LATEST DATES.

New York	dec 31	Liverpool	oct 19
Boston	nov 28	Havre	oct 18
Philadelphia	nov 28	Bremen	oct 17
Baltimore	nov 28	Bordeaux	oct 16
Charleston	nov 28	Madrid	oct 13
Mobile	nov 18	Cadiz	oct 31
New Orleans	nov 18	Havana	nov 25
Vera Cruz	nov 10	Kingston	nov 19

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

107 bales Mississippi			64
200 do	do	Mobile	91
38 do	do	do	94
25 do	do	do	118
31 do	do	do	94
446 do	do	prices not transpired.	
652 do	do	do do	
204 do	do	do do	
1495			

Remarks.

The city has a very lively and business like appearance,—sales however are to a very limited extent, we find very little doing in the regular dry goods, hardware, and grocery branches, except at retail. The numerous assemblages in the streets, the frequent arrivals of vessels, and steamboats. The rise rains above continue at good stage of water, which enables boats of all sizes freely to pass, in consequence of which the receipts of western produce is a considerable amount, but not to an extent to materially effect prices.

Since our last weekly remarks, confidential advices of the 19th October from Liverpool, and of the 14th from Havre, have been received,—at Liverpool there had been a good demand for cotton, and extensive sales for the week ending on the 30th, at an advance on former prices of ½ a ⅛d. per lb., on the 19th the market is represented to have been dull, and sales at a shade lower.

We do not find any particular notice of the Havre market whereby to discover that there had been any change.

Money is becoming a little more plenty, and for good notes it is more readily obtained than a fortnight before, the Banks however are not extending their discounts, nor doing much towards facilitating exchange.

Specie remains at the rates of last week, and in but little demand,—we reduce our rates for United States, Mobile and Mississippi money for which we refer to the table.

The weather still continues mild; there has been but few days then for of the season that fire was required.

Cotton—There has been a fair demand throughout the week, and the prices of the last fully sustained: which are according to our quotations, to which we refer. The transactions which have come to our knowledge, amount to 9668 bales, but it is said the sales amount to, from 12 to 14,000 bales. It will be perceived that a large part of what we enumerate are without a price attached, and from the secrecy observed in transactions in this article of late, we have no doubt of the sales having amounted to what is above stated. The sales have been confined to fine middling to middling fers, at from 9 to 10cts, only 97 bales reported over 11cts, which were at 11½ and 11¾ cents. We are informed that 100 bales sold at 12 cents, of that which the prices could not be ascertained. The sales as far as has come to our knowledge, were 38 bales Mississippi at 11½ c, 12 a 12, 10 a 10¼, 32 a 10, 8 a 9¾, 51 a 9¾, 15 a 9, 25 a 9¼, 25 a 9½, 367 a 9¾, 10 a 9, 300 a 9¼, 196 a 9¼, 18 a 8, 38 a 7¾, 5174 Mississippi and Louisiana at prices not transpired, 68 Louisiana at 11½, 86 at 11¼, 78 at 10, 35 at 9½, 31 at 9¼, 216 at 9, 30 Tennessee at 8, 39 Arkansas at 9, 115 Mobile at 10¼, 20 at 10¼, 49 at 10½, 24 at 10½, 158 at 9¼, 22 at 7½, 107 Florida at 10½, and 22 Texas at 8cts. It will be perceived that more then half the amount of the above enumerated sales are without a price attached.

The exports are 53808 bales against 85765 to the same period last season, having a deficiency of 30,000 bales which stand thus.

	Bales.
Short to British Ports	9963
French Ports	20,128
Other Foreign Ports	540
	34,784
Excess coastwise	3784
	38,000

Tobacco—There are very few transactions in this article, the sales are limited to small parcels, a large proportion of what is received, and on hand, is shipped on owners account—the quantity on sale is very small, and a very few qualities of all readily commanded over our highest quotations; inferior crossed will not bring our lowest; we quote fcts. for 1st, 5 for 2d, and 3 for crossed. The Exports are 2558 hhds against 3104 to the same period last season—short of last season 206 hhds—they are as follows, viz—

	hhds.
Short to foreign Ports	1092
Excess coastwise	973
	206

Flour—We reduce our quotations to $9 per bbl, although we hear of some sales reported at $9 50, but believe that to be over the regular market prices, the holders are in general willing to accept of our quotations, and at which, and even a shade lower than it was sold yesterday if offered.

Sugars—The new crops is fast arriving, and during the week it has met with ready sale from the Levee, at our quotations, say from 6 to 6¾ cents; this has allusion only to the new crop, and good fair fair prime is selling for less. Old and very fine quality will bring 6¾ to 7 cents. Sales on plantation for new 6 cents.

Molasses—There has been a good demand throughout the week, and sales have been effected at 34cts per gallon; we however quote 32 a 33 cts, which price it could readily be obtained yesterday from the levee.

Coal—Supplies from the western States coming in, likewise from Europe, has caused a decline in the price, the mild season has had has likewise had a great tendency towards the reduction. Sales at Pittsburg by the boat load have been made at 75 cts. per bbl, retail prices $1. We quote Liverpool $1 25 a 1 50 per bbl.

Lead—Shipments are making to some extent, but principally on owners account; the sales are very limited, the last we hear was at 5¾ cents.

Provisions—We advance our quotations of mess beef at $15 50 a $16 per bbl, the market is becoming bare of this quality. Mess pork we reduce to $18 a 18 50, the new is last coming in, and there is a marked difference between these prices. Lard we reduce to 8 a 9 cts, which at present is the ruling rates.

Freights—They are dull to all ports, there is a great number of vessels loading, and it is found difficult to complete the cargoes of many; 4d is the highest we can quote to Liverpool; an 8th more has to some instances been obtained for some small parcels. There are now 35 ships and Barks, and 10 Brigs loading. The number of ships, barks, and brigs in port are 25 more than last week—see table.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

		C.	C
Cotton—Good & Fine	per pound	9½	10
Good Fair	do	11½	0 12
Fair	do	10½	0 11
Middling	do	9	0 9
Ordinary	do	7	0 8
Tobacco—First quality	do	6	0 6
Second	do	5	0 0
Crossed	do	3	0 0
Cuba	do	22	0 28
Sugar—New Orleans	do	6	0 6½
Cuba—white	do	6½	0 7
" brown	do	6	0 6½
Molasses	per gal	32	0 33
Bagging—Western	per yd	22	0 25
Dundee	do	16	0 18
Bale Rope	per lb	10	0 10½
Coal—Western	per bbl	75	0 80
Liverpool	do	1 25	1 50
Scotch	do		0 75
Candles—Sperm, N Bedford	per lb	0 36	0 37
Nantucket	lb	0 32	0 34
Tallow	lb	0 17	0 18
Coffee—Cuba	per lb	0 12½	0 13
Rio	do	0 00	0 10
St Domingo	do	0 11½	0 00
Flour—Baltimore	per bbl	9 00	0 00
Fruit—Raisins	per box	2 00	2 25
"	half box		
"	qr box		
Almonds, shell	per lb	0 20	0 12
" hard do	do	0 7	
Fish—Cod	per box	1 75	0 00
Herring, per	box	0 87½	1 00
(D Salt per bbl		0 00	0 00
(Pickled	do	0 00	0 00
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	18 00	0 00
" No 2	do	16 00	0 00
" No 3	do	7 00	7 50
Grain—Corn in sacks	per bbl	1 25	0 00
Shelled	per bushel	0 35	0 40
Oats—per bush		0 30	0 35
Bonne	per bbl	3 00	3 25
Hay	per 100 lb	1 25	1 37
Hides—La & Mex	per lb	0 10	0 11
Mexican	do	0 11	0 15
Lead—Pig	per 100 lbs	0 5¾	0 6
Bar	do		7½
Lime—Western	per bbl		
Thomaston	do	1 50	0 00
Provisions—			
Beef—Mess	per bbl	15 00	16 00
Prime	do	11 00	12 00
Pork—Clear	do	20 00	00 00
Mess	do	18 00	18 50
Prime	do	16 00	16 50
Hog round	do	5 50	6 00
Bacon—Hams	per lb	0 13	0 14
Canvassed	do	0 15	0 16
Sides	do	0 10	0 10½
Shoulders	do	0 7	0 7½
Hog round	do	0 6	0 0
Lard	do	0 8	0 9
Butter—Northern	do	0 21	0 25
Western do	do	0 15	0 18
Rice—Carolina	per 100 lb	6 00	0 00
Shot—assorted	per bag	2 25	
Soap No. 1	per lb	0 7½	0 8
Salt—Liverpool blown	per sack	1 75	0 00
" ground	do	1 50	0 00
Turks Island	per bush	0 50	
Spirits:			
Brandy—French, 4th pr per gal		1 25	1 00
Cognac, 1st proof		80	0 00
Rum—New Orleans 1st proof		0 50	0 00
Jamaica		1 50	1 00
Northern			0 45
Gin—Holland			1 25
American		65	0 00
Whiskey—Common		30	40
Rectified		40	42

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	Bales. This week.	Prev. weeks.	Total.	Bales. Last season.
Liverpool	[illegible]	72604	88432	84645
Greenock and Glasgow	[illegible]	676	1646	1499
Other British Ports				
Total for British Ports	2061	74280	90081	86143
Havre	2561	8710	11619	20864
Bordeaux				752
Marseilles		328	328	2353
Other French Ports				900
Total to French Ports	2561	9011	11947	24869
North of Europe				
Cowes and a market				
Other Foreign Ports		1437	1437	1027
Total for Foreign Ports	4622	84728	103465	112039
Boston	3145	2326	6471	[illegible]
Other coastwise Ports				
New York	6[illegible]	6150	6777	6[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Ports U.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	440	511
Total for Ports, U. S.	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Total	9[illegible]	4[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Hhds. Prev. weeks.	Total.	Hhds. Last season.
Liverpool	...	270	270	61
Greenock and Glasgow	...	...	...	...
Other British Ports	...	...	...	...
Total for British Ports	...	270	270	61
Havre	...	...	...	391
Bordeaux	...	...	...	...
Marseilles	...	98	98	...
Other French Ports	...	...	...	...
Total for French Ports	...	98	98	391
North of Europe	...	...	...	...
Cowes and a Market	...	...	...	449
Other Foreign Ports	...	49	49	667
Total for Foreign Ports	...	411	411	1508
Boston	4	54	54	324
Other Eastern Ports	...	317	317	...
New York	393	1760	2153	722
Philadelphia	28	123	151	252
Other Ports, U. S.	34	21	59	303
Total for Ports U. S	579	1954	2687	1595
Total	579	2365	2944	3104

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb ..... 9/16 a 5/8d
Havre, Cottonpar lb 1½c
Northern ports in U S, cotton, per lb ..... ½
Sugar—per hhds from the coast ..... 3 a 3¼
from the city ..... 3¼ a 3½
Tobacco per hhd 5

SPECIE.

Dollars	7 a 8 per ct prem
Doubloons ..... Spanish	$17,75
Mexican	16,75
American Gold	8a9 per Ct prem
Sovereigns	65

BANK NOTES.

U S Bank	3 per ct. prem
Mobile	7 per ct dis
Mississippi	15 a 16 "

NUMBER OF VESSELS IN PORT NOT CLEARED.

Ships	35
Barks	15
Brigs	4
Total,	54

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales of Stocks.

NEW-YORK, Dec 1.

50 shares U. S. Bank		30 days 123
50 do	do	123
9 do	do	123
25 do	do	123
25 do	do	123
50 do	do	123
50 do	do	123

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 30

8 shares United States bank	124
20 shares N Bank of Kentucky	88½
15 do North Bank Kentucky	74½

NEW YORK, Dec 1.

Specie—Sales this morning at 1000 Carolina dollars at 132 premium; and of $1000 in quarters at 4¼ do.—We note American, gold at 4½ a 4¾ do; half dollars 4½ a 4¾ do; quarter do 4 a 4½ do; doubloons $17,25 a 17,35.

Treasury Drafts—Sales of $4600 at 1½ prem.

Treasury Notes—1½ a 1¾ prem.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Berline, Fish, Mobile. H Renny.
Brig C P Williams, Mallory, Suwanna River. D Goldsmith.

ARRIVED.

Sch Van Buren, Gardner, St Marks.

Tow boat Farmer, Wilder, from the Passes, towed to sea ships Girard and Chester; left the pass on the 7th, bound up ships Orozimbo and Wm & John; reports brig in the offing.

Tow boat Pilot, Davis, from the Passes; towed to sea ship Elizabeth; brought up ship Katharine Jackson and brig Merchant; left the Pass on 7th, reports nothing new in the offing.

Ship Orozimbo, Crocker, 10 days from Baltimore, to R D Shepherd.

Ship Merchant, Jordan, 15 days from New York, to master.

Ship Katherine Jackson, Peabody, 9 days fm Georgetown, D C, to master

Ship Wm & Jona, Robinson, 20 days from Thomaston, to master.

Steamboat Ellen Douglas; Riley, from Natchez.

Steamboat Rocky Mountain, Gilbert, from Nashville.

Steamboat Walk-in-the-Water, Wylie, from Little Rock.

Steamboat Brilliant, Clark, from Baton Rouge.

Steamboat Wheatland, Screck, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Revenue, Moore, from Lafourche.

EXPORTS.

Per brig Berline—salt, corn, &c.
Per brig C P Williams—salt, corn, flour, &c.
Per sch Van Buren—salt, groceries, provisions, &c.

IMPORTS

Per ship Katharine Jackson—hay, oats, coal and 10 slaves.
Per ship Wm & John—lime.
Per ship Orozimbo—mdse.
Per ship Merchant—mdse.

CONSIGNEES

Per ship Orozimbo—M Baudan; Wood & Simmons; McDonnel & Bacon; D Hyde; Robson, Wood & co; Gurney, Howard & co; J W Zacharie & co; W Jenkins, jr; H Spenning; F Frey; J H Field & co; Bier & Stever; W G Hewes; R D Shepherd, Harrison, Clegg & co; Waterman & Wood; N & J Dick & co.

Per ship Merchant—Lambeth & Thompson; W M Jewett; Franklin & Ames; J H Field & co; Pollard & Green; J H Merle; Smith, Hubbard & co; R Marsh & co; Zacharie & Bros; R A McGill; J Lanfear; Bonitz & Voorhies; McDonald & Bacon; Bogart & Hawthorne; Mills & Toan; T P Mason; A G Cochran; and master.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Revenue—10 bbls molasses, Pope, Powers & Bright; 24 bbls do and 30 bales cotton, to J Mathews; 18 bales moss, B Hart; 51 bbls molasses, J H Field & co; 10 hhds hams, J Landis & co.

Per steamboat Washington—7 hhds sugar, to W Flower; 19 P H Galwey; 27 do and 25 bales cotton, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 16 hhds sugar, 50 bbls molasses, Harrison, Clegg & co; 49 hhds sugar, 28 bbls molasses, 1 bales cotton, W Bogart; 1 bale cotton, Janvier, B Landumier; 18 do Jas Royd; 43 bales cotton Henri & Lassans; 20 do Lambeth & Thompson; 20 do P Debertrand; 21 do C Toledano; 9 do and sundries J Mathews.

Per steamboat Ellen Douglas—594 bales cotton, to Buckner, Branton & co; 349 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 29 do A Leverich & co; 308 Burke, Watt & co; 65 Peyroux, Arnaud & co; 7 do A Fox; 4 to Lambeth & Thompson; 2 F Georgen.

Per steamboat Rocky Mountain—170 bales cotton, 165 barrels Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 85 bbls flour, 50 sacks meal, J Lalland; 10 bbls flour, Wood & Simmons; 119 sacks corn, R Grosing & co; 1 hhd tobacco 39 bales cot on, Lee & Hardy; 97 do N & J Dick & co; 7 do and 625 sacks corn, Carathers, Harris & co; 30 bales cotton, Martin, Pleasants & co; 68 do H Wallace & co; 51 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 66 M White & co; 95 do do 37 Bennet, Ferriday & co; 50 W B Keane; 18 Bell, Forsyth & co; 7 L Lecarpentier; 1 do Lambeth & Thompson.

Per steamboat Walk-in-the-Walk—16 bales domestics, Bass & Burnside; 20 bales cotton, J Chalmers; 1 do J Armor, Lake & Walker; 12 do Robeson, Wood & co; 28 Slaughter, Pickett & Banks; 80 N B Dick & co; 10 do and 479 bbls pork, 200 do flour, T R Hyde & Bro; 157 Burke, Watt & co;

Per steamboat Brilliant—37 bales cotton and 50 hhds sugar, owners on board; 24 bale molasses, W H Avery; 15 do Caldwell & Hickey; 100 do L Lecarpentier; 92 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson; 5 do Fellows, Blook & co; 4 do A Maurain; 13 do J B Plauche & co; 5 do J Davenport; 11 do and 1 bbl whiskey, A Maurain & co; 2 bales cotton, B Laudumiey.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Orozimbo—Hize, Gaynes, mrs Barman, Thayer, Gennlat—13 steerage.

Per ship Merchant—mms Glaiden, C Bollerfield, H Bien, Lawrence, Bordon, Capt Hammond—30 in the steerage.

Per ship Katharine Jackson—E J Herd son and family, Mrs Bergess, Porter, Queen, Middleton, Geo Neal, Jas Neal, Dr Taylor, Dr Drane, Phillips, mrs Posey and 2 daughters, mrs Morye, miss Jonnarie, mrs Drane—3 steerage.

Per steamboat Revenue—E Duas, O Duas, E Duasson, T Huff, C Sargent, A Perett

Per steamboat Walk-in-the-Water—Porter, McMillen, Jas Harrison.

Per steamboat Ellen Douglas—O B Pearson, and Zenor.

Per steamboat Brilliant—Chambers, Dr Pavision, J Duvey, Dr Smith, Dr Martin, McCallum, Pennistot Lobets, Gauch, Pritchard, Field, Stewart, J M Sinn, Guruso, Etavan, Scott, O'Brien; Ripley, LeBlanc.

MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Baltimore for this port, Dec 24, ship Palestine, Littlefield.

Cleared at Liverpool for this port, Oct 18, ship Brunette, Fletcher.

Cleared at New York for this port, Dec 1, ship Ocmulgee, Leavit; brg Daniel, Trippe.

Sailed Liverpool for this port, 18th Oct, the Gloucester, Lane; the Caledonia, Coffin.

Sailed from Marseilles for this port, 8th Oct, the Canton, Howard.

VESSELS LOADING.

SHIPS.

American, Manchester, Liverpool.
Arab, Marshall, Liverpool.
Alexander Tosmin, Lemmers, Havre.
Amsterdiz, Hammond, Havre.
Arkansas, Dennis, New York.
Banger, Dyer, Liverpool.
Cincinnati, Seymour, New York.
Caledonia Brander, Nicholson, Liverpool.
Carolinata, Bocquet, Marseilles.
Colombiana, Barker, Boston.
Cherubim, Kenney, Liverpool.
Elias Brooks, ——, Liverpool.
George Cabot, Blackler, New York.
Micah Hammond, New York.
Huron, Boardman, Liverpool.
Huntsville, Eldridge New York.
Jefferson, Mason, Liverpool.
Lagrange, Marshall, Havre.
L Amitié, Delionne, Havre.
Mount Zion, Bechelor, Liverpool.
New London, Vernard, Liverpool.
Potomac, Smith, Liverpool.
Rebecca, Rodgers, Havre.
Robert Bowne, Mansfield, New York.
Salem, Sullivan, Havre.
Talma, Dillingham, Bordeaux.
Tactica, Howell, Liverpool.
Tallahassee, Meary, Liverpool.
Valliant, Fabre, Bordeaux.
Uncowa, Redmond, Havre.

BARKS.

Champion, Warren, Boston.
David Cannon, Broadfoot, Liverpool.
Gilbert Lennard, New York.
William & James, Elwell, Boston.

BRIGS.

Architect, Gray, Baltimore.
Arabian, Dutcher, Charleston.
Bowman, Robbins, Havre.
Eurotis, Gheese, Charleston.
Baltic, Sim, Boston.
La Olympe, Toulouse, Marseilles.
Bengal, Lewis, St Marks.
Tuscaloosa, Apalachicola.
Two Sisters, Parkinson, Mobile.
Chocton, Bowen, Baltimore.

BALE ROPE—400 coils bale rope in store, and for sale by
dec 9 GRALEE & CO.

EXCHANGES on France, for sale by
dec 9 J. MAGER.

EXCHANGE on Paris and Bordeaux, for sale by
dec 9 A. P. GOUDEAU.

THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1837.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

On all hands we hear of delegates being chosen in the convention which is to assemble in this city on the 8th January next, for the purpose of selecting a Democratic candidate for the office of Governor. Why stand our friends idle here? Is nothing to be done in this parish to co-operate with the democrats of the country? Did all our zeal and patriotism evaporate at the great meeting which was held sometime ago at the Merchants' Exchange? We fear our democratic friends have been so intent on expecting and attending the Carrollton Races that they have lost sight of their obligation to prepare for the great political race that is to come off next July. We wish some of those whose province it is to mind these things, would snatch a moment from the excitements of the course to write an advertisement calling a democratic meeting on some day not very far ahead.

The Bank Convention lately assembled at New York, broke up rather unceremoniously, without coming to any determination on the matters for which they had met, and adjourned to sit again in March.—It is understood that there was much diversity of opinion respecting the time of resuming cash payments, the New York delegates wishing to fix some day in the early part of February, and those of Philadelphia, instructed by and acting under the influence of the United States Bank, desiring to postpone the day to a more remote period. The delegates appear to have separated, animated by no very friendly feelings towards each other. The Philadelphians accuse the New York people of having some ulterior purpose in view, which was but slightly hidden under the surface of their professions. The New York party threaten to resume payment without the cooperation of Philadelphia and to come down upon the banks of the latter city with a mountain of notes, and to exact a high rate of interest until they are paid. The jealousy that has long existed between the rival bank parties of these two great cities is beginning to be disclosed, and the consequence will be the establishment of a mammoth stock bank in New York, and the total and eternal prostration of the hopes of those who desire the establishment of a National Bank by Congress.

We learn that an address to the members of the Legislature has been printed in pamphlet form under the auspices and at the expense of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, in which is urged by a very laboured argument the expediency of legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks and of postponing to a remote day the resumption of payments. What is the reason that will occur to every member of the Legislature and every citizen of this state? Why that the Chamber of Commerce are convinced that the banks will be unable to meet their engagements for an indefinite period of time. Is not this in effect a crying down of the bank paper and bank credit? Is not this a confirmation of the imputation that has been cast upon the banks, that some of them would never be in a situation to meet their engagements—an imputation which we, with many other individuals, fondly believed was unfounded?

This is a most impolitic measure; it can serve no party or class of men, and it will assuredly be injurious to the banks and to the currency, because it is a confession from the highest of all authorities that banks are in a more unsettled condition, than the community apprehended. The Legislature, if left alone to work out their own sense of expediency and right, would in all probability have refrained from meddling with the charters of banks, and have been satisfied with placing such checks and guards over their future management that the scenes of embarrassment and distress which they have produced, would never again occur. But now the representatives of the people are impressed with the conviction that the banks are in such a condition that the restoration of confidence and credit must be deferred to a remote and indefinite period. One that understands the human mind, regarding the memory of the past and the anticipations of the future, which must be entertained by the members of the Legislature, would suppose that such an exposition of the condition of the banks is not well adapted to excite their sympathy or win their favor. But neither the Legislature nor any other power in the state can authorise the banks to postpone the payment of their debts. Neither the Legislature, nor Congress can legalize the violation of a contract, and a promissory note (a bank note is nothing else) bears on its face the plain at possible evidence of a contract. No sophistry can mystify that evidence or annul the obligation which the constitution imposes upon the Legislature and the judiciary to respect it and hold it sacred. We know something of the materials of which the Legislature is composed, and we feel sure that the proposition contained in the address to which we have alluded, will find few advocates; and animated by no unkindness towards the banks, we cannot be permitted to say that in allowing the Chamber of Commerce to become their advocate before the Legislature, they have been unwisely counselled and have adopted a measure that can do them no good and may be followed by most unfortunate consequences.

When the Address shall fall into our hands we shall give it further consideration.

The Races—Fourth Day.

The weather was splendid, a beaming sun having dispelled the murky clouds that had been lowering on the horizon during the earlier part of the morning. Though his rays were rather too ardent, they imparted cheerfulness to the scene. Long before the appointed time an immense concourse of persons filled the stands; the number was certainly far greater than on any preceding day. At the trumpets call the four noble animals that were to contend for the prize approached, and at the given signal away they fled—Angora against the field was the cry, and bets were freely offered and accepted. At the start the favorite took the lead, closely followed by Monmouth, who stood well in public esteem, but yet not well enough for separate bets. The two others, Louisa and Robert Chapman lagged suspiciously in the rear, and the struggle was gallantly conducted between Angora and Monmouth. In vain however did the latter press forward with prodigious bounds to reach the goal; the chestnut mare held her own, and came in a length ahead. As for Louisa and Chapman, they barely escaped distancing, and the contest was so hopeless that the latter was withdrawn.

Two and even three to one were now every where offered on Angora against the field, and the odds were so tremendous that spite of the result of the first heat many takers were to be found. Finally once more they start, and a more beautiful and animating race, we venture to say was never witnessed. Angora sprung forward like lightning, and with long well gathered lungs took in whole yards at every bound.—Close upon her followed Monmouth straining every nerve to reach and pass her, and a short distance behind came "pour Louise" looking forlornly upon her rivals. After the first mile Monmouth put forth all his energies, is within a neck of the flying courser, is side by side, and struggling hard to pass her but in vain; Angora seemed to feel that she was in peril sprang cautiously forward, obtained once more the lead, maintained it, and won the race by half a length. The conduct was spirited, and animating in the extreme. Result as follows:

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.
Angora	1	1
Monmouth	2	2
Louisa Hacombe	3	3
Robert Chapman	4	4
	Drawn	

☞ The Bulletin is an exquisite grammarian—he takes in its fullest sense the precept of Murray, that nouns of multitude may be employed either in the singular or plural, and uses the word party in both ways in the same sentence—thus, "the party that has been for years struggling to rescue the country from the control of misguided rulers, here at last," &c.—The condensed, comprehensive and fine style of this writer ought to be regarded as a model to the weaper essayists.

The Hacks.

The proprietors of these vehicles were some time since dispossessed of their location through the vigilance of the Commissaries to whose surveillance is entrusted the point of union of the two Municipalities. When compelled to restrain their ambition within its legitimate sphere, those lords of the whip slowly and reluctantly retired from the spot so long consecrated to their shrdity, and enshrined doubtless in their memories by a thousand delightful reminiscences of quota, check-farming, riots, and battles royal. Casting however many "a longing, lingering look behind," they abandoned the scene of former joys, and repaired to the precincts appointed by the provident sagacity of our counsels. The recollections of Camp street were nevertheless too recent in their minds to be speedily effaced, and accordingly, as soon as the watchful eye of the guardians of public order was turned aside, they prepared to install themselves once more in their beloved and regretted haunts, but somewhat fearful that the Fourth Estate of the press, which hold sleepless attention to their occupation, had quietly but unmeasurably driven from their stand, fearful lest a repeate at regaining it they adopted a other plan, and now asks their approaches beneath the veil of darkness. They are observed, however, and we give them fair warning that unless they remain tranquilly in their present post, they shall again be denounced, and made to suffer the penalties prescribed by the legislative authorities for the repeated infringement of the municipal code.

Mrs Sharpe.

The tragedy of Pazio is one of those noble creations of a gifted mind, in which the dignity and splendour of the language and imagery are commensurate with the vigor and beauty of the idea. Blanca, Aldabella and Pazio are characters wrought with consummate skill—the first an intensely adoring woman, full of the over powering impulses of an Italian spirit, but with her ardor and energy concentrated upon conubial affection—the second a high born wealthy, wily wanton—heartless and unprincipled, directing her matchless beauty to the worst of ends; and Pazio, a compound not unfrequently encountered of the semi, mentalist and scoundrel, with the will to be honest, and the weakness to be a villain—with virtuous propensities, but vicious passions, a puling moralist in thought, and a pattering knave in action. To our mind they are all characters of eminent importance, and require to do them complete justice, a trio of rarely able performers. Mrs Sharpe is however well adapted to the parts, and omitting Aldabella and Pazio, we are content to confine our criticisms to confine our observations to the Italian Wife—a portrait in which the colouring is so powerful, and the outlines so strongly marked, that it would be difficult for an artist of high pretensions to avoid catching the resemblance.

In general terms we would say of Mrs Sharpe, that her acting was admirable—in particular we would add, that it was distinguished by power, ease and perfect conception of the authors spirit. In the first act there was all the gushing tenderness of happy and reciprocal affection—in the second, a single shade of distrust comes to obscure the picture—in the third, doubt is succeeded by certainty, and the pure fountain of love is turbulent with mingled rage and jealousy—in the fourth, reason and insanity alternately predominate in a distracted and most miserable brain, and in the fifth, ghastly and gastly despair renders the lineaments fixed and the tones hollow, while "moody madness laughing wild amid severest woe" intrudes upon the festal scene, suspends the sounds of merriment, and gives a deeper horror to the melancholy denouement—It was in the fourth and closing acts, that Mrs Sharpe displayed all her power—her expressive though harsh physiognomy, distorted by opposing passions, greatly enhanced the effect of her language and gestures—When rendered speechless by the death knell of her husband, and awakening at the second dreadful summons, the contrast of total immobility and unconsciousness, with the frantic raving of a being just roused to agonizing certainty, was terrible. In the last act she the wild shriek that burst upon the ear of the revellers, followed by the appearance of the maniac thrilled the with horror. It was altogether a very beautiful and effective performance, and merited a larger audience than the select few, whose hands nevertheless by testified repeated applause to the gratification they experienced.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Dec 1.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

We have two accounts of an important battle at St. Charles, Lower Canada. As to the result, it will be seen that our correspondents at Montpelier, Vermont, give us a very different statement from the Montreal Paper.

Watchman and Journal Office,
Montpelier, Vt., Nov 28.

We have been favored with an interesting letter from a gentleman in Alburgh, dated the 26th, from which we make the following extract:

"We have had a plenty of company here for a week past. Our visitors are principally Radicals from Canada. They are collecting arms and ammunition as fast as possible. The feelings of the Canadians are very much interested in their favor, and there appears to be a similar feeling among the citizens of St. Albans. They have been presented with quite a number of guns, swords, &c. by individuals of the village. And the girls are preparing a standard to present to them. Messengers are frequently passing to and from Canada. The people of Missisquoi bay, who by the way, are all Tories, keep a guard on all the roads leading through or near that place, and stop and examine all suspicious persons. They are, in my opinion, in a very foolish course, for the government is in no condition to send troops there to assist them; and should the radicals obtain possession of St. Johns, which I have no doubt they will do in a few weeks, they will have a tolerable hot water. And indeed I believe that the Radicals now on this side of the line will make a dash upon them when they leave here.

Sir John Colborne, the commander in chief of Canada, has issued a proclamation, offering a large bounty to all who will enlist for a term of years, or during the war.

The radicals are concentrating their forces at St. Charles and St. Denis, and have commenced fortifying the first mentioned place. It is expected that a Declaration of Independence will be issued by the Canadians at Lake Champlain, and the yankees will make tracks for Canada. At least nine-tenths of the people are radicals. A crisis has arrived, and if ever there was a popular revolutionary, now is the time. The feelings of the great mass of the people are prepared for it; while the government have only 4500 troops in the whole province, and cannot get more before the opening of the nav gation next spring.

"2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

An express, direct from St. Charles, has just come in; from 200 to 400 of the British troops were taken prisoners; their colonel, a captain, and 50 privates killed. Ten patriots killed. The savage manner in which Wednesday *'Tis true—not a doubt of it.*"

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that an express from the British government, (for New Brunswick, it is said,) passed through this place last night. Rumors are in circulation that the people of the upper province have risen, declared themselves independent, and taken possession of Toronto, and other important places: but we know not on what authority this is given.

By a slip from the Burlington Free Press office, we learn that the patriots lost 90 men in the affair at St. Dennis.

CONFIRMATION.

A gentleman from Montreal confirms the above statement, excepting that the battle at St. Charles took place on Saturday instead of Wednesday.

From the Montreal Courier of Monday, Nov. 27.

IMPORTANT FROM LIEUT. COL. WETHERALL; TAKING OF ST. CHARLES.

On Wednesday night, Lieut. Col. Wetherall left Chambly for St. Charles, at the same hour which Col. Gore left Sorel. The force under his command consisted of four companies of the Royals, and one or two companies (we are uncertain which) of the 66th, with two pieces of artillery, and a howitzer, and about 20 cavalry under Capt. David. Immediately on their crossing the basin to the east side of the river, blue lights fired by the rebels gave notice of their march to those before them. Charge pouches containing the worst of weather and roads, through the night, and through the forenoon of Thursday, till on arriving at Rouville, some 6 or 7 miles from St. Charles, they found a bridge of considerable size removed, and were forced to dismount them for the night.

The next day appears to have been spent in getting up a new bridge, refreshing the troops, and obtaining information. Major Wetherall, with the grenadier company of the Royals from St. John's, also joined the main body, we believe, during that day. Major W. had received Chambly too late to join in the march, and had therefore taken the precaution to procure scows and bateaux for the conveyance of his company down the river to Rouville, by which means they arrived at that place, fresh and well prepared for service.

During the night of that time, the communication by despatches with Chambly and Montreal was extremely irregular, most of those sent out toward Rouville being driven back, and little or no news being brought in from that quarter. All sorts of reports of course prevailed during the night. Yesterday afternoon, Mr McGillivray of the Montreal cavalry, who had carried out despatches to Chambly the day before, returned to town with intelligence received there just before he left. From this it appears, on what we have reason to believe the best authority, that on Saturday afternoon, at 3 P. M. Lieut. Col. Wetherall reached and took St. Charles, with little or no loss to his side, we believe, but with a loss of 100 or more killed, and about 200 prisoners, to its defenders. Among the killed or taken, the names of Mr. T. S. Brown and Charles Drolet are mentioned, but this statement, we believe, rests upon oral testimony, and perhaps requires confirmation.

The loss of the rebels in killed and wounded is represented above 100 dead. All are now armed and officered and a large proportion of them have seen service through some little drilling. By the time