LATEST DATES.

New-York	nov 5	Boston	nov 3
Philadelphia	nov 7	Baltimore	nov 4
Charleston	nov 12	Washington	nov 7
Paris	sept 22	Liverpool	sept 26
Havre	sept 21	London	sept 24
Havana	nov 5	Tampico	oct 18
Mexico	oct 13	Vera Cruz	sept 31
Bordeaux	16		

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

3186 bales Mississippi		16
437...do...do		15
219...do...do		16
125...do...do		16
24...do		15½
24...do...do		14½
14...do...do		15
4032		

SALE OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK Nov 5.

100 shares U S Bank 60 ds			113
100	do	do 57 ds	113
9	do	do	112
100	do	do 60 ds	112½

PHILADELPHIA Nov 5.

22 shares U S Bank, 22 inst			111½
25	do	do	111¼
3	do	do	111½

NEW YORK, Nov 5.

COTTON—We have Liverpool dates to the 24th Sept. advising us of large sales, with light arrivals; a firm market, with an improvement in price of 1/8 1 to 1/4d. In this there has been a steady business throughout the week. The sales made have been at 13 to 16c for the old, of middling to fair; 18 a 19 for the new Uplands. A few of prime held at 20. New Orleans and Mobile at 17 a 21. Some prime lots held at 22. Stock reduced to about 3,000 bales.

FLOUR—Troy is selling at 9,62. Western remains as last noticed, with a fair business doing. Small parcels of fresh ground Philadelphia are selling at 9,75. Baltimore Howard street, is taken for city use at our quotations. Georgetown has advanced fully 25cts per bbl 350 brls of Richmond City have been taken for exportation at 10 75.

CORN—Corn has also declined fully 4 cts per bushel. Sales of Northern yellow at 104 to 106; of 2000 bushels of Ohio at 8[illegible] cents running measure.—The supplies from the South have been light.

RICE—The demand is fair but not extensive, principally in small parcels for the grocers. One lot of the new crop has made its appearance, but the quality was only fair and was sold at 3 75, 4 mos. The stock for the season is larger than usual. The entire [illegible] our last amount to 220 tierces, from 3,25 to 3,87½ 4, mos. Import 302 tierces.

EXCHANGE—The sales of Bill of Exchange for cash closed on last packet day, at 8 a 8½ per cent on England; 5,40 a 5,27½ on France; 39½ cts on Holland; 35½ cts on Hamburg, and 79½ a 79¾ on Bremen. Nothing has been done since. Money continues to be in good demand and very scarce.

CHARLESTON, Nov 12.

COTTON—Arrived since our last to yesterday morning inclusive, 319 bales Sea Island, and 6033 bales Upland Cotton. Cleared in the same time, 230 bales of Sea Island, and 7673 bales of Upland Cotton. On shipboard not cleared, 90 bales of Sea Island, and 5520 bales Upland. The sales have been 6544 bales of Uplands of the new crop, as follows: 100 19½; 378, 19; 1878, 18; 129, 18½; 1828, 18½ 549, 18¾; 1016, 18½; 601, 18; 15, 17¾; and 74 17½ cents. Of the old stock 171 bales, 9 at 17; 13, 16½ 26 16; 17, 15½; 50, 15; 17, 14; 27, 13½; and 8, 13 cents. I Long Cottons. 102 bales Sea Island from 40 a 52 17 Maines, 40 a 47; and 14 stained, 15 a 27 cents. The stock of Long Cottons remaining are all of the old crop, and principally stained. The market has given way since our last report about ¼ cent on Uplands, the choicest in market will no command over 19 cents; the demand is however good, and present prices may probably hold for some time.

We have adjusted our quotations to meet present rates, the inferior qualities has a reference altogether to the remainder stock of old cotton as have nothing of that description of the new in market. We have carried into the total exports from the United States 8957 bales of Cotton shipped from New York to Europe from 1st October to the 27th. Not being, at present informed of the particular destination, we are unable to designate the ports.

RICE—The new crop is coming slowly into market, 243 barrels brought from 3¼ a 3½; and 404 bbls newly beat, of the old, 3 a 3 11-15. There is a fair demand with a light stock.

ROUGH RICE—One cargo of 1832 bushels sold at 87½ cents.

FLOUR—The demand has been between fair, mostly for city use, at our quotations. Sales of N York Canal at 11¼.

CORN—The arrivals have been light, sales 1. No Oats or peas received.

HAY—Upwards of 100 bales arrived during the week prices have given way sales being 1 50.

GROCERIES—Coffee—We report 200 bags Cuba 12½ a 13½ and 200 bags Rio 12cts. Sugar—from stores, 20 hhds. Muscovado 9 1/2 a 11 1/2, 10 hhds prime St Croix a superior article at 11 1/2, 24 hhds, Porto Rico 9½ a 10½, 20 hhds Louisiana 9 a 11, and 260 bbls inferior Muscovado at Auction 7¼ a 8¼. We have heard of no sales of Molasses.

BACON—A lot of Western just arrived from N O brought as follows, sides 13 1/2 a 14, shoulders 10 1/2 a 11 cts.

SALT—Holders of Liverpool, afloat are asking 1,75 per sack.

STOCKS—The only sales that we are apprized of are a few shares of the Charleston Bank at 150, and likewise Rail road stock at 100 both being at a reduction since our last reported sales.

EXCHANGES—On Liverpool have improved. Bills are now selling from 9 1/2 a 9¾. On Havre 5f 25 1/2 a 5f 27 1/2. On New York 1 a 1 1/2 per cent premium.

FREIGHT—To Liverpool and Grenock, 1/2d 1/4d.—Havre, cent; coastwise nominal.

The United States, vs. Three Packages, of Merchandize. } In the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Louisiana. No 3647,

BY virtue of an Admirality warrant, to me directed, I have seized, and taken into my possession three Packages, marked T D 24—S L 25—T S 26, P C containing two Piano Fortes, and fixtures libelled in the above mentioned suit.

And I do hereby cite and admonish, the owner, or owners thereof, and all and every other person or persons having, or pretending to have, any right, title, or interest, in or to the same : to be, and appear at a District Court, of the United States, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to be holden, at the city of New Orleans, on, or before, the fourteenth day from the date hereof, and shew cause, if any they have or, can, why the same, should not be condemned, and sold, agreeably to the prayer of the Libellant.

Marshals office New Orleans, November 19th 1836

J H HOLLAND.
nov 23 United States Marshal

The United States, vs. Six Packages of Merchandze. } In the District Court, of the United for the Eastern District of Louisiana. No 3848

BY virtue of an Admirality warrant to me directed, I have seized and taken into my possession six packages, marked V C. & 1 a V 1, each containing one Piano Forte. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every other person, or persons, having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest, in, or to the same, to be and appear, at a District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District Court, of Louisiana, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the 14th day from the date hereof, and shew cause, if any they have, or can, why the said six Packages of Merchandize, should not be condemned and sold, agreeably to the prayer of the Libellants.

Marshals office New-Orleans Nov 19th 1836,

J H HOLLAND,
nov 22 U S Marshal.

EDWARD THOMPSON—Granite Repository, New Orleans.

Fronts of Buildings, Door Frontiers, Water Tables, Steps, Window Sills and Lintels, furnished, and put up at short notice, and on reasonable terms

Brick Basements of Stores can be removed, and Granite inserted, with no risk to the building, and little inconvenience to the occupant.

Moreau st, between Marigny st, and Ponchartrain rail road. nov 22

LOST.

LOST yesterday about 11 o'clock A M., two sides of an Armoir, with one of the shelves, from the Ferry landing to Dumaine street, between Rempart & St Claude streets. It is presumed that the negro man who carried them could not find the address, or that he stole them. The owner of said negro is requested to send those articles at No. 10 St Louis street, in case he should have them in his possession, and a reward of $10 will be paid to any person who will make known the negro, if the articles have been stolen.

nov 23 J MATERRE.

FLOUR.

200 bbls Flour received per Steamer Ganges, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS 14 Poydras st. nov 23

WINE.

100 Indian Barrels Marseilles Madeira, 50 quarter casks do received, and for sale by ROBERT H WHITE nov 23 Gravier st.

BUTTER & LARD.

32 Kegs butter and 143 do Lard received per Steamer Hudson, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS. nov 23 14 Poydras st.

NOTICE—A mad dog having been killed yesterday, and the collar taken off and deposited at this office, the owner may claim it by paying the insertion of this advertisement. Said collar is of brass and is marked "Charles [illegible], New Orleans." nov 23

BRANDY, &c. landing ex ship Emelie & Gabrielle, from Bordeaux.

10 half pipes Cognac, J J Dupuy,
30 cases Haut Sauterne Wine,
30 do Barsac,

For sale by E TASTET & A DELAMARE.
nov 21

NOTICE—Messrs L J Fild, A Laborque, Polk Banks, P Demouille, Joseph Alvarez, purchasers of lots, situated in Faubourg, near Pont Christian, are notified that if within ten days, after the publication of the present notice, they have not complied with the conditions of the sale, at Wm Boswell's notary office, the said lots will be offered for sale, for their account and risk by M Barnett Sen. L FERRIOT.
nov 21

COOPERAGE, &c.—The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the above business at his usual place, St Louis street, opposite Messrs Carrière Dubié & Co, between Levee and Chartres streets, where orders left will be executed to satisfaction and with promptitude.

N B. He keeps constantly on hand a large quantity of molasses barrels and casks. GUTH,
nov 21—5 St Louis st.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON,
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1836.

PENNSYLVANIA!—The Whigs shouted their hosannes for a triumph in this old democratic state rather oo soon. They made large bets on Sunday, as we understand, that Harrison had obtained a large majority. But it turns out that the reported result was a deception practised in order to influence the doctrines in other states, particularly Virginia and North Carolina. Returns have been received from 22 counties, which give a majority of about 5,080 in favour of Van Buren, differing very little from the majorities in the same counties in favour of Gen. Jackson, in 1832, when he received a majority in the whole state of 24267. The counties, most strongly in favour of Van Buren are yet to be heard from. In fact, reverting to the election of 1832, all the counties not heard from, with the exception of three or four, gave large majorities at that election to the democratic ticket.

PENNSYLVANIA
Presidential Election.

Counties.		Van Buren.	Harrison.
Philadelphia City		3068	5746
Philadelphia County		7770	6260
Delaware		maj.	195
Chester		maj.	650
Lancaster		maj.	2150
Montgomery		*2807	1940
Bucks		maj.	50
Northampton		*2214	1253
Monroe	new county	*200 maj.	
Wayne			
Pike		400 maj.	
Schuylkill		*1204	594
Lehigh		1987	1783
Berks		4967	1568
Dauphin		maj.	660
Lebanon		maj.	207
York		900 maj.	
Adams		maj.	320
Cumberland		*255 maj.	
Perry		700	
Juniata		50	
Columbia		1200	
Northumberland		900	

*Where the asterisk is perfixed, the returns have not been completed.

The Camp St theatre opened last evening. The house was crowded.

At the St Charles there was also a very numerous audience.

The Orleans Theatre opens on Thursday evening.—The company of actors which were engaged in France, and who took their passage in the *Ernest* have not yet arrived; but the members of the old company are to play until their arrival. The acting in this theatre is decidedly better, and the pieces are got up more in accordance with dramatic propriety than either of the other establishments. We anticipate a brilliant season at all the theatres, but it strikes us that none of them keep pace with the liberal encouragement afforded by the community. The best histrionists should should be secured for New Orleans; for there is no city in the union which supports theatres better than we do; and *we should have the worth of our money, not in* idle promises, or in showy bills at the corner of the street, but in good and chaste acting.

STEAM S[illegible]S.

It ought to be a matter of pride with our [illegible]men not to be behind in the rivalry for the credit of establishing a steam navigation across the Atlantic. Two attempts are about to be made cotemporaneously on, both sides of the ocean, at New York and in England, to effect this vast and important object; and we trust that New Orleans, as deeply interested as either of those parties, will be behind neither in zeal, in enlightened views and in perseverance. It will be impossible for us to be the first in attaining the end in view, because the others have started before us; but we may profit by their mistakes, and copy their successful efforts. Success we have no doubt will attend the enterprize. When we regard the invention of Dr Nott, whereby with one-sixth of the fuel necessary on a common engine, it works with equal power, and by means of an improved construction of the vessel, with augmented speed; and when we recollect that nearly twenty years ago, in the then comparatively unimproved state of the art, a steam vessel, built in New York, made the voyage from this country to Russia, doubt must be converted into sure conviction, that the experiment about to be made, will be crowned with complete success.

The truth is, the steam engine, with all the improvements it has received in this country and in Europe, has not attained to any thing like perfection. Who shall set bounds to human genius? When Fitch presented the first model of a steam boat to Washington, in 1784, and launched his vessel on the Delaware, who could have dreamed of the wonders afterwards wrought by the science of Fulton? And when the latter began to construct a steam boat on the Hudson, the incredulous multitude ridiculed him as a visionary because the experiment of Fitch had failed. This *propensity to undervalue and discourage great enterprizes* because they are novel, and not understood, has retarded the progress of scientific improvements in other ages and countries beside our own. Fulton and his friend Robert Livingston exhibited the model of steam boat on the Seine, at Paris, in 1803, and showed by actual experiment, that it could be propelled at the rate of four miles an hour. This was before he constructed his vessel on the Hudson. He offered his improvements on the steam engine to the French government, assuring them he could propel his vessels across the channel against wind and tide. Even Napoleon was incredulous, and turned his back upon this great American, who could have taught him how to effect the object which he seemed to desire above all things—to land an army on the English coast. It is demonstrated since, and no where denied, that with one tenth of the expense incurred by the French, in building barges and gun boats for the invasion of England, a fleet of steam boats could have been constructed by Fulton, amply sufficient to carry any number of troops, with their horses and artillery, across the British channel. What the result of the voyage would have been, no man can tell; but we may be permitted to say, that had not Napoleon looked upon Fulton as a charlatan, and his steamer as a gin crack, it is not improbable that he would have held the fate of England in his hands. Seldom has the fate of nations turned upon so mere an accident.

In 1807, Fulton having constructed an engine in England, transported it to New York, and launched the first steam boat on the Hudson. In spite of fears and doubts, and even abuse, his experiment was completely successful, and still no steam boat appeared on the waters of Great Britain till five years afterwards, in 1812, when one was built on the Clyde. It is really surprising, when we advert to the science and enterprise of the English, and avidity with which they seize upon and improve the inventions of other nations, that the British channel was never crossed by a steam vessel till the year 1816! It would almost seem that they undervalued and disregarded the steam boat, because it was an American invention. To this day we are assured that there is no European steam vessel that moves at a greater [illegible] than nine miles an hour, while so long ago as 1812, the Hudson steam boats travelled at the rate of thirteen and a half miles an hour. We have seen one of these Hudson boats, the Champion, make her usual route of twelve miles an hour against the current of the Mississipi.

To return to the particular matter with which this article was commenced—it is idle, it is futile, it is unjust to predict that a line of steam packets cannot be successfully established to cross the Atlantic. The prediction is contrary to all probability, even to fact and experience. The great obstacle was supposed to be the inability of the vessel to carry a sufficiency of fuel for the voyage, together with water and provisions for the crew. But it is not necessary to move the vessel by her engine throughout the voyage. In tempestuous weather, and equally in a fair wind, it would be useless. The sails could be used without the engine at all times except in calm and head winds. But even if the objection alluded to, were otherwise entirely valid, it is overthrown by the recent invention of the celebrated Dr Nott, which requires only one-sixth of the usual quantity of fuel to propel a vessel with augmented speed, and in addition to the other important advantages of this invention, is the fact that it permits the use of anthracite, which is at once the most powerful in its flame, and the cheapest of all known species of American coal. No, but we trust no one will be deterred from contributing to the success of this noble enterprize by the sinister apprehensions that it is not feasible. If Livingston and the other friends of Fulton, who enabled him to complete his experiment, had been influenced by such [illegible] no living man of the present day, would have seen the shores of the mighty Mississippi and its thousand branches covered with villages and cities, and industry and civilization pervading the most remote corners of [illegible].—New Orleans would still be the petty town that it was thirty years ago. The voyage to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, instead of being as it is now, an affair of ten or twelve days, would be made as then, by way of New York in ships, and across the Alleghany mountains. Old men remember the first introduction of [illegible] boats on the Mississippi, and how they were looked upon as objects of wonder or derision, than of use.—Years after they were in successful operation, boatmen and traders from the upper country, [illegible] to this city in their flat boats, were accustomed to return home either on foot or by way of the cities on the [illegible] [illegible]. We anticipate that some [illegible] [illegible] the navigation of the steam line [illegible] [illegible] the vessels with sails [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] constant experience [illegible] [illegible] safer and more speedy [illegible] [illegible] ly intend no disrespect to the hardy sons of [illegible] who think a ship close reefed in a gale of wind, a desirable and comfortable residence, when we fancy that they will regard the steam packet with the same kind of feelings with which the old and now extinct race of bargemen looked upon steam boats when the first appeared on the Mississippi. The bargemen were angry because their occupation was gone—and it is gone—but they found better employment in the new vessels which had been so obnoxious to them; we know many of them who became pilots, and some of them to this day, are captains of fine steamboats. Such are the effects produced by every ingenious contrivance or invention by which the amount of the human energies is increased. For each one of those unwieldly barges, that formerly occupied ninety days in a voyage to Cincinnati, there are now at least five steam vessels, of twenty times the burden, and moving with ten times the speed. But the power of steam has yet been scarcely felt on the ocean. Who knows but that a revolution similar to that produced on the Mississippi, may in a few years be effected on the blue waters? It is extravagant to suppose that in the course of time, such improvements may be made in the steam engine and in the build of the vessel, that the use of sails may be totally dispensed with? Who knows that some moving power may not be discovered preferable even to steam itself? Science is achieving vast changes in the physical world, as the school master is said to be doing in the political. It would be difficult to foresee what another half century may bring forth. The English have said that the Americans, in their national vanity, look only to the future, without regard to the past or the present; this may be true; and yet we have been that what was future twenty ago, has infinitely surpassed our own anticipations, and gone far beyond the fears of our own rivals.

The Natchez Courier of the 16th, states that a serious accident happened to the Hon George Poindexter, at the Mansion House in that city, on the night of the 14th. In going out of his room, he missed his way and stepped out of an open door in an upper story, at the entrance of a lobby, & unfortunately fell to the ground—by which accident, his right leg and left thigh were broken, and his right ankle sprained. It is feared (says the Courier) that it will have a fatal result.

The people of Natchez having resolved to possess a steam packet of their own to ply between that place and New York, in order to facilitate their intercourse with the northern metropolis, subscriptions for the amount of funds necessary for the undertaking were procured without difficulty among a few of the merchants resident there. This is highly creditable to the public spirit and foresight of that community. Comparing the population and wealth of Natchez with these of New Orleans, the construction of a line of steam packets across the Atlantic by the latter city, ought not to be a matter of any difficulty. In Natchez they procured the funds for their steam packet without a public meeting, and so far as we know, without an advertisement in one of the public prints. We are afraid that the delay in establishing our completed and much talked of packets to Europe, is caused either by a want of public spirit, or by the conviction among men of wealth, that no money is to be made out of the project. If the inaction be occasioned by the latter cause, we have no right to complain. If the speculation should turn out to be unprofitable, it would soon be abandoned, and the loss would be wholly with the stockholders; and what would be unprofitable to the stockholders could never be beneficial to the public at large. But we believe, after calculating all the cost and the probable prospects, the enterprise would present a very favorable appearance, which would be confirmed after the experiment had been actually tried.

We also observe that in the city of Charleston alone, one million and a half of dollars have been subscribed to the stock of the Charleston and Cincinnati rail road company. In the interior of the state another million was subscribed; and all this sum of two and a half millions was raised by private and individual subscription in the state of South Carolina. When one more million shall be subscribed, which will easily be done in other states, through which the rail road is to pass, the company will be authorised to commence operations, on their stupendous plan of connecting Charleston with the river Ohio. Would to heaven the New Orleans and Nashville rail road were in so fair a way towards completion! It is melancholy to see our city, for which nature has done so much, thus outstripped in the career of improvement by two towns far inferior in resources, and in projects of the utmost importance to our future prosperity. Natchez has raised the funds for establishing a steam packet, while New Orleans has been talking about it. The people of Charleston have placed their magnificent scheme of a communication with the Ohio upon a foundation from which it cannot be shaken, at the same time it is announced that the existence of our own similar project is postponed for want of means. When Natchez and other towns on the river shall have established their line of packets to carry their produce direct to Europe and to the North; and when all the Atlantic cities from Charleston to Boston shall be connected with the waters of the West by means of canals and rail ways. When the western people shall receive their supplies of foreign merchandise, and transport their produce abroad, without passing through New Orleans, then perhaps, we shall awake to a sense of our true interest—then perhaps, we shall be acquainted with the duty which we owe ourselves and the community.

Cultivation of Silk in Louisiana.

We take great interest in this subject, because we think the upper part of our state is peculiarly adapted to the raising of the silk worm; and that it may become a most profitable source of public industry. The value of silks imported into the U States during the year ending September 30, 1835, is stated at $16,497,930, this being the original or first cost in the foreign country. During this period, only $466,363 worth of this great amount was exported; and the actual cost of the above to the American people, or the whole retail cost to the actual consumer, may be estimated at more than $32,000,000 for the whole year. Most of this was imported from Italy Switzerland and France. Formerly half our imports were from China. Yet neither the articles of raw, nor any of their numerous, substantial and elegant fabrics and fast cottons, or mixture of silk and worsted are included in the above amount. And the demand for silks, which is now so great, is continually increasing. Not half this amount was consumed six years ago; and since 1821, and during fifteen years, the annual amount of silks consumed, has doubled twice.

Silk, it is believed, is eminently calculated for the soil and climate of most parts of our union: but the serene atmosphere in the high lands of Louisiana is more particularly favorable to its growth, from the prolonged and vigorous state of our vegetation during our summer. A genial climate and fertile soil is ours; and if we avail ourselves of the superior advantages we enjoy, silk is destined to become one of our principal staples.

Our advantages are indeed very great. To be estimated fully they must be examined fairly and individually. How much more greater will they then appear, if considered collectively—our innumerable rivers and bayous, our immense forests, the exhaustless treasures of fuel and flame, the combined elements of water, earth and fire, offering unknown and unmeasurable resources, which will tend to abridge human labor.

History will embalm the names of those who shall contribute to this and similar enterprizes, having in view the prosperity of our city. Our citizens have energy and wealth, and it is only requisite to put these forth to insure the most complete success.

To the Editor of the Bee.

England, as it is,—or the causes of Emigration to the United States explained.

The state of England is at present such, that no man, except by mere accident, can avoid ruin, unless he can get at a share of the taxes. As to the labouring classes, hunger, and rags, and filth, are become their uniform and inevitable lot: no toil, no frugality can save them from these. Take a calm and impartial look at the state of things there, and say whether there is any, even the smallest, chance of escaping ruin, for what does that calm and impartial view present? Why, these things:—

That the taxes amount, annually (exclusive of the poor and county and parish rates), to twice as much as the rent of all the land, and all the houses, and all the other real property in the kingdom.

That the parish and county rates amount to a third part as much as the rent aforesaid.

That the taxes reach every thing; and that no man can shift without bearing a part of the horrible burden.

That the people are now divided into two very distinct classes, tax payers, and tax receivers; that whatever the former are compelled to give to the latter can never again be of any benefit to those former; and that in short, what a man pays in taxes is just so much of loss to them, and of loss forever, exactly as much as if it were tossed into the sea.

That, therefore, the tradesman, farmer, or other person, who receives none of the taxes, work to maintain the placemen, pensioners, sinecure people, grantees, the soldiers, the [illegible], the [illegible] people, and the like, with all their wives and families; and that these live at their ease on the fruit of his labour; and that, thus, he is made to be poor.

However, the true case is not half described, for by the last measures relating to the money of the country, the taxes will, in reality, be doubled. Dreadful in the main already, but it must be, beyond all measure, great, in not many months. At the time when the small [illegible] have been taken in and their circulation put an end to, every man has paid more than double as much, in reality [illegible] for a pot of beer or a bushel [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] of the taxes [illegible] doubled in value the money [illegible] the taxes are paid. One of the two consequences will [illegible]: The five pound-notes will all be drawn in by degrees or there will be, as there was in 1797, a run upon all the banks, and upon the bank of England in particular, unless this be prevented by a law of legal tender, like that of 1797. If the former, prices will be much about what they were in 1792, before the five pound notes came out; and the taxpayers and even the tradesmen and farmers, will be reduced very nearly to bread and water. But this matter be further explained.

This affair of paper money, which boasts of a greater number of victims than famine, pestilence, and the sword, all put together, has always been a species of mystery; and notwithstanding the dreadful sufferings which it has occasioned, it is generally speaking, a mistery still.—

First, then, taxes are so much taken away for ever, so much clear loss to those who pay them.

Second, the greater the quantity of money that there is circulating in any country, the higher the prices will be in that country: for instance, it meat be to-day 6d a pound, and if, to-morrow, the quantity of money be doubled, meat then be 12d a pound; and on the contrary, meat will be 3d a pound, if the quantity of money be reduced in the proportion of one half.

Third: so that the English government, by causing small notes to be drawn in, and thereby lessening the quantity of money circulating in the country, cause all prices to be lowered; cause a shop full of goods, or a farmers stock, to sell for much less than either of them sold for before: and the farmer who has to pay a fixed rent, and whose stock was bought when it was at a high price, loses greatly by this change in the value of money; and the shopkeeper, who has bought his cloth, for instance, at 20s a yard, is compelled to sell it for the perhaps; and if either of these be in debt, he is a ruined man; and this is the case of hundreds of thousands of farmers and tradesmen at this very moment.

The taxes, direct and indirect, take from every tradesman and farmer more than one half of his profits including the interest on his capital, or money embarked in his business. The small notes being circulating freely, and the quantity of money in the country being great, a farmer has to pay, altogether £200 a year in taxes; and, as wheat is 10s a bushel, he has in fact, to give the tax gatherer 200 bushels of his wheat. But the government having drawn in the small notes, and made money, in quantity, one half what it was before, wheat falls to 5s a bushel, and the farmer has to give the tax gatherer 400 bushels of his wheat; and this works a farmer to a skeleton, though he cannot think how it is that he becomes poor; and he abuses any one that tells him that he is beggared by the taxes; "because" says he "I pay no more in tax now than I did years ago;" He does not perceive, that though the sum is the same in name, it is, in fact, doubled in amount. As he paid in wheat instead of money, he would perceive how he was ruined.

Besides, the thing is crafty enough to deceive almost every body, it comes at the people in so many different and in such covert ways, that it requires a degree of attention and penetration, much greater than that falls to the lot of men in general, to enable a farmer, or any body else, to discover; or even to guess at the amount of the taxes that he really does pay. In the cost of malt and hops more than a half is tax, in the cost of soap and candle more than a half is tax, in the cost of tea two thirds are, before it reaches them, tax: that, in the cost of sugar, three fourths are tax; that in the cost of tobacco, nine tenths are tax; that, in the cost of spirits, seven eighths are tax; that in the cost of shoes, more than one half is tax; that in the cost of wearing apparel, including the taxes on wool, on cotton, on silk, on dying stuff, full one half is tax and so forth. Besides those articles, there is the iron and the leather, and timber, used by farmers and others. In short one can touch nothing, see nothing, that is not taxed, and it is an indisputable fact, that every tradesman and farmer pays, in one way or another, to the English government, in taxes more than one half of the projects of his business, including the interest of the money employed in that business.

Observe, now, that almost the whole of the debt was contracted in money not half so valuable as the present money, and yet the people are now to pay, and do pay to the fundholder the same nominal interest; or in other words, they pay him twice as much as they ought to pay him.

The Prime Minister declared, not long ago, in his place in the House of Lords, that even if the whole of the debt had been contracted in money. Of the low value, good faith required that the interest should be paid in money of the present value, that is to say, in money double the value of that, in which the great part of the debt was contracted! Under such a barefaced, so trade, no agreement, can be carried on with our [illegible] placeman and pensioner gain, on the contrary, by the operation.

Some people have a notion, that when things come to their worst, they will mend. Why should they? Why should this be true in any case? If the present laws in England remain in force; if the ministers go on making the money of higher and higher value, and at the same time, compel the people to pay the interest of the fundholders and all the placemen, pensioners, sinecure people, soldiers, and the like, in the same nominal sums that they now pay them; if to other words, ministers go on, taking more and more from the taxpayers to give to the taxreceivers, until the farmer, for instance, can pay not a farthing of rent, and until tradesmen be reduced to actual beggary, if this comes to pass why and how are things to mend? If the present money measures go on, until the bushel of wheat sell for 4s, and until that becomes its settled price, and until cloth and cotton and other goods sell for half of what they sell for now, why should these things ever sell at a higer price? Why reason, what cause is there, then, in hoping that "things will mend," when they get to their worst? Oh no! to talk of things mending is madness, or rather it is cowardice. Men are ashamed to submit to ruin so clearly seen; and therefore, they pretend to believe, that this ruin will bring its own remedy.

Now let us look at the consequences, if the English government should give way, and put the small notes out again. This cannot be done now, without being accompanied with, or speedily followed by a law to protect the banks (all the banks) against paving in gold. The notes would then do neither more nor less than assignats: these would appreciate at a great rate: the gold and silver would not circulate upon a par with them: there would be two prices for goods, a paper price and a money price, the taxes would be paid in paper; and perhaps, a sheep would soon be sold for a pound in money, and for two or three pounds in paper. The state must be a beggar in a very short time; and this is what will to a certainty take place, if the government put out the one pound notes again. So that thus far, one sees the government left to choose between the utter ruin and degradation of the people on the one hand, and the bargaining and overthrow of the state of the other.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Calumet, Shreve, Liverpool, Lincoln & Green
Ship Havre, McKown, Havre, T Nicolet & co.
Ship Rockingham, Dwight, Havre, A Lanfer.
Ship Creole, Tracy, Liverpool, J Lal'ande.
Brig Adelaide, Howell, Mobile,
Tourne & Beckwith.
Polacre Vezzozo, Morris, Trieste,
A & J Denniston.
Schr Orient, Morgan, Tampa Bay, D Goldsmith.
Schr Lady Hope, Williams, Tampico,
Kohn, Daron & co.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Feliciana, Wood, from the passes—towed to sea ship Ambassador. Left the pass on the 10th at 11 A M; reports nothing in the offing. 1 Brig, 1 schr in the river. Two ships at anchor inside, bound out. Brought up the ship Hermitage, brig Olive Chamberlin, schrs Dimon and Vanda.

Ship Hermitage, Sturges, 25 days from Boston—to Coit & co,

Brig Olive Chamberlin, Duncan, 24 days from Thomastown—to S & J P Whitney.

Schr Dimon, Guyberston, Appalachacola—to master.

Schr Vanda, Grafton, Mobile—to S & J P Whitney
Schr Aglee from Baton Rouge
Steam r Huntsville from Bayou Sara.

EXPORTS.

Havre,	per ship Havre	1387	Bales Cotton	
Havre,	do Rockingham	1648	do	do
Liverpool	do Calumet	1058	do	do
Liverpool	do Creole	1361	do	do
Tampico,	per schr Lady Hope	204	pkgs mdse	
Triste,	per polacre Vezzozo	237	bags Coffee	
		400	bales Go. [illegible]	

Mobile, per brig Adelaide 288 sacks corn
200 kegs lard, 5 hhds sugar, and 26 bbls do; 26 bbls whiskey, 36 do flour 30 casks wine, 5 half do and [illegible] mdse

Tampa Bay per schr Orient government stores.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Hermitage from Boston—Cargo assorted merchandize.

Per brig Olive Chamberlin from Thomastown—1440 casks lime.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Talbott's boat from Wellsburg, Va 250 bbls flour 25 do whiskey, 100 do potatoes and apples to order.

Bacon's boat from Vicksburg 9400 bushels oats and 140 bbls potatoes to master.

Gordon's boat from Illinois 700 sacks oats and 70 bbls to master.

Tipps's boat from Vicksburg 380 sacks oats, 80 do and 200 bbls corn, 200 bbls apples and potatoes to master.

Schr Aglee from Baton Rouge—128 hhds sugar, 30 bbls and tierces molasses.

Steamer Huntsville from Bayou Sara—1867 bales cotton.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Hermitage from Boston—R. Yeatman; H R Low & co; S G Blanchard; Burke, Watt & co; S L Alley; W & J Grant; Frost & Johnson, R H White; J D Bret; W G Hewes; C Clapp & co; J Vairin & co; W H Barney & assignor & Avis; V David; Bridgeman & Brothers; C Flint; J Cookayne; Layton & co; F Pascal, Walton & Walker; Lastrapes & Desmore; J Lovett; C H Keith; Bullin, Shipp & co; J Thayer & Kellogg & Bennett; H H June; J H Field & co; J A Barrelli; J A Merle & co; H L Tracy; Perry & Gaignon; C H Grant; A Grant; A B Bass; Henderson & Gaignon; W M Sergeant; J W Bogmin; H Hempson; J W Foster.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Hermitage—W Bradstreet; Mrs Williams and 3 children, Tuttle, C Hall—13 steerage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS
Hydrographic Office Admiralty,
Sept. 1st, 1836.

Bahama Lights—His Majesty's Government having established two new light houses in the Bahama Islands, the following particulars of them are published for the information of mariners;

GUN CAY REVOLVING LIGHT,—At two hundred and fifty yards from the southern extreme of Gun Cay, (a narrow ridge of coral which stands on the [illegible] [illegible] bearing [illegible] W, and S 4 E, (magnetic) where at the distance of about 8 miles, it will be intercepted by the Bimini Islands.

When within five miles distance, vessels should not bring the light to the southward S E, as the chain of cays and reefs project in a curve to the westward, and as they lie within a mile of the outer edge of the bank, there might be scarcely time to obtain soundings. The flood tide also sets strongly to the eastward through the intervals of the cays, where it is high water at full and change at [illegible] and the tide rises 3 feet.

The light being 80 feet above the level of the sea, it will be visible in clear weather at the distance of

12 miles to an eye elevated 10 feet.				
13	do	do	do	20 "
14	do	do	do	30 "
17	do	do	do	40 "

ABACO REVOLVING LIGHT.—At one third of a mile from the Hole in the Wall, (as the south east point of Abaco Island is called,) this light house has been erected in 25 deg 51,30 north latitude, and 77 deg 10,45 west longitude. Its base is 80 feet above high water mark, and the tower is 80 feet high. The light revolves once in every minute, and may be seen in all directions except where the high parts of the Island intervene; and being 160 feet above the level of the sea, it will be visible in clear weather at the distance of

15 miles to an eye elevated 10 feet.				
17	do	do	do	20 "
18	do	do	do	30 "
19	do	do	do	40 "

There is a good anchorage, during ordinary winds, in 10 and 11 fathoms, with the light house bearing E by N about half a mile from the shore. The time of high water at full and change is 9h 0m and the tide rises 3 feet.

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

Third night of Mr. MASON.

Tuesday, 22d Nov. 1836.

Will be presented Sheridan Knowles' celebrated Play of

WILLIAM TELL.

William Tell,	Mr. MASON.
Albert,	Mrs. HUNT.
Emma,	Mrs. BANNISTER.

After which a Grand Overture.

The whole to conclude with the splendid spectacle of

PETER WILKINS!

Due notice of Mr. Barton's second appearance.

☞ Several new pieces, written by gentlemen of New Orleans, will be brought out early in the season.

Box office open from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. every day.

AMERICAN THEATRE,

CAMP STREET.

First night of the engagement of Mr. ABBOTT, the distinguished Tragedian from the London and New York Theatres, who is engaged for a limited number of nights.

First appearance in New Orleans, of Mrs. GREEN, from the Eastern Theatres.

First appearance in five years, of Miss CLARKE, from the Boston Theatre.

THIS EVENING, 22d Nov. 1836.

Will be performed the celebrated Tragedy of

HAMLET!

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark,	Mr. BARCLAY.
Laertes,	Mr. Fielding,
Polonius,	Mr. Farren,
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark,	Mrs. Russell,
Ophelia,	Miss Clarke.

After which,
GRAND PAS d'ACTIONS,
By Mr. and Mrs. Bennie.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of the

ACTRESS OF ALL WORK,
or
My Country Cousins.

Maria,	Mrs. Green!
Country Gawky,	Green!!
Goody Stubbins,	Green!!!
Lounge,	Green!!!!
Mademoiselle Joseph,	Green!!!!!
Flourish,	Green!!!!!!

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Lowns, from the London Theatres, and Mrs. Harson will appear in the tragedy of

BERTRAM.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

The managers of the Orleans Theatre, not being able to ascertain when the new actors who were to have left Havre on the 27th Sept. will arrive, have determined, in order to please the public, to open the Theatre, on

THURSDAY, 24th inst.

The entertainment to begin with

LA VIEILLE.

In one act.

To be followed by

ESTELLE,—a Drama in 2 acts.

To conclude with

THE MAN OF 60 YEARS.

A Vaudeville in one act.

N. B. Persons who have taken boxes for the season on Thursdays, are invited to apply for their tickets to Mr. Dupremont at the box office, Orleans room.

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY.

NEXT WEEK.

Will be drawn at the Arcade, Magazine street.

Authorized by Act of the Legislature of Louisiana, for the benefit of the "Ouachita School Society," passed the 31st March, 1836.

CLASS NO. 1, FOR 1836.

To be drawn in New Orleans on Saturday, the 3d of December, 1836.

75 NUMBER LOTTERY 12 DRAWN BALLOTS.

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination of 75 numbers, from 1 to 75 inclusive, all of which, on separate ballots, will be severally placed in a wheel at the time and place of drawing, and twelve of them drawn out at random, by which the following prizes will be distributed, according to the printed scheme which will be furnished to adventurers with the tickets, viz:—

1 prize of 12,000 dollars. 1 prize of 4,000 dollars.
1 prize of 3,000 " 1 prize of 2,000 "
1 prize of 1,770 " 10 prizes of 1,000 "
20 prizes of 500 " 25 prizes of 300 "

Besides these there will be 100 prizes of 130 dollars; 126 of 60; 126 of 240; 126 of 30; 3780 of $10; and 23,436 of $5.

Tickets only $5, shares in proportion.

Packages of 25 tickets $125, warranted to draw $60, and may draw the four highest capitals.

For tickets apply at the Manager's office, Bank's Arcade, No. 37 Gravier street, immediately in the rear of the Balletin office. J K MEAD, Manager.
nov 22—6m

☞ The packet barque Hercules is discharging first tier above the Rail Road. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. nov 22

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.
New Orleans, November 21, 1836.

A Runner is wanted at this Bank; applications for the situation will be received until Saturday next the 26th instant. RICHARD RELF,
nov 22 Cashier.

TO LET.

A Store situated in Royal street Nov 11, convenient for a counting room or store, opposite the new exchange. Apply to
LAPASTE & BRULATOUR.
nov 22 16 Toulouse st.

SPERM Candles—300 boxes New Bedford Sperm Candles, for sale by LEVI H GALE.
nov 22 16 St Charles st.

MISSING,—Two cases mdse marked H S 285, 254, from ship Star, supposed to be taken away by mistake and left at the wrong place. Any information of the same will be thankfully received at No 26 Chartres street, or at L H GALE,
16 St Charles st.

NOTICE,—The office of Theodore S [illegible], Notary Public, is removed to Toulouse street, No 26, between Royal and Chartres streets.

EXCHANGE on Mobile purchased by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
nov 22 12 Chartres st.

MESS BEEF.—25 half barrels Mess Beef, [illegible] barrels do do,
25 boxes Rounds, do.
Landing from Steamer Hudson and for sale by
YORK, BROTHERS,
85 Camp st.

ONE box of Elastic Suspenders, for sale by
GUERIN BIGOURDAN,
nov 22 65 Toulouse st.

RECEIVED by the Bordeaux Packet and for sale by the undersigned,

5000 boxes prunes, 300 of which are in tin boxes and can be preserved all the season.

50 cases real Andaye Brandy, guaranteed; shortly expected by the Salome, a choice assortment of cordials, preserves, &c. GUERIN & POUVERIN,
nov 22 corner of Royal and Dumaine sts.

FOR sale by the subscribers, the following goods, entitled to debenture,

[illegible] casks Claret Wine, Mouffferrand
[illegible] do do Valence
[illegible] barrels White do, Sauterne
[illegible] boxes Claret do, Pauillac
[illegible] do do St Julien
[illegible] do do St Emilion
[illegible] do do St Estephe
[illegible] do do Haut Brion
[illegible] do do Chateau Latour
[illegible] baskets Olive Oil,
[illegible] boxes superior Cordials,
[illegible] bales bottle and demijohn corks.

GUERIN BIGOURDAN,
nov 21 65 Toulouse st.

LARD.—1100 kegs Leaf Lard, landing from flat boat and for sale by YORKE BROTHERS,
nov 19 65 Camp st

SUGAR.—1st quality 10 lbs, $1. Loaves per barrel.
Coffee 7 $1.

Marble mortars, red marble, chimney fronts and [illegible] pieces,
Baton do do.

Received and for sale at the store of
ANTOINE MICHOUD,
nov 16 Corner of Levee and Ursuline streets.

[illegible] [illegible] ship Cumberland, Cap[illegible] about the end of this month. For [illegible], apply to the Captain on board, or to
E A LEFEBVRE, 16 Toulouse st.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—passage only.
With immediate despatch.
The packet ship Star, S B Glover, commander. For passage, apply on board, or to
nov 22 L H GALE, 16 St Charles st

FOR LIVERPOOL,—passage only
The superior and fast sailing ship Metamora, Fletcher, commander, will have despatch. Apply to L H GALE,
nov 22 16 St Charles st

FOR LIVERPOOL,—passage only.
The A I fast sailing coppered and copper fastened ship Coriolanus, Sampson, commander, having all her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with despatch. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to
nov 22 LEVI H GALE, 16 St Charles st

FOR LIVERPOOL,—passage only
The superior and fast sailing ship Arnold Welles, Howes master, will meet with despatch. For passage only having fine accommodations, apply to LEVI H GALE,
nov 22 16 St Charles st.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—passage only.
The A I barque Albion, Chase, with fine accommodations, will meet with despatch, apply to LEVI H GALE,
nov 22 16 St Charles st.

FOR MARSEILLES,—passage only.
The superior and fast sailing brig Cyrus, Soule, master, with full cargo going on board, will have despatch, apply to LEVI H GALE,
nov 22 16 St Charles st

FOR HAVRE.
The fine brig Horace, Foss, master, wants 300 bales to fill up. For freight of which or passage, apply to LEVI H GALE,
nov 22 16 St Charles st.

FOR HAVRE.
The elegant ship Globe, captain Porter, wants 230 bales to complete her cargo. For freight of which, or passage, apply to L H GALE,
nov 22 16 St Charles st.

FOR HAVRE,—passage only.
The fine brig Pleiades, Lowell, master, has her full cargo engaged and will have immediate despatch, apply to LEVI H GALE,
nov 22 16 St Charles st.

FOR MATAMORAS.
The fine American Schooner Mexicana, Capt Martin, will sail for the above port on the 24th.
For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to the Capt or EASTMAN & BROTHERS.
nov 22

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The splendid A I very fast sailing ship Europa, Wm Drummond master, requires 150 bales to complete her cargo. For terms of which or passage, apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT,
nov 21 14 Bienville st.

FOR TAMPICO.
The fine schooner Water Witch, capt. Dupeyre, carrying about 1000 barrels, will receive freight and passengers for the above port, apply to
nov 19—3t CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & CO.

FOR MATANZAS, (passage only.)
The fine packet brig Otranto, Landon, master, having her cargo engaged will meet with immediate despatch, for passage only either for the above port or for Havana, apply to the master on board or to nov 19 R GRONING, & CO.

FOR HAVRE.
The French barque Louisiana, Shore, master, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For passage only apply to the captain on board, or to
nov 19 F SEIGNOURET & CO.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
The packet brig Wm Henry, Morrell, master, is now discharging and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For freight or passage apply to HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
nov 19 51 Camp st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
(Hand's Line.)
The splendid new packet barque Ella Hand, T C Matthews, master is now loading on the coast, and can yet take 250 hhds more if immediate application be made.
HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
nov 19 51 Camp st.

FOR GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS.
The regular packet schooner Kosciusko, A Burns, master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite Public Square, or to JAMES REED & CO,
nov 19 25 Royal st.

FOR SAVANNAH—Commercial Line.
The fine regular packet Schooner TANTIVY, Pitcher, master—having a part of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch for the above. For freight or passage apply on board or to L. B. C WOOD.
nov 15 22 Poydras st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA
Hands Line, first vessel,—the splendid new barque Ella Hand, John E. Mather, master, is now discharging and will have quick despatch for balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
nov5 No. 51 Camp street.

FOR BOSTON
The A 1 fast sailing brig Carabassett, Lewis commander, having three fourths of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port; for the balance of which or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
nov 3 Bienville street.

FOR TAMPICO.
The fine schooner Ringleader, Capt Gustavus Schneider, having her cargo engaged, will leave for the above port on the 20th inst. For passage only having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
ANTOINE GUTIERES,
nov 16 108 Old Levee.

1500 hhds Sugar, on plantation and for sale by nov 22 R BRUGIER.

2500 gallons Molasses for sale by
nov 22 R BRUGIER.

FOR SALE—A Piano Forte of Erard, having been used, apply at
E LEFEBVRE & BROTHER,
nov 22 Corner of Conti and Chartres sts.

PORTER.—50 casks Philadelphia Porter, a superior article, landing from the barque Hercules and for sale by JAMES REED & CO,
nov 22 25 Royal st.

D. ISRANG and Co, have removed their clothing manufacture to St Peter, No 21.
nov 22—6t

HEAVY COTONADES.

10 Bales Heavy Cottonades landing from ship Benjamin Morgan, and for sale by
nov 22 J DE BROT, 40 old Levee st.

FANCY PRINTS.

50 Cases fancy style low priced Prints, landing from ship Benjamin Morgan, and for sale by
nov 22 J DE BOOT, 40 old Levee st.

CHECKS AND PLAIDS.

30 Cases 3 4/4 and 5/4 plaids apron and Furniture checks landing from ship Benjamin Morgan, and for sale by J DE BROT,
nov 22 40 old Levee.

SHEETINGS—15 large bales heavy 4-4 brown Jackson and 50 bales Appleton landing ex barque Norfolk, and for sale by WM HEWES & CO,
nov 22 34 Poydras st.

SPERM Candles.—300 boxes New Bedford, assorted, landing ex barque Norfolk and for sale by
WILLIAM G HEWES,
nov 22 34 Poydras st.

HERRINGS.—150 barrels Potomac Herrings, for sale by SOMERS & ALEXANDER,
nov 22 30 Magazine st.

CARTS & TRUCKS—Landing from the barque Hercules and for sale by
JAMES REED & CO,
nov 22 25 Royal st.

COAL.—20 casks Lehigh Coal, landing from the barque Hercules and for sale by
nov 22 JAMES REED & CO 25 Royal st.

CREAM NUTS.—50 sacks Cream Nuts, landing and for sale by JAMES REED & CO,
nov 22 25 Royal st.

EXCHANGE on New York, Paris and Marseilles for sale by THEODORE NICOLET & Co.
nov 22

AMERICAN BRANDY.—10 pipes, 20 half do and 40 bbls American Brandy, landing from ship Benjamin Morgan, and for sale by J DE BROT,
nov 22 40 Old Levee.

FLANNELS & LINDSEYS.—6 bales Lindseys, 6 do Red Flannel, landing from ship Benjamin Morgan and for sale by J DE BROT,
nov 22 40 Old Levee,

STRAY ANIMALS.

THE following stray animals have been taken to the undersigned Syndic, to wit:—

A COW, short tail, of a light brown color, with a stamp that cannot be explained. Also a RED COW, the stamp also unexplained. If said animals are not reclaimed before the 1st December, they will be sold on that day at the plantation of Mr Loustiere Lesbarre, at 10 o'clock A. M.
nov 22—3 R BEAUVAIS, Syndic

HAS been taken to the undersigned Syndic, a bay Mare, with a white spot on the forehead. If said mare be not reclaimed and the expenses paid until the 3d December next, she will be sold at auction on that day, at Mr Azure's plantation, on the Maitairie road, at 10 o'clock, A M.
nov 22 R BEAUVAIS, Syndic,

HAS been taken to the undersigned Syndic a small red Ox, marked SH. If said said ox be not reclaimed and the expenses paid, until the 3d December next, said ox will be sold on Mr F A Delachaise's plantation on that day at 10 o'clock, A M.
nov 22 R BEAUVAIS, Syndic.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Council of the First Municipality, notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the 30th instant at 12 o'clock at he Mayor's Office, the transportation of one hundred thousand square yards of river sand shall be adjudged to the lowest bidders in four separate portions. Said land to be taken on the batture fronting suburb St Mary, and deposited in two squares belonging to said Municipality and bounded by Orleans, St Ann, Claiborne and Derbigny streets.
nov 21—10t D PRIEUR, Mayor.

Sales at Auction.

☞ For the remainder of Auction advertisements see first page.

30 Valuable Building Lots on Esplanade Street.

BY ISAAC L McCOY.
(Office No 47 Arcade Exchange.)

ON Tuesday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, will be sold,

Ninety valuable lots of ground,

Belonging to Mr Alexander Milne, Sen, situate on Esplanade, Claiborne, Robertson, Villere, Plauché and Columbus streets, all agreeable to a plan drawn by Louis Bringier, Esq. Surveyor General, and bearing date 27th September, 1836, and now exhibited at the Coffee house, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets. Said lots enjoys a position which renders them highly desirable for the erection of private residences; and the extensive and valuable improvements now progressing in that section of the city cannot fail to contribute greatly to their value.

Terms—one fourth cash and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, for notes secured by mortgage, but without endorsers.

The acts of sale to be passed before C Pollock, Esq, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers, who must execute their deeds of sale, and in other respects comply with the terms and conditions thereof, on or before the expiration of 15 days from and after the day of sale, otherwise the property will again be resold at their risk and cost. nov 22—7

BY M. BARNETT, Sr.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 24th inst, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

The schooner Enterprise, a good substantial vessel, burthen of about 120 tuns, now laying at the Piccallion tier.

Terms—one half cash, the balance at 6 months, for an approved endorsed note.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call on board of said vessel and examine her. nov 22

BY JOHN M. BACH.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 26th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange.

12 lots of ground,

Lying and situated in Greenville.

Terms at sale.

Acts of sale before W Y Lewis, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. nov 22

BY JOHN M BACH.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 24 inst at 11 o'clock at No 76 Canal st, a large assortment of

New and Splendid Cabinet Furniture,

Consisting of secretaries, bureaus, dressing tables, card tables, centre tables, wash stands, sideboards, work tables, sofas, armoire, chairs, &c. &c. nov 22

BY JOHN M BACH.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 23d inst, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

A Valuable Negro Family,

Composed of

Lucy, aged about 32 years, a good cook, washer and ironer, fully guaranteed.

Mary, her daughter, 15 years of age, a first rate house servant, and

Hannah, her daughter, 7 years of age, fully guaranteed.

Terms—$1000 cash; balance 4 & 8 months credit, for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, with mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before Joseph B Marks, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. nov 22

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
Office No 47 Arcade Exchange.

ON Thursday 24 Inst, at 12 o'clock at the exchange Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St Louis sts, will be sold the one undivided half interest, in

2 Entire squares of ground.

No 45 and 32, situated in Faubourg Bouligny, and near the Carrallton rail road, each about 23 feet 4 inches front by 100 feet in depth as per plan exhibited at the Coffee House.

Terms at the time and place of sale. nov 22—3t

BY AUCTION.

TO be sold by auction on Saturday 26 Nov 1836, at 11 o'clock at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets.

The Schooner Enterprise of 90 tons burthen with her tackle of &c complete.—Sale positive.

Terms—4 months credit for an approved endorsed note to the satisfaction of the vendor.

nov 22

BY JONAS ROBESON & CO.

WILL be sold on Wednesday morning, 23d inst, at 10 o'clock, at No 36 Gravier st, a quantity of furniture, crockery, and various articles for housekeeping. Also

5 pipes Cognac Brandy.
11 bags Havana Coffee,
30 barrels old Monongahela Whiskey,
10 qr casks Malaga Wine,
20 baskets Champagne do,
20 demijohns old Port Wine,
10,000 pot mettle castings,

And a quantity of Wine in boxes, tarred rope and various articles in the grocery line. nov 22

BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold by auction on Wednesday 23d inst at 1 o'clock, between post 36 and 39 Piccallion tier, a quantity of Lumber, landing from schr Enterprise, containing

10,000 feet Railroad Lumber,
30,000 do Board and plank,
15,000 do Joice and Scantling,
Sale positive.

Terms at time of sale. nov 22

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

30 qr casks Pale Sherry Wine.

THIS DAY, Thursday the 23d inst at 41 o'clock, will be sold in front of store No 14 Bienville st, near the Levee,

30 qr casks Pale Sherry Wine of superior quality and entitled to debenture.

Terms—All sums under $300, 90 days credit, from 300 to $1000, 4 months; all sums above $1000, 6 months for approved endorsed notes.

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. nov 22

BY M. BARNETT, Sr.

WILL be sold on Thursday 24th inst at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's Exchange,

16 valuable lots of ground,

Situated in suburb Delassise, in the square bounded by Camp, Magazine, Pleasant and Harmony streets, as will more fully appear by reference to a plan now at the Exchange.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of 3 notes each for the sums of $780 at 1, 2 and 3 years from the 10th of May late for the remainder one fifth cash, balance at 6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes with mortgages.

1 lot of ground, in suburb Tremé, in Tremé street, between Dumaine and St Phillip street, measuring 30 feet 6 inches in Tremé street, by 120 in depth.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of $685, in several notes all payable at 12 months, from 1st of April last, for the remainder one-fifth cash, balance at 6 and 12 months, for approved endorsed notes with mortgage.

Acts of sale to be passed before J Mossy, notary, public, at the expense of the purchasers. nov 21

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING
Succession of Sigur Maxwell

BY order of the Hon. the Court of Probates, in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, will be sold by direction of the executor, on Monday the 26th day of December next, at the Arcade, in Magazine street, between Natchez and Gravier streets, at 12 o'clock precisely,

One entire square of ground.

Situate in Faubourg Livaudais, bounded by Apollo Bacchus, First and Second streets; said square is 300 feet on First and Second streets, by 250 feet on Apollo and Bacchus streets, and divided into 20 lots and all enclosed by a picket fence.

Terms—Six twelve and eighteen months credit for notes drawn and endorsed to satisfaction with mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before Jules Mossy, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

Also to place themselves in possession through the Surveyor at their own cost.

A plan will be exhibited previous to the sale at the Arcade. nov 21

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THERE will be kept for sale, at No 11 Frenchmen street, facing Esplanade st and the Mint, a constant supply of Virginia Negroes, consisting of both sexes—among them there will be generally found House servants, seamstresses, Cooks, Washers, Ironers, and Carriage drivers.—Terms of sale, cash, or for city acceptances at 12 months.

☞ All those who may wish to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. The most satisfactory references will be given by the vendor. nov 21 4t

MADRAS Handkerchiefs.—3 cases Madras handkerchiefs, landing and for sale by
nov 16—1w E LAFONTA, 76 Magazine st.

LANDING ex brig Caroline from Havana, and for sale by the subscribers,

25 boxes Havana Sweetmeats,
10 do Lemon Syrup,
7 barrels and boxes Jelly, &c,
4 do Cigarritos paper segars,
Also per brig Otranto,
20,000 superior Cigars.

nov 19 CAZENOVE, GUIEU & CO.

$10 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, the griffe woman Liza, stout made, aged about 22 years, speaks French and English, flat nose, has an upper front tooth missing—she had on her head a red and white handkerchief, brown, gingham gown, yellow apron, and new brogans. The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring her to the subscriber, or lodge her in any of the jails in this State.

R SALAUN, Broker,
Esplanade street, between St Claude and Love sts.
nov 21

DOCTOR J. V. GOTTSCHALK.
Lately arrived from Prussia.

Tenders his services to the public, as

Physician, Surgeon, Oculist, & Accoucheur.

His residence is in Conti st, between Chartres and Levee streets, over the office of Mr. Boswell
nov 22—3m

ROPE.—100 coils rope of superior quality, in store and for sale by JAMES REED & CO,
nov 19 25 Royal st.

SUGAR, MOLASSES & SYRUP.

59 bbls Syrup,
14 do Molasses,
5 do Sugar, for sale by
nov 17 MARTINEAU, CRUGER & CO.

BOOT, SHOE AND CLOTHING STORE,

No. 98, Old Levee street.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above store, where they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of Boots, Shoes and Wearing Apparel. They hope to merit a share of patronage.
oct 20—1m F PRADOS & J P ARNAUD

HAY.—300 bales prime Hay, for sale by
nov 21 PERKS & HALL.