THE BEE.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1835.

The eastern mail of yesterday brought from all the Atlantic states, Boston 22d ult. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington of the 24th; and Charleston of the 28th. The Francis Depau had arrived in New York on the 23d from Havre, whence she sailed on the 21st Sept; and the Independence on the 24th, from Liverpool of the 27th Sept,—bringing advices from Liverpool of the 27th, London 26th, Paris 24th and Havre 26th of Sept.

Little is astir in England since the parliamentary vocation. O'Connell is triumphantly passing over Scotland, previous to a similar cover in Ireland. He is now the 'lion' of the day.

The grand review by the European sovereign at Kalish had terminated, and those dignitaries had gone to Zoplitz to hold a congress.

We extract several items from the New York papers, brought by the above packets; and give copious extracts of commercial intelligence from different parts of Europe.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT—Martin Gordon jr to be Naval Officer at New Orleans, in place of P K Wagner, removed.

In looking over the details of the New York money market for some months past, we had often felt chagrin as well as surprize, on perceiving that although the prices of shares in the stocks of our local banks bore generally a large premium, the notes of those banks were at a heavy discount. Aware that our banking institutions are as well conducted and on as solid a foundation as those of any other state or city in the union, we resolve l to obtain authentic statements of their condition to the latest period possible. Impelled by this desire we waited personally on the cashier of every bank; and on Wednesday presented to the public the results of our researches, so far as statements were obtained. They were of 7 out of 9 banks that have been in operation before this year.

The banking capital of those 7 banks amounts to 23 millions, until they are allowed by Law to trade in double the amount of their capitals the aggregate of their transactions for the former half of this year was $41,722,861. The notes in circulation of those banks amount to $5,487,613; and the specie now in their vaults is 3,558,077 dollars. All these banks declared a dividend for the last half year, at 3 per cent and sometime made a large reserved fund for contingencies: so that shares of such stock must be profitable investments of capital.

The excellent condition of our local banks is therefore manifested—the legal privilege that they have of exchanging from 6 to 9 per cent on loans or discounted notes, and of mortgaging and possessing real estate and all kinds of immovable property, enhances the value of their stock, and secures their certain profits.—It is not therefore likely that any of them shall ever suspend specie payments; and at the present time it is known that their specie is about two thirds of their circulation, and about one third of their whole liabilities. Can the same be said of the aggregate banking institutions of any other state?

Why then do we perceive in the N York papers of the 24 ult, received yesterday: that the shares of the Canal bank stock were sold for 107, the City bank for 105, the Gaslight 102, and the Commercial for 104—all bearing a percentage premium; and while exchange in New York on New Orleans is ¼ to 1 discount—yet the notes of our banks are discounted variously from 2 1-2 to 5 per cent?

The notes of the banks of Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky are commonly discounte l at 5 and upwards per cent; but the bank notes of Georgia and South Carolina are not subjected to a great r rate of discount than 2 or 2 1-2 per cent. Are not the banks of Louisiana on as solid a basis and as properly conducted as those of Carolina and Georgia; and are their notes to be put on a par with the fragmency of the neighboring states?

The notes of our banks should be redeemable in some or several of the Atlantic banks, that they who hold them should not be subjected to the operet on of shaving. The Union and Canal banks are likely to produce great benefits in this respect, and the State bank and bank of Louisiana are capable of doing much good. Under the able Presidency of Mr Peters, the city bank is in a very prosperous state; and we learn that as soon as the annual election for directors shall in January permit the stockholders of the Gaslight bank to form a new board, that the bank shall have a branch in London, and probably in Paris.

We did not perceive the remarks of the Union on an article of ours yesterday, till too late to answer it to day. But as we believe the editor of that journal is anxious like ourselves to subserve the public welfare, and as we know he is an honorable and intelligent opponent, we shall cheerfully notice his remarks to-morrow.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—We are gratified to find that among the numerous statements made by us on Wednesday concerning our local banks, there was but one error—in stating that the dividend last declared by the Orleans canal and banking company remains l unpaid. One of the directors kindly called during the day to notify the error, which was corrected on the French side of yesterday's Bee; and would have been corrected on the English side, but from unconscious forgetfulness on our own part.

We called yesterday at the bank; and the cashier with politeness reaffirmed the payment of the dividends—same time showing us the last advices from the London agents, in which there was a large balance due to the canal bank, after paying the last dividend.

No person connected with that bank can for a moment believe that our error was wilful, when he considers our often favorable remarks on the canal and prospects of the company, and no one who has read our articles on the local banks—who is aware of the diligence evinced in personally obtaining authentic statements of their condition, and the provisions of their respective charters—can withhold from us the credit due to an honest and energetic desire to be impartially useful to our banking institutions.

GASLIGHT BANK.—Our remarks yesterday on the directors of the gaslight and banking co were not intended nor calculated to affect or apply to any iota of the banking concerns of the company—of which we know nothing; nor to their prospects—which we have reason to believe are of the most auspicious: but solely to the delay or negation of the present board of directors in contracting with the city council agreeably to their charter, to light without delay all the streets within the incorporated limits of the city, at the lowest price. The time and terms of the contract belong exclusively to the corporate authorities of New Orleans, not to the directors of the gaslight company. We have called on them repeatedly, but in vain; we thought it well therefore that they should timely be apprized of the feelings of the community; and that the stockholders of the bank should not be made the victims of their neglect or temerity.

The city council are to meet in regular session this evening, to discuss among other matters the project of a longitudinal wharf opposite the 6th ward. It is to be hoped that those who may absent themselves, shall be fined accordingly to law by those who shall be present; and it is also expected that many respectable citizens will attend the meeting.

The members of the council are aware that no appropriation of money is valid, unless sanctioned by a vote of two-thirds of the council. Many of the members believe that an annual appropriation as proposed of $30,000 for the gradual extension of the levee, is but a mockery of justice and utility; they will therefore perceive the propriety of voting against such an useless expenditure of the city revenues. The longitudinal wharf or nothing.

MEXICAN COMMERCIAL FRAUD.—By European journalists loud complaints are made on behalf of the merchants there who trade in bullion with Mexico, in consequence of their deterioration in the standard value of the coin issued from the mines of Guadalahar, during the present year. A London merchant has suffered a very heavy loss from this fraud. Previously the bullion and coin were about 18 or 19 carats superior to the English standard of silver moneys; but now they are only about 6½ or 7—being a loss of from 5 to 7 per cent on the standard value.

Our merchants should be encouraged in examining their specie imports from Mexico; or they may find themselves minus a large portion of their funds. The European traders have preferred a complaint on the subject to the Mexican government, for whose interest it is to see that the commerce of that republic be on a basis of good faith and sound policy.

The Bostonians have acted honorably towards southern feeling and interest, in preventing a meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery society, in seizing and imprisoning and expelling Garrison from their city; and in determining to put down at once the abolition periodical of his—the Emancipator. Thompson and Garrison and Co are thus taught a salutary lesson.

Although we commend such proceedings as being the best under present circumstances, in proportion to the appeals of the south, our northern brethren must be aware of the dangers of applying mobs to put down what should be prevented by the strong arm of the law. They will therefore find another argument in their own compelled conduct, for passing statutory enactments on the subject by the legislatures of the northern states; or by aiding in the passage of a general law by Congress, which shall cover the whole subject, of interference directly or indirectly on the part of any persons in the nonslaveholding states, with the property of the slaveholding region.

Have you read NUTS TO CRACK? No! Then you have missed an opportunity of reading some *crack* jokes and anecdotes of the colleges and professors, and students of Oxford and Cambridge universities; and should have that pleasure as soon as possible. It has been republished by Messrs Carey and Hart of Philadelphia; and is sold in this city by Hotchkiss and Co.

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE is a periodical issued in Philadelphia, intended to publish all esteemed works on biography, history, travels, poetry, the fine arts, etc, etc—at 5 dollars a year, issued weekly. Will you not subscribe for such an excellent and cheap work? It will form a library in itself.

'THE LIONESS, or Sixty years since' by Miss Sedgwick, is an excellent romance of our revolutionary history: containing many interesting incidents and vivid sketches—in which Washington, Lafayette, Putnam, Clinton, and other heroes of that period are portrayed—but would do credit to the novel literature of any country. Yet were not the work by a lady, we should quarrel with the intolerant sentiments on religion put forward as those of Washington—than whom none were less bigoted. Still the two volumes are such as will pleasingly while away some leisure hours.

The Messrs Harper of New York have republished in three neat pocket volumes of their Classical Library, the Grecian dramas of EURIPIDES, as translated by Potter. Those who can relish good classic writings, should add these volumes to their library.

Pennsylvania Election—The returns from all the counties but two—present the following result—

For Ritner (anti V. an Buren)		92,591
For Wolf (V B)	63,376	
Muhlenburger (V B)	3,460	102,212
Van Buren majority		9,629

The remaining counties will probably carry his majority up to 10,000.

Since the election—the papers and committees of both divisions of the democratic party, have renewed their pledges to adhere zealously to the democratic nomination for the presidency; and promise a majority exceeding 20,000 to Mr V B.

New Jersey Election—The final results in this state, shew a majority in both branches of the legislature to the administration tickets. It is announced there are 9 Van Buren men and 4 antis, in the assembly 24 V. a. Buren and 16 antis. Van Buren majority on joint ballot 22. The governor is elected by the legislature.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE }
Washington, Oct 22, 1835 }

Information has been received from the Consulate at Surinam, that all vessels arriving there from any place in the United States where a Dutch Consul resides, must have a certificate of health verified by him, or be subjected to a quarantine of three days, the regulation to take effect from the 1st proximo. Vessels arriving from ports where no such Consuls reside, without certificates, will not however be subjected to the penal y.

The Globe states that the commander, J C De Figaniere Morao, accredited to this government as Charge d'Affaires of Portugal, has also been recognized by the president as Consul General of that country in the U States.

The banking capital of the city of New York is set down by a correspondent of the New York Times, at about 18 millions of dollars, exclusive of the insurance companies of which there are 14 millions more in the state—more than two thirds are in the city, all of which is loaned out. The immense private capital employed there carries this amount up prodigiously higher.

From the Hartford (Conn) Review.

During the present term of the Supreme court, in this city, Harvey Griswold has been convicted of an assault with intent to murder, on the body of Amos Pillsbury, warden of the Connecticut state prison, and sentenced to confinement in that prison, for the term of his natural life.

NEW YORK, OCT. 24.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, we have received our files to the 26 ult. The ship sailed on the 24th.

Sales of Cotton were not as brisk as they were during the week previous. Speculators have taken 1500 American and Surat. Importation, 17,935 bales—Sales 19,650 bales.

We have no English news of interest. The Orange lodges are sending the Reverend Mortimer O'Sullivan throughout the country, to hold public meetings against what he is pleased to call "the idolatry of popery."

That remarkable man, O'Connell, is making a triumphal progress through Scotland. The people of Manchester gave him a public dinner—the people of Newcastle, do.—the people of Edinburgh, do.—the people of Glasgow, do. From Glasgow he goes to Ireland, where he is to be *feted* at Dublin, Belfast, and even the Orange lodge, Londonderry. Every where he has been received with such honors as never before have been accorded to a private, unofficial man. Think of sober-minded Edinburgh sending out 150,000 men to meet him! Lord Brougham was expected at the O'Connell dinner, at Edinburgh, but declined the invitation.

It is curious that although Brougham is not in the ministry, without him the ministry could not have weathered the storms of faction in the late session in the Lords. It was Brougham who stuck at the Tories until he weakened them. He plays his game rightly now, no power on earth can keep out of the Cabinet, and he would be a member of it now—but the King dislikes him!

The foreign news is not of very great interest. The "Citizen King" has positively refused to grant the aid of a French army to enable the Queen Regent to put down all the disaffected (Carlists and Republicans) in Spain. He declines, because England has not consented—because the northern Powers should sanction it—and because the Chamber of Deputies would not grant the money necessary for such an appropriation of the army.

This is certain—France declines to aid Spain. What becomes of the famous quadruple Treaty? Meanwhile, there has been a change of ministry at Madrid; the *juste milieu* government of Louis Philippe, at Madrid, has fallen to pieces. Count Toreno has been turned off (it is said by the instrumentality of M. Villiers, the British diplomatist at Madrid) General Alava becomes President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Mendizabel continues on the Finance. This disposition is not final—for Toreno will eventually go as Ambassador to Paris. The fact of the change, however, is highly important, as it certainly cuts the painter from French influence in the Spanish Cabinet, and establishes a new system, on English principles of liberality. In fact, such a change must be important and may be useful—for the Spanish Juntas, vexed at the imbecility of the Queen Regent and her Ministers, have proclaimed the Queen Isabella, independent of the Regency. Arguelles, late leader of the opposition, has a leading place (if he can keep it) in the new Ministry. The change has caused great annoyance in France—some say that Louis Philippe will turn against Spain and England from sheer spite. His Ambassador at Madrid has demanded leave to quit Spain.

The Spanish troops, aided by the British auxiliaries, have attained some very important victories over the Carlists. Don Carlos, pious fool, has issued the following wise order:

ARMY OF THE KING DON CARLOS V.

ROYAL DECREE.

"The Most holy Virgin de los Dolores having been declared by me Generalissimo of my troops, it became my duty, from motives of veneration and piety, to distinguish with the title of *Generalissimo the Royal standard*, which bears for its device this sacred image, and in consequence I ordain that this August and Royal standard be not lowered before any person, not even before me, and *that the same honours and salutes be rendered to it as to the holy sacrament.*

"Given at Estella this 3d August, 1835.

(Signed) "I THE KING.

"Addressed to the Count de Villemur."

Considerable bets had been made at Liverpool on the sailing on the 24th July of the Geo. Washington, Capt. Holdredge, and Southerner, Capt. Glover. The former, as we know, beat the latter only 30 hours arriving at New York on the 24th Aug, and the other the 25th.

The rev Joseph Wolfe, the Missionary, is about to proceed to Timbuctoo, Oct. 1st. This, we think, will be the end of his erratic career.

Several of the provincial French Journals have been suppressed by the odious law against the press—not being able to comply with its exactions.

The first 12 miles of the rail road from London to Southampton will be completed in a year and a half—In three years it will reach Basingstoke. The Earl of Chatam is dead. He was brother to Pitt. The title is now extinct.

THE SUPPOSED EXPEDITION.—Letters have been received from col. Chesney, up to July 21st, all well. The pacha of Egypt had removed all obstructions. The expedition named the place where they were, "Fort William," in honor of the British King, as if Persia had not been a civilized country before Britain was dreamed of. They expected to sail from Bassora Sept. 30.

BAYONNE, Sept. 27.

For the last day or two the earliest agent at Bayonne have been actively circulating accounts of the defeat of the Anglo-Spanish army, on the 15th instant, in the neighborhood of Bilboa, and which reports have been inserted in the Sentinelle and Phare of Bayonne of this day; fortunately, by the arrival, at an early hour this morning, of authentic intelligence from Bilboa up to the 19th inst, received by the Spanish Consul and other persons, these infamous falsehoods have been contradicted. An action had, however, taken place on the 15th at Arriagarraga, about two leagues from Bilboa, but in which the British Legion had taken no part whatever. The Spanish troops under General Espartero had been alone engaged, and that General is said to be slightly wounded, and the loss on both sides had been nearly equal, from 300 to 400 men put *hors de combat*. The details of this affair had not transpired.

The Plague in Egypt.—A letter from Alexandria, dated July 29, says—"The plague has carried off one half of the Arab population of this town, or about 20,000 souls. Several quarters of the town are entirely desolated—many of the houses have not a single inhabitant, and the keys are in the hands of the authorities—Almost all the Arab families have at least been decimated, and some are entirely extinct. The number of Europeans dead at Cairo is 388, while here we have lost only ten, if we do not reckon the Maltese. The Egyptian squadron has returned from Candia, and come to anchor outside the port, but the crews having shewn a determination to come on shore, it is now cruising at a short distance, as the only means of preventing further disorders."

New Orleans Packets—We are gratified to perceive that a new line of packets is about to be established by Messrs Clark and Kellogg, to run between this city and New Orleans. We should be glad to see packet lines in operation between Baltimore and every southern port of consequence, to be accompanied with a regular line to Liverpool.—*Balt Amer.*

The New York Sun says

The Hon Henry Clay and Colonel Thomas H Benton, married sisters, Miss Harts of Kentucky. Between the families of these two statesmen, the utmost cordiality and kind feeling exists. Probably no two families ever were more affectionately attached, and it is to produce this harmony in the domestic circles, that Messrs Clay and Benton never allude to each other in public. We are sorry to add however that this reciprocity of good feeling does not extend to the distinguished brothers-in-law themselves.

A letter from a commercial house at Montevideo, dated August 30, says—"Our Republic is now flourishing, and with the countries in peace, which we have every reason to anticipate, we expect to go far ahead of our neighbors, notwithstanding that the rod of iron with which Rosas is governing the Buenos Ayreans, and the opinion he entertains that he is the only man who can keep them in subordination, have induced the belief that his "dictatorship" may be the means of resetting the Province from the continued revolutions of which it has heretofore been the scene. For information respecting our market, we refer to the annexed prices current."

Beef, American, $11 candles, sperm, 425; candle wick, 8.03; chairs, first quality cane seat 55; do wood do 24; cordage, well assorted, 8; domestics, 28 c. 33 in. 92 37 do 1, 15. Flour 11 a 11¼ Gin, American white 29 gr. 63; Hams, 1. 25; Pork, 12; Rice, 1, 05; Tar 4, 04 Tobacco, Virginia leaf 15; do do chewing, 3; do do Cavendish, 5; Hides, prime ox 33 c 33 lb. 5 01; do mixed ox and cow, 24, 4. 07; wet salted, 4. 07; do horse 1,01; Horns, ox, 100; do ox and cow 55; Beef, jerked 7, 02; Hair, long, 16 c; do short 3,04; Tallow, raw 1; 03: do melted 60; Wool, 4 merino, ——; do common, 1,'6 Sheep skins in the wool, 2; calf skins, 13; hide cuttings 2.

(HALLEY'S COMET.—"The present comet is supposed to be the same that appeared in the years 1005, 1006, 1155, 1230, 1301, 1305, 1456, 1531, 1607, 1682, and, as predicted by Halley from the equality of the time between those appearances as from calculation, again in 1758. The year of 1835 being substracted from the present year, leaves an interval of time equal to 830 years, during which time it must have accomplished 11 revolutions. On our part about the 1st of this month, (August) the comet was about two hundred and fifty millions of miles distant from the earth. About the 1st of September its distance will be within 125 millions of miles; it will rise almost midnight in the northeast, and will then be visible to the dawn of day in the eastern heavens.—From or about the 21st of October, the comet will be only about 28 millions of miles from the earth, and will be seen entering the forefoot of ursa major, or the great bear; this will be the period of its greatest brilliancy and magnitude. About the 8th of October it will approach nearest the earth, being within 28 millions of miles. The nearest approach of the comet to the earth will be between the 7th and 8th of October; but it will not reach its perihelion till the 7th of November, or about 40 days after its nearest approach to the earth, when it is a matter of some regret, for had the comet been in its perihelion, and at its least distance from the earth at the same time, a much more magnificent sight of cometary phenomena would have presented itself to our view. On the 17th of November it will be about entering the sign gemini, and its distance from the earth will be about 90 millions of miles. The tail will then increase in brilliancy and magnitude. The comet will now rise earlier every succeeding evening; and its motion be very rapid. About the 20th of November the comet will lose itself in the sun's rays, and will be invisible till about the 25th of December, when it will again appear at the distance of about 240 millions of miles. Once more it will approach the earth, and will remain visible till about either the 7th or 15th of Feb, when it will lose itself in the void of space; near the largest star of centaur, in right ascension 14 h 9 min and in declination 32 deg 1 min south. The same comet was in its perihelion about the 12th of March, 1759, and having reached the same point about the 17th of November, 1835, this shows the time which it has to enjoy its visits round the sun to be about 76 years 8 months—a much greater length of time than it has hitherto employed.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

Advices from Greece to the 15th of August, state that Count Armansperg, at the head of a military column had succeeded in destroying near Corinth, the band of robbers who murdered Capt Kraus and 53 Germans.

The cholera in Italy appears to be subsiding. The aggregate number of deaths at Genoa is stated at between 3000 and 4000, of which 1000 occurred in a single week.

The London papers of the 25th, contain an official announcement that American vessels have a right to trade directly with Singapore.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The money market is in a most tranquil state. Consols left off to day at 91¾ a 91¾.

PARIS, Sept 24.—Five per cents left off at 107f 10 cs. Fours, 97f 75c. Threes, 80f 45c. Spanish new loan 42¼.

LONDON, Sept 25.—The German papers inform us that the camp at Kalisch is about to be raised, and the three sovereigns are by this time on their way to Toplitz, where they intend to hold a few consultations on the present state of politics in the west of Europe. The Frankfort organ of the holy alliance has already, as our readers are aware, been instructed to enlighten the civilized communities of Europe on some of the excellent things that the said holy alliance has still in store for their welfare and happiness. In an article which appears in the Journal de Frankfort, of the 17th, and which will be found below, it will be seen that some pains are taken to make us believe that no war is intended by the members of the approaching congress at Toplitz. But in the same breath, that if we would 'have all appearance of war cease in the east,' we should let all appearance of revolution cease in the 'west.'

KALISH, Sept 15.—Yesterday was the grand parade of all the troops, which were drawn up in four lines, the Prussian infantry being on the right wing of the first line; the cavalry formed the third, and the artillery the fourth. The emperor received our king, with his sword drawn, at the right wing of the first line, and presented to him a report. The troops were 60 battalions, 84 squadrons, and 136 pieces of artillery, in all about 54,000 men.

A new ministry has been formed at Madrid, of which M Mendizabal is the head; General Alava, minister of foreign affairs, and president of the council; M Marriano Quiero, minister of war, *ad interim*; Ramon de la Cuadra, minister of the interior.

LONDON, Sept 26.—We have just received Madrid papers to the 18th, together with a letter of the same date. It states that M Mendizabal had already found mysterious obstacles revealed, and that confidence in his government is greater than could have expected. Cadiz, it was positively asserted, had already sent in its adhesion to any government of which M. Mendizabal represented the spirit. Andalusia, it was said, would make even less extraordinary demands than Catalonia. A decree has been issued, declaring Madrid no longer in a state of seige.

Wood paving.—The citizens of Cincinnati are about making an experiment of paving with hemlock blocks, after the Russian method, lately introduced into New York. We may assure the Cincinnatians that so far our experiment works exceedingly well. Though hundreds of omnibusses, carts, coaches, &c. have been wheeling over it for several weeks, the surface is perfectly level, smooth and solid—in no degree worn as we can perceive. The motion of the carriage over it is of a novel and pleasanter kind than any one can easily conceive who has not felt it. No jar—no dust—no noise.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at St Louis on the 7th instant—the only one for the last ten years.

The Utica Whig Extra of the 21st ult. says—"We understand that the convention *claim* to have adopted a constitution; we cannot say as to this fact; it had, however, only organized informally, when it adjourned."

Latest London date,	Sept. 25
Latest Liverpool date,	Sept. 26
Latest Havre date,	Sept. 20

Mayoralty of New-Orleans.

PERSONS who have tumbrels to rent are invited to apply at the City Surveyor.

nov 6 JNO. CULBERTSON, actin g mayor.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Wanted 40 first rate CARPENTERS to finish the interior of the above Building, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the foreman on the building.

nov 5—3t

HEAVY Cabot Sheeting—60 bales heavy 4-4 brown Sheeting, suitable for the Mexican market, landing from ships Yazoo and Saratoga, and for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
nov 4 No. 19, Chartres street.

Landing from ship Avis, of Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned: 13 bales negro Blankets.
nov 4 OSMIN BIGOURDAN.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 5, 1835.

COTTON.—No active business in this article today.

SUGAR—M. O.—Second quality 8½ to 9 cts
COFFEE—13 to 14 cents per lb.
MOLASSES—37½ to 40 cents—sales.
LARD—9 cents per lb.
FLOUR—For bbl $7 75.
RICE—Little good in market.
CORN—Per bushel, 70 cents.
CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $3 to 3 50 per bbl; ordinary $2 50 to 3 do.
BEEF—Mess $12—prime 10.
PORK—Mess $17—prime 15.
BUTTER—Goshen 28 to 30 cents per lb—rising.
———Western, 12 to 15.
CODFISH—$1 25 per box.
MACKEREL—$6 to 8.
SPERM CANDLES—35 to 37 cents
MOULD do 12½ to 15.
SPERM OIL—100 to 105—Tanners do 43 to 43.
WHISKEY—Rectified, 35 to 36 cts.
BAGGING—Western, 33 cents sales.
BALE ROPE—11 to 15 cents.
LEAD—Pig, 5½ to 6c—bar 7 cents.
———Shot $1 75 per bag—sheet 10cts.
TAR, Pitch and Rosin—No variation.

NEW YORK, October 24th.

50 shares U S Bank, 110 1-2
100 do. N O Canal Bank 107 a 108 1-2
225 do. N O Commercial Bank, 101
50 do. Manhattan Gas, 123 5-8

THE MARKET.—(Spirit of this Morning's Reviews.)—Pot ashes have sold at $5,50 a 5,75 and pearls at $7. A large sale of Caracoa Cocoa at 16c. Moderate sales of Coffee at steady prices. The sales of Cotton for the week are 900 bales, besides 400 bales new Uplands at 17 cts. A cargo of Campeachy Logwood sold at $25, 50. Mackerel have advanced to $8 10 a 7, 10 and $5 50. Western Flour is $6 19 a 25 for common brands and $7 a 7 37 for fancy brands. Northern Corn sells at 106 a 8c. and Southern at 102c—Rye 94c. Barley 85cts. Oats 56cts. A parcel of Long Island Wheat sold at 1 50c to 1,60. Buenos Ayres Hides sold at 12 1-2 a 14c lb. 500 tons Swedes Iron sold at $85, 12 months. 400 pigs Lead at 5 1-4 cts. Molasses firm, with moderate sales. Sales of Sugar have been large at full prices. Flaxseed arrives freely, but as yet little has been sold; the dealers offer $2.

AMERICAN STOCKS, Sept. 24.—New York 8 per cent, 1837, 96; do 5 per cent, 1845, 103; do 6 per cent, 1845, 110; Pennsylvania 5 per cent, 1855, 101; do 5 per cent, 1858, 102; do 5 per cent, 1860 99, 102 1-2; Ohio 6 per cent, 1850, 110 a 111; Louisiana, Bairings, 101 1-8; Louisiana, Wilsons, 98 1-2; Jersey N. Canal, &c bds, 102 1-2a 103; Mississippi 6 per cent, 1841-46-51-56; do new, 1-51, 1-56, 1-71, 110; Mississippi Planters Bank, 98 1-4; Alabama 5 per cent, 1853, 96 1-2; Indiana 5 per cent, 1857, 95 1-2, U S Bank shs 7 per cent, 2-25 7s fd a 10s; Louisiana State 9 per cent, £25 15s; Bank of Louisiana, 8 per cent, £26 15s: New York Dite and Trust 5 per cent, 95 1-2 a 97.

LONDON, Sept. 25—City, 12 o'clock.—The accounts received yesterday by express from Madrid, with the address of M. Mendizabal, have given much satisfaction here, and by the letters from Paris of Wednesday's date, appear to have been appreciated there, the prices of the funds in that market having again risen, the five per cent Rentes closing at 107f. 90c, and the three per cents at 80f. 50c. Spanish Securities were very firm, Cortes Bonds being 3¼, and the Coupons 12. Russian Perpetuals were 94 1-4, the Three per cents 81 1-4, the New Loans 42 1-2, and Guebbard's 34. Portuguese Regency Bonds had risen to 84 1-2.

The Money Market here has been very firm; Consols not having varied from the opening price, at which time they were quoted at 91 1-4 3-8 for the Account, and Omnium at 4 1-4 3-8 premium.

Two o'clock.—The Consol Market is still at 91 1-4 3-8 and Omnium at 4 1-4 3-8.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, SEPT. 26.

Cotton.—Our Cotton market does not improve; we have had rather more business doing, and in the early part of the week prices were firmer, but we cannot now even confirm this favorable symptom. Speculators have taken 1500 American, and exporters 1500 Surat. The import is 17,935 bags, and the sales are 19,650 bags, viz: 400 Sea Island, 21d to 20 6d—10 stained do 14d to 16d—4,590 New Orleans, 7 3-4 to 8 1-4d at 1-4d to 11 1-2d—8,780 New Orleans, 7 3-4 to 8 1-4d—2,890 Alabama, &c. 7 3-4 to 11 1-2d—760 Pernambuco, 12d to 13 1-4d—540 Bahia, 12 to 12 3-4d—710 Maranham, 11 5-8d to 11d—90 Demerara, 12 1-2 to 14 1-4d—30 Bahama, &c. 11 1-2d—100 West India, 9 1-2d to 10 1-2d—270 Egyptian, 15 to 17d—780 Surat 6 7-8d—and 60 Bengal 7d per lb.

Corn.—We have a very short supply of articles up since Tuesday, and though there is some quantity of wheat remaining on from Tuesday's market, it consists principally of not conditioned and inferior parcels, for which there is little or no demand.

Flour in no large request, at late prices.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 25.—Our cotton market does not yet improve; we have had rather more business doing, and in the early part of the week prices were firmer, but we cannot now even confirm this favorable symptom. Speculators have taken 1500 American, and exporters 1500 American and 200 Surat. The imports are 17,935 bags, and the sales are 19,650 bags, viz: 210 Sea Island and 210 do 21 6d—10 stained do 14d to 16d—4,590 do sold at 8 1-4d at 1-4d to 11 1-2d—8,780 New Orleans, 7 3-4 to 13 1-4d—2,890 Alabama, &c. 7 3-4 to 11 1-2d—760 Pernambuco, 12d to 13 1-4d—540 Bahia, 12 to 12 3-4d—710 Maranham, 11 5-8d to 11d—90 Demerara, 12 1-2 to 14 1-4d—30 Bahama, &c. 11 1-2d—100 West India, 9 1-2d to 10 1-2d—270 Egyptian, 15 to 17d—780 Surat, 6 7-8d—and 60 Bengal 7d per lb.

LOWER CANADA MARKET, OCT. 17.

The rise in the prices of produce in the markets of this Province, seems to be very sudden, and more speculative than well grounded. The New York prices appear immediately to re-act in Montreal on the arrival of every post, and the tendency upwards is much more certain and rapid, than downwards.

The price of Pot and Pearl Ashes have particularly risen from 24s to 42s, Pots being quoted as high as 34s, and Pearls, 42s per cwt, while in Liverpool, the last quotations are 30s and 37s, and the exports to Great Britian this, exceed, we are informed, by several thousand barrels, that of last; and this with no known new source of consumption. Enterprise in trade is certainly desirable; but there is an excess of it, which may be hurtful; and in this as indeed in most other kinds of news, the press, we think, sometimes exercises an unsound influence.—*Quebec Gazette.*

BOSTON, Oct 21.—*Cotton.*—The sales during the last week have been confined wholly to manufacturers, at a further reduction on prices; the sales consist of 3 a 400 bales; New Orleans 16 a 17c; Uplands 15½ a 16c, and Alabama 16 a 18c per lb 6 months, for good to prime qualities. We produce our quotations, which are nominal.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.

Cotton—The market for Uplands, since our last weekly report, has somewhat recovered itself, and about 1-8 to 1-4 c. better prices were obtained for prime and choice cottons, for which only, the principal demand exists. Sales in all have amounted to above 1500 bales, at from 15 1-2 to 16 c. Nothing done in long cottons.

Rice—Remains a dull article. About 70 bbls of new, ann inferior and broken article, sold at $3.

COLUMBIA, OCT. 23.—*Cotton.*—Tee accounts from Liverpool to the 8th ult. have rather depressed this article in our market. During the early part of the week, some good lots sold at 15 1-8, but the questions in Charleston after the receipt of the last European intelligence, caused a decline of an 1-8. We now quote from 14 1-2 to 15

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Victoria, Somes, Liverpool, Harrison, Brown & co.
Ship Lagrange, Patton, Havre, Hagan, Nivan & co.

ARRIVED.

Steam towboat Post Boy, Marim, from the Passes. Brough gy brigs Arabian and Eveline, also schr Creole left S W Pass at 10 a m on the 4th, reports nothing in the offing. Passed 8 miles below the city bris Compton and Gen Wayne, both of Thomastown, one brig at the Point, name not known.

Brig Arabian, Gardner, 11 days from Charleston.
Brig Eveline, Jackson, 10 days from Tobasco.
Schr Creole, Buckup, 10 days from Sisal;
Schr Henry Lee, Smith, from Mobile.
Steamer Tuscahoma, Cavaneau, from Memphis.

IN PORTS.

CHARLESTON—Per brig Arabian, cargo 213 tier rice, wine, mdz, &c. J A Barelli; J B Allen; J Thayer & co; Wilcox, Anderson & co; J Ramsey; Burke, Watt & co; S Chapman; A & J Dennistown & co; L Duclaud.

TOBASCO—Per brig Eveline, cargo dyewood, cochineal, hides, specie, &c. o A Quintero & Jordin.

SISAL—Per schr Creole, cargo specie and hides, together with return cargo to J Vennie; Harrison, Brown & co, and order.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Tuscahoma, cargo 121 bales cotton, Wilcox, Anderson & co; 10 do Lockhart & Arrot; 61 do M W White & co; 126 do Magnin, Pleasants & co; 80 do Leigh, Maddox & co; 240 N & J Dick & co; 92 do Bradder, McKenna & Wright; 3 boxes, 3 trks, 3 bbls, 2 kegs, sundries, Simson & Campbell.

MOBILE—Per schr Henry Lee, 30,000 ft lumber; 63 ps bagging; 40 bbls fish, to Stetson & Avery.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Victoria, 1712 bales cotton; 68 tons copper.

HAVRE—Per ship La Grange, 1413 bales cotton.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Arabian, from Charleston—Mrs Nepson and 6 children, Mrs Caffee and 3 children; J A Barelli, Gneu, J Baker, Carter, W C Cook, J Hagan—4 in the steerage and 18 slaves.

Per brig Eveline from Tobasco—Capt J Johnson, Messrs J G Myers, J Hobbies.

Per steamer Tuscahoma from Memphis—J L Pasham and family, Landes and family, J Doty, G W Aperson, J W Hooge, H Franklin.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Eveline reports brig Hebe, Howes, loading at Tobasco for N. w York, brig Splendid of New York seized and condemned.

Schr Creole report left at Sisal the ship John of Philadelphia, for New York—arrived the brig Audubon, Tousey, master 10 days from New York—schr Tamaulipas left 6 days before.

Hence at Liverpool, Sept 19th Ellen Brooks; 20th the Ambassador, Upton.

Hence at Cowes, 23d Sept the Oscar; 16th the Woodbury.

Hence at Marseilles, 18th Sept, Merchant.

Hence at Amsterdam, the Two Gebroeders.

Ship Caspian, hence for Liverpool, was reported 1st Oct lat 45, long 34.

Cleared at New York for this port, 23d ult ship Star, Glover, and brig Rufus, McCloskey.

Brig Julia, from this place, was discharging at Cuba on the 1st Oct.

There are 28 sail of Cotton-loaded Vessels at New York, and brig Splendid, of New York, from Jamaica, seized and condemned.

Up at Cadiz, Sept 26, for this port, brig Commerce.

Hence at Gibraltar, Sept 26th, the Merchant, Jordan.

Up at Boston for this port 1st ult. ship Elizabeth Bruce, to sail 1st Nov; new ship Edione Madigan; and ship Forum, Trask, with despatch: new ship Shamrock, Banks 1st Nov; ship Barnuah, Webster, 25th ult.

Hence at Philadelphia, 22d ult. bark Josephine.

Up at New York for this port 23th Nov.

Ship Vicksburg, Woodhouse, to sail 6th Nov.

Ship Nova, Bunker, 1st.

Ship Nashville, Rathbone, 21.

Up at Havre for this port Sept. 20, ships Corinne, Solens and Austerlitz, to sail 25th: Marengo, and Bolivino, do 30th—bark Emancipation; the two latter, and the Olympia, hence, ar. 13th. At Bordeaux for this port brig Leon.

Up at Liverpool for this port 20th Sept. ships Orleans and Spermaceti.

Up at Baltimore for this port 23d ultimo brigs Hector, Fayow, and Baltimore, Cheschorough.

Cleared at New York for this 24th ult. ship Star, brig Russia, bark Lacratia, and brigs C Thorine, and Daman

Cleared at Philadelphia for this port 23d ult ship Ch. Price, Mathieu.

At Portland for this port 20th ultimo, brig Galen.

REMOVAL—The counting house of Andw. Lockhart and Co. as well as that of the subscriber are removed to No. 51, Bienville street.

nov 6 E. SAINET.

Stockings—10 cases cons sting of men's and women's woollen, cotton, and silk Stockings of all qualities, landed from ship Yazoo and for sale low by
nov 6 ANDREWS & BROT. 19, Chartres st.

FOR SALE—Carrollton Bank Stock; Citizens Bank Stock.
nov 6 EDW. GOTTSCHALK, Broker.

FOR Sale—97 cases claret; 35 casks wine; 11 half pipes brandy; 1 half barrel Sauterne wine, landing from on board the brig Eleanor, from Bordeaux.