COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Dec 20	Boston	nov. 27
Philadelphia	dec 21	Baltimore	" 28
Charleston	" 8	Mobile	" 30
Paris	oct 22	Liverpool	oct. 23
Havre	" 21	London	" 24

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

STOCKS.

No sales today at the Brokers Board.

COTTON.

300 bales Mississippi [illegible]
100 do do [illegible]
SUGAR—N. O.—[illegible] cents New crop at 9[illegible]
MOLASSES—[illegible] bbls at 41 cents.
FLOUR—Per bbl (7) to 7½—[illegible] 3000 bbls arrived.

Whisky—Rectified, 40 a 42 cts. sales
COFFEE—Havana green 13[illegible] to 14[illegible]

(By the Francis Ist.)

HAVRE, Oct. 14.

Since our last, of the 8th inst. there has been no material change in our market. For cotton our prices are fully supported—that is for middling and superior qualities—for ordinary there is little or no demand. Pot Ashes are wanted. Our brokers inform us that 45s would be paid for a good assortment. Rice is also in good position.

A letter from Havre, of Oct. 21st, (received via Liverpool,) says—our stock of cotton is about 32,000 bales, ordinary qualities without demand, even at 1f 10—Fine Louisiana's as high as 1f 75, and fine Uplands 1f 57 1-2.

MOBILE, Dec 13.

Our market continues in the same animated condition as mentioned in our last. Transactions are by no means pressing or hurried, but every thing wears a brisk and lively appearance. The weather continues both for business men and out of doors. The market is well supplied except in a few articles of western produce.

FLOUR.—In the early part of the week there was a languor in our cotton market, but it continued for two or three days. Prices however continued [illegible]. Within the last three days the market has again assumed its wonted activity. Sales are brisk and tolerably large; on Tuesday they were probably 1,500 bales. Prices range from 13¼ a 16¼cts: 200 or 300 bales of strictly choice have been sold at [illegible]; the principal sales have been at 16cts. The [illegible] continues to arrive freely and the stock on hand is [illegible] to be large. Fine cottons and inferior are in [illegible] and in request.

The receipts of cotton this week have been 5,076 [illegible] the exports have been 1,934, leaving in all a [illegible] on hand of 26,913 bales.

BACON.—Heavy stock and sales dull.

BAGGING.—Market amply supplied.

BEEF.—In little demand.

BUTTER.—Continues scarce and in great demand.

COFFEE.—Stock heavy—fair demand only.

CORN.—Market nearly bare of the article.

FLOUR.—Not plenty; sales brisk, and prices looking [illegible]

HAY.—None in first hands.

LARD.—Market is poorly supplied—principally in [illegible]

MOLASSES.—Scarce and in great request.

PORK.—Little enquired after—fair supply.

RICE.—The supply barely equals the demand—[illegible] new crop yet arrived. Sales brisk.

WHISKEY.—This article is getting very scarce again, [illegible] enquired after.

AUGUSTA, Dec 4.

COTTON.—Very dull this week, with a downward tendency. The receipts heavy and sales moderate, ranging from 13¼ to 14¼, principally 14 for good fair; a parcel in square bales brought 14¼. Planters are planning to store for higher prices.

RECEIPT OF COTTON

at Augusta and Hamburg, from 1st Oct to 1st Dec.

	THIS YEAR.	LAST YEAR.
Stock on hand 1st inst	12,965	19,555
Shipped from 1st Oct to 1st Dec	49,107	50,462
	62,072	70,047
Deduct stock on hand 1st Oct	3,193	2,728
Total receipts	58,579	67,819

STOCK OF COTTON

remaining in Augusta and Hamburg on the 1st inst.

	THIS YEAR.	LAST YEAR.
In Augusta	9,737	15,870
On wharf and boats	1,228	600
In Hamburg	1,990	3,115
Total stock	12,965	19,585

CHARLESTON, Dec 5.

COTTON.—There has been a very good demand for this article throughout the whole week—more especially during the first few days, and our quotations of the last week were maintained. On Wednesday last advices to the 25th from Liverpool were received, prices commenced giving way, and our market closed yesterday at fully a ½ct reduction. Our highest quotation (15f) could then only be obtained for a very superior article, although a few holders still held out for more. The sales have been large, amounting to upwards of 7,000 bales, of which particulars are as follows—[illegible] 57 at 15—56 at 15¼—1,315 at 15¼—135 at [illegible]—1,300 at 15¼—341 at 15 1-16—3,602 at [illegible]—105 a 15¼—98 at 15½. There was some enquiry for staple cotton, and about 120 bales consisting [illegible] of fine middling to fine to extra fine Sea Islands were sold, the prices were not made known to us as the sales consisted of small lots of different [illegible], they would even if known not be a correct criterion of the market. A few bales stained at 13 and [illegible] a few Santees and Matlacs at 20 a 30cts. We continue to omit quotations.

RICE.—It is not been wanting purchasers during the week. The article closed briskly yesterday at an advance of from 12½ to 18cts on previous prices. Sales in all the week have amounted to upwards of 3,000 bbls, of which about 500 bbls inferior; 2,700 bbls of the remainder prime, as per quotations.

SUGAR.—This article is in good demand, and sales of 100 hds were made from stores in two lots of 50 each. Rice a good article at 9¾—the remaining [illegible] of old New Orleans, St Croix, and [illegible], from 9¾ to 10. Several small sales from [illegible] quotations.

SPIRITS.—Remains a dull article; the sales low, and prices nearly nominal.

MOLASSES.—The arrivals of the week consist of 82 [illegible] Cuba direct, a very prime article, which sold as were given to understand within the pale of our [illegible]. The article is not plenty.

BACON AND LARD.—A few bids of hams, shoulders and sides, Cincinnati cured, were received during the week from Philadelphia, and sold, the former at 12 a [illegible], the latter at 7½ a 8½. A lot of western sides [illegible] 8cts. Our country bacon commences coming in pretty plentifully, and sells freely from the wagon at 7 a 7½ the long round. The article is evidently improving. We have not heard of any sales in bale, but small lots. A good article is scarce.

BEEF.—Liverpool sack salt is getting scarce, and we understand that sales from stores to the amount of near [illegible] have been made at $1 85.

SPIRITS.—Considerable sales of Bahamas whiskey have been made in the course of the week. At the commencement 30 hhds at 33cts, and resold at 34. The latter part 42 hhds sold at 36cts; bbls 36 a 37.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 1.

BEEF.—Prices continue steady. Sales of about [illegible] bbls old crop Rio at 11½ a 12½cts, principally 11½cts—6 mos; 250 do new crop at 12½; 150 to 200 Domingo at 11½ a 11½cts; 110 Java 13½cts; 175 bags [illegible] at 12½c—9 mos.

COTTON.—Demand fair and prices steady. Sales of 350 bales new crop uplands at 17 a 17½cts per lb.

HIDES AND DYES.—A sale of 4 to 5000 lbs toll brimstone at 4½c—cash; 90 casks copperas at 2½cts on 5 hhds Oombro madder, 11½cts; manna, old at 57cts.

FUR AND SKINS.—Sales of about 20,000 Madras goat at about 25cts each.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in good request. Sales at $1 35 a 1 36 per bushel; from store $1 37 a [illegible]. The week's sales exceed 11,000 bushels at [illegible] of which several parcels of good Pennsylvania sold at 91 to 1 02; yellow flat at 96 a 97cts; [illegible] store 4 divered at 91; white 96cts; parcels of yellow in good order at 73 a 75cts. We quote it [illegible] 70 to 75 according to dryness. Oats—a cargo of western all sat 41cts; buckwheat 18cts, barley 75 cts per bushel.

HEMP.—A sale of 276 Bahia, ox and cow, at 9¾ cents.

IRON.—Sales of 85 tons Juniata bar iron at $1 85 per ton time; 15 tons Coed Talon pig, sold at $13 per [illegible]—6 mos.

LEAD.—A sale of 500 pigs Missouri at 4½cts per lb.

MOLASSES.—A sale of 47 hhds Xibara—terms not [illegible] public. At auction 26 hhds sugar house molasses at 32 a 34cts.

PROVISIONS.—Some new pork has arrived in market: small sales of Jersey mess at $18. Lard—sales of 700 kegs western at 9½ a 10; and Jersey 12cts per lb. Beef—the demand continues brisk; from 6 to 600 tubs prime and extra sold at $9 to $10cwt; lard 7½ a 12½c per lb.

SUGARS.—There is a good demand for sugar and the light stock on hand is gradually decreasing. Sales of 35 boxes white Havana at 12½ a 12¾cts, [illegible]; about 400 boxes brown do, part at 9¾ a 10cts—3 and 6 mos; part terms not named; 50 casks Xibara at about [illegible]; 32 hhds inferior Porto Rico, part at 9½cts; 70 boxes white Brazil at 9½ a 10cts for inferior to good [illegible]; small sales of New Orleans at 9½cts.

TOBACCO.—Sales of 18 half pipes Rochelle brandy at $1 [illegible] per gallon—4 and 6 mos. Rochelle "a genuine article," [illegible] $1 40; Bordeaux $1 25, with a very limited demand; 5 puncheons New Orleans rum at 60cts; New England, scarce; sales in hhds at 37cts; in bbls 38cts.

TOBACCO.—Sales for export of 12 hhds Kentucky at $10 50. There is some enquiry for shipment; but no sales of consequence have been made.

BALTIMORE, Nov 28.

COTTON.—We notice no change in cotton. It is still very dull of sales, and no operations of importance have been made in the article for several weeks. Small sales New Orleans ordinary at 10½cts, do prime 12½cts, and Alabama 17½cts—6 mos.

FLOUR.—At the close of the last week large quantities of flour were made partly on speculation at $5 25 cash for Genesee; and $5 50 for 1st sort for Baltimore and other lands southern. At the commencement of this week sales of Genesee were made at 7 12½ a 7 18¾; since then in consequence of the struggle in southern markets, the tendency of prices has been sale here, and the gen arrival, produced a decline on the way from New York and southern ports, holders demand a further advance in prices. Sales to day of Genesee at 7 20 a 7 62½, and some small lots, approved brands 7 75 per bbl cash.

BALTIMORE, Nov 28.

COTTON.—The market the week has been rather dull. We note sales of about 250 bags here and Philadelphia at 12½ a 13cts; of 200 bags old crop at 13cts; and of small parcels of St Domingo at 11 a 11½cts.

COTTON.—Small sales of Upland at 14½cts, and of Mobile at 13½cts.

FLOUR.—The receipts of Howard street for the week have been light and the demand has been active, of small parcels have been made from stores at $5 62½ a 5 62½ per bbl, and in some instances $5 62½ was higher. The prevailing wagon price has been $5 50, though an occasional load has been taken at $5 62½.

CORN.—Sales of new corn, in good condition, at 75 cents per bushel. We quote 69 a 70cts, according to dryness.

THE BEE.

United States and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1835.

We are glad to find that ISAAC OGDEN esq will in all probability be elected president of the New Orleans [illegible] company, and that a new board of directors will be elected TODAY.

Some such change is absolutely essential to preserve the solvency of the [illegible] has already been at yearly 1 million dollars [illegible] for nothing, the cost of which was estimated [illegible] dollars, and whose directors have been [illegible] that expence on the credit side of their customary statements *pro bono publico!*

We are in hopes that, henceforth, [illegible] will not only terminate the [illegible] but also appease the apprehensions of those who sincerely desire to see harmony prevail between this country and the United States.

The members of the New Orleans Lyceum will meet this evening, when new members will be admitted. We earnestly hope that all gentlemen of every profession and [illegible] who are desirous to promote the infant literature of the state and city, will become members of this institution. The yearly subscription is but 5 dollars; and a charter has been obtained for the [illegible]

[illegible] evening deliver his introductory lecture on the science of therapeutics etc in the [illegible] college, Louisiana.

The St Charles and [illegible] street theatres were uncommonly well attended last evening—at the former to witness the performances of Mademoiselle Celeste and at the latter, to witness the debut of Miss Russell: each of whom was very successful in her way. The former will again appear we trust to a numerous audience this evening; and the latter tomorrow.

By the arrival of the schooner Halcyon yesterday, we are informed that the armed Mexican schooner Montezuma had captured the Hannah Elizabeth off the Bar of Matagorda; but that afterwards a company of riflemen from the place shortly afterwards recaptured her from the Mexicans.

Why could not our merchants [illegible] together in companies for which they could [illegible] charters, for [illegible] those of steamships to foreign ports and steamboats to different cities on the Mississippi, Ohio and Red river?

VERY RARE.—One of General Mehia's company arrived here yesterday by the Halcyon from Tampico. He states that the ship in which Mehia and his forces debarked hence, was wrecked in the river near Tampico; but that being saved, they succeeded in obtaining possession of the fort as agreed upon. Yet when at night he made an attempt on the town itself, he was repulsed with the loss of several killed and 23 taken prisoners—when he and the remainder fled for refuge to Brazoria.

*** Since writing the above we acquired more minute details of the landing and attempt of Mehia. It appears that the schooner Mary Ann, in which he had left New Orleans had been towed into the river by a steamboat, and purposely stranded. Still this did not prevent the men from landing; but as soon as Mehia had become master of the fort, [illegible] to become master of the town, [illegible] greatly exhausted. At 5 p m he led them towards Tampico where they arrived [illegible] about 11; and without [illegible] they were exposed to this fire [illegible] finding and armed band [illegible] them. A warmer reception than [illegible] Our fellow citizens stood their ground for a long time, till they found resistance ineffectual for their gallant—a Mexican—had charged the cannon with ball [illegible] powder after ter; and their general knew not how [illegible]. Messrs Girod, Lambert and Mercier succeeded in capturing and spiking a fieldpiece—Mr Blanchet was killed, and Mr Dumoussant taken prisoner

The invaders having returned to the fort, remained there for 9 days, when they embarked on board the Halcyon for Brazoria, whence they all—with the exception of a few that returned to this city—went to join the army of the Texians besieging San Antonio, where they shall have greater success.

We confess that we do not regret the fate of this expedition: for it was one that, should never have been projected; and whose results as regards the commerce of this country) might have been decidedly injurious.

The political relations of Europe are occasionally of sufficient importance to interest our citizens, particularly when their commercial interests are likely to be intervolved in any change. Of this kind in their ultimate bearings and tendencies are the projects of the allied sovereigns at their late congress at Toplitz—at least two of them.

It is stated that a treaty has been taken between those sovereigns last [illegible] to take place till submitted to [illegible] Philippe. Arguing from [illegible] undoubted, we might [illegible] even as regards this country. Either the treaty is favorable to liberty or it is not. That a treaty favorable to liberty could emanate from Russia, Prussia and Austria is more than the most fervid imagination could conceive probable: that one unfavorable to liberty may be sanctioned by Louis Philippe, will be unhesitatingly believed by those who have witnessed the onward course of the king of the barricades till his late overthrow of the charter of French liberty and the government of law in France. It is known that England forced him into the quadruple alliance in favor of Spain yet it is known that he has given all his personal influence to the Carlists—that he has allowed arms and ammunition and horses and men to be conveyed to the camp of the pretender; and has [illegible] French journals accounts of battles favorable to Carlos, and representing the cause of the queen of Spain as ruined: say more that these false [illegible] are absolutely sent from members of the French cabinet in his confidence. Witness the following paragraph in a leading opposition journal, which has never been contradicted at period of last advices from France.

We assert that the article on the state of the belligerents in North Spain, which appeared in the Debats, was demanded by the Duke of Broglie, of an ex-officer in the French army, now brigadier in the service of Don Carlos—in other words of general Lopez aid-de-camp of Zumalacarregay, and so much in confidence, that he was dispatched to France to carry back the wishes of the Carlist chief. We assert moreover that this article passed directly from the cabinet of the foreign minister to the pages of the Journal des Debats.

Of the truth therefore of the duplicity of Louis Philippe there can be no doubt—none of his desire to get rid of the quadruple treaty; none of his desire to ratify the Toplitz treaty; none of his desire to injure the cause of constitutional liberty; and (as appears by the extracts of foreign news inserted in the Bee of yesterday) none of his desire to be involved in a rupture with this country—to which [illegible] of his actions in obedience to the [illegible] brother Jesuits, or [illegible] and plainly tend. The [illegible] tendency is to [illegible] marriage between the duke of Orleans heir of the French throne, and a Russian princess; and should this be accomplished, as expected, Louis Philippe may offer democratic liberty in America and [illegible] European countries assuming our example and sacrifice to the Russian autocrat or the holy alliance. But [illegible] his day of retribution will soon be at hand; and our citizens must feel that should a war occur concerning the indemnification claims, they will contend not against France or their fellow allies in the cause of liberty, but against Louis Philippe and the holy alliance; and actually in favor of the hauteur and conscienceless liberty of France. The United States and Great Britain in such a noble cause against all the world in arms—will they too will certainly triumph.

But such an alliance ideal: for in furtherance of the disruption and [illegible] of the holy alliance, a German commercial confederation under the responsibility and agency of Prussia has been established on such a basis as [illegible] the import of British manufactures into [illegible] ports of the Baltic; and probably exclude [illegible] from that sea—at [illegible] appears to [illegible] tendency of the Prussian commercial league. The states that have [illegible] are Saxony, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Frankfort on the Rhine, and some minor states including a population of about 28 millions of people. It is understood that Holland and Belgium, and even Hanover, with Mecklenburg and Brunswick will be invited to accede to their own safety to give in their adhesion to the union. A line necessarily may be imposed on the Netherland; and extended over all the Hanseatic towns. These are indeed facts of more importance to the commercial and political relations of Great Britain than to this country, inasmuch as they are but part of the same system of exclusiveness and intolerance as regards commercial and other intercourse with constitutional governments, not only may this league directly affect the interests of England, but indirectly those of America also.

For the benefit of our commercial readers and the gratification of others, we extract an account of this union from the [illegible] Chronicle of London.

Prussia, according to the terms of the [illegible] undertaken to collect, on the frontiers of [illegible] which comprehends the federation, the customs now payable upon foreign produce of every description; and to pay to each state a portion of the sum thus collected, that portion being regulated according to a scale determined by the amount of its population. It must be obvious to any person who has ever travelled in Germany, and has observed the numberless custom-houses which have hitherto existed in every state, that the abolition of these establishments, and of the expenditure with which they were attended, must be productive of unequivocal advantages in a financial point of view to each member of the union, inasmuch as the cost of collection by such cumbrous machinery left in the end but little profit to their exchequers. The collection is now effected by Prussia for them: a certain revenue, generally exceeding that which they had received before, is [illegible] to each, and the expectation of profit thus [illegible] has been a bait which none of the states could [illegible] or if they did, they were immediately [illegible] Prussia, (who had taken care to secure the [illegible] of Bavaria and Wurtemburg in the first instance) with all sorts of impediments to their commercial intercourse with her own territory, as well as with those two considerable and highly improving [illegible]. The Prussian tariff has become that of the [illegible] tariff originally fixed in 1819, but which, though it prohibits no article, and affects to impose no higher duty than 10 per cent ad valorem, is found to operate seriously against British manufactures, [illegible] as the amount of duty is estimated by the [illegible] of the merchandize.

The judge of the federal court of this state had at length found it convenient for him to hold session of grand [illegible] expectedly the trial of captain Thompson of the Corvette. It is stated that he will be prosecuted on behalf of the [illegible] by the district attorney; and on behalf [illegible] general Felix Houston of Natchez [illegible] defended by Messrs Grymes and [illegible].

Our country papers are [illegible] talking on the election of senator from this state. They mention that general Bossier, Messrs Morton, Brownson and Walker will be candidates; nor is improbable that Mr Waggaman will again be a candidate. We regret to find that they all look on Mr Henry Carleton as a candidate only; and that they do not care how long he will continue so be but a candidate. *Eh bien!* Then candidate Carleton forever!

CITY COUNCIL—Dec 14, 1835.

The minutes were read and the roll called.

Present—The Recorder, Messrs McFarland, Wilson, Schmidt, Berry, Gaiennié, Pichot, Lebeau, [illegible]—absent, Messrs Caldwell and Allard.

A debate took place as to the right of discussing the vetoes of that portion of the mayor's message which was withdrawn last session; and it was decided affirmatively.

A [illegible] was presented and adopted requiring the mayor to [illegible] the date to the council of all legal advertisements [illegible] by him.

Pallard, [illegible] clerk of the 1st ward was re-elected unanimously. A Atocha for 2d ward elected by a vote of 7 to 2; [illegible] Durell for the 3d ward unanimously elected; Raymond Montegut for the 5th rejected: St Villemay for the 8th unanimously elected; Henry Richardson for that part of the 6th ward near the river unanimously elected; R C Tobin for that part near the swamp rejected by 7 to 2; Pierre Aurray as inspector for upper Liberties elected 8 to 1; J B Gignel for lower Liberties elected 7 to 1.

On the latter part of the mayor's message Mr Pichot introduced this resolution and which was adopted:

Whereas, that though the council may be convinced that no power is granted to the executive to be its instructor, and to declare to it that they have passed illegal ordinances, the council cannot refrain from making known its opinion the lesson they have received; therefore

Resolved, That the mayor be thanked for the advice and lessons he has given to the council; but that he be at the same time requested in future to abstain from the [illegible] until they are expressed required.

A letter was received from the mayor vetoing the prolongation of Esplanade street which was persisted in:

On article 2d in reference to the incorporation of a part of McCarty's plantation, the veto was also put; and the question to persist was lost by 4 to 3.

(Correspondence.)

Washington, Nov. 26.

The French question continues to be the subject of some little speculation here, and the opinion of all seems to be that the president in his message will advert to the subject in a tone of moderation. Peaceful counsels have prevailed. Whatever doubt there has been as to the character of the executive message, and as to the feelings and wishes of the president on the subject, it now appears to be settled that no measures of a hostile character towards France will be recommended. It is thought that the president, after recapitulating the history of the affair, and referring, with approbation, to Mr Livingston's letter of explanation, will remind congress of their resolutions of the last session, and leave all further measures to their wisdom. He may however see fit immediately to dismiss Charge d'Affaires Mr Barton and cut off diplomatic intercourse with the French government. At both houses of congress [illegible] resolved in substance, that the treaty of July must be insisted on and maintained in all its [illegible]; it is probable that they will re-[illegible] and perhaps make reports [illegible] putting the country in a [illegible] time, it is believed that [illegible] will express its sense that [illegible] should not proceed to carry the stipulations of the treaty into effect. The idea of a war with France, under present circumstances, is not [illegible] to be entertained for a moment. No interest in the country can be [illegible] it: certainly not the southern agricultural interest, for the north [illegible] commercial or navigating interest. It would suit [illegible] a few contractors and office seekers.

The great topic of discussion, during the approaching session, will be the disposition of the surplus revenue. [illegible] and projects for its disembursement are already [illegible]—among these the most prominent are increase of the navy, fortifications and increase of the Navy. On exchange of these objects, it would be easy to [illegible] advantageously three times the amount of the twenty millions of surplus. All three interests would have their active friends and champions in the Capitol, and [illegible] no less decided opponents. For seacoast and harbor defence, steamships and batteries are indispensable, and of vastly greater importance than forts or ships of the line, as the next maritime war will prove. The war growing out of the French revolution, closed while the application of steam power was yet in its early infancy—else there is no telling what effect it might have had upon results.—One thing is certain, in the event of another war, there will be no more blockading squadrons, by squadrons of half a dozen ships of the line or frigates,—no more of cutting out of ships under the enemy's batteries—and no more 'burning of towns and exports assailable'. A few steamships with power to take advantage of wind and tide, would easily dispose of the assailing fleet. The attention of congress and of the Navy Department, will doubtless be attracted to this subject.

Latest intelligence from Europe.

Among the passengers in the Roscoe is Don A Calderon de La Barca, Envoy Extraordinary from the court of Spain to the United States.

The Roscoe has brought despatches for government, which will probably communicate intelligence from France. The Formosa, which sailed from New York on the 16th, has arrived at Respectable, [illegible] Havre on the 14th, but [illegible] that there might have been time for answers by this conveyance.

A letter from Havre of the 21st Oct gives as the opinion of the writer, that the French government will await the reception of President Jackson's Message before taking any further action towards the settlement of the American indemnity bill.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 24th has the following paragraph:—"We have received the Paris papers of Thursday. If [illegible] ministry could be formed from the conversation of [illegible] Americans, the government of the United States was little likely to offer any of those explanations rendered necessary by the late speech of the chambers, as preliminary to the payment of the 25 millions of francs. It is stated that the Attorney General [illegible] this to the king, in supposing we have had the [illegible] on the funds observable on Wednesday."

(OUR AFFAIRS WITH FRANCE.—There appears to have been a fall in the French funds. The American question yet agitates the public mind at Paris and London, the most particular accounts of which we take from the London Morning Herald of the 24th, which says the money was ready on the "amende honorable" being made, the following is the extract:—

LONDON, OCT 24.

There has been rather more pressure for money both in the commercial world and on the Stock Exchange to day, chiefly occasioned by the uneasiness felt by some parties on account of the fall in French funds, which is said to be occasioned by the misunderstanding between the Charge d'Affaires of the United States and the French government. It appears from the letters we have seen that the American Charge d'Affaires applied in form for the payment of the indemnity money for the confiscation of American property under the Berlin and Milan decrees, to which the French government replied, stating that the money was ready and would be paid immediately on the "amende honorable" being made on the part of the United States, government for the withdrawal of their minister, which the American Charge d'Affairs declined doing without authority; thus the matter appears to stand, but it is the opinion of many well informed parties that it will blow over. Neither country is in exact position for war at present, and a decree of non intercourse on the part of the United States is not here thought likely to be palatable to the mercantile interests of that country; a war would be more impolitic; as the mercantile navy of the United States are dispersed in every sea, in Europe. It is also known that the French fleet is formidable, but [illegible] the contrary. Therefore it is [illegible] will not be noodle enough to [illegible] the payment of the indemnity money in attempting to extract big [illegible] upon a mere point of etiquette.

The [illegible] and Potomac and [illegible] Shark, were at Napoles on the 6th, off well. The [illegible] Adams sailed from Marseilles on the 8th ultimo, for Mahon.

The most important communication it is true, received by the latest arrivals from Paris, is one contained in the following paragraph of a private letter just arrived:

I have been assured—but too long a [illegible] in an extraordinary [illegible] a remonstrance has been addressed by Louis Philippe, in the name of your Government, to the [illegible] of King Louis Philippe, calling the French government to account for certain alleged violations of the treaty of quadruple alliance, in permitting enrolment of men, officers and money—to pass to Don Carlos.

The last letters from Madrid state that military [illegible] was going on exceedingly well [illegible] Mendizabal was arranging all branches of the administration which he found in a most disorderly state. It is further stated that Mendizabal finds more resources in the country than he expected. It is asserted that a reinforcement of 20,000 men will be sent to the army of the north.

LONDON, Oct 18.

We learn from letters received from Toplitz, 6th Oct, that the emperor and empress of Austria and the archduke the grand duke Michael, and others left that place on the 4th. Prince and princess William, Charles and prince of Prussia, the hereditary grand duke of Mecklenberg Schwerin and prince Frederick of the Netherlands, set out on the 5th for Prague; the king of Prussia was expected to set out the next day by way of Gitschin to Fischbach, for which place the emperor and empress of Russia will leave Prague on the 8th. The emperor of Russia will return direct from Prague by way of Warsaw to St Petersburgh.

A letter from Algiers represents marshal Clausel as occupied with preparations for marching to Mascara, and relieving Abdel Kader. The weakness of the French is fully depicted by the circumstance of their being obliged to enthrone the new Bey at Algiers, and put him in possession of his jurisdiction. An ordinance is expected, raising the rate of interest at 10 per cent.—Money is enormously profitable. A French colonist here has opened a bank, furnished with money by an English house to the amount of £250,000 Have the noble men of Marseilles no spirit or shame, that they allow British capitalists to runaway with profits, one may say, at their doors?

French Finances—The Moniteur contains a statement of the receipts at the royal treasury for the first 9 months of the present year, as compared respectively with the corresponding periods of the years 1833 and 1834. The gross amount of the receipts for the last nine months has been 431,540,000f which shows an increase of 10,018,000f as compared with the first nine months of 1834, and an increase of 11,152,000f, as compared with the first nine months of 1834. Of the quarter whereof which ended on the first of October, there is a decrease of 303,000f as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1833, and a decrease of 982,000f, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1834.

Paris, Oct 23.

There has been a good deal of business to-day in the 5 per cents, which declined at 81f 55c, declined to 81f 15c, improved to 81f 40c and receded to 81f 65c, sellers. Great sales have been made by some leading [illegible].

The Spanish Stocks at London—New Spanish 1837 5 per Cents 19¾; do Five 1845 102; do Sixes 1842 110; Portugese Five 1826 101; do 1835 102; do 1832—82, 104; Dutch 2½ 250, 110 to 111; Louisiana Barings 101½—Brown, Wilson's 98½; Jersey, North Carolina 6s 106 10; Mississippi Planters bank, 99½; Alabama Fives 1863 96½; Indiana Fives, 1864 96½; U S Sixes 1842 10 to 23 15; Louisiana state 9 per cent £23 15—3 unf of Louisiana 8 per cent £26 15; New York Life and Trust 5 per cent, 96½ to 97; New Orleans Canal and Banking Co 28 10.

Abolition attempt in Vermont.—A Resolution was introduced in the Vermont Legislature; indicating their sentiments, and requesting their Representatives in congress, to use their best exertions to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This resolution came up for consideration, and after a short discussion, was dismissed, by the decisive vote of 86 to 24.

The Vermont Patriot states that the vote was very small, because, as soon as the debate commenced, a message flocked out of doors in [illegible] requesting themselves of their esting apples, or candy, or whatever else they chose, till the storm was over. While the member who introduced the resolution, attempted to address the House, it was with extreme difficulty his voice, though strong and powerful, could be heard above the chaotic confusion and coughing produced by the *causes called* of the mischiefs.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov 26.

INDIAN OUTRAGE.—An express to the governor reached here on Saturday, from Stewart county, with intelligence that a party of Indians had crossed the Chattahoochee and murdered Mrs Brown and four of her children. There had been some skirmishing between [illegible] and the Indians, and that serious consequences were apprehended. The governor sent [illegible] Stewart county to call out the [illegible] of legislature should [illegible]

[illegible] SCENE.

Talking about [illegible] at two o'clock about the Washing [illegible] do glide about in charcharyards, as I was [illegible] ther it would not be better to go to bed instead of [illegible] nonsense, in which opinion most of my readers they coincide with me, in stalked three young men who were considerably the worse for potation. There is a great deal of character in inebriety—at the same time [illegible] no estimate of character can be made from [illegible], for as often find the most quiet [illegible] to be the most choleric in their cups [illegible] character, and much that is curious in [illegible] variety of effects. Now each of those young [illegible] drunk in a very different way—the first in [illegible] quiet; for although he could preserve [illegible] he had lost the power of speech; you saw his lips move, but no articulation or sound succeeded—the second was laughing drunk; every thing [illegible] was still [illegible] by himself or by any one else, was [illegible] pun or a bon-mot—he third, with whom I had [illegible] acquaintance, was politely drunk. I [illegible] idea of intruding himself upon a stranger, [illegible] unreasonable hour, had produced that effect [illegible] not describe the man.

'As, ha, ha! we wish to you—ha, ha! [illegible] We want [illegible] and warm good, ha, ha! [illegible] always keep [illegible] stock, and the [illegible] himself in an [illegible] chair.

The first also took a chair, moved his [illegible] for a few seconds, and then set [illegible] two candles; how many he [illegible] I [illegible] say.

'Really,' said No. 2, 'we [illegible] thing a great liberty—a very great liberty. [illegible] certainly do—if you will allow me to [illegible] for my two friends—will you allow me to introduce them?'

'Many thanks, but I have the pleasure of [illegible] them already.'

'I really beg your pardon—it [illegible] on my part. I trust you are not [illegible]. Will you allow me to introduce myself? [illegible] of ——, of ——?'

'Why, ha, ha! what an excellent joke, ha, ha! Now for brandy and water.'

The eyes were produced, and although No. 1 had [illegible] introduction, he had still the [illegible] of the [illegible] and his lips, and [illegible] of the [illegible] drank, he groaned the [illegible] same, [illegible] he again spoke.

'My dear sir, I hope you will excuse my liberty, but my name is captain [illegible] of the ——. Will you allow me the honor of presenting my card, and of saying how proud I shall be to make your acquaintance?' So saying he presented me with another card, which I put aside with the first.

'Ha, ha, ha! what a good joke to find you out! I said we should get brandy and water hot! wasn't that capital, ha, ha, ha!'

I could not exactly see the joke of being kept up for perhaps two more hours; but I begged they would refill their glasses, as the dining would be sooner ended one way or the other—either by the bottle being empty, or their pillows under the table—I did not care which—when I [illegible] addressed by No 2.

'I really beg your pardon, but—I'm afraid I have been very remiss—will you allow me to introduce myself? I am captain C——, of the ——. Here is my card, and I suppose you may be happy I shall be if I may have the honor of your acquaintance?'

I bowed a third time, and received a third card.

'By heavens, I've finished my tumbler! Ain't that capital! Ha, ha, ha! famous fun;—and so has Alfred.'

'Famous fun, indeed,' thought I, as the contents of the bottle disappeared.

'And Alfred is going to help himself again well; that is capital, ha, ha, ha! famous, ha, ha!—ha, ha, ha, ha!'

Alfred, who was No 1, moved his lips, but like the frozen horn of Munchausen, sounds would not come out; he did, however follow up the joke, by refilling the tumbler for the third time.

'Upon my honor, I've been very rude, I ought to apologise,' said No 3, again drawing out his card case—'but you will [illegible] offer my card? I am captain C——, of the ——, and I shall be most happy to make your acquaintance.'

I bowed a fourth time, and accepted the fourth card.

'This must be changing [illegible] by numbers cent, two and three, until [illegible] cent, two bottles more drank out, and I had received fifteen cards from my very polite friend, whom I had never seen before.

At four o'clock they all rose to depart.

'Upon my soul, I do believe I'm drunk,' said No 3, 'capital joke, ha, ha!'

No 1 [illegible] damn drunk, brandy had not thawed him; but he [illegible] very hard at me, as much as to say, I would [illegible] if I could.

No 2 put into my hand the sixteenth card, and made a rush attempt at a bow.

Having seen them fairly outside my door, I bolted it, saying with Shakspeare—

'O! that a man
Should put an enemy in his mouth
To steal away his brains!'

[illegible] for directors of the New Orleans [illegible] and Banking Company, will be voted [illegible] BY MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

[illegible] G D Blanchard, [illegible] J W Broadfoot, [illegible] C Adams jun, [illegible] A Quering, [illegible] C V [illegible], [illegible] Thomas [illegible], [illegible] Vallen, [illegible] Steirer. dec 15-3

[illegible] BRIDE sugar and 30 barrels molasses, landing from schr St Anne, for sale by [illegible] E. BRUGIER. dec 15

[illegible] delivery of the Rovia Francaise made at 36 Conti street, at CAZEAUX & BIJOTAT.

A Wet Nurse.—A lady of a good constitution and perfect health, wishes to find a child to nurse. Apply at no 265 Dauphin street. dec 15—3

[illegible] received on consignment from New York and [illegible] for sale by [illegible] subscribers, at low prices for [illegible] good negro boys, paper, the following fancy [illegible]

[illegible] embroidered swiss muslin cassonous,
do do robinet do
do do blond do
Muslin edgings,
[illegible] silk shawls 3-4 8-4
[illegible] do 6-4
[illegible] and woollen do
Tabinet do 6-4 6-4 7-4 8-4
Scotch thread gloves assorted,
Sacquette plain and lace work silk stockings,
do do cotton do
do black woollen stockings,
Rich silk purses,
do belt ribbons,
Assorted sewing silk.
P. A. ALLIGNY,
340 Dauphine st.
dec 15—3

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Sch Iris, [illegible] Vera Cruz, J Pratt & Son.

ARRIVED.

Barque Isis, [illegible] Liverpool, 52 ds, Holmes & Millaudon.

Brig Lion, Morrell, Bordeaux, Master.

Schr Flora, Appleman, 4 ds fm Brazoria, Master.

Sch Halcyon Williams, Tampico 19 ds via Brazoria, J Cavallero, in ballast.

Tow boat While fm the passes: towed to sea brigs Pulaski, Baltimore, and Durango, Schrs J M B udel, and Sanfedo—towed up schrs Halcyon and Flora. Reports off the bar eighteen square rigged vessels, among which are the French barque Lydia, barques Richmond and Spermaciti; ship Congress on the bar, badly aground, bound out.

Steamer Mississippi, Birch, Louisville.

Steamer Paragon, Chauvin, Fourche.

Steamer Teche, Dough, St Martinsville.

Steamer Watchman, Streck, La Fourche.

IMPORTS.

LA FOURCHE—Per steamer Watchman, 65 bls mo Bogar & Hooper; 27 bales cotton Byrne & Herman; 17 Brander, McKenna & co; 16 hhds sugar Henri & Laurens; 12 bales cotton Mateer; 17 O'Duhig & Chautier; 17 C Toledano; 25 bls mo F Jourdan.

FOURCHE INTERIOR—Per steamer Paragon, 18 bales cotton J Mateer; 14 do and 12 hhds sugar Toledano; 12 hhds do 88 bls mo 29 bales cotton Miramond, O'Duhig & co; 5 do J Davenport; 19 hhds sugar 4 bls mo Peyroux & Arcieux; sundries S Field; sundries to owners on board.

MARTINSVILLE—Per steamer Teche, 220 bls mo 20 hhds sugar Gray, Dupree & co; 200 bls mo A Fontinette; 50 do Martineau & Cuger.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Mississippi, 1029 bls flour Lambeth & Thompson; 150 mo bls G Lyons; 95 pa bagging 12 coils rope Byrne & Herman; [illegible