COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	dec 29	Mobile	dec 29
Philadelphia	" 29	Baltimore	" 24
Charleston	" 28	Washington	" 25
Paris	nov 9	Liverpool	nov. 11
Havre	" 1	London	" 12

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS, January 6.

COTTON.

130	bales Mississippi	15½
45	do Miss	15½
102	do do	16½
200	do Tennessee	15½
12	do Florida	17
20	do do	15
40	do Louisiana	16½
25	do Arkansas	16½
20	do Louisiana	15
675		

Wednesday, Jan 6.

STOCKS.

As corrected by Thomas Fellows Exchange Broker.

Louisiana State Bank	122 off'd
Bank of Orleans	112 last sales.
Bank of Louisiana	none off'd.
Consolidated Association	103 last sales.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co	105 off'd.
City Bank	106 sales.
Union Bank of Louisiana	122 sales.
Citizens' Bank	
Commercial Bank	104 sales.
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank	53 off'd.
Gas Light Bank	105½ last sales.
Carrolton Railroad Bank	23 for 25 paid.
Louisiana State In. Co	$10 prem. last sales.
Louisiana In. Co	$130 for 300 pd—last sales.
Orleans In. Co	no sales.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co	none offered.
Merchants' Ins. Co	37 last sales.
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co	60 sales
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co	28 last sales
Ocean Ins. Co	52½ asked
Commercial Ins. Co	par asked
Louisiana Cot. Seed Oil Factory & Ins. Co	no sales
Orleans Navigation Co	no sales
Pontchartrain Railroad Co	76 for 100 pd—last sales
Nashville Railroad Co	par sales
Orleans Cotton Press Co	150 for 500 paid
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co	par asked
Old Architect Co. of 1828	65 for 100 paid
Architect Stock of 8th District	no sales

BALTIMORE, Dec 23.

FLOUR.—We have not been advised of any transactions in the flour market today. We quote Howard street at $6 75 from stores; and $6 62½ from wagons. City Mills $6 75.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Best white family flour wheat $1 45; reds range from $1 25 a $1 42, according to quality. Corn.—We quote 75 a 77cts as the ruling rates for white and yellow. Rye 87 a 90cts; and oats 40 a 43cts.

WHISKEY.—The market is calm at our former quotations of 36cts for hhds, and 37½ a 38cts for barrels, from stores; wagon price 33cts exclusive of the bbl.

MOBILE, JAN 4.

COTTON.—On Saturday but few sales were effected at a decline of ¼ of the prices of the previous day. The holders are sanguine as to the immediate improvement of prices, and the buyers in the present state of affairs in New York and Europe, are not much disposed to purchase even at the decline of price. The many uncertainties thrown round the condition of our commerce must lay a temporary damper upon the prices of cotton. We are authorized to quote the prices this morning at 13 a 15½cts.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

The profits of this evening to be appropriated to THE TEXIAN CAUSE.

This evening, will be performed the play of WILLIAM TELL.

Wm Tell	Mr Scott.
Braun	Thorne.
Michael	Hill.
Emma	Mrs Russell.
Agnes	Miss C Crampton.

Mr Eberle as Living Statues

Song by Carr.

To conclude with the farce of MY MASTER'S RIVAL.

Paul Shack	Thorne.
Peter Shack	Hill.

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

This evening, will be performed the celebrated melo-dramatic romance entitled

The Devil's Daughter,

With new scenery, dresses, &c.

Miranda, daughter of Virtue, } Mlle. Celeste.
Heart, the daughter of Evil, }

In the course of the evening a grand Asiatic dance by Mlle. Celeste.

To conclude with

The Unfinished Gentleman.

MISS PHILIPS,

The highly distinguished tragedian, from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is engaged, and will make her first appearance on Monday.

NEW BOOKS.

Kate Bouverie, and other tales and sketches, in prose and verse, by the Hon. Mrs Norton, author of the 'Wife,' 'Woman's Reward,' &c; &c, in 2 vols.

Random Shots from a rifleman, by capt. J. Rinaud, author of 'Adventures in the rifle brigade, in 1 vol.

Groch Midwifery, new edition, in one vol.

Just received and for sale by

HOTCHKISS & Co,

jan 6 — 29 Chartres st.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers to the Female Orphan Society, will be held at the Poydras asylum on Saturday, 16th inst, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing managers to serve the ensuing year. jan 6—16

THE subscriber having established a handsome Coffee House, at no. 110 Chartres street, near the auction store of Messrs Tricou, Domingon & Canonge, has the honor to inform the public, that at the upper story of that coffee house, he has an elegant saloon, with tables to play dom·no, also a billiard table &c. which is open only to subscribers. Persons wishing to join the society, which will be of choice persons, are invited to call and sign their names on the list deposited at the bar, where the terms for the subscription will be made known. P. MARCHETTI.

jan 6—6

LOTTERY.

Dismal Swamp—Class 27.

Drawing expected on Saturday, 9th inst.

CAPITALS:—

$25,000....$3,000....$5,000....$4,000....$2,500

$2,000....$1,500....$1,338

10 of $1,000, &c. &c.

1st drawn number $16—2d. $15—3rd $14—4th $13—5th and 6th $10—others $10.

Tickets......$10—Halves......$5.

Cost of a package of 25 tickets $130—warranted to draw $130.

Orders promptly attended to, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE,

jan 5—4t New Orleans.

Five Dollars Reward—For the apprehension of the negro boy named Tom, the said negro left the bayou road on the 25th Dec, with a milk can at 6 o'clock in the morning to sell milk, and has not since been seen; he has been living since three years at Mr L. Jacobs, negro broker, near the railroad, bayou road, 4th January 1836, near Clark's house.

jan 5—1w JAMES L. BUSS.

Office of Merchants Insurance Company.

New Orleans, 4th January 1836.

AN election of fifteen directors to serve during the ensuing year, will take place on the 11th inst, at the office of the company, corner of Bienville and Royal streets, between the hours of ten a. m. and two p. m. By order. A. DUPUY,

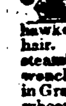
jan 4 sec'y.

Notice—The subscriber being about to leave this city, offers for sale privately, that well known and patronised establishment of Cigar Manufactery, situated on the levee, between the meat and vegetable markets, no. 114.

He also offers for sale eighteen slaves belonging to said establishment, all young, and among which are thirteen negroes and a negro wench. They all understand the business. The other four slaves are good house servants.

The patronage always granted to that establishment as much by the amateurs in this city as by the traders, may be a weighty consideration for those who wish to purchase. For further information apply on the premises, where the terms which will be very liberal will be made known. jan 4—15 ANTONIO ARIAS.

$150 REWARD.



The mulatto boy Nelson, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, American measure, light yellow skin, no beard, long curled hair, and of quite a handsome figure—a bricklayer by trade, speaks english and a little french, his dress is not remembered.

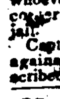
Nothing has been heard of him since the 30th of last month, and as his character has heretofore been unexceptionable it is presumed that he has been enticed away by some unknown persons.

Captains of vessels and steamboats are warned against receiving him on board under the penalty of the law.

$50 Fifty Dollars reward will be paid for returning said boy to the undersigned or lodging him in any of the jails of this state; and

$100 One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who have decoyed him away.

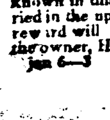
jan 6—3 LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON.



Ten Dollars Reward—Absconded on the 4th inst, the mulatto wench named Mary, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, well constituted, long face, the nose somewhat hawked, having a spoiled tooth on the front, and short hair. She is commonly about the landing place of steamboats and is often in company with two colored wenches named Cidalize and Magdeleine, who live in Gravier street. The above reward will be given to whoever will bring back said Mary to her mistress, corner of Maine and Burgundy sts, or secure her in jail.

Captains of vessels and steamboats are warned against harboring said slave, under the penalty prescribed by law. jan 6—tf

Ten Dollars Reward.



Strayed or Stolen on Monday 4th instant, between 5 and 6 in the morning, in Hospital st, no. 19, at the Flyinghorse tavern, a sorrel Horse, with white face and white hind leg. This horse is well known in this city. It is supposed to have been carried in the upper or lower part of the city. The above reward will be given to whoever will bring it back to the owner, Hospital street, at the Flying Horse tavern.

jan 6—3 STEPHEN W. TURNER.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1836.

The Proprietor of this paper respectfully announces to his friends and others in both houses of the legislature that he is again a candidate for state printer; and that should he be elected, he will perform the duties of his station to the utmost of his means.

The thanks of the legislature have not yet been given to the attorney-general for his prompt and successful prosecution of the suit ordered last session to b instituted against the Orleans navigation company.

A railroad might without much difficulty be constructed from Vadalia to Alexandria; and thence to Natchitoches in this state, or Nacogdoches in Texas.

Senator Moore will today or tomorrow introduce an act to incorporate the western suburbs of the city. It is hoped that he has estimated the difficulties attending this object; one of these seems almost insuperable.—The present corporation of New Orleans is possessed of the right of use for the benefit of the public, by the compromise of 1830, with the heirs of Gravier and their representatives, of all the batture then existing; and of the right of soil and use of all the batture since formed along the whole extent of the upper faubourgs, within the incorporated limits, according to one or two decisions on this subject by the supreme court of the state.

The legislature cannot alienate this property of the present corporation; nor authorize the rights or possession to be prejudiced in any manner, no more than it can dispose of the property of any individual. No state legislature can impair the nature and obligation of a contract; and the assembly of this state cannot constitutionally or equitably affect the property of the corporation. The proportial rights of the city of New Orleans cannot be legitimately affected by the legislature: for they have not been given, nor can they be taken away by the assembly.

If therefore an act were passed chartering the upper faubourgs as a municipality independent of the present corporation, it would form an essential and prominent feature in the charter that the created municipality should not have the privilege nor assume the power to prejudice any rights of the present corporation to its bona fide property, which the batture along the whole extent of the port certainly is: and therefore no move could be made for the improvement of the 6th ward port or quay—without being subject immediately to a writ of injunction which would paramountly restrain all proceedings—even should the legislature unconstitutionally give the power of violating the public property.

It will therefore be perceived that this subject is beyond the cognizance and control of the legislature; and that it is legally impossible to erect the upper faubourgs into a municipality independent of the present corporation.

The proper remedy is to revise the charter of the city—so that two branches of the council shall be established; and that the representation for aldermen may be put on a more effective and equitable basis.

The eastern mail of yesterday brought us New York papers of the 23d ult, Washington of the 26th and Charleston of the 28th.

In New York, the most active exertions were made to retrieve the losses by the late destructive fire. Meetings had been held at various times to ascertain the amount of losses sustained, which are now believed to be but about 10 millions—and to report on the best means for affording relief. A mutual insurance company of the principal merchants has been projected, and speculation has been made of a bank with 5 millions, to pay a bonus of 10 per cent to the victims of the fire. At a general meeting, an application was agreed to be made to Congress for the following objects:

1. A remission or refunding of duties on goods, in the original packages, which have been destroyed by the late conflagration.

2. An extension of credit on all the existing bonds for duties payable in this city and falling due after the 16th of this month.

3. A general temporary extension of the time of payment of cash and other duties on goods imported into the United States subsequent to the 16th of the month.

4. An investment of a portion of the unappropriated surplus revenue of the United States in such funds and such manner as will afford relief, to the city of New York.

The banks have discounted largely to the suffering merchants; and loaned to the insurance companies to meet the losses.

It was resolved to survey the part of New York destroyed, so that streets might be laid out, and houses constructed on a better plan than the old.

Congress has not been inattentive to the sufferers at New York. The bill reported by the finance committee was amended, and on the 23d ult introduced by Mr Cambreleng in the following form. No action had been had on it previous to the Christmas recess.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the collector of the port of New York be, and he is hereby authorised, as he may deem best calculated to secure the interests of the United States, to cause to be extended (with the assent of the sureties thereon, to all persons who have suffered loss of property by the late conflagration at that place) the time of payment of all bonds heretofore given for duties as aforesaid, to periods not exceeding an average of three, four and five years, from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds; or to allow the said bonds to be cancelled upon giving to the collector new bonds, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the said collector, for the sums of the former bonds respectively payable, in average periods of three, four and five years, from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled as aforesaid. And the said collector is hereby authorised and directed to give up or cancel all such bonds upon the receipt of others described in this act; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with, in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties due to the United States: Provided however that nothing in this act contained shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the 17th day of the present month.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted by the aforesaid—that the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to transfer to such banks as he may select, as safe depositaries of the public treasure, any surplus moneys of the government, or any part thereof, which may not be required for the service, and to permit the same to remain in such banks for a period not exceeding twelve months from the passage of this act. Provided that this section shall not interfere with any further regulation of congress concerning the collection, deposite, distribution or disbursement of the public moneys.

Texian Meeting.

At one of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in the city of New Orleans, convened at Bishop's hotel on Wednesday evening Jan 6, to receive the commissioners delegated by the provisional government of Texas. Mr Christy was called to the chair and J H Caldwell and Wm Bryan Esqr were appointed secretaries.

The commissioners, Col Austin, Dr Archer and W H Wharton Esq. were invited to seats with the chairman.

The object of the meeting was satisfactorily stated by the chairman, after which the meeting was addressed in a very eloquent and impressive manner, by Messrs Archer, Austin and Wharton, Bledsoe of Kentucky, and Ellis.

The following resolutions were passed with acclamation.

Resolved—That in the sense of this meeting the cause in which the people of Texas are now engaged is the cause of truth, light and liberty, against tyranny, priestcraft and military domination.

Resolved—That we hereby congratulate them on the late brilliant achievment that resulted in the downfal of San Antonio.

Resolved, that we deeply lament the loss of Col Milan, who bravely conducted the troops at San Antonio, and who nobly fell in the cause of liberty and his oppressed country.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this city;

WM CHRISTY, chairman.

J H Caldwell, } Secretaries.
Wm Bryan, }

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

January 5.

The senate met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Messrs Derbigny, Brownson, Bossier, Hoa, Lacoste, Labranche, Moore, Cuny, Lewis, Nicholas, Labauve, Johnson and Tete. Mr Dupre appeared during the day and took his seat.

Mr Moore gave notice that he would introduce an act supplementary to the act of March 1835, chartering the Exchange and building company.

Mr Brownson announced that he would introduce an act to fix the time for holding the sessions of the several parish courts in the state.

The president of the senate presented the annual report from Mr Curry, reporter of the supreme court, announcing the publication of 500 copies of the reports for 1800 dollars.

Mr Hoa obtained leave to introduce a bill concerning the state printer. The 1st section enjoins the printer to perform *all* work required of him by the executive and legislative departments; and by the adjutant general;—the 2d awards him a yearly compensation of 4000 dollars, 1500 to be paid on commencing his duties, 1500 when he shall have furnished the journals and laws of the session to the executive; and $1000 at the expiration of his contract; the 3d requires a bond of 5000 dollars for the faithful performance of his duties—and the 4th repeals all enactments contrary to the present.

The bill was read a second time, section by section; and its third reading ordered for tomorrow.

The senate proceeded to the orders of the day.

The resolution fixing the day for electing a state printer was postponed on motion of Mr Brownson, till the law defining his salary and duties shall have been passed.

The act introduced the previous day was read a second time. The 1st section repealed the 7th section of the act 15 Jan 1805, regulating auction sales, so that damaged goods may be sold by auctioneers, and that they shall be subject to the state duty of 2 per cent on all sales.

Mr Hoa stated that this change of the act of 1805 is necessary to prevent the frauds or evils which may originate from a misconstruction of the clause proposed to be repealed. The state is entitled to commission on all auction sales. But by the clause as it has existed, the wardens and harbormaster were permitted to inspect and pronounce on all damaged goods imported and then the merchandize was sold for the benefit of those concerned—by which the state is deprived of its percentage duty. The section of the present law is to obviate this fraud or evil; while it secures the inspection and testimony on oath of the harbormaster or warden that the merchandise is damaged.

The 1st section was unanimously adopted.

The 2d section proposed to change the words goods etc 'sold at any auction store' into 'sold by any commissioned auctioneer'

Mr Hoa showed that the object of this section is also to prevent frauds on the revenue. The law of 1805 as it now stands is very frequently interpreted to signify that no state percentage can be exacted on any auction not made in the houses or stores of auctioneers; and many have taken advantage of this latitude of expression to sell at different places, and not pay duty. Many individuals might be designated; but (added the senator from Orleans) it is repugnant to the feelings of an honorable gentleman to turn informer. His wish is therefore to prevent such frauds hereafter; and to enact that no public sales shall be made but by a commissioned auctioneer, and that he shall be obliged to pay the state revenues on all goods wherever sold by him.

The section was unanimously adopted.

The 3d section imposes a penalty of 500 dollars on any auctioneer violating the provisions of this law; to be enforced as specified in the act of 15 Jan 1805. Adopted unanimously.

A message having been received from the governor containing nominations of 2 magistrates, the senate sat with closed doors to determine on them.

A resolution was received from the House by Mr Roussel, secretary, fixing Thursday the 7th inst for the election of U S senator.

It was read a first time; but the motion made by Mr Moore for its second reading, was negatived.

Mr Moore introduced a bill more effectually to prevent duelling It is a copy of that existing in Virginia.

The 1st section holds all concerned as principals or accessories in a duel when any person is killed, to be guilty of murder; and punishable with death by hanging. The 2d renders ineligible for any office of trust or honor all persons who may have been concerned in a duel, fighting, sending or accepting a challenge, or aiding or abetting the same. The 3d imposes an oath on all elected to posts or offices civil or military, judicial or legislative, that since the passage of this law they have never been directly or indirectly engaged in a duel; and besides that they never will be so engaged.—The 4th orders the judges to give this law in all their charges to juries; and admonish them to be vigilant in enforcing its provisions. The 5th authorises any magistrate or justice of the peace to issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person stated as intending to perpetrate a breach of the peace; and bind them over in suitable recognizances. The 6th specifies the mode of proceeding against any citizen of the state, who may leave its confines to fight a duel: and of prosecution should death ensue. The 7th requires the district attornies to inform the governor of all breaches of this law, that proceedings may immediately be instituted against the offending parties. The 8th specifies that all words and expressions intended as insults, and designed to effect a breach of the peace or lead to violence shall be actionable without any plea or demur. And the 9th orders the enforcement of this act from the time of its passage.

On motion of Mr Hoa, the bill was ordered to be printed. It is desirous that all bills of a general nature or public importance shall be printed before being discussed, that every member of either house may be in possession of its provisions; and be enabled fully and faithfully to resolve on them.

No business being before the senate, the motion for adjournment prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6th.

The house met agreeably to adjournment.

The speaker laid before the house the resignation of Mr W B Easton, clerk of this house.

On motion of Mr Montegut the house proceeded to election of a clerk.

The speaker appointed Messrs Penn and Bienvenu tellers.

The ballot box having been carried around and the votes collected, on opening the same it appeared that on 46 votes

Roussel	29
Pitot	4
Cuvillier	5
Ogden	7
Augustin	1
	46

Mr Roussel having obtained the requisite majority was declared duly elected clerk of the House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana.

The speaker laid before the house the following communication from Mr Roussel.

"The honourable speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir

Having been appointed clerk of the House of Representatives, I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as member of it."

Respectfully yours,

F ROUSSEL.

Mr Roussel took the oath of office.

Mr Augustin presented a memorial of the New Orleans and Carrolton rail road company for an amendment to their charter.

On motion ordered that the same be referred to a special committee composed of five numbers. The speaker has appointed Messrs Augustin, Ogden, Armand, Lawson, Ducros.

Mr Penn offered the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that the sergeant at arms be and he is hereby authorized to have the space in the rear of the columns on the right and left of the speaker's seat carpetted forthwith and a sufficient number of seats provided."

On motion the same was adopted.

Mr Couvillon offered the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved that the board of public works be instructed to cause the state engineer to examine bayous Rouge and De Glaises in the parish of Avoyelles, and to report a plan of improvements for the same."

Mr Winn offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Be it resolved &c, that the cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana be and he is hereby respectfully requested to furnish the speaker of this house at as early a moment as may be practicable a statement showing first in alphabetical order the names of the original subscribers for stock in said bank their places of residence, the number of shares subscribed for by each of them, and the number allowed each by the commissioners.

Second—In the same order, the names of the stockholders in said bank on the first day of June 1835, their places of residence and the number of shares owned by each of them on that day; third, the names of the present stockholders, their places of residence and the number of shares now owned by each of them.

And the following resolution.

"Resolved that a joint committee of five on the part of the senate be appointed to examine into the affairs of the New Orleans Gaslight and Banking Company, according to the provisions of the 8th section of the charter of said bank and report thereon."

Which resolution was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on tomorrow.

Mr Montegut presented a memorial of Jean E. Hardy f. m. c. praying for relief.

On motion ordered that the same with the accompanying documents be referred to a special committee composed of 3 members.

The speaker has appointed Messrs Montegut, Sparks and Debuys members of said committee.

Mr Briggs offered the following resolution.

"Be it resolved &c, that a joint committee of five on the part of the house and —— on the part of the senate be appointed to examine into the affairs of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company and report thereon.

Which resolution was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on tomorrow.

M Sparks gave notice that he will on some future day introduce a bill, entitled "an act to amend an act, to incorporate the New Orleans gaslight and banking company."

Mr Lewis gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill, entitled "an act to change the time of appointing the assessors of the state tax and for the parish of St Landry."

A bill entitled "an act granting further powers to the police jury of the parish of St Landry.

And a bill entitled "an act to divorce Eliza O'Connor Walsh of the parish of St Martin, and Gaston Powell, her husband, from the bonds of matrimony."

Mr Lewis gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled "an act to extend the right of suffrage."

Mr Dawson gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled "an act to provide for taking the sense of the good people of this state as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention to amend their constitution. Also one entitled an act for amending the act, entitled an act annexing certain parishes therein named, to the western district of the supreme court, and establishing an additional term therein approved, April 2d, 1832 and for other purposes.

Mr Winn gave notice of a bill entitled an act changing the manner of electing police jurors in the parish of Rapids.

Mr Milligan gave notice of a bill entitled an act to organize and define the authority, duties and functions of the police jury of the parish of Plaquemines.

And an act entitled an act to extend the jurisdiction of the parish court of Plaquemines and for other purposes.

Mr Ogden gave notice of a bill entitled an act to create two additional judges of the supreme court of the state.

Mr Patten gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled 'an act to incorporate the lake Providence and Red river rail road company.'

M Haile agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to incorporate the Atchafalaya railroad company' which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading tomorrow.

M Marigny gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled an act to cede to the United States the jurisdiction over the barracks and dependencies situated on the left bank of the Mississippi about one mile below the city of New Orleans.

Mr Dosson gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled an act granting certain privileges to the town of Harrisonburgh.

An act creating an additional notary public for the parish of Catahoula. And

An act to create an auctioneer for the parish of Catahoula.

Mr Ogden agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled an act to prescribe certain duties to the clerks of the district and parish courts, which was read the first time and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr Lewis introduced a bill entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act to determine the cases in which the defendant in criminal prosecutions shall be entitled to peremptory challenges, which was read the first time and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr Laudry gave notice of a bill entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act authorising the state treasurer to subscribe for 500 shares in the name of the state to the capital stock of the Barataria and Lafourche canal company and for other purposes.

Mr Dosson gave notice of a bill [illegible] corporate the union insurance company [illegible] loans.

ORDER OF THE DAY—Second reading [illegible]

The resolution fixing the day for the election of state printer was taken up and adopted.

The resolution requesting our representatives and senators in congress to use their exertions to obtain the passage of a law, increasing the salaries of different officers of the U States attached to the offices in this state, was also taken up and adopted with an amendment.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

The bill entitled 'An act granting banking privileges to the N O Improvement company, and for other purposes, was read for the second time and ordered for a third reading tomorrow.

The house read section by section the bills entitled 'an act to amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the Montpelier academy, and to make an appropriation for the same and for the college at Alexandria,' approved March 30, 1835, and

An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to incorporate N O Gaslight and Banking company and for other purposes.'

Read 2d time and ordered to a 3d reading, and that the clerk inform the senate thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

On motion the senate adjourned till tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

First Correspondent of the Bee.

Washington, Dec 22.

LETTER VI.

The discussion on the presentation of petitions praying for the emancipation of slaves in this District has occupied most of the time of the house of representatives for two or three days past. One of those memorials by some inadvertency, was permitted, on the morning on which it was presented, to go to the committee on the District, the next having been ordered to lie on the table, where it is intended to sleep, with all that may succeed it on the same subject; a motion was made to reconsider the vote on ordering the first memorial to the committee, and on this motion the discussion to which I referred has arisen. It is however less intemperate and angry than might have been expected from the inflamable nature of the subject, and the previously excited feelings of the southern members. The northern members are willing to arrest the march of fanaticism and to tranquilize the public mind of the south, but at the sametime they wish to preserve the right of petitioning, and to treat the deluded memorialists in the proper respect. In my opinion they do not deserve such treatment. It is an officious an impertinent interference with the concerns of a people with which they have no right to intermeddle. Mr Clay in his late address before the Colonization society, has correctly remarked that there is no right to discuss when there is no right to deliberate, and no right to deliberate when there is no right to *decide*.

The silly women and sillier men who have sent in these petitions at a time, when they must have known the public mind was like inflamable gas, ready to blaze out upon the slightest occasion, must be either defective in judgment or influenced by improper motives.—If this preliminary discussion be continued, it will grow into something more general and exciting, and its termination cannot be easily foreseen. I think however the fate of the petitions on this subject, from the present feeling of the house, will be to be laid on the table, and there buried amid the mass of parliamentary trash that has been accumulating for years.—The discussion is still going on, and God knows when it will terminate. Mr Wise has been quite warm and eloquent today.

The late dreadful fire in New York which I mentioned in my last, excites general sympathy. It is the third greatest fire that has ever been known. Near 700 houses have been consumed, and from 20 to 30 millions of property destroyed. Congress seems disposed to do something for the relief of the sufferers, and a resolution has been offered by Mr Webster in the senate, and a bill introduced by Mr Cambreleng in the house of representatives on the subject. I presume a remission of the duties will be all that congress can do for the unfortunate sufferers who have in the short interval of thirty hours been reduced from affluence to want; such are the vicissitudes of human life. All but two or three of the Insurance companies of that city will it is thought, be ruined by this terrible disaster, which will be felt perhaps more or less by the whole country.

Mr Niles, senator from Connecticut, has taken his seat, and Mr Clay in consequence of a severe domestic affliction—the death of his only daughter—has not appeared in the senate for some days.

Nothing of any interest has yet occurred in the senate, and in consequence of a new rule adopted at the commencement of this session, but few have visited the galleries of that chamber.

LETTER VII.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24th.

I mentioned in my last, that a rule had been adopted in the senate which excludes all from the floor, behind the bar, members of the house, governors, judges of the supreme court, &c. For some years past, this privilege was extended to ladies and gentlemen introduced by senators, but the new rule throws them into the galleries. These galleries are on the east and west side of the chamber, one of which is now appropriated for ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, and is the most airy and commodious, forming a semicircle, supported on ionic iron columns, handsomely bronzed. The front of the gallery is protected by a light cast iron railing, and the seats cushioned and covered with scarlet marino. It is extended by a narrow staircase, so dark that one has to grape his way to the gallery. This gallery has two rows of seats, and extends almost from one extremity of the semicircle to the other. The eastern gallery for gentlemen alone, is small and inconvenient, and will not contain more than 100 persons. Since this rule has been adopted, the senate has not been much frequented, from the inconvenience and uncomfortableness of the gallery. The House of Representatives is now more resorted to by the fashion of the city, and the curious who visit it, mainly from the superior convenience of its galleries. During the discussion of important and interesting political questions, it will be difficult to find access to the senate chamber from the crowds that will flock to it to listen to the eloquence of the distinguished men who belong to that body. The superiority of genius, ability and talent is still claimed by the Senate and of course that superiority will always give it a greater interest and attraction. But few legislative bodies exhibit a more splendid gallery of talent than the senate of the United States. The mass of intellect and intelligence congregated in this chamber must be a source of pride to every American, and of admiration to every foreigner. One always feels consciousness of the presence of lofty intellect, and consumate ability when a debate takes place there on a question of ordinary interest. The new members of the House of Representatives though clever, have not I think, contributed to give additional elevation to its intellectual character. It has, at this moment, no very prominent men in the walks of eloquence, nor in skill and dexterity in debate. I speak impartially, and without regard to party. The slave question has not called forth much talent. Mr Wise was perhaps the most spirited and fiery, and J Q Adams and Mr Slade of Vermont, the most imprudent and reckless. The latter openly avowed his abolition principles, and contended for the right of manumission; and the former declared that if necessary he would himself be the first to cast the firebrand into the house. The northern members however fought shy, and the good sense of the house preponderated. The motion to reconsider the vote ordering the first petition to be referred to the committee on the district was agreed to, by a vote of 118 to 61, and the motion to lay the petition on the table and the motion to commit prevailed by a vote of 144 to 67. This will be the fate of all similar petitions; and so the subject will be disposed of. In the senate the Ohio boundary question has been partially considered by the introduction of a bill to settle and determine the boundary line of that state. Mr Ewing upon introducing this bill made a long and elaborate speech on the subject. It is now before the senate, and will be brought up for discussion in a short time. The Rev Mr Higbee, a clergyman of this city, was yesterday elected the chaplain of the Senate, and today they have been mainly occupied in executive session. The house was engaged today for the usual hour on the subject of the Ohio boundary line, and in electing their chaplain, and Mr O C Compstock has been chosen, The officers of both houses are now elected, and that part of the business of the session is completed nothing farther has transpired in relation to our affairs with France. Mr Barton, Chargé de Affairs, has not returned and the question remains in statu quo. The general impression however is that there will be no war. Both houses will adjourn over till Monday next.

For the Bee.

TO AN IMPARTIAL WORLD.

The unconstitutional oppression long and unremittingly practised upon the colonists of Texas having at length become insupportable, and having impelled them to take up arms in defence of their rights and liberties, it is due to the world that their motives, conduct and causes of complaint should be fully made known. In order to do this it will be necessary to explain the origin, progress and present state of the colonial settlements. Without parade or useless preliminaries I shall proceed to the subject, as substance and sound matter and not manner are the objects of the present discussion. It is known at least to the reading and inquiring world, that on the dissolution of the connection between Mexico and Spain in 1822, Don Augustin Iturbide, by corruption and violence, established a short lived and imperial government over Mexico, with himself at the head under the title of Augustin the 1st. On arriving at supreme power Iturbide or Augustin the 1st, found that vast portion of the Mexican government, east of the Rio Grande, known by the name of Texas, to be occupied by various tribes of Indians, who committed incessant depredations on the Mexican citizens west of the Rio Grande, and prevented the populating of Texas. He ascertained that the savages would not be subdued by the arms of Mexico, nor could their friendship be purchased. He ascertained that the Mexicans, owing to their natural dread of Indians, could not be induced to venture into the wilderness of Texas. In addition to the dread of Indians, Texas held out no inducements for Mexican emigrants. They were accustomed to a lazy pastoral or mining life, in a healthy country. Texas was emphatically a land of agriculture—the land of cotton and of sugar cane, with the culture of which staples they were wholly unacquainted; and moreover it abounded in the usual concomitants of such southern regions—flies, musquitoes, &c, which the Mexicans hated with a more than natural or reasonable hatred. Iturbide finding from those causes that Texas could not be populated with his own subjects, and that so long as it remained in the occupancy of the Indians, the inhabited parts of his dominions continually suffered from their ravages and murders, undertook to expel the savages by the introduction of foreigners. Accordingly the national institute or council, on the 3d day of January, 1823, by his recommendation and sanction, adopted a law of colonization, in which they invited the emigration of foreigners to Texas on the following terms:—

1st—They promise to protect their liberty, property and civil rights.

2d—They offer to each colonist, one league of land (4,444 acres) for coming to Texas.

3d—They guarantee to each colonist the privilege of leaving the empire at any time, with all his property, and also the privilege of selling the land which he may have acquired from the Mexican government (see the colonization law of 1823, more especially article 1st, 5th and 29th.) These were the inducements and invitations held out to foreigners under the imperial government of Agustin 1st. [illegible] Iturbide, and deposited the [illegible] body of three individuals [illegible] power on the 10th of [illegible] colonization law, in [illegible] confirmed the imperial co[illegible] of person and [illegible] different states the [illegible] lands within their [illegible] colonization law, arti[illegible] with this law, the [illegible] 24th March, 1825, [illegible] as expressed [illegible] frontiers, expelling [illegible] of its vacant [illegible] promoting [illegible] of the arts and of [illegible] law—the [illegible] of the [illegible] guarantees [illegible] Texas. Let us [illegible] these conditions have been [illegible] flattering promises fulfilled. [illegible] acres of land sounds largely at a d[illegible] ing however all the circumstances, [illegible] taking possession, &c, it will not be deemed an entire gratuity or magnificent bounty. If these lands had been previously pioneered by the enterprize of the Mexican government, and freed from the insecurities which beset a wilderness, trod only by savages—if they had have been situated in the heart of an inhabited region, and accessible to the comforts and necessaries of life—if the government had have been deriving an actual revenue, and if it could have realized a capital from the sale of themselves—then we admit, that the donation would have been unexplained in the history of individual or national liberality. But how lamentably different from all this was the real state of the case!

The lands granted were in the occupancy of savages and situated in a wilderness, of which the government had never taken possession, and of which it could not with its own citizens ever have taken possession. They were not sufficiently explored to obtain that knowledge of their character and situation necessary to a sale of them. They were shut out from all commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, and inaccessible to the commonest comforts of life; nor were they brought into possession and cultivation by the colonists without much toil and privation, and patience and enterprise, and suffering and blood, and loss of lives from Indian hostilities and other causes. Under the smiles of a benignant heaven however, the untiring perseverance of the colonists triumphed over all natural obstacles, expelled the savages by whom the country was infested, reduced the forest into cultivation, and made the desert smile. From this it must appear that the lands of Texas, altho nominally given, were in fact and reality dearly bought. It may here be presumed that a gift of lands by a nation to foreigners on condition of their emigrating and becoming citizens, is immensely different from a gift of one individual to another. In the case of individuals, the donor loses all further claim or ownership over the thing bestowed. But in our case the government only gave wild lands, that they might be redeemed from a state of nature; that the obstacles to a first settlement might be overcome; that they might be rid of those savages, who continually depredated upon the inhabited parts of the nation, and that they might be placed in a situation to augment the physical strength and power and revenue of the republic. Is it not evident that Mexico now holds over the colonized lands of Texas the same jurisdiction and right of property which all nations hold over the inhabited parts of their territory? But to do away more effectually the idea that the colonists of Texas are under great obligations to the Mexican government for their donations of land—let us examine at what price the government estimated the lands given. Twelve or thirteen years ago they gave to a colonist one league of land for coming, he paying the government $30, and this year (1835) they have sold hundreds of leagues of land for $50 each. So that it appears that the government really gave us what in their estimation was worth $20. A true statement of facts then is all that is necessary to pay at once that debt: immense of endless gratitude which in the estimation of the ignorant and interested is due from the colonists to the government. I pass over the toil and suffering and danger which attended the redemption and cultivation of their lands by the colonists, and turn to their civil condition and to the conduct and history of the government. It is a maxim no less venerable for its antiquity than its truth—a maxim admitted and illustrated by all writers on political economy—and one that has been corroborated by experience in every corner of the earth, that miserable is the servitude and horrible the condition of that people whose laws are either uncertain or unknown. I ask with a defiance of contradiction if ours is not and has not been in Texas, the unhappy condition and miserable bondage spoken of in this maxim? Who of us knows or can by possibility arrive at a knowledge of the laws that govern our property and lives? Who of us is able to read and understand and be entirely confident of the solidity of his title to the land he lives on, and which he has redeemed from a state of nature by the most indefatigable industry and perseverance? Who knows whether he has paid on his land all that government exacts, or whether he has paid ten times as much? Look at the mere mockery of all law and justice which has always prevailed in place of an able and learned judiciary—Alcaldes, most of them unlearned in any system of jurisprudence, and unconversant with legal proceedings of any description, have been elected to administer a code scattered through hundreds of volumes and written in languages of which they did not understand one word.

Who among us is able to confer with his rulers; to represent his wants and grievances, to ask advice, or recommend salutary changes? Have we had more than one or two organs of communication with the government, and must not they have been omniscient to have always understood the wishes of the people, and incorruptible to have always correctly represented them? Who of us feels or ever has felt any reliance or can place any confidence in governmental matters, or can predict with any sort of certainty what in this respect a day may bring forth? There are thousands of other evils growing out of our present situation too hourly universally and bitterly felt to require to be mentioned. Who will say that these things do not exist? Who will say that I have overcolored the mournful picture of our calamitous condition? Who will say that we have not suffered the harassing uncertainty and miserable bondage here represented?

When the people of the United States commenced their war for independence against Great Britain, the friends of Britain charged them with ingratitude. They said that Britain had founded the colonies at great expense—had increased a load of debt by wars on their account—had protected their commerce, &c. This cannot be said of Mexico. Not one dollar has she spent for Texas—not one Mexican soldier has ever fought by our side in expelling the savages. She has given us no protection whatever: and as allegiance and protection are reciprocal we have a right on this principle to cast off her yoke. However in my next I pledge myself to demonstrate that the Mexicans are wholly incapable of self government, and that on that principle we are bound by the first law of nature—self preservation—to dissolve all connexion, and take care of ourselves. CURTIUS

The United States, North River, Bowery, City, and Greenwich Insurance Companies, will be able to pay all their losses by the late fire, and to continue the business of insurance with a fair amount of capital. The Bowery company has probably suffered less than any other—their loss amounting to but a few thousand dollars. The Equitable and East River Companies will pay all their losses. Most or all the others, it is supposed, will be compelled to dissolve. A considerable percentage of the property destroyed was insured in other cities. Much of it also was on European account.—Jour of Com.

FROM ST AUGUSTINE.—Captain Pennoyer states that information had reached St Augustine, that the Indians had sent their women and children into the interior, making every preparation for an attack upon the whites, having with only four or five exceptions, embodied themselves within eight miles of Camp Ming. Five or six hundred warriors have assembled, and the United States troops are altogether insufficient to protect the inhabitants. Great consternation prevails throughout the territory. Several families have been compelled to leave their dwellings.

St Augustine is entirely defenceless, and will remain so until the return of the Dolphin, the captain having orders to take from Savannah 500 stand of arms.

On of the friendly Indian chiefs, with two of his daughters, on his return from Camp Ming, was surprised by a party of hostile Indians and killed.

OFFICIAL.

JOURNAL

Of the Senate of the State of Louisiana.

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE—SECOND SESSION.

Monday, Jan. 4. 1836.

This being the day appointed by the Constitution for the meeting of the Legislature of the state of Louisiana, the senate met accordingly on this day in the city of New Orleans, in the State House. The following members present:—

C Lacoste	1st district.
Albert Hoa	2d district.
Charles Derbigny	3d district.
R C Nicholas	St James and Ascension.
Zenon Labauve	West Baton Rouge.
Auguste Tete	Lafourche.
J E Johnson	Feliciana.
P E Bossier	Natchitoches.
John Brownson	Attakapas.
Stephen E Cuny	Rapides.
L H Moore	St Helena.
John S Lewis	Ouachita.

On motion of Mr Hoa—Mr Charles Derbigny was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr Hoa, the senate proceeded to the election of a president, and Messrs Bossier and Johnson having been appointed tellers and the votes being counted, it appeared that Charles Derbigny, esq. had received nine votes; and Mr H Hoa one vote.

On motion the following senators elect took their oath of office:—Messrs Derbigny, Cuny and Lewis.

Mr Derbigny took the oath of office required by the constitution, as president of the senate.

On motion of Mr Brownson, the senate proceeded to the election of a secretary; and the same tellers as above having been appointed and the votes being counted, it appeared that Mr Horatio Davis was unanimously elected, whereupon he took the oath of office.

On motion of Mr Moore, the senate proceeded to the election of a serjeant at arms, and the same tellers having been appointed and the votes being counted, it appeared that Mr C Lemaitre had received 11 votes, and that one blank vote was given.

Mr Lemaitre was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr Lacoste the senate proceeded with closed doors to the election of their other officers.

The following persons were elected:—

T W Collins and	Translators.
C A Fredericks	Translators.
O La Bauve,	Enrolling clerks.
E Wiltz,	Enrolling clerks.
Dupre, and	Enrolling clerks.
C Hornsby,	Enrolling clerks.
Samuel Kibours	Door keeper.
H P Leonard	Stenographer.

On motion of Mr Nicholas, the Secretary was directed to inform the house of representatives that the senate was now ready to proceed to business.

A message from the House of Representatives, brought by Mr Eastin, their clerk, informed the senate that the house had formed a quorum, and that it was now ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr Labauve, the following resolution was adopted, and taken to the house.

Resolved that a joint committee of two members of the senate and three of the house of representatives be appointed to wait on the governor, and inform him that the legislature was now ready to receive from him any official communication.

Messrs Labauve and Brownson were appointed on said committee, on part of the senate.

A message from the house of representatives informed the senate, that the house had concurred in the above resolution, and that the speaker had appointed Messrs Lewis, Guillot and Roussell, on the part of the house.

Mr Labauve, chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the governor, reported that the committee had performed their duty, and that they were informed by the governor that he would immediately send his message in writing.

Mr E Forstall, the governor's private secretary, delivered the following message:—

The message was then read.

To the senate and house of } representatives of the state } of Louisiana.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a letter from Charles Gayarré, dated Paris, 26th September, 1835, tendering his resignation as a member of the senate of the United States, on account of the bad state of his health. E. D. WHITE.

New Orleans, Jan 4, 1836.

On motion of Mr Lacoste, it was ordered that two hundred copies of the governor's annual message be printed for the use of the senate.

On motion the senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Antioch, Mann, Havre, - W Nott&co.

Schr Brutus, Hurd, Matagorda, Texas, W Bryan

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shark, Thomas, fm the s w pass and Balize—took to sea ship Kentucky—brot up brig Madrid, schrs Emeline, Ontario and Three Sisters—left the bar on the 5th—reports nothing in sight and nothing in the river.

Brig Madrid, at Slaughter, Hosel Point, fm Vera Cruz.

Schr Emeline, Eldridge, 13 days fm Mosquito, to E Tomaston.

Schr Three Sisters, Wells, fm Mobile, to Denngre & co.

Schr Ontario, Parsons, 14 days fm Port au Prince, to master.

Steamer Junius, Julen, St Louis.
Steamer Trowbador, Staley, Maysville.
Steamer Lamplighter, Reeder, Louisville.
Steamer Gen Sumpter, Hooper, Cincinnati.
Steamer Memphis, Harr, Nashville.
Steamer Gladiator, Attus, Baton Rouge.
Steamer Columbia, Clarke, Bayou Sara.
Steamer Privateer, Claiborn, Natchitoches.
Steamer Chickasaw, Colla, Bayou Sara.
Steamer Randolph, Miller, Nashville.
Steamer Adriatic, Perry, Cincinnati.

IMPORTS.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Chickasaw—65 bales cotton A Ledoux; 20 Burke, Watt&co; 4 W Flower; 37 M White&co; 11 Lee &Hardy; 20 J B Plauche; 24 B Laudemey; 31 T Barrett; 2 A St George; 47 Allain & Duplisses; 30 hhds sugar, 2 bls and 2 kgs. Peyroux, Arcenil&co; 4 hhds sugar, 7 bls pickles, 8 kgs coffee Bell &Colla; 24 bls molasses, 3 sugar Galloway & Bondequire; 1 horse order.

Nashville—Per steamer Randolph—16 bls and 21 bgs ginseng, 6 do beeswax, 53 tons pig iron, 1 trunk and 1 box mdze R Yeatman&co; 221 scks corn and 11 bales cotton Caruthers &Harris; 130 hhds tobacco 197 bales cotton N&J Dick&co; 13 hhds tobacco A H Wallace &co; 114 do Robeson, Wood&co; 8 do, 5 bales cotton Brander, McKenna & Wright; 14 bales do Yergus, Chaffin&co; 30 hhds tobacco A. Priew; 20 casks A Kirkman&co; 73 bales, 17 hhds tobacco C A Jacob; 9 hhds tobacco N J Pegrew; 3 bales cotton Leigh, Maddux&co; 21 Forsyth, Goodwin&co; and sundries to order

Cincinnati—Per steamer Adriatic—100 bls pork, & 76 hams etc J Thayer&co; 752 do pork, 44 hhds hams J Merrell; 34 hhds hams J H Field&co; 1537 kgs lard Stetson & Avery; 399 bls pork, 40 hhds bacon B Loring; 190 bls flour Sloo & Byrne; 146 empty bls S Thompson; 500 do flour Landis &Irwin; 396 empty do Stetson &Avery; sundry vegetables and poultry owner on board.

Natchitoches—Per steamer Privateer—462 bales cotton Byrne, Herman&co; 153 T Barrett&co; 97 Lambeth &Thompson; 73 Lee &Hardy; 41 Buckner, Stanton&co; 21 M White&co; 22 E Yorke; 25 Burke, Watt&co; 8 Lestrapes &Dasmares; 6 W L Hodge; 1 box Whiting &Slark

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Columbia—116 bales cotton Miramond, O'Duhigg&co; 47 N&J Dick&co; 75 A Ledoux&co; 49 Lee &Hardy; 34 Lambeth &Thompson; 23 Allain & Duplisses; 20 Byrne, Herman&co; 17 M White&co; 11 Bullitt, Shipp&co; 9 Martin, Pleasants&co; 15 J Davenport; 8 S Benoist; 10 and 2 bides B Laudeny; 9 bales cotton Burke, Watt&co; 6 J B Walton; 3 J B Plauche&co; 5 Buchanan & Hagan; 7 do order, and sundries, poultry, &c, to owners on board.

Baton Rouge—Per steamer Gladiator—48 bls molasses N&J Dick&co; 17 bales cotton J Davenport; 2 bales of moss J Bedford; and sundries to owners on board.

Nashville—Per steamer Memphis—6 hhds tobacco Robeson, Wood&co; 29 N&J Dick&co; 43 bales cotton, 11 hhds tobacco, 26 bbls beef Brander, McKenna & Wright; 4 hhds Tierman, Cuddy&co; 10 bales cotton, 668 sks corn Forsyth, Goodwin&co; 7 hhds tobacco A H Wallace&co; 6 tierces cast iron J Woods &co; 25 bf bls pecans Tourne & Beckwith; 2 hhds tobacco, 265 sks corn, 9 bls nuts Lavillebeurre& Walton; 16 bls pork to order.

Maysville—Per steamer Trowbador—41 hhds tobacco, 33 bls pork, 9 kgs lard, 2 bls apples, 2 bxs Buchanan & Hagan; 66 hhds tobacco Harrod &Quarles; 242 sks corn Hefford & Sargenfney; sundries owners on board.

Louisville—Per steamer Lamplighter—20 bx tinware and sundry castings J Bennett; 7 cks flaxseed J Ingersoll; 25 bxs candles Indus &Hibert; 9 cks bacon Mead &co; 60 bndls iron B Baily; 36 bxs mustard J H Leverich&co; 100 bls pork Hagan, Neven&co; 150 bls flour G Dorsey; 40 bales cotton Bullitt, Shipp & co; 6 N&J Dick&co; 10 bls seed oil Herman&co; and sundry to owners.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Gen Sumpter—60 bls pork, 30 kegs lard, 2 wagons and harness E Yorke; 48 kegs lard, 3 bls Dorke & Hall; 6 cks hams J A Merrett; 324 bls pork, 211 do hams J Thayer&co; 23 cks rum J T Miller.

St Louis—Per steamer Junius—295 pigs lead J Vairin&co; 392 bls pork, 399 pigs lead, 99 kgs lard Forsyth, Goodwin&co; 14 kegs butter, 2 bundles skins, 33 sacks oats J H Graham; 98 sks corn Godfrey & Blossman&co; 28 kgs butter Landis &Irwin; 53 bls castor oil E L Tracy; 76 sks oats Lavilleure & Walton; 1 bx beeswax N&J Dick&co; 2 hhds tobacco W&J Montgomery; 17 hhds and 1 bx L Halle; 12 hf bls pork, 3 jars lard, 48 sks corn, and sundries B Bogus; 130 bls oats S Glascock; 3000 bls bulk pork, 200 do bears meat, 1 cow and calf and sundries to do; 67 sacks oats, 15 kgs lard, 10 do butter, 28 sks oats and corn A O Benard; 2 corn mills, 28 sks corn and oats F Hedon.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New York, 22d ult, ship Mississippi, Robinson.

Up at Philad. for this port, 23 ult, ships Ewd Bonaffe and Milo.

Hence at Savannah, 23d ult, ship Powhattan, Thomson.

Sailed from Philadelphia for this port, 19th ult, bark Hercules, Marks. Do from Baltimore, 23d schr Nile, Rogers.

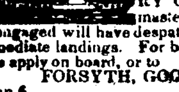
Cld at Boston for this port, 15th ult, brig Planet. Do at New York, 21st, brig Frances, Given. Up at do for this port, same day, ship Clements, Martin, to sail the 27th

Steamer Junius reports the Mississippi low and clear of ice above the mouth of the Ohio—left St Louis 25th ult.

DIED,

At his residence in the city of Lafayette, on Wednesday the 6th inst at 10 a m, Mr Bernard Coffey aged about 38 years, a native of Mullingar, county Westmeath, Ireland, and for the last 16 years a resident of New Orleans.

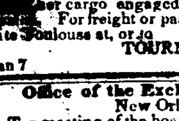
His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his residence in the city of Lafayette, at 3 o'clock today.



For Louisville & Cincinnati—The splendid upper cabin steamboat ROB ROY, Jas L. Wilson, master, having part of her cargo engaged will depart on Saturday next the 9th inst, at 10 a. m. For balance of freight or passage apply on board, or to

FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS,

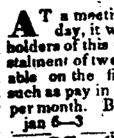
jan 6 — 40 Poydras st.



For Louisville & Cincinnati—The splendid stbt HENRY CLAY, John A. Holton, master, having part of her cargo engaged will have despatch for the above and intermediate landings. For balance of freight or passage apply on board, or to

FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS,

jan 6 — 40 Poydras st.



For St Marks—The fast sailing schooner HERALD, Hayden master, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board opposite Toulouse st, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,

jan 7 — 28 and 29 new levee.

Office of the Exchange Company.

New Orleans, 5th January, 1836.

AT a meeting of the board of directors held yesterday, it was on motion resolved that the stockholders of this company be called on for a further instalment of twenty five dollars per share, in notes payable on the first day of May next, with privilege to such as pay in cash, of a reduction of one half per cent per month. By order. A. DUPUY,

jan 6—3 secretary.

Office Oceano Insurance Company.

Jan'y 5, 1836.

THE president and directors have this day declared a dividend of three dollars per square payable to the stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday the 11th inst.

jan 6—11 Wm. TUFTS, sec'y.

Office of the Oceano Insurance Company.

Jan'y 5, 1836.

A Meeting of the stockholders will take place at the office of the company, Royal st, on Monday the 11th inst, at 12 o'clk, when a statement of the affairs of the institution will be laid before them. By order. WM. TUFTS,

jan 6—11 secretary.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

IN conformity with the rules and regulations of this institution, the bank will be closed on Friday next, the 8th inst; all bills and notes falling due on that day must be paid on Thursday the 7th inst.

jan 6 JOSEPH SAUL, cashier.

FLOUR—1000 bbls superfine Flour, for sale by

G. DORSEY,

jan 7 — 23, New Levee.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET & DELERY.

ON Saturday, 9th inst, at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's exchange,

The negro wench Eleonore, a good cook, good washer and ironer, and fine house servant; she is a faithful slave, aged 35 to 36 years, warranted free of all vices and sickness prescribed by law.

Terms—payable at 6 and 12 months, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment.

jan 7

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 9th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his auction store, no. 29, Conti st. to close an account, fancy colored shirt, white muslin do; brown cloth pantalons, gentlemen's blue & brown camblets cloaks; do plaids; calmouck jackets and pantaloons, silk and velourteen vests &c. jan 7

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

SALE of the fine and valuable property belonging to Madam Demetry, situate in Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti, divided into lots.

On Saturday, 16th instant, at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock, will be sold,

Two Lots of Ground measuring each 30 feet front on Chartres street, by a depth of 100 fee.

Another lot of ground measuring each 30 feet front on Chartres street, by a depth of 100 feet.

Two other Lots of Ground measuring each 30 feet front on Exchange Place, by a depth of 48 feet 7 inches.

Also, one other lot of ground measuring 26 feet 1 inch front on Exchange Place, by a depth of 49 feet 7 inches.

Plans of the above Lots may be seen at the Exchange.

Terms—One third at 4 months, one third at 1 year, and one third at 3 years credit, for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage until final payment.

jan 7

BY J. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 9th inst, at 11 o'clock, precisely, at his auction store, for account of whom it may concern,

60 bags of coffee.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

jan 7

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold this day, 7th inst, at 4 oclock p. m, on the levee, opposite Ursuline street,

Sauterne claret, landing from ship Siro, from Bordeaux. Terms at sale. jan 7

BY JOHN M BACH.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 9th January inst, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

Joseph, negro, 32 years old, field hand,

Frank, negro, 40 years old, field hand and gardener.

Baby, negress, 28 years old, cook, washer and ironer,

Aggy, negress, 33 years old, washer and ironer.

And two very likely girls, good house servants, washers and ironers. The slaves are fully guaranteed against all vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Terms to be known at the sale.

Acts of sale before Th. Seghers not. pub, at the expense of the purchaser. jan 6

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Thursday 7th inst, at 4 o'clock P M, on the levee, opposite the St Philippe street,

The cargo of the brig Harp, from Malaga, consisting of,

Bunch muscatels, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Bloome do do, sweet and dry malaga wine.

Terms—over $150 to $500, 90 days; over $500 to $1000, 4 months; and over $1000, 6 months credit, for approved endorsed paper. jan 6

IMPORTANT TO SPECULATORS.

Sale of NINETY SIX Lots of Ground in the City of Carrollton.

BY M. BARNETT, Sr.

ON Thursday 7th January, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, the following valuable property situated near the new Canal, and avenue to the Canal.

Square no. O, containing 24 lots, bounded by Fifteenth, McCarty and Madison streets.

Square no. P, containing 24 lots, bounded by Fourteenth, McCarty and Madison sts.

Square no. Q, containing 24 lots, bounded by Fourteenth, McCarty and Madison sts.

Square no. J, containing 24 lots, bounded by Sixteenth, Stephanie, Jefferson and Follin sts.

This valuable property is situated, almost adjoining to the Canal the widest in the western country, admitting large steamboats from the Lake to the City, and also adjoining to the avenue of the Canal which leads from it to the Carrollton Hotel.

Terms of sale—One fourth cash, the residue payable at 6, 12 and 18 months with special mortgage without endorsement.

Acts of sale to be passed within ten days, before Felix Grima, notary public.

Buyers will have the facility discounting their notes at the passing of the sale, at the rate of 12 per cent.

jan 5

Veterans of 1814, '15—Attention.

YOU will meet in front of the principal on Friday morning, 8th January, and join the procession—the line will be formed at 10 o'clock.

The subscribers to the veteran dinner will meet at Hewlett's exchange at 3 oclock precisely. By order of the committee. jan 7

NOTICE—The surival Grand Magician Mr ADRIEN, whose name and reputation is known through all the papers of North America, has the honor to inform the public that he has just arrived in New Orleans, where he intends to give shortly his extraordinary exhibition, which exceed all thing ever seen of of that kind. Particulars will be given in handbills.

jan 7—3

Ship Chandler Price, Capt. Matthieu.

ALL persons who had goods taken out of said ship by the Florida wreckers, and carried into Nassau and sold for salvage, will furnish William Y. Lewis notary public, no. 45 St Lewis street, with the value thereof, forthwith, the same being requisite to close the general average statement per that vessel.

jan 7—6

STRAY HORSE PICKED UP—Was brought to the stables of the subscriber, no. 152, Girod street, on the evening of the fifth inst. The owner can have him by paying all the expences, by applying to

WILLIAM SHEARER & Co,

No. 152, Girod street, between Carondelet and St. Charles st. jan 7

Burgundy Claret, in casks for sale by

E. GAINET,

jan 7—7 Bienville street, no. 31

ST. DOMINGO COFFEE—737 bags Prime quality, cargo of schr Ontario, from Port au Prince, for sale by HARROD & QUARLES.

jan 7 — 24, Custom House st.

Manilla Cordage &c.—Landing from brig Two Sisters, and from schr. Salem, an assortment of Manilla and Hemp cordage, assorted sizes, for sale by HARROD & QUARLES,

jan 7 — 24, Custom House st.

Boots, Shoes & Hats—63 cases landing from ship Pactolas. Also in store, a complete assortment, for sale by R. G. HOBBS,

jan 7 — 12, Custom house st.

10 Shares Canal Banking Company Stock, for sale by Wm. BRYAN,

jan 7 — 26, Old Levée.

Madeira Wine—4 pipes and 15 half do madeira wine in store and for sale by

HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER,

jan 7 — 45 Bienville st.

Fine Wines—Chateau margaux, Lynch, Labarde, St Julien and Rhenish wines in store and for sale by HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER,

jan 7 — 45 Bienville st.

French Blankets—3 point french blankets in store and for sale by

HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER,

jan 7 — 45 Bienville st.

To Distillers—Wants employment as a rum distiller a person of much experience and who can give the most respectable city references as to character and capability. Please apply to Messrs Thomas Barrett and Co. jan 7—1

For Sale—A quantity of sails and bagging to be seen on board of the schooner David Rogers, opposite Peydras street. For particulars apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,

jan 7 — 28 and 29 new levee.

WHITE & Co.—No. 20, Custom-House street, have received on consignment, and offer for sale.

Groceries.

80 casks winter, fall and summer sperm oil,
250 box N. Bedford and Nantucket sperm candles,
400 packages teas, ass'd qualities,
60 half pipes and 20 qr. casks French brandy,
100 bbls. Am. brandy, 20 punchs Jamaica rum,
20 pipes Holland gin, 5 punchs Irish whiskey,
1110 cases claret wine, 40 do. champagne do.
250 qr. casks and India bbls. St. Lucar wine,
150 do. do. sweet and dry Malaga wine,
Madeira, Canary, Sherry, Teneriffe and Port do.
150 boxes highfield London mustard,
Race and ground ginger,
Cordage, madder, cheese &c.

Dry-Goods.

German linen, German calicoes,
do. Merinos, do. shawls,
do. Cassinets, do. hosiery,
Canton crape shawls, boys' caps,
Gentlemen's stocks and collars, &c.

Sundries.

40 Gaylor's patent improved iron chests, mounted,
Browne's patent balances,
Cast steel saws and scythes,
Pipes and chain cables,
Straw and printing paper, &c. jan 7

Tapes—Three packages plain and surged linen tape, suitable for the Mexican market, landing ex brig Catharine from Hamburg, and for sale by

jan 7 KOHN, DARON & Co.

New Orleans Chess Club.

THE above club has been removed from Mr Matossy's, Chartres street, to the house of Mr J. E. Loreilhe, corner of Customhouse and Royal streets, where three convenient rooms are prepared for the use and amusement of the members only. A subscription list is still open at Mr J. E. Loreilhe's where amateurs may learn all further particulars.

jan 7 E. S. COHEN, manager.

Hats—The undersigned have landing and in store 160 cases blk and drab beaver and roram hats, 50 cases otter and seal do, 60 cases super black silk hats large and small brims, 20 cases smooth Russia hats, 40 cases youths' and children's do, also wool hats, hair, seal, cloth and otter caps, comprising a complete assortment which are offered for sale on accommodating terms at no 10 Chartres st, by

jan 7 J. EVANS & Co.

Five Dollars Reward will be paid for the apprehension of the slave Antoine, an African negro, aged about 50 years, 5 feet in height, full made, high cheek bones, and has good teeth—ran away about the 20th of Nov. last, and is supposed to be in this city. The public are cautioned against harboring said slave. Apply to

FERNANDEZ & WHITING,

jan 7—6 suc'rs, 20 St Louis st.