COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	jan 12	Boston	jan 11
Philadelphia	" 14	Baltimore	jan 16
Charleston	jan 20	Washington	jan 16
Paris	dec 16	Liverpool	dec 30
Havre	" 2	London	" 29

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

STOCKS. January 30.

No sales today.

COTTON.

46	bales Mississippi		17 cts.
25	do do		16½
241	do Miss		15½
82	do do		16
1409	do do		16
63	do Western District		15½
24	do Louisiana		16½
166	do Mobile		16½
2057			

PRODUCE.

Sugar—6½ to 9¾ per cwt—Molasses, 25c per gal—Tobacco, 5½ to 8½ per 100 lbs—Coffee, Havana Grs, 13½c to 14 per lb—Rio do, 10 to 12½ dot—Lard per lb, 11 to 12c—Flour $7 to 7½ per bbl—Whiskey rectified 45 to 48c per bbl.

Cattle hides, 11 to 13c—Otter skins 3 to 44 per skin—deer de 26 to 28 per lb—Racoon do 8 to 12

Butter, Goshen 30 to 33—western 25c

Saint Charles Theatre.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

Will be performed the Comedy of

JONATHAN IN ENGLAND.

Coleman Swop, Mr. G. H. Hill.

In the course of the evening the grand Overture of DER ZANBERFLOTE and LE PHILTRE.

After which the Drama of

THE KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN FLECE.

By Saco, Mr. Hill.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

Miss Russell's third night.

Last night of Mr Parsons.

This Evening, January 30, will be presented the drama of

GILDEROY.

Gilderoy Mr Parsons.

Mr and Mrs Bennie in a 'Pas de Deux.'

To conclude with the opera of the

BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Figaro	Mr Thorne
Florello	Hodges
Almaviva	Williamson
Bartolo	Reynoldson
Razil	Farren
Rosina	Miss Russell

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

Mr BERTU'S BENEFIT.

Friday next, February 5, 1836.

A Grand Dress Ball,

PRECEDED BY

A CHILDREN'S BALL.

Which will begin at 5 o'clock, and end at 9.

THE DRESS-BALL

Will take place immediately after.

ADMISSION—Grown persons $1 00

Children ..... 0 50 cts

Immediately after the first ball,

Many children will dance a few quadrilles, which will be terminated by a grand galopade.

After the first ball, servants whose services will be no more required by the children, will leave the room. jan 30

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,	Messrs. Levi,
Stickney,	Ricardo,
Rogers,	Wills,
Rockwell,	Stone,
Minnich,	Phillips,
Shay,	Lodg.
Mateer,	Master Lipman.

THE INFANT PRODIGY,

Miss Epauline 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 P. M.

For particulars of performance see bills of the day.

—tf

TEMPLE OF THE MAGI,

Fitted up at very considerable expense, at no 140 Chartres st. between Conti and St. Louis st.

RAHAB-BEN-ABEL MARCHAEL, the far famed Chaldean Magi, and his Circassian lady, Zoah 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 chemical 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 Mightiness the 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

Sybilian 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 Jowdah 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 balconnies.

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

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

NOTICE.

The grand and Unrivalled Magician.

ADRIEN

HAS the honor to inform the public that twenty days ago his arrival has been announced thro' the daily papers; ever since he has been looking for a house in the vicinity of the business part of the city, and he has ultimately found a very commodious dwelling at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, where he used to be erected a theatre and amphitheatre for the convenience of the public, sparing neither pains nor expenses to render his exhibitions as pleasant as possible.

M. Adrien has just arrived from the Northern States where he always drew crowded houses in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore &c.

The particular attention he pays to his exhibitions their novely and great attraction induce him to hope that he will in this city, as elsewhere receive a share of the public patronage.

The theatre will shortly be opened.

The hand bills of the day will give the particulars.

jan 27—27

INFORMATION Wanted of John Collin's, Hull, by his wife, now living in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. When he was last heard from, he was in New Orleans; and had there a cousin David Morris, a cooper. Please address a letter as above. jan 30—3t

LOTTERY—Virginia, Petersburg, Class 2, for 1836; to be drawn on the 16th inst, drawing expected on Saturday the 30th.

CAPITALS.

$25,000 $7,500 $5,000 $4,000 $2,341 $1,500, 50 of $1,000, 1st and 2nd Nos will draw $100.

Tickets $8; halves $4

Orders for tickets in this lottery promptly attended to, if addressed to YATES & McINTYRE,

jan 25—4t New Orleans.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FLORIDA.

Volunteers are wanted immediately for Tampa Bay Florida, to whom a BOUNTY OF 30 Dollars will be given.

General P. F. SMITH has volunteered his services.

Apply at the Rendezvous from 8 o'clock, A M, to 6 P M, at Mr Charles Dimmond's opposite the Market, faubourg St Mary and at the Rising Sun Coffee House Levee street, opposite the Custom House, where all particulars of the service will be made known and the enrollment prepared. By order of the Florida Committee. jan 25.

All documents, pamphlets, manuscripts, &c., in the French, English or Spanish languages translated at the shortest notice at the office of the Bee. jan 27

HOSE—The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has received by recent arrivals from the factory of John Hunt & Co, of New Haven, an extensive assortment of hats suitable for the city and country trade and consisting of silk, drab and black beaver, otter and various other qualities at low prices.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and make their purchases, as the subscriber being desirous of realizing will sell at low prices and on reasonable terms.

A. DURBAN,

jan 25—6t Royal st. one door from St Louis st.

SPERM CANDLES—600 boxes New-Bedford and Nantucket, just received and for sale by

jan 30 JOHN A. PECK, 29 Bienville st.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1836.

The Bee has again been elected the official gazette of the state; and for this favor, waving leave to tender our supposed or our sincere gratitude.

In order to do justice to our readers and the legislature, it is designed hereafter to issue a supplement three times a week—in which the journals of both houses, and other matters will be published. By this report we shall keep pace with the proceedings of the legislature; and endeavor to do more justice to our subscribers, in obtaining room for miscellaneous reading and commercial intelligence, than would otherwise be in our power. While therefore we shall be enabled to furnish officially authentic information of what primarily concerns Louisiana, we shall equally be enabled to record what transpires elsewhere.

If the members of the legislature will now endeavor to forget all differences, and seek rather to facilitate public business in their transactions with us, it is to be hoped that they will be pleased with our efforts in every respect. Let harmony and mutual assistance now prevail; and private interests may be simultaneously promoted with the public welfare.

The trial of Washington Whitaker for the homicide of Owen Murphy, has been again postponed, to afford time for witnesses to arrive on behalf of the prisoner.

We are unfortunately compelled to postpone letters from both of our Washington correspondents till next number.

It was believed by some in Washington at date of last advices (16th inst) that the president would on Monday send a special message to congress on the return of Mr Barton.

The state of our relations with France is now assuming a more agreeable aspect; and verifying what we had previously stated—that no interruption by hostile movements on the part of France at least of our present affairs, need be apprehended. Whatever is first done, must be done by America; yet on the part of this country, we fear no measure of an unfriendly nature. What has been done of late, was considered due to diplomatic etiquette and national honor on both sides—but the whole affair will end in the bubble of smoke.—Both may speak daggers, but use none.

The latest accounts are of a cheering nature. Mr Barton states expressly that the message will be satisfactory to France; and that the indemnity will be immediately paid when it shall have been received by the French ministry. But Messrs Livingston and Barton in their individual capacity have played the fool, and their diplomacy has therefore had a deteriorating influence on our relations with France. Mrs Livingston could not forsooth refrain from passing censorious remarks on French ladies and fashions: and Mr Barton could not dance with a princess of France—so that a lady on both sides was offended; and likely to produce serious difficulty.

Heaven help us! The ladies (God bless them) are the direct cause of half the misery endured by individuals and nations; and the indirect agents of the other half: yet are we of those disposed to obey the dictates of Bobby Burns—

Then gently scan your brother man,
Still gentlier sister woman;
Tho they may gang a kenning wrang—
To step aside is human.
One point must still be greatly dark,
The moving why they do it;
And just as namely can we mark
How far perhaps they rue it

Who made the heart, 'tis he alone
Decidedly can try us;
He knows each chord, its various tone—
Each spring, its various bias.
Then at the balance let's be mute,
We never can adjust it;
What's done we partly can compute,
But know not what's resisted.

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE. We have seen a specimen of Parker's cement or artificial marble thro the politeness of E A Baldwin esq, Low at the City Hotel in Common street, one of the proprietors of the patent right. The cement is perfectly impervious to water: and is of a durable consistence. It is admirably adapted for cisterns or conduits, for vats or vaults, for wells or walls—and in short for all the purposes necessary to preserve materials or buildings or other works safe from the ravages of time by water. The sugar and cotton planters of this state would benefit their own interests if they investigated its qualities.

The Charleston and Cincinnati railroad is likely to be constructed much sooner than the New Orleans and Nashville—if we may judge of results, from the energy displayed in commencing operations. It is true that a contract has been made for some miles of the route of the latter, and the whole surveyed if not located: still nothing has been yet actually done, in consequence of waiting the sanction of the Mississippi legislature. But the former has been incorporated with banking privileges by South Carolina: its charter has been sanctioned by Georgia, and is now likely to be ratified by the legislature of Kentucky provided a lateral railroad be made to Louisville—which is accorded by the authorized agents of the company. The Hotspurs of Louisville are almost as much opposed to this project, as the hairbrained citizens of Natchez are to the railroad thro Mississippi hence to Nashville. Local interests endeavor to turn the scale against public welfare—yet to every statesman, to every philanthropist, to every intelligent man, it must be known that no circumstance or mode of action can more effectually promote the true interests of the south than these extended routes with various ramifications; and that no means can better be devised for efficiently and permanently preserving the union of the states than increasing and extending the facilities of intercourse of all kinds.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—FRIDAY, Jan 29th.

A message was received from the governor, containing his approval of the acts to amend the charter of the Exchange and banking company; and for the relief of the people of Florida.

Mr Landry obtained leave to introduce an act to continue the charter of the catholic congregation of Ascension parish. Read a first time.

Mr Hoa presented a memorial from the president and directors of the Commercial Insurance company, which was read and referred to a select committee.

Mr Cuny presented a resolution to appoint a joint committee to examine and report on the condition and progress of the New Orleans Commercial Library society, and the Lyceum—both of which were chartered in 1833, and the former obtained an appropriation from the state. Read a first time.

(The Lyceum has been revived lately under favorable auspices; and enlists among its members some of the most respectable of the legal and medical profession. Lectures are given at its weekly meetings; and discussions occur on interesting topics between its members. An appropriation from the state and city is respectfully requested, in order to purchase a library, and philosophic apparatus for the illustration of scientific lectures. As this society is the only one in New Orleans of its kind, and may be made highly advantageous in promoting science and literature, it may well claim not only the sanction of the legislature, which it has already received by its charter; but the support, which it wants by an appropriation.)

Mr Cuny gave notice of an act to appoint an extra session of the district court in the parish of Rapides.

Mr Hoa presented a resolution to appoint a joint committee of both houses, to ascertain minutely and accurately a full statement of the condition and all the affairs of the Gaslight bank. Read a first time.

Mr Moore moved that the senate concur in the amendment made by the house, to fix the 1st Monday in March as the day for an indefinite adjournment of the session. Adopted.

DUELLING.

Mr Moore's act to suppress duelling became the special order of the day. The 1st section stated that killing in a duel should be considered murder: and that the survivor should be punished with death.

Mr Hoa asserted that no one is more solicitous than he is to suppress duelling, if it be possible by any legal enactments of a penal character, as the lives of many valuable citizens are sacrificed by this fatal custom. But however desirous he may be to annihilate this custom, he is equally anxious that the means employed to obtain the end may be of an unobjectionable nature, and that any penal laws passed to prevent the practice of duelling shall be of such a nature that they can be enforced, and when enforced that they shall be efficient in their operation. He cannot believe that the enactment proposed in the bill is of this nature. The fear of death cannot prevent duels: for those who engage in a combat show their recklessness of life by the very act of duelling.

They stake life and all that is dear to them to sustain what they consider to be their honored reputation: and certainly to such the fear of death cannot operate as a scarecrow to deter from fighting. The penalty proposed would therefore not suppress duelling, and not obtain the object designed by the bill: nor indeed could it be enforced—for can we believe that jurors would return a verdict of guilty of death against any persons for observing a practice however fatal or falsely honorable, which they themselves may in their individual capacity feel bound to observe? The idea is preposterous: the judges of the fact would not condemn others for what they themselves in similar circumstances may be called on to commit. Can then laws of a penal character inflicting capital punishment for such a crime be efficient in their operation to prevent that crime? No certainly. The practice of duelling is founded on the prejudices of custom rather than a conviction of propriety in that mode of avenging honor slighted or outraged: and as prejudice is best combatted by prejudice, a change in public opinion and popular feeling can alone tend to suppress or prevent duelling—which is one of those vices that affect a community, not to be cured by any penal enactments against those immediately engaged. Penal statutes against the principals have never availed to prevent the practice, altho sometimes laws directed against the accessories have had a salutary effect. Thus in Europe, where the romantic chivalry of its inhabitants had made duels an every day occurrence, a law had been passed stigmatizing and consigning as cowards all seconds in a duel, and as no gentleman desired to have his character so branded as bastard in the eye of the community, none could be found willing to act as seconds in any combat. This law had a negative effect for many years during its continuance; and few duels were fought—and probably few instigated. It practically struck at the root of the evil if not the prejudice: for many combats are provoked rather by the accessories in a combat, than the principals: and if there be any feasible mode of branding with infamy or punishing severely those who act as seconds in these affairs of honor, the fatal custom may be partially abolished.

The custom of duelling is not the creature of civilization no more than of true honor, & we should not resort to a barbarous punishment against those who may be the dupes of this fatuitous practice. Against capital punishment for such an offence, he must therefore protest as unwise, improper and inexpedient—and what is equally bad in the eye of a true legislator seeking to prevent or mitigate the social evils of a community, it would be utterly useless; as it could not or would not be enforced. The same prejudices which exist in favor of the custom would prevail to prevent the prosecution of any suit on account of the offence, or any conviction under any penal laws, the punishment of which would be death. No judges can be found to convict others of crimes which they themselves are by the predominance of custom compelled to commit.—Nor does he think that the offence is of such enormity as to be visited with capital punishment. He is his self desirous to abolish the punishment of death, as far as the advanced civilization of a country will permit, and in no instance is he desirous of seeing it enforced except in extreme cases where evidences of premeditated murder is palpably manifest.

If the senator from St Helena will propose an effective measure—one that can be enforced, and is calculated to prevent duelling, it shall receive his cordial sanction. But he cannot vote for a bill which would establish the punishment of death as a deterrent from an offence, where the risk of death is voluntarily incurred? Can the fear of death or of danger operate on those who thus brave their lives in support of their prejudices? He cannot believe it: and shall therefore oppose the bill in its present form, as badly calculated to effect the object desired.

Mr Brownson thought that the bill before the senate differed very little from the laws previously passed on the subject except that this makes the accessories before and after the act equally guilty and punishable: but this would not be a very penal capable of affording the honorable senator read the act of 1818. He believes that the present laws are sufficiently severe to prevent duelling, if severity in penal enactments can have any effect to suppress the practice; and as he believed that no conviction could be procured under the law proposed, and as some may by that in force, he does not see the necessity of altering the present law in the manner designed.

Mr Moore laboured under severe indisposition, and was incapable of doing that justice to the subject and himself which he wished. But still he feels bound to endeavor at least to fulfil the duty imposed on him by oath, and that he owes as a member of the senate to the welfare of society, by attempting some law to restrain the abominable and outrageous vice of duelling—now become so common that every morning we hear new tidings of the bloody butchery of some friend, or some valuable member of society. This diabolical practice must be prevented, and punishment should be inflicted with the severest denunciations and penalties of the law. He does not believe that the laws of 1816 and '18 referred to are worth anything as they have remained a dead letter on our statutes; and therefore it was that he designed to repeal them and substitute laws which would embrace the whole subject at once; and this would be regularly published, and read by all the judges at the time of holding their courts—in order to find whether it would not produce a better effect than the present. If it is found to prove inoperative, it can easily be amended at some subsequent session of the legislature; but as the present laws are of no use, and as the diabolical vice of duelling has increased in enormity and practice, it is indispensable that some additional laws should be passed, to try at least if we can not arrest the devils more daily afflicting society, in depriving the community of some of its worthiest members; in bereaving families of their chief support; and in casting widows and orphans to distress, to wretchedness and woe. And whence arises this boasted honor to which hundreds of valuable lives are thus yearly sacrificed, as to a demon god? From the rank dest dept of prejudice on one side, and the deepest designs of villany on the other. It arose from the darkness, when the barbarity of savage life prevailed; and physical strength or adroitness determined the knave or dupe, or gave conquest to the most unworthy because he chanced to be the most physically powerful, or skilfully able to use the weapons of combat. Shall we at this advanced period of civilization not endeavor to extirpate this remnant of barbarism; and inflict the utmost penalty of the law on those dishonorable murderers who thus destroy the peace and order of society and deprive it of its best members? In order partially or wholly to effect this object, and bring duelists to fear of punishment if they cannot be brought to a sense of shame, he has introduced the present. The senator thinks that the fear of death cannot prevent persons engaging in duel, because they reluctantly risk their lives. This opinion is not well founded: for many of those who fight duels are rank cowards: and act rathe against their dread of danger to obey the dictates of diabolical practice: their sense of bastard honor is conformity to the prejudices which might affect their reputation conquers for the time their sense of danger of mental cowardice. It is not courage either physical or moral which makes any become duellists, and the many of them appear reckless in risking their lives in thus duelling, they may and can be checked by a fear of legal and ignominious punishment—altho they may not dread what they consider to be dishonorable death.

But in order to remove the opposition of the senator from Orleans, he will consent to a modification of the penal enactment; and if we cannot have the life of the honorable murderer, let us at least have his property—and let not his villany be the means of rendering wretched and destitute the widow and orphans of him whom he has thus butchered. He therefore proposed to substitute for the first section of his own bill, one that he finds recorded in the penal laws of Mexico on duelling, as handed to him this morning. It enacts that the survivor in a duel shall be held responsible for all the debts of the deceased. This hold on the property of dueling culprits may serve as a preventive: for many who do not care for their lives may still regard their property.

Mr Hoa thought such a provision more effectual than the former; but it appeared to him on hearing the section read, that its operation could affect the property only as a poor man might not have sufficient property to meet the debts of the deceased; and it would therefore be useless to saddle them on him. If such a provision could possibly deter the rich from dueling, it could not deter a poor man who had no property to lose. He therefore moved that the bill should be referred to a special committee.

Mr Moore in an animated energetic speech deprecated delay, and again descanted on the necessity of action, and on the measures of his bill, which he believed likely to prove more effectual than the present laws—as it disqualified any from holding any office of profit, trust or honor in any department of our state government; and contains restrictive provisions not hitherto enacted in Louisiana.

Mr Brownson asked the reading of the substitute section; and having heard it, he said he believed it made duelling lawful, which is against our laws. He is in favor of the bill, in order that its merits may be fully tried; but he cannot consent to the section proposed, unless it be amended in conformity with the spirit of our laws as regards duelling. As the project is a new one, he thinks, that the further consideration of the bill should be postponed till next day.

Mr Johnson agreed with the senators from Attakapas and Orleans in their remarks, but he goes further, and doubts the propriety if not the constitutionality of alienating the property of one person to pay the debt of another. Besides the bill incorporates a mass of such heterogeneous principles, as renders its merits almost unintelligible and inconsistent. He therefore desired time to consider its details, and moved its reference to a select committee, who should be instructed to report as soon as possible.

Mr Cuny moved to refer it to the judiciary committee, but at the suggestion of Mr Brownson, chairman of that committee, who pleaded the necessity of his absence for a time, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr Hoa supported the motion for a reference to a select committee; and assured the senator from St Helena, that he is not hostile to the object of the bill, altho he may honestly be opposed to some of its enactments. He desires that proper means shall be used to obtain a laudable object.

The bill was referred to a select committee composed of Messrs Johnson, Hoa and Moore.

The discussion as above, had been interrupted by the union of both houses in the hall of representatives to elect a state printer for the current year. After the list had been called, there were 14 members of the senate and 24 of the house present. The 1st ballot gave 22 votes for Bayon; 13 for Gibson; 11 for Rea and 1 Blank. On the 2d ballot, one member was temporarily absent; and the result was 24 votes for Bayon, 22 for Gibson, and 1 for Rea. It appearing that Mr Jerome Bayon having obtained a majority of the members voting, he was declared duly elected.

The senate was adjourned on motion of Mr Lacoste, till next day at 10 a m.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

In one of the Philadelphia papers received yesterday evening, we find the following interesting paragraph, taken from the N York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday:

IMPORTANT—We have access to letters from France written by persons holding such political stations, as entitle them to all the consideration of official organs. They say that that the French ministry will not permit any degree of resentment or other passion to enter into their measures towards the United States, and will do nothing except for the promotion of the best interest of France. That (contrary to what has so often been said) they will not commence hostilities on account of any measure on the part of the United States which is short of actual aggression, not even a nonintercourse, and will under no circumstances strike the first blow. Farther, that even though Gen Jackson use insulting language or recommend hostile measures, no notice will be taken of it by the government of France. That the indemnity money will be paid, on the receipt of any communication that can, upon the most liberal interpretation be construed as a compliance with the proviso of the bill of appropriation; but even should no explanation be received during the administration of Gen Jackson, the money will be returned to this country immediately on his successor's coming into office. If, on the other hand, the United States should commence a war, France will go into the combat with all her resources. The writers of these letters evidently anticipated a very warlike message from the President at the opening of congress, so much more so than they will find it to be, that the most intelligent foreign gentleman here feel no doubt that the message will be received as satisfactory.

Some of the citizens of Lexington, Kentucky, have formed an association, with a capital of $6,000 for the purchase of wood standing, in order to prevent any extraordinary rise in the price of fuel during the winter season.

First Correspondent of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13, 1836.

LETTER XVIII.

There is perhaps no city in the Union which affords a greater variety of sources of amusement and instruction than Washington, during the sessions of congress. Neither at all intellectual, is never at a loss, and can never find the time lag heavily with him. If he become tired of the gladiatorial combats of the orators in congress, he can relieve his mind by listening to the forensic eloquence and legal dissertations in the supreme court of the U S, and if he still feel the depression of languor or the demon of ennui, he can obtain relief by glancing over the tomes of

'Desultory man, studious of change,
And pleased with novelty'—

in the library of congress.

And should these sources after all prove unavailing, he has the theatre, the lecture-room or the soiree to resort to from which if he derive neither amusement nor edification, his case is hopeless, and he may return home as an incurable hypocondriac. Of all the visitors to this great metropolis, I mean great in a national point of view, the most singular class is perhaps the gentlemen whose business it is to write letters for newspapers at a distance, and furnish them, currente calamo, with what passes or does not pass here. They are accordingly Socratic in their manner, and one would take them for living notes of interrogation.—They are absorbents as well as conduits—they take in and let out with equal facility; and sleep and eat and drink with their eyes and ears perpetually open.—These gentlemen form a clique, are usually together in groupes, and congregate in the ladies' gallery of both houses, where they meet for the purpose of obtaining the information they wish to communicate.—Some are admitted on the floor as reporters &c, others are entirely incog. The great Mogul of this class, professionally, is the 'Spy in Washington,' who may be seen daily with his bald head glittering among fine bonnets and feathers, like the toadstool amid a parterre of flowers; for he is exceedingly fond of the society of females, and age does not seem to have cooled the ardor of his gallantry or lessened his penchant for the fair. His communications have now however lost their interest and are becoming common place, the novelty of the novel fugitive and sensible men. Most of this class of professional letter writers are young men of talent and education, who are thus enabled to spend a winter in Washington, profitably as well as agreeably, and to return home improved in manners, and in intellect, by the exhibition of the great political drama daily presented to their view. Their speculations are generally indeed crude and visionary, and their pictures fanciful; but by dint of industry, inquiry and the aid of imagination, they contrive to throw out a good deal of matter that is sometimes interesting, and almost always in advance of the press of this city. They are yearly becoming more numerous and more solicitous to be known; and I apprehend that the time will soon arrive, when every journal capable of affording the expense, will have one or more of these necessary coadjutors. To those at a distance every thing here seems large; but a visit to Washington will satisfy every one of the truth of the adage, 'that no man is great to his valet de chambre.' Distance and reputation produce a message mysterious around man, which a personal interview dissipates of them, like the spear of Ithurial often serves to dissipate and remove. Men are the same every where, some more intellectual and moral than others, but still the same frail, imperfect and feeble creatures. It is gratifying to behold the congregated wisdom, talent and intelligence of the nation; but a free intercourse with those who make part of the assembly is but calculated to increase our admiration, or to inspire us with higher veneration. Washington is however an admirable school for the young orator, politician and statesman. He has examples before him by which he can become greatly benefited, in all the walks of life in which he may be disposed to enter.—The highest and most masterly displayers of forensic and parliamentary eloquence can be witnessed, and the most lucid and profound expositions of the abstract principles of law, the constitution and political science, are almost daily heard, from which, if he does not derive benefit, he is incapable of intellectual improvement.

The session so far has been somewhat dull and profitless, but some of the subjects which have been introduced are of a character to excite the deepest interest. I yesterday stopped into the gallery of the senate and was soon nearly suffocated by the immense crowd that poured in under the expectation of hearing some of the distinguished orators of this body, and especially Clay on the resolution submitted by him the day before; but the resolution of col Benton, proposing an appropriation of the surplus revenue of the U S for the general defence and permanent security of the country was taken into consideration, and produced a very animated discussion; in the course of which the mover gave it as his opinion that there would be no war with France; but that he thought it was necessary from the preparations making by that nation, to be prepared for such an event, and that that would be the most appropriate and legitimate object on which to expend our surplus revenue. He was answered by col Preston in his usual style of fervid and impassioned eloquence, which riveted the attention of the audience to such a degree as to prevent the possibility of egress to those who wished to retire. A very extraordinary man is col Preston; and as an orator, cannot I should think, be far short of that celebrated relative, Patrick Henry. I must give you a portrait of him soon. The discussion will be continued hereafter. Today the senate was occupied in the consideration of the bill for the relief the New York sufferers.

The nominations of Mr Taney as chief justice and of Mr Kendall as postmaster general, have not yet been confirmed. There appears to be some doubt entertained as to their success. When nominations continue so long before that body, it is a bad omen, and it is always to be feared that they will not go through. Mr Thos Moore is here, and some believe that in the event of the rejection of Kendall by the senate, he is to be nominated. For the truth of this conjecture, I shall not pretend to vouch.

The supreme court commenced its annual session on Monday last. Five judges, the whole number, at present existing, are in attendance. Mr Clay yesterday submitted several resolutions in honor of the memory of the late chief justice Marshall, accompanied by some appropriate remarks, and the court ordered the proceedings to be entered on the journal.

The war question was incidentally introduced today in the house of representatives, and brought out a good deal of fire and smoke. The discussion is not likely to have a speedy termination.

'Lost in the fog.'—We observe by a London paper of Dec 18, that no less than six persons were drowned on the 16th of that month in London, by walking off the dock into the river—the density of the fog preventing them from discovering their mistake, until too late. All of them were persons of respectability and sobriety. From this remarkable circumstance some idea may be formed of a London fog.

Remarkable circumstance.—Isaac McGuire, who was shot a few days since at Cincinnati by Godney, has since died, and it was found says the Whig, that the ball entered the left breast penetrating the lower part of the heart, and lodged in the groin of the right thigh, having fallen into that position, it is said thro the cavity of one of the inner vessels.

The Carlisle Gazette mentions a piece of mechanism which perfectly imitates the voice of a child, and produces distinctly every word with its proper modulation. The mechanism, it says, is very simple, consisting of sixteen levers answering to the sixteen simple sounds, moved by so many keys, like those of a harpsichord, so that these properly touched, produce any articulate sounds required.

CONVENTION—The Democratic republican convention, composed of members of the Virginia legislature and special delegates, assembled on Monday night at the capitol in Richmond. Linn Banks Esq was nominated as chairman, and Thomas Ritchie Esq secretary.

Martin Van Buren of New York, was unanimously nominated as a fit candidate for president of the United States, and William Smith, of Alabama, as vicepresident.

Upon the original vote for vicepresident, there were 8 scattering votes—5 for R M Johnson, 2 for Wm C Rives, and 1 for Nathaniel Macon; but the final vote was unanimous.

In the supreme court on the 14th inst, resolutions in honor of the memory of Chief Justice Marshall, adopted at a bar meeting on the preceding day, were presented by Mr Clay, and on his motion, entered on the minutes of the court; to which the court assented, with some appropriate remarks by its presiding Judge Mr Justice Story—Nat In.

Judge P P Barbour has written a letter declining to be considered as a candidate for the office of vicepresident of the United States, under the nomination made by the State Rights' party of the state of Georgia—Ib.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Eulione, Swift, Havre,	L H Gale.
Barque Marengo, Dickerson, New York,	S T Hobson.
Brig Roxbury, Pape, Trinidad,	J Thayer & co.
Brig William Joseph, Stevenson, Sisal,	Harrod & Quarles.
Schr Robt Confier, Sheppard, Matamas,	D Marston.
Ship Echo, Mallet, Liverpool,	L H Gale.

ARRIVED,

Towboat Lion, Hubbel, fm the passes—took her tow to sea and brought up schrs Louisiana, Elizabeth, Pages and a coast schooner.

Schr Elizabeth, Wilcox, from Mobile, to Stinson & Campbell.

Schr Purse, Johnson, fm Mobile, to Stinson & Campbell.

Schr Louisiana, Hendly, 8 days fm Brassos to master.

Schr Bolina, Cliff, fm Appalachicola, to master.

Schr Callao, Poole, fm Mobile, to Tourne & Beckwith.

Schr Bravo, Smith, fm Mobile, to master.

Schr Trumpet, Page, 33 days fm Newly Point to master.

Schr Ring Leader, Hill, Mobile, to master; 200 bls mackerel to order.

Schr Diadem, Dunton, fm Mobile, to master.

Schr Calao, fm Mobile, to Andrews & Brothers.

Steamer Gladiator, Artus, Baton Rouge.

Steamer Troubadour, Stayley, Vermillionville.

IMPORTS.

Vermillionville—Per steamer Troubadour—112 b cotton I Brownson; 31 C Toledano; 26 J B Plauche; 95 Henri Laurgin; 29 do and 10 hds sugar C Toledano; 10 b cotton Lentapie & Desmarez; 10 order; 56 hds sugar, 2 bls molasses, 38 hides, 800 horns and sundries order.

Baton Rouge—Per steamer Gladiator—53 bales cotton Burke, Watt & co; 11 A St George; 12 M White & co; 10 N Benoist; 49 R P Guilliard; 22 C Segurd; 5 do sundries order.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—ship Echo—2354 bales cotton.

Havre—ship Eurone—905 do.

New York—barque Marengo—17 hds tobacco and sundry sadze.

Sisal—brig Wm Joseph—550 bls flour.

Trinidad—brig Roxbury—103 kgs lard, 20 do flour, 2 bbs pork and sundries.

PASSENGERS,

Per steamer Gladiator—T Chamberlang, B Payne, Payne, Smiths, Keys, David, Forsyth, Pudington, Reynoids, Newton, Cavil, Galan, Allan, Rogers, Le Blanc, Herbers, O'Herbert, Barry, Walker, Tolson, Segud, Lerang.

OFFICIAL.

Twelfth Legislature—Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 26th, 1836.

The house met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr Augustin presented a memorial of the board of directors of the New Orleans and Nashville railroad company, praying for an increase of the subscription to the capital stock of said company on behalf of the state.

On motion, ordered that the same be referred to a special committee of three members.

The speaker appointed Messrs Augustin, Ogden and Haile on said committee.

Mr Bry offered the following resolution:

"Be it resolved by the senate, &c. That our senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to use their exertions to procure an appropriation of monies for the survey and completion of a canal to connect the Mississippi river with the bayou Bartholomew, in the territory of Arkansas, at the most suitable point; which was read for the first time, and the house having on motion, dispensed with their rules, it underwent a second reading and was adopted.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate in said resolution.

The same member offered the following resolution; which was read to the first time and ordered for a second reading on tomorrow:

"Resolved by the senate, &c. That the board of public works is hereby required to cause to be examined Bonet river, from its junction with the Ouachita river, to the parish Jefferson landing; and also, the bayou Plat Lange, in the parish of Ouchita; and that they make a report to the legislature at its next session, of the probable expense of clearing out of said river and bayou, on the obstacles now existing, which prevent the navigation of the same."

Mr Haile, on behalf of the committee on elections, reported as duly elected, Messrs Alexander Barrow representative of the parish of West Feliciana, Benjamin Marigny for the parish of Orleans, and Eugene Chenet for the parish of St John the Baptiste.

Mr Sheldon gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to regulate the inspection of fire wood, for the city and parish of New Orleans & Lafayette."

Mr Patin gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the New Orleans Cog Pit and Banking company."

Mr Delachaise, on behalf of the committee of enrolments, reported that the bill this day submitted for the approbation of the Governor, a resolution relative to the increase of the salaries of the United States officers of land offices in Louisiana.

A message was received from the senate, by Mr Davis, their secretary, informing the house of the concurrence of the senate in the bill entitled,

"An act for the relief of the citizens of Florida."

Mr Arnaud gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Fox hunting club of Baton Rouge with banking privileges, and for other purposes."

A message was received from the senate by Mr Davis their secretary, requesting the concurrence of the house in a resolution appointing a joint committee to examine into the condition of the male orphan asylum and the Poydras asylum

The house having concurred in said resolution, The speaker appointed Messrs Lewis, Brashear, Nerault, Labatut and Bry on said committee.

The clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof.

The house took up the amendment of the senate in the resolution appointing a joint committee to draft a bill determining the boundaries of the parishes of Point Coupee, West Baton Rouge and Iberville.

Said amendment having been concurred in;

The clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof.

Mr Augustin, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled,

"An act to amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the Bank of Orleans, and an act to renew the charter of the bank of Orleans for a certain number of years, and for other purposes," which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on tomorrow.

The house then took up the resolution making it the duty of the house to go into a committee every day of its regular sittings at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, those to remain until full part 2 o'clock, P. M. unless by the consent of three fourths of the members present.

Mr Bienvenu having moved that the same be laid on the table

Mr Augustin called for the yeas and nays when it appeared that MM: Arnaud, Bienvenu, Brashear, Breaux