| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | dec 30 | Liverpool | nov 15 |
| Boston | dec 30 | London | nov 15 |
| Philadelphia | dec 30 | Havre | nov 15 |
| Washington | dec 30 | Paris | nov 8 |
| Baltimore | dec 29 | Bordeaux | oct 15 |
| Charleston | dec 29 | Madrid | oct 31 |
| Mexico | dec 7 | Cadiz | nov 2 |
| Tampico | nov 23 | Havana | dec 20 |
| Vera Cruz | dec 16 | Boston | dec 6 |

## COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton yesterday.

79 Bales Mississippi.....20
20 do do .....9
36 do do .....22
15 do do .....26
30 do do Louisiana .....101
428 do do .....
30 do Western District .....84

651

### REMARKS.

We have no favorable change to note in regard to business, it remains in the same dull and languid state as heretofore, and very little is looked for until the Legislature come to some final decision in regard to the Banks, which have been doing but very little for some time past; it is thought that the Legislature will adopt the suspension of specie payment, and extend the time for one year. It appears to be the general impression that stockholders alone there within an improvement in business, which at present is so much frustrated for want of necessary facilities.

Freights up the River continue very low to Louisville and Cincinnati, 25 a 37½c. per 100lb, and we hear of vessels going to make it much below those rates.

Money continues scarce, but one of the greatest evils we labor under is want of confidence, which still exists to a great degree, particularly as regards negotiating Exchange, we probably operates more against transactions in cotton than any other way. Specie is very little demand at our quotations which we record, relative to 1 a 4 per cent (which is the buying and asking price of Brokers) American gold to 3 per cent premium—U. S Bank Bills 2 per cent prem, last week they were 2.

Mississippi money 15 a 20 discount, last week it was asking at 14 a 15, this advance in the discount may be in part attributed, to the Banks in Mississippi acting extensively in the cotton business, which of course greatly causes a large amount of their notes to be in circulation, and some may even lose entire confidence in the Banks, and willing to dispose of their notes on almost any terms.

Advices from Liverpool to the 8th, and from Havre to the 15th Nov., have been received, from which we learn to a cover any material change in the markets at Liverpool and Havre of 1d per lb on cotton, is noted but the accounts are not considered any way low, cotton, although sales at Liverpool were to some extent during the preceding week, at the advance, the accounts from the Manufacturing Towns appear too unfavorable, for prices being sustained.

COTTON—The low part of the week there was very little demand, but on Wednesday and Thursday the transactions were to some extent, at the prices of Friday, since then the market has been extremely variable a downward tendency, and some say there is actually a decline of ½ a ¾ from the prices last week. Sellers however are unwilling to submit to any reduction, and the market will consequently be inactive until the views of one party or the other is met.

The transactions of the week are said to amount to 7,000 bales, principally for from middling to fair, the ext ranging from 9 to 10c. There is very little of any quality in market.

The Exports the week are larger than any other during the season, best a large part was on account of Mississippi Banks. The Exports are 13,558 a gain of 3,930 to the same period last season leaving a deficiency of 22,562 bales, which were thus.

| | BALES. |
|---|---|
| Sent to British Ports | 1,926 |
| French Do | 26,079 |
| North of Europe | 1,896 |
| Other Foreign Ports | 214 |
| Sent to Foreign Ports | 29,515 |
| Coastwise | 6,953 |
| | 36,468 |
| Last week the deficiency was 35,797 bales, the | |

Liverpool arts continue to be to French Ports

TOBACCO—Owing to the extreme small stock, transactions in this article are very limited, and very worthy of note, there is a good demand for any quantity on sale, the principal part of the receipts is for shipment. The new crop of Virginia is large, but is not expected to come forward in any quantity before March, and April, until then there will be small. The Exports are 4166 bales, a gain of 2365 to the same period last season, stock in excess of 661 hhds, they were as follows.

| | HHDS. |
|---|---|
| Stock at wharf | 1,416 |
| Sent to Foreign Ports | 755 |
| | 661 |

STAVES—There has been a good demand during the week sales readily effected on arrival, at our quotations 6 a 6½ cents—sales on Plantation at 6 cents.

MOLASSES—Sales readily effected at our quotations on arrival, large at 28 a 29c. On Plantation 25 a 26c.

FLOUR—We reduce our quotations to 7 a 8 Bls. per barrel, sales sold yesterday at the former, and 8.00 at the price.

CORN—The article continues to decline in price, we quote 55 a 60c per bush, and we hear of some sales at the former price.

COFFEE—The market had become quite bare, previous to the several arrivals this week, and a good article commands our highest quotation on landing. We hear of one sale at 13½ cents per lb.

RICE—Owing to a good supply having arrived, the sales declined to 5 a 5½ cents per lb.

WHISKEY—We can hear of no common in first hands, quote rectified at 22 a 23 cents.

PROVISIONS—No change of consequence since last week—Beef continues scarce—Pork is on the decline. Very little new Bacon has as yet arrived, what is in market is mostly city cured.

FREIGHTS—No change in rates since last week. Cotton 1-16 is asked to Liverpool, but we do not hear of any being given; there is a fair demand for tonnage for Europe, at that rate.

The arrivals were to some extent 97 ships, 22 barks and 7 brigs total 126, being 13 more than last week. The number of the ships, and barks, 30 loading for Liverpool, 6 Havre, 1 Marseilles, 1 Bremen, 8 New York, 3 Boston, 2 Philadelphia, 1 Baltimore, and 18 for various ports, mostly coastwise.

## FREIGHTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Liverpool, cotton per lb | 1d |
| Havre, Cotton per lb | 1c |
| Northern ports in U S, cotton per lb | 1 a 1¼c |
| Sugar—per hhds from the coast | 25 a 50 |
| " from the west | 84 0 |
| Tobacco per hhd | 5 a 6 |

## BANK NOTES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank | 2a par ct prem |
| Mississippi | 6a 7 per ct dis |
| Mississippi | 15 a 20 " " |

## NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

| | $ C. | $ C. |
|---|---|---|
| Bacon.—Good & Fine per lb | 0 12½ | 0 13½ |
| Good Fair | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| Fair | 0 10½ | 0 10½ |
| Middling | 0 8 | 0 9½ |
| Ordinary | 0 7 | 0 8 |
| Tobacco.—Fine quality | 0 6 | 0 0 |
| Second | 0 5 | 0 0 |
| Greenside | 0 3 | 0 0 |
| Cuba | 0 22 | 0 28 |
| Sugar.—New Orleans | 0 6 | 10 6½ |
| Cuba—white | 0 12½ | 0 13 |
| " brown | 0 8 | 0 9½ |
| Molasses | per gal 0 28 | 0 30 |
| Sugar.—Western | per lb 0 22 | 0 23 |
| " Damsen | 0 15 | 0 18 |
| Cable Rope | per lb 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Twine Western | per bbl 0 69 | 0 75 |
| " Liverpool | do 1 25 | 1 50 |
| " Scotch | | |
| Candles—Sperm, N Bedford | per lb 0 35 | 0 35½ |
| " Nantucket | lb 0 33 | 0 33½ |
| " Tallow | lb 0 12½ | 0 13 |
| Coffee—Cuba | per lb 0 12 | 0 13 |
| " Rio | do 0 12 | 0 12½ |
| " St Domingo | do 0 12 | 0 12½ |
| Flour | per bbl 7 75 | 8 00 |
| " Raisins | per bbl 1 87 | 2 00 |
| " " | half box | |
| " " | quarter box | |
| Almonds, soft shell | per lb 0 13 | 0 15 |
| " hard do | do 0 7 | |
| Filberts | per box 1 00 | 1 50 |
| Herring, per box | 0 87½ | 1 00 |
| (3 Split per bbl | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Fishkits | do 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Mackerel, No 1 | per bbl 12 50 | 00 00 |
| " No 2 | do 10 50 | 00 00 |
| " No 3 | do 6 50 | 7 00 |
| Corn in ear | per bbl 0 57 | 0 57 |
| " shelled | per bush 0 55 | 0 60 |
| Oats | per bush 0 40 | 0 45 |
| Pork | per bbl 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Beef | do 9 00 | 10 00 |
| Prime Mess Beef | per bbl 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Cut Hams | per lb 0 08 | 0 09 |
| Pickled Hams | per lb 0 07 | 0 08 |
| Tongues | per box 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Lard | per lb 0 07 | 0 08 |
| Cheese | per lb 0 07 | 0 08 |
| Butter, Western | per lb 0 18 | 0 22 |
| " Dairy | per lb 0 18 | 0 22 |
| Hay | per cwt 0 75 | 0 80 |
| Hemp, Russia | per ton 300 00 | 310 00 |
| Cordage | per lb 0 08 | 0 09 |
| Bale Rope | per lb 0 8 | 0 9 |
| Bagging, Kentucky | per yd 0 22 | 0 23 |
| Tennessee | 0 21 | 0 22 |
| Cotton | 0 20 | 0 21 |
| Iron, Swedes | per ton 90 00 | 100 00 |
| Nails | per cask 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Lead, Pipe | per lb 0 6½ | 0 7 |
| Shot | per bag 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Spelter | per box 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Steel, German | per lb 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Spring | per lb 0 6 | 0 7 |
| Tool | per lb 0 8 | 0 9 |
| Copper, Pig | per lb 0 28 | 0 30 |
| Sheet | per lb 0 30 | 0 32 |
| Brass, Kettle | per lb 0 25 | 0 27 |
| Sheet | per lb 0 25 | 0 27 |
| Shot | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Boots, Pegged | per doz 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Brogans | per pair 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Linseed | per gal 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Tallow, Tallow | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Candles | per box 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Soap, Hard | per box 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Soap, Soft | per box 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Pitch | per bbl 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Tar | per bbl 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Rosin | per bbl 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Turpentine | per bbl 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Glass, 7 by 9 | per box 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Window | per box 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Powder, Blasting | per keg 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Rifle | per keg 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Shot | per bag 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Ale | per doz 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Beer | per doz 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Cheese | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Butter | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Lard | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Rice | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Whiskey, Rectified | per gal 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Brandy, Cognac | per gal 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Gin, Holland | per gal 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Wine, Madeira | per gal 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Port | per gal 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Sherry | per gal 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Teneriffe | per gal 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Malaga | per gal 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Hides, Rio Grande | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Venezuela | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Texas | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Deer Skins | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Beaver | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Otter | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Bear | each 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Fox | each 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Raccoon | each 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Muskrat | each 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Mink | each 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Wolf | each 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Cat | each 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Beeswax | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Tobacco, Virginia | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Kentucky | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Missouri | per lb 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Cigars, Havana | per box 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Domestic | per box 0 00 | 0 00 |

## EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Since October 1, 1837.

| CLEARED FOR | BALES. This week | BALES. Prev. week | BALES. Total | BALES. Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 16,097 | 54510 | 68519 | 67461 |
| Greenock and Glasgow | ..... | 1668 | 1668 | 4688 |
| Other British Ports | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total to British Ports | 16097 | 56178 | 70187 | 72149 |
| Havre | 4716 | 22677 | 27393 | 49057 |
| Bordeaux | 258 | 1780 | 2038 | 1994 |
| Marseilles | ..... | 534 | 534 | 2777 |
| Other French Ports | 976 | ..... | 976 | 2827 |
| Total to French Ports | 5615 | 24991 | 30941 | 57655 |
| North of Europe | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1936 |
| Cowes and a market | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Other Foreign Ports | 442 | 1697 | 2139 | 2953 |
| Total for Foreign Ports | 20498 | 82716 | 103214 | 132797 |
| Boston | 854 | 6123 | 6977 | 3849 |
| Other eastern Ports | ..... | 800 | 800 | 747 |
| New York | 1990 | 9818 | 11808 | 8011 |
| Philadelphia | ..... | 800 | 800 | 747 |
| Other Ports U. S. | ..... | 499 | 499 | 411 |
| Total for Ports, Us S. | 2844 | 17039 | 20883 | 13965 |
| Total | 23342 | 100018 | 123355 | 145862 |

## SPECIE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dollars | | Spanish | 917,00 |
| Doubloons | | Mexican | 16,00 |
| American Gold | | | 5 per Ct prm |
| Sovereign | | | 85 |

# THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON, Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS: SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1838.

The following is the programme of the procession to be formed on the anniversary of the glorious 8th of January, as arranged by the joint committee of both Houses of the Legislature. We are gratified at seeing that the measures adopted for the due celebration of that memorable day, are such as befit the occasion, and will be amply expressive as far as public ceremonies can be, of the grateful homage we are proud to pay to the hero of New Orleans.

## PROGRAMME OF THE CELEBRATION FOR THE Anniversary of the 8th January, 1815.

Order of the Procession to be formed at 11 o'clock, at the State House in Canal street.

1. Drum Major.
2. Military Escort.
3. Marshal of the Day.
4. Governor and staff.
5. Lieutenant Governor.
6. Secretary of State and Treasurer.
7. Veteran corps and members of the Orleans battalion.
8. Those who were engaged in the actions of the 23d of December, 1814, and on the 8th of January.
9. Civil Engineer and Surveyor General.
10. The Clergy.
11. Orator of the Day.
12. Judges of the Supreme Court and Officers of the same.
13. Attorney General and Deputy.
14. Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States.
15. District Attorney and Marshal of the United States.
16. Major Generals and aids.
17. Committee of Arrangements.
18. Members of the Senate and Officers.
19. Members of the House of Representatives and Officers.
20. Foreign Consuls.
21. Officers not belonging to the United States Army.
22. Invited Strangers.
23. Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c.
24. Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller, and City Surveyor.
25. President and Members of the Police Jury for the parish of Orleans.
26. Judges of the District Court, (1st district,) and Clerks.
27. Judges of the other Districts, and Clerks.
28. Judge of the Criminal Court, and Clerks.
29. Judge of the Parish Court, and Clerks.
30. Parish Treasurer.
31. Judges of the other Parishes and Officers.
32. Judges of the City Courts and Officers.
33. Collector, Postmaster, Naval Officer, and Surveyor of the Customs.
34. Register and Receiver of the United States land office.
35. Members of the Bar.
36. Registers of Wills, Register of Mortgages; Register of Conveyances, and Register of Births and Deaths.
37. President and Administrators of the Charity Hospital.
38. Notary Publics.
39. Presidents, Directors, officers and Professors of public Schools and Colleges.
40. Officers of the Customs.
41. Presidents, Directors and Officers of Banks.
42. Presidents, Directors and Officers of Insurance Companies.
43. President, Directors and Secretary of the Carrollton Rail Road Company.
44. President, Directors and Secretary of the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company.
45. President, Directors and Secretary of the Lafourche and Barataria Canal Company.
46. President, Directors and Secretary of the Orleans Navigation Company.
47. President, Directors and Secretary of the Annite Navigation Company.
48. President, Directors and Secretary of the Architect and Building Companies.
49. Presidents, Directors and Secretaries of the Cotton Press Companies, and other companies lately incorporated.
50. Members of the Medical Societies.
51. New Orleans Typographical Association.
52. Mechanic Society.
53. Hibernian Society.
54. Commercial Library Society.
55. Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers.
56. Military and Naval Officers.
57. Officers of the Militia of the State.
58. Harbor Master and Port Wardens.
59. Captains of Vessels and Steamboats.
60. Strangers and Citizens generally.
61. Mississippi Fire Companies, No 1 and 2 with engines and horses.
62. Military Escort.

☞ The procession, under the direction of Messrs J. Bayon, sheriff, and J. Generally, deputy sheriff, will be formed at the State House, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and proceed to the Cathedral, taking the North banquette to Chartres street; from whence the procession will go through Chartres to St. Peter street, and from thence proceed to the banquet towards the public square, up to the Levee, and will pass through the square on the way to the Church.

## VETERANS OF 1814 AND 1815.

### Eighth January Dinner.

☞ A subscription list for a dinner of the Veterans of 1814 and 15, on the 8th instant, is ready for signature at the bar of Banks' Arcade, Magazine st, and the Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres sts.

## CELEBRATION OF THE 8TH JANY.

The professors of Music, together with the Phil. harmonic Society will sing a *Te Deum* in the Catholic Church of New Orleans, on Monday next the eighth inst, at 12 o'clock. On this occasion a collection will be made for the benefit of fifty-five orphans reared by the Sisters of Charity, and who, without revenue, property, or state endowments depend for their existence upon public sympathy.

☞ The SENATE did not sit yesterday for want of a quorum.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday January 5, 1838.

Mr McDonald offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to introduce a bill authorizing the governor to negociate loan to meet the claims on the state treasury.

Mr Sparks presented a petition from —— Thomson relative to a method devised by him for preventing inundations from the Mississippi, for draining the swamp and draining out the mouths of the river.—Referred to the committee of internal improvements.

Mr Hirsbeer gave notice of a bill to loan bonds of the state to the amount of $100,000 to the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company, in order to enable said company to complete their works.

A communication was read from the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company inviting the members of the house to visit the town of Bath in the rail cars on Sunday next.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the governor, in which he declares that he conceives it to be his imperative duty again to address the legislature on the subject of the compensation of the Louisiana volunteers in the Florida expedition.

Adjourned to Monday 10 o'clock.

### Erratum.

In the report of the debates which took place in the Senate on the 3d instant, on the bill to apportion the representation (see the Bee of Wednesday last,) we published through error as made by Mr Derbigny the following remark:

"It was only under circumstances of the greatest urgency that the constitution should be violated."

These were not the words made use of by Mr. Derbigny, nor did he employ any term which an inference could be drawn, that he supposed that there were cases where a violation of the constitution was justifiable.

The length of our report and the few hours we had to write it in order that it should be published in the next morning's paper, were the only causes of an error, which we regret so much the more to have made, as by reading a second time to our notes, we soon discovered that the contrary had been said by the President of the Senate. The honorable gentleman did not admit that such cases could ever exist; and if the law granting a representation of ten members to Florida was a violation of the constitution the subject was not to be discussed now nor examined under the present circumstances. THE REPORTER.

**The New Exchange—La Bourse de la Cité.** The magnificent edifice—colossal in its proportions, gorgeous in its construction, and presenting in its assemble a model of architectural elegance united to massive solidity, is at length completed, and will be thrown open for the transaction of business on Monday the 8th of JANUARY. The Directors of this establishment with the president gallantry, for which the *Grande Nation* and its descendants have ever been conspicuous, are anxious that the Ladies should be permitted to visit the splendid appartments of the exchange, free from the impediments and discomfort of an indiscriminate crowd, and have hence allotted that day for the inspection of the interior by the Ladies alone, or by gentlemen only in the capacity of escort to the former. We counsel the fair beings who demonstrate our city to avail themselves of the pell mell invitation, and enhance by their presence the beautiful conquest of the perfection of natural with artificial beauty, the one the result of commissioned by human skill the other imparted with the immortal tracery of the Divine Artist.

### Murder !!

On the 4th day of January, a white man, apparently aged about thirty years, was found stabbed in the rear of the plantation of Norbert Boudousquie, on the right bank of the river. The following is a description of his dress, and person. He had on a blue cloth coat with plain gilt buttons; a flowered silk vest of a prune color; white cotton shirt, with an under shirt of yellow flannel; sky blue narrow-ribbed cassinet pantaloons with blue elastic suspenders, elastic cotton drawers, and coarse boots. His hair was dark, and his face marked with a scar. The skull of the individual was fractured, and a penetrating wound had been inflicted by some sharp instrument on the front part of the neck.

A Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict returned of murder by some person or persons unknown. The dead from the appearance of the body, was probably perpetrated about three days previous.

### Shipwreck.

The brig Warrior, Stetson, from Savannah, bound to this place, reports, that on the 29th of December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two vessels were seen to the windward. One of them lying with her topsails to the mast. At 4 A. M. one of the ships was discovered to be water logged—her bulworks could be just remarked above the water's edge; she had painted ports, and white mouldings with a cross on her stern. At 8 A. M. the ship to leeward filled away, and stood on past the wreck, bearing to the S. E. Captain Stetson brought the Warrior sharp to the wind, and neared the vessel, but when within three miles she sunk. He then tacked to the E. to see if there were any persons in the water, and to succor them if possible. The boats were kept out until dark, but nothing was seen. The vessel went down in Lat. 27. 00 N. Long. 67. 00. W.

### Miss Hunker's Benefit.

This charming dancer and estimable young lady makes an appeal to the public this evening. Her claims to the favor and patronage of a New Orleans audience are better grounded than those of many who with superior pretentions, are overwhelmed with unmerited applause. Miss Hunker has been, so to speak, formed in the St. Charles Theatre. A novice in her art upon her arrival, careful study, opportunities for display and extended experience have enabled her to become nearly a proficient. With a perfect knowledge of the "poetry of motion" she combines that rare accomplishment, a modest and unassuming demeanour. In the part of the Bayadere, she has gathered laurels and acquired reputation not unworthy of her great predecessor, and accordingly presents herself before the public once again in that attractive character, and solicits for her individual self a portion of that support and countenance which she has so liberally received when laboring for the benefit of the Institution. In addition to the Maid of Cashmere, the interesting and laborious part of Ellen Wareham will be repeated. A dancer, the public will, it is hoped on this occasion distinguish and remunerate humble merit.

### Lithotomy.

The difficult and dangerous operation of removing a calculus from the urinary bladder was on Thursday performed in presence of the medical class of our city and a large number of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Stone, well known for his professional abilities was the Operator. The calculus was of an oval form, rough on its surface, about two inches in its longest diameter, and weighed considerably over an ounce. The time required for the extraction did not exceed eight minutes. The patient, we understand, is doing well.

### ABUSES.

That abuses of various kinds and diverse gradations constitute the order of the day, the most cursory observation must acknowledge, but leaving for the moment political abuses out of the question, we must admit that local ones exist of a nature sufficiently gross and dangerous to shock the sense of propriety. When we look at New Orleans, and reflect upon its wonderful, its illimitable resources, its eminent and future wealth and grandeur, elements that have already begun to combine, and produce vast and important results, we naturally are led to inquire whether a city thus bountiously gifted with the sources of unchecked prosperity, should ever present in its internal arrangements, in the mode by which it is governed, and the police by which the provisions of that code are maintained, a degree of perfection commensurate with its budding greatness, and future mighty destiny. Candor however compels us to confess, that so far from outstripping our competitors in the contest for superiority of municipal administration, we lag disgracefully in the rear, the more shamefully, inasmuch as New Orleans of all cities in America, most imperatively demands the sleepless vigilance and attention of the authorities by which she is governed.

With every successive season comes new complaints of abuses, and calls for redress are unavailingly made. The winter, while it heralds the return of business, and thus hailed with joy by the thrifty and industrious merchant and the industrious citizen, is nevertheless known to be the simultaneous harbinger of assaults, robberies and assassinations. The city is known to be the winter haunt of hordes of desperadoes, who come hither to reap a plentiful harvest in unfettered security—New Orleans is the central *point d'appui*, the rendezvous winter's rendezvous of knaves, pick pockets and sharpers of every description, who either slily procure on our credulity, or openly and fearlessly defraud and rob our substance. Are the constituted authorities blind, utterly and irremediably blind to these abuses? Must our city be doomed and destined to be the continued resort of the vile scum of the prison and penitentiary? Must winter after winter still glide on, and theft, burglary and murder still prevail in our streets at nights conscious of safety, and daring detection? How long must this state of things continue? This is a question more easily asked than answered. The press has in vain exerted a voice which deprecation of these evils and in suggestions for their annihilation. How often has the police—that imperfect crude excrescence, that derision and laughing stock of the town, been condemned for its inertness, or its total insufficiency? How often have the representatives of better governed cities been held up for imitation. The press has exhausted entreaty and invective on the subject—the language of counsel, and the exclamations of censure have been alike unheeded. There is a principle of contumacious self complacency inherent in our authorities, which it appears impossible to eradicate. Whatever measures they desire must perforce, be without blemish; whatever they do must of necessity, be well done.

We cannot for our part conceive how the good people of New Orleans consent to tolerate the radical evils which continue unamended in our Municipal regulations. The appointment of able and efficient individuals to preside at the various councils rests entirely with us, yet we suffer the present imbecile administration to remain in office, and we peruse with a patient shrug the accounts of robberies, and attempts to murder which form a portion of the daily intelligence of our journals. Within a single week three separate assaults have been made either crudely or upon open violence, upon individuals in the different Faubourgs. The able, numerous, and most active police, when called upon to substantiate the account of one of the persons thus robbed, shrieked themselves from inculpation, by positively swearing that nothing of the kind had happened. On two of these occasions an effort at assassination was superadded to the perpetration of the robbery, and the victims only escaped because the trembling hands of the cowardly assailants did not second their ferocious intentions with a home thrust.

The remedy for these evils is simple—one would imagine that no inseperable difficulty impeded the establishment of an efficient, well organised and complete police. Are projects of economy to stand in the way of the formation of this body, so indispensible a guarantee for the lives and property of our citizens? Must retrenchment and reform invade the sole foundation upon which the security of the inhabitants rests? We are ready for our concessions—to what better object could the product of these duties be applied, than to the protection of the property upon which they are levied. Its almost time for New Orleans to relinquish the infamous notoriety that has for years clung like a leech to her reputation—we have long enough been a byeword and a reproach to our neighbors, and we are called upon equally by patriotic and interested considerations; by the love alike of our own safety, and of this splendid city fast verging to maturity, to purge New Orleans from the miscreants that infest it, and render it the best governed as it must be the largest and most magnificent city in the Union.


BY THE

# EXPRESS MAIL.

Washington.

By the Express we receive the following summary of the proceedings of the 30th December.

In the Senate Mr. Morris of Ohio, presented a series of resolutions, the principles of which are diametrically opposed to those contained in Mr. Calhoun's. They contend for the right of petition on the subject of Abolition, and insist upon the duty of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Calhoun rose apparently under much excitement, and declared the resolutions of Mr. Morris to embody the very spirit and essence of Abolition, and requested that the sense of the senate would be taken on them. Mr. Morris moved to have them printed, and said that he would be after them as amendments to the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun. They were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster is now in the Senate, and Mr. Swift's petition with all its exciting discussion will probably occupy the senate on Wednesday next.

In the House petitions and bills consumed nearly the whole time. Innumerable petitions and memorials on the subjects of Texas and Abolition were laid on the table. Mr. Adams was of course conspicuous on this occasion. He remarked that he did not consider himself bound by Mr. Patton's resolution but by *physical force*. He intended to present petitions after the holidays demanding that Mr. Patton's resolution should be rescinded. Mr. Adams was particularly ironical on the subject of petitions referring to Texas which he moved to refer to the Committee for declaring war against Mexico" this is of formal affairs.

### GENERAL.

The steamboat continues the latest intelligence in relation to the attack on Toronto.

### FROM UPPER CANADA.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser, Dec. 25.

Mr. Hale left Toronto on Friday last, from the Patriot camp at Navy Island, with his band of Patriots, intends to cross over into Canada in the course of a day or two, and make an immediate attack upon the British forces.

Report says he has near about 800 men, and that recruits are flocking in from all quarters. Some thirty or forty left this city last Saturday night, with the intention of proceeding directly to Navy Island, and joining his company.

Some Two loyalists came from the Canada side to Buffalo a few days since, and passed over to Navy Island pretending to be Patriots. But it was soon discovered that they were rank loyalists, when they were kindly furnished with employment, and have been obliged to remain there and do their regular duty, ever since. We are very much inclined to the belief that Gov. Head will not soon be a sound sleeper for all the information these two gentlemen will obtain. The Governor, it is said, has retired from Chippewa to Hamilton.

During the night of last Thursday and Friday, three pieces of ordnance were taken from their places in this city and vicinity and probably carried to Navy Island. Two of them belonged to the state, and the other we believe belonged to the United States. We wish our citizens would see with a little more discretion. These are the most high handed measures that can be taken, and in ordinary times would subject the perpetrators to the severest punishment.

The "Rochester Democrat" after stating that the force on Navy Island was continually augmenting and mentioning the arrival of several patriots who had made their escape, proceeds as follows:

There are 10 or 12 pieces of artillery on the Island and ammunition. The ammunition is abundant.

It has been reported that the royalists intended to attack the patriots with bomb shells. But such an attack would be perfectly harmless. The Island is an almost dense forest of timber, three miles long and near a mile wide. Bombs might be thrown for a month without injuring a single man.

During Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the royalists repeatedly fired upon the sentinels on Navy Island with muskets; but the distance (half a mile) prevented any mischief. The patriots have only in one or two instances returned the fire.

There are only 150 men now opposite Navy Island. The patriots will doubtless attempt a movement soon. But how or when is not known.

All concur in saying that hundreds now under arms among the royalists, are only waiting an opportunity to join the patriot standard.

### COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. 3.

Sitting of January 3d, 1838.

The Council assembled according to adjournment. The Recorder having called the members to order, and directed the Secretary to call the roll, the members present were Messrs Desgrenaud, Bertrand, Kilshaw, Moscoso, Montamat and Preaux.

Absent Mr Mercigny.

A message from the Mayor was read, dated this day, informing the Council that it had not specified the mode of payment for Bretton market.

On motion of Mr Desgrenaud and after dispensation of rules

Resolved, That the mode of payment for the construction of Bretton Market shall be as follows: the sum of *two thousand six hundred dollars*, when the market is in the same period being roofed, and a similar sum when said market shall be entirely finished, provided that the work be accomplished under the *surveillance* of the inspector of the public works.

A letter was read from Mr. Bernard Marigny, yielding his resignation as Alderman of the council, from the 3d ward of this Municipality.

On motion of Mr Preaux, and after dispensation of rules, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved that the council do not accept the resignation of Mr. Bernard Marigny, and that the Recorder be directed to give information of this resolution.

*Resolved moreover*, That a committee of three members be appointed for the purpose of waiting on Mr. Marigny, and sending it possible a star from this municipality, and that the committee be appointed by the Council.

The Council selected by ballot Messrs Kilshaw, Preaux, and the Day guest and the Committee.

The following bills and bills were read.

A *Letter* to Mr Cocklin relating to the excavation of the Place de Faubourg Pontchartrain. On motion of Mr Desgrenaud, referred to the committee of improvements.

A *Letter* from the attorney for the city of Lafayette, relating to the inter mutual passage of draws, carriages &c, in the various Municipalities. Referred to the Committee on Improvements.

A letter from Mr. Barrosa, keeper of the jail for the municipality, offering a Mr Theodore Barbemain for his security.

On motion of Mr. Preaux, acceptance of said security was referred to the Mayor.

A letter from Mr Marmadet, offering to furnish the Municipality with timber, at the rate of 22 dolls. 50 cts per thousand feet, delivered on the levee.

On motion of Mr. Preaux, referred to a special committee.

The Recorder appointed Messrs. Preaux, Kilshaw and Bertrand on this committee. Mr. Preaux begged to be excused from serving on said committee. The Council did not consent to this request of the member.

*Two bills* from Drs. S. Stone and John W. Bayne for services rendered to indigent sick during the late epidemic.

On motion of Messrs. Desgrenaud and Bertrand referred to the Committee on Finance.

A *letter* from Mr. Fortier, one Dodsner, pursuing the Corporation for grant from a gratuitous license, for keeping a boarding house.

On motion of Mr. Kilshaw referred to the Committee on Improvements.

### CALL OF THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Kilshaw, reporter to the Committee on Finance introduced the following resolution, which was adopted in form of a report.

Resolved, That the Mayor shall be authorised to draw his mandamus on the Treasurer, in favor of Mr. J. Bayon for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, for printing the series of *bonds* intended for the use of the Lake Borgne Canal Company.

Mr. Kilshaw presented a resolution, the object of which was to authorise the Treasurer to pay various small bills for fuel for Firehouses, after certification by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Montamat moved to refer the second reading of this ordinance to the next sitting. The votes being equally divided, the Council decided the question, by voting against the postponement.

Mr Bertrand moved to refer the ordinance to a special committee. This motion prevailed.

The Recorder appointed Messrs. Bertrand, Kilshaw, and Preaux on the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Bertrand and after dispensation of rules.

Resolved, That the Mayor shall be, and is hereby authorized to deliver *gratis* to the widow Gamuchon a lot of ground in the Cemetery for the term of one year.

On motion of Mr. Montamat, and after dispensation of rules.

Resolved, That the ordinance, concerning the appointment of a watchman, for the purpose of waiting with the Recorder the prisoners of the municipality, and of making a report to the Council every three months, be referred back to the Committee, to amend, so as to make it the duty of said committee to submit a report, every month, commencing on the first of February next.

Mr Montamat introduced an ordinance, the object of which was to make it the duty of the Treasurer to report to the Council within the space of a month, a statement of the affairs of the municipality, by including therein a list of its debts and credits. The second reading was postponed till next sitting.

On motion of Mr Desgrenaud and after dispensation of rules.

Resolved, That the words "*shall be and is hereby reserved specifically for the landing*" in the 3d article of a resolution of the Council, granting permission to Mr Wm Dubuys to run the ferry formerly Duralde, acquired by him from Messrs. Miller and Shepherd, be stricken out, and that the words "*shall be for the only space in which said Mr Dubuys shall cause to be landed, &c*"

Many members being absent the quorum was lacking, and the Council adjourned till next Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

A true copy.

J. B. ST. AMAND, Secretary.

☞ The undersigned Treasurer of the New Orleans Catholic Association for the relief of Male Orphans, acknowledges with feelings of the most profound gratitude to have received at the hands of the Reverend I. Mom, Rector of the Parish of St. Louis, the sum, of eight hundred and twenty dollars, the same being the amount of expenses incurred for the masking of the Twelfth-Day Cakes, by the Bakers in this city, whose names follow, viz. Messrs. D. Poincy, $200; M. Soulé, Brothers, $200; L. Poirier, $100; and Monrose, $20; and humanely given by them through the medium of the worthy and Reverend Gentleman above named, to the poor Orphans.

J. A. McKAY, Treasurer.

jan 6

### To the Friends of Canada.

A meeting of the friends of Canada will take place THIS EVENING, at Paquette's Coffee House, corner of Girodand Levee sts., to take into consideration the affairs of Canada, and sympathise with them in their late struggle for a liberal government.

New Orleans, Jan'y 6, 1837.

The meeting will take place at SEVEN o'clock.

☞ THE EXCHANGE IN ST LOUIS STREET, will be open for the transaction of business, on Monday next, 8th January.

On Sunday next, the Cafe will be opened with a Lunch, of which the public is invited to partake.

☞ THE LADIES will have an opportunity of visiting the ROTUNDA on Saturday, during the whole day. Orders have been given to refuse admission on Sunday except to Ladies, and the gentlemen who attend them.

### MARINE BALL ROOM,

Old Lever, between two Markets.

*This Evening, Saturday, Jan 6th.*

A GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

ADMITTANCE.—GENTLEMEN.—$1 50.

In said Establishment there will be found a fine Restaurat (eating room) and a good bar.—Also, placed to dispose of canes, cloaks and arms. In a private room, dresses and masks.

☞ No Gentleman will be admitted in the Ball Room with arms on.

jan 6—1t.

POYDRAS ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of the subscribers will be held at the Poydras Asylum, on 16th instant, for the purpose of electing managers to serve the ensuing year. jan 6 10t

### ATCHAFALAYA RAIL ROAD.

ENGINE