LATEST DATES.

New-York	nov 19	Boston	nov 16
Philadelphia	nov 19	Baltimore	nov 16
Charleston	nov 19	Washington	nov 16
Paris	oct 15	Liverpool	oct 15
Havre	oct 16	London	oct 15
Havana	nov 19	Matanzas	nov 20
Mexico	oct 15	Vera Cruz	sept 21
Bordeaux	sept 16		

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

1041 bales Mississippi 15¼
881 do do 15¼
163 do do 17
163 do do 17½
700 do do ..... price not known
201 Louisiana 15
66 do do 15¼
40 do do 16
173 do Ocoee District 16
985 do do 16½

3202

STATEMENT OF COTTON. BALES.

Stock on hand and on shipboard, Nov. 17 107,209
Received yesterday 5,494
112,823
Exports, on the 19th 1,347
Stock on hand and on shipboard 111,566

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Elizabeth, Airey, Liverpool, McGreggor, Reid & co.
Schr Congress, Williams, Matagorda, T Toby & Brother.
Schr Van Buren, Jaurezberg, Brazoria, W Bryan.
Schr Tantivy, Pitcher, Savannah, L D C Wood.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Hudson, Howren, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Robert Morris, and to the Bar ship Saratoga—brought up barque Ophir, and brigs Harriet and Damon.

Towboat Pilot, Morrison, from the S W Pass—towed to sea brig Hebe, and schrs Wm Henry and Independence—brought up ship Franklin, and schrs Julius Cæsar and Edward O'Brien. Left the Pass on the 27th. Reports ship Rockingham on the Bar, bound out; a ship on the West Mud Banks; ship Saratoga and several small vessels at anchor inside the Bar, bound out; one brig and several schooners in the river; ship Majestict went to sea on the 26th.—The U S Sloop of War Boston came to anchor off the S W Pass; on the morning of the 27th, weighed anchor and put to sea.

Ship Franklin, Jordan, 19 days from New York, to master.

Barque Ophir, Brittingham, 19 days from New York, to master.

Brig Harriet, Woodberry, 19 days from Boston, to Harrod & Quarles.

Brig Damon, Outerbridge, from Tampa Bay, to Geo Bedford—in ballast

Schr Julius Cæsar, Moore, 50 hours from Velasco, to J Reed & co.

Schr Johannes, Burr, from Mobile, to P K Sheffield—in ballast.

Schr Corine, Monro, from Mobile, to master—in ballast.

Schr Edward O'Brien, Watts, from Mobile, to master—in ballast.

Schr Enterprize, ——, from the Lake.

Steamboat General Gaines, Reid, from Louisville.

Steamboat Augusta, Williams, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat Mississippian. Gillett, from Columbia.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Elizabeth: 1247 bales cotton.

BRAZORIA—Schr Van Buren: 300 bales tobacco.

MATAGORDA—Schr Congress: Assorted cargo.

SAVANNAH—Schr Tantivy: 1411 kegs lard, 79 casks bacon, 100 bales tobacco, 150 bbls molasses, 96 do flour, 30 do pork, 30 do pork, 1 do sugar.

IMPORTS.

Per brig Harriet, from Boston—Assorted mdze, ice, &c; to J Turo.

Per schr Julius Cæsar, from Velasco—125 bales cotton, 153 bags cotton seed, to Brander, McKenna & co

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Franklin, from New York—Ass'd mdse: to Bogart & Hawthorn; J A Barelli; Burke, Watt & co; N & J Dick & co; R Leyton; C Roseliere; D Bayon; B Leverett; J C Wicks; Perks & Hall; W F Oliver; A D Gove; Coit & co; W & J Grant; B H Simmons; Egerton & Wibray; C Gerard; Peet & North; W M Seargeant; G Whitney; Whiting & Stark; Buchanan & Hagan; T Barrett & co; J Fountaine; Rogers & Cook; Smith, Hopkins & co; T Savage; Leigh, Madder & co; Peters & Millard; Bier & Steever; Stetson, Avery & co

Per barque Ophir, from New York—Ass'd mdse: to L Mub; Lambeth & Thompson; L J Fourniquet; H & W Hopkins; Craig & Pomroy; Dubose & Garretson; R Dancy; Layton and co; V David; Bier and Steever; Leigh, Madder and co; Brander, McKenna and co; A Kirkman; S A Belden; Swain and co; J W Wilkins; B Donlin; Drake and Rogers; Godfrey, Bissaman and co; J Fontaine; N & J Dick & co; Wakeman and Palmer; J W Stanton; J H Field and co; J F Nelson; Jewett & Hamilton; Lincoln & Green; and order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE

Per schr Enterprize, from the Lake—17 bales cotton, Martin, Pleasants & co; 4 do O'Dshigr; & Chataignier.

Per steamboat Gen Gaines from Louisville—380 bbls flour, J Vairin & Co: 228 bbls oats, 208 bbls beans, and sundries, apples, &c, to owners on board.

Per steamboat Augusta, from Vicksburg—320 bales cotton, N & J Dick & Co; 181 do, Martin, Pleasants, & Co; 35 do, Herman, Briggs & Co; 46 do, Tiernan, Cuddy & Co; 121 do, Brander, Jae M'Kenne, Wright; 87 do, Burke, Watt & Co; 30 do, Kelly, Mason & co; 80 do, Lambeth & Thompson; 21 do, Buchanan & Hagan; 23 do, Leigh, Madder & co; 18 do, Kirkman, Rasser & co, 188 do, N & E Ford & co; 5 do, B Mc-Kernon; 8 do Lestrapes & Desmares; 12 do, Serger Chaffier & co; 70 do, C Adams, jr; 18 do, Forstall, High & co; 96 do, H Barrett & co; 155 do, Buckner, Stanton & co; 19 do, Lee & Hardy; 13 bbls pork, Forsyth, Goodwin & co.

Per steamboat Mississippian from Columbia—412 bales cotton, Buckner, Stanton & co; 109 do, Burke, Watt & co; 64 do, Phillips, Shipp & co; 171 do, Herman, Briggs & co, 57 do M White & co; 82 do Martin, Pleasants & co; 21 do, Kelly, Mason & co; 14 do Buchanan & Hagan; 40 do, Lambeth & Thompson; 20 do N & E Ford, and sundry packages to do; 9 boxes mdse, owner on board.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Franklin—Trollier and lady, Miss Oneal, A Gerroise, Capt Crane; 73 in the steerage.

Per brig Harriet—Messrs George Patten and A Ryan.

Per schooner Julius Cæsar—Hon W H Wharton and lady, col Woodson, gen B Randolph, col Fulton, col A S Johnston, col Harrison, col Wolf, Dr Lyon, J H Odeneal, D Kelly, J McDougal, Guatomy, O'Donnell, M Jersey, W H Steele, R Ross, J H Newby, H Mack, maj Bache, J Bell, E Hall, T H Murphy, Walker, Wani, Bulems, Cleveland, Wilson; and 15 in the steerage.

Per steamboat Mississippian—J Swain, McFadden, Henion, Vanmetre and lady; 5 on deck.

Per steamboat Augusta—Messrs Maddux, Hagen, Archer, Turpin, Philips, Gibbs.

Per steamboat Gen Gaines—Dr Cochran, Mr and Mrs Johnston's, Shepper, Saxton, Brewster, Hunter, Nut, Campbell, Lane, Porter, Small, Langhorne, Taylor, Long, Ridgeway, Leonard and lady; 123 on deck.

NOTICE is hereby given to merchants and other persons, to have taken away in the course of four days, the following articles which encumber the Levee of the third municipality, and are inconvenience to the landing and unloading of vessels situated in the Third Municipality:

A lot of plaster unloaded from ship Moro Castle
Granite Stones ..... Cumberland
Paving Stones ..... Agenora
Curbstones ..... Majestic
Barrels of wine ..... Europe
Barrels of wine ..... Globe
Barrels and cases of wine ..... Bordeaux packet Arendal
Barrels of coal ..... North Star
Iron Pipes ..... Ben Morgan
Granite ..... Empire
Paving Stones ..... Caledonia

Under penalty of a fine of twenty five dollars, and the transportation of said articles, at their cost, at the deposits of the Municipality. J. R. VIENNE,
nov 29 Wharfinger.

NOTICE.—Purchasers at the sale of lots in Jeffersonville, will please call at the office of William Boswell, notary public, to sign their deeds, and comply with the terms of sale. nov 26—3

WANTS A SITUATION—As a classical Teacher—a gentleman who is a regular graduate of a college of high standing, and who has had experience and success in teaching; having been lately principal of a respectable literary institution. In support of this statement the proper testimonials will be furnished. A select school in New Orleans, would be considered as desirable; however the offer of a respectable situation from any quarter will be attended to. Address M. N. at this office (the Bee.)
nov 25—1w

The Mississippi Free Trader, Natchez, will please insert said advertisement one week and forward the account to this office.

MANDEVILLE.—For sale 896 lots at Mandeville, these lots are well situated, and should claim the attention of speculators, by those in the habit of spending the summer months in the country, they are situated on Monroe st. in the middle of Mandeville, said street being open in all its length, a subscription for a rail road leading to Pearl River, counting Mandeville is already filled, and the directors will ask to the next Legislature for an act of incorporation, this road will undoubtedly force the commerce into Mandeville. In a few days the steam boat that the improvement company by their charter are bound to entertain for the space of fifty years, will be in activity carrying passengers to Mandeville every other day, for $1. All the lots offered for sale, are warranted high ground, and are covered with live oaks and magnolia, the present owners of otherwise consents to the realization of the sale. The terms are 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, the purchaser can, however, if he likes to buy the whole or part before the sale, appoint one or more to Mr. Bucetal or Octave de Armas who will publish Royal et. the plan will be exposed at the exchange on the 30th inst. nov 26

COURT OF PROBATES.—Parish of St. Charles.—Whereas, Lestevan Rillieux, of the parish of St. Charles, has petitioned this Hon. Court for Probates, praying for letters of administration to the vacant estate of Landeis—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, to show cause, if any they have or can, in ten days from this date, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Parish of St. Charles, Nov. 18, 1836.
J L LABRANCHE,
nov 26 3t Ex-officio clerk.

PRINTED BY J. SAYOS.

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

NEW-ORLEANS.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1836.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

With deep mortification we have observed that this magnificent temple has not, as far this season, received the encouragement to which it is so justly entitled and without which it is impossible that it should be sustained, or that the drama should be established among us upon a proper footing. The entertaining and liberal proprietor has done what few individuals would do, supposing that they had the ability to carry a favorite design for public utility into execution. He has built and endowed his theatre in a style of unsurpassed splendor. In ranks, in size, the third in the world, and as to comfort, elegance and beauty, it may be truly said, it is without a rival. The resident population are more particularly interested in its success but as yet they have shewn towards it a culpable negligence. The burthen of its support is thrown upon strangers who visit our city on business and on pleasure; and who have displayed a much more lively interest in its behalf. When it is remembered, that great value has been given to property in the neighborhood of this establishment, that many have realised thousands of dollars by its location, it is with some astonishment we note this apathy. We shall again allude to the subject; but we hope, in the mean while, these remarks will not fail of having a beneficial effect

CAMP STREET THEATRE.

We regret to learn that we are soon to lose Mr. Parsons; he is, we understand, associated with Mr. Russell in management—and is here to prepare for the opening of the Natchez theatre. The loss Mr. Russell sustained by the conflagration of the Cincinnati theatre, prevented Mr. Parsons opening at the usual time: we learn, however, that the wardrobe, and all other arrangements will be ready in about a fortnight.

Mr. Parsons' personation of 'Bertram', was equal to any we ever witnessed; he is an actor of superior standing—and, for versatility of characters, invaluable. We wish him success in Natchez.

Mr. Parsons takes his benefit on Wednesday. He appears in Bannister's play of CAPUS SILLUS, which has been spoken of by the critics in the most eulogistic terms. Mr. Parsons deserves, and will receive a bumper, or we are sadly mistaken.

Bayou Bienvenu.—We are happy to observe, that the public attention is beginning to be turned to the construction of a canal to connect the bay on Bienvenu with the Mississippi! There is no district of country in Louisiana, or so far as our knowledge extends, elsewhere, in which a canal would be dug so greatly to the advantage of the public and of individuals, as in that just mentioned. The whole trade between New Orleans and Mobile, the trade from all parts of the Gulf, from Cuba, in short all vessels drawing less than twelve feet water would necessarily enter in the basin of that canal. And then the construction would be absolutely nothing, compared to the magnitude of the benefits to be derived from it. The long and tedious passage up the river would be in a great measure saved, as vessels bound to this city from sea, would make the mouth of the Bayon with as much facility as they could make the mouth of the river, and from the mouth of the Bayou they could be towed by horses to the basin of the canal in two hours. Wherever the basin might be located, a small town would spring up in the first six months, which would gradually and rapidly connect itself with the lower fauxburg—in part of which the great mass of the shipping will continue to lie until the river shall change its course. The construction of this canal, would, in fact, effect a revolution in the seat of commerce. The West India trade would necessarily be concentrated in its basin; so would the coasting trade of the Gulf—we mean principally the trade of Mexico. These circumstances have again and again been urged upon the attention of the owners of property in the lower fauxbourgh—hitherto in vain. They begin at last to rouse to a sense of their true interest. They begin to perceive, that two hundred thousand dollars expended upon such a cause, would enhance the value of lands in the space included, between Esplanade street and Pierras's canal, to a greater amount than we should have a confidence to express. If the sagacious and persevering men, who have built up the fauxbourg St. Mary, and made it the better half of the city of New Orleans, had possessed advantages similar to those which are held out by the Bayou Beinvenu to the fauxburgh Marigny, the canal of which we speak would have been constructed twenty years ago. We are told that when officers of the corps of engineers, men of science and shrewdness, examined the ground below New Orleans, with a view to the erection of defensive works—some of them remarked, that at an expense of money so small that it ought not to be taken into consideration by a wealthy community, the bayou Bienvenu as well as Lake Borgne might be so deepened as to receive, without danger or difficulty, every vessel that might pass the bar of the river. This occurred many years ago—the same facilities exist to this day.

We have often been astonished that the many enlightened individuals who own property in the lower part of the city, and who, without such a motive, are disposed to foster and promote the general prosperity have never gone to work in earnest to effect the construction of this canal. Surely no project offers advantages to the public, or to those more immediately interested, so evident and vast as this does. The sugar refinery and the tobacco warehouse about being erected, would, we conceive, find no diminution in their value in a canal passing in their rear at their very door; and so of all the brick kilns, plantations, and saw-mills in the vicinity. We should suppose that a canal would add to their value in the same ratio precisely as it would increase the facility of transporting their productions to a market. We hope the efforts which are now making by a number of public spirited gentlemen, to give an impetus to the progress of this very important work, will not be in vain.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

If we are to credit popular rumour, the parent country has signified her disposition to acknowledge the independence of her refractory daughter. Commissioners have arrived, it is said, in Texas from Mexico, with full powers to effect the release of Santa Anna, for which purpose they have had a meeting with him, in the presence of Gen Austin, which was very satisfactory to all parties. The following document has been communicated to us from a most respectable source; and is valuable as disclosing the secret articles of agreement made between the late president of Texas, Burnet, and General Santa Anna, for the release of the latter. How our correspondent came by it we are not informed, but his name is a guarantee for its veracity.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, Commander-in-Chief of the army of operations, and President of the Mexican Republic, solemnly pledges himself before the established government of Texas, to the fulfillment of the following articles as far as he is therein concerned:—

1st. He shall not take up arms, or influence a party whatever to take them against the people of Texas during the present struggle for her independence.

2d. He shall dictate the requisite orders, that the Mexicon troops should evacuate the Texian territory during the shortest space of time.

3d. He will prepare matters in the government of Mexico in such a manner as to insure the best reception to the deputation that is to be sent there by the government of Texas, so that by means of a negociation, every thing may be satisfactorily settled, and the independence of Texas at once acknowledged as agreed in the present convention.

4th. A treaty of commerce, amity, and boundaries shall be entered into between Mexico and Texas, but the boundaries of the latter shall not extend beyond the Rio Bravo del Norte.

5th. The immediate departure of General Santa Ana, for Vera cruz, for the full fulfillment of his solemn engagements, the Texian government shall dispose his voyage without further loss of time.

6th. The presents being binding on both sides, it shall be signed by duplicate, and it shall remain secreted and sealed until the negociation have been carried into effect, when this document shall be placed into the hands of General Santa Ana, it being understood that no usage is to be made of it unless those should be an infraction by one of the contracting parties.

Port of Velasco, May 14th, 1836.

(Signed) ANTONIO, LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA,
DAVID G. BURNET, President,
T. J. RUSK, Secretary of State.
S. RHOADS FISHER, Treasurer,
P. H. GRAYSON, Attorney-General.

TEXAS.

The report of the Committee of foreign relations of the republic of Texas, of which we gave a minute abstract, has been adopted by Congress, and sanctioned by the President, Gen. Houston. Under its provisions, and with the view of obtaining the admission of Texas into the confederacy of the United States, the hon. Wm. H. Wharton has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary. Mr. Wharton, accompanied by his family, and secretary, has arrived in this city, and is to proceed forthwith to Washington, to accomplish the object of the mission.

The first diplomatic step which he will take will be to obtain the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas; so far he will have no difficulty, as Mr. Clay has anticipated the application, by having a resolution adopted in the national Congress, authorising the President of the United States to acknowledge the independence of the new Republic, as soon as satisfactory evidence shall be given of its having established a regular government. This measure is indispensable to all future negociation with our government; for it can not treat with Texas unless it be as an independent nation: and the evidence of this is the acknowledgment.

Whether the policy be bad or good, there can be no reasonable doubt but that our government will accede to the offer made them; and that the whole of this rich and fertile country will become a part of the Union. The same opposition which developed itself against the purchase and admission of Louisiana, however, will again be exerted; but it will be doubtless to undergo a similar defeat. The South and South West with a portion of the East and North, will rally for the admission, while the great body of the abolitionists will oppose it. As to the question of admission, as regards the South, and Louisiana in particular, there cannot be any opposition. It is manifestly to the interests of the whole of that section, but more immediately to those of the City and State, that the Rio del Norte should be the boundary line of the southern frontier.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Colonel Cosgrobes and Captain Castillo have escaped from the depot of prisoners at Liberty, in Texas, and arrived at this city.

COLUMBIA, Nov'r 18, 1836

We are informed that Ricardo Dromundo, Santa Anna's brother-in-law, intends visiting Texas on a diplomatic mission, with a view of making some efforts to obtain the release of Santa Anna, on a similar, or better arranged plan than that of Bartolour Pages.

A letter received this morning, dated

KEY WEST, Nov. 15th, 1836

The wrecks continue coming in, and it is thought by many well acquainted with the reef, that the currents to which they are attributed, have never been regular since the violent gale of last year.

Yesterday intelligence was brought us of the wreck of the ship America, Captain Akin, at the Tortugas, she was bound to Mobile from New York: she grounded on Monday evening the 7th instant, and there being only one fishing smack, this intelligence could not agree be sent hither. Although the wind blowing a gale at the time, six of the seven vessels immediately made sail, and as I understood, the dry goods were principally landed before the boat left them which brought the news.

There are three other cases here, the brig Argus, bound from Charleston to Havana, cargo Rice, that you probably have heard of. The brig Louisiana, of Norfolk with sugar, tobacco, molasses and rum, from New Orleans, bound to Baltimore; and the brig Lowell of Richmond, with rice, &c from Charleston, for New Orleans.

The Louisiana has been condemned—the case goes before the court to day—probably the Lowell will also be condemned, for I understand that it is with difficulty she can be kept afloat at the wharf.

A vessel sails for Pensacola on day, via the Tortugas to take off the passengers of the America.

To the Editor of the Bee.

ENGLAND AS IT IS:

Or, the causes of emigration to the United States explained

[Continuation]

The chief object was to explain at large, how it is that the people of England are made poor, and to show the manner in which the system works, to produce the before described effects: in other words, to show what are the immediate causes of a state of things so unnatural—so contrary to what reason and nature seem to prescribe with voice irresistible.—This immediate cause proved itself to be enormous taxation co-operating with laws making changes in the value of money. Let us look therefore a little further into the taxation and its effect.

The annual revenue of Great Britain, including expences of collecting amounts to about sixty millions pound sterling, (equal to near 300 millions of dollars,) the collection to about five millons pound sterling, when the whole charge for the civil and military government of the U. S. is only 2,435,000 annually. Of 60,000,000 of pounds sterling collected in taxes, 6 mill. are got from Ireland, 24 from Scotland, and the other 53½ from England. These taxes consist of duties collected at the Custom houses of the excise, by stamp commissioners, by assess taxes, by the post office and of some other little things, which, in reality, amount to hardly any thing. The customs yield 13 millions, the excise 31 millions, the stamps 6 millions, the assess taxes 5 millions, the post office 2 1-2 millions: these are the 57 1-2 millions out of the 60 millions pound. The customs and excise, alone, amount to 44 millions out of the 60, and of the greater part of the articles, the people of the middle and working classes pay five times as much as the higher classes in proportion to their means and many of the articles are become necessaries of life. Beer, malt, goods, soap, candles, tea, tobacco, sugar, pepper and in short, of all the articles coming under these heads, the people in the middle and working classes pay infinitely more than their share. And why is this the case? This question is easily answered, the reason is, that the money is taken from the people without their assent and by Acts of Parliament. A member lately showed in the house of Commons, that 113 of the aristocracy, who are privy counsellors, receive annuities of their families £500,000 I a year, that is to say, about a nineteenth part of the whole of the annual taxes, a sum equal to the amount of a year's wages of thirty thousand married laboring men and reckoning five person's to every man's family these hundred and thirteen men receive every year, as much as goes to the maintenance of one hundred and fifty thousand of the working class of the people of England! Now, it is useless to express one's indignation at this; but, to know the fact, is not totally useless.—Therein the Debt, which takes annually, about half of the whole of the taxes and which has been contracted almost within the last sixty years; a sum equal in amount to the whole of the Debt, has, in the course of that sixty years been paid, out of the taxes, to the aristocracy, their relations and dependents. Also the Amount of the Debt is such that it would make 14 millions a year for the 60 years; taking one year with the other, which amount or thereabouts, will have been received by this body of persons; look at the amount of the cost of the army and the navy in this time of perfect peace; look at the innumerable places and pensions and sinecures; think of the immense sums expended during the war of 25 years nearly 100,000,000 exclusive of the interest of the debt.—It is impossible that, in such a state of things, the people should be otherwise than miserable.

The parliament is said to be summoned to meet next month, for the dispatch of business.—What business? of Regency, when there is a King on the throne likely to live for fifteen years? No but what the Parliament may meet for, is to legalise an Act of Council for restraining the Bank and making paper a legal tender: and this is by no means impossible, but on the contrary, very probable, if what the Reports state be true, relative to the guarantees of Bullion, continually going out of England.

All the tax receives of every description, wish to see people to go to the English Colonies.—They are afraid of their going to the United States, because if they go there, they not only carry their property and their talents and labour to augment the powers of freedom: but they send home accounts of the blessings which people enjoy under a cheap government, under a government chosen by the people and which government dares not even talk about pensions, sinecures, grants, retired allowances, dead weights, military ascendancy, and the like. There is no other country except English colonies, in which the English language is spoken, and in which the habits and manners are the same. There is no other country in which there is a superabundance of good lands, and in which an increase of the population must necessarily be an advantage to the country. There is no other country where there is any room for numerous strangers; and besides all these, there is no other country where the people have to pay so small a portion of taxes, and where kind and generous neighbors are to be found in abundance. To all these advantages, add that opposed civil and political liberty; and that, as to religion, the law knows nothing at all about it—But in the English Colonies, there is a worse species of government than there is in England, greater state of dependence and less protection from the law. As to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, the distance, in the first place, makes the voyage a terrible undertaking. When arrived one depends on the public authorities for a grant of land, servants are convicts and one is at the joint mercy of them and the murdering natives. The English colonies in America form an immense extent of country, but with the exception of a small part of Canada the whole is wretchedly poor heaps of rocks covered chiefly with firtrees. But even in Canada the government and the state of dependence are such, that no sensible man will hesitate for a moment between that country and the United States, where land is equally abundant, where the products are fine and of infinite variety, and where with a moderate portion of labour and care every man may do well.

For the New Orleans Bee.

The US ship Boston sailed from Pensacola on the morning of the 25th, and came to anchor off the S W Pass on the morning of the 26th. Bound on a cruize in the Gulf of Mexico. Officers and crew all well.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the ship:

Bladen Dalany, Esq. Commander.

LIEUTENANTS.

John Kelly, Fitz Allen Deas, Neil M Howieson, and Edwin W Moore.

Acting Master—Guert Gansevoort.

Surgeon—William Johnson.

Passed Asst Surgeon—H N Wentworth.

Purser—Peyton A Southall.

Passed Midshipmen—J J B Walbach, and Jas Armstrong.

MIDSHIPMEN.

James F Armstrong, J D Johnson, Geo Conegys John Rutledge, and John C Howell.

Captain's Clerk—John W Gesty.

Gunner—Joseph Carpenter. *Boatswain*—Geo Ellison.

Sailmaker—William Addams. *Carpenter*——

Purser's Steward—Brigham Prescott.

November 26th, 1836.

Council of Third Municipality.

Extraordinary sitting of 26th November, 1836.

The Council met this day extraordinarily, an hour later than the hour fixed for the meeting, the Recorder called the members to order, and requested the secretary to make the call. Mr Fenaud only answered to the call—Messrs Marigny, Duriguenod, Percy and Lanz were absent. Mr Kinhew absent on account of ill health, and Mr Ledoux absent on leave.

The Council not being in quorum, was adjourned to Wednesday next, 30th inst.

J B S St AMAND, Sec'y

True copy:

PARIS, October 19

To day we received from Portugal an article of high importance; it is a protest of the peers of Portugal against the revolutionary movement which lately took place at Lisbon, and against the means by which a constitutional charter has been overturned the establishment of the army overturned the constitutional constitution. The peers protest against the manner in which this event was brought about, and consider it as an usurpation upon their prerogatives. We doubt not that this calm declaration of these illustrious personages will produce a lively sensation throughout the whole Portuguese nation, and that the conduct of the

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Third night of Mrs. SHAW.

Second night of Mr. BARTON.

THIS EVENING, 29th Nov. 1836,
Will be presented, Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO & JULIET.
Mercutio, Mr. BARTON,
Juliet, Mrs. SHAW.

Grand Overture,
Die Teufelsteis.

To conclude with the farce of the
WEATHERCOCK.
Tristam Fickle, Mr. BARTON,
Vastello, Mrs. SHAW.

On Wednesday Mrs. Shaw and Mr. Barton will appear.

In rehearsal, The Youthful Queen.

In preparation, the Queen of

CENERENTOLA.

Subscribers for Seats to the Italian Opera, are requested to call, or send for their tickets to the Box office.

AMERICAN THEATRE,

CAMP STREET.

Mr. Abbott's fourth night.

Second and only night of the highly eulogized and interesting new Drama of the

KING'S FOOL.

Which was received on Saturday evening with enthusiastic applause.

Miss RUSSELL

In her favorite character of the

Youthful Queen.

On Tuesday, November 29th,
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.

Tribolet, Mr. ABBOTT.

In the course of the Drama will be exhibited the following scenery:

Exterior of Count De St. Vallier's Castle

Interior of the Banqueting House in the Palace of the Louvre.

An obscure street in the environs of Paris; Tribolet's house and garden separated from the street by a section wall.

Chamber in the house.

Interior of the Inn at the Ferry—Staircase leading to a subterranean Passage.

Thunder Storm.

The Ferry House—the river scene, and the, Palace of the Louvre illuminated in the distance.

The following music incidental to the piece, and composed expressly for it, by J. A. WADE, Esq, author of "Meet me by moonlight," &c.

Serenade—"Lady hear the song of morn."

Song—"Good traveller do not pass my gate."—Miss Clark.

Song—"Drink drink, and a fig for sorrow."—Mr. Archer.

In the course of the evening, the celebrated songs of "The Wolf," (in character,) and "The Sea," by Mr Archer, as sung by him in London and New York with great applause.

After the Play, A MILITARY MAJOR JIGG, by Mr and Mrs Keanie.

Jim Crow, by Mr. Eversull.

To conclude with the popular Pen Comedy of the

YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

Christine of Sweden, Miss RUSSELL.

FOR LAFOURCHE,

Interior and all intermediate landings.—The fast running, new and light draft steam boat ROBERT MORRIS, S S Maude master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P M, having excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to GALLWAY & BOUDOUSQUIE,
nov 29 31 Common st.

FOR HAVANA.—The fine fast sailing schooner "Lovely Mesia," M'Willsen master, will meet with despatch for the above port. For freight apply to the captain on board, or to R GRONING & Co.
nov 29

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The superior A I ship York, Lord, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will be immediately despatched. For balance of freight or passage apply to LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st,
nov 29

FOR Charleston South Carolina.—The very fast sailing first class schooner EDWARD O'BRIEN, Wilson master, is loading up the coast, and will take a deck load from the coast or city, for terms of which or passage, apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT,
nov 26 14 Bienville st.

FOR NEW YORK.—The ship Ohio John J Garvin master, is now ready to receive freight and will go a short distance up the coast for 200 bbls sugar. Apply to the master on board, opposite Hospital st, or to HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
nov 26 31 Camp st.

LOTTERY

Alexandria B—Drawn at Washington City, November 24.

GRAND SCHEME.

$50,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,190, 3,000
2,500, 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c.

Tickets $10; halves $5.

Orders promptly attended to, if addressed to YATES & M'INTYRE,
29 nov—3 New Orleans.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day 20 25 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week (commencing on Monday, 28 November) 33 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 36 per cent more.

November 26, 1836.

nov 27 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sale at auction by F Duffiet, Auctioneer

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Council first Municipality, notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 8th December next, at 9 o'clock, P. M., in the lot belonging to the said Municipality, situated in Orleans street, opposite the new prisons, will be sold at auction, several materials, such as square tiles, wooden frames for doors and windows, poles, &c.

Terms to be made known at the moment of sale

nov 28 D. PRIEUR, Mayor

30 boxes Tomato Catsup, just received and for sale by JOS S SLOAN,
nov 29 24 Poydras st.

10 half pipes Cognac Brandy, just received and for sale by JOS S SLOAN,
nov 29 24 Poydras st.

50 HHDS. Sugar, superior quality; 40 bbls. Molasses—landing and for sale by J. MATERRE, No 10 St. Louis st.
nov 26

LANDING and for sale by the subscriber, 10 bales Java coffee; 5 boxes Swiss Absinthe; 25 baskets champagne, first quality; I cease isn't Madras handkerchiefs; 2 case sunshades
nov 29 J. MATERRE, No 10 St Louis st

FOR Rent, the house and square, corner Jackson and Nunez streets, at present occupied by W. Gregory. For terms apply to
J R St JOHN, GREGORY & Co. 66 Chartres st
nov 29

A Professor of English, engaged in several Institutions, and who speaks French, desires to give private lessons. Apply at his residence No 101 John street, or at the office nov 29 3t*

SILK AND FANCY GOODS

BINOCHE FRERES have the honor to inform the ladies, that they will open this week, a large assortment of Silk and Fancy Goods, purchased per ship Olympia. No 133 Royal st, near St Louis st
nov 29

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans.—The State of Louisiana.—To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting: Whereas, S Bissaman, John Culbertson, and Pierre Dupeus, having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the fourth day of November, 1836, for a mandate or advertisement in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the tenth day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the state of Louisiana, and of the Parish Court, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever; to show cause, within 30 days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the Parish aforesaid, on the second day of November, A D 1836, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the twenty third day of September, A D 1836, in a suit entitled O'Dubing & Chenizeaux vs. B C B Risingues, No 9041 of the Docket of this Court, at which sale S Bissaman, John Culbertson and Pierre Dupeus became the purchasers for the price of $16,500—eight thousand dollars.

Description of the property, as given in the Judicial Conveyance, viz:

A certain two story brick house, and a lot of ground, at the corner of Champs Elysées and Good Children streets, measuring seventy eight feet on Champs Elysées, by one hundred and twelve feet on Good Children street.

(L. S.)

nov 19 ARMAND PRIOT, Clerk

Improved mixed Company of the Faubourg Franklin.

ON Friday next the 2d December, an election of five directors of the said company will be held at the office of the undersigned, No 32 Conde st, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon.

Three commissioners will preside at the election.

Each share of $100 will be entitled to one vote

The stockholders who shall not have paid the tenth of each share and signed their notes before the last moment of the election, will not have a right to vote.

J F PEPIN,
President of the commissioners.
nov 28

J & L GERARD, have removed their Store one door from St Louis street to No 6 Conti street.
nov 25

BY AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

New Orleans, 29th November, 1836.

Electors of President and Vice President of the United States,

ELECTED BY AND ON BEHALF OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA:

First Electoral District ..... J. B. PLAUCHE,
Second Electoral District ..... THOS. W. SCOTT,
Third Electoral District ..... THARMON LANDRY,
Fourth Electoral District ..... ALEXANDER MOUTON,
Fifth Electoral District ..... P. E. DORSIER.

STATEMENT OF THE VOTES, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL RETURNS:

PARISHES.	J B Plauche.	T W Scott.	T Landry.	A Mouton.	P E Roselet	A Bin.	A Barrow.	A Landry.	J Boyd	T Gladnich.
Plaquemines	44	44	44	44	44	9	9	9	9	9
St. Bernard	23	23	23	23	23	10	10	10	10	10
Orleans	683	686	686	686	684	676	676	676	676	676
Jefferson	28	28	28	28	28	40	1	40	40	1
St. Charles	33	33	33	33	33	1	1	1	1	1
St. John the Baptist	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
St. James	84	84	84	84	84	45	45	45	45	45
Ascension	159	159	160	159	159	50	50	50	50	50
Assumption	84	84	84	84	84	102	102	102	102	102
Terre-bonne	50	50	50	50	50	95	95	95	95	95
Lafourche Interior	58	58	58	58	58	160	160	160	160	160
Iberville	91	91	91	91	91	60	60	60	60	60
West Baton Rouge	28	28	28	28	28	80	80	80	80	80
Point Coupee	51	51	51	51	51	80	80	80	80	80
West Feliciana	152	153	153	153	153	98	98	98	98	98
East Feliciana	296	296	296	296	296	150	150	150	150	150
East Baton Rouge	214	214	214	214	214	170	170	170	170	170
St. Helena	264	264	264	264	264	50