NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BYRON,

PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV 24, 1838.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The convention of the legislature will undoubtedly be engaged in affairs of a most momentous character, and on the manner in which they shall be treated will depend much of the future tranquillity and well-being of the state. We say nothing of the public debts—which is a well-worn subject—and we shall probably treat it according to it, both whether we discuss them from the former or present position—whatever which we are willing to submit, if possible, without compromising what we deem of paramount importance to the state, because we are not willing to shrink, or prematurely have what we deem right, because we are unwilling to submit to the clamors of any party or faction. But there is one subject connected with the doings of the day, which the legislature, we think, is bound to take up with the most serious and solemn deliberation, as it involves the deepest interests of Louisiana and of the whole south. Need we add that we mean the apportionment of the northern Assemblies? The numbers of this state have increased in number and influence, just those are enabled to control adjustment in several of the states, and they have lately obtained a most signal triumph in New York. While that assembly deliberates will happen many extraordinary, and we should not be astonished to behold the blank bestowed on the apportionment bill, at the session of congress after the next. It is growing more apparent every day, that on this of plantations, no obligations of justice are made of compromise, is of power sufficient to withstand most of those considerations. It is only by uniting a firm and decisive stand, and unanimity, that those who would secure our rights to be respected of all rights, this they can be made to understand their own dignity, and rights is there to us. They must be checked before they shall have gone so far as to leave us no resource but to appeal to our own strength; and when they arrive at that point, *the time of eternal separation will be passed.* Which may be done to avert such a tragedy, by the wisdom and decision of our own general assembly. We await the manner will receive that assembly to which its solemn importance attaches it.

FROM HAVANA.

The schooner *Abigail*, arrived here yesterday from *St. Jago-de-Cuba*, just brings intelligence that two *Russian* frigates and a brig of war were in that port in the early part of November. These vessels are part of the French fleet, which they have left, and have all on board needing, to their high gratifying books to be used in the month of the fort of St. John de Ulloa. The steamer *Fulton* and the *Isaac Hull* St. Jago some days before she left Abigail.

Ball for the benefit of the Orphans.—The public will remember that TO-NIGHT the ball takes place for the benefit of the orphans, in the superb ball-room in St. Louis street. It is only necessary to remind the generous citizens of New-Orleans of occasions on which they may exercise their noble sympathy for the unfortunate, and we are sure this feeling will not fail to the present night, when relief is to be extended to the numerous and helpless class in question. The pleasure of doing a benevolent act is here conjoined with that of gratifying an exhilarating and innocent amusement.

U. S. COURT.

Ely Collins, the deputy of Mr. Harrison, clerk of the U. S. court, who was removed from office by the judge, was yesterday committed to prison for a contempt in refusing to deliver the records of the court to be inspected by his attorney.

We have received a letter on this subject from Mr. Collins, the publication of which we are obliged to defer till Monday.

DELAWARE REDEEMED.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS ELECTED.

We have received the pleasing intelligence that in Delaware, Broadnax, the democratic candidate, has been MILLIGAN, the federal opponent by a majority of about 40. The vote in the three counties stood as follows:

	Robinson, (Dem.)	Milligan, (W.)
New Castle,	210	00
Kent,	00	89
Sussex,	00	78
	210	167
Robinson's majority,	43	

In addition to this agreeable news, we have to state that the democrats will have a majority on joint ballot in the legislature, thus securing the election of a republican senator to the U. S. senate in place of Mr Bayard, the present federal incumbent. The result of the congressional district shows a democratic gain since the presidential election of six hundred and twenty.

Lord Delaware has done nobly. There are few moral influences in that state, and her population are nearly eighteen-tenths, not generally rich but independent. If her legislature shall choose a man of talents to the senate of the United States in the place of Mr. Bayard, such an event would redound to the honor of a state, which has been uniformly been represented in that body by men of a high order of intellect. Neither of her present senators is up to the standard of ability, and Mr. B. is far below it, not without adding his concern from one of the ablest and most eloquent men that ever adorned the national councils.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The democratic party have reason to be proud of the gallant efforts made by their friends in this strong-hold of federalism and abolition. In 280 towns, MORTON has gained 7,440 votes; ONS boggled and fifty two towns have elected 119 democrats, and 137 federalists, which on comparison with the last election, shews a democratic gain of eighty-four members. Eight democratic state senators are probably elected. Two years ago the senate was unanimously whig. We have gained a member of congress in Borden's district by a majority of over 200 votes, and shall probably reelect Parmenter in his own district on a second trial, there being no choice, on account of scattering votes. It will be seen, therefore, that though old Massachusetts will continue federal in all the departments of the state administration,—we have reduced the majorities in every branch, polled a larger number of democratic votes for governor than was ever before cast, and elected a sufficient number of members in both branches of the legislature, to present a respectable front of opposition to the federalists. Let the reaction in the bay state still continue, and even Massachusetts may be regenerated.

MICHIGAN.

The Albany Evening Journal, (whig,) publishes returns from twelve counties in Michigan. They exhibit a reported majority of 356 votes for CRARY the democratic candidate. The result seems yet not altogether certain, but from the tone of the federal papers we should infer that the election of CRARY is highly probable, though by a diminished majority. The same papers exhibit in general terms a gain in the legislature, though we do not learn to what extent.

CANADA.

Despatches were received by Jas. Buchanan, Esq. the British consul in New York from Sir John Colborne, dated L'Acadie, Nov. 12th, stating that the rebels who had assembled in arms in the district of Montreal, had been entirely dispersed by the British troops and volunteers. On the other hand, Mr. McKenzie declares that from private advices and letters received by him, the revolutionary cause in Canada is still gaining. The insurgents have evacuated their head quarters at Napierville. They were in numbers about two thousand. This intelligence was communicated by Sir J. Colborne in a despatch to Col. Wetherall, dated 10th inst.

Beauharnois has been retaken by the loyalists and all the prisoners rescued, including the passengers in the Henry Brougham. Elliot, Brown, and the others had been well treated, and were in progress of removal to Napierville, when the escort hearing of the evacuation of that post, left them and fled. The Brougham is represented as having been a good deal cut up and injured. There are various rumors afloat of divers character. By some it is reported that the war was nearly at an end, by others that a number of villages on the frontier had been burned, and that the patriots still remained strongly, and paraded hostilities with undiminished resolution.

Two engagements near Lacolle took place on the 6th and 8th. In the first, the revolutionists lost eleven killed, eight prisoners, and a quantity of arms and ammunition—the second engagement was an attack upon Odelltown, headed by, Dr. Nelson in person.—The attacking party retreated after a two hours fight, carrying away their wounded, and leaving, according to the British commander's despatch, fifty killed.

A gentleman from Syracuse, reported in New York on the morning of the 15th inst. that the splendid steamboat Great Britain had been destroyed by the revolutionists.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP LIVERPOOL.—The vessel left Liverpool on the 20th October. The whole line of quays from the Queen's to the Clarence docks, was crowded by people of all classes. One of the accounts states that the letters sent out by her filled a cart, some of the bags weighing them being so heavy that one was as much as a man could lift. The newspapers and other parcels were also bulky. Among the passengers is John Van Buren, son of the president.

The Liverpool on the 19th, had not arrived, and had been out twenty six days.

BARQUE ELLA HAND.

A letter received in Philadelphia from Nassau, dated October 27th, states that the cargo saved from the Ella Hand has been stored in bond. The salvage is settled at 33 1-3 per cent. The porter, ale and wine pipes were to be brought to New Orleans by the schr. Wm. Allen of Boston, for $600 if she could carry all, or $650 if she should fill in stowing all. It was uncertain whether the brig Choctaw would be enabled to carry the remainder of the cargo. Some of the articles will not be worth the salvage, viz the coal and cotton gins. The pipes and porter were in good order. Some ten or fifteen casks of porter stove. The exact articles which were stowed overboard were not well ascertained; the captain says, some boxes of glass, cruets, furniture, and some bottles of dry goods. The porter and ale left by the schr. will be shipped on board the Choctaw.

A late letter, dated November 2d, adds, that the coffee was much damaged—the damaged portion should be sold. All the porter and ale not in shipping order was to be sold. On the whole, from appearances, the writer thought the most valuable part of the cargo was saved.

The Wm. Allen arrived about a week since with a portion of the cargo.

Eight is certain that in the county of New York we shall have a majority of four, whilst in the towns the whig majority will not exceed seventy-two.

ANTARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

It has recently been reported to the new spapers from Europe that the French exploring expedition to the south pole had discovered a continent, or what appeared to be such, situated to the southward of the Australian land. This intelligence has been confirmed as new and interesting in all the American newspapers, our own among the rest. The supposed discovered on the continent of a letter from an officer attached to the French expedition. We carefully read and deliberated (as is the custom of our editorial fraternity,) the letter in question, and have only to say that we have been grossly imposed upon. It is a clumsy fabrication, and we are astonished that any one should have been found credulous enough to give it credence. We now willingly publish the opinion of the Boston Traveller, especially to announcements, that "the letter quotes some unanimous in New York, and the presumption is that her supply of equipment between nine and ten knots an hour, against a strong head-wind and sea.

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Signs of the Times.—On the arrival of the despatches from Canada, by the Great Western on the 18th, Lord Melbourne, called from Windsor, was in Downing street a few hours, and hurried off to Windsor again. The Liverpool steamer was detained two hours on the 20th to convey to Canada despatches, in answer to those brought on the 18th. On the 23d Lord Spencer had an interview with Lord Melbourne, and immediately proceeded from Downing street to Windsor. On the 23d there were rumors in London of the resignation of Lord Glenelg, and of the appointment of the Duke of Richmond or Sir Wilmot Horton to succeed Lord Durham. On the same day the journals announce that Lord Brougham and Vaux are at Dover, and a general impression prevails that Parliament will be speedily called together.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Malmsey, Oct. 17.—The queen regent reviewed this day the division of General Harver, remarkable for their fine appearance and discipline. Their utter destitution is unknown.

The minister of the Interior has tendered the resignation of his office.

France.—The French cabinet would hold together without meeting of the chambers at Christmas. Soult, Gerard, Thiers and Duchatel, had all rejected the overtures of the king inviting them to the ministry. The deputaniers are also refractory. The duke de Broglie, their leader, has recently suffered a severe attack from the loss of his wife.

Paris, Oct. 24.—M. Thiers is said to have ignored the displeasure of the court, in consequence of which M. Teste will be the ministerial candidate for the presidency of the chamber of deputies.

It is again currently reported, that the duke of Orleans will shortly be proclaimed commander-in-chief of the French armies.

M. Maugum, the celebrated deputy and advocate, is said to have just succeeded to a fortune of several millions of francs, on the death of his brother.

Bourse, Wednesday, Oct. 24, half-past three.—On the whole there has been a fair quantity of business. For the account of three per cents opened at 81f 10c, rose to 81f 15c declined to 81f 5c and closed 81f 10c. Five per cents opened at 109 45c and rose to 109 50c declined to 109f 40c and closed at the opening price of 109 45c after a rise of two cents. For money the three per cents are unaltered, and the five per cents better.

Turkey.—We learn by a letter of the 28th ult. from Constantinople, that the English fleet, along with the Turkish, was then in the Dardanelles; and that it was fully expected that the English would pass into the Black Sea. The ex-minister of the interior Akif Pasha, had been sharply remonstrated with for having received the Russian Ambassador at his residence.

Poland.—A letter from the frontier of Poland of the 8th ultimo, asserts that in Poland, Lithuania, and the Russian provinces, more than 20,000 citizens are either imprisoned, or under the surveillance of the Police.

Russia.—A letter dated Jassy, October 3, states that "a squadron of 17 sail, commanded by Admiral Lazarieff, had left Odessa, for Circassia in order to assist by sea to their whole quarters the light troops employed against the Circassians during the summer campaign."

The Emperor Nicholas returned to St. Petersburg on the 9th inst.

Movements of the Spanish Carlists.—It is feared that the Carlists will shortly recover their former ascendancy in La Mancha. In the adjoining provinces of Toledo and Avilla bands of between 2,000 and 4,000 men each have lately reappeared, probably to take up their winter quarters in La Mancha. The authorities of Storagosa have arrested upwards of 2,000 persons as hostages, and threatened to form a rendezvous for junction, independent of the government as the plan of that of 1836.

Bayonne letters of the 20th inst. state, that it was only on the 18th that the arrival of the Princess of Beira and of the Prince of the Asturias on the Spanish territory was known at Bayonne. Don Carlos was to go to Abrig there on the 19th. On that day Gen. Mendizabal had his head quarters at Mauvesin, and the army occupied the valley of La Solana. Gen. Gurrea had detached 600 men to reinforce the 5th battalion of Navarre, which was stationed along the frontier to watch Munagorri's movements. Gen. Espartero remained at Logrono. 17 National Guards of Bilbao had deserted to the Carlists.

Parish.—The London *Times* of Oct. 26th, says:

"British influence," according to our correspondent, had evidently saloed the sovereign of Russia, and had seduced the Schaah to promise to accept the ultimatum presented to him by Col. Stoddart, and forth with to raise the siege of Herat. And general rejoicing at a rupture between Great Britain and Russia had consequently subsided.

Count Woronzoff, Gov. General of Bessarabia, arrived at Varnakow on the 17th inst. and left next day for Paris.

Italy.—The Austrian Government has offered to withdraw its troops from the Roman states, on condition that also the French perform the same.

Switzerland.—There is little respecting the Swiss question in the journals to-day. We had in them however, and in our private letters from Coblentz and Diesseldorf, that the journey of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to Swiss canton had been marked by a general expression of sympathy and respect in the country that lately received.

The Holland-Belgic question seems likely to continue to the usual uncertainty and unsatisfactoriness which it has remained during eight years.

Grand Assize in the Church of Moscow.—Letters from Russia of the 10th inst. state, that all the bishops assembled there, had met the Emperor at Russian-Sabbath, and that the ceremonies of the day, and the military demonstrations now made, in the orthodox church of the empire. It was estimated that there would not be less than 200 bishops present. Among those could not be intimidated for Circassia, as the only portion of the empire's army not under the authority of the church, that they could not be converted by the sword, or compelled to submit to the yoke of the Russian church.

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Arthur Severn, Esq. (Dem.) has been elected to the state senate from Lawrence county, Miss. vice Col. Harmon Runnels, resigned.

EDWARD COLEMAN, the colored man, who cut his wife's throat in New York in open day, has been found guilty of *wilful murder*.

SILK.

A convention of the silk growers in the United States is to be held at Baltimore on the 11th of next month. The following paragraph is annexed to the announcement of the convention:

Persons having specimens of cocoons, raw silk, sewing silk, or articles manufactured from American raised silk, are requested to send or bring them with them. Those who may have invented reels, looms, or other machines for the preparation or manufacture of silk in any of its forms, would find it to their advantage to exhibit them at the convention, as all such articles will excite and deep and profound interest from its members, and serve by familiarizing them with their respective uses and operations to give confidence in the feasibility of fabricating silk goods, and thus confer upon the country the most lasting benefits.

Steam versus Wind.—The packet ship Sheridan, De Peyster, which sailed from New York on the 25th ult. arrived at this port on Friday, after a passage of 25 days; the packet ship Columbus, Crosby, which sailed from New York on the 1st inst. arrived at this port on Friday also, after a passage of 19 days. The Great Western steam ship, which sailed from New York three days after the Columbus, reached Bristol on Wednesday morning, after a brilliant run of 15 days and a half. Now, if we allow one day for the difference between an arrival at Bristol and Liverpool, the advantage of steam over wind will, in the case of the Great Western and New York Columbus, unusually five days in favor of the steamship.—*Liverpool Albion.*

PYRAMID OF CHEOPS.—This pyramid of pride, science, or superstition—the degree which I will not build while Abraham was in Egypt; Jacob and his brethren must have seen the form, as I behold it every day they sojourned in Egypt. It must have been the last object which Moses and the children of Israel beheld before they left the land of the Pharaohs. Herodotus, Strabo, Diodorus, the Cellarius, have been the poet of nations! Lost without form, overgrown and buried in fire, and buried up in their sepulchre, all before them, in vain, Joseph, Jacob, and many, many strangers from the "utmost limits of the Gentiles," Britain, several from the whole world by a curiosity the other day contained it happens to transpire that a gentleman from Boston, who had been in England, gave a dessert where some of the finest fruit known in the country was served up. The fruit was brought to the table in a basket, and on opening the basket it was found to contain a human head, which had been preserved in spirits. The gentleman who had given the dessert was a physician, and was in the habit of using the head for dissecting purposes. The fruit was brought to the table in a basket, and on opening the basket it was found to contain a human head, which had been preserved in spirits. The gentleman who had given the dessert was a physician, and was in the habit of using the head for dissecting purposes.

MURDER.—A man by the name of John McCloud was killed on the afternoon of the 21st. at Mobile, by one Frank Duffie. It is said that in a quarrel some words passed between them, when Duffie drew a pistol and shot him dead on the spot. The murderer is safely lodged in jail.

OHIO.—Henry Swearingen has been nominated as the democratic candidate, to fill the vacancy in the present congress, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Kilgore. The democratic gain in the legislature since 1837, is exactly 18.

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP *GREAT WESTERN*.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The steam-packet *Great Western*, Lieutenant Hosken, sailed at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, bringing London and Liverpool papers of October 26, and Liverpool papers of the 27th. She had a very boisterous passage, and encountered the gale which was felt on the 23d. She was compelled to put into Milford Haven for coals, having only enough on board to take her to Portland. She was detained by the failure of the coals, and refused to make any charge for it. Her officers and men behaved nobly during the gale. The Liverpool packet ship Independence, Captain Delano, sailed from Liverpool on the 20th, for New York, and was spoken by the Great Western on the 23d. The Independence is the first packet ship that has sailed from Liverpool for New York, since the 1st of September.

The Liverpool was seen on the 21st, 48 hours after her engine stopped, and plowing off her steam. She was seen again on the same morning at 11 a. m. Thomas bearing W.N.W., distant about nine miles, steering at between nine and ten knots an hour, against a strong head-wind and sea.

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Yesterday afternoon, October 29, the American line packet ship St. James, Captain Sebor, sailed from the St. Katherine's Dock, Liverpool, for New York. In consequence of the failure of the potato crop in America, the St. James carries out a great quantity.

A French steamer arrived at Constantinople Sept. 14, with the greater part of the tribute of the viceroy of Egypt. It caused a favorable impression.

Signs of the Times.—On the arrival of the despatches from Canada, by the Great Western on the 18th, Lord Melbourne, called from Windsor, was in Downing street a few hours, and hurried off to Windsor again. The Liverpool steamer was detained two hours on the 20th to convey to Canada despatches, in answer to those brought on the 18th. On the 23d Lord Spencer had an interview with Lord Melbourne, and immediately proceeded from Downing street to Windsor. On the 23d there were rumors in London of the resignation of Lord Glenelg, and of the appointment of the Duke of Richmond or Sir Wilmot Horton to succeed Lord Durham. On the same day the journals announce that Lord Brougham and Vaux are at Dover, and a general impression prevails that Parliament will be speedily called together.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Malmsey, Oct. 17.—The queen regent reviewed this day the division of General Harver, remarkable for their fine appearance and discipline. Their utter destitution is unknown.

The minister of the Interior has tendered the resignation of his office.

France.—The French cabinet would hold together without meeting of the chambers at Christmas. Soult, Gerard, Thiers and Duchatel, had all rejected the overtures of the king inviting them to the ministry. The deputaniers are also refractory. The duke de Broglie, their leader, has recently suffered a severe attack from the loss of his wife.

Paris, Oct. 24.—M. Thiers is said to have ignored the displeasure of the court, in consequence of which M. Teste will be the ministerial candidate for the presidency of the chamber of deputies.

It is again currently reported, that the duke of Orleans will shortly be proclaimed commander-in-chief of the French armies.

M. Maugum, the celebrated deputy and advocate, is said to have just succeeded to a fortune of several millions of francs, on the death of his brother.

Bourse, Wednesday, Oct. 24, half-past three.—On the whole there has been a fair quantity of business. For the account of three per cents opened at 81f 10c, rose to 81f 15c declined to 81f 5c and closed 81f 10c. Five per cents opened at 109 45c and rose to 109 50c declined to 109f 40c and closed at the opening price of 109 45c after a rise of two cents. For money the three per cents are unaltered, and the five per cents better.

Turkey.—We learn by a letter of the 28th ult. from Constantinople, that the English fleet, along with the Turkish, was then in the Dardanelles; and that it was fully expected that the English would pass into the Black Sea. The ex-minister of the interior Akif Pasha, had been sharply remonstrated with for having received the Russian Ambassador at his residence.

Poland.—A letter from the frontier of Poland of the 8th ultimo, asserts that in Poland, Lithuania, and the Russian provinces, more than 20,000 citizens are either imprisoned, or under the surveillance of the Police.

Russia.—A letter dated Jassy, October 3, states that "a squadron of 17 sail, commanded by Admiral Lazarieff, had left Odessa, for Circassia in order to assist by sea to their whole quarters the light troops employed against the Circassians during the summer campaign."

The Emperor Nicholas returned to St. Petersburg on the 9th inst.

Movements of the Spanish Carlists.—It is feared that the Carlists will shortly recover their former ascendancy in La Mancha. In the adjoining provinces of Toledo and Avilla bands of between 2,000 and 4,000 men each have lately reappeared, probably to take up their winter quarters in La Mancha. The authorities of Storagosa have arrested upwards of 2,000 persons as hostages, and threatened to form a rendezvous for junction, independent of the government as the plan of that of 1836.

Bayonne letters of the 20th inst. state, that it was only on the 18th that the arrival of the Princess of Beira and of the Prince of the Asturias on the Spanish territory was known at Bayonne. Don Carlos was to go to Abrig there on the 19th. On that day Gen. Mendizabal had his head quarters at Mauvesin, and the army occupied the valley of La Solana. Gen. Gurrea had detached 600 men to reinforce the 5th battalion of Navarre, which was stationed along the frontier to watch Munagorri's movements. Gen. Espartero remained at Logrono. 17 National Guards of Bilbao had deserted to the Carlists.

Parish.—The London *Times* of Oct. 26th, says:

"British influence," according to our correspondent, had evidently saloed the sovereign of Russia, and had seduced the Schaah to promise to accept the ultimatum presented to him by Col. Stoddart, and forth with to raise the siege of Herat. And general rejoicing at a rupture between Great Britain and Russia had consequently subsided.

Count Woronzoff, Gov. General of Bessarabia, arrived at Varnakow on the 17th inst. and left next day for Paris.

Italy.—The Austrian Government has offered to withdraw its troops from the Roman states, on condition that also the French perform the same.

Switzerland.—There is little respecting the Swiss question in the journals to-day. We had in them however, and in our private letters from Coblentz and Diesseldorf, that the journey of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to Swiss canton had been marked by a general expression of sympathy and respect in the country that lately received.

The Holland-Belgic question seems likely to continue to the usual uncertainty and unsatisfactoriness which it has remained during eight years.

Grand Assize in the Church of Moscow.—Letters from Russia of the 10th inst. state, that all the bishops assembled there, had met the Emperor at Russian-Sabbath, and that the ceremonies of the day, and the military demonstrations now made, in the orthodox church of the empire. It was estimated that there would not be less than 200 bishops present. Among those could not be intimidated for Circassia, as the only portion of the empire's army not under the authority of the church, that they could not be converted by the sword, or compelled to submit to the yoke of the Russian church.

Greek Loyalty in the Church of Moscow.—Letters from Russia of the 10th inst. state, that all the bishops assembled there, had met the Emperor at Russian-Sabbath, and that the ceremonies of the day, and the military demonstrations now made, in the orthodox church of the empire. It was estimated that there would not be less than 200 bishops present. Among those could not be intimidated for Circassia, as the only portion of the empire's army not under the authority of the church, that they could not be converted by the sword, or compelled to submit to the yoke of the Russian church.

Arthur Severn, Esq. (Dem.) has been elected to the state senate from Lawrence county, Miss. vice Col. Harmon Runnels, resigned.

EDWARD COLEMAN, the colored man, who cut his wife's throat in New York in open day, has been found guilty of *wilful murder*.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, November 15

100 shares United States Bank..... 67½
50 do do 67½
50 do do 67½

NEW YORK, November 16

100 shares United States Bank..... 67½
50 do do 67½

NEW YORK MARKET.—Cotton in fair and prices unchanged; sellers offer at 1 cent @ ½ cent; buyers offer about ½ cent under.

NEW YORK MARKET, November 15.—Cotton.—The demand for cotton continues active, and the sales of the week foot up 30,000 bales, of which 5,000 are for export. The prices have declined ½ cent @ ¾ cent since our last report. The sales to-day include 300 bales Upland at 14½ cents, 400 Mobile at 14½ cents, 200 Florida, including 50 bales sea island, at 19½ cents, and 200 bales Alabama at 14½ cents.

Coffee.—In the prices we have no variation to notice. The demand is limited in first hands, but becomes more inclined, while the stock has been increased by arrivals from Rio to 20,000 bags. Sales to-day include 1,000 bags Brazil at 11@12 cents—800 Laguira 11½ cents—also 500, 600 and 600 bags Java 12@12½ cents—also a few hundred ex Hannah at 12 cents.

Sugar.—The demand for sugar is moderate, though the stock is but little varied of. Western canal 10 cents; Orleans 10½ cents; Havana 11 @ 11½ cents; Porto Rico 11 cents; Manilla 10 cents; Boston crushed 12½ cents; Richmond City 12½ cents; Baltimore 12½ cents; Philadelphia 12½ cents; New York 12½ cents.

Molasses.—The transactions are confined to small parcels for home use, at a slight decline upon previous quotations.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Cotton Market.—The demand for cotton continues active in every part, and the many instances of a slight advance in the prices of the last few days, the sales of which are 3,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export. The sales include 1,000 bales Upland and Orleans, at 6¾d; 300 Alabama and Mobile at 6¾d; 200 Pernam at 8¼d; 200 Bahia at 7¾d; 200 Surat at 4¾d; 100 Egyptian at 8¼d; 100 Demerara at 8¼d; and 100 Barbadoes at 8¼d. The sales of yesterday (Thursday) were 3,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export.

Provisions.—The demand for provisions is limited, and prices remain unchanged.

Ashes.—Pearls are in good demand at 32s 6d @ 33s for fine quality. Pots are dull at 30s.

Rice.—The demand for rice is limited, and prices remain unchanged.

Tobacco.—There is nothing doing in this article. The public sales will take place on the 1st of November, when about 555 hhds. will be offered.

Rice.—The demand for rice is limited, and prices remain unchanged.

Tobacco.—There is nothing doing in this article. The public sales will take place on the 1st of November, when about 555 hhds. will be offered.

Rice.—We again advance our quotations for this article; the current rate is now 90,00 @ 99 per bbl, and we hear of sales made from the wharf at 95. The receipts this week are somewhat larger than usual, but are more than compensated with by the demand, so that we do not believe to be any material change in the present rates.

Cotton.—The stock is light, and prices have advanced to 81 @ 81,12½ per bale. There is none in the market for sale, and the demand is limited to small parcels for immediate use.

Molasses.—The receipts are small, and the demand good at 34 to 35 cents per gal; on plantation 31 to 32 cents.

Flour.—We again advance our quotations for this article; the current rate is now 9,00 @ 9,25 per bbl, and we hear of sales made from the wharf at 9,25. The receipts this week are somewhat