet it is the result of fortunate speculations.

Why should they not be tried on the lower limits of the city and parish, where there will shortly be a railroad to lake Borgne, with an excellent harbor at the lake: and where also a superior canal might be constructed of 4 miles in extent, so as to connect the river Mississippi via bayou Bienvenue with the same lake? Capitalists should not hesitate on account of being up or down town, when the locality is good; and the prospects so inviting.

MRS DRAKE is to have her benefit this evening at the Camp street theatre. During her present engagement, she has drawn full houses every evening, and gratified the audience. Her Portia on Thursday delighted as much as astonished us—particularly in the trial scene of Shylock and the Merchant of Venice. Her delivery of the address—'The quality of mercy is not strained,' would have done credit to the best rhetorician.

The bill of fare is attractive; and it is to be hoped that she will have a numerous audience.

Caddy the flute player has made his debut on our boards in a manner flattering to himself, and gratifying to the audience. His execution of 'Savourneen dheelish' was brilliant and figurative in the extreme; altho in many passages, he was enchantingly sweet, simple and melancholy in his intonations and associations of sound. But he gave himself properly more liberty in 'Donnybrook fair'—of which the variations showed favorably his astonishing facility and rapidity of execution on the flute.

Gambati will appear next week; and there will be a good comparison between the orchestra of Caldwell and Russell's theatre. If the orchestras are good, their instrumental music might be as attractive as many dramas.

Objections are made to our remarks on the facility of admitting members to the bar; and they are tortured into animadversions on the whole profession.—This is unkind as unjust. We have the pleasure of being acquainted with some of our attorneys; and respect them highly. We are well aware that there are many eminent gentlemen connected with the legal profession in this city—and merely expressed our surprise that they had not formed a public library.

We censured the facility of admitting young gentlemen to the bar. We were right, and are justifiable by circumstances: for we have been told even by young attornies themselves that they were merely asked 'What is a holographic will?' by a judge of our supreme court; and were immediately admitted to practise. Our view was that here as in other states, attorneys should have been resident for a specified period; say 1, 2 or 3 years; before being eligible to practise in any court: and should not be licensed to practise in the superior courts when permitted in one of the inferior, till after a certain period.

Surely such remarks and suggestions are not calculated and were not intended to reflect on any respectable member of the profession.

It is often too true as regards many professional gentlemen whose conduct is before the public that *pot vult citare Stylum in Cherybdim nauldi*; but perhaps with some more so that with editors who honestly hazard remarks of any transaction. From reports of the *habeas corpus* case of Thompson of the Courier before the Criminal court as reported in *L'Independant* and the true, we had believed that Thompson was regularly committed to jail, after undergoing a specious examination: but on freely conversing with Judge Cannage of that court, and Justice Prevel, we find that the latter issued only a warrant of arrest for trial of Thompson and his crew; and that no preliminary examination had ever occurred.

This we stated on Tuesday last, as soon as we were undeceived; and remarked that at the period Justice Prevel specially appointed for the forthcoming and examination of the prisoners before him; 'the United S district attorney or marshal did not deem or find it convenient to bring them.' In doing so we simply wished to lay before the public the justification of Judge Cannage, without implicating any party. That an affidavit was made previous to the letter of arrest issued by Justice Prevel, is admitted; but as the previous warrant brought before him at the time agreed on between him and their prosecutors, neither he nor Judge Cannage considered the prisoners further within the power of the law: and the latter of course decided that their imprisonment was illegal; while he believed he was not bound to consider the warrant of arrest, as his sole object had not been enforced.

But the U S district attorney tells us that we have implicated either him or the marshal in our remarks; unless he can prove that publishing the justification of one party is necessarily implicating another, he does egregiously. The Mexican consul with counsel was waiting for the preliminary examination before Justice Prevel; but finding this did not occur, and that the accused were nevertheless imprisoned, they resolved to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to the only court in their power when denied a hearing. Who or what produced the delay in the examination, we are not prepared to say, and have not said; therefore we have implicated none. We may admit that the U S district attorney and marshal are useful and efficient officers; but it must also be admitted that some circumstances improperly their immediately executing their duties: yet it does not follow that believing so is condemning them for willful negligence.

A REGULAR GOVERNOR will be reestablished in Texas; who had been elected governor of the states of Texas and Coahuila, had been arrested by General Cos; and imprisoned in the fort of St John de Ulloa near Vera Cruz. There he remained for a long time in company with Dr Grant. But very lately it was thought advisable to send both the state prisoners to Vera Cruz, under control of an escort. During the journey, the soldiers were resolved to liberate their prisoners; but finding their commanding officer somewhat obstinate, they chastised him with the butends of their guns. At this period Colonel Gonzales appeared, and assuming the command of the escort, he ordered a countermarch of the corps and prisoners, whom he now liberated. Leaving the wounded captain at Monterry, he proceeded towards Texas; but believing himself in want of men, horses and money, he missed the former on his route; and very coolly declining the customhouse of Matamoras for the receipt of funds, where his drafts were unhesitatingly honored. This he was better enabled to do, by assuming a hostile appearance towards the prisoners and preserving the discipline of his troops. By this manoeuvre he was enabled to gratify the friends of federalism and the Texians, to shoot the suspicions of Santa Anna's myrmidons, and to have an undisturbed route to Texas with men and means.

The whole party arrived at San Felipe de Austin in perfect safety; and Gonzales had by that time augmented his forces to 700 well mounted cavalry—with whom he immediately joined the Texian army.

This *ruse de guerre* restoring Viesca to the Texians, and proving the favor of the federal Mexicans, may have operated greatly in favor of Texas; and to the prejudice of Cos.

The chiefjusticeship of the federal supreme courts is assigned to as many individuals as presumed candidates—to Webster of Massachusetts, Drayton of Carolina, McLean of Ohio, Taney of Maryland and Livingston of Louisiana or New York.

The latter is probably now out of the question, in consequence of the singular exposures of his conduct as regards the public lands and his own claims which were recently made in the *Union* of this city and which have since remained unanswered by himself or any of his friends. The statements were simple and succinct, deduced from authentic records, and published apparently if not actually from a regard to justice and truth alone. Why his supposed friends have suffered the allegations to pass unnoticed, they are best aware.

Taney of Maryland is stated by the Richmond Enquirer and the administration papers, to be the favorite candidate of the president. There is very little doubt of the extent of his legal acquirements, as they were fully evidenced while acting as attorney general of the United States.

But we confess that we are not sufficiently blinded by partyism as to deny the intrinsic merits of Webster for the office: for tho we think him a very poor statesman, we believe him a good lawyer, and the ablest and best of those named.

CITY COUNCIL—Nov 27th.

Present—all members except Mr Caldwell.
Mr Berry was elected president *pro tempore*.
The following letter was received from the acting mayor.

Mayoralty, Nov 27 1835.

To the president and members of the city council:

Gentlemen—I have approved and had published your resolution of the 18th inst concerning the opening of Robin street; but I have not yet prepared the advertisement to accompany it—not having the necessary explanations to be given. The 3d section of the law of April, 1828, enacts that the advertisement to be published for an improvement of this kind, must specify the nature of the petition, and contain a particular description of the alterations intended. I hope you will inform me all those particulars, that I may act according to law; and exempt the corporation from all prosecutions which might be instituted against it by the proprietors in the vicinity of Robin street. Besides a fact there is escaped my memory when I approved your resolution; to which I call your attention. According to section 1st of the above law, the council has no right to open, extend or improve a street but when a petition to that effect has been presented by a certain number of the inhabitants where it is to be opened or extended, which means that in exercising that right, the council has not the initiative: then it appears that in the present case, the council not having acted in consequence of a petition, the resolution might be impugned by the proprietors who might think themselves injured by the opening of Robin street. It is solely for the interest of the corporation that I submit this observation, upon which you will act as you may think proper.

The information which I receive from all quarters on the composition of the masquerade balls, to which I alluded in one of my last letters, imposes on me the duty again to call your attention to the necessity for repressing the scandal and disorders of such balls. I know from positive information, that these meetings are the sink of the most dissolute class of women; and that the spectacle of their abominations is constantly offered to the public gaze. Besides, the greatest part of the white women who resort there, bring with them unprincipled men who have been expelled from other states, and who find here, in consequence of the disguise they are allowed to assume, and the protection of those females, every opportunity of following their swindling career. Let me ask you; gentlemen, do you think we ought to authorize any longer such schools for immorality, in which our impetuous youth; free from restraint, are imbibing the most pernicious principles? I do not hesitate to say—no. The first duty imposed upon us by our fellow citizens is certainly to preserve the purity of public morals, which only can firmly establish the peace and prosperity of families. I hope you will deeply reflect on this subject, and adopt some measures anxiously demanded by the most respectable part of our population.

The bad health of the captain of the city guard, making it necessary for the mayor to call often lieutenant Harper to command the central guard, which is very distant from his residence; that officer (to save time) cannot go home to take his meals; I think therefore it would be justice to increase his salary; for it must be considered that these repeated removals increase the duties of said officer; and authorize the demand which I take the liberty to suggest.

I transmit to you a petition from Mr Voilquin, for your decision.

I have the honor to be, &c,
JOHN CULBERTSON.

P. S. I transmit you also a petition from Jacques Breton, who formerly belonged to the city guard. But as I am well aware that he has not rendered any services since September last, and as it is of the utmost importance that the guard should be complete in this season of the year, I thought proper to appoint another in his place. I will add that as he has rendered no service to the corporation, he is not entitled to any pay. But if the council awards him some monthly assistance, I think it would be a charitable act. I transmit you also a judgment rendered against the corporation.

JN CULBERTSON.

On the 1st part, Mr Guiennie moved that the letter of Mr Pilie and the petition and other documents on the subject laid before the council at last sitting, be referred to the mayor. Adopted.

On the 2d part, Mr Thomas presented a resolution to fulfil the repeated desires of the mayor; but this produced a long discussion, which terminated in a motion to postpone indefinitely the subject.

On the 3d part, Mr Guiennie moved that Mr Harper should have the monthly salary of 100 dollars. Made the order of the day for next sitting.

On the 4th part, the letter of Vallequin was read; and a resolution was presented by Mr Schmidt to continue him as superintendant of the prison works, till the council shall order otherwise. Adopted. It was also resolved to refer the letter and this part of the message to the committee on finance.

On the 5th part and the petition of Berton, it was resolved to lay the letter on the table.

On the 6th part, Mr Pichot presented a resolution to authorise the mayor to cause an appeal to be made from the decision of the 1st judicial district court, in the case of Chase vs the mayor and aldermen; and to give the necessary security.

A second message of the mayor proposed Mr Felix Labatut, as security for Mr Commeny, the deputy surveyor. Accepted.

A letter was read from Mr Eustis, city attorney, giving as his opinion that the *assessed are compared to order the lining of ships, boats or other craft along the levee street; and that it is incumbent to provide for their lighting at the upper and lower extremes.* The letter was ordered to be printed and inserted in the journal.

In accordance with a letter from Mr Rabateau, permission was given to the company of improvements to land bricks for the Exchange hotel, in front of the insurance church.

In accordance with a petition from P Auvray, a resolution was passed requiring the attorney charged to collect the fines of the upper benches, to furnish a statement of the same collected; and to authorise the city treasurer to pay said commissary the sum of $44 50.

The letter of Messrs Freret, offering a lot for erecting thereon a market-house; was referred to a special committee charged with that subject.

On motion of Mr Guiennie, it was resolved to appoint a special committee *to inquire into the expediency of amending the city charter.*

Agreeably to a report of a special committee, it was resolved to purchase the house belonging to the Mississippi Fire company for the sum of 400 dollars.

It was resolved to appoint a permanent committee to report monthly on the ordinances not enforced. Messrs Thomas, Schmidt and Labatut, were nominated; and on the above special committee, Messrs Guiennie, Baldwin and Allard.

The committee on police presented a report with resolutions to dispense with the services of the city guard in the 6th ward; and adopt exclusively the night watch of that district. Amended, so as to give the committee of that watch the sum of $2000 for the maintenance; and that none should be or continue in the police who could not speak French and English; and adopted on vote of Messrs McFarlane, Schmidt, Baldwin, Guiennie and Labatut in the affirmative; Messrs Pichot and Allard in the negative.

The council adjourned till Friday next.

A long shot—The London Times quotes a letter from Amiens, stating that a certain M D——, armed with three pistols, and at a distance of about four miles, on the grand route of Montdidier, fired at Mr Vasmer, and wounded him. This beats the long bow practice by Lombard street to a China orange.

We learn from the Columbia Intelligencer, that the Santa Fe traders have principally arrived at that place—that they have met with their usual success—and have brought with them about two hundred thousand dollars in specie—besides 200 mules, fine dry—*St Louis Bull.*

England and France, in order effectively to restrain the attempts of Russia, have agreed that the whole of the Turkish dominions in Europe shall, after the decease of the present Sultan, be absolutely given to King Otho, who will then remove his present seat of government to Constantinople.

The Polish article in the Journal certified to the efficacy of Dennison celebrating whitewash made of lime—The water in which the lime is slacked should be first saturated with salt. The whitewash thus produced is permanent, does not crack, nor come off upon one's hands and clothes.

From the Globe.

JUDICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

We made a remark a few days ago upon the decision of a judge in Louisiana, liberating a pirate on habeas corpus. The prisoner had been committed by order of a judge, by the marshal of the United States. The pretext for his liberation was, that the jailor produced only a paper, showing that he was committed to his custody by the marshal, although the whole case, as of record, showed he had been committed by the authority of the judge. The pirate was, nevertheless, dismissed without trial. Now who can prove this monstrous decision of the judge any thing more than an error of judgment? Suspicion may rest upon his motives—but the most flagrant overthrow of laws and constitution by judicial authority—the most mischievous and ruinous violations of the rights of individuals and commerce by judicial agents, are without remedy, unless a corrupt motive be proved, which is the most difficult of all things.

In alluding to this state of things, we observed, a few days since, that the establishment of an irresponsible judiciary, under the idea of securing the independence of judges, as in England, where they are rendered independent of the crown, (the whole judicial system being absolutely at the disposal of parliament,) was an anomaly in our constitution. It is found, in practice, that what was intended to hold the judiciary to their good behaviour,—impeachment by the House and removal by a majority of two-thirds of the Senate, is virtual impunity, and a perfect absolution from all responsibility. We therefore declared in favor of the great leading feature of our institutions, which in regard to all other public functionaries provides some way by which they may be reached by the people, and subjected directly or indirectly to the judgment of the nation. We declared our opinion in favor of a tenure for a term of years in judicial office, as the most effectual and least troublesome, and the most approved, as it is certainly the most generally adopted guide in our republican system, of securing fidelity and responsibility in public agents. In advancing this principle, we find the whole editorial corps of the oligarchy aroused as if their citadel was threatened. Walsh expresses his terror by putting the word 'omnous' in staring capitals at the head of his article. The Telegraph, the Intelligencer, and Richmond Whig, (how many more of the same class we know not) have all expressed their alarm at the suggestion, as a conspiracy to increase the executive power.

But none of these instruments of aristocracy tell us how lessening the responsibility of the judges to the people, increases the power of the executive. Where ever hereditary or life estates in office exist, the officer is universally found the advocate of official power in every branch of government. The life established judges in this country have almost always become—if they did not reach the bench such—the partizans of the federal party and of federal power. From Chase, and the other judicial supporters of the alien and sedition laws, down to this hour, a federal judge has almost universally been but a sycophant or a federalist. How this can it be pretended, that the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, rendering them periodically amenable to the nation, could have the effect to strengthen the hands of the executive? Would the election of the supreme judges every six years, by the immediate representatives of the people of the United States, have a greater tendency to increase the Federal State power, than the election of judges in Virginia and Ohio, by joint ballot in the state legislature, has to strengthen the hands of the state executive? We think not; yet these are among the most republican states in the Union, and their judiciary among the wildest and the least inclined to foster executive encroachments.

In taking from the executive altogether the power of appointing judges, and making them responsible to the people themselves, through their immediate representatives, the bond between the executive and judicial departments is completely severed, and that combination destroyed which is the executor of the laws, which in effect brings together the whole legislative, judicial and executive power is effectually prevented.

Travellers in this country, however they may think the blessings qualified or counterbalanced, are unanimous in their opinions regarding the physical comforts enjoyed by the mass of the people. The diffusion of prosperity excites frequently astonishment as well as admiration. 'This is the land for the poor, however in direction it may have for the refined and cultivated,' is the sentiment of many Europeans, whose judgment on the second point is entitled to little weight, either from their opportunities when here; or the qualifications they bring with them.

To realize completely the degree of liberty Americans enjoy, and as its consequence, the facility of attaining and retaining prosperity, we must contrast our condition with that of other countries. Tell a European peasant that an American day-laborer like himself is free to go whither he chooses without a passport or passport; that he is free to purchase any portion and quantity of the land on which he works; that he has a voice in determining who shall make and who shall administer the laws to which he is to submit; that he is free to aspire to any official station in the land, and the Europeans would be struck with wonder: he could scarcely credit what he hears. The American, on his part, accustomed to this freedom from his cradle, has difficulty in believing that whole nations are deprived by law of the liberty of speech and action to the extent which virtually makes them bondmen.—*Baltimore American.*

The Mint.—We learn that a new die for the coins of the United States is now in a state of preparation, and will be ready for use in the ensuing year. The design was prepared by Sully, and is said to be exceedingly beautiful. It is a full length image of the Goddess of Liberty, in a sitting posture, with one hand resting on a shield containing the coat of arms of the United States. On the reverse will be the American Eagle, as at present, without however, the shield and coat of arms with which his breast is disfigured, and which somewhat resembles a gridiron, exhibiting the bad taste of broiling a bird with his feathers. The first coin struck with the new device will be the dollar, of which there have none been coined for thirty years.—*Pal. Gen.*

GALENA.—This town is in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, situate on the side of a steep hill, on Fever, or Bean river, 6 miles above its junction with the Mississippi; the lower street being subject to inundation. It is about 600 miles from St Louis, Missouri; 232 miles from Vandalia, and 1036 from the city of Washington.

As long ago as 1831, four steamboats were regularly running between Galena and St Louis. The Lead Mines, in the vicinity of Galena, extending more than 50 miles in every direction, yield one of 75 per cent pure lead, and the amount of lead made there, from 1821 to 1830, inclusive, was more than forty millions pounds.

DR GUSTIUS, &c.—There is no disputing about tastes. We find the following in the Kennebunk Gazette:

A number of young ladies of Fall river Mass, a few days since had a clam bake, at which they drank a barrel of sour cider.

The late Duke of Newcastle, dined in a more sumptuous manner and had a greater number of domestics than any nobleman of England. He made all his servants preserve all their coat off livery. This wordrobe had accumulated so that after his death, when it was sold, every drayman and porter of London almost, were seen in the Newcastle livery. His grace is known repeatedly to have had thirty legs of mutton cut up in one day, merely to take out the *Pope's eyes*, to form one dish at his table.—*N Y Star.*

THE GHO—Mr Thompson relates the following amusing anecdote connected with the chase of the animals,—A gentleman and his friend were hunting game on the plains, and one having been wounded by a musket ball, gave chase to an individual of the party, and was gaining fast upon him, when all at once he disappeared by tumbling into an antelope's hole, which was concealed by long grass. There he lay for some time secure from the enraged animal, which, after searching for him a long time in vain, scaffooted off in another direction; nor could his friend who was galloping up to his assistance, conceive what had become of him, until he saw, to his great satisfaction and amusement, his head cautiously emerging from the bowels of the earth.—*Steadman's wanderings in South Africa.*

It is said that a new cancer has been discover ed for cancerous affections. Our authority is the French medical Gazette.

A jeweller, who had a cancerous pimple of a very decided character on his cheek, had occasion to dissolve some gold in nitromuriatic acid, and during the operation rubbed the pimple, which gave him pain.—After several touches with the impregnated fingers the pimple changed its appearance, and shortly disappeared. M Recamier, suspecting the cause, has made experiments of the same nature on several patients, and always with the same results. The proportions he adopts are one ounce of the acid to six grains of chlorurat of pure gold.

A case at law of great interest to importers, was recently decided by judge Betts, in the U S District court at New York. Goods had been seized at the custom house, for a false valuation, upon the report of appraisers that they could not be purchased so low in the foreign market. Upon this report, without further evidence, the collector made the seizure, and on trial no evidence was brought forward to show fraudulent interest, other than the presumption arising from the appropriated lowness of price. The verdict was for the defendant, and the question arose, whether under these circumstances, the collector was entitled to his certificate from the court of probable cause for suspicion, to save him from costs. Judge Betts decided that he was not—that these circumstances accompanied by no other evidence of fraud, are insufficient, and accordingly awarded costs to the claimant. The contrary practice has prev fled, and importers have in consequence been subject to much vexation.

WOOL.—Dr R H Rose, of Silver lake, Susquehannah county, has this year sent to market by the Ithica railroad, seven tons of wool in one lot, which he has sold to Benj Knower, of Albany, for $10,000.

THE MAELSTROM.—A late paper of sir David Brewster, in the London and Edinburg Philosophical Magazine, endeavors to prove by the application of optical knowledge to the structure of the diamond, that it is analogous to amber and other indurated vegetable juices, and therefore of vegetable origin. This might have been conjectured from the fact previously known, that the diamond was pure carbon susceptible of combustion by a loss of sufficient power.

The custom of eating goose at Michaelmas, is said to have originated from Queen Elizabeth, having on her way to Tilbury fort, dined on that dish, and her usual abstinence of half a pint of Burgundy, on the very day the Spanish Armada was destroyed, which event she afterwards annually celebrated by a similar repast.

A seaman, named James Symons, on the point of embarking in the brig Mary, at Falmouth, for Wales, refused to go, alleging that he had dreamt that the brig was lost. The same day she sailed, Symons took an excursion in a small pleasure boat—she was upset in a flaw and was drowned, while his companion was saved.

A TRUE CONTRIBUTION.—We have conversed with a gentleman lately returned from the western states, who informed us that he saw one field of corn in the state of Ohio which contained fifteen thousand stems of land. It had never been hoed, and yet it was calculated that the crops would average thirtyfive bushels to the acre. The gentleman rode 15 miles by the side of it.—*Presbyterian Journal.*

Coastwise Traders.

FOR LAKE WASHINGTON, LAKE PROVIDENCE, and all intermediate landings, the steam boat ABEONA, will leave with despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH, nov 26 no 28 & 29 New Levee.

FOR PITTSBURG, and all intermediate landings.—The Steam Boat CHAMPION, Young master, will leave with despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH, 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 nov 26 L. LASTRAPES & DESMARE.

FOR FLORENCE—The steamer BOSTON, Hugh Findren 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 26 Poydras street.

FOR MOBILE, via the River—The steamboat MERCHANT, having all her freight engaged, will depart for the above port, on Friday evening, the 27th inst. at six o'clock. For passage, apply to captain Swiler, on board opposite Conti street. nov 27

FOR MOBILE, via the river—The steamer SOUTH ALABAMA, Marks master, will leave on Sunday next, 29th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH, nov 27 Nos. 28 and 29, New Levee.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The Steam Boat MAJESTIC, Sparkhawk master, having her cargo engaged, will positively depart for the above and intermediate ports, on Saturday the 29th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For small lots of freight only or passage, apply on board, or to FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO. nov 27

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The well known splendid upper cabin steamer CHANCELLOR, 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