LATEST DATES.

New York	dec 29	Liverpool	nov 15
Boston	dec 28	London	nov 15
Philadelphia	dec 28	Havre	nov 16
Washington	dec 28	Paris	nov 16
Baltimore	dec 29	Bordeaux	nov 13
Charleston	dec 31	Madrid	oct 31
Mexico	dec 7	Cadiz	sept 9
Tampico	nov 30	Havana	dec 31
Vera Cruz	dec 1	Lisbon	dec 8

Sales of Cotton on shipboard.

158	Bales	Mississippi	9½
304	do	do	10
75	do	do	10½
25	do	do	11
20	do	do	11½
582			10

COMMERCIAL.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.

Cotton—The transactions in Upland Cotton, since Friday last, have been brisk, at the quoted rates of last week, for each qualities, as are on sale. Choice Cotton is quite scarce; consequently it is impossible to give a quotation for that description, as the sales have not been to such the extent to test the market for fine quality.

Rice—The Rice market has been quite brisk within a few days, particularly yesterday, when between 1500 and 2000 tierces changed hands, at a slight reduction on the wedding and good qualities. We quote at $3 75 as the highest price obtained for a strictly prime article.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.

Cotton.—The arrivals this week have been quite large, and purchasers have declined buying unless at a reduction on previous prices, which importers are not willing to submit to, consequently the sales are not large. Sales of about 100 bales New Orleans, 13½ a 14c; 15c do Alabama 12½ a 13c, and about 100 bales Upland at quotations.

Molasses.—There have been no sales of Havana during qualities this week; 100 hhds Surinam sold 36c. Sterling qualities are in better demand—but sales are small. Sales of 400 hhds Cuba clayed, and about 150 to Trinidad at 30c a 40c per gal. 6 mo.

Sugar.—The market continues dull, and prices have declined. The prices of this week are unusually low. By auction, 20 boxes Havana white, ordinary, 2½ a 2¾c; 36 hhds brown, 7½ a 8¼c, and 30 bbls Cuba muscovado 6¾ a 9¼ per lb. 2 mo.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Cotton.—There has been a fair demand for this article, without change in prices. Sales of 2,000 bales, of which 1650 were on speculation, at 12¾ a 13c; 200 bales at a 12¾ cents; 300 New Orleans, at 9 a 12½; and 200 Florida, at 10 a 12½ cents.

Sugar.—Sales of the week, 2000 boxes Brazil, old and new, 10 reals, 4 mos; 150 a 200 do Laguira, at 10¾ a 11 cents; 300 do Cuba, at 9¾ a 10 cents; 300 do St. Domingo, at 9¼ a 9 cents.

Rice.—The demand is quite limited, and all kinds very dull. Our prices are only nominal. Common grounds of western, we quote at $3 87½ a fancy, $3 a $3 25. Southern is but little enquired for 200 bbls of Patna, which have changed hands, at $3 62½; five flour, $5 50 a 6 75; corn meal is dull at $4 75 a $5, in bbls.

Tobacco.—Comes in very sparingly, and sales are only for immediate use, at our quotations.

Coffee.—We notice sales of 150 bbls Cuba muscovado, 150 do New Orleans at 7: 500 boxes Cobb at 7¾ a 8¼; and 100 do do whites 11 a 11¾; 50 bags Java, 9 a 9½ cents.

Tobacco.—In the article of leaf tobacco very little has been doing this week. Some sales of Kentucky have been made at somewhat former rates, and a sale of 40 cases Cuba, nine and ends, at about 12 cents, four per cent off for cash, with a prospect of a much better supply. The holders of very fine, submit to no reduction of price for the present. The manufactured article is very dull this week.

Specie.—Sales of 3000 dollars American gold at 2 per cent; 2300 dollars at 34 and 35 per cent; $1000 in halves, 3 dis; and 300 Mexican dollars, 3 do. Patriot quotes $16.40 a $16 50.

Exchange.—Very dratts—4 discount.

Freights.—Sales of $7,600 at 4 discount.

Sales at the stock exchange—

$5000 Corporation of the United States Bank, 5 per cent, opening 121

25 do do do do 121

25 do do do do 121

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9.

Cotton—In the early part of the past week, the sales done in Uplands was moderate and at a light decline; but towards the close, the market became more animated and holders were enabled to obtain previous prices. The principle sales of the week were from 12 3-4 to 14c. In Sea Islands, small sales were made at from 25 to 30.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The transactions of the week are now brought to a close. During the past year the transactions have been limited, owing to the great embarrassment of the monetary affairs of the country. The sales of foreign goods generally are light, and during the past week as has been usual for the end of the year, the sales have been quite limited—The inauguration of the Delaware continues open, though there is some floating ice in the river. The Schuylkill and the smaller streams are frozen over, and supply of water are thus temporally cut off.

COTTON.—The demand has been very limited, and the sales hardly amounting to 200 bales; prices, however, are nearly steady. Sales of Upland at 12¾ to 13; and Virginia 12¾; New Orleans, only fair 13; and of inferior 7 to 10¾ cents per lb. for damaged to fair.

LEAD.—Sales of 3,00 pigs New Orleans at 4c; part at 4¼; part at something less than 66,624 per 100 lbs. 4 mo.

SUGARS.—Stocks light, and the demand limited. Sales of about 75 hhds New Orleans, on terms not re-

TOBACCO.—We have no sales of any extent to report. The demand is now limited.

27 10 17 31 64 32 34 55 59 18 4 47

And the drawn numbers of the 27th class of the Public School Lottery. Numerous large prizes were also distributed. the holders of which will please call and get the cash. Rolls in possession of the Manager's Office in the Merchants Exchange.

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY

Authorized by Law, 21st March, 1838.

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY.

Class E.

Will be drawn in the Grand Saloon of the Merchants Exchange,

Adjoining the Post Office.

On *THURSDAY* next, January 11, 1838

At half past 5 o'clock in the Evening,

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$12,000!

J. K. MEAD, Manager.

75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$12,000
1	do	4,000
1	do	3,000
1	do	2,000
1	do	1,531
1	do	1,000
1	do	500
10	do	300
10	do	200
10	do	100
20	do	50
20	do	30
20	do	20
20	do	8
20	do	4

Prizes, amounting to $209,575.

Tickets $4 Shares in Proportion.

Package of 25 Tickets, 100 dollars; must draw $80 less than the four highest capitals. Packages of 50 in proportion.

Managers Offices, Merchants Exchange, also at No 3 Wall and No 118 Chartres street.

J. K. MEAD, Manager.

TO-MORROW.

$14,500.

290 Prizes of $100!

LOUISIANA LOTTERY,

Authorized by Act of Legislature, Chapter LXIII, passed March 21, 1838.

EXTRA CLASS No. 1, for 1838.

To be drawn in the Exchange Hotel, St. Charles street,

On Tuesday, January 9th, 1838, at 5 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

D. S. GREGORY & CO, Managers,

Successors to YATES & M'INTYRE.

FOURTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$14,500	$14,500
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		2,251	4,502
10		1,000	10,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
10		200	2,000
10		150	1,500
100		100	29,800

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion. Packages of 25 Tickets, $125, warranted to draw $70, and may draw the highest capitals.

Packages or single Tickets for sale at CHARLES YATES' office, No. 79 Common street, between 2d and St. Charles streets.

jan5

LIME—800 casks fresh Thomaston stone lime in store under, on board the ship Jno. Holland, for sale by E. H. GALT,

82 Common st.

LARD—403 kegs lard landing from Steamer Gen. Brown, for sale by R. GRONING & Co

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by R. GRONING & Co.

POTATOES—400 hampers just received and for sale by KIDDER & HEAD. jan8

TO BE RAFFLED for on the 20th January, a fine blooded brood MARE "Onyx" now in foal by the celebrated Horse Rodolph. fifty chances at twenty dollars each. Raffle to commence at 4 o'clock at the Exchange Hotel. Onyx is now at Terpsichore st., where her pedigree may be seen

jan 6—18t.

FOR Sale—135 hhds Sugar, of the first quality to be taken on a plantation at the mouth of the Lafourche on the right bank of the Mississippi. Apply to the editor of the Bee. dec 28

PONTCHARTRAIN RACE COURSE.

THE first over the new Race Course in the vicinity of the city of New Orleans, and immediately on the Pontchartrain Railroad (erected by the undersigned), will commence on the 2nd Tuesday in January next.

The Day Stakes, only $1000 entrance. $250 forfeit for each and fillies, to name and close on the 20th day of April, three or more to make a race.

The same purses will be given as are run for at the Fall course with the addition of a purse of $1000 for Creole horses.

HENRY A. TAYLOE,

JULIUS C. BRANCH,

M MARIGNY,

Proprietors.

jan 5—tf

DRY GOODS Just received and for sale at No 119 Royal street, a complete and elegant assortment of infants and childrens clothing, consisting of fine short robes, waists, caps, crowns, in lawn, cambric, Swiss lace and muslin; cloaks, coats and pelisses, walking dresses and frocks of merino, silk, chally, cotton, hose and French cakes, embroidered and plain, of every size and variety. Also, various bonnets, silk and worsted cloaks, of every description suitable for the present season, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices possible.

jan 5 3t

CHARLES WATTS,

HAS resumed the practice of his profession as Attorney and Counsellor at law. His office is at No 58 Carondelet street, next door to the Orleans Bank.

jan 2 3t

POYDRAS ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of the subscribers will be held at the Poydras Asylum, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely,

D. S. GREGORY & CO, Managers,

Successors to YATES & M'INTYRE.

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THE BEE.

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

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1838.

This being the eighth of January no paper will be issued to morrow.

For the official proceedings of the House see first page.

The Eigth of January.

The anniversary of this glorious occasion is again present, and the extensive preparations made for its celebration evince a spirit of grateful recollection on the part of our citizens eminently gratifying to the Patriot. On such a day the strifes and bitterness of party distinctions should be forgotten—the clamour of political zeal should be hushed, and every resident of New Orleans should assemble to commemorate the return of the anniversary of its salvation, free from those predilections or prejdices which too often inter pose to mar the harmony of national jubilees. In testifying our joy at the reminiscences of a great victory, of a triumph fraught with the happiest and most splendid results, we unite to render a merited tribute to the fame of a military commander, who by consummate skill, devoted patriotism and unflinching intrepidity liberated this fair city from the threatened thraldom of a British army. We have to cast our eyes towards the battle ground where a few hardy and courageous troops, untaught in the use of arms, and served only by the consciousness that they fought for their homes, and the confidence they felt in the bravery and experience of their commander, repulsed twice the number of a foe, consituting the flower of the British army, disciplined to the very perfection of military science, accustomed to consider victory as the certain consequence of battle, and led on by an able and valiant General. We have likewise to recal the fact that by the dignity of a system of tactics never before tried, by keeping in our defence the produce of our agricultural labors, in a wood, by making bulwarks of COTTON BALES, we not only disconfited the proudest troops of England, but obtained a brilliant conquest with scarcely the slightest loss, while the British army had to mourn the fall of its choicest troops.

The battle of the 8th of January, however extraordinary and glorious in itself, should be remembered by us, as much on account of its important influence upon our destiny, as for the triumph of American over British valour. New Orleans, as the key to the Western country, the great emboucture and emporium of an extensive region, would have been an acquisition of the utmost magnitude to the assailants. Had they once been suffered to obtain possession, they would have been enabled so to improve their advantages as to have rendered dislodgement exceedingly difficult—besides, the security which New Orleans itself received from the victory, the protection of its inhabitants, the tranquility of our wives and children, no longer fearing the presence of an insulting soldiery flushed with triumph, and prepared perhaps to grasp the BOOTY AND BEAUTY that formed their execrable device, are alone subjects of constant and earnest gratitude. By the unyielding determination, the fearless courage and confidence, and the decision of character of General Jackson were these annexes and perils all annihilated, and the infant city just blooming into existence, yet even then not unconscious of its future greatness, was saved from becoming the prey of a hostile army.

In the midst of these sources of congratulation, it is a melancholy evidence of the pernicious tendency of party spirit, that we behold respected and estimable individuals so utterly hood-winked by political animosity, that they refuse to acknowledge the existence of any cause for the present celebration. In the blindness and bitterness of their feelings, they, like ait who argue from a heated iron and not a thinking head, find subject for AFFLICTION AND MOURNING in this anniversary of this day. What shall we say of such men?—Happely their number is too insignificant to inspire a sigh. We are content to pity and contemn such unworthy sentiments, when we know that they meet with no response in the bosoms of the thousands that will hail the glorious day with the rejoicings that become a nation of freemen.

VETERANS OF 1814 & 1815.

You will meet, this day, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the New Exchange, in St. Louis street, in order to proceed to the State House, to join the Procession, which will start at 11 o'clock precisely.

By order of the Committee

VETERANS OF 1814 AND 1815.

Eighth Jaunuary 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 ste.

The Floating Dry Dock, spoken of in one of our last numbers, will be towed down this night to the lower Cotton Press Wharf, and then up opposite the city to the yard of Messrs Harrod & Hughes, to execute her first operation, where it is anticipated that the tow boat Feliciana, which is one of the most substantial and largest boat on the Mississippi River will be docked.

☞ We have been politely favored with a printed copy of the proceedings of the Commercial Library Society at their last annual meeting, containing the report of the Committee, and an appropriate address by Mr. M Cohen, Esq. Both these documents are written with considerable ability—the address particularly is elegant, learned and abounding with apt illustrations of the subject. They should be in the hands of this useful institution, and of every one having the improvements of our city at heart.

THE BANK COMMITTEE.

It is presumed that the committee on the banks will make their anxiously expected report to morrow. In precise nature we are as yet unable to declare, although we think it fair to presume that it will not differ in any one essential particular from the bill already before the Senate. At a crisis like this in the pecuniary and commercial affairs of the State, the committee have merited the gratitude and applause of the community for the industry with which they have toiled through their important task and the promptitude with which they have brought it to a close. The interests were dependent on their action, and we doubt not that the caution and wisdom with which their measures have been matured, are as laudable as the zeal they have manifested in discharging the functions with which they have been clothed. Every one will admit that seldom has a Legislative Committee been invested with duties of deeper importance than those which have devolved upon the members who have been charged to investigate the condition of our banking institutions, and report the most proper mode of arresting the flood of evils which they have inflicted upon the public. The result of their labors is looked for with intense anxiety, and we feel sure that the expectations of their fellow citizens will not be disappointed.

The bill introduced into the Senate some time ago has been the object of animadversion and assault from those who are opposed to all Legislative interference in the affairs of the banks—and it would be singular indeed, if with such disposition and temptation to find fault, those gentry should not be able to persuade themselves that they had discovered some plausible objections. One says the bill ought not to pass, because it prohibits a bank director from going to Pascagoula, while it permits him to visit Madisonville.—Another declares it is unjust in prescribing ten years residence in the State to be eligible to a seat at a bank board—because it announces that all bank charters shall hereafter be liable to amendment at the pleasure of the Legislature—but these are minor faults in the eyes of a majority of the bank men—the great injury and intolerable sin of the bill is that it places the monied institutions in such a situation that they cannot by any possible process of ingenious humbuggery evade the necessity of resuming specie payments within a reasonable time from the passage of the bill. To avoid such an awful event what stratagems have been resorted to! What overpowering appeals have been made to the members in their individual and collective capacities! What rivers of ink have been shed! What high sounding names have been invoked!—What great bodies have been set in motion! All in vain, alas! All in vain! We apprehend the members of the Legislature are too obstinately bent on fulfilling their duties and complying with the wishes of their constituents, to be turned aside by the pathetic supplications of some, and the secret arts and treacherous machinations of others.

One feature of the bill, we trust the Legislature never will lose sight of and never will consent to surrender—THE CONTROLLING POWER OVER THE BANKS—whatever shape it may assume, whatever name may be assigned to it—let it be an essential, effectual, ever vigilant, ever active controlling power. Without this, as we observed on a former occasion, all the other provisions of the bill are null and negative—the bill itself a dead letter, and its inevitable fate will be to become like the act to suppress gambling, the scoff and scorn of those who are so much interested to violate it and can so easily set it at defiance. The law cannot execute itself, and to anticipate any good from this bill without that vital part of it, is as rational as to expect a locomotive engine to drag itself and a long train of baggage cars without the agency of fire.

The extension of post notes is another feature of the bill which is calculated to produce the most beneficial effects. The banks of New Orleans, taken in the aggregate, are in a more flourishing condition than those of any other city in the union: but it is in the aggregate only that they can be so. They have together about three millions of dollars in specie, with not quite double that amount of circulation. But then nearly one half of that sum in specie is held by three banks, and those have scarcely any circulation. Again there are three other banks whose collective circulation does not exceed half a million, with about an equal amount of specie in their vaults. The rest of the six town banks have a circulation of upwards of four millions, with (speaking in round numbers) one million in specie. It is plain that these are in no condition to afford relief to the community, no matter what may be the action of the legislature. They are already too much extended, and want aid themselves. In this condition of the banks, the community suffering under a severe pecuniary pressure, the legislature must frame their views according to those circumstances, in order to afford relief. It is folly to talk of issuing notes payable on demand—that would only aggravate the disease and render it more difficult of cure. There is still, however, enough in reserve, to relieve the patient from his present afflictions and sufficiently potent to bring his existence till he can acquire strength enough to allow the administering of remedies which cannot fail to restore him to his former health and natural vigour—that remedy is offered by the bill introduced into the Senate and it is that which provides for the issuing of post notes, redeemable in 1840, and receivable in the mean time in payment of debts by the banks. The measure will give relief to the amount of we know not how many millions, and it will be perfectly safe in its operation as it is unobjectionable in its nature. In 24 hours after it goes into operation, it will throw an aspect of cheerfulness over our commercial affairs that at present pervades by gloomy doubt and apprehension.

Washington.

The Baltimore Republican contains the proceedings of the two Houses of Congress of the 20th and 31st December, from which we make the following summary.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen Philips of Mass. has quitted Congress on account of the recent death of a youthful and beloved wife.

There appears to be much unkind and inimical feeling on the part of Messrs. Preston and Thompson, of South Carolina, against John C. Calhoun. They are politically and personally opposed to the great champion of Southern interest, but despite the talents of those gentlemen, they will find that the attempt to depreciate Mr. Calhoun in the estimation of the South, which he has so long and ardently advocated, and of which he is the highest ornament, will provoke observation, and bring sorrow and disgrace upon their own heads.

In the House Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, delivered a withering speech against Dr. Haynes' resolution, referring the President's message to the usual Standing Committee. It is spoken of as a triumph of eloquence and sarcasm.

Memorials of all kind are flowing into the House, praying Congress to rescind the resolution that passed on the 21st instant ordering all abolition petitions to lie on the table. It seems that the abolitionists have been encouraged by the unexpected potation assumed by Henry Clay, openly advocating the reception, reference and consideration of all petitions on the subject of slavery. They will therefore press the matter with the utmost perseverance.

A deputation of abolitionists arrived in Washington on the evening of the 20th ult. They came with the avowed intention of aiding Messrs. Clay, Slade, Adams, and Everett in getting MR Patton's resolution rescinded. They speak in raptures of the late conduct of Mr. Clay. After the Holidays, angry and exciting discussion is anticipated.

Democratic Meeting in Nashville.

A large number of the citizens of Davidson County assembled at the Court House in Nashville on the 30th December—Col. Rob. Weakley was called to the chair, and Mr. Henry Ewing appointed Secretary. a preamble and resolutions were offered, expressive of concurrence with the principals of the administration, and declaring them to be cardinal doctrines of the democratic party. The resolutions recommend unanimity and concerted action in assuming the defence of do mestic institutions, affirm the perfect confidence of the meeting in the ultimate success of the Republican cause, and conclude by suggesting the appointment of a committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the principles and objects of the meeting, and preparing and publishing an address explanatory of them. We have attended, says the Nashville Union, many assemblages of the democracy, but were never present at one where a better feeling prevailed, All seemed ardent in the good cause, and determined to use their best efforts to advance its interests.

Seminole Indians.

The Steamer Pownsell from Augustin was at Charleston on the 1st inst. When she left Tampa Bay, she encountered a violent storm on the Florida Capes, surrounded by Indians, who were paddling their canoes in the schooner *Lovely Keziz*, which vessel had not been heard of since she left Charleston, for Havana, on the 27th November.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

PRESIDENT—Mr. C. DERBIGNY.

Sitting of the 6th January 1838.

8th January 1815.

On motion of Mr Bossier, the Senate took into consideration the resolution of the House, appointing a Joint Committee of the Legislative Branches, to arrange the ceremonies for the celebration of the glorious anniversary of the 8th of January 1815.

The Senate having twice dispensed with its rules, these resolutions underwent their second and third readings, and passed.

Messrs Bossier, Lewis and Ducros were appointed members of the committee, by the Senate.

Register of Conveyances.

Mr Ducros, agreeably to notice given, introduced a bill to amend certain laws relating to the register of conveyances of New Orleans.

This bill makes it the duty of Notary Publics to have registered at the Register's office all acts passed by them, the registered of which is commanded by the law, and in default of so doing they will be liable to all the damages and interests towards the parties interested, even when said parties shall have received the notarices of all responsibility with regard to the formality.

Mr Ducros presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the parish of Plaquemine, soliciting the division of that parish. The subject was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs Ducros, Dupré and Brusle.

The Senate having dispensed with its rules, Mr Bossier introduced a resolution, making it the duty of the civil engineer, at present under the direction of the board of public works, the survey of certain bayous in the parish of Natchitoches.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday next.

Mr. Calhoun's Resolution.

Subjoined are these important resolutions embracing in a great measure the creed of the South with regard to its domestic institutions. They are now before the Senate.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same, acted severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States, and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered into the union with the view to increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and to the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political and social.

Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers, to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States named, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police, and are alone responsible for them, and that all interference by any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, under any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with the view to their abolition, or subversion, is an assumption of superiority not warranted by the Constitution, tending to the States interfered with, tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquility, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agency, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that, in fulfillment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers as to give to each, and all its members, domestic as well as foreign, as far as may be practicable, increased stability and security to the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions instead of strengthening and upholding them, as it is in duty bound to do.

Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting a social element, and in the distribution of its powers among the States, and not the object of opinion, or feeling on the part of the other States of the Union, for the reason, that it generally them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are an unjustifiable violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States, respectively, on entering the fœderal Constitutional compact, which formed the Union; and as such is a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations, moral and religious.

Resolved, That the intermeddling of any State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in the District, or any of the Territories, by the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immortal or sinful, or the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the Slave holding States.

Resolved, That the union of those States rests on an equality of rights and advantages among its members; and that whate er destroys that equality, tends to destroy the Union itself; and that to the solemn duty of all, and more especially of the States having no slave population, to resist all attempts by the States, or either of them, to impair the rights of property in slaves, secured by the Constitution, or to exclude the slave holding States from the enjoyment of their full share in the benefits of the Government, as the only sure means of preserving the Union.

Resolved, That the Federal Government is a limited one possessing only the powers granted to it by the Constitution, and that it is a violation of the plainest provisions of that instrument for Congress to assume the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, a power not granted by any of the provisions of the Constitution, and which is reserved to the States and the people.

Resolved, That the Federal Government is a limited one possessing only the powers granted to it by the Constitution, and that it is a violation of the plainest provisions of that instrument for Congress to assume the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, a power not granted by any of the provisions of the Constitution, and which is reserved to the States and the people.

CHARLESTON, JAN 3.

We learn from Capt. Rose, of the brig John C Calhoun, arrived in this port yesterday, from Havana, that the schooner Lovely Keziz, M'Williams, hence for Havana, had not arrived when he sailed.

We furthermore learn from Capt. Rose, that on the 7th December at 1, P. M., lat. 26 54, lon. 79 56, saw a vessel ashore, both masts gone, foremast by the board, mainmast about enough foot above the deck, a number of Indians around her. They had several muskets or rifles. Saw women going from the vessel to the shore with bundles upon their backs. Saw a long boat ashore some distance to the leeward of the wreck. The vessel was painted with vermilion bottom and top, and colored bulwarks—boat painted in the same way. The vessel had an anchor out to windward. She lay with her head to the northward, heeling to towards the beach. There was a heavy swell on at the time, could see none of the crew with a spy-glass. Capt. R. thinks the wreck is that of the Lovely Keziz.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 3.

The steamer Pointsett, Trahen, arrived at this port yesterday forenoon from St. Augustine, having on board the following Officers—Hunnicutt, Oseola, Cloud, King, Philips, Cushing, 116 wanting and 68 negroes, and children, all of which were landed at Sullivan's Island, and confined within Fort Moultrie.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 4.

From Florida.—The Steamboat Charleston Esquire Herbert received yesterday from Lake Monroe. We are indebted to Captain Herbert for the following information.

General Jesup was at Lake Harney, on the 26th ult The Steamer Ocklonigee, Captain Blakenship, left Smyrna for St. Augustine, on Thursday last, for the purpose of transporting the Indian Chiefs, now confined at that place, to Cattle Pinckney, in the harbor.

We can add the following intelligence from the St. Augustine Herald, of the 23d ult. received by yesterday's mail—

The prospects of the chiefs of the Seminole war are dim and gloomy. The army moved from Fort Mellon on Saturday last, and advanced ten miles, when it was interrupted by a hammock eight miles wide, through which a road had to be cut. The main body of Indians is said to be above 70 miles south of Fort Mellon, and making their way south.

Orders have been received from General Jesup, to send forward for removal all the Indians now in the Fort to Chalveston. We have been informed that when the order was communicated to them it was received with a very bad grace.

950 Alabama volunteers passed the St. Johns river at Picolata yesterday. They will proceed immediately to the south, scouring the country thoroughly on the route.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Thirteenth Legislature, Second Session.

IN SENATE.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Messrs. Derbigny, Hoa, Ducros, Armand Labauve, Wm. Lewis, Bossier, Tete, Bonnar and Girtan.

On motion of Mr Hoa, and in consequence of the indisposition of the Secretary, Mr Fred N Davis, was appointed Secretary pro tem. of the Senate.

The Secretary pro tem reported to the house as duly signed by the President of the Senate, the following act and resolution, viz:

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company approved twenty ninth of January eighteen hundred and thirty.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, that in order to enable the Board of Directors of the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company to complete a new street and improve their depot in New Orleans, they shall have power to mortgage and hypothecate any property upon their bonds or other obligations, and to secure the payment of the same, by granting their mortgages upon their Rail Road or other property that may be in the possession of said company.

Section 2d. Be it further enacted, &c; that this act shall not have effect unless accepted by a majority of the stock holders of the Company.

(Signed) JOSEPH WALKER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,

President of the Senate.

Approved January 3d 1838.

(Signed) E. D. WHITE.

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

RESOLUTION

Granting a leave of absence to Mr James Nicholson, one of the Port Wardens of the Port of New Orleans.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened; that leave of absence from the State be granted to James Nicholson, one of the Port Wardens of the Port of New Orleans, for the term of four months from the passage of this resolution, and that the said Nicholson be authorized to appoint some competent person acceptable to the Board of Port Wardens, as his deputy to perform the duties of his office during the said absence.

(Signed) JOSEPH WALKER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,

President of the Senate

Approved January 3d, 1838.

(Signed) E. D. WHITE,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

ALE—40 bbls Scheitze's or march, superior, d Cincinnati Ale, for sale by KIDDER & HEAD.

34 Poydras st.

PROGRAMME OF THE CELEBRATION

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 Deputy Marshal.
2 Military Escort
3 Marshal and Aid to the Day.
4. Governor and staff.
5. Ex-Governors.
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, 1815.

9 Civil Engineer and Surveyor General.
10. The Clergy.
11 Orators 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 General's staff and suite.
17 Commissary of Arrangements.
18 Members of the Senate and Officers.
19 Members of the House of Representatives and Officers.
20 Foreign Consuls
21 Officers of 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. Judge 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. Register of Wills, Register of Mortgages; Recorder of Conveyances, and Regester of Births and Deaths.
37. President and Administrators of the Charity Hospital.
38. Notary Public.
39. Physicians, Directors, officers and Professors of public Schools and Colleges.
40. Officers of the Customs.
41. President, Directors and Officers of Banks.
42. President, 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 Louisville and Nashville Rail Road Company.
46. President, Directors and Secretary of the Orleans Navigation Company.
47. President, Directors and Secretary of the Amite Navigation Company.
48. President, Directors and Secretary of the Artificial Building Company.
49. Presidents, Directors and Secretaries of the various Companies, and other companies lately incorporated
50. Members of the Medical Society.
51. 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 Warden.
59. Captains of Vessels and Steamboats.
60. Strangers and Citizens generally.
61. Miscellaneous Fire Companies, No. 1 and 2 will act as guides and harbor.
62. Military Escort.

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

BY AUTHORITY,

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company, approved twenty sixth of January eighteen hundred and thirty.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, that in order to enable the Board of Directors of the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company to complete a new street and improve their depot in New Orleans, they shall have power to mortgage and hypothecate any property upon their bonds or other obligations, and to secure the payment of the same, by granting their mortgages upon their Rail Road or other property that may be in the possession of said company.

Section 2d. Be