LATEST DATES.

New York	nov 22	Boston	
Philadelphia	nov 22	Charleston	oct 25
Charleston	nov 22	Philadelphia	oct 24
Paris	nov 22	Liverpool	oct 24
Havre	oct 22	London	oct 24
Liverpool	nov 22	New Orleans	oct 25
Mobile	oct 25		
Boston	oct 25		

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON SATURDAY.

200 bales Mississippi	14c
48 do do	14c
50 do do	14
70 do do Louisiana (choice)	16c
30 do do do	16c
137 do do Texas	15
1270	

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

	BALES.
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, Saturday, Nov 24	113,856
Receipts 24 and 25th	6,241
	120,096
Cleared on Saturday	1,493
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	118,603

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

SALE OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov 24.

430 shares U S Bank		117½
50 do	Bank of State of New York	107½
100 do	N Orls Gas Light Co	98 a 99

NEW YORK Nov 25.

250 shares U S Bank		116½ a 117
100 do	New York State Bank	105½ a 106½

NEW YORK, Nov 25.

400 shares U S Bank		116 a 116½
700 Delaware and Hudson,		79
100 Morris Canal,		84 a 85
75 Commercial N O		100½
100 Planters Bank, Tennessee,		107½.

PHILADELPHIA Nov 25.

100 shares U States, Bank	60 do		117½
4 do	do		117½
100 do	do	60 do	117½
25 do	do		117½
100 do	do	40 do S after 60 do	117½

BALTIMORE, NOV 25.

COTTON—The operations in Cotton continue limited small sales of Mobile and Uplands at quotations. Some sales of Virginia old and new crops at 13 a 20 cts.

COFFEE—The transactions in the Coffee market have been to some extent to trade. We note sales of prime green Rio 12½ cents; other parcels not so good at 12 a 12½ cents; St Domingo at 11½ a 11¾ cents; Cuba at 12½ cents, and Laguira at 12½ a 12¾.

FLOUR—Howard Street Flour—The market continues to receive but limited supplies, chiefly by the Rail Road. Therefore scarcely any receipts by the Wagons Small sales from stores have been made during the week at 10,50, and some of extra Flour at a shade higher. We quote the wagon price at 10. The stock on hand is very light, and not adequate to present demands.

CITY MILLS FLOUR.—We are advised of several sales having been made of this description at 10 for standard superfine, and 10,50 for Extra, at which prices the Millers are firm to-day. There is a tolerable supply on hand.

SUSQUEHANNA FLOUR—We have received a small lot from the Susquehanna this week. We quote it at 10 a 10,50 as in quality.

The inspections of the week ending on Wednesday evening comprise the following:

	bbls	half bbls.
Howard Street	1059	8
City Mills	5628	147
Susquehanna	15	00
Rye Flour	17	00
Total	7019	155

There were also inspected 47 Hhds and 223 bbls Corn Meal.

SUGARS—We are advised of sales of Brazil Sugar at 10 a 10,25, and White Havanna at 13 a 14. On Tuesday at public sale, part of the cargo of the brig Indus, from Porto Rico, 71 hhds, sold for 7,95 a 10, and 26 bbls do for 7.75 a 7 85

TOBACCO—The operations in Tobacco have been very light, and the article generally is very little sought after. We are not advised of any alteration having taken place in prices since our last report There yet remains a good stock onhand.

WHISKEY is much better request this week and our prices of last week are fully supported by sales. We continue our quotation for bbls from stores at 43½ a 44 cents, and from wagons at 39 cents, exclusive of the bbls. The inspections for the week, ending Thursday evening, comprise the following; 62 hhds, 484 bbls, of which 34 hhds, and 330 bbls were received from the Susquehanna. There were also inspected 2 hhds and 25 bbls Apple Brandy.

BOSTON, Nov 26.

FLOUR—The market for Genesee is rather heavy; sale to-day from vessel, common brands, 10,37, the principal sales however are 10,50, and fancy 10 75 a 10,87.

SAVANNAH, Nov 24.

COTTON—Arrived since the 17th instant, 11771 bales Upland and 13 bales Sea Island, and cleared in the same time, 9574 bales Upland and 58 bales Sea Island and leaving a stock on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on 24th inst, of 89373 bales Upland 111 bales Sea Island. The concession made by holders of Uplands during the week have induced an extensive business at irregular prices, but generally at a decline of 1/8 cent in the higher, and 1 a 1 cent in the middle and lower qualities. The closing rates are from Liverpool, good fair 17½ a 17¾ cents; and for prime in square bales 18 cents; one or two small parcels of very superior quality were sold yesterday at prices which have not transpired. The sales of the week amount to 6741 bales, the particulars of which are as follows, viz: 20 at 16¾; 436 at 17; 272 at 17½; 691 at 17½; 126 at 18¾; 1375 at 17½; 221 at 17¾; 821 at 17¾; 155 at 17½; 1928 at 18¾100 at 18¾, 153 at 18¾; 408 at 18¾; 106 at 18¾; 10 at 18¾. In Sea Islands there are so few in market the quotations continue nearly nominal.

FLOUR—We report sales of 100 bbls Baltimore, at 11¼ and 150 bbls Canal at 11¼

CORN—Retails from stores at 1¼ a 1¾.

GROCERIES—The demand for Coffee, Sugar and Molasses still continue moderate. Sales of 5 hhds and 50 bbls Porto Rico Sugar at 10 a 11; 55 bags Laguir. Coffee at 14c.

HAVANA, MARKET, Nov 19.

IMPORTATION ARTICLES—North Amer. Rice 5,37; and fish 5 do in boxes of 50 lb 2 25; Santander flour 16 a 16 40; New Orleans do 18 a 21,50; northern lard 18, 20 a 21,50; pork 18 a 25; jerked beef of Boston. 2,25 a 2,37; beef 7 a 11; tallow candle 17,50 a 19; sperm 39 a 46; catalonia wine 2 3.

EXPORTATION ARTICLES—Sugar half half 7,11 reals a reales a 10,14 reales; white Clayed 12 a 12 reals; Quebrado do 7 a 10 reals; Cuerucho 5½; a 6½; Coffee 1st quality nominal; 2d quality 10 a 11; 3d quality 8 50 a 9,50; white wax 7 a 8; yellow do 6,50 a 7; Molasses 5 a 5½ reales; Honey 2½; indigo 1st quality 1,25 a 1 50; 2d quality 6 a 7 reals; campeachy wood 1,57 a 1,50; Segar 5 6 a 20; Sarsaparilla of Honduras 25 a 27; do of Vera Cruz 15 a 17; Cochenilla 34 a 44; Jalapa 35 a 40 jalapa 38 a 40.

REMARKS—Little doing in Sugar; no coffee of the first quality; 2d do few demands; 3d do little inquiry triache without demand; jalapa none. The old coffee is in small demand at 8,75 a 9,75 per cent.

EXCHANGES—On London 9 a 9,50 per cent prem; on Paris 3,50 a 4 disc on Spain according to the place 5 a 6 prem; New Orleans 1 a 1,50 disc, other points of the United States 1/8 a 1 disc on pillar dollars; Mexican dollars at par; ouances, do.

FREIGHTS—For the United States 3,50 a 4 per hhds; 1,50 per boxes of sugar; 3 reales per cwt of coffee in Spanish vessels. For France 70 fr per tons: Mediterranean £3,10 shillings. For England £1,15 a £2.

BY THOMAS, Nov 6.

American Provisions and Lumber are generally wanted. Corn Meal 25 a 26, plenty: Flour 11 a 13, scarce; Pork, none in market; Beef 9 a 12, not wanted: P Fine 25 a 40, do; M Pipe 34 a 36, pretty good supply; N Ty Wood Hoops, 34 southoug, 34 a 35, wanted; do Shingles 1 a 41 per bdl: Butter 10 a 12c, plenty. The crop to commence about middle of dec and promises well.

Commencated.

First auction sales in the evening, at the Merchants Exchange.

IT will be noticed on the morning advertisements, that Isaac L. McCoy, and J. M. Bach intend to commence auction sales this evening at 7 o'clock at the Merchants Exchange.

One offers for sale various real property of the greatest value, lots for building in the square of the city and dwelling houses of the most modern and commodious construction in that part of the city the most thronged; the other auctioneer offers stocks of several companies and banks, comprising shares of the New Orleans cotton press, citizens bank, merchants insurance Co., and Ocean insurance company. The proprietors of these various and valuable lots, dwellings and stocks, promise and pledge themselves to run no underbidding, but that they shall all be disposed off for whatever prices they may bring, although below the value.

The scarcity of good and eminent dwellings to accommodate the many respectable families that are constantly augmenting the number of permanent residents, must render this sale an interesting one and will no doubt entice the attention of all those who may wish dwellings which are built in the most commodious of modern style and in central situations.

The public sales of property during the most busy hours of the day as heretofore was customary, were attended with the almost inconvenience and effectious injury to the industrious and laboring portion of the community. In extensive sales of property occupying perhaps 3 hours to 4 hours duration, the artizans, the mechanic and other similarly situated, who had their avocations or trade, were either deprived of an opportunity of securing to themselves a lot or a dwelling or by attending the sale lost to themselves and their customers or employers the best portion of the day; and as they could not by their usual regime of daily duties attend sufficiently often at public sales, their information usually fell behind the vast rise in the prices of property that frequently occurs in populous parts of this rapidly increasing city, and in consequence many have been effectually baffled to call by what they considered a bargain, high, but perhaps their only house and lot, and after the sale discovered that they have purchased with their dwelling and lot premises less than half the price it was worth to another, and which they would not have disposed of that they knew the value of lots in his vicinity and which information they could acquire by an hour's personal observance at public sales.

The auctioneers have kindly offered to be of the most general benefit, by giving the upper months, of choice in the evening and early in the hour of leisure, and persons desirous of ascertaining the information of the value of property at the public sales, or are attend, they have themselves, where to have the land they be speculated on by those who false the trouble to obtain that knowledge by unnecessary visits at the sales of real property.

Office Fire Insurance Stock Sale.

NOTICE—The annual sale of the Stockholders in the office of this insurance, will be held this day, at the office of the company, at half past 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

J B LEEFE.

dec 5 Secy.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS are checking on Mobile.

dec 3

J. DAWES.

Orleans Cotton Press (General) Consult, and of Cotton Press Co. Table Spa[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1836.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE of the Democratic Party are requested to meet, on Tuesday next, the 6th inst. at Davis' Ball Room, in Orleans street, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is desired.

By order,

B. E. CANONGE, Chairman.

W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, E. LECHAS, GEO. MORNAY, W. HOSKINS, BOSQUE PRIDECIAUX, } Secretaries.

Another Assassination.

We have again to deplore another one of those attempts, the frequent recurrence of which, must alarm society. The only account we have heard of the event, which happened yesterday, in Orleans street, at Mr Julien's, will suffice to make us feel the necessity to maintain the integrity of our laws; and even to ameliorate them, if necessary, to arrest the horrible mono-manie which produces among us so many crimes which go unpunished.

Yesterday, about four o'clock in the evening, Messrs Ducournau and Barre dined together, at the restaurat of Mr Julien, when they were interrupted by a person who came and offered a glass of Champagne to Mr Ducournau. Mr Ducournau observed to him, that he was still eating his soup, and therefore he could not accept his invitation. The offer was again repeated and insisted upon by him who made it, until he became importunate to those upon whom he had intruded.—Messrs Ducournau and Barre thereupon left the table at which they had been sitting, and went together to the billiard room, where, after remaining about ten minutes, and believing that he by whom they had been molested, had retired they returned to finish their repast.

They were again assaulted by the same personage, which renewal was considered a provocation. Barre, in order to withdraw himself from such a molestation, observed to Ducournau—"With a view to avoid further dispute, we would do better to go away." But, just as he was stooping to get his hat, (which he had placed upon a chair near to the table where he was dining) he received a stab in the left breast, from the same individual who had interrupted him and his companion, Ducournau. The wound is two inches wide, by six or seven in depth, which occasioned the immediate death of its unfortunate victim.

The assassin being pursued, was arrested at the distance of a few yards, and conducted to prison.—Mr Ducournau was unable to name the perpetrator, but however recognized him as the same person who interrupted him and his late companion, at dinner; and who killed the unfortunate Barre. His name is Wm C Reynolds.

The draining company will to-day, at 12 o'clock, commence operations with the new wheel invented by Mr Coumani. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The land to be drained, is situate on the continuation of Orleans street.

The Lower Fauxbourg.

Two thirds of the shipping now in the port, are lying in front of the third Municipality, and though the same advantage accrued last season, and will in all probability accrue for an indefinite number of years, yet we observe very little correspondent improvement in the vicinity by means of stores and warehouses, for the reception of merchandize, and of dwellings for the accommodation of persons who have business with the vessels. In truth we are acquainted with no city of quarter of a town, for which nature has done so much and man so little, as the suburb of which we speak. By means of a canal in its rear to connect it with the bayou Sauvens, and which could be constructed for the trifling sum of two hundred thousand dollars, it would be placed within six hours sail of the Gulf of Mexico. This measure which would be attended by sure and splendid effects, is a thing rather talked about than put in a train of execution. The rail road, to proceed from the Rue des Champs Elysees to Terre aux Bœuffs, was commenced under the most favorable auspices, and would have been completed in the course of next year, but it was arrested by a fatuitous decree of the council of the very municipality which would have reaped the greatest benefit from it. The accomplishment of these two measures, that of the canal in particular, would have been more beneficial to the lower suburbs than the great Nashville rail road will be to the upper suburb. As to the rail road to Terre aux Bœuffs, we are unable to state its actual condition; we know not whether it has survived the blow from the council which certainly had the effect to cripple it for a time. If these two measures were accomplished, and a basin dug as an outlet for the canal in the neighbourhood of Louisa street, the prosperity of the lower fauxbourg would be placed on a durable footing. All real estate within its limits would be augmented in value at a rate which at present would be deemed incredible. It may be safely assumed as a fact, that three fourths of the shipping that visits New Orleans, would necessarily be obliged to enter and lie within the limits of the fauxbourg, either in front at the Levee, or in the rear at the basin. Adjacent to the latter a new town would inevitably spring up, where merchants and traders would find their interest in keeping stores and counting houses. All vacant land in the vicinity would speedily rise in value to a level with the most flourishing parts of the fauxbourg St. Mary. Vast warehouses for the reception of western produce would be erected similar to those now in a course of building below the saw mills; these in their turn would attract steamers and flat boats. In a word, by the construction of the two works which we have mentioned, the expense of which would not exceed half a million of dollars, commerce could be made to center in the lower fauxbourg. Its vacant lots, from the river to the woods, would be covered with solid, spacious and beautiful edifices; its streets would be lighted, paved and watered. It would far and quickly outstrip the fauxbourg St. Mary, which has risen, like magic, to its present height of opulence and splendour, in spite of every natural obstacle, mere through the sagacity, public spirit and perseverance of its inhabitants; this last mentioned suburb exhibits the reverse of the medal compared with the suburb below. In the upper, nature has done nothing—man every thing. But we have this consolation in reserve, that man under similar excitements, is the same every where.

The impetus was first given to the upper suburb twenty years ago, by two or three wealthy and enterprising merchants, who happened to reside and own property there. The first example of the profit and riches to be derived from public improvements, was first exhibited there The inhabitants there have not been slow to take advantage of their start. Why cannot a similar impetus be given to the fauxbourg Marigny? Its natural advantages are infinitely superior to those possessed by its rival. These alone, with the aid of a small amount of capital, judiciously directed, would abundantly compensate for its tardy commencement in the meritorious work. Men are not wanting, fit for this direction and leading, who are interested in the welfare of the lower part of the city. But they want combination, they want concert of action, they want in fact, the will to make a beginning: they are not destitute of the necessary capital, neither are they without sufficient intelligence, sagacity and public spirit The gentlemen who planned the rail-road to Terre aux Bœuls, who erected the cotton press, the paper-mill and the sugar refinery, who are now building those vast wave houses, which would be creditable to any port in the Union, these gentlemen have demonstrated that they possess minds capable of devising and means adequate to the construction of improvements of the grandest and most costly nature. The time is not distant, we trust, when these qualifications will be put to the test—and then they will be found to exist in a transcendant degree.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES.
No. 5.

The difficulty of bringing the truth before men's eyes, appears constantly to become greater and greater: either through prejudice or credulity, the more interest a subject excites, the more it is involved in obscurity. It would seem that a subject ought to be illuminated by discussion, and that every man bringing to it the tribute of his intelligence, it would be easy to arrive at a just conclusion. But it is not so: and whatever good faith may be adopted in a controversy, the principal proposition becomes complicated, and a just conclusion is rendered more remote by intervening arguments. Such is our position towards our readers in regard to the annexation of Texas to our confederacy. When we supposed was merely a simple exposition of the measure which indeed us to regard this annexation as beneficial to our country, becomes, as we proceed further, a different source of consideration. We believe however, that we have shewn the utility of listening to the language of a people, exasperated at the cruelties inflicted upon them for having given credit to a sworn compact, and for having believed they had a right to submit to the federal constitution adopted by Mexico in 1824, and overthrown by usurpation and intrigue in 1835. We are aware that a judicious use cannot be constrained, with a view to the general welfare, but this change cannot be legally effected except by the consent of the people constitutionally granted, and not by the power of usurpation. To admit the contrary, would be open the way to all sorts of despotism: it would be an act of condemnation upon all nations who have struggled for the support of their rights. This is not the place to revive that long debated question of public law, and we allude to it for an instant solely to con-

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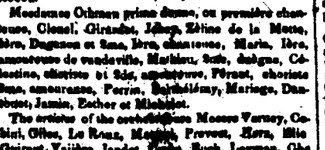

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

Late last night, we received an express mail. New York and Philadelphia dates are to the 24th, Boston 24th, and Savannah to the 23th. No slips from our correspondents in other Atlantic cities.

We are indebted to the attention of our correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, for the following intelligence from Florida:

SAVANNAH, Nov 23, 12 o'clock.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

By the steam boat Florida, Capt Hubbard, arrived yesterday, we received the Jacksonville Courier, of the 24th inst, from which we extract the following interesting particulars.

From the Jacksonville Courier, of the 24th inst.

The War—Since our last, the army, under the command of Gen Gen Call, has marched to the Withlacoochee, Col Pierce with the friendly Creeks, about 300 regulars, and Col Mills' battalion of East Florida volunteers, crossed the crossed the Whitlacoochee on the 13th inst. The following letter from Col Mills, dated Camp Okloklikham, west side of the Withlacoochee, furnishes the particulars up to the 14th.

"We crossed the waters of Withlacoochee yesterday, with 700 Creek Indians and 200 regular troops, and met no enemy to oppose us. We, with our command, pursued on a trail of Indians several miles, and had to return from the total impracticability of going farther into this region of mud and water. The enemy had abandoned all their houses at this strong hold and retired (we are informed by a captured negro) to Wahoo Swamp.

"We march up in the morning with the Indians and 250 regular troops, to scour the Wahoo Swamp. The Tennessee brigade go up on the east side of the river, and unite with us at Wahoo Swamp.

"Gen Read is in camp. He was unfortunate with his steam boat. It was snagged and obliged to be abandoned by low down

"This is the most dreadful country I have ever been in. An immense sea of mud and water as far as the eye extends, and studded with little islands, on most of which was Indian settlement

Evening before last, an express arrived at Black Creek from the army, bringing intelligence that there had been two skirmishes with the enemy. At Warm Springs, the other side of the Withlacoochee, and not far from Wahoo Swamp, a detachment of the Tennessee volunteers fell in with a party of Indians, who were engaged in jerking beef. They attacked and completely routed them. Nineteen were found dead. They are supposed to have been about 400, as they took that number of packs filled with their clothes and provisions. The detachment, with their booty, joined the main body under Gov Carroll.

The next day, Gov Call, with the whole of his division of the army, met, as they supposed, the great body of the enemy, in the Wahoo Swamp. After a short brush with them, in the middle of the night, it was thought best to retreat a distance to encamp, where our intrenchment states, it was the intention of the Governor to remain, until he could effect a junction with the other division of the same. There the Indians are doubtless prepared to fight. Animated by their former success, and urged by the desponding alternative to die or go West, they will fight desperately. The whole force that Mr Dynamite, Mr Pierce, and the officers of the constitutionalists in the various towns threatened by him, to defend themselves. These were hardly intelligible, without going back for some weeks, and thereby obtaining something of a connected narrative. It will be remembered, that in August, Gomez made his appearance on near Medrid, so to excite a serious alarm, and that a body of men under Gen Lop—r was entirely defeated by him. After this, he retired across the mountains, in the direction of Valencia, and we find him early in September, at Utiel, where he was joined by Generals Serodem Quiles, and Espinosa. Gen Alaix was ordered by the Queen's government to go in pursuit of him. Sept 14, Gomez made an unsuccessful attack upon Requena, and on the 16th he marched from Utiel with 7000 men. Alaix was on the same day at Moro. On the 20th Gomez was at Almansa, in the border of the kingdom of Murcia, and a part of his army was at Villarobledo. On the 20th, Alaix came up with the division at Villarobledo, and completely routed it, taking more than 1500 prisoners and 2000 muskets.

The victory was at first supposed to have been gained over Gomez, but it was afterwards ascertained that it was only the division of Quiles and Serodey, and that Gomez was making his way through la Mancha into Andalusia. He was soon after heard of at Santa Cruz, Madela and Ubeda, near Baeza. He entered Ubeda on the 27th and threatened Jaen, only 160 miles from Malaga, which place was thrown into the greatest consternation. He had up to this date traversed

Continued on page 2.

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Although the troops of General were represented to be under the authorities of Malaga and Cordova to be spontaneous, martial law was proclaimed, and the National Guard were placed in barracks, and every preparation was made for the worst. News was received that the whole had dismounted cannon at Lagunas 40 miles from Malaga. Great alarm prevailed at Malaga, and hundreds wished to emigrate, but were not permitted. On the 19th, the Captain General of Andalusia declared all the districts under his command in a state of war, and ordered the National Guards of all arms, to assemble at the head quarters of their districts and to proceed to Germans.

The military and authorities of Jaen headed by the Captain General, evacuated the place on Gomez's approach in consequence of the superiority of his force which was represented at 10,000 but by some accounts not exceeding 4000, but he did not enter it. He stationed himself at Andujar and Baylen, which is a better military position. A Cadiz paper of the 24 Oct gives a flaring account of the insurrections prevailing in the province and of the thousands who were flocking to join the Captain General Espinosa. His force alone amounted to upwards of 2000. General Burton describes his force as amounting to 20,000 men. The army at Gomez is represented as 3 to 4000 infantry and 200 cavalry. A letter from Seville states that Gomez entered Cordova on the 19th. Another letter of the 5th confirmed the fact that Gomez had entered Cordova without opposition at the head of 5000 to 7000 troops. Two thousand militia shut themselves up in a large fortified building, but they a few days afterwards were compelled to surrender at discretion, and were confined as prisoners in a convent A column from Seville was stationed between that place and Cordova. The Captain General of Grenada had returned to Malaga to protect that place. Col Escalante, with 1000 troops, was at a village 5 or 6 leagues from Cordova, the men of the new levy having deserted. Malaga was in great confusion. There were no regular troops. The National Guard were without officers, and without muskets.

Accounts of the 6th at Cadiz, state that Gomez had pushed his advance parties as far as Ecija, about 30 miles from Malaga, and a less distance from Seville, and still nearer to Carmona. Gen. Espinosa had fallen back upon Carmona, and it was expected that he would retire to Seville, where active preparations were making for the defence of the place. Gen. Burton had stationed himself on the road to Utrera, with the national militia, about 4000 of all arms. The inhabitants of the threatened districts were flocking into Cadiz for security. The Captain Gen ral of Grenada had established his head quarters at Malaga, at the earnest entreaties of the authorities of that place. It was supposed that Gen. Alaix was advancing upon the rear of Gomez, but there was no satisfactory intelligence of this fact. The Cadiz Noticiero of Oct 19, however, contains an extract from a despatch from Gen Burton, dated at Carmona, on the 9th, announcing his intention of advancing on the next day upon the enemy's right flank, and Gen Alaix would march upon his left. He thinks it will be difficult for the former to reach their camp, as they are encumbered with an immense booty, exceeding a million of dollars and are embarrassed by a thousand prisoners. This is the latest intelligence of military operations which we find in these papers.

SHARP REPROOF.—The Alexandria Gazette, a whig paper, has the following pithy article addressed to its allies in this city, for their recent sins of omission and commission:—*Pennsylvanian.*

"Why do not the Philadelphia Whig papers denounce as they ought to do, the base and lying frauds, in the shape of election returns, which have been concocted in Pennsylvania and promulgated throughout the United States? We presume they were themselves deceived, or they would not have been instrumental in spreading abroad the monstrous lies which have deceived so many thousands. Yet still, they ought for their credit's sake, to visit with the severest censures of the press, the authors of these villanous tales. If other own party, as much the more deserving of scorn and derision. Besides, the Philadelphia Whig papers were most criminally premature in their boastings, rejoicings, confident assertions exultations, and positive declarations. They were relied upon abroad, and actually misled both parties. They should, therefore, make the amends honorable to the public, and "go and sin no more."

As for objectives we have no hesitation in saying that we believe the fate to which we refer, were manufactured for effect upon the New York sharpers imposed upon the Philadelphia editors, and thus spread over the country. We have not words to express our abhorrence of such frauds. They will ultimately recoil upon their authors—and we *shall be glad of it.*"

Council of the First Municipality.

Setting of Friday, December 2, 1836.

The council met pursuant to adjournment

The Recorder having called the members to order, requested the Secretary to make the call.

The members present were, Messrs Armas, Correjolas, Canon, Conger, Duplessis, Orillie, Guillot, High, W F C Duplessis, Lafargue, Laurent, Lessepe, Cornet, Tulane, Prebet, Preval, Gardette, Stringer, Brusle and Wilcox: 20.

The members absent were, Messrs Bertus, Beinson, Cruzat, and Pedeschaux.

On motion, Mr Pedeschaux was excused for absence.

The journal of the last sitting having been read and approved of

The Secretary read a message from the Mayor bearing this date.

The 1st article of the said message transmitted to the council a letter from Mr J Mager, informing the Mayor, that whereas the council did not accept his proposition, which was, to exchange 30 feet on Esplanade street, for 60 feet, necessary for the prolongation of Bernard street, he therefore requests the Mayor to terminate the sale of his property as agreed upon in May last or 25,000.

Mr Lessepe proposed the following resolution which was adopted.

Whereas the proposition to exchange made by Mr Mager, has been referred to the committee on improvements.

Resolved. That the last letter from Mr Mager be deferred to the next sitting, and that he be requested to furnish all the necessary information relative thereto.

The last article of the message transmitted a letter from Mr Mariano Cubi Y Soler, requesting the use of the council room to deliver a lecture on phrenology.

Mr Grimble presented a resolution for granting the request.

The council having dispensed with its rules, the motion to adopt was lost.

A call on the question being asked by Mr Grimble, resulted as follows:

In the affirmative, Messrs Armas, T Duplessis, Grimble, W F C Duplessis, Pichet and Stringer—6 ayes

In the negative, Messrs Correjolas, Canon, Conger, Guillot, High, Lafargue, Laurent, Lessepe, Colson, Tulane, Preval, Gardette, Brusle, and Wilcox—14 nays.

A letter from Messrs Sauteuil, Joseph Remy and E Lurey, pressing for an augmentation of salary.

On motion of Mr Correjolas, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the salaries of the petitioners be and is hereby fixed at 600 per month.

A letter was read from Mr Hécaud, requesting that conformably to the stipulation made with Mr Defour, it be mentioned in the act of sale of his property, the side walks are to be made at the expense of the municipality.

On motion of Mr Pichot,

The rules being dispensed with;

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to insert in the act of sale of the property belonging to Mr Hécaud, that the side walks will be made at the expense of this municipality.

A letter was read from J H Holland, president of the Orleans Navigation Company, transmitting a copy of a report adopted by the board of Directors.

On motion of Mr Congot,

Resolved, That said report be printed and distributed to the members.

Mr Congot presented the following resolution, with permission of the council.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st December 1836, a commission of 5 per cent be allowed to the collector of wharf taxes on all collections made by him.

It is further resolved, That all and every resolution to the contrary are hereby repealed.

The council having dispensed with its rules, Mr Tulane made motion to refer this resolution to the committee on finance.

On motion of Mr Guillot,

Resolved, That the council adopt the former question.

The question was consequently put to adoption on Mr Congot's resolution. The said resolution was adopted.

On motion, the council adjourned to Friday next, 9th inst, at 5 o'clock, P M.

True Copy,

P. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

Died.—On Friday morning last, at his residence in this city, Samuel M. Woorfolk, a native of Tennessee.

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY.

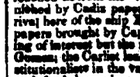
46. 5. 30. 60. 71 80. 2 62. 70. 72. 75. 32.

Are the drawn numbers of the Free School Lottery, Class No 1 for 1836.

Holders of Prizes are respectfully invited to call at the Manager's office, No 27 Gravier street and take the cash or return tickets in the 3d class to be drawn on Wednesday the 14th inst, otherwise same as first class.

J. R. MEAD, Manager. dec 5

FOR BARRACOUTA, MONROE (OUACHITA) and all intermediate landings.



The substantial and fast running steamboat Romeo, J F Manning, master, will leave as above on Wednesday the 7th inst, at 4 o'clock, P M For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board at Canal st, or to KIMBALL & POMROY.

dec 5 6 Front Levee

AMERICAN THEATRE,

CARONDELET STREET.

THIS EVENING, 5th Dec. 1836.

The performance to commence with an entire new Heating Drama of intense interest, entitled the

LAST WORDS OF BILL JONES.

or, The

Death Song of Bermuda.

Produced under the immediate direction of Mr. Lewis, to originally produced by him in London, and performed for 40 by-eight nights in succession.

BILL JONES, a young Piler, Mrs Lewis.

For description of scenery, &c. see small bills.

After which, celebrated Trumpet Solo, by Signior Gambini, his second appearance.

After which, Mrs. Lewis will for the third time in this city, (accompanied by Mr. Bouche,) appear in her original celebrated dance from Mr. Jones, as danced by her in all the principal theatres of Europe and America, with great applause.

To conclude with the new and laughable Farce of CATCHING AN HEIRESS.

In which Mr Lewis will sing his favorite song of the Steam Arm.—written for and sung by him, two hundred nights.

Mr. Abbott will appear on Tuesday.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Tiber, Woodbury, New York, Bain & Cohen.

Barque Ella Rand, Hathaway, Philadelphia, Hoskins & Wilmerding.

Brig William, Carter, Havana, J Cochran.

Brig Lucy, Bell, Tampico, G Bedford.

Brig Erie, Gatchell, Baltimore, E W McDonald.

Schr Col Fannin, Thomas a, Brazoria, J Crosby.

Steamer Siam, Massey, Mobile, master.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Whale, Paulding, from the gamer, towed to sea ship Mers Castle, schooner Flash, Mechanna and Kickincost left the pass on the 2nd at 8 A M, reports at anchor outside the bar waiting water ships Elizabeth Bruce, Others and Mars, on the bar ship Silvanus Jenkins, inside bound out ship Star, Octavia, Elizabeth and Marengo; brought up ship Antioch, ship Tallahassee (before reported,) brig Virginia, schrs Sarah and Emperor.

Ship Antioch, Mann, 15 days from Cassen (D. M.) to master.

Brig Virginia, Horton, 19 days from Norfolk, to master.

Schr Emperor, Arnaud, 5 days from Havana, to P Lafaye.

Schr Eagle, Bennett, Coast.

Schr Cora Ann, Pimpard, Coast

Steamboat Pawnee, Dunica, St Louis.

Steamboat Claiborne, Barrett, Vicksburg.

Steamboat Robert Morris, Massie, Lafourche.

Steamboat Mississippi, Birch, Louisville.

Steamboat Southerner, Carey, Columbia.

Steamboat Romeo, Manning, Natchitoches.

Steamboat Carrolton, Zeno, Natchez.

Steamboat Semaphore, Hoffman, from the coast.

Steamboat Columbus, Clark, Cincinnati.

Steamboat Velocipede, Dorsey, Coal's Bluff.

Steamboat Chamois, Harris, Pittsburg.

Steamboat Huntsville, Jordan, Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Black Hawk, Gordon, Plaquemine.

Steamboat Washington, Streck, Lafourche.

Pirogue, Coast.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Ship Yazoo: 1402 bales cotton; 114 hhds sugar; 232 bales buffalo robes; 2000 pigs lead; 19 bbls flax seed; 27 packs skins; 6 bbls furs; and sundries.

PHILADELPHIA—Barque Ella Hand: 2168 pigs lead; 190 hhds, 1 tierce and 10 bbls sugar; 111 kegs lard; 95 bbls flour; 220 do rum; 200 do whiskey; 300 bales moss; 108 empty casks; 1900 sheep skins; and sundries

BALTIMORE—Brig Erie: 291 hhds sugar.

HAVANA—Brig William: 1000 bbls flour.

TAMPICO—Brig Lucy: Assorted cargo.

BRAZORIA—Schr Col Fannin: Assorted cargo.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Antioch, from Cassen, D M—Fish, potatoes and paving stones, to master.

Per brig Virginia, from Norfolk—93 staves, assorted mdse, &c.

Per schr Emperor, from Havana—540 bags coffee, sugars, fruit, &c: to Chaumontier & Girard; Pratt & Son; Harred & Quarles; C H Markham.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Virginia, from Norfolk—Ass'd cargo: to H & E Ford & co; T B Beater; Brander, McKenna & Wright; Leigh, Maddox & co; Burke, Watt & co; J R McMurdo; Kelly, Mason & co; Buckner Stanton & co; J Clarke; Eastman & Brothers; Lambeth & Thompson; Martin, Pleasants & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Pawnee, from St Louis—65 bbls beef, 2 do pork, 11 bales deer skins, R Grossing & co; 25 bbls tobacco, 276 coils rope, 144 bbls flour, 47 bbls and 128 half do beef, J Veirin & co; 140 pigs lead, 49 kegs lard, S G Bancherd; 10 bbls apples, Kelly, Mason & co; 219 bags corn, 14 bbls potatoes, 6 bags feathers, S Slater & W G Trueland; 110 bbls flour, 288 bags corn, Bridge, Voss & co; 897 bags corn, 100 bbls flour 248 bags and bbls potatoes, 188 bags and bbls onions and sundries to owners on hand; 1 cask whiskey, Wilcox, Anderson & co; sundry packages to Begart and Hawthorn, and Bechanon & Hagan;

Per steamboat Claiborne, from Vicksburg—277 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 228 N & J Dick & co; 200 Brander, McKenna & co; 167 Bien & Stevens; 164; N & E Ford & co; 131 Beckner, Stanton & co; 126 Herman, Briggs & co; 78 Martin, Pleasants & co; 781 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 75 Ikens, Anderson & co; 71 T Barrett & co; 67 Lambeth & Thompson; 16 Tiernan, Caddy & co; 14 Leigh, Maddox & co; 9 Lasrape and Delamar; 8 M Wallace & co; 5 J H Graham; 7 Buchanan & Hagan; 6 Kirkman, Conner & co; 3 Courthers, Harris & co; 2 W Bogart; 8 to order; 39 and sundry packages, Kelly, Mason & co; total 1772 bales.

Per steamboat Robert Morris from Lafourche—19 bbls sugar, Gallway & Boudesque; 20 do J Mattere; 106 bbls molasses, Gallway & Boudesquie.

Per steamboat Mississippi from Louisville—80 bbls flour & Sloo & Byrne; 200 pieces bagging; 382 coils rope; Bechner, Stanton & co; 6 boxes merchandise; H Lawrence; 11 bales cotton, Tennan, Coddy and co; 36 T Barrett & co; 80 Herman, Briggs & co; 8 bbls oil, Taibe & Nash, and sundries to order.

Per steamboat Southerner from Colombia—498 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 163 Herman, Briggs & co; 125 Labeth & Thompson; 53 Bullitt, Shipp and co; 28 W Bogart; 20 Buckner, Stanton & co; 62 A H Wallace & co; 178 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 20 N & E Ford; 120 M White and co; 38 Wilcox, Anderson and co; 34 J Armer; 7 Robert