NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,

REPRINTED TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1838.

CODE OF PRACTICE OF LOUISIANA.

Subscribers to this work and others are informed that the printed sheets are now in the hands of the binder, and those who wish to have their copies interleaved, are requested to call at the bindery of Mr. Bloomfield, Exchange alley, opposite the notary office of Mr. Carlyle Pollock, and leave their orders—as this will be an extra charge, subscribers will be expected to pay for the binding.

LAND OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS,

The public is hereby informed that the hours of sale of the public lands, heretofore noticed to be from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. have been altered, and will now be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 at noon.

The effect of this decision to begin this day 4th of December, 1838.

Dec. 4th, 1838.

[Signed] B. Z. CANONGE, Register.
[Signed] R. M. CARTER, Receiver.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The sale of public lands in this district under the president's proclamation commenced yesterday and was conducted with great order and propriety by the businesses, Mr. Peter Casas. A considerable quantity of land was knocked off, cash being required to be paid on the day when the auction takes place.—Several townships in the parish of Plaquemine are to be sold, with about 100,000 acres in the neighborhood of Grand river and lake Barataria. This last mentioned is said to be of the first quality.

The two markets of the first municipality were yesterday let out to the highest bidder, as follows:

Butchers' market to Mr. G. Theurer, for the sum of $51,300
Vegetable do to Mr. Lino de la Rosa, for 33,500
$84,800

These two markets last year produced only $67,250, to wit, the butchers $42,100, and vegetable $25,450; which makes an increase of $17,250.

We hope this prosperous result will induce the council immediately to set about the improvements which have been projected, and above all, that they will commence the augmentation of the vegetable market and the construction of a new market in the faubourg Tremé. The expense of making these improvements will speedily be reimbursed by the increased revenues.

☞ Both the express mails due arrived yesterday.

☞ The races on the Eclipse Course commence the day.

TEXAS.

We have before us the Houston Telegraph of the 28th November. The steam packet Cuba announces the loss of the steamboat Motto, while on her voyage from New Orleans to Galveston. She had no cargo and but few passengers on board. From the appearance of the wreck, which was seen by the Cuba floating at sea, it is supposed that the crew were taken off by some vessel. The Motto was intended to run between Houston and Galveston.

The President of Texas had transmitted to the legislature a long message on the subject of the Indian difficulties. We have glanced at it. It says much but suggests little. The Telegraph speaks of this document somewhat indignantly. It says: "It reveals many facts that have hitherto remained concealed from the majority of the citizens of Texas; but like all the other communications respecting this singular warfare, it affords but little information relative to the present state of affairs on the north eastern frontier."

In the senate, acts have been presented for the protection of the frontier. In the house, an act to incorporate a steam mill company at the Matagorda has been passed.

The Telegraph extracts an article from the San Augustine Redlander, by which it appears that the boundary line designating the portion of the country granted to the Cherokees and other Indians in 1835, has at length been surveyed, according to the stipulations of a treaty than made. Not a word is said of the progress of the Indian hostilities in this disaffected portion of the republic.

Since writing the above, we have learned the following particulars from a person who came passenger on board the steam ship Cuba, and who had been employed as engineer in the Motto.

The steam vessel Motto, bound from this port for Texas, when within twenty miles of the Sabine bar, was struck by a heavy sea, which threw out two of her boilers, one of which bursted, and the other broke through the bottom of the boat, which caused her to sink in three minutes. Five persons were killed by the explosion, and four badly wounded, which it is thought, will die. The following are the names of the persons who were killed, so far as we could ascertain them:—H. Bretner, mate; W. Meeks, bar-keeper; and the cabin boy. The remainder of the persons on board, eleven in number, escaped in the boat.

VIRGINIA COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This convention has adjourned, and its proceedings appear to have been conducted with great prudence and ability. Governor Tyler presided at its sessions.

A committee of twenty-one was appointed to report on the most suitable mode of carrying into effect the objects of the convention, and to report such resolutions as they should deem advisable. There were also appointed a committee on agriculture, and a committee to report on the benefits of a direct trade with Europe, and also to report what measures it would be proper for the legislature to adopt in order to promote the general objects of the convention.

The committee on that subject reported a series of resolutions, declaring that a system of internal improvement is one of the best foundations for a direct import trade, and the surest means of effecting it.

The committee on agriculture made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, As the opinion of this convention, that the commercial and general interests of Virginia and North Carolina, as well as the peculiar interest of the agricultural class, require that legislative aid should be given, promptly and effectually, to the diffusion of agricultural instruction and knowledge, and to the promotion of agricultural improvement.

The report of the general committee of twenty-one assumes that exchanges between nations, of their several productions, should be effected with the least possible delay and expense, and that all things being equal, an indirect and circuitous transportation is naturally disadvantageous, by subjecting the trade to unnecessary burdens; that the trade by which the people Virginia are supplied with foreign goods, in exchange for the products of their industry, is, for the most part an indirect trade, being conducted chiefly through the ports of the northern states; that immediate steps be taken to induce manufacturers in foreign countries to form agencies and commercial houses in Virginia, in order that goods may be sent from abroad to their final destination without being subjected to expenses arising from intermediate agencies, alike injurious to the producer and consumer; that the convention do recommend to all merchants and traders to give preference, in procuring their supplies, to importers residing in the cities of Virginia and North Carolina, and in the other staple states, whenever they can be procured on as good terms as elsewhere; and that efficient employment may be given to the surplus capital, and for the encouragement of those persons who, with industry and intelligence, are prevented by want of capital from embarking into commercial pursuits, the convention do earnestly recommend the establishment of limited partnership under the act of the general assembly.

Resolutions were also adopted, declaring that it was indispensable to the growth of trade and industry in the state of Virginia, that her banking capital should be augmented on principles at once safe and liberal; and a resolution was passed recommending to the southern and south western states to send delegates to the commercial convention which is to assemble at Charleston in the spring of 1839.

These proceedings of the Virginia convention as well as those of the conventions which have lately been held in other southern states, are wise, liberal, enlightened and patriotic, and, under ordinary circumstances, would certainly conduce to the prosperity of the south, as well as of the whole union—for we hold the maxim incontrovertible that the prosperity of one part of a nationprotects that of the whole, and that for one part to augment its wealth and its power at the expense of another part, is the surest way of producing general discontent and mutual hatred, and finally of impoverishing both and involving the whole in confusion.

Vain, however, will be all the exertions of the southern people to establish European agencies and commercial establishments among them, should Mr. Biddle be permitted to continue the operations of his capacious, all grasping monopoly. What single commercial firm would dare to purchase a hogshead of tobacco or a bale of cotton, while the agents of an individual wielding an unlimited capital, was ready to enter the market? This atrocious monopoly is the most effectual bar to competition that could be devised, and so long as it exists, it will effectually prevent the views of the southern companies from being carried into effect.

We are acquainted with one fact which clearly illustrates the mischief which our trade is destined to endure from the unchained power of the U. S. Bank, and it shows at a glance how well founded are the anticipations we have formed, and the principles we have been laboring to establish. An English merchant is now in this city, representing one of the most wealthy and respectable houses in Europe, invested with authority to advance 80,000 pounds sterling ($384,000) on cotton to be shipped to England, in the proportion of two-thirds of the estimated amount for which it may sell. In consequence of the operations of the monopolizing banks of the United States and Mississippi, he is driven from the market; his voyage across the atlantic has been fruitless, and the expenses he has incurred are a dead loss. His mission in ordinary times would have been highly beneficial to the numerous class of persons in New Orleans who have depended on the cotton trade, and the sums which he would have disbursed upon them, would have been so much added to the aggregate wealth of the community. Is it probable that the disappointment which he has met with will induce other English capitalists to send out agents on a similar errand?

But these mischievous effects upon the commerce of New Orleans are not the worst that are to flow from this lawless, iniquitous and destructive monopoly. The turn of the planters (as we observed the other day) is to come next, and they will find themselves smitten with the same two-edged sword, with which the commerce of New Orleans has been smitten. In our next we shall endeavor to show in what manner this catastrophe will come to pass, and to prove that the planters are more deeply interested than any other class of men in suppressing this monopoly, and restoring the course of trade to its natural channels.

A large conservative meeting was held in New York about two weeks since, in commemoration of the federal victory recently achieved in that state. At this assembly a series of resolutions was passed, upbraiding in glowing terms the patriotic efforts of the citizens, by which they were enabled so signally to rebuke the administration, and denouncing the projects of the democratic party in language of the most unpalatable character. We allude to this assembly, not that we attach any especial importance to it, or that we regard them capable of exerting any very striking influence upon public opinion, but solely with a view of demonstrating the utter absurdity of the claims of the party styling itself conservative, to be considered as a "third party," or to, use its own expression, as holding a position of "armed neutrality." The complete amalgamation of the conservatives with the New-York federalists, anti-masons and abolitionists, has annihilated their pretensions to separate identity. They have now coalesced to all intents and purposes with the opposition, and their very title will soon be obliterated. In fact, the attempt of those apostates from democracy to organize themselves as a distinct party, was from the first evidently hopeless. In a struggle for great principles, such as characterize the present political contest, there can be but two parties, one for and the other against. All who do not support the views of the administration, must be necessarily regarded as opposed to them; and as the little fragment by the name of small factions and petty dissidents become ultimately diffused and lost in one of the two mighty parties that now contend for supremacy. Those who observed the movements of the conservatives with impartial attention, long since predicted the ultimate issue. The few among this class of politicians who had not totally abandoned fundamental principles from irresolution and timidity, would naturally return to their original opinions after the cessation of the causes that had effected their transient desertion; while the many which had been induced to forsake the administration because they believed that their particular interests were endangered by a connection with its projects, would by the strong law of nature eventually become confounded into the mass of the opposition. It is undeniable that the pet bank system pursued after the veto of the United States bank, brought into the ranks of the democratic party a large number of individuals who neither were nor ever could be its own natural allies, but who acted with us for a time through a community of interest. As soon, however, as that union was dissolved—as soon as the doctrine became entirely a question of principle, these individuals discovered their true position, and sided with a faction of which they are the real adherents. The coalition could not however be effected at once, as considerations of policy and some respect for political consistency rendered a gradual secession infinitely more advisable.

This view of the subject is substantiated by facts, and by none more strongly than by the unanimous support afforded by the conservatives to the federal party in the late election. We are not of those who are disposed to lavish invective and reproach upon these individuals for their conduct on that occasion; the hopelessness of all attempts on the part of a powerful of politicians to revolutionize the opinions of the mass of the friends of the administration, must have long since convinced them, that they had but one of two alternatives left—either to resume their allegiance with the democracy party, or to combine with federalism. They were forbidden by every feeling of self-interest to accomplish the former; and in truth, their previous defection would have interposed serious obstacles to such a measure, had they even been disposed to its accomplishment. By the irresistible force of circumstances, they were hence induced to join the opposition, with whom they are now and forever indissolubly identified.

SHIP OF THE LINE OHIO.

This splendid vessel is now lying in the harbor of New York, and will shortly proceed on a three years cruise in the Mediterranean. She is commanded by Commodore Hull. According to the Journal of Commerce, her measurement burden is 1592 tons, and her draught of water 25 feet. Her canvas for a single suit covers a space very nearly equal to two acres. She carries 102 guns, viz.—34 forty-two pound carronades on her spar deck, 34 thirty-two pound long guns on the main deck, and 34 forty-two pound long guns on the lower deck. Her broad roads holds 1700 bbls. She has on board about 1000 men.

This stupendous ship, in size, equipments, and commander, is a source of just pride to the American navy, and will be one of admiration to the world.

THE LIVERROOL STEAMER.

This vessel has attracted much attention in New York from the extraordinary character of her machinery, which is said to be more powerful than that of any vessel now afloat. The distance run by her from Cork to New York is estimated at 3156 miles, and her speed per hour, taking into calculation the opposing currents, between 40th and 50th degrees of longitude, is set down at 8½ miles per hour. The consumption of coal per day is stated at 20tons; per mile 2 cwt, and for each horse power per hour 5 lbs 12 oz. She has 75 inches cylinders and a stroke of 7 feet.

She left Liverpool on the 20th October, and she proceeded on her voyage till she had made 640 miles west of Cape Clear, when the gales increased to a violent hurricane, and it became necessary, in order to propel her hull through the waves, to use the utmost power of the engines. The consumption of coal to produce this extraordinary motive power, was so great that the officers concluded that there was danger of the supply being exhausted before her arrival at New York. They therefore resolved on putting back into Cork to procure a fresh quantity. She left the latter port on the 6th November, and arrived at New York in 16 days and 17½ hours, having encountered severe and constant gales of wind, chiefly from a western quarter, insomuch that during the last 1400 miles she never hoisted a sail.

Some persons think that she might have safely continued her route without putting back, and such is the unequivocal opinion of a writer in one of the Liverpool papers. Nothing is so easy as for a man who is not concerned in a transaction involving danger and difficulty, to designate the manner in which it might have been well conducted, after it is finished. Such opinions are formed, generally speaking, without due knowledge of the matter, and the expression of the judgment is always positive in proportion to the want of acquaintance with the subject. In cases of this kind no one can pretend to know the details of the transaction, so well as the persons immediately on the spot, whose profession and duty demand from them to act in the best manner to accomplish the object in view; and unless there be some great and manifest deficiency of skill and perseverance on their part, they ought to have credit for having omitted no exertion, and to have been deficient in no qualification which was necessary to insure success.

In the instance before us, the officers of the Liverpool are blamed for having put back forecast when they had a supply for eight days on board; but when they adopted the resolution to turn about, they had more than two thirds of the voyage to go over, and were already nine days out. Had the weather suddenly become mild and favorable, it is very true, they might have continued their course and completed the voyage with the eight days supply of fuel. But instead of becoming favorable, the weather was still tempestuous and the wind adverse. It is presumed that she took in at Cork a supply of fuel equal to that with which she had started from Liverpool, to wit. 568 tons, which at 28 tons per day, would be sufficient for twenty days. When she got to the end of her voyage, she had still enough for six days steaming. If she made one third of her voyage in nine days, her officers were perfectly justifiable in estimating that it would take eighteen days to make the remainder, and that the whole voyage would consume 27 days. When she started she had coal to last twenty days at twenty-eight tons per day—and in the bad weather which she encountered she was obliged to burn forty tons per day to give her steerage way against head winds and mountainous waves. Hence it is plain that a proper regard for the safety of the vessel, and the lives of the crew and passengers required from the officers the measure which they adopted.

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Free Press of the 17th inst. gives returns from twenty six counties, showing a majority of 417 for Crary to congress. Five counties to be heard from. We extract this statement from the Evening Post, a paper which we have ever found exact and impartial in its election news, and we are somewhat surprised at beholding assertions of an opposite character in the Express, by which it would follow that the whig candidate was ahead. These declarations are made upon no authority whatever, and we are hence justified in disbelieving them.

The senate, according to the Detroit Free Press, stands twelve democrats to five federalists. In the house, 32 democrats to 20 federalists, as far as known.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The arrival of the ship Renown, capt. Sutton, at New York from Montevideo brings intelligence of a later date than our last. The markets were abundantly supplied with all articles of import except flour, which was worth $24 to $25. Produce was scarce and high. The city continued closely besieged by the revolutionary army. The state of affairs at Buenos Ayres was of a gloomy character. The French blockade squadron were extremely vigilant, and there appeared to be no prospect of the blockade being raised. The Renown parted company off Maldonado with the U. S. brig Dolphin, on a cruise—all well.

THE CANADIAN LEADERS.—The Express states that Dr. Wolford Nelson and Robert Nelson are at St. Albans. Papineau's location is unknown. General Brown is said to be in Cuba. The Sacketts Harbor Journal mentions that the U. S. marshal, Mr. Garrow, proceeded on his way to Auburn on the 19th inst. with his prisoners William Johnson, Mr. Brown, S. A. Farr and others. Johnson delivered himself up to his bail, to enable him to obtain the reward offered by governor Marcy, and his son delivered him over to Mr. McCulloch, a deputy sheriff of the county, from whose hands he was taken by the marshal.

DR. F. GOURAUD, the French vice-consul for the state of Rhode Island, who went out a passenger in the Great Western, the bearer of despatches to the French government, has arrived at Paris on his way to Bordeaux. The Newport Mercury observes that the exertions and services of Dr. Gouraud in relation to the affair of the ship *Alexandre*, have been so highly appreciated by his government, that on his arrival in France, he will be appointed full consul, with a salary of $3000 per annum, besides perquisites, and was decorated with the cross of the legion of honor.

☞ The amount of tolls received on the canals of Pennsylvania during the past year is very nearly a million of dollars.

DEATH OF GOV. CARLIN.—The Chicago Democrat, of the 10th Nov. gives in a paragraph, a report that the governor died of Illinois is dead.

THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH

We same who would love to hear an opera abounding in new, striking, vigorous passages, which demonstrate high musical talents, though somewhat improved with the peculiarities of the German school, should neglect witnessing the representation of the Mountain Sylph at the St. Charles. It has been brought out with great care, and with all the scenic and vocal appliances which the company and the theatre enabled the director to employ. Some of the airs in this opera are exquisitely beautiful—the Farewell to the Mountain for instance, sung by Mr. Archer, and executed with extreme precision, but this too little attention to the intense pathos that pervades it. Some of the concerted pieces are highly effective, and judging of the opera as a whole, we can confidently pronounce it a work of genuine genius. We can only lament that the performers should in some instances prove inadequate to do it justice.

FRENCH THEATRE.

It is really delightful to the lovers of pure melody and tasteful acting to visit the *Theatre D'Orleans*.—There, the finest compositions of the most eminent masters may be listened to with the certainty that they will neither be marred by the bungling execution of an imperfect orchestra, nor injured by the ignorance of vocal pretenders. Of course we speak in general terms, for occasionally faults may be found with both musicians and performers. Such, however, was not the case either on Friday or Sunday evening—and those who heard the *Ambassadrice* or the *Pie Voleuse*, will readily acknowledge that those justly favorite compositions were executed with a taste, skill and feeling not often surpassed.

The merits of Rossini's operas are so generally admitted that it is scarcely necessary to speak of the performance of Sunday evening, otherwise than to mention our entire satisfaction at the manner in which Madame Calvé and Mr. Welch sustained the difficult parts entrusted to them. But of Auber's latest production, *l'Ambassadrice*, it becomes us to say something. The music of this opera is essentially light and airy, differing in character both from Massaniello and Gustavus—vastly inferior in genius to the first, and better, we think, than the last. As a composition, it does not exhibit much vigor, but it certainly displays sprightliness of fancy, some originality of ideas, graceful turkisions of pleasing melody, and here and there a comic touch of considerable force.—It has not the fertility, the sparkling brilliancy that distinguish the Bayadere, yet it resembles it in lightness, elegance and the rapid flow of musical conceptions. To conclude, it is a production that must ever pleasing, and from its constant prettiness, it will bear numerous repetitions without wearying.

The character of the Ambassadress is Mad. Calvé's favorite part she is more at home in its beautiful but not over difficult airs, than in the heavy rules of the grand opera. Her voice with its purity, tenderness, flexibility and flute-like clearness, is specially adapted to the character, and to say that she sings it to admiration, is only to do her justice. We have a very high opinion of this lady, and if she would only study what has been happily denominated the elocution of singing, and infuse in her performances as much feeling as science, she would develope to their highest point of perfection the admirable gifts which nature has bountefully bestowed upon her. We can add with pleasure that Mdlle. Calvé appears to profit by the well meant strictures on her singing which have appeared from time to time, and has already in some measure displayed an enthusiasm in her execution which renders it tenfold more pleasing to the audience.

THE WEATHER.

For the last forty-eight hours our city has been visited with a succession of heavy showers. On Sunday night we had quite a thunder storm. The air, as is usual in such weather, is singularly mild and even warm. Fires are extinguished, and great coats altogether abandoned. We believe that the wind is chopping round to the north east, and in less than twenty-four hours, it will probably be cold enough.

THE CROP.

The Ascension Herald of the 1st states that the sugar crop is advancing rapidly, and many planters expect that the grinding season will be over in about a couple of weeks. It is difficult to ascertain the exact value of the crop before it is entirely in. Some of the planters think it will be large; others presume that it will be moderate; so that any opinion on the result must be necessarily hypothetical.

FIRE AT NASHUA.—A destructive fire took place at Nashua, N.H., on the 20th ult. It broke out in a large wooden building, and spreading with rapidity, destroyed two other stores, and the valuable printing establishment of the N. H. Telegraph. In its progress several other buildings were consumed. Loss about eighteen thousand dollars, half of which is covered by insurance.

☞ A fire broke out a few evenings since in a building at Washington, *adjoining the great post office*, but by the exertions of the citizens, was quelled without effecting much injury.

ANOTHER POWDER FRAUD.—The steamboat Selina, arrived lately at St. Louis, had on board a number of boxes marked and shipped as "Furniture," which were found, on examination, to contain kegs of powder.

Five hundred and seventy-five thousand votes were polled at the late New York elections, being *twenty-five thousand* more than had ever before been cast in that state. Seward's official majority is 10,886.

The Legislature of Missouri convened on the 19th Nov. Mr. Harvey of Saline, was elected speaker of the house without opposition. In the senate, Mr. Cannon, the lieutenant governor presided.

☞ The Cincinnati Whig calls Mr. Hammond of the Gazette the GREAT PERVERTER OF TRUTH.

The New York Sun concludes some very sensible observations respecting the abominable practice of betting on elections, with an account of a curious wager, which was lately made in New York and which has led to much comment and some misrepresentation.

The case is in this wise. The parties to the bet are a clerk in one of our city and country courts, a whig, and a member of the bar, a democrat. The latter agreed to bet the former $1000 that Gov. Marcy would be re-elected by 5000 majority. The original stakeholder was Mayor Clark, with whom each deposited $100 at the time of making the bet, stipulating in writing, that in case either party should neglect to put up the remaining $800 on or before the 1st November, the defaulting party should forfeit the $100 deposited. Before the specified time the lawyer put up the $800 in cash; the clerk put up *his check* for that sum; and the total was transferred from the hands of the Mayor, who declined to continue the stakeholder, to those of another gentleman. Soon came along the news from Pennsylvania and Ohio, which were not well calculated to fortify the confidence of the clerk in the success of his investment; and about that time he took occasion to inform the lawyer that he had received some cautionary information and admonition against relying on his (the lawyer's) honor in the matter; his advisers having assured him that if he (the lawyer) should lose the bet, he would assuredly sue for the return of his money. The effect which this had on the doubtedly, and very naturally anticipated this *compulsionary* communication would have, was, that in the fulness of his commendable indignation, the lawyer would throw up the bet altogether. The bet, at least was the calculation which the lawyer at once attributed to the communicant of this pleasant aspersion on his honor; and he governed himself accordingly. He flew into no passion, uttered no oaths, and said not a word about a withdrawal of the bet, but kept perfectly cool.

Finding that his communication had failed in producing the intended effect, the clerk pushed the matter a little further, and proposed that the lawyer make a formal affidavit that in case he lost, he would resort to no legal measures to recover his money, but would subject to his loss like a man. This proposal the lawyer met in the same cool and easy manner that he had received the former overture; and at once assented to the proposal. It was agreed between them, then, that a certain commissioner should draw the respective affidavits and receive their respective oaths thereon; and the commissioner accordingly did "the labor of writing." The lawyer appeared before him, signed his name to one of the documents, and declared his readiness to complete it with his oath; but, though applied to time and again, he absolutely refused, and the clerk always found himself too busy, or from other cause "not i' the vein." The consequence was, that the legal obligation between the parties, required by the clerk, was never completed. Days rolled on, the election took place, and the lawyer did not win the some 15,000. He, however, also denied, and still denies, that the clerk *has won*, though his own loss of the $1000 he freely admits. He insists that the bet was, in the first instance, completed as a transaction of honor between gentlemen, and remained so until the clerk, by his own act and demand of a legally binding obligation seemed to use for the restoration of the money, took the transaction altogether out of the pale and province of *honor*, and assumed to place it solely on the footing of *fact*. Moreover, that in having, after so changed the character of the bet, himself neglected or refused, or to say the least, failed to complete that legal binding by not consummating the affidavit himself required, he failed to complete the bet, and left it not binding on either party.

Such are the circumstances, in impartial detail, of the transaction in question; and in this state it remains—the clerk claiming the whole hazard as his; and the lawyer claiming none of it; denying, however, that the clerk has won his $1000, he proposes that the stakeholder shall pay it over as a donation to the Asylum for Indigent Females, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, or some other of the numerous deserving institutions of the city to which it will be acceptable. We do not spread the transaction before the public for the purpose of expressing our opinion as to the merits of the dispute, but as we said before, merely to let the public know what the facts of the case are, and to show them up among the beauties of election betting. As to opinions on the merits, we have heard but one; and we should imagine that but one could be entertained. For ourselves, we go for *the whole thousand* to some charity, if but to punish the parties for their folly and immorality.

NEW YORK, November 26.

Cold weather.—An intense frost like that of mid-winter, has now prevailed for two days, hardening the earth like rock, shooting the pools with ice, and freezing up the rivulets. Such severity of weather is uncommon in this latitude at this season of the year.—Unless it should soon be mitigated, we shall hear of the Hudson being frozen over beyond the Highlands.

At this moment we are told that the Albany steamboat was obliged last night to force its way through ice with difficulty. In Albany, the mercury yesterday at 7 o'clock p.m. stood at 16 degrees above zero; the thermometer at 15 degrees above zero at 8 o'clock; at the same hour, the mercury stood at 19 degrees. We are told that on the 26th of November last, the mercury in the same thermometer marked the same degree.

☞ DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—The correspondent of the Salisbury Journal has furnished the paper with a most interesting account of the recent discovery of the pretilated remains of the celebrated Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in Edward IV. time, by order of Richard III. "So much for Buckingham!" Tradition assigns the court-yard of the Blue Boar inn as the scene of this bloody tragedy. During the alterations and improvements, which are still in progress, at the Sarum's Head inn, (which, there can be no doubt, formed part of the premises originally attached to the Blue Boar.) it became necessary to remove the brick flooring of one of the rooms, and dig to some depth. In the course of this operation, about eight inches below the surface of the soil, they came to a human skeleton. The place here indicated can only be a few yards, possibly feet, from the very spot where Buckingham suffered decapitation. The remains so discovered were evidently those of a human being, and of the proper size, complete, save that it wanted the head and upper

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

Arrests from the 1st to the 3d December, 1838.

José Rodriguez, arrested for having threatened the life of José Cotter; discharged under bail.

Nicholas Kruger, for having threatened Pierre Moulier; sent to prison one month.

Three negro slaves, arrested by the guard at 7 o'clock P. M. in a shop at the corner of Dauphin and St. Louis streets, for the act of fighting.

Daniel Pulpar, arrested for having threatened Charles Hines; sent to prison for one month.

John Sweeney, arrested as a vagabond; sent to prison for one month.

William Newport, arrested for being intoxicated; discharged the next morning.

Francis Clark, a white woman, arrested for being intoxicated; discharged the next morning.

Miguel Dedon, arrested for having stabbed with a knife Andreas Hoyle; sent to prison until liberated by the criminal court. Andreas Hoyle was taken to the hospital at half past 10 o'clock at night.

Bridget Hart, a white woman, accused of theft; sent to prison.

Nineteen negroes, nine of whom claim to be free, were arrested by the guard in a coffee house on Old Levee, between Bienville and Conti streets, kept by a colored man; said negroes were playing cards; they were sent to the police jail.

Jean Mourer, arrested by the guard for having stabbed with a knife Jean Martin-Fraye; sent to the prison.

Francis Cendrier, arrested as a vagabond, intoxicated; set at liberty.

William and Herold, slaves, arrested as thieves; sent to prison.

John Brown, arrested as a thief; sent to prison.

Petit, a negro slave, making a noise before the theatre; sent to prison.

Juan Pedro, a free colored man, found intoxicated in the streets; taken to prison and released next morning.

Alexis, a slave, arrested for fighting; sent to prison.

Samuel Stewart, found intoxicated in the street; discharged next morning.

Lawrence Caughan, do do do.

John Peterson, arrested as a suspicious character; released.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at half past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Gustave Fortier, of this city. His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers-in-law, Denis Prat, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice, his funeral, at 4 o'clock P.M., this day, from his late residence, No. 261 Canal street.

LATEST DATES.

New York	nov. 27	Liverpool	nov. 4
Boston	nov. 27	London	nov. 3
Philadelphia	nov. 27	Havre	nov. 4
Washington	nov. 27	Paris	nov. 1
Baltimore	nov. 27	Bordeaux	oct. 19
Charleston	nov. 24	Madrid	oct. 28
Vera Cruz	oct. 27	Cadiz	oct. 10
Tampico	oct. 18	Malaga	oct. 18
Mexico	oct. 16	Holmans	[illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Rochester: 1892 bales cotton 3 cases mdse.
Philadelphia—Per ship St. Louis: 350 bales cotton, 1 hhds sugar, 44 tcs and 216 bbls molasses, 1549 hides and sundries.
Liverpool—Per barque Mary Ballard: 877 bales cotton.
New York—Per brig Venezuela: 198 bbls molasses, 111 do do lard.
Vera Cruz—Per schr C W Brerewood, 10 bbls pork and sundries.
Mobile—Per steamboat Corvette: 75 hhds sugar, 20 bbls pork, 10 bbls flour, 9 tcs bacon, 350 bags corn.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Rowan from Mobile: 6 bales cotton T W Morton; 94 do and sundries A Nathan; 5 bales do Fisher & Brothers order.
Per steamboat Patrick Henry from Mayeville: 125 cords rope 135 pcs bagging Converse & Gridley; 182 pcs packing jam 5 bales twine P Shannon & Bros; 132 hhds flour Hadden & Hall; 10 bbls do Gilmore.
Per steamboat Bridgewater from Cincinnati: 5 hhds flour 40 do lard Ogden & Southgate; 60 kegs and 100 hhds pork Lanier & Auseling; 6 hhds hams G Dorsey; 631 kegs lard Stanton, Avery & co; 200 J Thayer & co; 50 hhds pork Ogden & Southgate; 5 do Peck & Chadbourne; 75 hhds do Hunter & Bryce on board.
Per steamboat Merrimack from Louisville: 182 bbls pork 287 kegs lard M White & co; 86 coils rope 6 bales twine Layet & Amelung; 170 coils rope Ogden & Southgate; 50 bbls flour H Dorsey; 560 sheep 2 horses and sundries to owners on board.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, November 26.

200 shares United States Bank . . . . . 11 ¾

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.

8 shares United States Bank 10
200 do do do 110
100 do do do 110
$1600 state fives, 1861 95

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET, for the week ending Nov. 26.—Rather a less importation of dry goods has been received from the north of Europe since our last, which has increased the quantity of that description, but other kinds the stocks are very light. The sales have been moderate and confined almost exclusively to home wants, and prices have fallen from 2 to 3 cents per yard. Cotton—Sales of 350 bales at 11@12 cents—6 to 700 Old Government Java Coffee at 11 cents—400 inferior to ordinary Laguira sold—and about 400 prime St Domingo at 9½ cents cash. Sugar—Sales of 600 bags Java—2,000 Brazil and 2,000 St Domingo.

Twenty thousand pounds of Rope—An active demand continues for these articles, at the following rates 20@21 for good Kentucky Rope—and 19@19½ for rope. Rock Lafayette is meet the demand.

Bacon—Holdings remain at 12@12c, with a fair stock. Hams are very at 10@7c.

Butter—Our market is well supplied with a moderate demand at 20@25 for Goshen. No western of a good quality of offer.

Coffee—The stock is fair and increasing but prices remain without change, viz—Havana 12@13c—Rio 12@14c—Java 14@16c.

Flour—We now have a good supply of both northern and western, and sales are small at $6@6½ for mess Genesee, for superfine western $11@12 in small lots—Northern is held at $11@12 by the quantity.

Lard—The stock of good lard is quite light. Sales by the quantity at 10@11—retail 10@12.

Molasses—Is firm at 41c for No 1—33 for 2—and 30 for 3—Stock light.

Pork—We are without any material change to notice in this article. We quote Prime at $17—and Mess at $18@18 50.

Rice—Has declined some—our last, recent sales having been made at 74@5c by the quantity.

Tobacco—Is quiet and prices nominally unchanged.

Whiskey—The stock on sale is light, with a fair demand, at previous quotations.

Exchange—Sterling and silver 3@5 per cent premium—U S Treasury notes 105 do—United States Bank notes 3@3½ do—New York bank notes 2 to 2½—sight checks on New York 3¼ @4 premium.

NEW YORK November 26. DRY GOODS TRADE.—Since the arrival of the first Western, the dry goods business has not materially changed—although we have advanced another week into the season. During the past week the steamer Liverpool arrived bringing a few parcels of light goods consisting of the last assortment, which has been delayed from the extremely rough passage that vessel experienced; and several packet ships, containing large cargoes for the spring. The goods received by the last mentioned vessel are the disposal of by importers previous to arrival, and it is rather premature to say that they will be ready for sale during the week. Country merchants have been at all hands in the city, and the jobbers are about to become alive for nearly two months to come. The business has been during but little business, and their time is now principally occupied in attending their spring orders. The bulk of spring goods now in this market is mostly of the heavy description; the stock of domestic cottons is more than adequate to the winter supply, and the same remark will apply to the woolens which should be the case at this season of the year. Importers of woolens are bringing very high prices—and merchants of foreign as well as domestic dry goods are generally only assuming.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Rochester, Owen, Havre.
Ship St Louis, Watson, Philadelphia.
Barque Mary Ballard, Laurenson, Liverpool.
Brig Volante, Rogers, New York.
Schr C W Brerewood, Tuer, Cole Gimelles.
Steamboat Corvette, Johnson, Mobile.

ARRIVED.

Brig Frances Ashby, Ashby, from St Joseph—in ballast—master.
Schr Calico, Adams, from New London—to master—cargo groceries.
Schr Mary Jane, Canon, from Pensacola—to master—in ballast.
Schr Pacific, Baldwin, from Pensacola—to master—in ballast.
Sloop packet Cuba, Carson, from Galveston, Dec 3—to Jas Farrell & co.
Steamboat Swan, Sterne, from Mobile.
Sloop Veto, Nye, from Pensacola—to master—in ballast.
Steamboat Patrick Henry, from Maysville.
Steamboat Merrimack, Baird, from Louisville.
Steamboat Bridgewater, Wright, from Cincinnati.

MEMORANDA.

The Cuba reports 3 ships and 2 brigs at the Bar—passed at Plaquemine Bend 2 brigs, one the Bell.
Cleared at Boston for this port, Nov 26, ship Adrian, Sonner; 26th, barque Valhalla, Berry.
Cleared at New York for this port, Nov 26, ship Warsaw, Mendell; ship Rhode Island, Rogers, (previously reported) yesterday from Boston; 27th, ship Yazoo, Trask.
Cleared at Baltimore for this port, ship Margaret Forbes, King.
Left at Philadelphia for this port Nov 26, ships Walter, Pardy, to sail on the 27th; United States, Berry, do; Narragansett, Simpson, Norway, Webb; Octorara, Dunn, to sail soon.

SPOKEN.

Nov 4th, lat 46 lon 38, ship York, Porter, hence for Hamburg

PASSENGERS.

Per steam packet Cuba—Mrs Cole and servt, mrs Buckley, Mrs Ogden, Mrs Thompson, mr Stamps lady and servt, master Thompson, Wm Hall, Jas Hall, Jas Thompson, T Thompson, Jas Hunick, Cosmock, Adams, J B Spencer, T Dunlap, T Rogers, E F Hobby, Lubbell, H Kerr, Martin, J R Murry, Brown, H Phillips, Lucky, J Cromwell, R C Trenholm, A W White, McCulloch, J McCormack, Crosby, J D Judgnan, A Young, J R Hogg, J Sice, Easton, E S Bayne, Bishop, Noble and 10 on deck.

Per steamboat Swan, Taylor and wife, Gardner and lady and Miss Sharp, miss McRae, Wm Ogden and lady, Kimmer and lady, miss Barnum, J N White, wife and child, Wright, Dyker, Jewett, Anderson, Duffield, P H Gunnery, Hunter, Goodrich and servt, Malone, Jackson, G W Vaquez, Hammon, Goodrich and servt, Malone, Hill servt, Vigo, Bennet, Mitchell, C Cromer, G Whitmore, A W Hutson, W Chandler, C C Parker, Waterbin, McMillan, A Bell, Kennerstan, J J Garrison servt 18 negroes and 3 horses, Raddich, J Lessey, G Isby, A Berry, T Taylor, G Elliot, Robertson, J Ledbetter, J M Ford, R W Welch, A M Sprague, T B Lewis, Lewis, Lockhart, Hartsfield, J Bird, M Hastings, F M Irwin, Staley and 10 deck.

Per steamboat Patrick Henry, from Tuscumbia, Nov 24—Mrs Cole and child, Mrs Hall, Mrs Ogden, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Stamps lady and servt, master Thompson, Wm Hall, Jas Hall, Jas Thompson, T Thompson, Hunick, Cosmock, Adams, J B Spencer, T Dunlap, T Rogers, E F Hobby, Lubbell, H Kerr, Martin, J R Murry, Brown, H Phillips, Lucky, J Cromwell, R C Trenholm, A W White, McCulloch, J McCormack, Crosby, J D Judgnan, A Young, J