LATEST DATES.

New-York	nov 19	Boston	nov 11
Philadelphia	nov 14	Baltimore	nov 15
Charleston	nov 18	Washington	nov 15
Paris	oct 8	Liverpool	oct 8
Havre	oct 12	London	oct 7
Havana	nov 19	Tampico	oct 18
Mexico	oct 15	Vera Cruz	sept 31
Bordeaux	16		

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

1100 bales Mississippi	15¾
325 ...do ...do	15¾
220 ...do ...do	16¼
128 ...do ...do	15
70 ...do ...do	16¼
26 ...do ...do	13¾
12 ...do ...do	16
12 ...do ...do	15
27 ...Texas	15
1944	

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

	BALES
Stock on hand and on shipboard, Nov. 23	95,291
Received yesterday	872
	96,163
Exports, yesterday	1,371
Stock on hand and on shipboard	94,792

SALE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 9.

100 shares US Bank,		60 days		118
100 do	do	60 ds		119
100 do	do	30 ds		118
100 do	do	60 ds		118¼
50 do	do	60 ds		118
200 do	do	30 ds s o		115
50 do	do	Monday,		115

NEW YORK Nov 7.

2348 shares United States Bank,	116 115
50 shares N O City Bank	95¼
20 shares N O Mech & Traders,	96¼

MOBILE, Nov 24.

76 bales Alabama		18¾
20 do	do	19¼
12 do	do	18¼
70 do	do	17
39 do	do	18
32 do	do	18
22 do	do	17¼
36 do	do	18¼
27 do	do	18¼
334		

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 13.

REMARKS—Owing to the unusual interest felt in the recent Election, business during the whole week has been almost at a stand, and our report is barren of its usual interest. In Stocks, there have been heavy operations and great fluctuations. In United States Bank Stock, for instance, on Saturday the sales were at 118; and on Tuesday the price had advanced to 119 per share. On Wednesday it sunk to 115, and to day the sales were at 114.

Flour and Meal—Another advance has taken place in the price of Flour. Sales for shipment, about the middle of the week, at 10,50—later in the week at 10, —and to day at 11 per bbl; 1000 bbls Managunk brand, sold at 10,25, without inspection. The stock on sale is quite small; the principal part of the Flour in factors hands being limited. Sales of Rye Flour at 7. Corn Meal in hhds at 19,50 a 19,25, in bbls at 4,62½.

GRAIN—The transactions in Wheat have been large at advanced prices. Sales of 5000 bushels imported from Bremen at 2,05 afloat 3300 bushels from Dantzic in store at 2,10; 3000 bushels from Antwerp at 2, 285 bushels from Hamburg at 1,97, 1000 bushels old Penn prime at 2 18 a 2,20; small lots of Delaware at 2,03 a 2,10. About 5000 bushels foreign Wheat remains afloat not sold. Rye—A sale of prime old Penn's at 1, 45, in store; some Southern, afloat, at 1,14 Barley—A sale of near 1000 bushels good old North River at 1,07.

CORN—Sales of white at 81a85c early in the week; on Thursday at 90c Mixed at 90a92; flat yellow 89,94; and round at 96a98c. The sales have been large, and our highest rates are now the market prices.

OATS—Sales by the cargo, of Southern, at 56c per bushel.

MOLASSES—The only operation reported this week has been a sale of 20 hhds Matanzas Sugar House, at 41c per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork put up this fall is beginning to come in, and prices have rather declined. Sales of Western Lard, at 7 cts per lb. Butter—supply large and sales brisk, at 13 a 20 cts, for No 1, and extra keg and firkin.

SPIRITS—Sales of N E Rum at 46 a 47 cts in hhds and bbls. Whiskey—sales in bbls at 42, hhds 40a44 cts and rather dull at the latter price.

SUGAR—During the past week prices have undergone no essential change, and the demand and the transactions have been to a fair extent. Sales of 230 hhds Porto Rico and St Jago at 9a9¾ cts per lb; 100 boxes Matanzas for another market at 9 cts; upwards of 100 boxes Havana, price not transpired.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.

COFFEE—The sales this week have been moderate. We notice sales of 4 to 500 bags Rio, at 11a12½; 1 to 15 Laguira, 12½ a 12¾; 350 to 300 St Domingo, 11 a 11¼; 100 to 150 Cuba, 12 a 13; some Sumatra, 10½.

FLOUR—The arrivals continue light and sales are made at 10,25 for fancy. Philadelphia brings 10 and Georgetown 10,50; New York City 9,70 a 10.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Foreign Wheat have been rather heavy. Sales of 1000 bushels W Dantzic at 2 cash 4000 do White Dantzic, at 2,01. Foreign Rye dull N River brings 115a120—Sales of 1220 bushel at 1,06. Barley continues dull, at 85 a 90c. Southern Corn 93 a 95—2100 bushels North Carolina, superior, sold at 87½c. Jersey brings 103a104; Northern 1a1,05 Oats 50a60c.

MOLASSES—Little of any description in first hands, we have heard of sales only of 300 hhds Porto Rico at 40c, and 250,300 hhds sweet Cuba at 40 cts a small advance on last weeks sales.

SUGAR—The market continues steady. We notice sales of 3 to 400 hhds Porto Rico 8¼,9¼; 4 to 500 boxes Cuba brown 8¼9¼; 2 to 300 boxes Cuba white 12 to 12¾ some St Croix 9a10.

TOBACCO—This article continues dull; no sales having occurred since our last report worthy of notice — At auction a lot Kentucky was stopped, after the sale of 38 hhds averaging 5¾. The sales of Baracoa and St Jago have ranged at 15 to 16¾ cts, quality fair. St Domingo is in fair request, and sales of prime quality have been made at our highest quotation. Manufactured is firm—the demand trifling.

WOOL—The demand is steady, and prices without change. The stocks in the hands of dealers are generally moderate and the aspect of the market sound and healthy—the long continued pressure in the market, having, this season, tied the hands of speculators. Fine foreign wools are dull of sale. An entire importation of about 5,000 lbs of fine Austrian have been exported. The sales of the week previous were from 1 to 200,000 lbs at the quotations, the last 2 months.

FREIGHT—A steady moderate business has been done during the week at our last week's rates.

EXCHANGE—The demand for the packets of the 9th was very fair on English, and the rates were 7½ a 8½ per cent premium, for cash, and on France 5,77½ a 5 38 cash, on other countries the rates are the same as at last report.

BOSTON, Nov 11.

Since our last publication the pressure in the money market has been as great if not greater than at any previous time, and probably felt more in the commercial community. The result has been a complete suspension of all large transactions in merchandize. The regular rates paid for good are 12a2 per cent per month and upwards. Banks discount little or none. Most goods that are usually sold for cash have rapidly declined, and been difficult of sale. Exchange on England is very scarce—the principal sales for cash bills have been 8¾ per cent premium—some have sold higher some lower.

FLOUR—We again advance our quotations for this article. The sales have been mostly confined to genuine prices ranging from 10 75a11 for common, and 10 8; 11a12½ for fancy. The sales however have obtained to small parcels. The stock of Southern is small.—Sales of Baltimore Howard street 10 50, 4 mo, and Wharf 10 12 10 27, cash. Sales Rye Flour 6 75, and Corn Meal 5 12½ per bbl 4 mo.

The following extract of a letter from a Baltimorean has been obligingly communicated to us from an estimable friend of the writer:

VALPARAISO, July 3d.

"Business has improved very much, and bids fair to continue so for some time. Owing to the late treaty between Chili and Peru having been annulled, and the former order of things restored, Flour and Sugar have taken a rapid rise—what little flour is here being in first hands—holders do no feel disposed to sell—talking of 15 a bbl on board—13 has been offered for 1000 bbls of Phoebe Ann from Boston—Gallego brand and refused—this lot and 400 bbls in the ship Cawtord from New York is all there is in this port, which doubtless will go to Lima, where it will probably bring much higher prices. Sugar what little there is being in first hands—and none in transit. The duty being so high on Peruvian Sugar here—and the same being the case with Chili Flour, &c. in Peru, that it is almost the same as a non-intercourse existing between the two Ports. Those two articles can therefore be brought again from the United States with a fair chance of profit—and what is now on the way will realize a handsome freight. American Domestics and Quicksilver are also in good demand.

T MOSSY, JR. has the honor to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a grocery store on Old Levee, No 38, at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices: he now offers the following articles:—

50 casks Bordeaux Claret,
20 qr do Eastern White Wine, 1826,
200 boxes Claret, St Julien and St Estephe,
100 do assorted Pickles,
200 barkets Burgundy Anisette,
100 do superfine Sweet Oil,
200 Cincinnati Hams,
100 bags Havana Coffee,
20 kegs Goshen Butter,
Sperm Candles,
Assorted Cordials,
Assorted Syrups,
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Beef in barrels,
Tom Cherry in boxes 1st quality,
Tobacco in bales of 100 lbs,
Empty Bottles,
Havana Segars, 1st quality, &c.

nov 21—3t T MOSSY, Jr.

BOARDING.

A few boarders may be accommodated in a Creole family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Two bedrooms might be furnished with lodgings. The table is well supplied and the cookery good.

Apply at No 81 Bourbon st between Conti and Custom house square. nov 22

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.

New Orleans, November 21, 1836.

A Runner is wanted at this Bank; applications for the situation will be received until Saturday next the 26th instant. RICHARD RELF,

nov 22 Cashier.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1836.

BY

THE EXPRESS MAIL.

The Express Mail reached this city yesterday, in eight days from Washington City, and seven from Baltimore. We have availed ourselves of its quick pace, and have made such arrangements at the north and south as will enable us to obtain the latest political and commercial intelligence. We expect thus to impart a greater degree of interest to the Bee, and render it indispensable to the community. Our Washington letters and slips are to the 15th, in Baltimore to the 16th and Boston to the 11th inst

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1836 } 5 o'clock, P M. }

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Triumph of the People.

MAINE

Ninety towns heard from give the Democratic ticket 2,175 majority. The remaining towns will probably increase the majority to 5,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

All the towns heard from have given Democratic majorities; the aggregate of which, so far, is 6,106.

VERMONT.

We have received but few returns from this state. It has no doubt gone for Harrison by 5 or 6 thousand majority.

CONNECTICUT.

All heard from, The democratic majority is 708.

NEW YORK.

From the Albany Argus—Extra.

SATURDAY, Nov 13, 4 o'clock P M.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH!

"The returns come in as was expected (except the city of New York) strong and triumphant for VAN BUREN and DEMOCRACY. We literally sweep the State, except the infected portion of it. The majority we think, cannot be less than TWENTY THOUSAND!! The following counties have been heard from, viz: Albany, Cayuga, Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Herkimer, Jefferson, Kings, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Monroe, New York, City, Ontario, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Oswego, Rensselaer, Rockland Saratoga, Schenectady, Sullivan, Seneca, Tompkins, Ulster, Wayne, Westchester Warren, and Yates. These give a Van Buren majority of 23,690! Republican nett gain since 1834, 6,811! The remaining 23 counties gave an aggregate federal majority in 1834, for Governor, of 3,336. We have reason to believe that this aggregate will not be reduced."

In the city of New York, *owing to disaffection in the party*, part of our ticket failed, and only two Democrats are elected to Congress, Messrs. Cambreleng and Moore.

DELAWARE

Gone for the Federalists as usual. Majority between 3 and 400.

HUZZA FOR PENNSYLVANIA!

THE KEY-STONE OF THE ARCH!

Official returns have been received from every county in this State, except five. *Van Buren's majority is* 4,284! The coun ies to be heard from will not vary the result probably 100 votes

MARYLAND

Harrison's majority in this State is upwards of 3,000.

VIRGINIA.

This old and truly Democratic State has given a majority for VAN BUREN, of more than 5,000.—Eighty-one counties already heard from, and the majority for the Democratic ticket is 3,056.

OHIO.

Hamilton county, *the residence of General Harrison*, has given a majority against him of 814! And in the adjoining county, (Butler,) *Van Buren's* majority is 1,513! The State has, however, gone for Harrison by a majority of about 6,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Van Buren		*Harrison.*	
Maine	10	Vermont	7
New Hampshire	7	Delaware	3
Connecticut	8	Maryland	10
New York	42	Ohio	21
Pennsylvania	30		—
Virginia	23		41
	120		

All the returns of this state have been received officially, except five. The democratic ticket is 207 votes ahead, but our probable majority will be about 273. In no event, will it be less than 200.

By a gentleman from Missouri, we are glad to learn, that this state has voted the democratic ticket by a majority of from eight to ten thousand votes.

It was quite amusing to see the whigs yesterday, about 2 o'clock, as they thronged about the post office. From the arrival of the mail of preceding day, up to that hour, they exhibited unqualified signs of the most unbounded joy; but "a shadow now came o'er the spirit of their dream." It was in vain to deny it, Pennsylvania had been true to herself and the democratic party, and had sealed their fate. It required uncommon hardihood to deny that Martin Van Buren had been selected by the people to preside over the destinies of the country; and none of them could resist the conviction, 'twas strange, 'twas passing strange, but still 'twas true. The spoils which had been parcelled out, were not to be divided. Mr So and So, after black balling the administration of President Jackson, was not to succeed to the part which he claimed as the reward of his partizan services; nor were the glorious measures which had contributed so greatly to the advancement of the country to be abandoned, and the opposite policy to be adopted. The Bank of the United States at length, after numerous struggles to obtain a charter from Congress by corrupting the representatives of the people, is to sleep the sleep of death; and the people are to be as free as their institutions designed. We feel gratified at this result. Louisiana, as a southern state, should rejoice at it. For, it is now palpable, that the south has escaped one of the worst schemes that fanaticism ever designed. Mr Harrison and Francis Granger, the former tending towards the abolition of slavery, and the latter its avowed advocate, would have been the President and Vice President, without the success of Mr Van Buren. A most abominable coalition has been entered into, between the nullifiers and the abolitionists, having in view the destruction of our hallowed union. Every souther would have been forced, by the exigency of circumstances, to have become a nullifier, in order to save the country from the horrors of abolition. But thanks to an overruling providence, thanks to the vigilance of a virtuous people, the integrity of the union is preserved; and these two exciting subjects, abolition and the U States bank, are consigned to eternal obloquy and disgrace. The present ranks as a proud epoch in our country's history; and glad are we to say, that Louisiana knew her duty, and dutifully discharged it.

Latest from Europe

By passengers who arrived on board of the Salem, which vessel they left at the Balize, we have a confirmation of the foreign intelligence brought by the *Sylvie de Grace*, at New York. The Sylvia de Grace left Havre on the same day with the Salem. The ship *Ernest*, having on board the corps dramatique of the Orleans Theatre, left Havre on the 7th October, and is hourly expected to arrive. There was great uneasiness manifested in relation to the discussion between the French and Swiss governments; and a rupture was feared, the consequence of which would be serious.—The principal cause of those difficulties is attributed to the conduct of the Duke of Montebello, the Minister Pronipotentiary of France. Great tranquility prevailed throughout the kingdom

Cotton had gone down when the Salem left Havre.

Whatever may be the cause of the disturbances which appear to have broken out in the interior of Cuba, according to the tenor of the following intelligence and whoever may be in the wright, we sincerely regret the existence of these commotions. No good can possibly arise to the cause of the Cortes from the indiscreet zeal of their friends in Cuba: If the liberal party prevail in old Spain, it must also prevail in the island. We trust the Governor, who is known to be well affected to the constitution of 1812, will succeed in restoring tranquillity.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Extract of a letter, dated Havanna 10th Nov. 1836.

Within these few days Villa Clara, Santiago de Cuba, Principe and other places in the interior have been declared in a state of rebellion. 2000 men are to leave to-morrow to put down the constitution of 1812, proclaimed by their authority without special orders from our Governor, who is determined to bring them to their senses. This may produce serious checks to our trade with the interior, an event We do calculate upon.

We are informed, that a few days ago, the body of an infant about six months old, was found ashore on an island near the South West Pass, inclosed in a wooden box. It was decently clothed, apparently in funeral robes. It is supposed to have been thrown into the sea from some vessel, on board of which it died. The body was interred in a becoming manner, in the vicinity of the place where it was found.

ORLEANS THEATRE—The opening of this favorite establishment has been postponed to Sunday next. We regret to learn that the caprice of one of the performers, a favorite with the public, has thwarted the design of the manager, and forced him to abandon his original intention. This gentleman, Mr. Victorin, pretends that his engagement does not begin before the arrival of the new company; and prefers to have his susceptibilities wounded by the announcement preferred to the theatrical advertisement, in which the manager declares, that he opens his theatre, not only with the view of gratifying the public, but likewise to give employment to the future members of the company, who have been six months without receiving their salaries. We feel confident that the community will appreciate the good intentions of the manager; and at the same time will bear him blameless for the temporary disappointment he has occasioned, by the fastidiousness of *Mr. Victorin*, who, we are really sorry to see forfeiting so great a share of the public approbation he has heretofore been honored with.

A late English paper remarks—"What is it but the commercial importance of the United States, which has caused the late great sensation and perplexity in our money market?" This is a frank avowal. The men who were a few years ago consigned to obloquy by the opprobrious term of "Yankees," are now lifting their heads on high and stretching their arms abroad—they are treated with respect, because they are no longer to be despised; and among the commercial communities of the world they are taking their place. The U. States, although in their infancy, have all the materials of mercantile magnitude in them. Every body feels this here; and our jealous rival, Johny Bull, begins to fear it. The first houses in London are identified with the first houses here; and this they would not be, were it not for the great confidence reposed in our merchants. They seem to entertain every opposition to transact business with us; and we reciprocate this desire with them, as well as with other nations. It were imprudent in them to attempt to embarrass our fiscal intercourse; for they will be as great losers, if not greater, by the recent proceedings of the Bank of England. They depend upon us for the chief material of their manufactures, and cannot well restrict the operations of American merchants resident among them, without bringing down upon *their own heads a fearful retaliation.*

The Bank of the United States, of Pennsylvania, was deeply interested in the result of the late presidential election, and of course, took a decided and influential part in it. No wonder, then, the democrats of Pennsylvania, and all the states in the vicinity, have had a fierce and obstinate enemy to contend with. Every man, woman and and child, who was concerned in the stock of the bank directly or indirectly, was necessarily interested in the cause of the bank whigs; we are surprised more that the democrats have been successful at all, than that the contest has been so close and so strongly urged by the bank party. It appears, that at New York, on the 8th instant, U S Bank stock was sold at 116, being a rise on the highest sales of the previous day. This was the consequence of the false news circulated relative to the pretended victory of the bank party in Pennsylvania. We presume it felt a corresponding depression, when the truth broke in upon *them*, and the public were well assured that its machinations had been fruitless.

Lindley Murray.

We cannot conceive why the editor of the Standard should call Lindley Murray's grammar, a "blundering demagogue," unless for the crime of being a native of the United States, although born among the society of Friends, and never having taken any part in the dispute between the colonies and the mother country, which commenced while he was yet a very young man; nor in the late war, which was begun and concluded while he resided in old England. If his grammar be full of faults, as the Standard alleges, a better service could be performed by designating them in detail, than by denouncing the book in the gross, and abusing its venerable author. If ever a man lived who was entitled to the admiration and kindness of his fellow men, it was Lindley Murray. His whole life was spent in deeds of beneficence and charity. Resorting to England at the end of the revolutionary war, for medical advice under the affliction of a severe disease, he was imperfectly cured; and voluntarily or against his will, he passed there the remainder of his lengthened life, having died in 1826, at the age of eighty-one years. Murray was a man of excellent education; and passed his time, being precluded from the usual amusements of persons of his age, by the pressure of a malady of the muscles, which compelled him to adopt a sedentary life, in the acquisition of knowledge and *in diffusing throughout the British island, the rudiments* of letters and lessons of morality. His first publication was a moral treatise, which was extensively popular, and passed through several editions in his lifetime.—His next publication was his grammar, which the editor of the Standard has thought proper to vituperate in the grossest manner, and wherefore we cannot determine, unless for the reason before assigned; for heretofore it has held its place without a rival, in all the schools of Great Britain, the United States, and every *other country in which the English language is taught.* A conclusive proof of its merit is, the fact that it has never been superceded, although it was first published more than forty years ago. The enlarged edition, in octavo, contains the most concise, and and at the same time, the most comprehensive system of English grammar and rhetoric that is extant. It is used, as we just observed, in every literary institution throughout England, as a standard work, which argues no mean degree of merit, as John Bull is rather slow to admit *the claims of preference, especially of Americans, to* the honor of teaching him. To style such a work, thus patronised in spite of prejudices of no ordinary force, and thus extensively diffused, the production of a "blundering demagogue," is rather preposterous.—It is a blundering production, it has contributed to render one half of the educated men of England, Scotland and Ireland, participators in its blunders. But we believe the term has been bestowed upon Lindley Murray without reflection. He was no demagogue—*he belonged to a sect, whose principles forbid them to* take a part in politics or in war. He wrote and published many other important works in French and English, for the education of youth, all of which retain their reputation to the present day—and all of them are known and most highly appreciated wherever the English language is understood. Perhaps Murray deserves not so much praise and admiration for the merit and success of his literary publications, as for the manner in which he disposed of the profits he derived from them. Many of his works, particularly his grammar, produced an immense amount of pecuniary benefit, having passed through almost innumerable editions. But none of that benefit did he appropriate to himself: he bestowed the whole profits of his labors on the poor. He was, in fact, a great public benefactor to the countrymen of the editor of the Standard: his memory ought not to be traduced by those whose minds have been instructed by his labors, and whose bodies have been fed and clothed by his charity.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

Gazette office, } *Baltimore*, Nov 16, 1½ o'clock, P M. }

Very late and important from the Pacific.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION OF CHILI.

The fast sailing brig Argyle, Capt Codman, arrived at this port last night in only 33 days from Valparaiso, the Exchange Reading Rooms have received papers to the 31st of August inclusive, from which we gather *the following statement of an attempted revolution of* Chili. Information was received at Valparaiso, by the Chili government, from their minister in Peru, that the ex-General Freire (formerly President of Chili) was fitting out an expedition at Callao, (consisting of the ship Montaguesada and men-of-war brig Gen Orbegoso—chartered from the Peruvian government,) for the island of Chiloe, in the south part of Chili, to effect a revolution in that quarter, against the existing government of Chili, and sailed from Calleo July 7th, his force consisted of about 14 guns in each vessel, and about 80 men and officers in both—the men were mostly deserters from foreign vessels, and his officers were disaffected Chilians, Freire's intention being to touch at the island of Juan Fernandez, and there release and take into his service, the convicts placed there by the Chili government; but on their passage up, the crew of ship Montesquada fell on their officers and confined them in irons to the deck, and brought the ship into Valparaiso on the 5th or 6th of August, and gave her up with the officers on board to the Chili government.

This information caused a great deal of alarm at Valparaiso and St Jagos; all business was at an end and a revolution expected by many. The Chili government took very strong and energetic measures to counteract Freire. Troops were immediately despatched south The Achilles man of war brig, ship Montaguada, and schooner Colebole were fitted out, and in a very short time armed and manned under the Chili flag, and sailed, supposed bound to Chiloe in search of Freiren, with the other vessel, the General Obregoso; he being on board that vessel with his best officers, a supply of small arms and money to effect his object. An embargo was laid on all the ports in the north of Chili on the 30th July, and lasted until the 20th August at Valparaiso, but was still kept on at the other ports. Gun boats were fitted out for the protection of Valparaiso harbor, and martial law proclaimed. On the 9th Aug, information reached Valparaiso: (by the barque George and Henry, Smith, of Baltimore, from Concepcion, which vessel had been released from the embargo, to bring the news down,) that General Freire had made good his landing at the island of Chiloe, without much difficulty; and that the troops and inhabitants had joined his flag.

No other information respecting Freire had transpired previous to the 1st of September, whence the Argyle sailed; but it was generally thought he would soon be put down and tranquility restored, as the present government was very energetic and decided in their measures, and as a great part of the wealthy citizens of Chili came forward in the support of government. Business has begun to assume its usual activity, after the embargo was raised and tranquility was restored at Valparaiso. It was generally believed in Valparaiso, and also by the Chili government, that the government of Peru had supply [illegible] and it was thought [illegible] would be [illegible] Chili and Peru. Many vessels were at Valparaiso during the [illegible]

From the New York Gazette.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Capt. Wolderbolds, arrived last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 12th October; but our Paris papers are only to the 8th ult, which contain no news of much interest.

Among the passengers in the above ship, we are happy to observe, are Mr. Pageot, new Charge de Affaires to this Government, lady and family; Philip Hone esq., and daughter, and J. S. Varnum and lady, of this city.

The following extracts from our Paris papers, comprise every article of interest we find in them.

PARIS, October 7.

The Spanish Consul at Bayonne has arrived at Paris. He is said to be charged with an important mission.

The Madrid Gazette of the 28th ult. contains a dispatch from Gen. Rodil, dated head quarters at Buendi, Sept. 25th, in which he recounts the manner in which he has distributed the troops under his command so as to cover the capital, Toledo and Buenca. He expresses his satisfaction with the physical and moral state of the troops, and after remarking that their discipline is greatly improved, declares his hope that when discipline is completely restored, and the army is provided with all the means necessary, it will realize the expectations of the nation.

Extract of a letter dated the 26th ultimo, from Madrid.

"The Capital continues tranquil, and the presence of M. Martinez de la Rosa, who was observed walking quietly yesterday on the Prado, is remarkable, inasmuch as if it adds nothing to the statesminister's reputation for courage and sang froid, it at least affords an incontestible proof that political passions are calm.

Three ships of the line, a brig and a sloop of Admiral Mugon's division, the Admiral hoisting his flag on board the Jena, sailed from Toulon, on Monday, these vessels are bound for different ports of Spain and Portugal, to protect the French consuls and subjects, and to afford an asylum to foreign proscripts.

Extract of a letter from Turin, dated the 27th ult — "The Cholera, which for twelve months has afflicted Upper Italy, has now made its appearance in the eastern part of the Sardian States. King Charles Albert, who last year went to Genoa at the period when the disease was at its greatest height, again left his capital to go through the infected provinces, not only to visit the hospitals and the great towns but even the smallest hamlets, omitting nothing which can release, encourage or console the sufferers."

A letter from Boulogne sur-Mer, of the 2d instant, says,

"The weather, for the last three days, has been most stormy on our coast. Last night it blew a perfect hurricane, the more awful from the flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder that accompanied it. I am happy, however, to add, that no intelligence had been yet received of shipwrecks or damage on the coast. Neither the London steamers of Saturday, or the Dover boats since Friday, have arrived.

The Journal de la Haye says, in reference to the death of Madame Malibran, "some time ago this celebrated singer fell from her horse, and received a violent contusion on the head. The medical men thought *she had entirely recovered from the effects of the accident*, as she had only experienced a slight pain in the head from time to time on the spot where she received the blow. She did not therefore pay any attention to it, and continued to give herself up to her art, when suddenly, while she was singing, she felt a violent pain in her head, and was taken very ill. A tumour had been formed on the brain, which explains the cause of her premature death."

RUSSIA.

Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of Russia—The Constitutionnel contains the following *extract of a letter from Warsaw of the 12th inst: On* the 11th of this month we received the official news of the accident that happen to the Emperror on the road from Penza to Tambol. The report says that the Emperor was overturned: but a well informed affirms that a Russian officer fired a pistol at the Emperror the moment he was rising in his carriage to see some horses go by that had been collected to remount a regiment of Hussars. The assasin was arrested immediately, and the Emperror was only slightly wounded on the left side. It is doubted whether he will continue his journey, for the existence of a vast conspiracy in the army is believed in. On the night of the news arriving here, several officers of the garrison of Warsaw were arrested and taken off nobody knows where, under escort of the gendarmerie."

To the Editor of the Bee.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov 8.

Mr Editor—While at the destructive fire last night, I was fully convinced of the importance and necessity of having in connexion, with our already active and untiring fire department, one or two large spouting engines, who that was there but will readily admit, that with the execution which is effected by the force and power of the great body of water which is thrown from such engines, particularly where it is out of the reach of our small suction and forcing engines, would have tended materially to the prevention and stoppage of the flames of the adjoining buildings, to where the fire originated.

The writer of this having had considerable experience as a fireman, knows it to be out of the question to have a fire department complete without a combination of both descriptions of engines, and it must be seen by all, that where a fire rages in our compact cities, amongst our large houses that, the effects produced from hose company's are limited. That with the aid of large engines both can work to advantage. And in a city like ours they must be public spirit and philanthropy sufficient, if not prompted by a decent respect for self preservation, among our property owners and merchants to carry into effect a thing so much wanted. The cost of a first large spouting engine would be about $1800, a suction and forcing engine, to supply the same with water $900; hose carriage, 400 hose, say eight hundred feet $750. Contributions of 5 dollars or less as the individual might choose to give from our citizens, will easily raise the amount required which might save millions for their hereafter, and no doubt when once started our city authorities would contribute by ordinance.

If this communication should meet the views of individuals who take an interest in trying to carry into effect the above laudable object, let a meeting be called forthwith, and any assistance that can be given in a cause so well deserving of public sanction, will be rendered by a TRIED FIREMAN.

Extract from a Letter.

May 15 h 1836

We sailed from the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte, on the 1st instant, having intelligence from Matamoras up the 19th April, at which time there was a perfect stagnation of business of all kinds. The political storm of contention and despair, seemed not hurrying on to shipwreck and destruction, the best interests of that vast and beautiful country. The sweeping devastation and ruin, which followed the bloody footsteps of despotic leader Santa Anna, indicates an awful crisis, in the political and moral state of that country, the fiery ordeal which it tries men and souls, is fast approaching the vengeance of an offended Deity, must, be appraised the chastening rod, may rest perhaps in the hands of *Independent Texas*, to hurl amidst the chaotic and bloody destiny of his country, this base iniquitous Monster of the earth,—

"Where doubly dying shall go down,
"From the vile dust from whence he sprung,
"Unwept, unlearned and un seen."

The prisoners 21 in number taken at San Patricio by the Van Guard of Gen Urea, were said doubtful of their fate. It is positive that Gen Urea, had positive orders from Gen Santa Anna to execute them, but through the benevolent exertions of Father Ma Loy, who with a calculation nicely characteristic of the study of mankind, and the feelings of the human heart, after much labour prevailed upon Gen Urea to have the prisoners sent to Matamoras; let them not exclaimed the Rev Gentleman, have these unfortunate men stain the thresholds of their homes, with their own blood, in the face of their own prisoners their, their own wives, their their own children, the heart of Urea was touched at this eloquent appeal to domestic feeling, and forthwith sent the prisoners to Matamoras.

Father Maloy's motive was that time might be given to Santa Anna for reflection, it was the last lingering hope which this reverend and truly benevolent gentleman cherished in his bosom, for the salvation of their unfortunate and innocent men; It was time gained, the casualties of war are various, the darkest days sometimes close with a bright horizon, the operations of the human mind are awfully characteristic of the divinity that stirs within us, and hope, while life remains, still clings to the attributes of "Him who can save and can destroy," for the ultimate destruction of these unfortunate fellow sufferers to their domestic circles of happiness and peace.

* The massacres of Fannin and his men.

TO RENT.

Several rooms, situated over the store of the undersigned, to be let together or separately. E LEFEBVRE & BROTHER,

nov 24 corner Chartres and Conti sts.

☞ The ship George, Capt Choate, from New York, is discharging six liters below the Rail Road.—Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. nov 24

NOTICE.—Neither the captain or consignees of the American ship Franconia, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. nov 24

SEAWELL & REED,

Attorneys at Law.

nov 24 *Mobile, Ala.*

EXCHANGE on England and New York, for sale by nov 24 KOHN, DARON & CO

BUREAUS.—A small lot of Bureaus landing and for sale by nov 24 KOHN, DARON & CO.

MISSING—Supposed to have been taken by mistake,—from schooner Tuntiny, 2 tierces Rice—any information respecting them will be thankfully received, at No 22 Poydras st. nov 24

DAMAGED STOVES.—Received from Philadelphia, a complete assortment of bar room and parlor stoves, some of which are damaged, for sale low by SEMP,

Stove Ware House, corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas sts. nov 24—3

334 large prime Green Coffee, landing from schr Dunton & Rose, from Havana and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

nov 24 Custom house st.

223,000 Segars just received from Havana and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

nov 24 Custom house st.

[illegible] SILLA Shooting — Landing and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

nov 24 Custom house st.

600 baskets Annisette landing and for sale by VILLATTE & TOLEDANO,

nov 24 56 Old Levee.

100 baskets Champagne star brand, for sale VILLATTE & TOLEDANO,

nov 24 56 Old Levee

2500 gallons Molasses for sale by R BRUGIER.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Majestic, Barrett, Havre, Bailey & Abbott.
Ship Saratoga, Hodges, New York, Franklin & Ames.
Brig Hebe, Howes, Sisal, G Bedford.
Brig Envoy, Snow, Baltimore, G Bedford.
Schr W Henry, Jennison, Matamoras, G Bedford.
Schr Independence, Niquet, Tobasco, F Tio.
Schr Sea, Cox, St Jago de Cuba, W Foster.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Hudson, Howren, from the Passes—towed to sea ships Natchez and Choctaw, and brig Two Sisters—brought up ships George, Cincinnati and Franconia, and schrs Minerva and Tascarora.

Towboat Pacific, Martin, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Grace Brown, brigs Halcyon and Energy, and schr Ann Jane Jackson—brought up polacre Matilda, schr Samuel L Southard, and the passengers of the barque Salem, from Havre Left the Pass on the 22d, at 5 P M—reports barque Salem at the Bar, and one ship in the offing.

Ship George, Choate, from New York, (Nov. 3,) to master.

Ship Cincinnati, Barnew, from Mobile, to master—in ballast.

Ship Franconia, Wood, from Mobile, to master—in ballast.

Polacre Matilda, Pallins, from New York, to master—in ballast.

Schr Samuel L Southard, Sharp, from Philadelphia—bound to Vicksburg.

Schr Tuscarora, Huffington, 13 days from Baltimore, to Hodge, Ozzard & co.

Schr Minerva, Canas, 10 days from Havana, to S Fernandez.

Steamboat John Linton, McGuire, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Havana, Wiley, from Louisville.
Steamboat Columbia, Clark, from Bayou Sara.

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Ship Majestic: 1871 bales cotton.

NEW YORK—Ship Saratoga: 686 bales cotton, 36 hhds tobacco, 2008 pigs lead, 109 bear skins, 74 deer skins, 1497 hides, 1690 horns, 187 packs buffalo robes, 260 kegs lard, 1 cask beads, 1 bbl sugar, and sundries.

SISAL—Brig Hebe: 230 bbls flour, 20 do apples, 97 do potatoes, hankies, &c.

BARTOMAS—Brig Snow: 240 hhds sugar, 50 tierces and 70 bbls molasses.

ST JAGO DE CUBA—Schr Sea: 200 bbls flour.

MATAMORAS—Schr Wm Henry: Assorted cargo.

TOBASCO—Schr Independence: Assorted mdse.

IMPORTS.

Per schr Minerva, from Havana—430 bags coffee, segars, fruit, &c: to F Frey & co; F Tio; J Pizzia & Son; A Castillo.

Per schr Tuscarora, from Baltimore—Assorted merchandize, and 10 slaves.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship George, from New York—Ass'd mdse: to J A Merle & co; J H Field & co; Ferguson, Parker & co; W M Sargeant; Cox & co; Stetson, Avery & co; Turstall, High & co; Woolsey & Montagne; Allman & Duplessis; F Doherty; Drake & Rogers; H H Jane; W S Montgomery; A Kirkman; L Allen; T B Saffen; Brander, McKenna & Wright; S H Preston; Watson & Walker; Low, Dempsey & co; Sorrento & Alexander; Burke, Watt & co; W James; E Loraine & co; Bogart & Hawthorn; Daniels & Goodman; J Reed & co; Whittemore & Blair; R & B Bein, Bier & Stever; N & J Dick & co; R Ruddock; J H Field & co; G Waring; W Vance; R Marsh; Gillingham; Jenkins, jr

Per schr Tuscarora, from Baltimore—Ass'd cargo: to Lee &