COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	dec 31	Boston	dec 17
Philadelphia	" 17	Baltimore	" 21
Charleston	" 21	Savannah	" 21
Paris	nov 9	Liverpool	nov. 18
Havre	" 11	London	" 21

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

January 2.

STOCKS.

No Sales today at the Brokers board

COTTON.

160	bales Mississippi and Louisiana	16½
51	do Mississippi	16
30	do Louisiana	15
100	do do	16½
34	do not ascertained	

SUGAR—5 to 9½ per cwt.

MOLASSES—bbls at 38c

WHISKEY—per bbl 40 to 42c

TOBACCO—per 100 lbs $7 to 3

FLOUR—per bbl $7½ to 9—sales

LARD—10½ to 11.

BUTTER—Gushen 25 to 28—scarce

———Western 15 to 18.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.

COTTON.—The sales on Thursday last were 5000 bags—on Friday 3,500—Saturday 600—8000 of which were taken on speculation. Monday 4000—Thursday 3000 and today 4000. *There has been a considerable* demand for cotton since last week. A great number of buyers were induced by the low price to visit the market, which has caused an advance of ¼d to ½d per lb on the middle and low qualities of Americans; ½d in Egyptian and Brazil; but today the confidence in the market seems to have abated. The imports this week amount to 7,564 bags.

PRICE CURRENT ON THE 7TH.

Sea Island	to	4d	a	2s 9d
Stained do		0s	7d	a 1s 2d
Mobile		0s	2d	a 0s 11½d
Tennessee		0s	6½d	a 0s 9½d
New Orleans		0s	7d	a 1s 0½d

MOBILE, JAN 1.

The weather during the week past has been mostly favorable for business, and yet as was anticipated during the holidays the market has been excessively dull. We have had one or two days of showery weather since our last, and it is hoped the rains may have been sufficiently extensive and copious to bring our rivers again into a navigable condition. If so we may calculate on an animated market after Saturday, of the current week.

COTTON.—There has been a fair business done in this article since our last, though the heavier transactions have been confined to qualities above fair. Within the last two days however all descriptions have been more or less sought after. The market yesterday rather indicated an advance in prices, and in one or two instances this feature was evinced by an improvement in sales upon actual transactions. Still we deem it most prudent to continue our quotations of last week, with the remark that holders are very firm. The stock on sale is not yet very extensive. Qualities above good fair are scarce, and in brisk demand. The range of prices has been chiefly between 13 and 15c. Principal sales at 14 a 15c. Sales have been effected during the week higher than 15c, and lower than 13c, but in such small parcels, and with such attending circumstances as to render it improper to quote from these operations.

The receipts of cotton this week have been 8,411 bales; the exports have been 3,676, leaving in all a stock on hand of 34,404 bales.

NEW YORK, Dec 19.

Business has experienced nearly an entire cessation since Wednesday, the public mind having been occupied by the great calamity and vast destruction of merchandize by the fire on that night. The report below is principally compiled from the Price Current of Wednesday, and includes only the transactions prior to that date.

COTTON.—From the 12th to the 15th inst there was little or no inquiry for cotton, except for home use, and prices were barely supported; the sales within that period amounted to about 750 bales, of which 600 were new crop Uplands at 15 to 16½cts; and 150 New Orleans 17 to 17½cts.

FLOUR.—The market for all kinds has been dull and prices are nominal. Western sold at $7.75 a $7 85, *five flour continues scarce.*

MOLASSES—Sales of 50 hhds fair Trinidad Cuba at 33cts; 50 hhds Tart 27cts; and 60 hhds Tart Havana, price not known.

SUGAR.—The sales embrace about 300 boxes brown Cuba at 9½ a 9½cts—70 hhds New Orleans 9 a 9½—and some St Croix at 10½cts.

EXCHANGE.—The sales for the last packets were as follow:—On England, 8½ to 9 per cent; and on France 5; 5¼ cash.

CHARLESTON, Dec 25.

COTTON.—Arrived since our last to yesterday morning inclusive, 274 bales Sea Island and 5,298 bales of Upland. Cleared in the same time 88 bales of Sea Island and 7,986 bales of Upland. On shipboard not cleared 39 bales of Sea Island and 7,539 bales of Upland. The sales have been 5,096 bales of Upland, as follows:—84 at 15½—693 at 15—956 at 14½—499 at 14½—14 at 14 9-17—817 at 14½—474 at 14½—672 at 14½—91 at 14½—470 at 14—67 at 13½—9 at 12½—144 at 13½—34 at 13—64 at 12½—3 at 11½cts. In long cotton a few Main and Santees, 36, and stained Sea Island from 22 a 28cts. The market has continued steady until yesterday morning at last weeks rates, when we received by mail the truly distressing account of the late fire at New York, which cast such a gloom over our community, particularly the commercial part, that all transactions immediately ceased for the day. We continue our last quotations. Inferior Uplands 12½, 13½, fair 13½, 14, good 14½, 14½, prime and choice 14½ a 15cts. We decline at present quotations as respects long cottons, the sales being so limited.

SUGAR.—25 hhds of Porto Rico, fair, brought 9¾; there is but little in first hands, and our recent advices from New Orleans state, that the crop in that section has fallen short, and that they will require upwards of 16,000 hhds of foreign to meet the demand.

MOLASSES.—Thirty five hhds direct from Havana sold at prices not transpired; the stock is light.

STARCH.—In domestics 70 bbls of Baltimore whiskey brought 40cts; and 25 bbls New England rum 35cts. A few half pipes of foreign brandy, Dupuy's brand, brought 91 75.

BOSTON, Dec 16.

COTTON.—We have not the yet received any of the new crop; and but trifling parcels of other kinds. The stock in market is now so small that it will not admit of any extensive operations; the sales during the week consist of 100 bales new crop Uplands 17cts—parcels of New Orleans to manufacturers at 16 a 18cts per lb—6 mos.

MOLASSES.—Holders of distilling qualities now demand 28cts per gall, which prices purchasers decline giving, consequently but little is doing; 200 hhds Havana were taken to go out of the market at 28cts—we advance our prices to conform to the above sale. Retailing continues in moderate demand. Sales of Trinidad 33 a 34cts, and a lot of bakers' 24 a 24½cts—Guadaloupe 31cts; Surinam 28; Porto Rico 33 a 34 per gall—6 mos.

TOBACCO.—Sales 25 to 30 hhds bulk eye 5 a 5½cts, and about 50 hhds Kentucky leaf, common to fair 7½ a 8cts per lb—6 mos.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

This evening, will be performed the opera of

GUY MANNERING.

Col Mannering — Williamson.
Julia Mannering — Miss Russell.

Mr. and Mrs Bernie will appear and dance a Pas de Deux.

To conclude with the

FALL OF SAN ANTONIO,
Or
TEXAS VICTORIOUS!
(For characters &c see small bills.)

WILLIAM R. ROBERTSON,
Engraver in general,

No. 85 Customhouse st, near Royal.

Visiting, professional, and other cards engraved, and printed. Door plates, seals, jewelry, silver ware, fac-similes &c, engraved.

☞ Cards printed from plates already engraved.

jan 4

Notice—Being about to retire from business, the subscriber informs his friends and the public that he will sell at private sale and on advantageous terms the whole of his stock on hand, the greater part being of direct importation.

Any one wishing to see the goods or examine the premises with the object of becoming a purchaser will please present himself before the end of the present month, at which period he will announce a day for the disposal of what may remain unsold.

The stock consists of a complete assortment of groceries, among which are 400 cases Marseilles claret, 200 casks Bordeaux claret, 200 dozen olive oil, 500 hammers empty bottles, 100 cases castile soap, 50 hhds muscatel wine, 150 boxes brandy fruits, 50 boxes cherries in brandy, 500 baskets aniseed cordial, 2000 boxes Bordeaux claret, 40 hf pipes brandy (entitled to debenture) 5 hogsheads Jamaica spirit, and sundry other articles.

L. G. SASSINOT,
20 St Louis st.

Notice—The purchasers of several lots of ground situated in the city of Carrollton, in squares 35 and 26—A, B, C, D, sold by the undersigned on the 17th inst, at Hewlett's exchange, are hereby notified that unless they comply with the terms of sale within ten days of the date hereof, the same will be resold at Hewlett's exchange, for their account and risk.

M. BARNETT, sr.
dec 31—10

Landing from ship Saladin and for sale by the subscriber,

50 boxes assorted pickled meats,
8 kegs various pickles,
6 boxes preserved tongues,
4 bottles stuffed olives,
8 boxes truffles preserved in oil,
8 boxes gruyere cheese,

Also, in store, stoned cherry, Egret noine's Kirsch.

jan 4—1t H. GILLY, 112, Royal st.

Wanted—Three boys of 10 to 12 years old, who wish to enter as apprentices for the manufacturing of tobacco; terms will be advantageous. Apply to the subscriber.

J. N. GLAUDIN,
175 Tchoupitoulas st.

jan 4—6

Runaway Slave—Detained at the jail of the parish of St John Baptist, the negro named William, who pretends to belong to Mr Laroche residing below the city. The owner is requested to claim said slave agreeably to law.

Parish of St John Baptist, Dec. 20, 1835.

(signed) A. LUMINAIS
per A. TROUARD,
dep. sheriff.

jan 4

Twenty Dollars Reward will be given for the apprehension of the mulatto man named Noe, commonly Jean Baptiste, aged 25 years, five feet five inches high, strongly built, having red spots on the face. He speaks English and French.—Said mulatto absconded from the subscriber on the 2d January inst. Captains of steamboats and vessels are warned against harboring said slave under the penalties prescribed by law.

ROBERT AVART.

jan 4—6

THE BEE.

Official Bee and City Paper
PLAQUEMINE & BAYOU
NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1836.

The legislature of Louisiana will today commence the second session of its twelfth assembly. The only political display likely to be made is in the election of a senator to congress. Many distinguished candidates dispute the honor of representing Louisiana in that body; and we hope our legislators will display no party feeling in such an important matter; but give to merit *only a majority of their suffrages.*

During the course of the session we cheerfully offer *the use of our columns to the several members of the* legislature of any district or party to communicate with *their constituents* and the public; and we beg leave respectfully to assure each and all that we are fully *disposed* to do them all the justice possible in reporting and recording their sayings and doings. Let mutual courtesy and generosity prevail; and public and private interests will be best promoted.

THE MEETING. The following is the official account of the public meeting held by the citizens of New Orleans, shortly after receiving the intelligence of the dreadful fire in New York. The meeting was promptly called and numerously attended; and altho the resolutions merely express commiseration; and suggest that congress shall make an appropriation to cover the losses sustained in New York, our fellow citizens have asserted that they hold themselves ready to adopt any measures to afford immediate relief, as circumstances may indicate.

Public Meeting.

New Orleans Jan 1.

At a numerous and highly respectable meeting called at the Arcade this first day of Jan 1836, to take into consideration the best mode which may be devised to relieve and succor the sufferers at the late calamitous and dreadful catastrophe occasioned by the unparalleled conflagration in our sister city of New York, Thos Urquhart Esq, was called to the chair and John Nicholson appointed secretary. The chairman having explained the object of the meeting; on motion it was unanimously resolved, that a committee of ten be appointed by the chair. The president nominated the following gentlemen—J B Byrne, Jas Fosterjun, Gen J B Labauve, Jen J B Plauche, Thomas Barrett, A Hodge jun, Isaac Ogden, W A Gasquet, John A Merle and Beverly Chew, Esqrs.

On motion the president was added to the committee. *The committee having retired, the following resolutions* were agreed upon and reported by the committee—whereupon the same were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That this meeting truly and deeply sympathises with the suffering citizens of New York; and in common with every true friend of humanity, sincerely deplore the sad misfortune which has befallen them, from the calamitous and desolating fire which, on the night of the 16th December, and following day, laid waste and in ruins the fairer if not the richer portion of that beautiful city; and which at the same time has blighted the fond hopes, and blasted the future prospects of many a family who but a moment before were living happy—in the enjoyment of ease and of comfort if not of wealth and of luxury.

Resolved—That this meeting, though not fully aware of the whole extent of this catastrophe, yet, from the most exact information already afforded them perceive at once that its fearful extent is far beyond their limited means, of affording that relief which to be efficient must be *prompt.* They can therefore at this moment devise but one way, though in the unlooked for event of its failure, (from any cause) they *pledge themselves that every way within their power* to alleviate as far as practicable, the mass of intense suffering from the sad calamity.

Resolved—That this meeting most respectfully and earnestly recommend and entreat the president of the U States and both houses of Congress, to take into immediate consideration the propriety and expediency of appropriating for the prompt relief of the sufferers, *as a loan free of all interest or charge, for such time as they shall deem the wisdom they have, all or any part of the surplus funds of the United States.* That they further deem it unnecessary to point out the means whereby this loan may be made efficient for the relief of the suffering citizens of New York, and at the same time properly secure to the United States to be returned at a future day or at different epochs, reposing fully on the wisdom, the justice and the liberality of the president, and of each and every member of both houses, to devise the most prompt mode of relief, and the easiest means to the sufferers of returning the same, should congress decide against making a donation of the amount.

Resolved—That this meeting consider this truly deplorable event a national misfortune; and as of consequence a subject of general concernment; inasmuch as they consider the prosperity of New York as identified with every city and hamlet of these United States, as well as of those of Europe; but of none more particularly than that of New Orleans, the citizens of which have hitherto been proud of the rise and progress of their sister city, and who are now jealous of rivalling all others, in affording relief to its citizens when overtaken by misfortune.

On motion resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the newspapers of the city, and that an authentic copy of the same be forwarded to the president of the United States, to both houses of Congress, and to the Mayor of the city of New York.

Resolved—That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman.

On motion resolved, That the chairman be authorized to convene this meeting at any future period.

On motion, adjourned.

12 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The ship *Mozart*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th November, came yesterday to port. We have received London papers of the 11th, and Liverpool of the 12th Nov. from which *we extract the following important* articles:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.

(From Gore's General Advertiser.)

Mr. Barton, the American chargé d'affaires, formally demanded his passporton Friday (the 6th.) They were at once delivered to him. It is possible that Mr. Pageot, the secretary of the French Legation at Washington, who remained as chargé d'affaires on the recall of Mr. Serrurier, has received orders from the President to quit the United States.

MONEY MARKET.

PARIS, Nov. 9—*Exchange* at 4 P. M.

The 3 per cent. declined 81f 65c., but soon got up again to 81f 62½, to the disappointment of the bears who had expected a fall on the departure of the chargé d'affaires of the United States. The bankers' operations are for the rise, and it is expected they will continue to purchase.

From the Santander des Pyrenées, of the 5th Nov.

We have received the following letter from Navarre. "On the 1st inst. the 2d, 4th and 12th Battalions of that province were in the occupation of Morentin, Aberin and Di Castillo, a league from Estella, and they have 50 horsemen at Allo. Gen. Aldama's column quitted Cuenta la Reyna on the 31st ult. and marched to Lerin by Larraga. We are assured that don Carlos was at Salvatera on the 30th. We do not know whether the pretender will have muskets enough to arm the men he is raising, but we are informed that all between the ages of 17 and 36 having received orders to proceed to Goin, were assembled there on the 1st instant. On the 30th ult. 130 wounded carlists were conveyed to the hospital at Trache."

SPAIN.—The news from the north is very satisfactory. Mina's presence in Catalonia had given an impulse of enthusiasm and activity to that province; and Cordova had created a similar spirit in his army. The juntas being dissolved, and amity of will and of action having arisen, the troops of all the provinces are in march to the frontiers. More than 30,000 men are in motion towards Navarre, Bissay and Catalonia; and at this hour are on their destined ground, in communication with the English, French and Portuguese legion; so that, notwithstanding the season, we may soon expect to hear the Don Carlos will have repassed the Pyrenees, and saved his person. The *Journal de Paris*, lately so carlist, now says, "Discord reigns around the Pretender, who has disgraced Eguia, lately appointed general in lieu of Iturralde. Eguia is said to have presented an energetic remonstrance to Don Carlos." *The just popularity of Mr Mendizabal is increasing every day.* He has determined on making one great effort at once to crush the Pretender. For this purpose a levy en masse of 100,000 has been ordered, subject to such regulations as will render it as little oppressive as any such levy can be. The *Journal de Paris* mentions the report of engagements On the 27th and 28th, between the Carlists and Christinos. On the 27th the Christinos had the advantage, and [illegible] the Carlists. But the Carlists being reinforced on the following day, Cordova was obliged to retire to Vittoria. Cordova, by this accident, seems to have attempted to open the high road of the Borunda, between Vittoria and Pampeluna; but he is evidently not yet in force sufficient for this operation. The steamboat of the queen captured, on the 28th, a sloop, having on board 12 pieces of artillery and a quantity of *small arms. She brought her prize into* St Sebastian on the 29th.

MISS RUSSELL is to have her benefit this evening, and appear as Julia Mannering, when she will introduce some pretty ballads.

This young lady possesses much more *merit* as a vocalist than she has yet been capable of displaying, on account of her continued indisposition; and when our fellow citizens are apprised that she has had only six months' practice since she resolved to appear as a cantatrice, they must be astonished at what she does exhibit than be surprised at what she cannot do. Considering her natural endowments and acquired talents, with her energy, docility and industry, we have very little doubt that she will shortly attain the height of her profession.

It is earnestly to be hoped that a generous public will encourage and reward her meritorious efforts by a full and fashionable audience this evening.

TEXAS—On Sunday Dec 20, four schooners, the Pennsylvania, Comanche, America and Santiago arrived at Velasco, having on board about 220 volunteers in the cause of liberty, from the *state of Georgia.*—They immediately enlisted as a portion of the permanent volunteer corps, and elected Wm Ward their 1st Major, W Wardsworth Capt of the Columbus volunteers, Uriah J Bullock Capt of the Macon volunteers and James G Wynn Capt of the Georgia riflemen.

Volunteers from various states are hourly arriving by the different land routes, and in a short time there will be a force sufficient in Texas to carry the war if necessary even to the walls of Mexico.

[illegible] morning [illegible] the present [illegible] vessel [illegible] Texas, "Liberty [illegible] Port Jackson" [illegible] steamer [illegible] Texas, [illegible] than 100 volunteers on [illegible] the calling and unconstitutional oppression attempted [illegible] exercised upon Texas has been made known, the sympathies existing between freemen have been developed in a degree hitherto unknown. Volunteers are pouring into Texas from every section of the Union.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Freedom's battle once begun
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son
Tho' battled oft is surely won."

St Antonio, the last fortress of the despot Santanna in Texas, has fallen!!

The valor and perseverance of the colonial troops were irresistible. This ever to be remembered event took place on Thursday, Dec 10th. On the Saturday previous (the 5th,) 300 of the Colonial troops entered the town of San Antonio, under the command of Col Benj R. Milam. They could not at first get possession of the public square owing to the walls and ditches across the mouths of the streets, each of which was likewise defended by two pieces of artillery, and in consequence of this, they occupied some buildings and tops of houses adjacent. Here they remained battling unceasingly night and day, until Wednesday the 9th when they forced their way into the square and drove the enemy across the river into their fort called the "Alamo."

In these relative situations the battle continued until Thursday 10th, when the enemy capitulated.

By the capitulation upwards of 1000 yielded to less than 300. The town itself was surrendered with 24 pieces of brass artillery, 1900 rounds of powder, ball, grape and canister, with the public stores of every description.

This glorious conquest was achieved, with a loss on the part of the conquerors of only 3 killed and 30 wounded, while the loss of the enemy in killed is variously estimated, at from 60 to 150.

But the joy of triumph was sadly diminished by the circumstance that the brave Milam, the dauntless leader of the storm, was numbered among the slain. He fell by a ball through his head while fearlessly animating his men to victory. Long! long will Texas and the friends of liberty remember and lament his fate. Among the gallant band who [illegible] the town were many than 100 volunteers from [illegible] of the north. The New Orleans Grays and Blues constitute a great majority of these, and the remainder were from different parts of the state of Mississippi. The whole of them were among the first and foremost where the battle raged hottest; and displayed throughout the undaunted bravery of disciplined regulars.

Texas will reward with something more than gratitude and empty compliments that generous ardour in the cause of liberty, which so promptly drew them to her aid, and that invaluable assistance which they rendered her "in the hour that tried men's souls."

Let us for a moment reflect upon the unprepared situation of the colonists when forced into this war—and upon what they have so suddenly, and so astonishingly accomplished. When the dictator Santanna destroyed the constitution and invaded Texas with a mercenary army for the purpose of bringing the inhabitants under the yoke of centralism—they were without a experienced officers,—without disciplined soldiers, without arms, ammunition, money, organized government or any thing else that was necessary in such a crisis—except dauntless heart.

From physical inability to resist they had before long groaned and languished under the harassing uncertainty and unconstitutional oppression consequent upon the incessant revolutions of Mexico. They felt now that the cup of bitterness was full to overflow, that the rod of persecution had smitten sufficiently severe, and they determined to teach their oppressors that they had heads to conceive, hearts to feel and arms to execute and avenge. At the call of their country they rallied around its standard with an ardor never surpassed, from the hoary headed veteran of more than 60 to the beardless youth who had scarcely mustered a dozen years. Each man acted upon his own resources and brought with him his own gun and horse and other equipage. Thus entirely undisciplined, hastily assembled, and inefficiently equipped, they have in the short space of two months, reduced to submit only three garrisons of the enemy in Texas—they have twice defeated every hostile soldier in Texas with a loss of only 5 in killed, and with a loss in killed on the part of the enemy of between 2 or 300—moreover they have taken 500 horses, 30 pieces of brass artillery with small arms, ammunition, provision, and other public stores amounting to more than $50,000. Does not this say to the enemy, in language louder and more impressive than the thunders of heaven,

Tyrants beware man will not be a slave.

A convention of the representatives of the people of Texas have solemnly declared that the social compact between them and Mexico is dissolved and that Texas has a right to form herself into an independent government. A provisional government is now established and on the 1st of March next a new convention will convene to adopt a permanent one. There are now between 1000 and 1500 volunteers from the U S in Texas and they are hourly increasing. The Commander in Chief has called for 5000. They are admitted to all the privileges of citizenship—obtain the rights of land besides their rations and compensation in money. In a short time there will be a force of 6000 men in the country, of the north. The New Orleans Grays and Blues constitute a great majority of these, and the remainder were from different parts of the state of Mississippi. The whole of them were among the first and foremost where the battle raged hottest; and displayed throughout the undaunted bravery of disciplined regulars.

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