LATEST DATES.

New-York	nov 17	[illegible]	nov 11
Philadelphia	no / 17	[illegible]	nov 14
Charleston	nov 19	[illegible]	nov 14
Paris	oct 15	[illegible]	oct 18
Havre	oct 16	[illegible]	oct 18
Havana	nov 10	[illegible]	oct 18
Matanzas	nov 15	[illegible]	oct 25
Bordeaux	16		

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

282 bales	Mississippi	10
642	do do	12¾
160	do do	13
111	do do	13¼
83	do do	13½
60	do do	14
59	do do	14¼
43	do do	14⅝
39	do do	14⅜
38	do do	15
905	Louisiana	14⅜
823	do do	14⅜
900	do do price not transpired	
143	Louisiana	16½

4896

REMARKS.

The weather still continues favorable for the transaction of business, but it has been very cold (for this season) the last three or four days, and night before last there was a heavy white frost. There appears to be considerable assortment in all kinds of business, and it is thought, a very heavy amount of goods will be sold this season; but from the quantity arriving and the number of strange faces to be seen; many of whom may have it in contemplation to enter into business in this place; the question is, although a large amount of goods may be sold: whether these may not be too many engaged and too large an amount received to render it profitable to sell. There is an unusual number of strangers arriving, and particularly for so early a period in the season.

Produce has been coming in freely for the last two weeks, which has had a tendency to reduce the price of some articles, but the market continues high for all kinds of provisions.

The Ohio has been navigable for some time for boats drawing a light draft of water, which has caused the market to be better supplied than it otherwise would have been, the last accounts, however, represent it to be falling fast.

COTTON—There is a continuation of demand for cotton, but we have to notice a farther decline from the prices of last week of about one cent, we believe that at present purchasers for all the various places to which the article is exported, are now in the market—sellers and buyers seem to meet each other, but still the stock is accumulating.

The transaction of the week amount to 20508; as far as has come to our knowledge, which were at the following rates, viz: 32 bales Mississippi, and 19 1|4—28 a 18; 157 a 17 1|2; 415 a 17 |16; 59 a 70; 57 a 16 3|4; 70 a 16 1|2; 239 a 16 1|4; 4790 a 16; 248 a 15 7|8; 634 a 15 3|4; 1135 a 15 5|8; 1647 a 15 |16; 530 a 15 3|8; 2931 a 15 1|4; 1945 a 15 1|8; 2401 a 15-3|4; a 14 1|2; 81 a 13 3|8 a 13 |16; 82 a 13 1|4; 1723 Mississippi and Louisiana a 14 7|8; 900 at prices not transpired: 143 La a (16 1|4; 200 a 15 3|8; 556 W District a 14 1|2; 27 Texas a 15 cts: The prices of the week seem to have ranged from 14 to 16 cents, and those may be considered the going average rates, as there is but little in market but what will bring the lowest, and the quantity is small that will command over the highest of those prices.

The receipts during the week amount to 24933 bales; exports 11,160, leaving on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, 103,419 bales; it will be perceived that the exports to Havre still exceed those to Liverpool.

On Thursday advices were received both from Liverpool and Havre to the 15th October, from which we perceive there had been a decline in the Liverpool market, of from 1 to 1|4, and small sales.

There does not appear to be any change in that of Havre since the last accounts.

TOBACCO—There is so little doing in this article that it is scarcely worth noticing; we hear of no transactions whatever; the stock remains as we have before remarked; principally of a very inferior quality, and that is not sought after. Exports this week 73 hhds.

SUGAR—The demand continues quite limited, and it is difficult to effect sales, excepting in small parcels at our quotations in the city. We quote sales on the levee, 5¾ a 6 1-4 cts, on plantations 6 cts. There has been received this week 753 hhds.

MOLASSES.—This article remains dull, and there has been a large reduction in price—we now quote it from the levee, 30 a 32 cts per gallon, on plantations, 25 a 26 cts.

The receipts of the week amount to 60 hhds and 819 bbls.

FLOUR—The price still continues high, but at a reduction from last week's price of 25 cts per bbl; we now quote it at from $9 a 9¼ per bbl.

CORN—We find but little variation in the price for some weeks; we quote it at 85 a 90 cts, but we hear of no sales over 87 1|2 cts.

OATS—There has been a great advance in the price of this article, a few weeks since sales were made at 35c per bushel, and two days ago 700 bags were sold at 62 1|2 per bushel which is the present going rate.

STOCKS—There has been something more doing in stocks this week than the last, the prices quoted may however be considered nominal. The few operations making, may be principally, attributed to the continued pressure in the money market, which has caused some to sell below our quotations.

FREIGHTS—There has again been an advance in freights, a penny is readily obtained for Cotton to Liverpool, and 3cts to Havre. To ports in the U S in proportion. Sugar from the boats 7ds per hhds to a Northern Port.

EXPORTATIONS
Of Cotton and Tobacco.

EXPORTED TO	Liverpool,	Other Br ports,	Total to Br ports,	Havre,	Other Fr ports,	Total to Fr ports,	North of Europe,	Other For. ports,	Total to for. port	Total to the U S	Total.
New-York	1944	4193	6137	4806	4135	8941	4806	498	5304	9216	11160
Boston	1348										
Philadelphia											
New Orleans	596	3444	4140	2167	737	2904	2167	1357	3524	6428	43890
Charleston				386		386					
Baltimore											
Total to the U S	1944	5386	7330	57	1460	1517	6973	1855	8828	15644	54340
Total to for. ports	73	3906	3979	1460	1460	2920	1006	90	1096	3899	7871

BALES OF COTTON.	This week only.	Prev. week only.	Total	SEED TOBACCO. This week only.	Prev. week only.	Total	COTTON	TOBACCO
Since 1st October 1836.	15	45	60	61	61	122	16757	293
Last season	1444	32838	34282	359				
	1005	1005	2010	1527	1836	3363	10172	
	1005		1005					
	90		90					

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

		Dls	Cts		Dls	Cts
Cotton.—Good & Fine	per lb	0 17½	a	0	16	
Good Fair	do	0 16½	a	0	17	
Fair	do	0 15½	a	0	16	
Middling	do	0 14½	a	0	15	
Ordinary	do	0 13½	a	0	14	
Tobacco.—First quality	lb	0 5	a	0	6	
Second	do	0 4	a	0	5	
Crossed	do	0 2½	a	0	32	
Cuba	do	0 35	a	0	30	
Sugar.—New Orleans	do	0 5¾	a	0	6	
Cuba—white	do	0 13	a	0	1:	
brown	do	0 8¾	a	0	9	
Molasses.—	per gal	0 30	a	0	32	
Bagging.—Western	per yd	0 26	a	0	27	
Dundee	do	0 23	a	0	25	
Bale Rope.—	per lb	0 10	a	0	12	
Coal. Western	per bbl					
Liverpool	do	1 75	a	2	00	
Scotch	do					
Candles.—Sperm, N Bedford	per lb	0 36	a	0	38	
" Nantucket	do	0 35½	a	0	36	
Tallow	do	0 15	a	0	00	
Coffee.—Cuba	per lb	0 12½	a	0	1:	
Brazil	do	0 12½	a	0	13	
St Domingo	do	0 13	a	0	1:	
Flour	per bbl	0 9	a	9	25	
Fruit.—Raisins	per box	2 87	a	3	6	
"	half box					
"	qr box					
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 10	a	0	13	
" hard do	do	0 7	a	0		
Fish,—Cod	per box	1 75	a	1	80	
Herring	do	0 70	a	0	80	
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	00 0	a	11	50	
" No 2	do	00 0	a	10	50	
" No 3	do	8 00	a	0	0	
Grain—Corn in ear	per bbl	1 25	a	0	0	
" shelled	per bushl	0 85	a	0	90	
Oats—per bush		0 58	a	0	62	
Beans	per bbl	5 0	a	5	50	
Hay	per 100 lb	1 62	a	1	65	
Hides—La & Miss	per lb	0 9	a	0	10	
Mexican	do	0 10	a	0	11	
Lead—Pig	per 100 lb	5 87	a	0	00	
Bar	per lb	0 0	a		7½	
Lime—Western	per bbl					
Thomastown	do	3 00	a	2	25	
Provisions:						
Beef—Mess	per bbl	15 0	a	15	0	
Prime	do	12 00	a	12	50	
Pork—Clear	do					
Mess	do	25 0	a	26		
Prime	do	19	00 a	20		
Hog round	do					
Bacon—Hams	per lb	0 10	a	0	12	
Cornmeal do	do	0 12	a	0	13	
Sides	do	0 13	a	0	14	
Shoulders	do	0 8	a	0	9	
Hog round	do	0 11	a	0	11	
Lard	do	0 13	a	0	15	
Butter—Northern	do	0 35	a	0	40	
Western do	do	20 0	a	0	25	
Shot—assorted	per bag	18 24	a	0	0	
Soap No. 1	do	0 7	a	0	8	
Id—Liverpool blown	per sack					
" ground	do					
Turks Island	per bush	9 25	a	0	0	
Rice—Carolina	per 100 lb	4 75	a	0	00	
Spirits:						
Brandy—French, 4th pr	per gal	1 25	a	1	62	
American, 1st proof		0 50	a	0	52	
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof		0 45	a	0	00	
Jamaica		1 30	a	1	40	
Northern		0 44	a	0	46	
Gin—Holland		1 0	a	1	25	
American		0 44	a	0	46	
Whiskey—Common		0 27	a	0	31	
Rectified		0 32	a	0	00	

PAPERS.

To Liverpool, cotton per [illegible]
Havre, [illegible]
Charleston, [illegible] per hhd
[illegible] COTTON, per [illegible]

[illegible] previously	[illegible]	109,417
Exported this week	11,160	
previously	43,260	54,360
Stock on hand and on ship board not cleared		103,419
Of the above remains there were		
United States	97	
British ports	4,320	
From France	84	
St Mark (Russia)	817	

STOCKS.

As corrected by Thomas Fellows, Exchange Broker No. 2, Camp street

Banks.

Louisiana State Bank	124 last sales
Bank of Orleans	none offered
Bank of Louisiana	123 asked
Consolidated Association	none offered
N O Canal and Banking Co	par asked
City Bank	101 asked
Union Bank of Louisiana	101 asked
Citizens' Bank	113 asked
Commercial Bank	104 asked
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank	103 asked
Gas Light Bank	par asked
Carrolton Railroad Bank	par asked
Amelioration Bank	98 dis asked
Atchafalaya Bank	98¾ discount
Merchants Bank	none offered
Exchange & Banking Co	25 for 30 paid asked

Insurance Comp'y.

Louisiana State In. Co	40 for 50 paid
Louisiana In. Co	$165 for 300 paid
Orleans In. Co	none offered
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co	50 for 50 paid
Merchants' Ins. Co	34 asked
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co	none offered
Atlantic, Mar. and Fire Ins. Co	2 prem asked
Ocean Ins. Co	par last sles
Commercial Ins. Co	45 for 50 paid, asked
Eagle Ins. Co	par

Various Stocks.

Orleans Navigation Co	10 prem asked
Pontchartrain Railroad Co	par asked
Nashville Railroad Co	par asked
Orleans Cotton Press Co	$375 asked
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co	par asked
Old Artichoke Co. of 1838	par last sale
Architect Stock of 8th District	none offered

HAVRE, Oct 15.

BEESWAX—No transactions to report. Our rates are nominal. Stock this day, inclusive of 39 bags received from New York, by Albany, 124 tons American, 71 do East India, and 5 ton Northern, in all 25 tons.

COTTON—We have to notice a decline of centime per 1|2k on St Domingo.

A few lots of this description and of Guadeloupe have been bought for the home trade, but other descriptions have been neglected.

The sales comprise,

150 bags St dom. ord P and P au Prince, at		62½
150 do good ord do		64
385 do fine		95
402 5 tierc 32 brls ord St Domingo		61½
64 good to fine Havanah,		80
191 damaged Havanah, duty paid,		
	1 f 9 to 1 f 13	
1632 bags 5 tierc 33 brls		
69 tierc and 146 brls Guad duty paid	1 f 50	

We have had no arrivals worth noticing.

COTTON—The demand for this article, during the last eight days, has been steady, but moderate, without any material variation in prices.

The sales embrace 3249 B, consting of: 1634 B New Orleans, at f 129 to f 172 50; 689 B Mobile, at f 127 50 to f 160; 236 B Upland, at 141 to f 145; 19 B Pernambuco, at f 156; 109 B Bahia, at f 131 to f 142 50; 434 B Maranham, at f 140 to f 142 50; 16 B Cumana, at f 140; and 92 B Guadeloupe, at f 148; the whole duty paid.

We have no arrival to report against these sales.

Stock 30 Sept	44842	of which	37820 b U S
Arr up to 14 Oct	1141		
	45983		37820
Sales up to 14 ditto	6493		5269
Stock 14 ditto	39490		32551

SUGAR—No demand for exportation, and very little for home consumption.

	1836	1835	1834
Stock of Martinic and			
Guadel. 14 October hhds	17000	19000	26000
Price of bonne quatrieme			
ditto, in bond,	40 f 25	39 f 25	38 f.

TOBACCO—39 hhds very low Kentucky have been disposed of, at public auction, at 40 to 69 f per 100 k—675 hhds have been received from Richmond, by Henry.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 14

COTTON—The market during the week has been very dull, and a general decline of 1d to 1d on all descriptions has been submitted to. To 4500 Surat offered by auction yesterday, only 700 were sold at a reduction in price of the better qualities of 1d per lb. The total sales of the week are 14,980 bags consisting of 170 Sea Islands 23 a 42d. 13 stained 16, 3707 Bowed 8¼ a 12, 2899 Orleans 8 a 131, 3996 Alabama 7¾ a 11⅞, 887 Pernams 12 a 13, 518 Maranhams 10¾ a 14, 144 Cabina 9¾ a 10¾, 198 Egyptian 13¾ a 16¾, 280 Laguayras 11 a 11⅞, 90 Peruvians 11¾, 2106 Surat 8¼ a 8.44 Demerara 14¾, 50 Carthagenas 8¾.

The imports are 15,417 bags, namely 9188 Bowed 1757 Orleans, 2078 Pernams, 100 Bahias, 1447 West India, 2722 Egyptian, and 4165 Surat.

SALE OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov 12

450 shares	United States Bank	113 114
200	do s 60 ds at 30	1144 115
50	do s 10 days	114
100	do dos 6	114
10	do N O Canal Bank	89
500	do N O Gas Co s 30 af 30 ds	97½

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 12.

17 shares	U States Bank	115¾
41	do Kentucky	77½

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1836.

The Presidential election is still (as the Bulletin says) in nubilus. The votes of North Carolina appear to be very favorable to Van Buren, as far as they have been heard from. We should not be surprised if the influence of the vote of Virginia has decided her Southern neighbor into giving her suffrages to the Democratic ticket. On the other hand, rumour states that New Jersey has voted for Harrison, we know not what reliance to place on this rumor. One of the whig papers of Mobile seems to contradict it. It is singular that the votes of a State lying between New York and Pennsylvania, should not have been ascertained before now, although the election took place on the same day with that of New York, while the result of the latter is known. The same thing may be said of the election in Mississippi and in Alabama. We know less about the result of the election in those States than about those in Maine and New Hampshire, although bordering immediately on Louisiana. The whigs on all sides concede that Pennsylvania has voted for Van Buren by a "small majority"—which small majority may amount to upwards of 4000.

ELECTIONS

"*The Question settled.*—Connecticut has gone, (says the *New Haven Herald*,) by a majority of from 500 to 800 for VAN BUREN.

New Hampshire.—The *N. Y. Times*, of the 10th, gives a letter from Concord, N. H. with several returns favorable to VAN BUREN, which adds, "Matty has carried the granite state, almost by acclamation."

Maine.—The *N. Y. Journal*, in its evening edition of the 13th, gives several returns highly favorable to VAN BUREN.

The Governor of Maryland has been encouraged by the late elections in Maryland, to join one of the two contending parties. He has chosen the one which is apparently the strongest and has issued a proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 21st inst. to take such measures as are necessary in consequence of the refusal of the Electors to elect a Senate. He is very severe upon the recusant electors.

The Hon. Alfred Cuthbert has been reelected to the United States Senate from Georgia.

Mr. C hbert is a prominent member of that body, and is attached to the democratic party.

TEXAS.

The Texas Telegraph of the 19th October, strongly recommends Gen. James Hamilton, former Governor of South Carolina, as a successor of General Houston, in the command of the military force of Texas, and from the tenor of the article we presume that there is some design in the higher powers of the republic to adopt the recommendation.

In the same paper of the 9th instant, we find the inaugural addresses of the new President and Vice-President of the republic upon entering upon their duties. President Houston declares in his address, that he is deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility, devolving upon him, and acknowledges his obligations to his fellow citizens for their gratuitous suffrages. Called, (says he,) to the most important station among mankind, it is impossible for me not to feel impressed with the deepest sensations of delicacy in my present situation before mankind. He solicits Congress to aid him by their superior intelligence, as he is perfectly convinced that the country has to undergo many convulsive throes yet before its independence be firmly and peaceably established. He deplores his elevation to his present station, preferring the toils, privations, and perils of a soldier's life, to the civic duties with which he has been entrusted. He pays a flattering compliment to exertions of the heroes of St. Jacinto; and expresses the gratitude of the Republic to a citizen of this city, who was present by invitation within the bar. "He is a gentleman," we quote his own language:—

"Whose personal and political services to Texas have been invaluable. He was the first in the United States to espouse our cause. His sword was ever open [illegible] Mexico. His heart was grounded to our old-[illegible] friends, and inspires new efforts in behalf [illegible]. (The [illegible] of the [illegible] were directed to Wm [illegible].

To speaks of the [illegible] of [illegible] being one of the most important subjects which [illegible] the attention of the Court (relative to [illegible] as well as that of Washington.

In the election which has recently taken place in the important subject of annexation to the United States of America was distributed to the consideration of the people. They have expressed their feelings and their wishes on that momentous subject. They have with an unanimity unparalleled declared that they will be reunited to the great republican family of the North. The appeal is made by a willing people. Will our friends disregard it? They have already hundreds upon hundreds of their warmest sympathies. Their manly and approved feelings, have been enlisted in our behalf. We are cheered by the hope that they will receive date a participancy of their civil, political and religious rights and hail us welcome into the great family of freemen. Our misfortunes have been their misfortunes; our sorrows too have been theirs, and their joy at our success, has been irrepressible.

He concludes by reigning, his military command, relinquishing his sword; and declares, that if the danger of the country should require it, he will cheerfully resume it at the forfeit of his blood and life.

The Vice-President's address is in a similar strain breathing acknowledged gratitude for the honor conferred upon him; and professing great solicitude for the future prosperity of the infant Republic.

The proceedings of Congress were of an uninteresting local character. A motion had been made to subdivide certain counties, one of which, it was proposed to call Preston, in honor of the distinguished South Carolina Nullifier.

We have also before us the Report of the Committee of foreign relations of the Congress of Texas. This document is written with great ability, and is principally occupied with discussing the policy of annexing Texas to the United States. The Report declares that this question presents an important and grave subject for deliberation; a question which involves a national domain of 450,000 square miles, with as fine a climate as can be found on the earth, which in its mineral wealth, particularly the precious metals, is unexcelled; with a soil equally adapted to the production of two of the richest staples known to the commercial world—Sugar and Cotton; and a population of 90 or perhaps 100 000 inhabitants. In whatever aspect this question be examined, the Committee feel themselves greatly relieved by the vote of the country.

It is known that the President ad interim, of the republic of Texas, was given authority to by the convention, to cause writs of election to every county, for the election of senators and representatives to the First Congress, to be held after the adoption of that instrument: and that by a wise precaution, he requested each citizen to declare whether he would be attached to the United States or not; which resulted in a vote unparralleled for its unanimity in the history of the elective franchise, only 43 of the population stated above, voting against it: there is a wonderful it should be so, for we are a people of the same common origin, speaking the same language, professing the same tenets in religion, and animated with the same inherent and enthusiastic love of liberty, we naturally look to a connexion with the great and prosperous republic we have left, the first mother of us all.

The astonishing products of the whole country which are estimated at 1,500,000 bales of Cotton annually, after deducting 20,000,000 acres of land for all agricultural purposes, as well as grain, pasture, timber, and unproductive lands, will flow to the great city of New Orleans, and at the low price of $40 per bale, the total amount would be $130 millions of dollars.

The Committee state, that Texas only wants population to develope her superiority over other countries. They think, that the Southern part of the Republic extending from the Sabine to the Nueces, might be profitably cultivated in sugar, yielding upon the calculation that one fourth of the region produces two hogsheads of sugar per acre, the product of ten millions of hogsheads of 1000 pounds each, or about 4,464 285 tons. In order to ensure the cultivation of the immense and rich lands lying waste, they recommend the adoption of the wise system of land laws which are now in progress in Congress. The Constitution of the country, they say, enables foreigners to become naturalized in six months, and gives them the exclusive right to one or more sections (six hundred and forty acres) of land, at the minimum price of fifty cents per acre. By holding such inducements for the two next succeeding years, it is believed that emigration from the United States would be as great as it has previously been, and provisions would be procured to support them the first year after their arrival here. Four powerful inducements would be held out to them, over and above any offered by the present land system of the United States.

1st. A pre-emption right to a portion of land four times the quantity ever given the actual settler by their laws.

2d. At a lower minimum price by one half.

3d That one section of land that might be selected for two years to come, will be worth four times as much as the same quantity on the table lands in the cotton growing states in the Union.

Last and not least, the actual settler can never be subject to the auction sales practised in that country.

So wise a land system, containing such vast advantages to the emigrant from the United States, whose contiguity to this country affords great facilities for their removing here, that it is quite apparent that it will be to the interest of the land speculators of that country, that we should be united to the Union, otherwise the fifteen or twenty millions of dollars they have vested in the wild lands, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, could not be sold for ten, perhaps for twenty years, at cost.

With such encouragements held out to emigration, it is believed, in a few years, it would export in cotton annually, six millions of dollars, and sugar, between fifty and sixty more. With such an export, great inducements will be held out to other nations to participate in its commerce, particularly Great Britain.

The Committee are nevertheless as to the probability of Mexico or Spain to subjugate the country. They may invade a small portion of the Western Prairies, but to conquer it is entirely ridiculous. The impenetrable canebrake and deep tangled wild would present impenetrable barriers to the invaders. The Committee readily admit, that there are a portion of them who believe, that if the country should remain an independent nation, it would accelerate its prosperity and advance its wealth; and would, perhaps, tend to greater harmony and union; but they conceive that the loud and unanimous voice of the people have determined that question. They therefore give it as their unanimous opinion, that it is expedient to annex the republic of Texas to the United States upon the same footing as the original States. To carry out the will of the people, as well as to embody their sentiments upon the subject, they report the following resolutions:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to despatch a commissioner, or commissioners, to the United States of America, near the city of Washington, to obtain a recognition of our Independence, and in that event he, or they, be vested with ample and plenary powers to negotiate a treaty for the annexation and admission of Texas into the United States, of America, on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it further resolved, etc. That the ten articles now before your honorable body be considered as the basis of a treaty with the United States; subject to such alterations and modifications as the President of the Republic of Texas in his wisdom may deem best for the interest of all concerned, preserving always, as far as can be, the spirit of said articles.

And be it resolved further &c That in the event of Texas being admitted into the United States of America, the president be, and he is hereby authorized forthwith to convene the congress of this republic, to finally act upon the same.

And be it further resolved, &c. That should not Texas be admitted into the United States of America, on or before the fourth day of March next, then and in that event, the president of this republic be, and he is hereby authorised, empowered, and directed forthwith to despatch a commissioner or commissioners to the court of Great Britain, and the other courts of Europe, if in his wisdom he should deem it expedient to obtain from them the recognition of the independence of Texas, and that said commissioner or commissioners be instructed with ample and plenary powers and authority to enter into, and negotiate treaties of amity and commerce, mutually beneficial to all such treating nations.

NEW YORK, NOV. 12.

VERY LATE FROM SPAIN.

Capt Brown, of barque Ganges, arrived at Boston, from Malaga, Oct 16 informs Messrs Topliff, that 6000 men of the Carlist army were within one day's march of Malaga when he sailed, and great consternation pervaded all ranks in that city. The shipping in harbor was crowded with men, women and children for protection. As the progress of the Carlists has been marked by every excess, and as they wreaked their vengeance more particularly upon those places which had proclaimed the constitution or were in favor of it, the inhabitants of Malaga had every reason to fear the worst consequences, should the Carlists enter the city. Every preparation was making to defend the place. About 5000 militia were enrolled, but had no leaders in whom they had confidence; consequently, great alarm existed, and business was at a stand.

The U. S. ship Poosuse was in port, also a British and a French frigate.

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.

LATER FROM LONDON.

The packet ship Westminster, Capt. Moore, arrived yesterday morning, having sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st inst. Our files to the 29th inst. are received, and extracts will be found below.

Letters from Spain mention that the Carlists, subsequently to the action of the 1st instant, had taken a flag of truce to Gen Evans, which he accepted for a period of three days. Col. Kelly, dangerously wounded on the 1st, is not expected to survive. The same letters state that the force of the Carlists at 14000, killed and wounded and all of the Queen's troops at 3500.

The Paris correspondent of the London Courier states that the French Ambassador at Madrid is authorized to propose the direct intervention of a French army under the French flag, in the affairs of Spain, should the Cortes demand it. This announcement deserves attention from [illegible] is usually extremely well [illegible] Hamburg papers to [illegible]

Forrest w[illegible] Lane, on the [illegible]

[illegible] the emancipation of the Jews [illegible] the electorate of Hesse. That measure was proposed to the states by the government itself. Henceforth the Jews will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the other inhabitants of the country. A superior consistory elected from among themselves, will be under the presidency of the minister of the interior, to whom are to be presented the candidates for the office of Rabbi, but the nomination is to be confirmed by the Sovereign. Austria appears inclined to grant the same favor to the Jews of Bohemia.

Accounts have just reached Lyons, that at five, A M yesterday, in the midst of a tremendous gale of wind, the Clarendon, *from* St. Kitt's Walker, master, was driven on shore in Chale Bay, Isle of White, and became a wreck. Only the second mate and two seamen have been saved, twenty six being drowned.

LONDON, Oct 16—Stocks—The closing prices yesterday were three per cents Consols 88½, do reduced 87¾. Consols for opening 88¾.

LATE FROM SPAIN.—*By the Olympia.*

Dates from Madrid announce that the entry of Gomez into Andalusia has produced a strong sensation in that province. Energetic measures have been taken in order to suppress those bands. Patriotic donations have been made to the government to the amount of two millions. Mules have been given for transportation of provisions and for the artillery. 150 horses have been offered by their owners for mounting a squadron of cavalry. Moveable columns of national guards have been organised at Lorella: a battalion marched from that city on the same day. Another battalion of sharpshooters and artillery is organising. The naval forces at Cadiz are getting ready to co-operate in these defensive measures. It is thought they will be able to assemble at Ezija, ten thousand infantry of the national guard, and two thousand horse. Letters from Cordova state that they are fortifying that city, and that troops had been dispatched to meet the enemy. It was said that the mail had arrived at Madrid with good news. The deputies from Serragossa and those from Madrid are known to be patriots good and true. Their names are Ortez de Velasco, Laborda, Aulagra, Perez de Aviette, Martin los Arcos, supplementary embers, Mortinez, Nigente, Alvaro, Barguero, Asperos, have been appointed for Legovia: for Madrid, Davila, Alonza, Matagenzas, The Carlists have circulated a rumour that Mendizabel is on bad terms with the junta, who desire to have the disposal of the money received for imports and to pay the troops themselves; and that a change is expected in the ministry, of which Mr Olosaga, is to make part. Rodil is at the head of near 10,000 men, and remains inactive at Fluela.

Dates from Bayonne of 11th October, inform us that Gomez has entered Ubeda on the Guadalquivir, where he has found resources of all kinds. The captain generals of Leveile and Grenada will form a junction of their forces at Giejar they proceed from Carcores and Camp St Rocho.

Rodil is still at Fluela.

Also marches by Gieja. The Carlists report that Sarsfield entered Oviedo on the 29th, this news wants confirmation. General Lebon entered Pamplona on the 9th. The English attacked the position of Amezagana on the 8th without a decided result.

The packet Hope and the steamer Fransit, have arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon; the former left the Passage on the 3rd October, and the latter on the 3rd. The government every day rendered itself more and more unpopular among the intrigues about the court by its measures of rigorous economy. But a sure proof that these measures had not destroyed the respect of the true friends of the country, is that the public tranquility was undisturbed. The official communications of Baron de las Antas commanding the auxiliary troops in Spain, reports that the enthusiasm of the soldiers in swearing to the constitution of 1820, had disconcerted the intriguers around the court, and given renewed confidence to the ministers and their friends. It was already reported at Lisbon that the municipality at Oporto, after a long discussion, had declared against receiving the constitution, and had offered to the King and Queen a refuge in the good city of Oporto, should their personal liberty be endangered at Lisbon. The letter which contains this report, adds, that little faith ought to be given to views of this kind, which is inculcated with the sole view of injuring the constitution. The queen and her husband enjoyed entire liberty at the palace, strangers to those cruel apprehensions with which the partisans of absolutism and the ultra-liberalists wish to inspire them.

Council of the Third Municipality.

Sitting of Wednesday, 23rd November.

The council met according to adjournment, half an hour after the hour appointed.

The President called the members to order, and invited the Secretary to make the call.

The members present were, Messrs Duvigneaud, Ferrand, and Lora.

Messrs Kershaw and Percy, were absent for cause of illness; absent, Mr Maringy; Mr Lesseps absent by leave.

The members present not being in sufficient number to form a quorum, the council adjourned to Wednesday next, the 30th inst at 5 o'clock P M.

True Copy:
J B S ST AMAND, Secretary.

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

Mrs. Sharpe's first appearance in Comedy.
Mr. Holland as Timothy Quaint.
Mr Hunt as King Charles.

THIS EVENING, 26th Nov. 1836.
Will be performed the Comedy of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
Widow Cheerly, Mrs. SHAW
Timothy Quaint, Mr HOLLAND

Overture—
La Bayadère.

To conclude with the popular Farce Comedy of
CHARLES II.
The Merry Monarch.
King Charles the 2d. (with a song) Mr. HUNT.

On Monday evening, first time in this city, Grattan's Tragedy, entitled the
THE PROVOST OF BRUGES,
In which Mr. Barton, (who is engaged for a limited period,) will make his appearance.

On Tuesday,
Mrs. SHAW'S
Third 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.

Second night of the engagement of
Mr. ABBOTT.
Miss RUSSELL
In her favorite character of
Youthful Queen.
First appearance of the celebrated vocalist
Mr ARCHER.
From the London and Park Theatres.

Never acted here, the KING'S FOOL.

An Historical Drama of deep and thrilling interest. It was acted in London for upwards of 50 night in succession, and also was received with the utmost enthusiasm at the Park Theatre, New York, Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. &c.

THIS EVENING, 26th Nov. 1836.
Will be performed the celebrated Drama, in three acts, called the
KING'S FOOL,
OR THE
Old Man's Curse.
Founded upon facts which occurred in the reign of Francis I.

Tribonlet,	Mr. ABBOTT.
Francis I,	Mr. Foster,
Count,	Fielding,
Chabannie.	Eversall,
Melchier,	Archer,
Page,	Miss Rowe,
Blanch,	Mrs. Green,
Dame Perrute,	Rowe,
Zerlina,	Miss Clarke,
Diana,	Mrs. Curt.

In the course of the evening, the celebrated songs of
THE WOLF,
(In character,) and
LIVE AND BE JOLLY,
By Mr. Archer,
As sung by him in London and New York, with great applause.

To conclude with the popular Drama of the
YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

Count D'Orenstairn,	Mr. Forrest,
Frederick DeBarry,	Fielding,
Steinburg,	Foster,
Courtiers,	By the Company,
Christine of Sweden,	Miss Russell,
Emma,	Mrs. Russell,
Ladies of the Court,	By la Company.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27,
For [illegible] performed,
[illegible]
A Drama [illegible] Vaudeville with
[illegible]
A Comic [illegible] act.

☞ [illegible]

SOCIETY BALLS.—Three gentlemen of this city have subscribed to the Society Balls, to be held at the Orleans Ball Rooms, are requested to meet on Sunday next at the said room, a little after 5 o'clock for the purpose of naming Committee [illegible]

[illegible] Ohio, Barker, master. Steinach, Agent & co
Brig Ostavia, Wormel, Matamoras, W Porter.
Schr Talma, [illegible], Mobile, Tourne & Beckwith.
Schr Navarre, James, Calcasieu, Lee.
Schr Virginia Francis, Leyland, Weeks & Roche.
Schr Margaret Mason, Livingston, Bermuda, D Goldsmith.
Schr Henry Lee, Morton, Mobile, P K Stouffield.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Lewis, Hubble, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Creole, and make anchorage, ship Rocking—having left the pass on the 20th—reports nothing in the way—brought no ships York and Medallion.

Towboat Shark, Thomas, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Officer—left the pass on the 24th inst, reports nothing new—brought up ship Nashville, Pacific, and brig Plato.

Brig Tendra, Kinsell, from Liverpool, 28th Sept, [illegible] master. To master.

Ship Nashville, Jackson, Hedges from New York, To Franklin & Ames.

Ship Mc Lellan, Foster, Havre, Oct 7th,