New York	New Orleans	Liverpool	Oct 15
Charleston	New Orleans	Havre	Oct 20
Philadelphia	New Orleans	Liverpool	Oct 20
Baltimore	New Orleans	Bordeaux	Oct 20
Charleston	New Orleans	Madrid	Oct 25
Mobile	New Orleans	Liverpool	Oct 25
Tampico	New Orleans	Havana	Oct 30
Vera Cruz	New Orleans	Houston	Oct 30

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

84 bales Mississippi, 20 do do 200 do do 11 do Louisiana 11 do do 1138

REMARKS.

There is nearly little if any change to notice in business since our last remarks. It continues dull in all the various branches, and sales very limited. The city has a beautiful plant of the dull state of the market, and is really confined to city consumption, sales being increased by the great number of strangers arriving, for the city appears to be over stocked with them, and the laboring classes will soon feel the want of employment in consequence. A desire to be almost at a standstill for employment, as building seems to be the only employment, and it is that which gives employment to a large portion of that class which seems to pervade this place at this season of the year, there does not appear to be any one willing going on to employ the permanent regular laborers of the place engaged in it.

A fair supply of the various produce has been received during the week, and there is little variation in prices from the last quotations. The latest accounts of the Ohio River would warrant us in a good stage, from which circumstance, a good supply may soon be looked for of the various articles usually received from that section of the country.

The money market remains about the same. The scarcity of the precious metals is a great want of confidence still continues very much against the banks, particularly against transactions in notes. Several merchants have been done through the medium of the Exchange, and that to new very difficult to negotiate.

Specie continues to decline, and there is but little doing, and even at our rates, for which we refer to the U. S. Bank Statement, notes are down to 4 per cent discount, and the discount on Mobile money has fallen to 8 per cent discount, and Mississippi to 17 a 18. The weather continues pleasant, the forepart up to Wednesday it was very warm, when a very sudden change took place, and since it has continued cool, we have not heard of frost.

Cotton.—There has been a fair demand for this article throughout the week, the transactions amounting to 7 000 bales, they would no doubt have been much larger, but for the different views of the buyers, and boy ers, the latter are holding on for a reduction in prices, and the market has a downward tendency for from our doors, and an opinion seems to be ascertained that excess will be about 400,000 bales.

The highest price we know of was at 11½c with the exception at 36 bales at 12c, there appears to beamuch secrecy observed in regard to the transactions, as ever one half the sales are not known, and many of them ascertained. The sales are as follows viz: 36 bales Mississippi a 12c, 124 a 11½, 126 a 11, 413 a 10¾, 36 a 10¾, 24 a 10¾, 270 a 10, 56 a 9¾, 182 a 9¾, 137 a 9, 137 a 8¾, 75 a 8¾, 36 a 8¾, 1400, sold 10¾ and 9¾, and 1c. at prices not transpired, 170 Louisiana a 11, 10 a 10¾, 56 a 10, 40 a 9¾, 493 a 9¾, 343 a 9¾, 118 a 9, 109 a 8¾, 70 a 8¾, 325 prices not transpired. 15 Alabama a 12, 54 Mobile a 11, and 10 a 9¾.

The Exports are 34,360 bales against 54,540 to the same period last season 19,131 of which to French ports, other Foreign ports 3288 and coastwise 361; there is an increase to British ports of 294 bales.

TOBACCO.—This article meets with a ready sale at our quotations,each receipts, and stock is very small The Exports are 1896 hhds against 2981 to the same period last season; more than the deficiency is to Foreign ports.

SUGAR.—We advance our quotations for the best quality to 6d qts, say from 6 a 6¼ for fine, and for common 5 a 5½. There is a fair demand during the week; the sales amount to about 500 hhds. of the various qualities. It is thought that the crop will be short of last season from 30 to 25,000 hhds.

MOLASSES.—A good demand has existed during the week; the sales amount to about 600 hhls at the advance rates of our quotations, which are now 30 a 34 cts. per gallon, but there is some good which will not bring the highest quotations.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Both these articles continue extremely dull, and at our reduced quotations they meet with no demand, they even may be condemned nominals. The stock is large, which may cause the low prices.

PROVISIONS.The price of all kindsphas fallen, we reduce our quotations for mess Pork, to $19 a 19½ — Prime 16½ p 17. Bacon—Sides 10 a 10¼, other articles remain as last quoted.

FLOUR—The receipts during the week have been small to what might have been expected, from the good stage of water in the rivers above, and the price has agreed to be reduced to $8¾ a 9 per bbl.

FREIGHTS—The number of vessels accumulating at the Levee, and the comparatively small business doing in Cotton, has caused a decline in rates, and dull to all ports as per quotations. To Liverpool we quote 1d to 9|16, the lower for small vessels only to Havre no change from ¼c. but very dull.

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Previously.	Total.	BALES. Last season.
Liverpool	8185	14699	19817	16038
Greenock and Glasgow	....	....	....	1486
Other British Ports	....	....	....	....
Total to British Ports	8185	11629	19817	19553
Havre	1976	4741	6717	23986
Bordeaux	....	....	....	....
Marseilles	....	....	....	1551
Other French Ports	....	....	....	999
Total to French Ports	1976	4741	6717	25536
North of Europe	....	....	....	....
Cowes and a market	....	....	....	....
Other Foreign Ports	277	1180	1457	1839
Total for Foreign Ports	10441	17550	27991	47210
Boston	465	1088	1493	3970
Other eastern Ports	....	....	....	78
New York	3913	4791	4149	
Philadelphia	663	683	350	
Other Ports U.S.	18	18	811	
Total for Ports U. S.	1233	5636	6989	7239
Total	17174	23186	34980	54449

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Hhds Previously.	Total.	Hhds Last season.
Liverpool	97	243	270	61
Greenock and Glasgow	....	....	....	....
Other British Ports	....	....	....	....
Total for British Ports	97	243	270	61
Havre	....	....	....	301
Bordeaux	....	....	....	....
Marseilles	....	....	....	....
Other French Ports	....	....	....	....
Total for French Ports	....	....	....	301
North of Europe	....	....	....	....
Cowes and a Market	....	....	....	440
Other Foreign Ports	....	49	49	506
Total for Foreign Ports	97	292	319	1444
Boston	....	50	50	335
Other Eastern Ports	....	....	....	....
New York	466	831	1291	991
Philadelphia	....	122	122	327
Other Ports, U.S.	....	21	21	186
Total for Ports U.S.	466	1025	1485	1527
Total	563	1317	1804	2971

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

Cotton—Good & Fine	per lb	10 @ 12½	@ 13
Good Fair	do	11¼	@ 11¾
Fair	do	10¾	@ 11
Middling	do	9	@ 10
Ordinary	do	7	@ 8
Tobacco—First quality	do	5¾	@ 6
Second	do	4½	@ 5
Common	do	2½	@ 3
Cuba	do	22	@ 26
Sugar—New Orleans	do	5½	@ 6¾
Cuba—white	do	12½	@ 13
brown	do	9	@ 9½
Molasses	per gal	30	@ 34
Bagging—Western	per yd	22	@ 23
Dundee	do	20	@ 23
Bale Rope	per lb	10	@ 10¾
Coal—Western	per bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Liverpool	do	2 00	@ 2 25
Scotch	do	....	@ ....
Candles—Sperm, Winslow's pr lb		0 38	@ 0 40
" Manufacturers	do	0 37	@ 0 38
Tallow	do	0 17	@ 0 18
Coffee—Rio	per do	0 11	@ 0 12
Java	do	0 00	@ 0 25½
St Domingo	do	0 00	@ 0 00
Flour	per bbl	8 00	@ 9 00
Fruit—Raisins	per bx	2 374	@ 2 50
"	half box		
"	qr box		
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 10	@ 0 13
" hard do	do	0 7	@ 0 8
Prunes—Cal	per box	1 75	@ 2 00
Prunes, per box		0 871	@ 1 00
Q Salt	per bbl	0 00	@ 0 00
Pickled	do	0 00	@ 0 00
Mackerel, No 1...per bbl		13 00	@ 00 00
" No 2	do	10 00	@ 00 00
" No 3	do	7 00	@ 00 00
Corn in ear	per bush	1 00	@ 1 00
shelled...per bush		0 50	@ 0 00
Cheese	per lb	0 50	@ 0 55
Lard	per bbl	0 00	@ 0 00
Hams	per 100 lb	1 25	@ 1 37
Butter	per lb	0 9	@ 0 11
Hominy	per bbl	0 11	@ 0 11
Lead—Pig	per lb	0 12	@ 0 13
Bar	do	0 13	@ 0 14
Lime	per bbl	....	@ 1 75
Potatoes	per bbl	....	@ ....
Provisions		0 00	@ 1 25
Beef	per bbl	15 00	@ 00 00
Pork—Clear	do	18 00	@ 00 00
Mess	do	17 00	@ 00 00
Prime	do	16 75	@ 17 00
Bacon—Sides	per lb	0 10	@ 0 10¼
Shoulders	do	0 8	@ 0 8½
Hams	do	0 14	@ 0 15
Lard	do	0 10	@ 0 11
Butter—Shipping	do	0 7½	@ 0 8
Eating	do	0 12	@ 0 13
Hay	per cwt	0 75	@ 0 80
Rope—Manilla	per lb	0 11	@ 0 12
Bolting—Northern	do	0 21	@ 0 23
Western do	do	0 15	@ 0 16
Rice—Cargo	per cwt	2 50	@ 3 00
Shot—assorted	per bag	....	@ ....
Soap No. 1	per lb	....	@ 0 6½
Salt—Liverpool blown	per sack	1 25	@ 1 50
ground	do	1 00	@ 1 25
Turks Island	per bush	0 00	@ 0 00
Spirits 1			
Brandy	Pinet, 1st per gal	1 25	@ 1 50
Pinet, 2d per gal		1 00	@ 1 25
Rum—Jamaica, 1st proof		1 00	@ 1 00
Jamaica, 2d proof		0 90	@ 0 90
Common		0 80	@ 0 80
Gin		0 80	@ 0 80
Whiskey		0 30	@ 0 30
American		0 25	@ 0 25
Wine		0 00	@ 0 00

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. SAYON, Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1837.

☞ The members of the Democratic party of New Orleans, are respectfully invited to attend a public meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom House streets, this evening at 7 o'clock.

HORATIO DAVIS,
C. GENOIS,
T. B. ORY,
JS. MCFARLANE,
J. A. ARMITAGE,
Committee.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic party of New Orleans will be held this evening at the Merchant's Exchange, at 7 o'clock. The attendance of every friend to the party is expected.

☞ We invite the attention of every true Republican to the announcement of a meeting to be held this evening at the Merchants Exchange. The object of this assembly is to adopt proper measures for the organization of the party—to determine who is for, and who is against us—to determine on the most feasible method of promulgating in our immediate vicinity the salutary and vital principles of pure democracy—to estimate our strength, and get a final period to whig intolerance. Let every member of the party be present, let every friend to equal rights and every enemy to rapacious monopolies join heart and hand with the Democrats of New Orleans. Let neither pleasure nor business interfere with this urgent and solemn occasion. So shall we best be enabled to laugh to scorn and disprove the decisive taunts of our adversaries, that we are a pitiful and timid minority.

Month of the Mississippi.

The obstructions at the mouth of the river to the navigation and trade of New of Orleans have justly excited the public anxiety while the most culpable indifference is manifested by the officers who are charged by an act of congress to remove them. The dredging plan, we understand, is abandoned, and we are glad of it, for we are convinced that it would be totally inadequate to the object in view. What plan is next to be taken up and abandoned? These delays are most unfortunate and most disgraceful. Will it be believed that the chief engineer, on whose decision rests the adoption and direction of the means for removing the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, has never examined it, and in all probability never will? And yet the trade of one half the union depends upon his decision whatever it may be. Unacquainted as we are with the matter, it would perhaps be presumption for us to advocate the adoption of any particular plan when there is so great a diversity of opinion among professional men. All we desire is that *some plan* be speedily adopted and promptly carried into execution.

☞ A friend who happening to possess an exceedingly prominent organ of Marvellousness, puts more faith in the prophetic visions of Animal Magnetism than ourselves, finds that in our article on the subject, we have treated Colonel Stone, and his doctrine with more respectful consideration than they deserve. We cannot admit the justness of this charge. So far from indulging in any severity of language, we displayed considerable moderation, and even suppressed some of the experiments detailed in the pamphlet which were so grossly irrational and ludicrous as to throw a character of absurdity over the entire question. In the appendix, for example, a case is related at length, with a gravity and simplicity perfectly admirable, of a young lady, who, during the magnetic slumber, described the anatomical construction and arrangement of the different organs in the cavity of the abdomen; examined in detail their structure; decided whether they were healthy or diseased, and finally astonished the company by asserting that the spleen was preternaturally enlarged.

Now this story is a broad and palpable refutation of itself. If the patient knew nothing of anatomy how could she tell the various organs? and how above all should she discriminate between a healthy spleen, and one labouring under disorder—what acquaintance had she with the usual proportions of that organ in its sound and natural state, to be able to pronounce, with confidence on its increase in size. The "gist" of the tale is however, yet to come—the patient, it seems for the especial benefit of Animal Magnetism died a few days after this anatomical survey. *A post mortem investigation was instituted by several respectable physicians*, and let to the eternal glory of the beisnes—the spleen was found prodigiously swelled and disorganized.

If any unprejudiced person can read this statement without a smile of incredulity curling his lip, we can only say that his common sense is tributary to his imagination. *Credat Judæus apella, non ego.*

Treasury Notes.

A violent effort is making by the apologists of bank suspensions and depreciated paper of banks, to undervalue and bring into disrepute the notes issued by the government in payment of its debts. While these people are striving to choke the public gullet with spurious paper which the banks issue at the par of specie, and which in many instances never will and never can be redeemed at par, because the corporations which have seen it forth are unable to pay their debts, does undertake to assert that the notes of the government, bearing interest and redeemable in specie on the faith of an act of congress, are no better than rags, worthless skin plasters, continental money &c &c. By what process was the government obliged to issue this paper? By the preconcerted combination of the banks themselves, their predetermined refusal to redeem their notes in specie, and by the ill starred adhesion of the institutions in which the revenue of the nation was deposited, to the plot. They compel the government to adopt the only alternative in their power to meet their engagements, and then blame them for the act. But the treasury notes are not in reality the worthless things that the opposition would wish to render them. They are intrinsically as valuable as specie. The faith of the nation is pledged to redeem them in specie: they bear an interest, they are receivable in payment of all debts due to the government, and they are more available than specie as a medium exchange between different places. If they have fallen below the par value of specie in some cities, New York for instance, it is the's a conspiracy of shavers who which to depreciate their value in order that they may buy them at such depreciation, and afterwards sell them above par.

If the government would only consent to become a party, to the conspiracy of the banks, and pay their creditors in irredeemable and worthless bank notes, then there would be no complaint on the subject of imposing depreciated paper upon the country: there would be no outcry about government shin-plasters—the shin plasters of the banks would be all good money and the government would be acting in the true interest of the community, in receiving and paying them. though at a depreciation of twenty five per cent.—But for the government to issue paper of its own, that is the height of folly and wickedness, though forced to do so by the culpable misconduct of the banks, though the paper thus issued be intrinsically worth as much as specie,and no one doubts, not even the speculators and shavers, who decry it, that it will be redeemed in specie. This is another and a striking instance of inconsistency in the partisans of depreciated bank money. They force the congress to issue treasury notes by their own act—they denominate the issue of such notes a fraud upon the country, while the attempt to justify the issue of worthless and irredeemable notes by the banks

The Secretary of the Treasury practised a misplaced forbearance towards the banks, amounting jalmost to weakness, and he and every branch of the government are now reaping the fruits of it in the scurrilous abuse of the partisans of those institutions which, in an unfortunate moment, he thought to favor and to cherish. Had he, when the public funds were first deposited in local banks, exacted from them a weekly settlement and statement of their transactions with the government, and the weekly payment in cash of the balances due from the other banks to themselves, they would all have been restrained within wholesome bounds—they would never have been able to overspread the land with their paper—the ruinous overtrading which ensued would have been averted, and the distress and embarrassment whose affict all classes of the community, would never have been felt. The leniency towards the banks was unreasonable, unmerited and it has proved fatal. It originated doubtless in the best of motives—but its effects have been deplorable both upon the country and upon the banks, without in the smallest degree attenuating the furious hostility of the parties for whose benefit it was designed.

But let us return to the Treasury Notes, which the partisans of worthless bank paper so insidiously endeavour to undervalue in the eyes of the public, and for which the president and secretary are so industriously vilified. Suppose a public creditor applying at the treasury for payment of his demand, and suppose that creditor the head of a suspended bank, among the loudest and bitterest in his denunciations of the financial plans and all other measures of the government, and suppose this same individual have an account against the treasury to the amount of some one or two hundred thousand dollars for supplies furnished the army in Florida—are are merely supposing an imaginary case)—In what kind of money think ye, would this patriot individual prefer to be paid? In bank notes—*in notes of his own suspended banks*—or in those treasury notes which he may have possessed the malignant of his gassy to load with every epithet that he may have thought who best calculated to bring them into disrepute? This is a case in point, and it ought to impose silence upon the advocates of spurious bank paper, who so incessantly condemn the issue of treasury notes by our congress.

It is not our wish to speak harshly of the banks—but we are compelled to call things by their right names—nor do we wish to precipitate their ruin,—We would, on the contrary, sustain them so far as their existence is compatible with the welfare of the community. Their fate is in the hands of the legislature whose session will commence in about two weeks. To compel those institutions to arrange their affairs prepaturally, would be attended by disastrous consequences to the public as well as to individuals. But although the evil that has been done cannot be undone, yet the members of the legislature are bound by every obligation that can bind them as private citizens, and as guardians of the public weal, to take the surest and most effectual measures to prevent a recurrence of the mischief at any future day. The regulation of the currency is a fearful power to be confided to irresponsible hands. And under the present banking system of this state, those who exercise that power, have the strongest temptation to abuse it. Both the power and the temptation ought to be taken away. Some controlling influence ought to be created, subject at all times, to the supervision of the representatives of the people.

Our City.—No. 2.

New Orleans displays in its site and structure the elements of a great city. Its position, as near the embouchure of the Mississippi as the nature of the soil will permit,its connection with the interior of the country by means of the numerous streams that empty their tributes into the Father of Waters, and its swift medium of communication with the North and West through the same source, constitute a combination of local advantages rarely encountered.

We have said in a former article that the progress of the future might be surely calculated from the condition of the present. We might have added with justice, that even now New Orleans, with a population little larger than one fourth that of New York, and of which one half perhaps are slaves, and hence not to be included in the catalogue, already exhibits a number of public edifices unrivalled in America for splendor of design, architectural taste, and gigantic proportions. The worthy people of the North, who have never visited our city, and who only hear of it through the distorted prism of absurd prejudice, as a den of moral infamy, and tolerated vice, absolutely have no idea of what public spirit, united to wealth and generosity, can effect. We feel disposed, purely for their information, to give them a brief outline of some of the more prominent specimens of New Orleans enterprise.

First then we have a certain Exchange Hotel situated in the Faubourg St. Mary, of somewhat colossal dimensions, occupying a greater area of ground than the Astor House in New York, presenting an uninterrupted front from street to street, constructed upon the most gorgeous and mjestic style of architecture, the *façade* adorned with a range of tasteful columns, in the rear of which a statue of Washington, exquisitely carved from the purest marble, is placed. This edifice contains some fifty or a hundred more rooms than the Astor House; is equal if not superior in its accommodations, and is conducted on a scale of the utmost liberality.

Next we possess the new French Exchange of similar proportions, covering, we understand, even a larger space than the former—not so beautifully situated, nor so splendidly ornamented on its exterior, but far surpassing in its interior, all that the public buildings of New York and Philadelphia can offer. The central chamber of this superb edifice, constructed in imitation of the *Bourse* at Paris, is of vast size, circular in form, ornamented in the richest and most tasteful manner, with Arabesque and Fresco paintings on the walls, emblematic of the various commercial cities in Europe and America, with the names of each inscribed beneath. This but a single apartment in this magnificent pile, the superiority of which in saloon and other rooms are intended to present the most perfect models of taste and elegance. This edifice is not yet completed.

Thirdly, the St. Charles Theatre, the Mammoth as it has been aptly denominated. This massive Temple, the offspring of the active and adventurous spirit of a single individual, who embarked in the undertaking the fruits of twenty years unwearied industry, will remain as a durable monument of his indefatigable genius. Its incomparably the largest theatre in America, being estimated to contain when crowded full three thousand persons. Its façade is immense—extending considerably farther than either the Park or Bowery of New York, both of which we have seen. Upon its exterior a liberal hand has lavished every ornament that unbounded munificence can confer. Among such a crowd and a profusion of decorations is the grand Chandelier, which was imported from Europe at a tremendous expense, the splendor of which is unsurpassed in America.

We could with ease devote to the description of each of these edifices, more than the limits of a single article, but our object is solely so present to the ignorant reader, a faint glimpse of what New Orleans is, and what she must be. We have not even spoken of various Hotels, Public Buildings, Banks, &c., all remarkably for grandeur of design and elegance of architecture. We have said nothing of that row of edifices in Magazine street, opposite Bank's Arcade—to which as a whole there is nothing superior in America; we have not described the Merchant's Exchange, the Union Bank, and several buildings of a very elevated order. Enough, nevertheless, has been said to convince the sceptic that we are in few things behind the spirit of improvement which is producing every where such glorious results—that we are determined not only to emulate, but excel our sister cities; and that are long our Northern friends will cease to deride our muddy streets and damn our climate, and learn to admire the spectacle of a vast and thriving city, teeming with a generous and enterprising population.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Morengo, arrived last night from Havre, whence she sailed on the 15th October, we have received files of Paris papers to the 14th inclusive.—Upon a hasty glance, we find nothing of much interest. The following are extracts:

PARIS, OCTOBER 13, 1837.

Government has received the following telegraphic dispatches—

"*Bayonne*, 12th Oct., 5 A. M.—*Madrid*, 7th Oct. *The French Ambassador to the Minister of Foreign Affairs*:—The new Minister of War and Justice, not having accepted, have been replaced by Mahy-General Ramonet, and M. Mazaviji, deputy. Thus the Cabinet is finally constituted. There is nothing new from the theatre of war. Madrid enjoys perfect tranquility."

STOCK EXCHANGE, OCT. 12, half past four.

The appearance of the Market is encouraging, and prices maintain themselves. For cash, Fives have risen 35c.; Threes 10c.; Spanish 1-8; Portuguese (Throes) ½; Neapolitans have declined ½.; Roman are unvaried. For the end of the month, Fives have risen 20c, Threes 15c; Neapolit-ns are unvaried.

We have received letters of the 4th inst. from Madrid, but their contents are of comparatively slight importance, as they consist principally of vague speculations on the military operations of the Christinos and the Carlists. It appears to be the general opinion that Old Castile will this winter become the seat of war. Should the Carlist succeed in obtaining possession of the bridge of Miranda, it is feared that their operations will be greatly facilitated by the possession of the bridge of the country from Tore, Rioseco, and Medina del Campo, to the Ebro.

A letter of the 8th inst. from Bayonne informs us that the Christino division of Martinez Zurbano had completely failed in an attempt to compel the Carlists to raise the siege of Hilan. The Carlist chief, Uranga, is said to have put the Queen's troops in confusion with a loss, to the latter of 500 men, half of whom were taken prisoners. Amongst the number was Zurbano in mself, who, according to the Carlist account of this action, was killed by his own troops. In other respects the two accounts are the same.

Accounts from Lisbon of the 30th ult. have reached us via Madrid. They speak of an insurrection in the Algarves and Alemtejo, where Schwabach and the Chartists by no means consider themselves subdued. The financial embarrassments of the metropolitan government are represented as extreme; and the ultras are hooked on with great apprehension, as a movement on the part of the populace is not considered improbable

We lay before our readers the English official revenue tables for the quarter ending on Tuesday last; in the corresponding quarter of last year, is considerable, amounting to £1,167,762, or about 29,690,000 fr. On the other hand decrease is stated at £2,097,229, or about 52,432,375 fr. The explanations of the Ministerial *Globe*, and the remarks of the *Sun* and *Courier*, on this deficiency, will be found among our subjoined extracts from the papers of Wednesday:—

"Stock Exchange, Oct. 11, *Tuesday o'clock*.—Consols have slightly declined: they are 91¼ for to-morrow (settling day,) and 91⅜ for November Account. Exchequer Bills are 51 to 53 pm. Spanish Stock was rather sought after earlier in the day, and the price was 20½ to 5. It is at present 20½ to ¾ with, and 19¾ to ¾ without, Div. coupons; Dut. left to 5; Pas. 4½ to 5. Portuguese Bonds are 39 to 41; Threes 25½ to 26.

"*Two o'clock*.—The Markets are free from fluctuation, and little business doing.

"*Four o'clock*.—Consols for account closed at 91¼.

The state of the revenue for the last quarter has disappointed most persons in the city, although some deficiency might reasonably have been anticipated. However, as trade has now resumed its wonted activity, and consumption goes on speedily, we hope the result of the next and succeeding quarters will be more satisfactory.—*Globe*.

The following letter sent to the Receiver of the public moneys for this District, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been handed us for publication.

By this document it will be seen that the government claims additional proof, before issuing patents for the tracts located, both by pre-emption and floats. The contents of the letter will be found important and interesting to purchasers of Government lands under the act of June 19th, 1834.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
October 23, 1837.

SIR—After mature consideration on the subject of the pre emption claims in your district under the act of 19th June, 1834, upon which certificates have been issued and the proof received at this office, it has been deemed most proper and advisable to require such additional evidence on such claims as will justify the allowance in the issuing of patents for the tracts located, both by pre-emption and floats.

The original proof being so general in its terms as to admit of the claimant's residence at any time, and at any place, and of the cultivation of any quantity of land, however small, it is deemed necessary that the proof should be more specific, and that the claimant should state the precise time of the settlement of the claim which was made by the improvement, and the quantity of land to be claimed as the improvement of the claimant or, whereby this object may be supplied by such a recital of facts going to show the nature and extent of the cultivation in 1833, and previous on the 19th June, 1834, as will enable you and this office, instead of the claimant or his witnesses, to judge whether the requirements of the law have been fulfilled.

The subsidiary proof submitted to a float, it is necessary that such proof should outgrave in 1833, and be in possession on 19th June, 1834, and that their interests in such cultivation and possession should be separate, and distinct, the one not existing as the hired man, child, or servant of the other—In all cases where floats have been allowed, this additional evidence must so be adduced, before this office can pass favorably upon the location made by such floats.

In having been impressed to this office, that in some cases the persons represented as justices of the peace, and before whom the proof is alleged to have been taken, were not justices of the peace or legally entitled to administer an oath, it will be necessary in every case where the additional evidence now required shall be made before an individual represented as a justice of the peace, that the certificate and seal of the clerk of the court or secretary of state shall be therein appended, stating that at the date thereof such individual was a justice of the peace duly commissioned and authorized to act as such. If one is before a notary public, that his notarial seal should be appended thereto.

As this requirement affects so large a number of claimants, and the labor to apprise each thereof by letter, to you, will be enormous alike for this office or your own, a public notification hereof, in some one or more of your newspapers, had better be made, calling upon all for the production of the further proof deemed necessary: it being understood, that no charge therefor is by reason of this suggestion, to be made against the government, as the general interests of the community in this matter are sufficiently apparent to justify the belief, that, as a matter of interest, the publication would be made without charge; and if not, that the claimants themselves should meet the expense thereof.

You will be careful to see that this testimony, when received, relates to the tracts originally entered, as well as to enable you to certify plainly and distinctly that the affidavits have been stegned by the justice after having been taken, and not filled up after the procurement of his signature, as there are good grounds for belief has been the case in numerous affidavits of the original proof now on file.

I am, respectfully, your obt. servant,
(Signed) JAMES WHITCOMB,
Commissioner.

Register and Receiver, New Orleans.

Mr. Editor—I have been very much surprised to see in the True American of the 23d inst., that Mr. Maurice of the Artillery had fired one hundred and fifty guns, after having previously received an order from General Plauché, and from the Mayor not to permit any one to make use of the cannon belonging to the City without the authority of the said General Plauché, &c. Nothing can be more false than this, Mr. Maurice, quarter-master of the Battalion of Artillery, and head of the Train, never received any such order from General Plauché, he having to do with the Artillery of the Legion. Not a single shot was fired, nor a priming burnt on the public square. Mr. Maurice understands too well his duty to be guilty of the crime of insubordination.

New Orleans, 24th Nov. 1837.
Jn. MAURICE, Quarter-Master.

[Communicated]

Faithful chronologists give a full and fair statement of passing events, yet we find a contemporary claiming a musical festival in honor of Saint Cecelia as a performance by the creole population in honor of the whig triumph in the north. The French and creole population are indignant at the suggestion columniny: no true southerner perceiving the alarming progress of the northern abolitionists could take part in any demonstration with such an occasion. Again why did not these faithful chronologists inform the public of the calamitous result of their mad career on Wednesday, viz: that four of the best men of their party were sadly mangled by the premature discharge of one of the thousand cannon, so unnecessarily fired thro' their number? Again, why is it that the names of the wounded were taken to the hospital at the co ner of Daydras and Carondelet streets, one Mr. Charles Williams, and another from Bayou Road, and one more yesterday; Mr. Michael Finn, had both arms amputated he all lives. His case is doubtful, and the third Mr. Hogan had one arm amputated and was otherwise injured, but we believe is in a fair way of doing well of recovery. On giving an account of this commentary on whig rejoicing, they tell us simply that Charles William was with no accident which caused his being carried off the field. We consider it humiliating that the whig committee took care that he should not want for prompt assistance; and that they caused his body to be buried with every possible mark of respect. Query—How much more attention will this afford to the wounded and dying? Query also, is it to be presumed that the follow sufferers of Mr. Williams had no friends that would have been anxious to know the extent of their injuries and their prospect of recovery. Why the meddling of rude matters? Are the dead men of and that the people an old know, that the finger of heaven has marked their joys.

From the New York Express

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT TO MASSACRE A FAMILY.

About two years ago, a German, whose name we could not learn, married the daughter of a respectable citizen of New York, who named Beck, who resides in 43d street, near the 8th Avenue, with whom he has lived ever since that time, and become the father of one child. A short time ago it was consummated to Mr. Beck, that his son in-law had a wife and seven children living in Germany, whom he abandoned at the time he came to this country. This information having been given to his wife by her father-in-law, the deranged man explained. On Sunday morning last, about 7 o'clock, Dr. Beck, a son of Mr. Beck's daughters went up to ascertain the cause, when she found the door bolted, and heard the groans of her sister within.

The alarm was instantly given, when Mr. Beck came up, and upon bursting open the chamber door, he discovered his daughter covered with blood, and her husband cutting at her with a large bowie knife several wounds in his head inflicted about the temples. The knife was immediately wrenched from the grasp of the murderous villain and thrown out of the window, and he taken to the apartment of her father for protection. Soon afterwards it was ascertained that the infant of the injured woman was at the mercy of its savage parent, when they went up and found the inhuman demon beating it with his fists in the head and different parts of the body.— He was immediately secured and sent to prison, and a physician sent to dress the wounds of the sufferers, who gave it as his opinion that the child could not survive many hours, its head and breast being swelled and inflamed to a horrible degree.

It is supposed that the wretch's intention was first to murder his wife and child and afterward to destroy himself.

☞ Packet ship ORLEANS, for New York will leave the Levee opposite the vegetable market, this (Saturday) evening, at 6 o'clock. Passengers are regd red to be on board at that time nov 25

☞ The Owners or Consignees of goods per ship American, C. B. Manchester, master, of the following marks, viz:—A S to order, J Bidlin, do S Oliver, Kauhlin & Haskell du Chase & Dixey, will please prepare and land the same at the Bank Landing in the said goods to the Captain on board the ship, now lying or because the New Orleans Cotton Press, and take them away.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE price of treasury has been this day 98 50 per cent premium—here no doubt is more may give anything theremaining week commencing Monday, November 27, 35 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves should be sold at one bit for three loaves, are required is enough 35 per cent more; that is 70 ounces. D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

nov 25

NOTICE

Steam Ship Cuba.

MUCH confusion and delay having hitherto been experienced in the collection of passage money by this vessel's agents, the public is informed that no person will be permitted to go on her, who does not previously pay the passage money to the agent, on his receipt; but in all cases where individuals are unavoidably prevented from going on her, after payment of their passage, the same will be returned to them, on producing their receipts to

nov25 JOHN KILSHAW Jr., Agent.

NOTICE

THE public is requested not to negociate six notes of $250 each, signed P Perez, to the order of the subscriber, dated 1st October, 1837, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and months, in as much as said subscriber has certain claims to urge against Mr Meffre, holder of said notes.

nov 25 3t C. PARLANGE.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

MESSRS Thomas & Rare de Mandres have the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and the public generally, that they will open shortly their store, which is removed to the corner of Chartres and Conti streets.

nov 25—2t

THE Consignee of 8 boxes and 1 bale of Furniture—6 Chairs—1 Stove and Stand, marked M R I, shipped by M. R. Isaacson, in ship North Star from Philadelphia, is hereby requested to call at the office of the subscriber, pay the charges and take the goods; otherwise they will be sold at public sale.

LEVI H. GALE,
93 Common street.

nov 25

MAD. H. CAILLAS,

Successor to Madame A. Corbinac, No 54 Chartres street, has the honor informing the Ladies of New Orleans and of the country, that having opened the goods received only by the ship Lafayette—she will display on Thursday next, 30 instant, a new assortment of fashionable hats, and novelties of every kind, received by ships Salem & Hilah. nov25

ESTABLES.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Alexandre, Tennissant, from Havre, a large assortment of five entables, consisting of—

60 Gruyere cheese,
200 gallons Kirchwasser,
60 do cherries in brandy,
4 half pipes brandy,
50 half bbls white Sauterne wine,
50 half bbls red wine,
For sale by J. MORTIER,
nov 25 55 Conde st.

LARD—1875 kegs Cincinnati Leaf Lard in board flat, boat foot St. Joseph street, for sale by YORK, BROTHERS, 65 Camp street.

nov 25

MOLASSES—30 barrels molasses, for sale by A. LEBLANC,
nov25 20 Toulouse st.

To Country Merchants and City Dealers, THOMAS W. SMITH,

48 Commerce, four doors above Chartres,

WHOLESALE Pewter and Importer of hardware, cutlery, perfumery, guns, pistols, pocket books, clocks, jewelery, dry goods, playing cards and fancy goods, &c. &c. has just received 225 cases Composing articles in the above line, which are now offered on reasonable terms.

All articles of country produce taken in.

Knives, razors, scissors, silver gumsandz, pencil cases, spoons, silk cravats and pocket handkerchiefs, French and English muslins, flannels, Canton do. negro kerseys &c. &c. nov 25.

$20 REWARD

Will be given to whoever will arrest the two following slaves, runaway from the subscriber's since the 19th instant, WILLIAM, a negro aged thirty two years, has very white nails on one of his hands, from a disease; a scar on the back of his hand, and walks with his toes outwards LILLE, a Griffe about thirty years old, tall and slender, having only one front tooth in the upper jaw.

The above reward will be paid to whoever will arrest them both, or ten dollars for either of them separately.

W. A. C. FARRAGUT,
Faubourg Lafayette, or at
L. GUELIS'E
nov 25—3t at the Old Basin.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, the negro boy named Augusto, speaking English and Portuguese, had on when he went away a blue cloth jacket, and light blue striped pantaloons. A