[illegible] OF [illegible]

LATEST [illegible]

New-York	jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	jan. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington	jan. 2
[illegible]	nov. 25	Liverpool	nov. 25
Paris	jan. 2	London	" 24

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

January 23.

STOCKS.

No Subscription

COTTON.

1700 bales Mississippi		15 cts.
137 do do		16
2000 do do	do only not closed.	

2637

PRODUCE.

Sugar—20½ to 24 per cwt—Molasses, 28c per gal—Tobacco, 40 to 55 per 100 lbs—Coffee, Havana Grn, 12½c to 14 per lb—Rice dls, 10 to 12½ dol—Lard per lb, 10to8½c—Flour 6 7 to 7 per bbl—Whiskey rectified 45 to 50c per bbl.

Cattle hides, 11 to 13c—Otter skins 3 to 4½ per skin—deer do 25 to 28 per lb—Racoon do 9 to 12—Pelfries and furs 100 packs.

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

Benefit of
MISS PHILLIPS.

Positively her last appearance.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

Will be performed Otway's tragedy of

VENICE PRESERVED.

Pierre, Mr. Pearson.
Jaffier, Forbes.
Belvedera, Miss Phillips.

Previous to the tragedy Speth's grand overture to Macbeth.

To conclude with a new comedy, translated from the French of Monsr Mellville and C, Dumarcies, by Planché, called,

MICHEL PERRIN,
Or, Secret Service.

Michel Perrin, Mr. Finn.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

Miss Russell having recovered from her indisposition will appear this evening in the character of Alice.

This evening the splendid Opera of

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Robert, Mr Hodges.
Demon Father, Reynoldson.
Rambaut, Thorne.
Alice, Miss Russell.
Helena, Nelson.

To conclude with the laughable farce called the

THREE HUNCHBACKS.

Baid, Beyrsouk, Bodeban, } Three Hunchbacks. { Hill, Thorne, Farren.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

Mr. E. Bevan informs the public, that on Monday next, January 25, 1836, he will give for his benefit,

A Grand Dress Ball,

PRECEDED BY

A CHILDREN'S BALL.

Which will begin at 5 o'clock, and end at 7.

THE DRESS BALL

Will take place immediately after.

ADMISSION—Grown persons.....$1 00
Children.....0 50c

After the first ball, servants whose services will be no more required by the children, will leave the room. jan 16

BROWN & Co.'s CIRCUS,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

The managers most respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and its vicinity, that their company of equestrians having arrived, they will open their

ESTABLISHMENT

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, WITH A VARIETY OF Gymnastic, Equestrian and Athletic Feats &c., &c.

Among the gentlemen attached to the company are the following, of well known talent:—

Messrs. North, Stickney, Rogers, Rockwell, Minnich, Shay, Master, Messrs. Levi, Ricardo, Wills, Stone, Phillipo, Long, Master Lipman.

THE INFANT PRODIGY,
Miss Rosaline Stickney,
AND THE CELEBRATED CLOWN,
Mr. Blackburn.

Prices of admission—Boxes 75cts; Gallery 50cts. Doors open at 6 o'clock; and performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

Proper officers are employed to enforce a rigid decorum.

Slaves not admitted without a pass from their masters.

Seats can be secure from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 3 P. M.

For particulars of performance see bills of the day. 12—tf

TEMPLE OF THE MAGI,

Fitted up at very considerable expense, Nos. 13 and 14 Chartres st. between Conti and St. Louis st.

PARELSEN-ABEL MARCHAEL, the far famed Chaldean Magi, and the Circassian lady Zillah the Sybil, being the only two persons who have ever been permitted by the initiated Magi to visit a foreign country, will open every evening thereafter.

The very flattering reception they have met with in the Northern States, having been visited by upwards of 73,000 persons, has induced them to visit New Orleans and to hope to receive a portion of public patronage.

The apparatus and furniture are of a splendid description, and the hall is fitted up to represent the Temple of the Magi at Ispahan. The exhibition consists of the

Magic Feast,

In two parts, being a series of beautiful illusions in mechanical philosophy and natural magic, illustrative of the miraculous feats performed by the Ancient Magicians, Sorcerers and Indian Brahmins, as originally exhibited at the Court of Ispahan, before his Highness Mahmoud Schah, and also before the court of England, to the astonishment and approbation of their majesties and suite.

The illusions are of the first order, truly magnificent, instructive and amusing, and of such a nature, that persons of the strictest religious principles can feel no repugnance in witnessing.

Amongst many others the Bramahtical illusion of the

Syblian Taper.

This deception of the Brahmins has puzzled and bewildered the learned of the old and new world. Also

THE TRANSFORMATION OF ZILLAH,

Who will in the presence of the audience,

Change to a Bird or Quadruped.

For particulars and excerpts recommendatory of the exhibition, see small bills at all the principal hotels, boarding houses and stores in the city.

Arrangements.—The Dowdah is expressly appropriated to ladies and family parties, for which seats can be secured from 10 to 3 daily. Gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies will please take the balconies.

Admission $1—Children, with guardians, 50cts.—Gallery for colored persons, 75cts.

Doors open at 6—performance to commence at 7 o'clock. jan 16

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES, &c. &c.

Animal Vegetable Philosophy, considered with reference to Natural Theology, by Peter Mark Roget, M. D. in 2 vols.

The Complete Works of Mrs. Felicia Hemans, in 1 vol.

Noble Deeds of Woman, in 2 vols.

Flowers of Fable, selected for the Instruction of Youth, embellished with numerous elegant engravings on wood.

London Comic Almanac for 1836, with 12 illustrations on the months, by G Cruikshank.

Elements of Chemistry, including the recent discoveries and doctrine of the science, by Edward Turner M. D., with notes and emendations by Franklin Bache, M. D. 1835.

Heath's Book of Beauty for 1836. Edited by the Countess of Blessington, with 19 beautifully finished engravings from drawing by the first artists.

An Exposition of the Mysteries, or Religious Dogmas and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, Pythagoreans and Druids, also an enquiry into the Origin History and Purport of Free Masonry, by John Fellows, A. M. 1835.

Roscoe, on Criminal Evidence, 1 vol. 1836.

Just received and for sale by

jan 23 BENJ. LEVY.

NEW PUBLICATION.

The American in England, by the Author of "A Year in Spain," in two volumes, for sale by

jan 23 BENJ. LEVY.

City Bank, Jan. 20.

Exchange on New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Mobile purchased by the institution.

jan 21 ROBT. PALFREY, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF N. ORLEANS, } Dec 25, 1835.

The stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election of six directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the banking house, corner of Toulouse and Royal street, on Monday, Jan. 25, from 10 a. m. till 2 p. m.

jan 5 A. MILTENBERGER, cashier.

New Orleans Draining Company—The annual election by the stockholders of six Directors for said Company, will be held at the State House, in the office of the Company on Monday the 25th inst. between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan 18 C. WATSON, Secretary

WILLIAM ROBERTSON

Engraver in general,

No. 85 Customhouse st., near Royal.

Visiting, professional, and other cards engraved and printed. Door plates, seals, jewelry, silver ware, fine stamps &c. engraved.

☞ Cards printed from plates already engraved. jan 4

Bernard Bachelony Bonny, stock and exchange broker, has removed his office from Conti street to No. 119 Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti sts, where he will be happy to see his customers, and any command in his line of business left to his care will be promptly attended to jan 6—1m

Liverpool Coal—1500 barrels Liverpool coal of the best quality for sale in quantities to suit purchasers and delivered at the shortest notice by

jan 20 W. E. & R. MURPHY, 122 Basin.

Kirsch and Abyath—Imported directly from Switzerland, for sale by

jan 23 PERRET & GAILLY.

THE BEE.

Office of the City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1836.

☞ The Editor 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.

☞ Notice—The meeting of the proprietors of Cabarets and retailers of spirits which was to take place on Saturday last 23d inst at the "Café des réfugiés" was on account of the small size of the room postponed to Tuesday 26th inst at 6 P M, where all concerned will meet at the Washington ball room, St Philip street.

☞ For auction advertisements and others, see supplement.

☞ For the proceedings of the Senate and House of the 29th, see 1st side.

Truxmon Landry esq has been elected to the senate of this state instead of colonel Nicholas.

The rumor relating to the capture of Fort King in Florida, has not yet been confirmed by authentic advices: still it had sufficient force to operate on our citizens. A public meeting was held on Saturday evening, at which Gov Warrx ably presided; and upwards of a hundred volunteers have enlisted themselves to go to the seat of warfare under Gen Smith. Individual subscriptions have been set on foot; and in addition to the $5000 already appropriated by the legislature to defray the expenses of volunteers to Florida, we learn that an additional appropriation of $50,000 will be proposed today in the house of representatives.

☞ A grand public ball will be given this evening at the splendid saloon in St Philip street. The ball-room will be elegantly fitted out in extra style, as the ball is for the benefit of Mr Trigant de Beaumont.

Those who choose to read today's report of the last sitting of the city council will probably be amused at the species of contest usually indulged between the mayor and aldermen, etc. We have been obliged to omit one or two of the lengthy messages of the mayor, from want of room.

Our citizens have afforded them an additional argument to the hundreds already, for demanding the interference of the legislature So long as we have a vetoing mayor whose soul and strength are wrapped up in antiquated prejudices—so long may we expect disagreement between him and the other officers of the corporation and municipal government; and so long as we have only one branch of the city council, so long may injustice be done nolens or volens.

Remodel the municipal government; and all causes of offence can and shall be removed, between all classes and districts.

We can refrain no longer from giving due credit to the energetic and successful exertions of Alderman Gaiennie, for the general welfare of New Orleans.—His former levee ordinance was of the most necessary and beneficial kind; and his ordinance establishing a new police guard will entitle him to the approbation of his fellow-citizens—and not only to their approbation; but (we trust) to their suffrages, should he present himself as a candidate for next mayor. The public have had too much of Mr Prieur.

The bill to reform the judiciary system of the district courts of the Federal supreme court in most states of the union has passed the senate of congress; and will probably pass the house of representatives. Its operations or effects will extend to Louisiana—and if any state in the union requires a process of regeneration of this kind, Louisiana stands in the greatest necessity.

We have learned that a petition is circulated among the most influential and respectable of our citizens, recommending to the president that Henry Carleton esq shall be appointed the federal judge for the circuit in this state. We are pleased with the preference thus given to the real merits of that gentlemen in his profession; and beg leave to add the sincere recommendation and regard of one perfectly disinterested in the matter, who is neither a personal nor partizan friend; but who cannot deny merit its just claims and reward.

We have been censured as having severely animadverted on the report of Thomas H Lewis. It should be remembered that that gentleman without rhyme or reason, provocation or propriety, attacked this gazette in the house of representatives when there was no one to reply or defend us: and it cannot therefore be a matter of surprise that those are attacked who attack; or that we enforce our maxim nemo nos impune lacessit. We have never made any harsh remarks on any who had not been aggressors; and on such, we have never hesitated to seize the earliest and best opportunity of returning the compliment with interest.

If he and the other gentlemen of his cast and candor will but pass us without notice good or bad, we shall cheerfully make the bargain of child's play with them: otherwise we must stand on our 'reserved rights.'

In Warrell's Gallery of Paintings in Camp street, there are many really excellent and original paintings of the various Italian, Spanish and Flemish masters imported directly from Antwerp. We paid a visit to the gallery on Saturday last; and had previously no idea of the number and excellency of the paintings to be seen. The Virgin and child by Vandyke; a Grand Lapdscape by Salvator Rosa; Huntsman and Wolves by Rubens and Snyders; and the Cruelty of Negro by Annibal Caracci will attract the attention and admiration of the cognoscenti They are originals, 'and no mistake.' Amateurs may purchase such of the paintings as they please; and thus a double inducement is held out to visitors.

The lovers of the legitimate drama have had an excellent opportunity of being gratified during the present season, at both the American theatres, as well as at the French. The engagements of the Tamans and Miss Philips at the St Charles theatre, and Mrs Drake and Messrs Mason and Eaton at the Camp offered occasions for representing some of the best standard plays exhibited on the stage, both in comedy and tragedy. Probably there is no city in the union, where the drama is now in a more flourishing state than in New Orleans; and altho our population is less than most of the Atlantic cities and that it is doubly divided by language and color, yet often have the three theatres been well attended on the same evening.

The artists at the St Charles street theatre appear to improve on our acquaintance with them. The orchestra is admired deservedly by all our citizens; but it has become a matter of regret, that operas are not oftener performed, when the means both vocal and instrumental are ready and of a superior kind. The Mesdames Gibbs and Maeder are seldom seen; and the Misses Debar, Cushman, Verity, etc have not yet fatigued the auditory. Mr Larkin has had an opportunity of appearing seldom, yet he then gave indications of such musical merit as to lead us to believe he would be a deserved favorite with the public. Messrs Latham and Hunt have not worn out their welcome, altho the pretensions of the latter appear to exceed his merits.

Mr Barton is an actor of experience, judgment and taste—altho his utterance is against him; and he lacks sufficient energy. His Lord Townly on Saturday was an admirable conception of character and costume; but still he cannot excite the sympathy of an audience: for he does not appear to feel or think what he says.

The Lady Townly of Miss Phillips was a respectable performance; but we have often seen her to much greater advantage. In such parts as Belvidera, which she has selected for her benefit tonight, she has probably no superior or equal on the British or American stage. The Lady Grace of Miss Lane in the same play of 'The Provoked Husband' was a miserable failure: that lady seems to have very little idea of character in the dramatis personæ, and gave Lady Grace the airs of a coquette.

The School for Scandal was represented on Saturday evening at Camp street, where we spen. most of our time to witness the admirable personation of Sir Peter Teazle by Farren; of Joseph Surface by Mason' and of Lady Teazle by Miss Drake. Farren's Teazle resembled that of his uncle; and approaches nearer to reality than any we have seen in America. The very minutiæ of character and habit were depicted by Farren in the manner that would have pleased even a censorious critic, that would have done honor to those of the most eminent in their profession; and that would have elicited enthusiastic applause from any other audience than such as the wet weather of Saturday permitted to attend. Farren studies every item; and never fails to exhibit strongly a faithful idea of the model laid down for him. We have witnessed the Teazle of Decamp; but poor Decamp thought Sir Peter was a gouty, aguish, rheumatic, chattering, toothless and almost voiceless wight—and therefore acted like one in a delirium tremens, occasionally varying his style by shrugs and groans and gapings wide. He acted his part; and did it wretchedly—but in Farren's Teazle you had 'all reality, no formality.'

Mr Charles Mason's Joseph Surface was similarly excellent. He entered into the idea of the hypocritical character portrayed by Sheridan, in a manner which showed him to be a very superior artist. The scene when the screen was thrown down, and the duplicity of Surface exposed—his attempt at a 'clear' explanation, etc elicited the applause of the audience, and our warm approbation. Mason has judgment in his profession. He seems to think for himself in conceiving

[illegible] following [illegible] of while [illegible] sufficient [illegible] of the [illegible] eminent manner.

[illegible] Rensselaer is to engage at the Camp street theatre this evening and Mr C P Parsons, of the western theatre will appear tomorrow in Virginius. He will also favor the public with an Indian tragedy, like those of Forrest—which we think will be acceptable with his respectable representation.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

The spirit which pervaded New Orleans, on the 23d of December, 1814, was awakened in this community on Saturday, the 23d of January, 1836. About 10 o'clock colonel Twigge expressed the wish of the government that the citizens of New Orleans should raise volunteers to aid our brave and suffering officers and soldiers, to meet, disperse and conquer the mostly hordes of Seminoles and negroes, that are now spreading havoc, fire and massacre among our countrymen in Florida. A public meeting was instantly called, the official proceedings of which are this day published.

The chairman, governor White, explained the objects of the meeting in than popular and thrilling style, which are peculiar to himself. The meeting was also eloquently addressed by William Christy, Esq. and colonel Sparks

A subscription was opened, and between four and five thousand dollars immediately subscribed for the purpose of procuring clothing and equipping volunteers.

At 10 o'clock on Sunday, by order of the committee appointed for the purpose, the drum beat for volunteers, and the flag of our country was unfurled near the custom house. Volunteers began to crowd to the standard. His excellency, the governor, colonel Twigge and many distinguished citizens were present, and by their enthusiasm fanned the flame of patriotism that was beginning to kindle. A hundred volunteers were soon enrolled. Those distinguished officers and citizens then marched at their head through the rain and mud, to the faubourg St Mary, and rendezvoused at the hotel of Charles Dumond. Here again the roll was opened, and a hundred more brave and patriotic citizens added their names to this gallant band, which is hourly augmenting, and will soon muster five hundred—the number required.

The corps is to be joined to the United States troops, under the command of the brave colonel Twiggs, and is to be immediately commanded by general Persifer F Smith, our adjutant general, a proper representative of the proud chivalry of Louisiana. The 3d of February is fixed for their departure. In the mean time, let every citizen, male and female, exert themselves to equip the Orleans volunteers in a manner that will do honor to this great city. They may be called upon to do deeds worthy of the immortal renown we already enjoy. Suffice it to say, that at our call, they have volunteered to stake their lives, and every thing that clings to the core of a man's heart, on the points of their bayonets. This, after all, is the fiery trial of patriotism, and those who stand the test are worthy of our unbounded exertion for their welfare, and of our ceaseless gratitude. The horizon lowers; the calm of peace that has smoothed the surface of our affairs for twenty years is ruffled. External and internal troubles begin to threaten. We are an out-post of our country Let the Orleans volunteers, and our legion, form a Herculus, around which the valor and patriotism of the country will successfully rally in the extremest emergency. jan 25th, 1836.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 23.

At a meeting of the citizens of the city of New Orleans held this day, it was resolved that a public meeting be called for this evening at the Arcade Exchange, when Governor White was requested to preside, assisted by gen J B Plauche, gen J W Justamond, and col Maunsel White, as vice presidents, and Peter Conna esq secretary.

The meeting being organized, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, viz: Messrs Beverly Chew, capt Hozey, R Layton, A L M Damarin, John M Bache, John Macready, P Conna, I T Preston, F Wilkinson, P F Smith, C Bullit, Wm Christy, J H Holland and James H Caldwell.

The committee after having retired for a short time, returned and presented the following resolutions:

1. Resolved that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chairman to collect subscriptions for whatever advances may be necessary to equip and forward immediately as many volunteers as can be procured to proceed as soon as possible to the relief of our suffering countrymen in Florida.

2. Resolved that the committee appointed be authorized to use all legal means during the present emergency to procure volunteers and to open a rendezvous for the purpose; also to receive all the aid possible from the public officers and citizens generally.

3. Resolved that the citizens generally be requested to come forward and aid the committee in their endeavors to afford assistance and stop the murderous effusion of blood by the merciless savage

The foregoing resolutions having been adopted, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair committee to carry the objects of the meeting into effect: Beverly Chew, capt Hozey, R Layton, A L M Damarin, John M Bache, John Macready, J H Caldwell, I T Preston, F Wilkinson, P F Smith, C Bullit, W G Howes, J H Holland, Wm Christy.

And on motion the officers of the meeting were added to the committee.

On motion adjourned.

E D WHITE, President,
Gen J B PLAUCHE, Gen J W JUSTAMOND, Col M WHITE, } Vice Presidents.

Peter Conna, Secretary.

CITY COUNCIL.

Sitting of Saturday January, 23, 1836.

Present, the Recorder, Schmidt, Gannie, Allard, Pichot, Berry, Caldwell, Baldwin, McFarland and Theodeux.

On motion of Mr Allard, Mr Boisvenque, a member of the legislature, was invited within the bar.

A letter from the mayor, dated 20th, was received and read.

On the first part, vetoing the prolongation of Robin street to Schoupitoulas street and the opening of Roffignac street.

Mr Gaienne said that he differed with the mayor in his views on the subject, and moved to refer it to a special committee, which motion was accorded—and Messrs Gaiennie, Pichot and Baldwin appointed

On the second part which called the attention of the council to a former communication relative to the city printer. Mr McFarland moved to lay that part on the table—motion lost.

Mr Schmidt moved to refer it to the judiciary committee—carried.

A second letter was received from the mayor and is as follows:

Mayor's Office, New Orleans, January 21, 1836

The President, etc.

Gentlemen,—According to section 9th of the charter of the New Orleans Draining Company, I submit for your approbation the following persons as directors for the present year: Messrs John Culbertson, Doctor Thomas, Gustavus Schmidt and Jeremiah Berry. Although the charter does not make it an obligation for me to choose these directors among the members of the city council, I have thought proper to select them from it, as much from regard for the city representatives, as with a view to the interests of the corporation.

In returning you the resolution of the 6th instant, concerning the explanations given to Mr Bayon, I refer you to the remarks consigned in my letter of the 20th, which will, I presume, be read in this day's sitting; as the resolution of the 14th, and that of the 16th seem to me to express the same ideas, I have nothing to add to my remarks.

On the list of the resolutions adopted in your last sitting, I find one relating to the prolongation of Esplanade street, which I must also return you. If no opposition was ever to be made to that project, and even the certainty of the absence of all opposition was to silence the doubts I often manifested on the clearness of the law of 3d April, 1834, it should nevertheless be my duty to submit to the principles conveyed in my letter to the council, dated 18th December last, on the phraseology of certain resolutions.

I have now to speak on a more important question, the organization of a new city guard. Before I examine the different articles of the ordinance adopted for that purpose, allow me to call your attention to some general considerations growing out of this ordinance, and which are too essential to be overlooked. I can give sufficient proof that the least evil of the project sent to me by the council, would be to take from the mayor the right formerly conferred to him by law, to be the first to watch over the police, and to create a guard without legal existence or authority—because it would not be formed in virtue of the rights conferred by the city charter on the mayor and council. The examination of the 6th, 23d and 24d articles will prove my assertion. This evident encroachment on the mayor's rights and privileges, at the same time that the most disagreeable part of the duty which he now fulfils is left to him, as well as the illegality of the project itself, are the least evils growing out of it; for the legislature seems but little disposed to allow now the enormous expense which would fall on the corporation for the organization of a new city guard.

I must enter into some explanations on this head. The positive revenue of corporation this year, or at least the less doubtful sources of revenue, will, from the information given by the comptroller, form a total of $382,000. If the new city guard be organized as required, the necessary expenses of the year will, omitting fractions, be as follows:

Salary of the new guard,	$139,000
Interest and capital of the loans, also sums to be deposited to the credit of the sinking fund, to cancel these loans	145,000
Salaries and payments to the officers of the corporation	85,000
Forming a total of	$369,000

Thus will be left in the city treasury, a balance of about $13,000, which must cover the immense quantity of public works lately ordered, the extraordinary expenses of the corporation, and numerous, nay, items not included in the above calculations. But as this would be impossible, new loans will have to be contracted, and the debt must be increased, at a moment when the eventuality of a war with France and certain bills pending before the legislature may reduce to almost nothing both these sources of revenue, the port and taxes paid by the retailers of spirituous liquors If these facts are admitted, and also the suppositions above mentioned, you must, gentlemen, acknowledge with me that the establishment of the new city guard is now impossible.

I will proceed to examine the project, in each of its articles. Art. 2. No man shall be employed in the said guard, unless recommended by a citizen residing in the district in which he is to serve Would it not be contrary to the better organization of the guard, to refuse admission to a man, if recommended by twenty citizens though not living in the district in which that man would want to serve, or there would be a vacancy. I know of no motive to justify such severity.

It is to be remarked, that both the 7th and 23d articles, the mayor is excluded from appointing even the privates of the city guard, when the 3d article confers on him the right to appoint the officers. This is the proper place for me to inform the council, that in order to approve the organization of the city guard, or take any part in its formation, all the rights conferred on the mayor by law must be respected.

I will not raise any objection against the 1st, 4th, and several other articles which are relative only to regulations, as, according to section 11th of the law of February 9th, 1835, the mayor being authorized to watch

[illegible] city guard, [illegible] council would not take the [illegible] which it was thought [illegible] would be of [illegible] Art. [illegible] armed with a club [illegible] by eight [illegible] watch [illegible] as you would arm young, experience has no doubt shown the efficacy of the means. But the same argument will also apply to the city of Charlestown, for example, where the organization of the Guards, for example, where the organization of the police has ever been more military than in New Orleans. If that organization has been found to answer every purpose, is it not to be accounted for by the similarity between the said system of both cities. Why then change, when experience and habit unite to demonstrate the efficacy of our present organization. Let it be improved, but not altered.

By the 6th article, it is ordered that the mayor shall receive the oath of all the city guard, before they enter in the exercise of their duties. I do not object to fulfilling any duty legally devolving on me—but in the present instance, I cannot accept the obligation above mentioned unless I enjoy the right conferred at the same time by law. Why should I be obliged to receive the oath of the new city guard, if I am to loose the privilege of appointing its members.

By the 7th article, the superintendance of the guard is given in each district to a committee of 14 citizens. This seems to me very difficult to accomplish. If in any one district, there can be found 14 citizens, who will, for a period of six months, undertake to watch the guard during the night, and gratuitously subject themselves to numberless inconveniences, I am convinced these 14 citizens will never be found in the other districts. Besides by the same article, the committee is to fill any vacancy occurring in the guard, while the duty of providing for the election of the said committies in the months of January and July of every year, falls upon the mayor. I cannot consent to be thus deprived of the rights legally belonging to my office—and at the same time burthened with new occupations. I will, at another moment, show that it is unconstitutional for the council to invest other bodies of men with rights belonging to it only in part.

Art. 9th. The watchmen of each station will be divided so that the third part will serve during the day, and walk over a space of ground double that assigned to the night guard; and the two-thirds remaining will serve from 7 o'clock a m to 6 p m. According to this clause, the guard which will cost $139,000 to this city, for an effective body of 201 men, will have on service every night 134 men. The present guard only numbers 109 men, without including the officers, to which number must be added 26 lamp lighters, who during the night do the same duty as the city guard—are on duty every night, and cost only to the city $45,000; and as the difference between 134 and 136 is 8, it results that to obtain that increase of 8 men on duty at night, the city shall have to spend annually $14,000.

However strange this may appear, it is a positive fact which I can prove to the council.

Art. 19. Provided, That the watchmen on duty during the day shall clean and light the lamps. I think proper to observe to the Council that the work to be performed by the men designated by the name of lamp lighters requires some experience, which cannot be acquired in a few days. The practice consists in being able to put a lamp to pieces, to clean it, to establish the wicks so that they may give sufficient light without overheating the glasses so that they should break; and ultimately, they have to appreciate the quantity of oil to be deposited in the lamps, according to the brightness of the moon shine. There are men who would be a very long time before they learnt this, and all the while the city would be lighted worse than it is. But if the Council intends to have the city lighted with gas, I conceive that my observations shall be quite useless.

Art 22 Seems to me incompatible with our institutions: for how could a private citizen, not invested with a public character, and only because he is a member of a vigilance committee, order the city guard to secure the yards and houses in search of criminals, thieves, or persons suspected or accused of having violated the laws? I ask you again how could a private citizen possess the unlimited privilege to violate the residence of his fellow citizens, when the laws declare that residence sacred; and when, in granting only to a magistrate the right to enter it, they have clearly and positively defined in what cases and in what manner he could use such a privilege?

I cannot discover any similitude whatever between these laws so well known to all our fellow citizens and your ordinance; far from it. I conceive they are at complete variance.

Art 24 provides that part of the men stationed at the guard house of the city hall, shall do duty at the criminal court and the jail. On that subject I will only observe that I believe the parish to be rich enough to support a special guard; and that I do not think it would be just or necessary to impose that duty on the city guard.

Art 25 enacts that the men stationed at the guard of the jails and of the magazine shall be provided with a loaded musket, a cartridge box and a sabre, that they shall have the right of fixing on any person attempting an attack on said establishments, or on all prisoners attempting to escape. Gentlemen, I believe the guard possesses at this time the rights you wish to grant them, but it is not written in any of our ordinances; therefore I think the council ought to have granted such powers, with a less liberal hand, those men who may enforce strictly, without any consideration, the duties thus imposed upon them; and they ought to have the use of their arms confined to cases of personal defence, or after public summons being made.

Art 27 says that five of the guard houses established by the ordinance, shall have each of them a field piece. This seems to me a measure fraught with danger, for if a simultaneous attack, made by sufficient forces on each of these five guard houses was to succeed, the agitators would at once find themselves provided with as many guns, and could destroy the city before the citizens could offer any resistance.

Against article 29 I will only object that by fixing their salary to $50 per month, instead of 30 they now receive, you will not have better men in the guard, though this in rease of salary will swell the annual expenditures to a sum of forty-eight thousand dollars.

Art 32, so worded—"There shall be appointed by the council a committee of five members to organize the new city guard," is in direct opposition to two legislative acts, which ought to be remembered. The 11th section of the law of February 17th, 1805, already quoted, enacts that "the mayor shall appoint all measurers, weighers, guagers, marshals, constables, levee guards, and all other persons to be employed in conformity with the ordinances of the council;" and the 8th section of the law of September 1st, 1812, fully confirms the above enactment by providing that "the mayor shall, by the advice and consent of the city council, nominate to all the offices established or to be hereafter established, by virtue of the act of incorporation, which authorizes such appointments.

Then to the Council belongs the right of ordering the formation of a city guard, but to the Mayor is reserved the right of selecting the members of said guard, submitted to the approval of the council. If the council as a body, and enjoying all its privileges, had not the right to nominate the guards, how could it transfer that right to a committee, either formed of its own members or any other class of citizens Such a proposition cannot be maintained, nor approved by me in respect to the law. A city guard formed as it is intended by your ordinance would not be legal, and would not merit support your authority than the authority vested in me for the maintenance of the public peace and order. It could not claim protection from the community, nor enforce obedience in the name of the law, since its very organization would be contrary to law, and the responsibility of all their acts would fall on those, who, without legal authority, would have formed it

Recapitulating all my observations, I believe I have proved that the organization of the guard as provided by your ordinance, would be altogether impracticable and unlawful, therefore I consider myself sufficiently authorised to return you said ordinance.

I must inform the council that the magazine is now completely full, so as to exclude the storage of a larger quantity of powder. It is therefore important to order the constructing of a new magazine on the lot adjacent to the ground now occupied by the present building.

Allow me in concluding this letter, to request you again to consider the observations I transmitted you on the commission received by the collector of the port duty on vessels of all kinds.

I am, respectfully, your servant,
(Signed,) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

Mr Pichot moved to elect by ballot and separately, which was done; the result was that Messrs Culbertson and Schmidt were elected, and the remainder rejected.

Mr Gaiennie moved that the secretary be requested to inform the mayor of the result.

The council took a recess of five minutes.

The secretary returned stating that the mayor was not in his office.

The 3d part of the letter was on motion referred to the judiciary committee.

The 3d part vetoed the resolution to prolong Esplanade street.

Mr Gaiennie moved to persist, considering its necessity and its being the desire of its immediate inhabitants.

Mr Pichot seconded the motion, and observed that if he did not understand the phraseology of the objection, he did that of the resolution, and he wondered that the right asked by it could be disputed. It had been observed that the words were not sufficiently clear, who, he would ask, could define the clearness of a word?—this belonged alone to the veteran jurisconsult; but not in his opinion to the Mayor. Has this law been tried? No! He indeed then must be the greatest of lawyers who can, by his mere opinion, state positively its effect. The Mayor has given his opinion, but we have the law to guide us, which I confess I hold a little more in estimation than the opinion of the mayor.

The question to persist was unanimously carried.

On the 4th part of the message relative to the organization of a new guard, and which was vetoed,

Mr Gaiennie moved to persist. He said he did not feel at all surprised that the Mayor had vetoed this ordinance, it was in fact what he had expected. A long exposition has been given us to prove the city finances will not support so great an augmentation in its expenditure. With the indulgence of the council, I will show them that this is radically incorrect; and I will read to them an account of its actual and probable resources, there the honorable gentleman read the statement alluded to, which showed that the interest at 6 per cent only on the actual available property of the city amounted to $46,692,371; legacies, stock, notes, and duties on cabarets amounted to $4,083,333—making together the sum of $6,776,704. Independent of this, there was an additional sum of $706,523 available this year, which I do not think shows a state of poverty. The mayor has spoken of the drafting of the ordinance; I assure you sir, that I sacrificed many days to complete it, and afterwards shewed it to 14 persons of probity and intelligence, who all agreed as to its merits, and meet the objection against the 4th article, I know of no power wrested from the mayor. The committee is only empowered to fill temporarily any vacancy that may occur in the guard. That men can be obtained equally good for $30 as for $50 must be evident; for men of good character and capacity cannot be had for less than $50, and it is only such that we want. The member from the 5th Ward then answer-

[illegible] in [illegible] pay, and [illegible] increase [illegible] Mr Schmidt [illegible] in the City Guard, he not obliged from a variety of reasons, to oppose the present ordinance; he should oppose the passage of the ordinance.

The question to persist was carried.

Mr Gaiennie moved for the appointment of the committee; which motion was carried, and the following gentlemen appointed: Messrs. Caldwell; Baldwin, Gaiennie, Berry and Pichot.

On that part of the message relative to the construction of a new powder magazine, it was resolved to construct one on the lot adjoining the present, and that a sum of $15,000 be appropriated for that purpose.

A third message was received from the mayor, appointing as the directors of the Draining Company, in the place of those rejected, Messrs. Caldwell and Allard, the former of whom was rejected, and the latter elected.

On motion, the Council adjourned till Saturday next at 5 o'clock.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr Calhoun submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to report before the third Monday in this month, the amount of revenue from all sources during the past year, as far as received, with an estimate of the amount yet to be received.

Mr Ewing submitted resolutions for an estimate of the whole cost attending the purchase and management of the public lands; designating the amounts of each of the various heads of expenditure. Also for an account of land surveyed and offered for sale, with the nett proceeds in each state and territory.

Mr Tipton submitted the following:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the general land office, so as to give it more efficiency: and enable that office to meet the exigencies, of the increased and increasing wants of the settlers in the western country and also of making that office a separate department of government.

The editors of the Baltimore American have been favored by a commercial friend, with the annexed letter, dated

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov, 10, 1835.

Since our last respects of the 17th ultimo, we have to advise the following American arrivals:—Brig Adelaide from Baltimore, with 1500 bbls flour; ship Exmo, from Richmond, 1800 bbls and 800 half bbls flour; brig Souvenier, from New York, sundries; brig Mary, Eastport, lumber; brig Brilliant, Philadelphia, 1700 bbls. flour; brig Arctic, Baltimore, 65 bbls and 46 half bbls flour and sundries; brig Creole, Cape Verde, salt; ship Augusta, from New York, with 925 half bbls and 300 bbls flour, and sundries; brig Delight, from New York, with 1695 bbls flour; ship Russell, from Tarragona, with wine.

Never have we known trade in a more depressed state, which may be attributed to heavy stocks and the very uneasy state of the country, and until the Provinces &c.c; 100 bls flour J Ferguson&co; 3 boxes medze J H Cassard; 7 hf bls sundries Slater & Avis; sundries apples, pickles, vegetables, poultry and 50 sacks corn to order

Belle Isle—Per steamer Junius—104 hds sugar Godfrey & Bussman; 4 bales cotton S Blanchard; 6 bxs, 1 basket sundries H V Armand; 1 live rattlesnake Martineau, Crager&co.

Bridgeport—Per steamer Alice Mariah—51 bs cotton Burke, Watt&co; 189 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 103 Martin, Pleasants&co; 111 Bogart & Hoop.s; 13 Bullitt, Shipp&co; 30 T Barrett&co; 71 Forsyth, Goodwin&co; 10 N&J Dick&co; 40 Ingersoll&co; 40 M White&co.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Bunker Hill—294 b cotton Lambeth & Thompson; 318 Burke, Watt &co; 173 N &J Dick&co; 122 Buckner, Stanton&co; 22 Bullitt, Shipp&co; 118 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 42 Bogart & Hoop.s; 52 Byrne, Hermann&co; 18 M White &co; 14 A H Wallace&co; 14 Leigh Maddox&co; 191 sacks seed Buckner, Stanton&co; 17 do Brander, McKenna & Wright.

Baton Rouge—Per steamer Gladiator—49 b cotton Burke, Watt&co; 10 B Landemy; 28 T Barrett&co; 12 R P Gaillard; 13 do moss order; 6 hds molasses to order.

Cincinnati—300 bls pork, 11 do lard Bridge, Voss & co; 805 do flour, 180 whiskey G Dorsey; 216 do pork, 227 kegs lard Stetson & Avery; 50 do whiskey Orain & Higson; 10 do beef, 12 hf do beef, 22 kgs lard E Yorke; 10 bls Kroot J Landis; 1 steam engine steamer Prosper; 531 bale cotton Marin, Pleasants&co; 40 N&J Dick &co; 79 bls whiskey Forsyth, Goodwin&co; 39 b cotton M White&co; 42 Bullit, Shipp&co; 103 Forsyth, Goodwin & Ford; 17 Burke, Wait&co; 87 Robeson, Wood&co; 12 M White&co; 1 bbl B Springer; 8 bls, 720 cabbages order.