New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1839.

President, S. J. Peters.
First Vice President, W. L. Hodge, Esq.
Second do. Jno. A. Merle, Esq.

Committee of Appeals for 1839.

James Dick, James H. Lewrich,
H. C. Duncrieck, Abijah Fisk,
P. O. Bates, Samuel Thompson.

NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING CO.

THE Iron Steamboat Relogue will leave the Basin at the head of the New Canal, every day, (except Mondays) for the Lake, as follows:

Depart at 5 A. M.		Return at 8 A. M.	
"	10 A. M.	"	12½ P. M.
"	2 P. M.	"	4 P. M.
"	5½ P. M.	"	9 P. M.
And on MONDAYS:—			
Depart at 10 A. M.		Return at 12½ P. M.	
"	2 P. M.	"	4 P. M.
"	5½ P. M.	"	9 P. M.

may 28 R. CHEW, Cas'r.

NEW ORLEANS AND NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Departure,		Return.	
Wednesday,	8 A. M.	11	A. M.
Saturday,	8 A. M.	11	A. M.
"	3 P. M.	5½	P. M.
Sunday,	6 A. M.	10	A. M.
"	3 P. M.	5½	P. M.

New Orleans, November 25, 1839.
JAMES H. CALDWELL,
n26 tf President.

NEW ORLEANS & CARROLLTON RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
To commence on the 1st of November, 1839.

FROM CARROLLTON.		FROM NEW ORLEANS.	
Horse Car at 5 o'clock A.M.		Horse Car at 6½ o'clock A.M.	
Locomotive, 8	—	Locomotive, 9	—
— 10	—	— 11	—
— 12	— M.	— 1	— P.M.
— 2	— P.M.	— 3½	—
— 4	—	— 5	—
— 6	—	— 7	—
Horse Car, at 9	—	Horse Car, 11½	—

ARRANGEMENT FOR SUNDAYS!

The cars will leave at the same hours as in the week days until 1 o'clock P.M. when a Locomotive will leave Carrollton every hour until 7 o'clock, P.M., and New Orleans every hour until 8 o'clock P.M.

An extra Horse Car can be obtained before 12 o'clock P.M., by paying 3 dollars for the Trip. After 12 o'clock P.M. 10 dollars will be charged.

Persons going by the Horse Car must provide themselves with Tickets, as the conductor has positive directions not to receive money in lieu thereof.

THE JACKSON AND LACOURSE STREET CARS

Leave the head of Jackson street at 6½ o'clock A.M., Canal street at 7 o'clock. At half-past 7 o'clock they commence to leave both ends every half hour, until 5½ o'clock P.M., excepting that, instead of leaving Canal street at 3½ o'clock, the car will leave there at 3 o'clock P.M.

☞ It is particularly requested that gentlemen will not put their feet upon the cushions, or smoke in the cars, when ladies are present.

Office New-Orleans & Carrollton Rail Road Company,
October 22d, 1839. JOHN HAMPSON, Chief Engineer N.O. A. C. R. C.

CARROLLTON HOTEL.

CLAVAUD has the honor of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Hotel at Carrollton, where he trusts he will receive the calls of his old friends and all lovers of good cheer. Private parties will be handsomely provided for by giving a little notice beforehand. He is willing to enter into arrangements with families or individuals desirous of passing the summer at Carrollton. n29

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the 10th instalment on their stock is due and payable on the 5th of October next, at the office of the Company. sept 12 E. L. TRACY.

YOUNG MEN'S HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of all the members will take place on to-morrow evening, Wednesday the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. D J RICARDO,
n26 Secretary.

$20 REWARD—Runaway on the 1st November, the negro GEORGE, speaking English and French, aged about 18 or 19 years 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, short and thick set [illegible] pounding; forehead, so open and free cut [illegible] of the front teeth in the upper jaw broken. [illegible] went away, a pair of cottonade pants [illegible] blue stripes, and a gingham shirt, [illegible] a long while with Mr. Wm. Stone.
FERNANDO LEMOS,
No 333 Dauphine st

NEW ORLEANS,
this day $5.75 per barrel [illegible] bakers will give 55 [illegible] ing the week begin- [illegible] The loaves of [illegible] s, shall weigh 25 per cent h[illegible]
n24 [illegible]S, Mayor.

SERVANT [illegible] girl, aged abo[illegible] mulatto [illegible] perior washer, iron[illegible] and house servant, sober, [illegible]
The above servant [illegible] family, and is sold becau[illegible] paying his debts. Apply to [illegible] American.

Latest Dates.

Charleston, Nov	10	Washington	
New York, do	14	Cincinnati, do	
Philadelphia Nov	15	Louisville, do	
Baltimore do	15	St. Louis, do	
Savannah, do	12	Liverpool Oct	
Houston (Texas) do	13	Paris do	
Mobile, Nov	10	London, do	
Nashville, do	14	Havre do	

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARANCES
November 27th, 1839.

Ship Vicksburg, Bunker, New York
Barque Sol Sellers, Nickerson, Baltimore
Sch Harriet, Hudgins, Velasco, Master
Sch Perseverance, Hobonne, Mobile, J H Ashbridge
Sch Mount Moriah, Rodgers, St Marks, S & J Whitney

ARRIVALS
November 27th, 1839

Steamer Mercer, Duncan, fm St Louis
Steamer Vicksburg, Hemham, fm Vicksburg
Steamer Washington, Hord, fm Memphis
Steamer Echo, Yarrington, fm Fort Adams
Steamer Pekin, Stanak, fm Donaldsonville
Steamer Ironside, Rowerth, fm Memphis
Steamer Teche, Chauvin, fm Baton Rouge

EXPORTS

NEW YORK..Per ship Vicksburg..Cargo 171 hds sugar 724 bls flour 110 bushels 3 bags wheat 280 pigs lead 36 bls molasses and lard and sundries

BALTIMORE..Per barque Sol Sellers..Cargo 486 sugar 42 bales cotton and oil.

VELASCO..Per sch Harriet..In ballast

MOBILE..Per sch Perseverance..In ballast

ST. MARKS..Per sch Mount Moriah..Cargo 40 bls flour 30 do pork 36 bas cheese 1200 bags corn and fats whiskey, brandy, rum, butter, brandy, porter and molasses

IMPORTS

☞ No arrival from sea to-day; consequently, no imports.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE

St Louis..Per steamer Mercer..Cargo 2513 pkgs lead J H Field, 236 J B Field, 188 W C Tompkins, 75 C Hunter; 6 hds tobacco 23 coils rope to same, 2936 pigs lead J Mayer, 130 do Henshaw & Hughes, 45 bales wool D & G M Wilington, 190 bales and 5 bales wool to same, 2 kegs specie Bogert & Hawthorne; 1 bale do J A Merle & co; 5 do do A Grant & co; 1 do Egan, 40 pkgs under Doyle & Brown; 1 box maize R Greening & co; 6 bags oats J Bridge, 50 bales cotton to the firm of Gurier & Brenham.

Vicksburg..Per steamer Vicksburg..Cargo 214 bales cotton Burke, Wall & co, 243 N & J Dick & co, 249 Lambeth & Thompson 234 Keys & Roberts, 179 M Fleming & co, 195 Minnis & Sanders; 18 Tyler & Gardner, 53 Hoover & Isler, 100 Curtis & Wales, 65 Brander, McKenna & Wright, 57 Lyons, Harris & co; 26 Bennett, Ferriday & co; 57 Merrifield, Pearson & co; 62 Methowell & Rolf; 37 A H Wallace, 5 Dunlap & Henderson, 13 J C Hunt; 185 Bierne & Crenshaw, 2 H White & co; 50 Bagley & Beck co; 19 Ward, Moffitt & co; 27 W M Bell, 8 S & J P Whitney; 19 W S Brown, 22 August, Turpin & Watt 13 F Dolsen & co; 7 A A Haley; 53 coils rope Sproul & Buchanan. Steamer in Forsyth & Limerick, J Denegre & co; 10 head of horses and 2 bonnetches to S Hickerstaff.

Memphis..Per steamer Washington..Cargo 80 bales cotton Armour, Lane & Walker, 71 Wm Bent, 13 Turner & Griffey, 179 H B Cooper, 41 J Dockey 17 Freeman, Dale & co; 55 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 3 A Lanfear, 38 Lockhart, Pears & Donnegan; 84 Kaulman & co; 121 Price Johnson & co, 59 Rosser & Asher, 6 S White & co; 3 towner on board, 203 W S Brown.

Fort Adams..Per steamer Echo..Cargo 25 bales cotton to Calder & Hickey; 30 Reynolds & co; 10 J Armour, 27, same, 29 G M Lee, 15 Taylor & Gardner, 12 to same, 20 M White & co 21 Lanphlet & Thompson; 5 Oakey, Payne & Hencken, 25 F de Lavardie, 4 Hart & Butler, 1 box under Buckner, Stanton & co; 30 bales cotton W Goodrich, 8 bales Reynolds, Byrne & co 5; 5 W Oakey & co, 15 Taylor, Gardiner & co, 30 same, 20 Maddox, Pollard & co, 18 Adams & Whitall, 126 Buckner, Stanton & co; 50 J Armour, 30 to same, 21 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 22 F A Hardy, 80 Wm Goodrich, 100 to same, 70 G M Lee; 109 to same, 55 A & Whitall, 8 Buckner, Stanton & co.

Baton Rouge..Per steamer Teche..Cargo 10 bales cotton A Dodson & co, 15 Caldwell & Hickey; 4 Grunham & Bent, 37 Brand & Landry, 21 hds sugar P H Galway, 30 bls molasses N D Chambolon; 10 bls do J H Lucas; 1 do R Bringer; 8 bales moss L Lecarpentier; 1 hds sugar L C Duncan

Memphis—Per steamer Ironside—Cargo 300 bales cotton Yeatman & co, 209 Musser & Asher, 87 Wm Bent, 45 N & J Dick, 16 Lockart, Pears & Donnegan, 101 and 66 bls flour P A Hardy; 13 bales cotton Freeman, Dale & co, 31 J Dockey 21 Brander, McKenna & Wright, 42 M D Cooper, 54 Price, Johnson & co; 15 Leonard & Collins, 55 Mure, Brown & co; 14 J H Bell; 11 J M Cobb, 15 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 5 Forsyth & Limerick, 10 M Fleming & co; 5 Conner & Grolley, 12 R Lawrence, 7 Armour, Lane & Walker, 5 Prescott, Jones & co; 10 T Barrett; 40 sacks peas owners on board, 1 box and 3 trunks sundries F A Hardy, 1 horse 10 bales cotton Jas Armour.

Donaldsonville..Per steamer Pekin..Cargo 10 hds sugar M Mason, 50 bls molasses Wm Flower 20 bales cotton Conner & Grolley, 25 hds sugar Brander, McKenna & Wright; 60 bales cotton Bennett, Ferriday & co, 12 hds lots sugar, 30 bls molasses 14 hds 14 do Brand & Landry 1 hds sugar Lambeth and Thompson, 25 bales cotton Goudeau & Bennet, 90 hds sugar Follain Bellow & Bogden 6 bas pecans Lorquet & Tuogenis.

PASSENGERS

Per S S Vicksburg..Mrs Hull, Misses French, Pugnade, Kitchen, Garnin Perry, Garrison; Rutherford, Hrochou, Bickerstaff, Talbing, Grayson, Sweet, Wm Creasy

Per Steamer Mercer..Messrs Leffs, Y Baker, Chase, Frays 3 family Dampierre, Sirom, Sk ffner, McPherson Barbaud, Newruff and Lady; Charles-mag Pressler, J F Hall, J S Sells, Esq., Carther, Gardner; Greenhough; Williams, Barns, Morgan, Ferrar, Clarke.

Per steamer Echo..Mrs Glover; Messrs Tinney, Yorke, Verdier, F Conn e and Lady, League, Manuel Sloan, Leroy; Dulo... Miller, Oliver, Ford.

Per steamer Washington..Mrs E Tompkins, Messrs A Gorge Andrews, Gordon, Smith, Tompkins, Caruthers, Walker Mar 14 way cabin passengers

Per steamer Hampton..Mrs Murphy, Miss Hickman, Messrs Cotton, Pace, Mercier, Robinson Brown, Hall, Erskine, Hamm s, Waldron, Anderson, Harris, Fletcher Holly, Baste Bales, and Johnson

MEMORANDA

Some prospect of a rise of the river.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

BY JOHN GIBSON.

FAITHFUL AND BOLD.

PUBLISHED

Daily Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1839.

Our friend, the **Bee**, disapproves very much of a late ordinance passed by the Council of the First Municipality, prohibiting the encumbering of the streets with boxes, bales, &c. of merchandise. The Bee, pretends, also, to be of opinion, that if the ordinance is enforced, it will drive the shopkeepers into the Second Municipality, where by the bye, we should very much like to see them located, but where, also, unless an old existing ordinance should be repealed, they would by no means, be permitted to make warehouses of the sidewalks and streets, there having been but one exception to the open and continued violation of the laws passed in relation to the keeping the streets free from incumbrances, within our knowledge, or since the organization of the Second Municipality, and that by an Alderman, who is ready to violate any ordinance that does not suit his convenience, and against whom the existing authorities are afraid to put the ordinance in force.

Thus we see, whole streets occupied with cotton bales to the great inconvenience and injury of the mass, and to the advantage of three or four individuals, who hold themselves superior to the laws.

We see an ordinance passed on the Tuesday night of the week, prohibiting the taking dirt from the batture, except in a certain prescribed manner, and under the superintendance of the surveyor, and before the Tuesday night of the week following, we see an Alderman employing all his own, and other carts and piling loads upon loads of batture sand in lots for his own especial uses.

We see an ordinance passed ordering the police to take up stray animals found roving about the streets, and when a commissary in the execution of his duties, seizes upon and impounds the riotous goats of a candidate for Aldermanic honors, he is denounced and disgarded. In truth, laws and ordinances appear to be made for the weak and careless, not to bind those who make them. Let the people stir themselves, and elect men selected from amongst themselves, and not from the aristocracy. They will then have fewer laws, but will be much better governed.

We shall have occasion to revert to these matters again—and hope to convince the *mass* that they have been governed by a few interested and designing men, and too much governed.—Let the people examine coolly who are their governors and how the laws they enact operate.

The Council of the Second Municipality at their meeting on Tuesday evening, passed another ordinance in relation to Hacks; authorising the police to take up and carry to the pound all Hacks found in the streets without a driver. The ordinance is a good one; but a like provision already exists, and like many others, have been allowed to sleep, and after a short time so will this one. The Council would do well to pass an ordinance, requiring the Recorder to attend more to his official duties, than he is inclined to do in examining pretty female witnesses and complainants, and writing reports of his own court *puffatory* of himself.

We have often said, that the Americans were addicted to too much legislation; it is a fact made more apparent here every day. Better have few laws well executed, than many lying a dead letter.

It would perhaps not be a bad thing for the Council to give a salary to their present chairman of the police committee, or let Recorder Baldwin hire him to do his dirty work. He is just fit for a prosecuting impudent constable, or a negro driver, and he might be stationed at night in front of the Theatre, and other places of public amusement to keep the hackmen in order.

The Courier has another long statement in relation to the affair of Captain Bradley shooting Mr. [illegible]. The account we published of that affair was furnished us by a friend, who had little, [illegible] interest in the affair. The parties are [illegible] the city, and our means of information [illegible] be altogether confined to persons [illegible] tian. We have been accused [illegible] statement of the affair, but [illegible] ect; we merely stated the [illegible] as we could learn, as an [illegible] opinion, the repeated [illegible] of Capt. Bradley. [illegible] forestall public opinion th[illegible] statement that has, or co[illegible] we have seen, have been a[illegible] sence of an argument on [illegible] one of these in yesterday's [illegible] gism from some friendly hand. [illegible] understand is dead—peace to his ashes—we shall not disturb them—we don't recollect the whole [illegible] him.

Yesterday was the third day of the fa[illegible] Northern mail. To-day is the 28th of N[illegible] and our New York dates are only of the 14th [illegible] is, fourteen days, or five days beyond the time [illegible] which they are due in regular course. These failures are vexatious, but our citizens should at least be accustomed to them, if they are not yet altogether reconciled to them. On Tuesday, had the mail duly arrived, we should have had intelligence by the British Queen, which might, and most probably would have made a great change for the better in our money and general market. How long, and to what extent is the commerce of this country to endure the grievances occasioned by the present mal-administration of the government, in various shapes.

Mr. Dunezac.—This gentleman, who has been absent from our city, not to our city's harm, has lately returned to the United States from a ten year's sojourn at the Hague, as Chargé de Affaires. We read, a few days ago, with wonder and surprise, even in a partisan print, a *puff* of him, that literally disgusted us. Will any one be so good as to inform us what Mr. Auguste Davezac has done for this Republic since his departure from it? Will they tell us, how he was esteemed in Holland? Do not give us ascertions, but facts, truths. We are one of those who, laying party aside, do not believe either in his talents, his patriotism, or his principle; and we know him, pretty intimately, before he went abroad.

The *vegetable* bitumen pavement in Bourbon street is fast rotting away. Tar portion between Bienvil e and Toulouse streets, has crumbled into a fine powder. Wood is the thing after all, as the man with a *pine leg* said, when the dog bit it.

In the new Philadelphia Opera House, of which we gave a description yesterday, it is intended that the primary entertainments shall be musical, consisting of operas by the best masters, either written originally in English, or translated from the German, French, and Italian expressly for the establishment. The best vocal talent will be engaged, and about fifty chorus singers; the orchestra will will be composed of sixty performers. The scenery, costumes, and properties will all be corresponding and complete. All persons professedly licentious, will be excluded, and no ardent spirits will be permitted to be sold in the building.—The rates of admission are to be, to the Parquette 75 cents; first and second tiers of boxes 50 cents; third, fourth and fifth tiers 25 cents. It is calculated that the house will hold 3000 persons; yet, in our opinion, if filled every night, it will prove a loring concern; for Americans are not the most musical people in the world.

A Late English paper announces, that a million of mummies have been discovered in Mexico—Query, are not all Mexicans living mummies?

In England torturing or killing a cat is an offence subject to fine of forty shillings.

By the latest European accounts, we are glad to learn, that Paganini is not dead, but at the baths of Vernet, so thin that he walks by gesticulation, and so exhausted that he cuts by his shadow.

Game Laws.—There was one feature of the game laws of England, of which we were ignorant until lately. By a notice in the *Leicester Mercury*, we observe, that a person accompanying a sporting friend, is liable to a penalty if he shoot game, without himself having a licence.

The Hon. Robert Carter Nicholas, one of the Senators of this state to Congress, has arrived, on his way to the seat of government, whence he will depart on or about Sunday next.

We have been told that orders have been received in town from the north, ordering not to give over *three cents* for sugar. If this is the case, it may be that some of our Loco Foco Representatives in Congress would like wall to see the old tariff restored? If domestic sugar is to be sold this season at *three* cents, our sugar Planter may just as well hang up his fiddle, or turn to cultivating *Morus Multicaulis*.

Mr. Bass, the Comedian, arrived yesterday.—He will make his bow to the New Orleans public, a few days after the opening of the St. Charles.

Communicated.

The large number of our intelligent and wealthy farmers who have embarked in the culture of the Mulberry tree, renders it highly probable that, before long, Louisiana will not be behind any of the northern states in the production of silk. Many are incredulous as to the profitable results expected by those who propose to enter into the silk culture; but these incredulous as to ple stand exactly in the same position as those who hooted at the first cotton or sugar planters. The fact is, the soil and climate of Louisiana, are genial to almost every kind of cultivation; and American enterprise will not allow this fecundity to lie dormant. One important fact, showing the chance of profit in the production of silk, is, that foreign silks pay a duty of thirty per cent ad-valorem; now, this is amply sufficient to make up for any difference in the price of labor, in the cultivation of the raw material. The time is not far distant when almost every female in this city will employ a portion of her time at home, in attending a miniature cocoonery. Nothing is better calculated to give children habits of industry than the care of a few silk worms; it affords them amusement, while it procures them a little gain with the additional satisfaction, that it is the result of their own labor. But those who cultivate the trees, merely to sell them must expect to see their traffic dwindle away, in one or two years, unless they take active measures to bring the silk worm into action. Useful results must be shown to give the mass of the community confidence. Why is not a company started for the purpose of establishing a cocoonery, on a moderate and and economical scale, to show, by actual experiment, that the Mulberry mania is not a second *Tulipomania*.

☞ In the absence of any news or any mails, we have given below a very interesting letter, extracted from the London Times:

From the London Times.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 13.

INTERESTING LETTER.—I have just received the following communication from Bayonne, upon the accuracy of every particle of which, you may implicitly rely:

"The French Government, since the retreat of Don Carlos into France, has been put in possession of various documents, which have admitted it to the secret views, intrigues, ill will, and evil designs of many of its domestic and foreign enemies. Several Sovereigns of Europe, it is said, compromised by some of the papers seized on the frontiers, among which was the report of a conversation between a powerful monarch of the north and a Carlist envoy, by whom it was transmitted to his Court (that of Don Carlos).

"This interesting document, from which I am able only to give a short and imperfect abstract, must, if additional evidence were wanting, have thoroughly convinced King Louis Philippe of the futility of his efforts to propitiate that mighty monarch, whose hatred of him seems to amount to a real monomania. The conversation I alludes to may be thus summed up:

"'You tell me,' said the Prince, 'that you were well received in Vienna, and that Prince Metternich gave you every hope of assistance. The Austrian Government, believe me, is not to be trusted. It will never assume an honorable initiative. Vulnerable on the side of Italy, Austria is afraid of France, and of her alone, she declined joining me against that country in 1830, and unless I succeeded in arraying the whole of the rest of monarchical Europe against the invasions of Jacobinism, Austria will stand aloof. The throne of Prussia is now occupied by a good old man, who cannot be awakened to a sense of the danger to which Royalty is and has been menaced ever since 1830. His spirits have been broken by adversity, and he wishes to spend the remainder of his life in repose. His Ministers have betrayed me, and are now on the best terms with France. Don Carlos and the principles which we defind have nothing to expect from Prussia until the Prince Royal be seated on the throne. In him I have every confidence, *c'est une bonne epee*. Holland is precisely in the same predicament; the old King is a mere shopkeeper and a miser; he, I am sure, made you fine promises, but is all he will give. I did every thing in my power to preserve Belgium. If he lost that country, it was partly his fault, and partly owing to the pusillanimity of Austria and Prussia, who ultimately abandoned me. His son, fortunately, is not like him. The only Prince in Europe staunch to the cause, is Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, [illegible] so army will form the advanced guard of the [illegible] nation. The King of Naples is trembling [illegible] kingdom; he thinks of nothing but hoard- [illegible] and holding military reviews, and has a [illegible] er the Court of the Tuileries.

[illegible] o hear from you; so good an se- [illegible] of Bordeaux; still I am afraid [illegible] dged him too favorably, for it [illegible] hat, reared as he has been, [illegible] he can be qualified to hold [illegible] these difficult times. I [illegible] of Angoulesme, they [illegible] ut totally disqualified [illegible] was wrong to [illegible] uld not defend [illegible] it in Fran[illegible] Of Charles X, I had pe[illegible] received me [illegible] in the grosses[illegible] of my reasons for abandoning [illegible] the bearing of his intention [illegible] charter, I sent him [illegible] remonstrate against h[illegible] him that the French were [illegible] deal with, and endeavoured to de[illegible] was really his determination, from his [illegible] to violence. I then pointed out the [illegible] afforded by the charter itself for [illegible] ends. I recommended him not to stop [illegible] rifice in order to obtain a majority in the [illegible] tors, and imp essed upon him, the necessity [illegible] ceeding throughout with an appearance of le[illegible] He replied to me that the subversion of the char- [illegible] ter had never entered his head—that I had be[illegible] deceived by the rep rts of the Liberals—and shortly afterwards he published the fatal ordinances! And then remember the cowardly conduct of his partisans, and behold them now advocating revolutionary principles, by way of serving their cause! The writers of the Gazette de France, of whom you speak so highly, are hypocrites, you may tell them so for me: *on ne fait point de l'ordre avec le suffrage universel.*

"The inconsistency and cowardice of the partisans of legitimacy, however, must not militate against the principle. On me has devolved the mission of asserting its triumph, we must only bide our time, and wait for favorable circumstances. We have nothing to expect from England, since her desertion of the rightous cause, and her alliance with usurpation. She will yet perceive and repent her error. The success of Don Carlos would be the means of bringing about the ultimate triumph of royalty, and the destruction of the anti-social principles of the French revolt. Were my empire st uate nearer to the Peninsula—were I, like Austria, master of Italy, all the menaces of England and France would not prevent me from sending an army to the assistance of that Prince. But what can I do at such a distance? I am ready to assist him with money and arms; but then I cannot proclaim myself the exclusive champion of his rights. But Don Carlos must endeavor to strike a decisive blow, and do you recommend him, in my name to depart from that abominable system of reprisals, which has roused against both belligerents in the Peninsula the indignation and horror of Europe."

"Such is the substance of that conversation, but it appears from other papers also seized, that not withstanding all these assurances, the mission of the negociator was attended with no favorable result. He enlarged promises everywhere, but when their realization was demanded, Prince Metternich said that he was ready to aff rd to Don Carlos pecuniary support, provided the other Powers joined; the King of Prussia objected that it did not behove him to take the initiative; and agents of Count Molé and M. Zea Bermudez having arrived at Vienna and Berlin at the time, so effectually succeeded in counteracting the exertions of the Carlos agent, that the £9,000,000 promised to Don Carlos were never transmitted to him.

"Many impo tant and valuable documents, containing further proofs of the ill-will of the Northern Powers towards the Monarchy of July, are likewise in the hands of the French Government.—Among them figures a letter written in February last by a celebrated itinerant diplomatist, who, no doubt, wrote by order of his master, to assure Don Carlos of the sympathy which all felt for him in a certain Court, and to tell him at the same time that the feeling of interest which he inspired would redouble if he were to display greater activity, and obtain some brilliant victory! He then entreats him, for his own sake and that of humanity, to put a stop to acts of savage barbarity which could only tend to injure his pretensions. 'The good cause,' he says 'should set the example and be the first to perceive the necessity for discontinuing a warfare so contrary to the laws of God and man.'

"Don Carlos, ever since his marriage, which was disapproved by all his friends (at least as untimely) led the most sedentary existence. During ten month he only held two reviews, at one of which he walked arm and arm with his wife, and never once visited the lines. The most antiquated forms of etiquette were revived at his Court, and strictly enforced. Their Majesties were wated upon by Grandees of Spain; a Grandee should put on and take off the King's boots! Another laid the dishes on the royal table, and attended the family at its meals. In fact, every absurd custom, which a hundred years ago won'd have been considered out of date even in Spain, was re-established and rigidly adhered to. The Generals could not obtain access, except by extraordinary favor, to the apartments of the King. They were desired to consider themselves highly flattered at being admitted into his antechamber, and not being left to wait on the lobby or staircase, while common servants went in and out, while those, who for six years had been spilling their blood for the King, could not procure admission. The Prince of Schwartzenberg, who was purposely sent by Prince Metternich to enquire into the state of affairs, never obtained an audience of Don Carlos, and on one occasion only, and by special favor, he was permitted to wait in his antechamber.

"The state of torpor into which Don Carlos had fallen was no where more bitterly deplored than among his friends at head quarters. The Prince of the Asturias himself was kept in the back ground and sent to reside in a remote village, under the care of a valet de chambre and a clergyman. The latter, who was a sensible man, could not help express ing displeasure that his royal charge, then in his 21st year, should be condemned to lead an inglorious life, when his presence among the troops might be so useful to the cause. A Frenchman at last bethought himself of a fiction to try and shame Don Carlos out of his inaction. He drew up for the purpose a journey of the Pretender, which was published some month since in La Mode and all the legitimatist journals of France. The Prince was represented in the article as devoting his whole time to the affairs of the army and state, and displaying the most praiseworthy zeal & activity. When the article came back to head quarters, it was made the theme of much comment. Its contents were so widely at variance with the reality, that the intention of the writer could not possibly be mistaken. It failed, however, in producing the desired effect. The Prince of the Asturias, on being told who the author of it was, complimented him on his good intentions. 'You have not,' said he, described what is, but what ought to be, and which, I fear, will never be realized.'

"The whole army, accordingly, soon became disgusted. Then Don Carlos was beset by a host of monks and flatterers; his Minister of War was a lawyer, whom the fighting men reluctantly obeyed; the fanatical priest Larraga was eternally holding up for imitation the sanguinary proceedings of Cabrera, and had raised by his incendiary preaching such an outcry at Court against Maroto and other chiefs, that the Prince, who only saw through the eyes of the *energumenes*, by whom he was surrounded, suffered himself to be persuaded that his most faithful Generals were traitors to his cause and he actually entered into a *conspiracy*, which would have ended fatally for Maroto, Simon La Torre, Urbistondo, Iturre, and many other officers, had not not the plot been denounced in time to Maroto.

The latter immediately convoked a council of the chiefs, to whom he disclosed the plan of the Apostolicals, and it was unanimously decided that Garcia Carmona, and such others as were known to concur in the views of the conspirators, should be arrested and executed. Hence the massacres of Estella, which were imposed upon Maroto by sheer necessity, in his defence, and to escape a *guet a pied*, which had been laid for him and other Generals, and which was actually to be executed on a given day. The result of these occurrences was the exile into France of 35 individuals of the Court of Don Carlos, who, with difficulty could be saved from the fury of the soldiers.

"It is not here, my intention to justify those executions, or the subsequent conduct of Maroto; but all the well wishers of the Carlist cause in the provinces saluted him, at the time, as their saviour. In a memorial prepared shortly afterwards and forwarded to an American diplomatist, to be laid before Prince Metternich, which memorial was communicated to the Ambassadors in Paris, and which contributed not a little to dispose the Powers in favor of a compromise, most of the above facts are set forth, and Maroto is represented as the only man capable of asserting the rights of Don Carlos. The memorialist describes that General as possessing more military talent, and being a better statesman than Zumalacarregui, who, he positively states, did not die of his wound, which was a slight one, but of the annoyance he had to endure from the Carmarilla. 'The same fate,' he then adds, 'would have awaited Maroto, but for his desperate resolution.'"

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorised to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three Municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET has consented to the presentation of his name to his fellow citizens at the next ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

☞ Nous sommes autorisés a annoncer qu'à la demande d'un grand nombre des citoyens des trois Municipalités, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET a consenti à se présenter comme candidat a la place de Maire a la prochaine élection.

☞ L. U. GAISSIE, at the solicitation of many of his friends, has consented to become a candidate for the office of Mayor of this city.

LAST NIGHT—CAMP STREET.

THEATRE.
GEO. HOLLAND'S
BENEFIT.

SATURDAY 30th NOV. 1839.

FIVE TICKETS which may draw FIVE PRIZES, AND FIVE FORTUNES!!!

Will be given away at the Camp Street Theatre on this occasion.

GEORGE HOLLAND Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that wishing others to take of a benefit as well as himself, he has prevail of Five Tickies in the First and Second Class of [illegible] 9, Oakey, and Pritchard's Real Estate Lottery, [illegible] ll be given to the public in the following [illegible]

[illegible] ing a ticket for the Theatre, a number [illegible] it. In the course of the Evening, the [illegible] to those given to the public with [illegible] put into a wheel on the stage—[illegible] numbers will be drawn, and the [illegible] responding numbers to those [illegible] wheel, will each receive a [illegible] The holders of these [illegible] become possessed of [illegible] property, situated in [illegible]

The [illegible] occasion, may be seen at the [illegible] les Theatre Arcade.

The perfo[illegible] be Buckstone's celebr[illegible] SS DE LA VAURALIE, [illegible] Farce of ROWDIES BEW[illegible] For particulars see b[illegible]

☞ "Box Book now op[illegible] be secured. n28

PAUL PRY
LOTTERY OFFICE
ST CHARLES
THEATRE ARCADE

NOTICE!—NOTICE!!—NOTICE!!!
A TICKET FOR HOLLAND'S BENEFIT, GRATIS!!!

ALL THOSE who purchase a Ticket at this office, in Caldwell, Oakey and Pritchard's Real Estate Lottery, from this date until Saturday Evening next, will be presented with a PLAY TICKET & A NUMBER for Holland's Benefit, GRATIS! by which the person may get TWO Real Estate Lottery Tickets, and a seat to the Theatre for TEN DOLLARS—the cost price $20—and may put the person in possession of $700,000!

Paul Pry office, Thursday 28th Nov. 1839.

☞ The Five Tickets purchased by Mr. Holland, to be given away on this occasion, can be seen at this office—The numbers are as follows:

No. 3339, in the Second Class
Combination Number 2, 27, 70, in the First Class
" 3, 9, 71, do
" 4, 29, 72, do
" 5, 34, 73, do
Nov. 28, 1839.

NAILS—200 kegs assorte, assorted sizes, now landing from barque Josephine, for sale by
n28 ADAMS & WHITALL, 67 Gravier st

NOTICE.

☞ The members of St. Patrick's Congregation are hereby respectfully notified, that the service will be performed in one of Mr. E. E. Parker's new buildings in Julia street, between Magazine and Camp streets, until further notice.
n28 J J MULLON Pastor.

FOR THE ATTAKAPAS.

The steamer DEMOCRITUS, Capt. Gillett, will depart on Thursday the 29th in inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. For freight or passage, to New Iberia and all intermediate landings on the Teche, apply on board, opposite Custom House street levee or to
n28 ET. LALDLAW, 31 Camp st

FOR BAYOU SARA.

Regular Packet,
The fine, fast running steamboat GLOUCESTER, Capt. Warding, will leave New Orleans every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and Bayou Sara every Sunday morning at the same hour. For freight or passage apply on board or to
n28 P LAIDLAW, 31 Camp st

PRINTING PAPER—1000 reams paper for news, of sizes from 21 x 31 to 29 & 42, just landed from ships Ontica from Boston and the Ohio from Philadelphia, and for sale by
JOHN J HASWELL & Co.
n28 Successors to Alex. Towar, 49 Camp st

STEAM BOAT PAPER—Now landing from ship Louisville from New York, 100 reams fine colored medium, suitable for steamboat bills, &c. &c. for sale by
JOHN J HASWELL & Co,
n28 Successors to A Towar, 49 Camp st

PAPER—50 reams cotton sam ling
100 do large sized, cloth paper
100 do hardware paper
100 do crown medium wrapping
500 do shoe paper, assorted colors
For sale by JOHN J HASWELL & Co,
n23 Successors to A Towar 49 Camp st

NAILS—A large assortment in store and for sale by
n28 ADAMS & WHITALL, 67 Gravier st

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and customers and the public, that being obliged to retire from business on account of ill health, he has sold his stock to Messrs Haswell, Barrington and Haswell of Philadelphia, who will hereafter conduct the business in his city under the name of John J. Haswell & Co. He takes pleasure in recommending them to the patronage of his former customers.
A TOWAR 49 Camp st
n25

JOHN J HASWELL & CO,

SUCCESSORS to Alexander Towar 49 Camp street, take pleasure in informing the customers of the late house and the public generally, that having purchased from Mr. Towar his entire stock of books, paper &c; they have now such additions as will make their assortment very complete. They will always be able to supply Printers with inks, paper for newspapers, book and job work of every description on the very best terms. City and country merchants will find, blank books of every kind, quality, and price, together with check books, bill books, Custom house blanks, bills lading, with all articles of stationery usually kept in book stores. Copying presses, copying ink, Steven's light and dark blue and black writing fluids, Bankers' note cases, pocket books, &c &c. A general assortment of books in all the departments of science and literature, with the most extensive and complete assortment of school books ever offered in New Orleans all of which they are prepared to sell to country merchants and dealers at the lowest wholesale prices.
nov 25

WANTED—Three or four families to go on a plantation six miles from the city; there are good and commodious houses; the land is already cultivated and can bring a fair income; each family will have the privilege of cultivating a large parcel of ground for a number of years, and of cutting as much timber as they may want, without having any thing to pay for the time agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to
H BONNABEL,
n5 corner Natchez and Tchoupitoulas sts

WANTED—A woman to cook and wash for a small family—One who can come well recommended, can get a permanent situation, by applying at corner of St. Thomas and Edward streets—A white woman would be preferred. n26

WANTED—Two good tinsmiths; also two good finishers, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. M H & J DEVEREUX,
126 Tchoupitoulas st

FOR SALE, Havana and Liverpool salt—100 bales bag and 500 sacks fine salt, on board the ship Frankfort, lying at St. Joseph street wharf, apply to Captain Russel on board or to
n11 P LAIDLAW, 31 Camp st

MISSING from ship Alabama, Three Trunks merchandize, marked J B & Degain & Co, Paris; Tenn. and from ship Nashville, three barrels, marked P & B. Any person having the same in their possession, will please give information to No. 30 Common Street.
n14

☞ THE CONSIGNEES of Edam cheese, marked C, in diamond—11 boxes tobacco, marked James Saunders; and