COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	mar 4	Boston	mar 3
Charleston	" 4	Baltimore	" 5
Philadelphia	" 5	Washington	" 5
Norfolk	feb 4	Liverpool	feb. 4
Havre	" 4	London	" 3

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

SALES OF COTTON, YESTERDAY.

1500 bales Mississippi (selected).....17¼
175 do Mobile, ...17
45 do Alabama, ...16
14 do Texas, ...17

1734

HAVRE, Jan. 30.

COTTON—Sales, 1240 bales, of which 1030 Louisiana 106f a 157.50, duty paid: 157 Georgia and S Carolina, 135 a 139; and Fernambourg at 136f, duty paid.

COFFEE—75 bags Hayti, 70c; 107 Havane, 84c.

RICE—200 tierces Caroline, 29f.

HAVRE, February 3.

Sales of the day: 50 bales Louisiana cotton at 109f; 117 at 155; 56 at 140; 27 at 138; 19 at 137; 90 at 135; 80 at 136; 52 at 136; 24 at 135; 24 at 134; 100 at 132 50; 100 at 131; 23 at 131; 80 at 130 50; 15 at 130; 50 at 128; 50 at 126; 55 at 128; 54 at 127 50; 50 at 127; 80 at 115; 68 ditto damaged, at public sale, 119 a 120; 113 Georgia, short staples, 140; 75 ditto at 136, 50 ditto at 135; 89 ditto at 135; 25 ditto at 132 50—total, 1576 bales.

SUGAR—70 hhds brown, at 64 50.

HAVRE, February 4, morning.

Since the Exchange business of yesterday, 2000 b. of cotton have been sold; amongst which is the cargo of Georgias, of the Olive-Branch, amounting to 1000 bales, which were sold, without difference in quality, at 132 50.

150 tierces Savannah rice have been disposed of—prices unknown.

Feb. 5.—The cotton market is, this day, very lively.

Saint Charles Theatre.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH, 22, 1836.

Will be performed Sheridan Knowles play of

THE BLIND BEGGAR.

Principal characters by

Mr. FINN, Mr. Latham,
Barton, Miss Debar,
Decamp, Lane.

In the course of the evening two Grand Overtures.

To conclude with the musical farce of

THE TURNPIKE GATE.

Henry Blunt, - - - - - Mr. Hunt
Crack, - - - - - - - Cowell.

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, Rizardo,
Rogers, Wills,
Rackwell, Stone,
Minnich, Phillipo,
Shay, Long.
Mateer, Master Lipman.

THE infant prodigy,

Miss Rosaline Stickney,

AND THE CELEBRATED CLOWN,

Mr. Blackburn.

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

Proper officers are employed to enforce a rigid decorum.

Slaves not admitted without a pass from their masters

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

Particulars of performance see bills of the day.

jan 17—tf

FOR BAYOU SARA—For Passengers only—The fast running low pressure steamer CHAMPION, capt Mix, will leave the foot of Canal st for the above and all intermediate landings, on Monday, the 21st inst, at half-past 6 o'clock, A M,—though by daylight.

From New Orleans. From Bayou Sara.
TUESDAYS MONDAYS
THURSDAYS WEDNESDAYS
SATURDAYS FRIDAYS

This boat is well calculated for the comfort and convenience of passengers; and no expense or exertion on the part of the owners will be spared to make the trip agreeable. For passage apply on board or to JOHN DOUGLASS. m 22.

For Cincinnati—The new and substantial Steam Boat CRUSADER, Capt. Herefordmaster, will be promptly dispatched for the above port. For freight or passage having excellent accommodations, apply on board opposite Poydras st, or to R GRONING & Co. m 22

For Havana—The copper and copper-fastened fine packet brig ROARER, Welden master, will be promptly dispatched for the above port. For freight or passage having excellent accommodations, apply on board opposite Poydras st, or to R GRONING & Co.

For Havana—The fine fast sailing schr HERO, Latham master, will sail on Wednesday the 23d inst. For freight of specie or passage having good accomodations apply to the captain on board at the foot of Gravier st, or to MARTINEAU, CRUGER & Co. m 22

For New York—The first class, fast sailing copper fastened and coppered brig ELIZA DAVIDSON, Capt Alexander, wants the bulk of 100 bales; for freight or passage apply on board at the lower press, or to HARRISON, BROWN & Co. m 22 47 Bienville st

For Freight or Charter—The fine fast sailing brig FORTUNE, at least loss berth is in good order and ready for sea. She lies on the opposite side of the river; apply to HARROD & QUARLES, m 22 24 Custom house st

TO LET—An entirely new and very neat house, so constructed that it can be occupied either by one very large family, or by three separate smaller ones; with back buildings &c. situated in Bagatelle street. Apply to m 18 A. RASCH, No. 75 Chartres st.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE.

Mexican Consulate, New Orleans, March 20th, 1836.

Sir,

HAVE the goodness to insert in your paper the following translation of an official note, of the date of the 2d of the present month, transmitted me by the Charge d'Affaire of the Mexican Republic in Washington, in which it is communicated to me that the supreme government has declared the ports of Galveston and Matagorda closed to foreign commerce, as well as to the coastwise trade; to this I have to add that, by another decree transmitted to me by the secretary of the war and naval department, on the 9th of February last, which has just been received at this consulate, besides the two ports named in the decree No 2, dated the 14th January, all the other ports of the coast of Texas are declared to be equally closed

Yours respectfully, &c.
F PIZARRO MARTINEZ.

Mexican Legation in the United States of America.

The acting Secretary for foreign affairs has communicated to me, in note No 2, of the date of the 14th January last the following of which I transmit you a copy.

"His excellency the Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to me in a note dated the 18th of the present month, the following of which I transmit you a copy.

Excellent Sir—His Excellency the President ad interim has been pleased to declare the ports of Galveston and Matagorda in the Mexican gulf, closed to foreign commerce, as well as to the coastwise trade according to the tenor of the decree of the 23d February 1832, which regulation will have its effect at thirty days from the publication in this city, for vessels proceeding from foreign ports situated on the Gulf of Mexico and at ninety days for those out of it, and during the whole time that the above mentioned ports shall remain occupied by the insurgents of the Texas; it being understood that conformably to the provisions made in arts 3 and 4 of the decree aforesaid, the payment of duties pending in the custom houses of those places, shall be made according to the terms prescribed in the said articles. In conformity with the orders of his excellency I have the honor to communicate this to you for your instruction, and that you may make known the same to the public and those whom it may concern. I therefore transmit it to you that it may have its due effect.

And with the same object, I have the pleasure to transcribe the same for you. God and Liberty.

Philadelphia, March 2d, 1836.

(Signed) T. M DE CASTILLO Y LANZAS.

To the Mexican Consul, New Orleans.

Articles cited above.

ART. 3d. The provisions of article 18 of the law of 16th November, 1827, shall have effect only in the places marked out therein that the responsible parties may make the payment of importation duties, where the port when the same is made is known to be under exclusive obedience to the general Government; but when the port is found to be in the predicament of art. 1st of the present law, the payment of duties shall be made precisely into the General Treasury, or to the nearest commissariat, provided the same remain exclusively under the orders of the said Government.

ART. 4th. The pending payment of duties, of the first or second instalment shall become due, shall be made by the responsible parties precisely into the general Treasury, or into the commissariat meant to the port where they have originated, provided always that the said be under obedience to the supreme government. m31 1.0s

CARROLLTON BANK—United States Bank notes be had at this institution m 22 J. NICHOLSON, Cashier.

LARD—379 kegs Cincinnati leaf lard, landing from steamer Madison, for sale by m 22 G. DORSEY, 28 New levee.

LIVERPOOL GROUND SALT—641 sacks landed the ship Prince Regent opposite the raffaud, for sale by m 22 G. VANCE & R. GAMBLE.

THE BEE.

Official state and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1836.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted immediately at this office, two compositors.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

FOR RECORDER.
PERRY LABATUT.
D. AUGUSTIN
LOUIS ALLARD.
PAUL BERTUS.

ALDERMEN.

1st District—G. Schmidt,
" S. High,
" E. Bertus.
2d District— A. W. Pichot,
" M. F. Cougot,
3d District—H. Pedesclaux,
" M. Cruzat.
" C. Roselius,
" Dr. Thomas.
4th District—G. Preval,
" U Bouligny,
" E A Canon.
5th District— F. Buisson,
" A. Fernandez.
" Joseph Laurent.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

The ticket will be published as soon as received.

FOR RECORDER.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.
ALFRED DUCROS,
L U GAIENNIE,
COLONEL CUVELLIER.

ALDERMEN.

1st District—L H Freaud
" A. Guirot,
" W. C. C. Claiborne,
" F. Peacy,
2d District— Philippe Guesnon,
" A. Lafa,
" B. Marigny.
3d District— Kilshaw, Jr.
" Cha. Caffin.
4th District— Hermogène Kernion.

THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE of New Orleans was opened yesterday by a grand collation of viands and beverage for *tout le monde*, altho not yet finished. We have not been informed what arrangements will be made or accommodations afforded, but we trust that the merchants interested in the establishment will perceive the propriety of having a reading room attached; of having memoranda books to enter the manifests, arrivals and clearances of vessels; and be aware of the advantage of keeping records of all that concern the commercial community.

The location of the Exchange is almost central, and is well calculated to unite all classes of our population—which may not be done by the exchange hotels of St Charles and St Louis street; and should not if it could. The managers or directors should have attended less to the bar-room, as if all our merchants were tipplers; and more to personal and public accommodations, as if we were an intelligent community.

The auction sales of real estate have not occupied that attention with journalists of New Orleans, to which they are entitled; and which they receive from the Atlantic editors. We have occasionally made efforts to receive statements from auctioneers; but have been invariably baffled by promises made and broken. Our desire was to obtain the comparative value of real estate now and formerly, and also in the various districts of the city. But we hope partly to succeed hereafter.

Yesterday eleven squares belonging to the Architects company, near the lower cotton press, were sold for $206,745. The 1st islet produced $8,485; the 2d, 7,810; the 4th, 28,540; 5th, 28,440; 7th 22,430; 8th, 24,700; 9th, 23,090; 10th, 19,260; 11th, 16730; 12th, 18,930 and 13th, 8,330.

Those who wish safe speculations in real estate can and should embark their capital in purchases of lots in the lower municipality—where land is now cheap in price: but will very soon be enhanced in value. Many might make their fortunes in a few years by such speculations.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival yesterday of the Margaret Forbes, from Havre, we have obtained journals from Paris of the 3d of February, and from Havre of the 4th. *En passant*, this a an excellent ship, a fast sailer, possessing comfortable accommodations, which are rendered agreeable by the politeness and attention of captain King.

We have pored over those papers to glean intelligence, but perceive little of interest, and less of importance.

The trial of Fieschi occupies much space of their contents; and it is likely to be protracted.

The French chambers were occupied in discussing reports presented by committees relative to converting the 5 per cents into 4 or 3, according to circumstances. The budget favors large appropriations for the navy, but none for the army.

The British parliament had been convened on the 4th. The opening speech of the king will be found elsewhere.

Previous to the meeting, O'Connell in his route from Ireland to London, had been invited to public dinners in Liverpool and Birmingham; and had been enthusiastically received in both, altho a petty attempt was made by some tories to hiss him in the exchange of the former city. He has now expressed himself decidedly in favor of poor laws in Ireland, where such enactments are assuredly more required than in any other country in the world, on account of the withering influence of absentee landlords and resident tyrants.

The intelligence from Spain is more interesting than important. The independence of the Spanish colonies in this continent is not noticed; but it appears rather that the integration of those in South America will not be recognized, but that they will be permitted to send representatives to the Spanish cortes, of which another meeting was to take place on the 20th of March.

The electoral juntas of provinces were to have met on the 26th of February, and those of districts on the 19th. The South American provinces were to proceed to the election, on the receipt of the queen's decree.

The war in Spain continues with more rigor than vigor; but the Christinos are getting the better of the Carlists. The valley of Bastan was on the eve of an insurrection against Don Carlos, whose warmest adherents were there. Navarre is stript of the Carlist troops, who have gone to Biscay and Guipuscoa.—Catalonia is nearly in the same fortunate condition, altho the Carlists still bever about St. Sebastian. They environ Pampelona; but no definite action has occurred since the affair at Arlaban. The southern provinces of Spain were tranquil; and commerce was in a flourishing condition.

The young queen of Portugal has been married to the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg

The state domains of Rome have been offered for sale; and are likely to produce a larger profit than had been estimated, as there are now many bidders.

The brother of the queen of Naples was on an expeditious travel to Geneva to marry Miss Penelope Smith, a young Irish lady.

The crown prince of Hanover and the duke of Cumberland had arrived in England.

The Russian princesses Olga is to be married to Otho, king of Greece; and thus may the Russian bear clutch Turkey in his claws.

Prince Talleyrand still continues his visits to the French court.

An interesting debate will occur at the meeting of the LYCEUM this evening, on the acquisition of the dead languages by academic pupils—in which any intelligent gentleman may participate. It will be preceded by an able lecture from Dr J Monroe Mackie.

FROM FLORIDA.—By an extra from the Savannah Georgian office of the 13th inst, we learn that General Scott had left Picolata for Fort King, with men and provisions—that General Clinch had gone to the relief of General Gaines with 5 or 600 troops and provisions—that General Scott had marched via Volusia to intercept the Indians in the rear, should they attempt a retreat from the Withlacoochee southward to the everglades—that during the 1st and 2d of this month, the Indians were so bold as to attack the entrenchments of General Gaines, and wound several of his men, yet the wary warlike veteran never exposed more 200 or 300 hundred of his men at any time: hence during the 6 days contest he had with them per last advices, he had only 4 killed and 36 wounded.

The Indians are said to be in number about 2,500 men encamped and entrenched on the bank of the Withlacoochee, under the command of Powel or Osceola. They are very daring and determined: sometimes they made three assaults in one day on the entrenchments of Gaines; but this they partially gave over on the 3d inst, being occupied in fortifying their encampment with earth and fascines, and a regularly constructed moat—being determined to oppose the passage across the river, or abide its consequences.

General Gaines states that he has now men enough with him; but wants provisions; these are pouring in from various quarters, as his position is now made the [illegible] junction with him, on Saturday the 5th inst, and they intended to pass the river on the following Monday. For this they had prepared boats, floating bridges &c; and had 4 twelve-pounders to protect them landing.

The latest account states that the cannon had been heard while the passage was 'being' effected on the 7th but the result has not being received yet. It may tell of the defeat of Osceola, and probably the partial termination of the war. But the resources and stratagems of the Indians are numerous, and the localities of the country favor their attempts.

Believing it will prove interesting to many of our citizens, we subjoin a list of officers and forces with General Gaines, before Clinch had joined him; with an account of major Dade's battle ground.

General Gaines' Army composed as follows, officers:
Major Gen Gaines, Commanding.
Lt Col Twiggs, Commanding Brigade.
Capt Hitchcock, }
Lt McCall, } Staff.
" Izzard, }
L Col Foster, Commanding 4th Regiment United States Infantry, seven companies, two hundred and sixty-five soldiers. Officers,—Lt. Col Foster, Maj Wilson, Maj Lear, Lieutenants, T Paige, Screven, Buchanan, Alvord, Scott, Meyers, Mitchell and Reese.

Major Belton, Commanding Artillery, four companies, one hundred and seventy soldiers, Officers—Maj. Belton, Majors Mountford and Zintzinger, Lieutenants Grayson, Linnard, Adams, Duncan, Stockton, Henderson, Allen, and Morgan, Medical Staff Dr Heiskell, Leavenworth, Cuyler, and Reynolds.

A Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers twelve companies seven hundred soldiers, commanded by Col T F Smith, together with seventy friendly Indians.

They marched from Tampa Bay, Florida, on Saturday 13th February, arrived at Ocala on the 14th, and changed the route for Fort King on the 15th, and on the 17th burnt an Indian and negro village. They arrived at Major Dade's battle ground on Saturday 20th at nine o'clock.

The scene will never be effaced from the memory of the beholders. The skeletons of the slain lay in the position in which they were shot. As the flesh was decayed it was difficult to decide whether they had been scalped. The ground was favorable to the troops, being thickly timbered with pine trees, without underbrush. The Indians must have relied on their numbers, as they could have chosen much better places for the attack. The bodies of the officers were identified. Major Dade's was found stript between the advance guard and the head of the column. Capt Fraser's was found near him, and, from the positions of the body, and a rope lying by it, I conjecture he was taken wounded, tied and tortured. It was recognized by his breast-pin. Lieut Mudge lay by a tree, two soldiers near him. He had a ring on his finger, four gold pieces in his pocket, and an officer's cap. Captain Gardner, Lieut Basinger, Henderson, and Keain, lay inside of the breast-work, with which they surrounded themselves, by falling trees to the height of three logs. Dr Gatlin was found outside, identified by his stock. The oxen, that drew the cannon, lay where they were shot, as well as the horse in the cart. The cannon was found a short distance off in the water, where the Indians had concealed it. Considerable sums of money were found in the belts of the soldiers; but neither swords, muskets, or ammunition. Three graves were dug. The officers, eight in number, were deposited in one, and ninety-eight soldiers in the others. The cannon was placed in the officers' grave, and the lumber over it.

The troops paid funeral honors to the dead, and then silently resumed their march. They arrived at Fort King on the evening of 22d February. Feeding no provisions the 4th infantry marched to Fort Drane on the 23d, and returned on the 24th with provisions, the army marched south on the 26th. During the march no accident occurred, nor could any Indians be found. There were several alarms. The troops formed promptly for action; they proved false. The whole army was anxious to find the Indians.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, March, 8th.

LETTER XXXIV.

Mr. Silas Wright made his first appearance in congress at the close of the administration of John Q. Adams. He was then, as he now is, considered as a man of superior ability. Since he has had a seat in the Senate of the United States, his conduct has been such as to give offence to no one, and though he is devoted to his party, firm and immovable in its support, he is not blind to the merits of his political opponents; or so warped by prejudice, as to shut his mind to the evidences of truth or the force of reason, that may be furnished by those hostile to the party to which he belongs. There is about Mr W. an appearance of great candour and fairness in his replies to the able and eloquent men of that body who are opposed to the present administration, and he parries the deadly blows which they aim at it, from time to time, with a coolness, discretion, and modesty that every one is forced to admire. He is perhaps a little too cupola general, and apparently too anxious to avoid giving offence; but it has the effect which courtesy and politeness generally produce. He is listened to with attention, and answered with good feeling. Mr. Wright has no acrimony in his character, and he never attempts to retort with bitterness, or to aim at any thing brilliant and sparkling. This seems to be the temper and disposition of the philosopher; he is cool, calm and dispassionately, and expresses himself with great ease, propriety and neatness, and in a manner that is not calculated to give offence even to the most sensitive. His manner is unembarrassed and prepossessing, tho his voice has not that agreeable intonation, and harmony of cadence we could wish in one whose intellectual operations are so lucid. He is subtle, frequent and determined, though mild and affable. Mr. W. does not often address the senate, and when he says has, therefore, greater weight, and more effect than it perhaps would have, were he to speak more frequently. No one listens to him with indifference, even in his dryest dissertation, because he always discovers a kind of good sense in all he says. He never seems to labor for effect, or to be thought a great orator—he is ingenious, subtle, and clear, but not declamatory or impassioned. He seeks not the clap traps of the orator; but pours out his thoughts in a clear and constant stream, and strives to satisfy the reason without being particularly anxious to charm the imagination—His words are things, though *Epes pteroenta*, well chosen—and well placed—forcible and impressive. The arrangement of his arguments is equally judicious—and the hearer has no difficulty in following him, through his most elaborate efforts; and comprehending all he advances. Like Pitt (to whom by the way I do not mean to compare him in the general) his speeches have no classical allusions, no embellishments from ancient literature, no pomp of verbal diction; he seldom quotes but rather produces the side as of other men in his own words." In short his great merit consists in a fund of good sense, the *principia rerum et fons* of eloquence as well as of fine writing.

In person Mr Wright is about the middle size, compact, well proportioned, but somewhat inclined to the fat or portly point. His eye is grey—his features regular—and his complexion florid. He is certainly as far as I can judge, the most talented representative from the "Empire State," and holds a high rank amidst the galaxy of genius and intellect in which he is now placed.

Mr Rives has been elected a senator by the Virginia legislature, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor Tyler. This is the same gentleman who, some two years ago, withdrew from the senate, like his predecessor, rather than disobey the instructions of the general assembly of his state. Governor Tyler has published a letter to his constituents explaining at some length and with a good deal of force, his reasons for resigning his seat—Mr Leigh has also addressed a long letter to the same body, on the same subject. It is more elaborate, ingenious and able than that of his former colleague. While he expresses a determination to adhere to the former vote which he was instructed by the same legislature to give on a former occasion, and which he believes to be a correct one; he, at the same time, indicates his intention to resign "at the commencement of the next session of the general assembly." He thinks he will keep the course he has adopted, rather a sacrifice of himself, of all prospects of political honours and distinction in future, and even of the affectionate regards of many whose esteem and confidence he has hitherto enjoyed; yet he believes and hopes "that it may have some slight effect in saving the constitution from violation, the senate from subversion and the state sovereignties from utter prostration."

Mr Webster does not seem to take well among northern friends. At a convention held at Harrisburgh on Bermont, gen. Harrison had 87 and Mr Webster 28 votes for president, Mr F Granger was also nominated by the same convention as a candidate for vice president. Mr N Biddle has resigned the presidency of the old bank of the United States, M L Bevan elected in his place—Mr Biddle has been elected president of the New bank of the United States. The new minister from Great Britain, Mr Fox, a nephew of the celebrated Charles James, has arrived in this city—The court of St James is not quite such a stickler for etiquette as formerly. Although we have no minister of the first class in England, and have not had one for some time, the British government has kept a minister constantly at Washington. There was a time when that nation would not have tolerated this, apparent tho' unavoidable discourtesy.

It has been rumored here that the president intends for the purpose of defeating the new United States bank, designs to have one established here, and make it the depository bank in which the whole surplus revenue of the United States may be actively employed.

The debate continues to run on the abolition question, with abated interest, and some what abated prolixity. Mr Cathbert has, however, made the longest speech he has yet attempted since he has been a member of the senate—He was in favor of rejecting the petitions. Mr Calhoun is to close the debate on this vexed question, and will, no doubt, throw out his whole strength. Of course the *jam* will be horrid. In the house the New York relief bill is still under discussion on its passage.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT, AND THE KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, Feb 4, 1836.

His Majesty this day opened the session of parliament with the usual formalities. He went in state from St James' palace, preceded and followed by the whole of his household retinue, in a carriage drawn by eight horses richly caparisoned, with superb new harness—the postillions and footmen in attendance being also dressed in new state liveries.

His majesty departed from the palace and arrival at the house of peers was announced by the firing of cannon.

Though the day was far from favorable, the crowds of people to view the procession was very great, and along the whole line of road which his majesty passed, he was received with loud cheers.

His majesty, we are happy to state, appeared to be in the possession of excellent health.

On his majesty's arrival at the house of peers he was conducted to the throne with the usual ceremonies, and in a firm and distinct voice delivered the following speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction I again meet the great council of the nation assembled in parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance, and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed, without delay or interruption, to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

I continue to receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is their and my interest to maintain with them—and the intercourse between this country and that [illegible] is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of general peace.

Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove causes of disagreement between other powers, I have offered my mediation in order to compose the differences which have arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the king of the French. The answer of the president of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high-minded will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honor of both.

We have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the northern provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagement into which I have entered sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present government of Spain, inspires me with the hope that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions, and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquility and union.

I have given directions that there be laid before you the treaty which I have concluded with the queen of Spain for the suppression of the slave trade.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to well-considered economy.

"The necessity for maintaining the marine strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extensive commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the estimates of the naval branch of the public service.

"The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory. I lament that any class of my subjects should suffer distress; and the difficulties which continue to be felt in important branches of agriculture may deserve your inquiry, with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have not yet received the further report of the commission appointed to consider the state of the seven ai dioceses of England and Wales; but I have reason to believe that their recommendations upon most of the important subjects submitted to them are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay; and you will direct your early attention to the ecclesiastical establishment, with the intention of rendering it more efficient for the holy purposes for which it has been instituted.

"Another subject, which will naturally occupy you, is the state of the tithe in England and Wales, and a measure which will be submitted to you for having its charge rendering this mode of providing for the clergy more fixed and certain, and from those objections to which it has hitherto been subjected.

"The principles of toleration by which I have been invariably guided, must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am, therefore, anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed, which, while they remedy any grievances which affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the established church, will be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

"The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice in the first and most sacred duty of a sovereign; and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether further provisions may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the law and more particularly in the court of chancery.

"I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of tithe in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

"You are already in possession of the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal corporations in Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shewn to exist in those institutions, a remedy founded upon the same principles as those of the acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

"A further report of the commission of inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution to its importance and difficulty, and the experience of the salutary effect of the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales many in many respect assist your deliberations.

"I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain, as well as to amend, the laws and the institutions of the country, and I commit these questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands, persuaded that you will so treat them, as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality, of my people."

CITY COUNCIL.

Saturday March 19th, 1836.

Present—all the members.

The following letter from the mayor was read:

Mayor's Office, New Orleans, 19 March 1836.

The President and Members of the City Council.

Gentlemen—A resolution adopted in your last sitting, has been transmitted to me; it is as follows: "Resolved, that the Mayor shall be and is hereby authorized to cause the city to be defended in the suit instituted by Abraham Morehouse and to give for assistant to the city Attorney the person designated for that object in the resolution of 13th February last, commissioned to defend the city in certain suits and whose mother tongue is the French language." The above resolution, of the 13th of February, was adopted in an extraordinary session, and I answered it by a confidential letter, though there was no necessity for any secrecy, on account of the suit to be argued. My motives, as explained in that letter, against the nomination of the person alluded to, are still existing and seem special enough to be produced. That individual being a member of the city council, cannot be appointed to any office of the corporation, created by the council. The section 12 of law of 17th February 1805 is formed on that subject: "No member of the City Council shall be appointed to fill any office of the corporation, which may have been created or of which the salary may have been raised by the said council, during all the time for which said member will have been elected." No more of exclusion can be more precise or positive, and though the council has thought proper to persist once against the text of this same law, still I think it my duty to remind you of it again, to justify the returning of the resolution of 12 March.

If it were necessary to give other reasons than such an objection, I would suggest to the council that this measure would materially increase our expenses. The services of a second Lawyer, if required to assist the city attorney, for every new suit in which the corporation may happen to be involved, would soon lead to appointing five or six lawyers who could be satisfied for their share of a salary fixed according to a portion of the annual emoluments of the city attorney. Since, from the multiplicity of the corporation affairs, the lawyers must be employed and experience confirms us for the truth of my preceding observations on that subject, it would be more proper to appoint immediately a second attorney, to whom the same salary would be allowed as to the first one. This appointment would be less expensive and neither of them would be left idle. In conformity to a resolution adopted on that subject, I had proposed to the council a gentleman whose talents and legal knowledge were never contested, but that choice was not confirmed. However, if my objections appear well grounded and I should you not persist in the resolution of the 12 instant, I shall propose you another appointment.

Another resolution of the same date requires me to present as soon as practicable the name of a candidate for the office of city Surveyor. I do not view this appointment in the same light as an attorney, the duties now pending and involving the interests of the present corporation, must be pleaded and judged in the corporation's name; they cannot consequently be entrusted to any lawyers, but those appointed by the council. But, in consequence of the adoption of the law to divide the city in three municipalities, with distinct powers, the appointment of a city Surveyor may have no effect but for a very short space of time, as each municipality may prefer to have a surveyor of its own choice. Besides that consideration, it is to be observed that, by the new law, the Mayor being deserved of the privilege of appointing the corporation officer; the different municipalities which are now being organized, might feel offended at our exercising a right they will so shortly enjoy, as it would in a manner force upon them the object of our choice, at the very moment when they will be empowered to choose for themselves. These are motives for postponing that appointment, which I believe to be the less required now as that department is under the temporary care of a gentleman who spares no pains to fulfil to their extent the numerous duties of this office. If, however, you should think the appointing a city surveyor absolutely necessary, I will submit to your approbation a candidate, at your next sitting.

I transmit you the extract of a judgment rendered by judge Grivot; in favor of the collector of Levees, taxes for the part fronting the fauburgs Lacourse and Annunciation. By art. 3 of the ordinance of 2d Oct. 1835, on Levees, it is prohibited to break up any raft, or boat in the limits fixed by art. 1, of a preceding ordinance (See Digest, page 61.) The collector, in conformity with said article, commenced a suit against certain individuals taken, *flagrante delicto*, violating this law. But by Art. 1, of the same ordinance of 1835, it is provided that a levee and other works will be constructed in the 7th Ward and it is expressed in Art. 3, that the provisions of this article will be put in force after the completion of the work contemplated by Art. 1. In consequence of these legal dispositions, proof was given to the court that the works provided for were never executed, and the collector lost his suit. From the facts collected, it appears these works could not be adjudicated in consequence of the high prices asked by undertakers, and were considered by the corporation. But from a sudden rise of the waters and present still more important works in other districts, these were never completed. The council will decide what must be done in that case.

I transmit you also a copy of the bill of the late Baron Pontalba, together with a letter addressed by the mayor of Senlis and the commune of Mont l'Eveque, under date of Senlis 10th December 1835, to the Corporation of New Orleans.

Mr. D. Doriocourt, appointed collector of the tax on plays, carts, and carriages, offers for security the window Lavs under Beaumonk.

I am respectfully, gentlemen your servant,
D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

On the first article, Mr Gaiennie moved to persist. He observed that in the secret sitting alluded to, an attorney had been selected, and although the mayor quoted the law prohibiting the appointment of an alderman to any office under the corporation, he cannot look on the quotation, as applicable to the case.

Mr Allard would sustain the motion to persist. If the actual text of the law quoted is to be our guide in this instance, the case does not come under the prohibition for a "city attorney" is not an officer of the corporation; the engagement is but temporary—and were we to regard an attorney employed by us merely to take charge of a certain case, as an officer of the corporation every one employed by us for other matters might with equal reason be considered as officers—it is better in my opinion to engage a lawyer to conduct in this case than to create a new office at an outlay, of 2,000—the sum now paid to the present city attorney.

The question to persist, was put and carried.

On the 2d part Mr Baldwin moved to dispense the mayor from any further action on the subject.

Mr Pichot said he should oppose this, unfortunately the law has not laid down the manner in which the city surveyor should be appointed, The present deputy, acting as principal though he has given security—has not done so the amount exacted from the latter.—This situation is one of high responsibility—he is the individual who counterseigns all orders for the payment of monies to the different contractors—it may be urged that the general council when it shall go into operation can appoint one, but I contend that they have no power so to do. It is far better for us now to advise with the mayor on this point.

Mr Caldwell said that the gentleman is perfectly right in the abstract, but on the new law as it stood he thought him wrong it will be seen by that law there is no provision made for a general surveyor but each municipality appoints its own—it is wise in the mayor to offer the suggestion he has—it is kind in him to promise to name one, if required in that council, but there is little utility to make this requisition inasmuch as his term of office could be but a few weeks—he therefore supports the motion of the gentlemen from the 7th ward.

Mr Pichot replied.

Mr Gaiennie thinks it unfair to impose the numberless duties of a city surveyor on the deputy when the emolument is not half as much, the former $4,000—the latter receives but $1,800 and yet he has all the responsibility of the chief.

The mayor is now the only connecting link between the three municipalities—and if the new law is in force then the acts of this council now are invalid—for there is neither council or mayor.

Mr Baldwin read the 31st section of the new law to shew the Gentlemen that all he acts of the present council were considered valid till the new law went into practical force.

Mr Schmidt observed that there were reasons for and against the motion of the member from the 7th ward but the latter ought to prevail. The city surveyor is appointed for one year, should one be now nominated and accepted he could only be elected for the unexpired time of the city surveyor. Mr Pitts (who was the former incumbent) time would have expired in May—he being no longer in office, his successor could only fill up the balance of time—the framers of the new law thought a chief surveyor indispensible but they reserved the right to the different municipalities to appoint one—the only objection I see is that none can be found sufficient capable to fulfil the duties—and this is the more to be deplored at this juncture—with respect to the salary I am in favor of allowing Mr Borgerol the full amount.

Mr Gaiennie observed that although the law made no positive provision for the appointment of chief surveyor, yet it must be be presumed that such an one was con emplated. For an example were any of our members to die or resign would not his place be filled by the election of another? I think so, and if such would be the case—the same rule ought to apply to filling the present vacancy of surveyor—great benefit must result and the general council will I am persuaded approve the measure.

Mr. Thomas advised that the mayor be invited to nominate and—it is all important that the office should be filled—he knows that Mr. Borgerol is tenacious of overstepping his present responsibility. If we look at the slow progress of the new presses—were there no other reasons, this of itself it sufficient—Mr. Pichot presented a resolution which was adopted that the mayor be invited to inform the council at its next sitting whether he has contracted for the Flag voted by the council to the legion and if so, when it will be ready. A letter from W. G. Howes was read and referred to the treasurer.

A petition from Menssuhns and Alberga praying for the remission of a fine of $50 was read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances and and in the meantime all judicial proceedings are stayed against them.

A petition from John Arrowsmith was read.

Mr Hig presented a resolution granting the prayer.

Mr Allard moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Gaiennie moved that the authorization before granted him to construct that shed be repealed, the latter was adopted.

Mr. Allard introduced a resolution granting Mr. Arrowsmith the privilege of continuing his road provided he give $2000 security to the mayor that he will fill up all the ditches caused by him and will remove the road when so ordered by the council. Adopted.

A letter from Doctor Stone, and others recommending to the Council to take under its protection a female orphan infant was read—and on motion it was, resolved to send the child to the orphan asylum at the expense of the council.

Ten dollars a month for one year was granted to J. C. Marot.

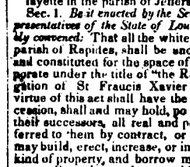
The mortgage on Mr. Minturn's land in favor of the council was on motion of Mr. High ordered to be raised.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the 5th Ward praying for an Engine was read, on which Mr. Gaiennie moved that the mayor be authorized to cause to be paid to Messrs Perry, Kilshaw, and others $3600 to procure an Engine—Adopted.

A resolution was offered to grant $500 to Joseph Gorl, but there being a quorum no action was had.

The roll was called and Messrs Gaiennie, Pichot, Labatut, Thomas and Allard were the only members present.

The Recorder then adjourned the Council until next Saturday.



BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT,

To incorporate the Roman Catholic Congregation of St Francis Xavier of Rapides, and the Roman Catholic Church and