[illegible]	nov 8	[illegible]	nov 7	[illegible]
Boston	nov 7	[illegible]	nov 7	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Havre	nov 9	[illegible]
Washington	dec 22	Paris	nov 9	[illegible]
Baltimore	dec 24	Bordeaux	oct 25	[illegible]
Charleston	dec 26	Madrid	oct 23	[illegible]
Mexico	dec 7	Cadiz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampico	nov 23	Havana	dec 16	[illegible]
Vera Cruz	dec 11	Houston	dec 1	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Saturday

[illegible] bales Mississippi		9 10½ 12½
[illegible] bales Louisiana		[illegible]
[illegible] do Mobile		8½

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales of Stocks.

New-York, Dec 23.

50 shares U. S. Bank ... 120

Specie—Sales this morning of $1000 in [illegible], at 4 per cent premium. We note American gold and half dollars, at 3½ a 4 premium; five franc pieces [illegible] a $.98; doubloons $17,30 a 17,50; patriot do $16,[illegible] a $16,50.

Treasury Notes—[illegible] dice. Sales of $1000 at the former price.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23.

The market remains very quiet. No sales of any consequence were made at the Board yesterday.—50 shares U S B were sold at 121½ at 30 days buyer's option.

Treasury Notes—We note them at 1 to 1½ Treasury drafts are offered at 1½.

BOSTON, Dec 20.

Cotton—No particular change has taken place in prices since our last review. Good qualities are in active demand, at last week's prices. Sales of 150 bales New Orleans, old crop, 14c; 2 a 300 bales Upland 11½ a 12½c per lb, according to quality. There is but little new crop New Orleans in market—[illegible] at 15c.

NEW YORK, Dec 23.

The arrival of the Sheffield gives us later dates from England, but not much news of importance. Mr Jaudon agent of the U S Bank, has arrived in London, and his arrival is the cause of much remark, and from many sources not very friendly remarks—for it is seen without a doubt that his proposed arrangement will interfere somewhat with the profits of many European houses.

Cotton—There has been a fair demand since our last, chiefly for export, at full prices. Sales 1700 bales of which 1000 bales were Upland at 11½ a 11¾; 700 Florida 9½ a 11½; 500 New Orleans 10 a 12½; 300 Mobile, 10 a 13.

Sugars—We only notice transaction of 108 hhds N Orleans at 6½ a 7¼; 70 cases Bahia, 8½; 400 boxes Cuba browns, 8 a 8½, 70 do Canton white, 11½ 70 do Trinidad 11½ a 11½.

Tobacco—The article of leaf tobacco remains with little variation at our last week's rates. Several sales of Kentucky, by auction, have been made at low prices. Similar to former sales, cash. We have had an arrival of 800 ceroons St Jago de Cuba tobacco, but the prices have not yet been fixed. In manufactured there is little doing: segar wrapping of all kinds very scarce and commands the highest prices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

SALES OF COTTON IN HAVRE FROM 8D TO 7th November.

706 bales Louisiana and Miss.		90 a 99
2969 Uplands		89,50 a 95
73 other sorts,		
4323 bales.		

Arrivals during the same period				3734
Stock on hand 7th Nov 50,400 of which 41,000 U. S.				
Last year	37,890	"	28,500	"
Deliveries 1st January up to date	224,130	"	196,380	"
Deliveries last year,	215,266	"	188,785	"
Arrivals from U States Since 1st October				1,758
Arrivals last year				455

Total deliveries during the whole of last year 222,—[illegible] bales of which 204,939 American.

Quotations on the 7th November.

HAVRE, Nov 7.

Cotton—The market has continued languid with limited sales, since our last Report of the 31st ultimo. This may be attributed, in some measure, to the elections which are now taking place throughout France.

As regards prices, they have been irregular: upon the whole, however, they have undergone no material variation.

The sales have been 1409 bales, consisting of 679 B New Orleans, of which 10 B at f 85, and 669 B at f [illegible] 100;—100; — 399 B. Mobile, at f 86 to f 92;—[illegible] B Upland, of which 18 B at f 85, and 298 B at f [illegible] 94;—90 B Pernambuco at f. 115; and 5 B Bengal at f 80: the whole duty paid.

The arrivals, per contra, have amounted to 2549 [illegible], viz. 533 Bales. United States, and 2016 bales [illegible].

Stock 31 Oct	51841 b of which	43983 b U States.		
Sales up to 6 Nov	2549	533	—	
	54390	44516	—	
Sales up to 6 Nov	1409	1384	—	
Stock 6 Nov	52981	43132	—	

	this year	last year
Louisiana (ord to mid fair	80 a 88	112 a 128
[illegible] Courant (fair to only fair	90 a 98	127 a 139
[illegible] good fair	95 a 97	142 a 145
[illegible] Courant (good	100 a 102	150 a 152
[illegible] beau (fine to choice	105 a 110	155 a 165

HAVRE, Nov 9.

The sales which have taken place from the 7th [illegible] day, amount to 4000 bales, to an advance of 1 a [illegible] times.

LONDON, Nov 6.

The transactions in Consols have been unimportant [illegible] extent, but there was a disposition to purchase [illegible] count, and the market wore a firm appearance. [illegible] improved a shade. Consols for money closed 93 to ⅛, and for account at 93½ to ⅝. Exchequer [illegible] at 51s to 53s; and India bonds, 53s. to 55s [illegible].

LONDON, Nov 6.

Money continues to be extremely easy, and in consequence its influence has not been lost upon the market [illegible] of the British Funds, which, particularly in [illegible], have rather improved to day, although there [illegible] been much activity, and no appearance of any [illegible] system of speculation. Consols have closed [illegible] money, and 93 a ⅛ for account. The [illegible] continue also very firm, and the Three and [illegible] per Cent Red Ann were quoted at the close at [illegible] and the New Three and a half per Cents at [illegible] 101. India Stock has been more in demand to [illegible] the price has ruled at 263¼ a 264 for money. [illegible] premium upon Exchequer Bills rules at 51 a 53, [illegible] India Bonds at 53 a 55.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 6.

The Cotton market keeps up the same active spirit [illegible] week, and the prices of Saturday are fully supported. The sales to day were 5000 bags.

[Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.]

LIVERPOOL, Nov 6th, 1837.

We beg reference to the annexed statement relating to the progress of American Cotton at this place, [illegible] the season which has just terminated.

[illegible] the 1st November, 1836, we have received the [illegible] supplies: from Savannah and Darien, 120,355 [illegible] Charleston, 93,892, Virginia, 5,796; New York, [illegible] 71, in all, 296,364; from the Atlantic board; N.O. [illegible]; Mobile, 129,766; Florida, 14,722; in all, [illegible] from the gulf, making a total import of 774,[illegible], which is much larger than in any former season, [illegible] the last received only 721 518, while in 1834, [illegible] import only amounted to 687,439, and in 1833, [illegible] 697,451.

The quantities delivered for home consumption and [illegible] also exhibit an increase upon former seasons, [illegible] as follows:

	1833-34	1834 35	1835-36	1836-37
Delivered to the trade	695,790	610,390	710,810	763,030
exports	34,50	39,850	22,900	40,880
Total delivery	730,040	650,240	733,790	803,310

[illegible] quantity delivered being as above, 893,310, while [illegible] are only 774,786, there remains a reduction in the stock, from what it was at the commencement of the season, of 24,524 bales, and it appears [illegible] the annexed tables that the actual stock of the [illegible] comprises only 108,170 bales, against 136,700 [illegible] time last year; the stock of American in Liverpool at the end of October in each of the three preceding years were, in 1833, 163,470, 1834, 129,270, [illegible] 161,860 bales.

[illegible] commenced the present season with high prices; [illegible] and Upland Cotton were worth 10½d, [illegible] 9½d, these rates being in above those of November, 1835. The scarcity of money, which [illegible] the late crisis, was at this time sensibly diminishing the value of all produce: by Christmas the [illegible] Cotton were ½d a ⅝d lower; the stock. [illegible] reduced 20,000 bales less than in 1835; this [illegible] more spirited buying, and by the middle of [illegible] the lower qualities improved ½d a ¼d, Although [illegible] consumption was now on the increase, and [illegible] differed little from that of 1836, the daily augmenting difficulties in the commercial world occasioned [illegible] this time, a rapid fall in prices; this downward tendency continued with little intermission, until [illegible] middle of May, when the lowest point was attained.

[illegible] entire decline from the highest prices of the 13th [illegible] was about 4½d, or from 30 to 40 per cent. while [illegible] discrepancy from the current rates of May, 1836, [illegible] greater. After the great failures in June, the [illegible] the crisis was felt to be over, confidence slowly [illegible], and with it the demand for all descriptions of [illegible]. It was not until August that a material improvement occurred in prices; the cessation of heavy [illegible], and a constantly large purchases of consumers, [illegible] exporters and speculators, by the middle of Sept, to [illegible] rise of 1d a 1½d from the point of extreme depression; since then, some slight fluctuations have occurred, but leaving our present quotations nearly the [illegible] Sea-Islands owing to their scarcity, maintaining the highest rates until the end of March; they then [illegible] very rapidly; the intelligence of the severe hurricane of July & August produced a revulsion of feeling [illegible] prices gradually improved during the last two [illegible].

[illegible] some years the consumption of American cotton [illegible] gaining upon the growth; the stocks left in [illegible] and American at the close of each season, had [illegible] diminished and the average quantity on hand [illegible] the entire twelve months, was sensibly less.—[illegible] constant progress of the trade must be attributed [illegible] high prices current during the four years 1832 to [illegible] these have at length so far stimulated the production, that it is now amply sufficient to meet the [illegible] of consumers. It is true that the present stock [illegible] smaller than at any similar period, but it is [illegible] by the larger quantity lying in the Continent, [illegible] while on the 1st October there were in the [illegible] the United States 117,000 bales against 34,000 in [illegible] and it was moderately estimated that 100,000 a 150,[illegible] more than usual were held inland. Considering these [illegible] dollars and the favorable prospects for gathering in [illegible] abundant new crop, we think the excitement and [illegible] advance of prices in our market during the present [illegible] should not be viewed in a very sanguine light. [illegible] 108,000 bales which composed our stock, 50,[illegible] at least are held by speculators; the market is [illegible] in some degree under their control; the more [illegible] spinners are well stocked, but there is a large [illegible] of less extensive manufacturers who depend [illegible] weekly purchases for their supply,—these may [illegible] pay dear ere long for the raw material, but the [illegible] on of the next few weeks will afford no safe criterion [illegible] the ultimate prospects of the season now [illegible], only when ample supplies are met by [illegible] healthy demand of the early spring trade, can it [illegible] whether the mass of the transactions of the [illegible] are to be affected at the lower or higer rates than [illegible] now current; viewing the stimulus given to consumption by the cheapness of the articles, we incline [illegible] latter opinion.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 7.

[illegible] demand for Cotton to day has been to a fair extent with steady market, and a slight improvement on [illegible] descriptions of American. The operations are [illegible] at 3,500 bags, chiefly American, at 6d to 7¼d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 7.

[illegible] Havre Market for the week ending 31 Oct [illegible] for the middling qualities of U States, short [illegible] underwent a reduction of 1 a 2 centimes per [illegible] other kinds no alteration, the sales were 3396 [illegible] consisting of 1012 N Orleans at 83 to 102, 735 [illegible] 86 a 100, 1565 Uplands at 86 a 104, 165 Pernambuco 127 50 to 132 50 &c. &c. The arrivals within [illegible] period have been 533 bales United States and [illegible] together 866 bales.

do 36	"	[illegible]	"	203,386
[illegible] 37	"	219,608	"	191,863
36	"	213,580	"	186,992
Stock 37 30 Oct.		51,841	"	43 983
36	"	34,[illegible]	"	37,876

Vessels loading at Havre 31st Oct.

For N O—Jane Ross, soon Georgia 1st Nov—Fortune, 15.

The few days that have elapsed since the sailing of the last packet leave me little to add to my last letter. The arrival of Mr Jaudon in this country has created a considerable sensation among the mercantile and monetary interests in London, and much speculation has been hazarded on the subject of his mission. It appears however, at present that every body is quite in the dark as to its ultimate object. The S. America, arrived yesterday with dates to the 16th, containing the defeat of Van Buren on the Sub-Treasury Bill, the Commercial advices are very satisfactory, inasmuch as this show a gradual and legitimate improvement in business generally, but I have not heard whether the S. A brings many orders for goods, &c. She brought very few letters from the South, the bulk of which are supposed to be on board the Hibernia which arrived this afternoon.

Sales of Cotton on Saturday 4000 bales yesterday 5000 all to the Trade, except 600 on speculation; to day between 2000 and 3000 bags have been sold the market, dull in consequence of the day (Tuesday) market at Manchester.

I have just heard that the Helen Mar is on shore in the New Channel very much injured.

Money market still abundantly supplied.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 8.

The Cotton Trade—Manchester,—Though things are not generally lower than last week, they cannot possibly be duller. It is probable that the advance on cotton has tended in a great measure to enable the manufacturers to keep up the rates of this day se'nnight, thus, though prices are not lower, the advance on the raw material farther educes the profit if any there be. We think that in any branch of the trade, these observations will strictly apply. Twist is firmer, owing to the advance of cotton, that is for low numbers. Fine yarns cannot be duller, and there are some reports afloat of one or two mills going to stop altogether for the present.

The Woollen Trade—Leeds—We have simply to notice that the business done in our halls this week has been on the very limited scale of the two preceding weeks, and with no reasonable prospect of amendment for some time to come.

Huddersfield, Tuesday—We think that the trade to day in the hall was not worse than for some previous weeks, but certainly no general improvement can fairly be noticed. Prices were steady.

Halifax, Saturday—This day's market was again dull, but we fancied there were more inclinations to do business than we have seen of late.

Rochdale Flannel Market—The flannel market on Monday was again very dull. Low qualities were almost all out of request, and of the few lots of finer and middle sorts disposed of: some went at a farther small reduction in prices. Wools were heavy of sale and some samples were offered at a trifle lower than last week; there was little doing in them. Oils were also in small request; the prices were, however, firmer.

BRADFORD, Thursday—There is nothing different to report of this day's market, it having been a perfect resemblance of things here for some time past.—For yarns the prices to day were in favor of the buyers but very little business done. Of wool, there is not any very heavy stock in the hands of staplers, although there is no perceptible difference in the sales made to spinners.

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 1, 1838.

☞This being New Year's Day, the next number of the Bee will be published on Wednesday next.

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Roebuck, of the ship Agnes and Ann, for a file of Jamaica papers to the 16th December.

The New Year.

The last day of the old year left us in splendor, and time ushers in the first of the new amid skies so bright and breezes so balmy, that we accept it as the exhilirating omen of a coming season of prosperity and health. While we cordially wish our friends and patrons a happy new year, we may surely be permitted to give a lingering reminiscence to the one that has passed away forever. The retrospect is painful, but the sorrow we experience in its performance is qualified by the pleasing anticipations of a year less marked by general calamity—of one that shall not be recorded in the history of the past as the epoch of unparalleled and universal distress. When we retrace the circumstances that have distinguished the year that has gone, in this our immediate locality, we discover a combination of misfortunes rarely encountered. We see a people from a high and palmy state of commercial prosperity reduced to a condition of nearly total bankruptcy, and while oppressed with all the evils of embarrassed and diminished trade, we find them a victim to the inflictions of a scourge the mortality of whose attacks is almost unexampled in the history of epidemics. As Louisianians therefore we have little to regret in the transit of 1837 over the disk of time, and as the passed has presented us with little else than sources of grief, we may with justice hail the present as the probable harbinger of a more cheerful and salubrious year. Once more then we bid A HAPPY NEW YEAR to one and all, and take this opportunity of informing the public that in order to allow ourselves and workmen, the privilege of reciprocating with our friends the customary compliments of the season, the Bee will not be issued again till WEDNESDAY morning.

The epithet "puny scribbler," which we adopted a few days ago, was not intended for the writer in the Louisiana Advertiser in particular—but as he has taken it to himself, he is welcome to it—he best knows whether it fits him or not. We are pretty sure, however, it was not that expression or any other expression without express meaning or personal allusion that excited him to write a whole column in reply to a very brief article of ours. The *leviathan of paper* is not to be roused by such trifles. It was the remarks of a general nature in that article, applicable to particular cases, which disturbed him. It was the *guess* we made at the motives which have produced a great portion of the opposition to the bill now before the Legislature, in relation to the banks, that brought before his imagination *elephants*, and *cart horses*, and *ponies*, and *flounders in brine*, and other metaphors of equal beauty and brilliancy.

The drift and object of the writer in the Louisiana Advertiser, is to persuade the Legislature to adopt the illegal, and therefore useless measure of confirming the suspension of specie payments by law. It is unnecessary to meet him on this ground, for our efforts to persuade them to a different course would be superfluous as his are vain. The Legislature is composed of men who have too much regard for the constitution—and are too deeply interested in the welfare and credit of the country, to think of such a measure. The recommendation of a legalization of the misconduct of the Banks was urged without qualification or disguise in the Address of the Chamber of Commerce, and it neutralized whatever sane doctrine that document inculcated; the known identity of the views of the writer for the Louisiana Advertiser with those of the author of the Address of the Chamber of Commerce renders harmless all the sophistries and absurdities and unconstitutional dogmas he may attempt to propagate.

It has been asked with some emphasis, what do the advocates of banking abuses want? The Legislature is not going to deprive the banks of their charters, though they are justly forfeited. Ample time is allowed them to meet their engagements, and in fact the legislative indulgence in this respect is carried to a culpable length in the eyes of some individuals who are not hostile even to the present banking system.—In another respect also the Legislature is probably about to carry their lenity towards those institutions too far. We mean in relation to the proportion between their responsibilities and the amount of specie which they are required to keep on hand. The proportion of one third in specie to the amount of cash responsibilities was scrupulously observed by the Bank of England, and yet it did not save her from being menaced with difficulties of a serious kind and it did not avail to preserve her credit on this side of the Atlantic at least, or allay apprehensions on the part of her friends that she would be compelled to stop cash payments. This same privilege is with too much liberality accorded to our banks by the bill now before the Legislature. That privilege, one would suppose, ought to content the most grasping cupidity. Invest a beggar with it and give him (to use a Johnsonian phrase) "the potentiality of becoming rich beyond the dreams of avarice." It is nothing less than the privilege and the power of making three paper dollars for every specie dollar that may come into his possession, and of giving to the paper dollars a value equal to as many of metal. What individual, in whatever circumstances he may be placed, would not bend his knees in gratitude to the power that should grant him such a privilege? And since we are driven to first principles, may we be permitted to ask whence does the Legislature derive their authority to grant that to a corporation which they cannot grant to a private individual? We ask again *what do the Banks want?* Probably it would be well for them to rest satisfied with what they have acquired, lest, like the dog grasping at the shadow, they lose what is in their clutches.

LOCO FOCO.

The influence of names on the popular mind has often been remarked, but we think it has never been better illustrated than at present. Some time since, when democracy was making its triumphant march throughout the country, when Whiggery and Conservatism had not coalesced, and learned to battle for victory under a single banner, the anti-administration party discovered that the expression Democrat, or Republican was entirely too attractive an epithet; that so far from affrighting the timid and making the resolute pause, the beauty of the term harmonised so admirably with the character of our principles, and their adaptation to our institutions, that the word operated as a magnet in securing the adhesion of almost every friend to his country. The Whigs became alarmed, and began to feel the necessity of inventing some disgraceful and opprobrious title—some clap-trap—some sobriquet at once ludicrous and appalling, by which to designate the party, and dissuade proselytes from its ranks. To this effect, after the expletives, Agrarian, Leveller, &c., had been unavailingly employed, they fixed upon the word Loco-foco, a term as has been satirically observed "of uncouth sight and sound—redolent of fire and brimstone—and pregnant with monstrous but mysterious meaning." This dreadful name teeming as it were with dark significance, was fastened upon the party, and by its vague and mystic import was qualified all who [illegible] Whigs—the formula of political excommunication—the word of power to express the lowest depth of depravity and degradation. In its four little cabalistic syllables are contained more bug-bears and terrors than can be found in the voluminous romances of Mrs Ann Radcliffe.

Thus the Whigs have employed this nick-name of Loco-foco with success there can be little question.—Hundreds of honest, but timorous [illegible] of the party, who would glory in [illegible] shrink from the unknown [illegible]. The spell which surround[illegible] for their feeble minds to over[illegible] doctrine of Republicanism [illegible] condemned as plotters ag[illegible] in principle, and to these revel[illegible] expression implied, the more imposing from their ignorance of its precise meaning. They are hence anxious to draw a broad and deep distinction between their honest sentiments, and the uncompromising *sans culottes* opinions of the Loco-focos—in their determination not to be confounded with the latter they fall into the opposite extreme—abandon their friends and fly to the arms of the Whigs. This is one among the many causes of the late ill-success of the Democratic party—particularly in New York.

But the influence of this miserable invention of party cunning is fast disappearing—familiarity with the term, and the constant habit of having it hurled upon all occasions in the teeth of the Democracy, have almost divested it of all its terrors. We are beginning to recover from the depressing influence which it once exercised—we now look upon its meaning, examine it courageously, and find it to be nothing but a sleave of sheer nonsense. Hereafter the party will learn better how to estimate political titles, and will discover the important truth that the slang of the opposition consists of little else than the abortive shifts of party craft that stickles at no means of bringing its adversaries into bad odour. The epithet with which a party is baptized, proceeding as it does from opponents, usually springs from false and distorted views, and is invariably intended to bring discredit upon those to whom it is attached. It should therefore never be received as a correct explication of the principles entertained by them. Let us rather seek for the elucidation of our sentiments in the title assumed by ourselves—that of Democrats, the open, fearless and uncompromising republicans of the Jeffersonian school. If the Whigs in their resolution not to a low us the advantage of the term, will in spite our protestations grace us with the name of Loco-focos let the Democrats consider it as one among the many political humbugs of the opposition, and receive it with the laughter, ridicule, and good humour to which it is entitled.

The writer in the Louisiana Advertiser deplores by anticipation the misfortunes that may befal the country, should the legislature presist in passing that clause of the bill which obliges the banks to preserve the ratio of specie amounting to only one third of their cash liabilities. And yet the experience of a few years past shows that to go beyond it, would produce the most disastrous effects. The year 1836 was apparently the most prosperous period ever known in the United States. And what was the state of the currency?

The whole circulation of the bank was	$103,692,495
Deposits including those of the government,	83,081,365
	186,773,860
Deduct bank notes on hand,	21,096,801
	165,687,059
The rule of 3 here applied would produce,	55,229,019
The amount of specie on hand was only	43,937,625

The banks were thought to be in an excellent condition because the deposit banks were improvidently permitted to use the funds of the general government, in the same manner as part of their capital. Of those funds they then had upwards of ten millions on hand, and the receipts of the public revenue that year amounted to upwards of $40,000,000. This led to the expansion in 1836 of upwards of $36,000,000, and eventually gave birth to all the gambling operations of that period and to the sudden and enormous contraction of 1837, which occasioned the bursting of the whole paper bubble and all the ruin and desolation that followed.

From the foregoing statement the important and interesting deduction may be drawn that to sustain the currency of the country in what appeared to be the most prosperous period in her annals, a metallic basis of only a little more than $55,000,000 was required.—Surely then it is not utterly impracticable in ordinary times to procure specie enough to guard the metallic basis safe and sound. In this state, undoubtedly there can be no difficulty. New Orleans is the great emporium of gold and silver for the Southern and Western states, and can only be drained of its specie after one half the Union is left without a metallic circulation. One who is such an adept in arithmetical calculations and so well versed in the operations of paper money as the writer for the Louisiana Advertiser, is doubtless aware of the truth of the adage—that *figures cannot lie*. Here it is plain that had the banks throughout the union steadily adhered to the specie ratio required by the bill now before the legislature, the crisis in our financial affairs would most probably have been averted—and that one step beyond that ratio was fatal.

The author of the Address of the Chamber of Commerce is very fond of appealing to the authority of great names to sustain his positions. As the writer in the Louisiana Advertiser seems to be on very good terms with that most respectable and talented gentleman, and as they entertain the same views on this subject, we shall take the same liberty—and first Mr. Langdon Cheves (see his letter in Niles' Register, December 2.)

"The people of the United States now probably amount to sixteen millions and in four or five years will amount to twenty millions. According to the statistics of population, twenty millions will probably give four millions of productive operatives, and these at the low average (in this country) of one hundred dollars, will give four hundred millions of productive value. The property of the states is put down at one hundred & fifty millions each, which must be below the reality, and with the estimated productive value added, will give a sum little less than five billions of dollars, to be affected by the state of the currency. It the continuance of an unsound currency affect these objects to the extent of ten per cent, it will amount to five hundred millions."

"The great suffering of the country is from the unsoundness of the currency. The artisan stands idle, the agriculturist cannot realize the profits of his labor, the merchant dares not adventure, the capitalist has locked up his funds: there is a general paralysis. Restore the soundness of the currency, and in place of this inaction will succeed universal activity, and our prosperity will be the brighter and more cheering, because it will have succeeded this general gloom."

"There is no substantial difference between the operative liability of a bank to its depositors and the holders of its notes.] They are both payable on demand, & both are habitually used for the same purposes of business. In commercial cities and other places of extensive business, checks supersede in all considerable transactions the use of bank notes and take their place."

Now, then for another great authority, the President of the Chamber of Commerce!

"Bank notes daily and hourly paid for all kinds of commodities, are only credits given in exchange for merchandise, inasmuch as bank notes are promises to pay, the value of which depends entirely on our confidence in the integrity and solvency of the institutions which made these promises; or, in other words, on their ability and willingness to pay when required, or what is the same thing, on their credit."

LOSS OF THE VICKSBURG & BLACKHAWK

Steamer Vicksburg, Auter, from Vicksburg bound to New Orleans with 1577 bales cotton and 19 passengers. On the morning of the 29 ult, 4 A. M. when about 12 m. below Baton Rouge, she was discovered to be on fire and in twenty minutes was enveloped in flames. The passengers succeeded in reaching the shore with a trifling loss of baggage. The boat was burnt to the waters edge and sunk; the entire cargo lost, tho' believed to be ensured; the boat is insured in this City for $10,000 and $10,000 in Vicksburg; the passengers in a card, stated that the fire was accidental and no blame to be attached to the officers of the boat. The capt. was part owner of the boat and is believed to be the greatest sufferer, she not being insured at her full value.

The cotton was owned as follows 800 bales by the Planters' Bank of Vicksburg, 100 Grand Gulf Rail Raid, the balance consigned to merchants in this City.

Steamer Black Hawk, Taylor, from Natchez bound to Natchitoches, having on board $90,000 in specie belonging to the U. S. with several passengers, horses and freight of various articles; on the night of the 27 ult. at a short distance above the mouth of Red River in the Mississippi, burst her boiler which blew off her upper works. The engineer and pilot were instantly killed, several others are missing, the exact number not known, 5 badly scalded, and others slightly. The greater number of passengers reached the shore in a flat boat; about $75,000 specie and a part of the cargo have been saved, the hull of the boat has sunk near the place of accident.

WASHINGTON.

The following comprises a summary of the proceedings in Congress of the 22d instant.

House of Representatives.

—Mr. ADAMS of Massachusetts wished that his reasons for not voting upon the resolution introduced the preceding day by Mr. PATTON, might be recorded. He therefore brought forward an amendment of the journal, giving his reasons for not voting. The motion on motion of Mr. BOON of Indiana, was laid on the table.

The rules of the house were suspended and the House took up the consideration and private bills and bills of a public character.

Mr. CAMBRELENG reported a bill from the committee of ways and means for making *fortifications* for 1838; for the support of the *army* for 1838; for remitting the *duties on goods destroyed by fire in New York*, in December 1835. This bill has already passed the senate.

Mr. SMITH of Maine, chairman of the committee of commerce, reported a bill for the re-organization of the Treasury Department, also a bill for the enlistment of boys in the merchant service. Both bills read twice and laid on the table.

PRIVATE BILLS, nearly one hundred, were reported by the different standing committees. The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and passed *forty seven bills* out of one hundred.

SENATE.

After some unimportant business, the senate went into the consideration of the "bill to restrain the circulation of small notes as a currency in the district of Columbia and for other purposes." The bill proposes the suppression of notes under the denomination of five dollars after the 1st April 1838, and a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for violation of its provisions.

The debate on the subject was highly animated and elicited remarks from many senators of both political parties. Messrs. CLAY, PRESTON, MORRIS, and BENTON took part in the discussion and were opposed to the passage of the bill. It was defended by Messrs HUBBARD, BROWN, READE and others. The opponents of [illegible] the bill having [illegible] discussion fruitless, left the senate chamber, and it finally passed ayes 60, noes 66.

Abolition.—The following is the vote given in the House on the 21st inst. on Mr Patten's resolution for laying on the table without reading, all petitions, memorials or documents on the subject of abolition.—We give this statement, that the names of the individuals may be known who exhibited when these testimonials of their attachment to the interest and institutions of the South.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Bearne, Baione, Bicknell, Birdsall, Boon, Bouldin, Broadhead, Bruyn, Buchanan, John Calhoun, Cambreleng, Wm B Cambpbell, Campbell, John Campbell, Timothy J Carter, Wm B Carter, Casey, Chapman, Chatham, Cilley, Claiborne, Cleaveland, Clowney, Coles, Craig, Crockett, Cushman, Deberry, DeGraff, Deane, Dromgoole, Edwards, Fairfield, Fry, J Garland, J Graham, Grantland, Graves, Hammond, Harlan, Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Holt, Hopkins, Howard, Hubbard, Wm H Hunter, J Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Wm C Johnson, J W Jones, Kemble, Klingensmith, Lawler, Legare, Logan, Loomis, Lyon, Mallory, J M Mason, Martin, Maury, May, McKay, Robert McClellan, Abraham McClellan, McClure, McKim, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S W Morris, Muhlenberg, Murray, Noble, Palmer, Parker, Patton, Paynter, Pennybacker, Petriken, Phelps, Pope, Pratt, Prentiss, Reilly, Rencher, Robertson, A H Sheppard, C Shepard, Shields, Snyder, Southgate, Spencer, Stanley, Stuart, Stone, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thompson, Titus, Turney, Underwood, Vail, Wagner, Weeks, John White, Thomas T Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Jared W Williams, Joseph L Williams, Christopher H Williams, Sherrod Williams, Yell—123.

Nays—Messrs Alexander, H Allen, John W Allen, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Briggs, Bronson, Wm B Calhoun, Chaney, Coffin, Corwin, Cranston, Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Davies, Dennis, Dunn, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Rich. Fletcher, Isaac Fletcher, Fillmore, Foster, Goode, Wm Graham, Grennell, Haley, Hall, Hammer, Hastings, Henry, Herod, Hoffman, Ingham, Kilgore, Leadbeater, Lincoln, Marvin, S Mason, Maxwell, McKennan, Morgan, Mathias Morris, Noyer, Noyes, Ogle, Palmer, Pattison, Peck, Philips, Potts, Potter, Randall, Randolph, Reed, Rigway, Russell, Sheffer, Slagler, Sibley, Slade, Smith, Stratton, Tillinghast, Toland, Tracey, Webster, Albert S White, Elisha Whittlesey, Yorke—74.

So the resolution was agreed to.

MEXICO.

By the schooner Cumanche arrived yesterday from Matamoras we have received our regular files from Mexico up to the 12th December. There are no data concerning the pretended march of an army into Texas. By our last advices the troops were still in garrison in the city and no rumor existed of an immediate expedition.

A slight earthquake was felt in the city of Mexico on the 23rd November. It lasted 5 minutes, and the shock was great, was productive of no serious injury.

The Minister of the interior has instructions to the government of the departments to stop every means to suppress the abuses existing in the liberty of the press—to prosecute and punish all those who use the press as a medium for circulating seditious principles and disturbing the tranquillity of the country.

The Apaches still continued to ravage the country of Chihuahua. The inhabitants of the village of Huejotitan having learned these atrocities, assembled their forces, and headed by Dr. Mentor Ruiz, a justice of the peace, went to meet them. The action was bloody and protracted, but finally the Mexicans were overwhelmed by numbers and compelled to fly, leaving a large number of their forces dead upon the field, among others their commander, and many respectable citizens; several were wounded, of which some have since died. The survivors swear to avenge the loss of their comrades, and have applied to the prefect of Batlisa, for additional troops.

No other important intelligence has transpired from the republic of Mexico.

A petition signed by a large number of citizens of Matamoras, was addressed to the *Ayuntamiento* of that city, to be by it presented to the president of the republic.

The petition states that a large number of citizens have long been passive spectators of the political movements which have agitated the country for the last three years but have nevertheless continued faithful in their adhesion to the government, because persuaded that a people can only be happy in obeying the decrees of the supreme power, though they may suffer individually by them; but that they are convinced that the majority of the evils now existing are attributed to the institutions at present in force.

The petition continues by remarking that though the signers constitute but a small portion in regard to locality and numerical value, they do not forget that they are Mexicans, possessed of rights guaranteed to them by the laws, and that they unite their voices to those of their fellow citizens who have protested against the decrees recently passed, which form in effect the constitution of the country, to demand the abolition and the restoration of the federal government of 1824.

At the moment that the petition was presented, the army of the North stationed at Mexico, circulated a kind of manifesto by way of expressing their indignation at the conduct of the malcontents, and refusal upon them in demanding a change of government. In this proclamation the petitioners are handled severely termed miscreants, and their proceedings compared with the agitations of 1833. The manifesto closes by inviting all those friendly to the present system, to unite with them and march against Texas; declaring that to persist in efforts after reform would be to consummate the ruin of Mexico.

The army appears determined to maintain the republic one and indivisible, to preserve peace in the interior, and to MAKE THE TEXICAN ROBBERS BITE THE DUST. Such is their language.

The schooner Cumanche, from Matamoras, brought the following amounts of specie, viz:

G. Vance,	$56,624
J. W. Zacharie,	17,009
F. W. Schmidth,	5,100
J. A. Merle,	1,000
Godfrey, Blossman & co	7,000
Kohn, Daron & co	17,255
Maranda,	6,917
Vaicard,	2,100
J. Chalaron,	1,100
L. Danesic,	10,454
A. Chatgnier,	16,400
W. Vigers,	2,500
Total	$140,419

Canada.

The intelligence received by the Express announces that the Patriots have been completely routed at the Lake of the Two Mountains, at Grand Brusle, and St. Eustache. With regard to the first victory, the news last received is in direct contradiction to that brought by the last mail, which stated that the result of the battle at the Lake of the Two Mountains had been entirely in favor of the patriots. The village of St. Benoit was burnt, though the Liberals surrendered at discretion, without firing a single musket. The revolution in Lower Canada is considered at an end. In a slip announcing the defeat of the insurgents and destruction of St. Benoit, the official letter from the deputy Adjutant General John Eden, to Lieut. Col. Hughes, Commander at Montreal, is given, in which tranquility is said to be entirely restored in that quarter.

The Montreal Courier, in stating the arrival of Sir John Colbourne, enters into an explanation of the movements of the army during the expedition. It appears that the village of St Benoit was set on fire as a measure of reprisal for the extreme violence of the inhabitants.

Immediately after the capture of St. Eustache, Sir John Colbourne issued a proclamation offering pardon to all who would lay down their arms: about 150 complied with the terms of the proclamation. Dates from St Scholastique state likewise the submission of the inhabitants of that village to the loyal authority; at the approach of the troops, a body of three hundred men came forward and laid down their arms, crying *Long live the Queen.*

From the Buffalo Journal, Dec. 18.

CAMP AT NAVY ISLAND.—From the Patriot camp at Navy Island, we have little information to day to communicate, further than they are daily receiving reinforcements, supplies of the munitions of war, clothing, provisions, &c. They have also a number of field pieces, an eighteen and twenty four pounder, and a good supply of small arms. They are fortifying their encampment; and from its favorable position, it will require more efficient troops than the raw militia of the Canadas—half of whom cannot be trusted by the queen's officers to dislodge the liberals. Here they can recruit and perfect themselves in military discipline, until a suitable opportunity offers for a descent upon the main shore.

We are not disposed to feel too sanguine for the reformers, in their late attempts to revolutionize the province; but certainly the movement to Navy Island, so far as we are capable of judging, promises more of benefit to the reformers than any thing that has recently occurred. The men there are under the command of an officer capable of directing military movements; and they are hourly increasing in numbers. It is true, the colonial authorities may order out a large force to watch them; but then they are but militia—and further how many of them dare Sir F. B. Head trust? And again. If all the militia are ordered to the frontiers, who are to watch the disaffected in the interior? To say the least of it, Sir Francis has business enough on hand!

☞Since this was in type, we have learned that the royalists this morning commenced a fire from artillery at the patriot camp, which was promptly returned, and two royalists killed. None of the patriots were injured.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Allen, arrived early this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of November. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 7th, and Liverpool papers to the 9th, both inclusive.

The dinner of the Queen at Guildhall continued to occupy a very large share of newspaporial attention. The Times of the 7th has devoted no less than five of its huge columns to details connected with this subject, including a full and very long description of the civic dinner given to William III. and his Queen Mary, in 1692, that given to Queen Anne in 1702, and those to the first three Georges, in 1714, 1747, and 1761 respectively.

Outrages upon the Queen.

The most exciting incident of which we find any mention, is the following "Gross outrage upon her Majesty, by a new claimant to the throne."

"On Saturday afternoon the 4th of November about three o'clock, as her majesty was passing in her open carriage through the Birdcage-walk, St. James's, on her way to Buckingham Palace, whither she was proceeding from Brighton, a person in the garb of a gentleman suddenly sprang to the side of the carriage, and, holding up his fist in a threatening manner, made use of obscene language, and with an oath declared to her Majesty by the most opprobious epithet that can be applied to a female adding "and I'll have you off your throne, and your mother too." He immediately ran off and effected his escape. Her Majesty did not appear to feel any alarm, and the carriage proceeded rapidly to Buckingham Palace.—Information of the outrage was immediately forwarded to the commissioners of police, who instructed two police constables, who had been on duty in the Birdcage-walk, to trace the offender.

It appears that they had some clue to him, for they soon discovered his name and address. Under the warrant of the Secretary of State, they proceeded to his lodgings, at the corner of the Regent Circus,—where they lingered about the whole night in the expectation that he would return home. It appeared, however, that he had arrived before them, and on Sunday morning one of the Constables knocked at the door. On its being opened, they proceeded up stairs and arrested the delinquent. His name is John Good, late a captain in the 10th Hussars. He is described as a man of gentlemanly appearance, and about forty years of age. He wore a star upon his breast, and [illegible] ordered the officers to lay hold on him, exclaiming that he was their lodge lord and king of England, and that he would tear the Queen to pieces. He made a vigorous resistance to the officers, and was with difficulty forced into a hackney coach, and was driven to the Secretary of State's office at Whitehall.

On the way he broke the windows of the coach,—and conducted himself in the most outrageous manner. This was at one o'clock on Sunday. Sir Frederick Roe was waiting at the Secretary of State's office, before whom the prisoner underwent an examination. The witnesses examined were two footmen of her majesty, the two police constables already mentioned, and a German gentleman, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, who heard the prisoner apply the insulting and opprobious epithets to her majesty. During the examination the prisoner continually interrupted the witnesses, saying "he did not care a d—n what they said about him; he was King of England, King John the Second, and that the present was the eight year of his reign." Mr. Phillips, the under secretary of state, was present during the examination, which lasted for an hour and a half, and one or two of the ministers were in an adjoining apartment waiting to hear the result. The evidence was merely a recapitulation of the facts above stated, and at the close Sir Frederick Roe determined to demand the prisoner for farther examination on Saturday next. He was then removed in custody to the new prison, Westminster. There appears to be no doubt of the man's insanity.

Captain Good imagines himself to be the son of George IV. and his Queen Caroline. He had played off some of his caprices before this affair; and had been brought up two or three times at various police offices—always asserting his royal birth and pretensions to the throne.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers received in London at the last date, are to the 5th of November. They are occupied with the elections which commenced on Saturday, the day previous. The result was not yet known. Mr. J. Lafitte was a candidate, and was violently attacked by the doctrinary journals. His previous bankruptcy, and his new commercial bank were made the subject of discussion, and great efforts were making by the ministerial party to keep him out of the chamber.

There was no later intelligence from Africa.

The desire to retain the conquests of France in Africa was full loudly expressed, not only in Paris, but in many of the departments.

The *Bon Sens* states the inhabitants of some of the Southern departments were preparing petitions to the Chambers, demanding the definitive union of "Algiers" to France, and that it be named the 87th department. The *Bon Sens* suggests that it would be expedient, if the first prayer of the petition be granted, to divide "Algeria" into four departments, of which Algiers Oran, Bona, and Constantine, would be respectively the chief towns.

A letter from Hanover, dated, Oct. 30, states that all the ministers had tendered their resignation to the King, and that his majesty had determined to convoke the States under the constitution of 1819, thus virtually abrogating that of 1833.

SPAIN.

The advices from Bayone are to the 1st of Nov. those from Madrid to the 28th of Oct. It does not appear certain that Don Carlos has recrossed the Ebro. A London paper of the 7th November says:

"The Spanish frontier journals term with the reports of Don Carlos having re-entered Biscay, and of his having reached Durango on the 27th; our own information from this quarter tends us still to look upon these reports as premature, and as part and parcel of the same unfounded rumors which stated the prince to have crossed the Ebro a fortnight since, whilst, at the very moment, the telegraph announced him to be on the Duero."

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No 3.

SITTING of the 27th December 1837.

The Council assembled conformably to adjournment.

The Recorder having called the members to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll, the following members were present: Messrs Duvigneaud, Marigny, Bertrand, Kilshaw, Massicot, Preaux, and Montamat.

After reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding sitting, two messages from the Mayor were read, dated 20th & 27th inst.

In the first part of the first message the mayor informed the council, that agreeably to a resolution emanating from it, he had announced that on the 26th inst. would be adjudication the laying of the curbs and gutter stones, and the placing of square stones in the *Banquettes* and the construction of a support to the pavement 4 feet wide in certain portions of the 3d Municipality.

The mayor observed on this subject in the same paragraph, that it would be proper to separate the placing of square stones in the *Banquettes*, from the laying of curbs and gutter stones, and that it would be advantageous to divide these different labors; and that it would be necessary for the inspector of the public works to give the maximum of the cost of these undertakings.

On motion of Mr. Kilshaw, the ordinance forming the subject of the 1st paragraph, was referred to a new consideration.

In the second part of the 1st message, the Mayor remarked that although he had been authorised to adjudge to the lowest bidder, the construction of the tables and stalls in Washington market, he transmitted to the council a proposal of Mr. Bell to execute said work for the sum of two thousand dollars.

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

Resolved that the proposition of Mr. Bell for the construction of the tables &c. at the Washington market, for the sum of $2000 shall be accepted, provided the said work is done to the satisfaction of the Inspector of public works, and in a solid and substantial manner, and the Mayor shall be authorised to contract with him accordingly.

In the first part of the 2d message the mayor informed the council, that at he time of contracting for the construction of Breton market, he remarked that the sum for the construction was fixed by the council, the mode of payment was not determined; that this condition being indispensable, he requested the council to attend to it as soon as possible.

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

Resolved that payment of the cost of Breton Hall, shall be made at four and six months, beginning from the date of said resolution, and that the mayor be consequently authorized to give his notes to the contractors in the name of this Municipality.

In the 2d part of this message, the mayor informed the council that at the request of four Aldermen of this Municipality, he had suspended the adjudication of flaxing square stones in the *banquettes*, as well as the construction of kennels, and a paved support in certain streets of this Municipality, and that he awaits the instructions of the council on these points.

A letter was read from Messrs E. Johns and Mansourier, in which these gentlemen solicit a subscription to the new edition of the civil code, now in press at their establishment.

On motion of Mr. Kilshaw, after dispensation of rules, and with an amendment by Mr. Duvigneaud.

Resolved that this municipality shall subscribe for ten copies of the civil code, intended to be printed by Messrs E Johns & Mansourier, with a complete index and annotations, provided the cost of each copy bound in vellum do not exceed ten dollars.

A petition was read from Jean Sénéclose requesting the council to grant him a gratuitous license of pedler.

On motion of Mr. Preaux, after dispensation of rules and an amendment by Mr. Kilshaw.

Resolved that the prayer of M Jean Sénéclose be granted him, and a gratuitous pedler's license be given him during the space of one year.

Resolved that the mayor shall be authorized to draw his warrant on the treasurer for the sum of $30 each to widows Meyer & B nose, in compensation for their services rendered to the sick and indigent persons residing in the 3d district during the last epidemic.

A letter was read from Mr. Bayhi, offering the council to continue keeper of the municipality jail, without an increase of the salary received by him as chief of the Washington Guard House.

On motion of Mr. Preaux said letter was laid on the table subject to the call of the council.

A bill was read of Dr Muffen for visiting the indigent sick during the late epidemic.

On motion of Mr. Preaux, said bill was referred to the committee on claims.

A letter was read from Mr E J Forstall, president of the Tobacco Warehouse Company, wherein he informs the council, that as one of the principal proprietors of this establishment, he thinks fit to inform them that in his opinion, the putting in operation of the saw-mill lately purchased by Mr William Debuys would not be of any advantage to the before mentioned establishment.

On motion of Mr Preaux, said letter was temporarily laid on the table.

Six petitions were read to which were affixed the signatures of one hundred and twenty-six freeholders and inhabitants of this municipality, requesting the council to authorize Mr Wm Debuys to put in operation the saw mill formerly Duraide, purchased lately by him from Messrs Shepherd & Millar, inasmuch as the greatest benefit would result to the municipality from the same.

On motion of Mr Preaux, these petitions were laid on the table subject to the call of the council.

A petition was read with the signatures of one hundred freeholders and inhabitants of this municipality, [illegible] to it, requesting the council not to grant to Mr Wm Debuys the privilege of putting into operation the above mentioned bill; inasmuch as it would be against the public interests, and would prejudice the municipality in respect to the advantages to be derived to its harbor.

On motion of Mr Preaux, said petition was likewise laid on the table subject to the call of the council.

A petition was read with the signatures of forty-two commanders of vessels, moored in the harbor of the 3d municipality, declaring that if the council permitted that a saw-mill should be put in operation within the limits of the harbor, and at the place proposed, their vessels would be endangered by reason of the rafts that would land there.

Said petition was likewise laid on the table, subject to the call of the council.

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

Resolved, That the mayor be authorized to draw his note on the treasurer of the 3d municipality in favor of Mr. Serres, druggist, for the sum of sixteen dollars, and eighty-seven cents, the amount of his bill for medicines furnished during the late epidemic.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Kilshaw, reporter to the Committee on Finance, introduced successively the two following resolutions, which, after dispensation of rules, were adopted in the form of a report.

Resolved, That the mayor shall be authorised to draw his mandate on the treasurer, in favor of Mr. William Bell for the sum of $1583 83, being balance of his account for the construction of the Washington market.

Resolved, That in consideration of the indefatigable and meritorious services of E. Sommereau, Esqr., and to demonstrate to him the confidence which this council reposes in him, his salary shall be fixed at $2500 per annum from and after the 1st of January next.

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

Whereas, it is impossible to determine at present, what amount of notes engraved at the north, shall suffice for this municipality.

It is consequently resolved, That by way of compensation for this augmentation of labour upon the treasurer, comptroller, and the sum of one per cent. shall be and is hereby appropriated on the notes engraved, which they shall sign, endorse and fill in order to withdraw the notes already issued.

Mr. Preaux begged leave to abstain from voting on this question, inasmuch as he was not a member of the council when the emission and printing of the above notes was ordered. The council having dispensed with its ordinary rules, the request of the member from the 1st ward was granted.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1st Question. The appointment of a jailer for the police jail of the municipality.

Messrs. Bertrand and Montamat were appointed tellers; at the second ballot Mr. A. Berro having obtained the requisite majority was declared duly elected keeper of the jail.

On motion of Mr Montamat the council proceeded to the appointment by ballot of a jail committee to be composed of three members.

Messrs. Duvigneaud and Preaux were appointed tellers; at the first ballot Messrs. Bertrand and Massicot were elected and proclaimed as such—at the 4th ballot, Mr. Kilshaw having obtained the majority of votes was declared duly elected a member of the committee on jails.

Mr. Bertrand presented the following resolution which was referred.

Resolved, That all the documents now before the council having reference to the mill once belonging wholly and now in part to Messrs. Shepherd & Miller shall be referred to a special committee who shall make a report of the same at the next sitting.

2nd Question on the order of the day.

After reading the ordinance presented by Mr Massicot at the last sitting, permitting W. Debuys to put in operation the mill formerly Duraide, Mr. Duvigneaud presented the following ordinance, adopted as a substitute for the first, after having been discussed, on motion of Marigny, article by article, with an additional section by Mr. Bertrand and amended by Mr. Preaux.

Art. 1st. Resolved, That the portion of Mr. William Debuys, present proprietor of the mill, formerly Duraide, demanding permission to put said mill in active operation, be granted him during the space of five years under the following instructions. That said proprietor shall, during the twenty days following the adoption of this resolution, pass an act before a notary, with the mayor of the city of New Orleans, the latter acting in the name of the 3d municipality, by which he, the said proprietor, shall engage to have an inclined plane constructed, according to the plan already adopted for the mill formerly Raynes, so that the free passage of the public way shall not be in any manner interrupted by chains or cables serving to raise pieces of wood on said mill; never under any pretext whatever to deposit wood, boards, or other materials belonging to said mill or for its use, upon the levee on the public road; to throw the sawings of the wood or bran in the river, not to land his rafts but by portions of twenty five pieces at a time; to be responsible for any damages which may result from the landing of the rafts destined for his mill; to place in the hands of the proprietor the amount of the costs of the wharf already brought in front of his property, which amount shall be fixed by the proprietors and finally to contract the formal obligation to abandon to the municipality at the expiration of the five years, all rights and privileges whatever, that he, his heirs heretofore may come to continue, or have continued said mill. This last clause was to be considered as the one *sine qua non* of said permission, and provided also that the present proprietor of said mill, shall engage as soon as the permission granted shall be granted him, to put a stop to the suit existing between the former proprietor of said mill, and this municipality in relation to the regards said mill.

Art. 2d It is further resolved, That the front of said property on the bank of the river, that is, one hundred and ninety eight feet between Congress and Independence streets shall be and is hereby reserved especially for the landing of rafts and other embarcations for the use of said mill, provided that nothing contained in the present resolutions shall be interpreted, so as to except the rafts landing there from thereby of whatever imposed by the ordinances.

Art 3d. *It is further resolved*, That each and every infraction of the last resolution shall be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars recoverable from the proprietor of said mill or his agents, before any competent tribunal or jurisdiction.

Art. 4th. Resolved, That said proprietor shall have a wooden building constructed on the land on which said mill is situated, but he shall be bound to repair and reconstruct those already existing; it being understood that said article does not apply to the piers which he is obliged to have constructed.

Art. 5th Resolved, That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, contrary to these resolutions shall be and are hereby repealed.

Mr Bertrand introduced an amendment by which the rafts should be landed by means of a steamboat. This amendment was rejected.

The above ordinance was adopted article by article and at every article from first to last, the yeas and nays called for on the question of adoption produced invariably the same result. Messrs. Duvigneaud Massicot, Montamat and Preaux always voted in the affirmative. 4 ayes—and Messrs Marigny, Bertrand and Kilshaw in the negative. 3 nays, with the exception of the additional article numbered "4" presented by Mr. Bertrand and amended by Mr. Preaux, in the adoption of which the following was the result: Messrs. Bertrand, Duvigneaud, Marigny, Kilshaw and Montamat voted in the affirmative. 5 ayes—and Messrs. Massicot and Preaux in the negative, 2 nays.

Mr. Kilshaw moved to reject the ordinance entirely as amended.

On the question of rejection the ayes and nays produced the following result: Messrs. Marigny, Bertrand and Kilshaw voted in the affirmative, 3 ayes and Messrs. Preaux, Montamat, Massicot and Duvigneaud in the negative, 4 nays.

In consequence, the ordinance with the amendment was adopted entire.

Mr. Kilshaw having stood throughout against the ordinance obtained permission to register in the journal, the following motives for his vote:

"I vote against the resolution to permit Mr. Debuys to run the saw-mill, late Duraides, as follows.

"1st. Because such permission is directly opposed to the laws referred to below, which are wisely framed for the protection of the public rights.

"2d. Because such permission having been denied to Messrs Shepherd and Miller when proprietors of said mill, is a palpable act of injustice to grant it to Mr Debuys.

"3d. Because the members of the council in originally passing ordinances having for object the removal of the incumbrances from that part of the public road, Levee and Port, have done their duty as representatives of the people.

"4th. Because said incumbrances having continued nearly one year after the division of the city into three Municipalities, have greatly injured the interest and delayed the advancement of the 3d municipality; and ought not to be renewed.

"5th. Because such permission demonstrates that the measures of the council in this instance are vacillating, vexatious and inconsistent.

"6th. Because such permission at the present time, is at least premature pending the adjustment of the suit between Shepherd & Miller and this corporation, and will involve consequences highly detrimental to the interest of the latter and therefore to the people.

"7th. Because if the council take any action whatever in the matter for its equitable adjustment, the first object of consideration ought to be, the preservation of the public rights, and at the same time to treat with justice, or even with liberality Messrs Shepherd and Miller for the sacrifices they have been called upon to make for the public good.

"8th. Because this corporation have at great expense removed the previous obstructions from that part of the public road, the Levee and the Port; have constructed wharves opposite thereto, and to which vessels are now moored, whose safety, the extension of the port, and the true interest of the Municipality, alike imperiously demand that such permission should not be granted to run the mill in question, or any other saw mills within the limits of the port.

"9th. Because it has been asserted that the dearness and scarcity of timber prevents the construction of houses in the municipality; whereas the fact is the edifices lately erected, and others being erected therein, are more numerous than at any former period, notwithstanding said assertions, and the actual money pressure which now affects all classes of the community.

"10th. Because the retarded advancement of this municipality is more to be attributed to the neglected consideration of many of the streets, banquettes and thoroughfares, and to the narrow, short sighted and vacillating policy of the council, than to any other causes, the previous use of the saw-mills only excepted.

"11th. Because there are many suitable sites immediately beyond the limits of the port, on which saw-mills can be readily constructed, without interfering with effects of the shipping as they are now moored, those opposite to the Tobacco warehouse and sugar refinery, and consequently without impairing the free and permanent interest of the municipality.

"12th. Because the wishes of a few individuals ought not to have preponderating influence over those of the community at large, and because not any exclusive privilege can be either legally or equitably granted.

"13th. Because it is a ruinous policy to sacrifice a greater and a positive good, to obtain an uncertain and a minor one.

"14th. Because such permission being contrary to laws, is in itself a nullity, and cannot, nor ought it to be carried into effect.

"15th. And finally because from an act of Congress passed in the present year the limits of the port such as are described by the acts of incorporation and by the council in which said mill is situate, are by said act duly recognized; because several laws of the state, the civil code, the decision of the Supreme Court, &c.—An act of the legislature approved the 14th March 1816, an act of the 6th March 1834, the 350th art. of the civil code, positively forbid to moor any rafts or other obstruction on the banks of the river, within the limits of the port, as also forbid all kind of encumbrances on the levee and public roads, by which the free public use should be diminished or attacked.

(Signed.) JOHN KILSHAW. Jr.

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

Resolved, That a committee of three members for the purpose of addressing a memorial to the Legislature of this state, requesting that body to reject every article of a bill now before it, having for object, the separation from the 3d municipality of the 1st and 4th Wards against the general wish of the inhabitants of those Wards.

On motion the council adjourned till Wednesday next, 3d January, 1838.

A true copy. J. B. ST. AMAND, Sec'ry.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS,

CLEARED.

Ship Rothelia, Thompson, Liverpool, Geo Green.
Ship Normandie, Tyson, Liverpool, W M B[illegible]
Ship Franklin, Burgess, Havre, Bailey & Acbott.
Ship Marengo, Larkin, Havre, F Perret
Ship Michigan, Burgess, Havre, H C Cammack & co
Ship Avis, Sumner, Boston, Master
Ship Charleston, Eldredge, Boston, J A Barrelli & co.
Ship Hinds, Hammond, New York, R & J P Whitney
Ship Vicksburg, Woodhouse, New York, Bein & Cohen
Bark Moro Castle, Charry, Bordeaux, J Hordelois
Bark Roger Williams, Ashley, Charleston, J A Barrelli & co.
Brig Hecla, Whiting, Gibraltar, B. Loring.
Sch San Jacinto, Higgins, Matagorda, W. Bryan.
Sch Charlotte, Marshall, Pensacola, Master.
Sch Franklin Green, Waite, Charleston, Bailey & Abbott
Sch Pacasset, Caldwell, Mobile, Bailey & Abbott

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Feliciana, Wood, from the Passes; towed to sea ship Jefferson and brig Lancelot left the passes 28th, brought up ship Olmsted and brig Talleyrand; reports several sail in the river.

Tow boat Shark, Thomas, from the Passes; took to sea ship Wm Goddard and brig Herald; brought 2 brigs and 3 schooners, reports in the offing packet ship Nashville, 2 mud scrapers for S W Potts and 24 others; left the pass on the 30th.

Tow boat Hudson, Lonnell, from the Passes; towed to sea sch Sabina and J W Caldwell; brought up ship Medford, bark Valhalla and brig Pilgrim; left S W Pass on the 30th 4 A M, ship Formosa still on the bar, 1 ship and 1 bark at anchor of the bar bound in, brigs Hector, Raymond, Samuel & John and several others in the river.

Tow boat Pacific, Martin, from the Passes; towed to sea ships Austerlitz and New London; brought up ship Levant, bark Agnes & Ann and sch Eliza Hand; left the passes 28th, nothing new.

Tow boat Pilot, Clarck, from the Passes; towed to sea brig Zealand; brought up ships Nashville, (Auroria and brig Alexander; reports brig Providence inside bound up.

Ship Nashville, Jackson, 16 days from New York, to Franklin & Ames.

Ship Ostorora, Dunod, 19 days from Philadelphia, to master.

Ship Levant, Bartlett, 17 days from New York, to master.

Ship Medford, Welch, from Boston Dec 16th to master.

Ship Olympia, Gray, from Havre Nov 8th, to Perret & Gally.

Bark Valhalla Stevens, 26 days from Campine; to master.

Bark Agnes & Ann, Rorbuck, from Glasgow via Jamaica Dec 21-1, to Holmes & Mills.

Brig Pilgrim, Stevens, 17 days from Baltimore, to G Benford.

Brig Talleyrand, McDowell, 15 days from Curaco, to J Fraite & Son.

Brig Almeda, Dane, 17 days from Charleston, to J A Barrelli & co.

Brig Washington Barge, Perry, 11 days fm Charleston, to Champomier & Giraud

Brig Robt Bruce, Murrill, from Turks Island, to S & J P Whitney.

Brig Alexander, Preeman, 20 days from Baltimore, to master.

Sch Eliza Hand, Briggs, 15 days from Savannah, to master.

Sch Cumanche, Bocodin, from Matamoras Dec 19, to Godfrey, Blossman & co.

Sch W E Jester, Fostros, 15 days from Norfolk, to J W Zacharie & co.

Schr Pelasco Gonzales, Pasias, 17 days from Havana, to J Fraite & Son.

[illegible] packet Moro Castle, [illegible] York via Pensacola.

Steamboat Galenian, Esnault, [illegible]
Steamboat Velocipede, Stanley, [illegible]
Steamboat Rowena, Moore, [illegible]
Steamboat Mediator, Chaffin, [illegible]
Steamboat Bridgewater, Wright, [illegible]
Steamboat Splendid, Shillito, [illegible]
Steamboat Mississippi, Aitchison, [illegible]
Steamboat Tecumseh, Benoist, [illegible]
Steamboat Belle, Pretand, [illegible]
Steamboat Caspian, Windle, [illegible]
Steamboat Alert, Henson, [illegible]
Steamboat Stata, Thomasson, [illegible]
Steamboat Huntsville, Jordon, [illegible]

EXPORT

Per ship Rothelia—1541 bales co[illegible]
Per ship Normandie—1446 do [illegible]
Per ship Franklin—1600 do [illegible] bags to bacco.
Per ship Michigan—1390 bales cotton.
Per ship Michigan—1636 do do
Per ship Avis—[illegible] bales cotton, [illegible], 276 pigs lead.
Per ship Charleston—703 bbls pork, [illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] kegs lard, 21 hhds tobacco and [illegible] bales cotton and sundries.
Per ship Hinds—644 bales cotton, [illegible] hhds tobacco, 2975 pigs lead, [illegible] bbls molasses, [illegible], 42 hhds sugar and sundries.
Per ship Vicksburg—144 bales cotton, [illegible] hhds tobacco, 300 bales and 577 ceroons do, [illegible], 341 bbls molasses, 1262 bbls pork, [illegible] sundries.
Per bark Moro Castle—353 bales cotton, [illegible] white wax, 2600 staves and sundries.
Per bark Roger Williams—250 bbls flour, [illegible] bbls, 450 do molasses, 20 hhds and [illegible] sugar.
Per brig Hecla—136 hhds tobacco, 34 [illegible] bales do, and 104 bales cotton.
Per sch San Jacinto—bricks.
Per sch Charlotte—groceries and provisions.
Per sch Franklin Green—40 [illegible], 417 hhds sugar.
Per sch Pocasset—1[illegible] hhds sugar.

IMPORTS

Per ship Olympia—wines, [illegible], &c.
Per ship Levant—mdze.
Per ship Medford—sundries.
Per ship Nashville—mdze.
Per ship Ostorora—mdze.
Per brig Alexander—mdze.
Per bark Agnes & Ann—250 tons [illegible] &c.
Per bark Valhalla—stones, fish, &c.
Per brig Pilgrim—mdze.
Per brig Talleyrand—salt.
Per brig Almeda—400 tcs rice and 2 slaves.
Per brig Washington Barge—[illegible].
Per brig Robt Bruce—[illegible].
Per sch Cumanche—copper hides and specie for [illegible] and consignees see editorial column.
Per sch W E Jester—slaves and mdze.
Per sch Eliza Hand—147 tcs rice
Per pelasgo Gonzales—fruit

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Mississippi towed down [illegible] Natchez, ship Empire, Baker, bound to Liverpool, [illegible] 15th [illegible] ga [illegible].

Ship Ostorora, Dec 1-, lat 29 30, lon 74 [illegible], spoke ship Bolivar hence for Havre, 10 days out.

Hence at New York, Dec 24, ship Orleans, Sears from Grand Turk.

Hence at Boston, Dec 21 ship Seaman, Harding.

Ship Bolivar, Pemberton, hence for Havre, was spoken Dec 13, off Tortugas.

Hence at Liverpool, 4th Nov, the Kensington, Cooke.

Sailed from Belfast for this port, 1st Nov, the Catharine, Kean, ship John & Robert, McKenzie.

Cleared at Boston for this port 23d Dec, ship Louder, [illegible]; 22d ship Columbus, Coffin

Sailed from Charleston for this port, 26th Dec, brig Chatham, Thompson; cleared 26th sch Harvest, Leavitt.

Ship Franklin, hence for Europe, was spoken Dec 19 lat 28, long 78 40.

Hence at Philadelphia, 22d Dec, ship Chester, Watson.

Cleared at New York for this port, Dec 23, sch Albany, Bray.

Arr at Liverpool 7th, Hibernia, Cobb, New York Sailed 6th, Margaret, Chalmers, Mobile; Helen Mar, Robertson, New Orleans; 6th, Clementine, Landisk.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.

TO MORROW EVENING, (TUESDAY) Will be performed the

JEWESS.

The enthusiasm with which the Grand Operatic Drama of the Jewess is nightly received induces the director to announce it for repetition every evening until further notice. dec 29

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION

On their Anniversary, Jan. 1st 1838.

Marshal, Banner, Marshal,
B [illegible] of Charter,
LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1,
Bearer of the Charter
PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 4
Music
Encamp. Charter Bearer,
ENCAMPMENT.
Grand Lodge Charter Bearer,
Orator of the Day,
GRAND LODGE.

Grand Marshal of the day............Brother John Hart,
Orator of the day,............J. S. McFarlane.

☞The Brethren will meet at the Lodge Room, at 9 o'clock, and proceed down Camp and through Canal to Toulouse, down Toulouse to Royal, up Royal to St Charles, up St Charles to the Rev Mr Clapp's Church (who has kindly offered his services) where the Oration will be delivered by Brother Dr James S McFARLANE; after which the procession will proceed up St. Charles street to Julia, up Julia to Magazine, down Magazine to Common, down Common to Camp, up Camp to the Lodge Room.

Tickets for the Oration can be had, by application to the Committee of Arrangements, viz:—

FAULX E YOUNG, No. 34 Camp street,
A MONDELLI, 32, Camp street,
JOHN HART, —, Camp street;
PETER FOHR, 61, New Levee, near Girod st,
JAMES McPHERSON, Common street, near Tremé;
J DeCORDOVA, 109, Julia, or 1st New Levee.

The invitation to the community of New Orleans is general—all will be welcome—the only object in the employment of tickets is, that the ladies who attend the ceremonies may be able to occupy the most select and convenient situations.

Each ticket will admit a gentleman and the ladies who may accompany him, to the seats provided for the ladies.

☞The procession is expected to arrive at the Rev Dr Clapp's Church, at about 12 o'clock.

New Orleans, Jan. 1st, 1838. jan1

ROBBERY—On Saturday night, the 30th ult., a gentleman returning from the masked ball was attacked by two villains, who knocked him down, 1—[illegible] stabbing him twice with a dirk and then robbed him of about eighteen hundred dollars, which he had secured in a belt around his waist. The notes were mostly all one hundred bills of the state of Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama, and about seventy five dollars of the Tombigby Rail Road Bank, which were just issued. A liberal reward will be given for any information which may lead to the detection of the villains or for the recovery of the money by applying at No 63 Gravier st. jan 1

SUGAR—31 hhds of the old crop, landing by the steamer Velocipede and for sale by jan 1 DEVENPORT & GOURDAIN, Gravier st.

WHISKEY—60 barrels just received and for sale by jan 1 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

BUTTER—30 kegs western, just received and for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, [illegible] Gravier st.

PORK—120 barrels prime, just received and for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, jan 1 [illegible] Gravier st.

BEANS—15 sacks white beans, a superior lot just received, and for sale by ROGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st. jan 1

COFFEE—300 bags prime green Rio coffee just received, and for sale by BOBERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st. jan 1

FLOUR—958 bbls landing from steamer Splendid, for sale by G DORSEY, [illegible] New Levee, jan 1

MONONGAHELA WHISKEY—30 bbls Pittsburg old and fine flavoured Whiskey just landed and for sale by SLOAN & BROTHER, jan 1 [illegible] New Levee.

OLD & CHOICE LIQUORS—[illegible] half pipes Armagnac Brandy, Vintage 18[illegible] 50 cases do in bottles, 100 boxes old Oporto wine, 35 do Lobo Sherry 5 puncheons old Jamaica Rum, 3 Irish Whiskey, 2 do St Croix Rum, 10 half pipes Old [illegible] Sherry wine 50 do Cogniac Brandy, 5 hhds Accem[illegible] Peach Brandy jan 1 SLOAN & BROTHER.

FOR SALE—275 bbls beans; [illegible] apples; 100 kegs prime butter; 160 kegs [illegible] lard, for sale by SLOAN & BROTHER. jan1 New Levee.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St. Bernard—Court of Probates—Succession of Charles Gilffoy Oliver—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said succession and to all other persons interested, to shew cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account rendered by the Widow Charles Gilffoy Oliver should not be approved and homologated.

Parish of Bernard, 25th day of December 1837.

jan 1—3t OCTAVE RODRIGUEZ, Judge.

Office Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.

New Orleans, [illegible] 1838.

THE Stockholders of this [illegible] are hereby notified that the annual election for directors will be held, this day, at the office of the Company between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order JNO B LEEDS, Secretary. [illegible]

MR. TANNER'S MAP of Louisiana, on examination has with few exceptions proved correct as far as I am acquainted with the Geography of the country; I therefore, have no objection to recommend it to the patronage of the public. [illegible] best MAP which has yet been published.

New Orleans, this 28th December, 1837.

jan1 D. BRINGIER, Surveyor General of the State of Louisiana.

Price of the Map $10. Apply to S HIGHT, 110 Camp street. J FITZPATRICK, Agent.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

A Meeting of the Directors will be held for the year commencing on the 8th inst, at the hall of the Washington Fire Company No 4, on Wednesday Evening the 3d for the purpose of electing Officers.

Directors are respectfully requested to comply with the requisitions of the 2nd Article of the Constitution entitling them to their seats at the Board.

jan 1 B. CASEY, Secretary.

THE undersigned has this day taken into Partnership Mr. Charles Werner, formerly of Vera Cruz, and will continue to do business under the firm of SCHMIDT & WERNER.

New Orleans, 1st January 1838.

jan 1 F W. SCHMIDT, 80 Bienville st.

BURGUNDY & CHAMPAGNE WINES—50 cases and baskets of the most celebrated brands champagne and Burgundy wines, direct imports ion, for sale by H. & W. ANDREWSON. [illegible] 24 Tchoupitoulas street.

FLOUR—250 bbls superfine flour, landing and for sale by REVEZIN & DOSSAT. dec 19 31 Gravier street.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCE—To the Municipality No [illegible] holders—[illegible] by NORMAN, STEEL & Co. Stationers. jan1 10 Bienville st.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and lodging in jail of the negro named Casimir, runaway since the 21st November. He has two small scars on the right cheek, is 6 feet 4 inches high, and speaks French and English. Captains of vessels and steamboats are warned from harboring said slave under the penalty of the law.

jan 1 1wdsw E. ST. MAXENT & BESTON & CO.

Sales at Auction.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

Sale of Damaged Cotton.

WILL be sold Wednesday evening, 3d instant, at half past 4 o'clock, at the Louisiana Coffee House,

140 bales Damaged Cotton,

for account of whom it may concern. Terms cash.

jan 1

BY J. LEVY.

(Successor of Thomas C. Cash.)

ON Wednesday the 10th of January, will be sold at 53 Magazine street, at 12 o'clock.

A handsome Carriage nearly new with Harness complete, with a pair of well broke bay Horses. Conditions at sale

BY J. LEVY.

Succession of Thomas C. Cash.

WILL be rented, on Tuesday the [illegible] day of January 1838, at Banks Arcade at 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of November next, 4 handsome offices in the 2nd floor of the eligible store adjoining the Atchafalaya Bank, Magazine street, also the first, third and fourth floors of same building. Conditions cash.

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, January the 2nd [illegible] at 4 o'clock p. m. on the Levee, opposite [illegible] 4, 3d municipality, by order and under the inspection of the Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern, part of a Chain Cable, 45 fathoms; 1 [illegible] Cable (grass), 10 inches, 60 fathoms, more or less belonging to ship Merchant, Capt Jourdan.

dec 30

BY J. LEVY,

SUCCESSION OF THOS C. CASH.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, dated 26th Dec. 1837, and by the direction of the executrix

Will be sold on Saturday, the 6th day of January 1838, at half past 10 o'clock, at the store of Sa[illegible] & Verbois No. 35 Camp street, a large assortment of choice old Wines and Brandies, of a variety of celebrated brands belonging to said succession.

Terms All sums under $100 cash, over $200 not exceeding $400—sixty days, and for sums exceeding $400 four months credit, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor.

Also, on Wednesday, the 10th Jan., 1838, at 11 o'clock, at 53 Magazine street, a large assortment of Sofas, centre Tables. Six bales Bagging and a lot of clothing belonging to the above succession.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

Succession of G G and F M Jenkins.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 2d January, 1838, at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, Magazine street, by virtue of an order from the Court of Probates in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, bearing date 26th Dec. 1837.

The Lease of the Store occupied by said George Jenkins and Francis M Jenkins, No 24 Levee street, between Custom House and Bienville streets; [illegible] day of [illegible] 1st November, 1838, when said lease expires. Payable monthly.

ALSO—The fixtures in said store, consisting of shelves and one counter.

Terms cash. dec 21 & 26, 30.

FOR VELASCO & GALVESTON, Texas on Tuesday, 2d January, at 10 A. M.

THE splendid low pressure steam packet Columbia, Capt. J. T. Wright, will sail as above. Passengers for Brazoria and Columbia will be landed at Velasco, and may depend upon the boat leaving punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage having splendid accommodations for 200 cabin, 400 deck passengers, apply on board or to

JAMES REED & CO, 86 Common st.

N. B. No berth or state room secured, until [illegible] Freight taken only to Galveston.

YAZOO PACKET.

For Yazoo [illegible] & [illegible] Vicksburg, (Yazoo) [illegible] Grand Gulf, Rodney Natchez.

The Regular packet steamer Bridgewater, Wright Master, will leave on Wednesday the 3d [illegible] at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply on board at Post[illegible] Wharf, or to HYDE & COMSTOCK, jan1 [illegible] Poydras [illegible]

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

The splendid upper steamer Wilmington, [illegible] Whyte, master, will leave for the above on Monday next, the 2nd inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, or BOGERT & HAWTHORN, jan 1 63 Gravier street.

FOR PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.

And all intermediate landings. The splendid upper cabin, fast running steamer [illegible] vania, Captain [illegible] leave as above on Monday the 1st at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite Bienville street, or to BOGERT & HAWTHORN, jan 1 63 Gravier street.

FOR ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

The schr Water Witch, Capt De[illegible] will sail positively on Wednesday 3d [illegible] and can admit a few tons freight and passengers, apply to A CAPDEVIELLE & CO. jan 1 19 Toulouse street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A 1 and fast sailing ship [illegible] Captain Wessor, will have immediate despatch—for passage only, having [illegible] accommodations apply to L H GALE, jan1 [illegible] Common st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fast sailing and superior British ship Champion, Captain Warren, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight of 250 bales cotton or passage having handsome accommodations apply to L H GALE, jan1 [illegible] Common street.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A1 and fast sailing ship George Clinton, Capt [illegible], requires 300 bales cotton to fill up, and will sail with immediate despatch. For freight of which engagement, having handsome and furnished accommodations, apply to LEVI H. GALE, 7[illegible] Common. jan 1

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY.

Authorised by Law, 21st March, 1826.

Will in future be drawn in the Grand Saloon of the Merchants Exchange, Adjoining the Post Office.

The Manager has taken an office in the Exchange, drawing on Exchange place, and opening into the saloon, when Tickets will be for sale up to the moment of drawing.

Immediately after the drawing the office will be open for the payment of Prizes, or renewal in the next class.

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY.

Class D.

CAPITAL PRIZES,

$12,000!

Will be drawn in the Grand Saloon of the Merchants Exchange adjoining the Post Office, on Wednesday January 3d 1838 at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

J. K. MEAD, Manager.

75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	....	$12,000
1	do	[illegible]
1	do	[illegible]
1	do	[illegible]
1	do	[illegible]
10	do	[illegible]
10	do	[illegible]
70	do	[illegible]
15	do	[illegible]
170	do	[illegible]

And a large number of a less denomination.

Tickets $4; Shares in proportion.

Packages of 25 tickets, 100 dollars; must draw [illegible] and may draw four capital prizes.

Packages of shares in proportion.

Managers Offices, Merchants Exchange, also at 4 Arcade and No 112 Chartres street.

jan 1 J K MEAD, Manager.

FOR SALE OR BARTER—16 casks Dutch Ombro Madder, will be disposed of a bargain to close an invoice, either against notes of good standing, or against western produce [illegible]. Apply to H. C. GILDEMEESTER, jan 1 45 Bienville st.

W. M. Chase, vs McNamara.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Hon. O. P. Jackson, associate judge of the Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 16th of January 1838, at noon at the city Exchange St Louis street between Chartres and Royal streets, bay horse seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case. Terms cash.

jan 1 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

CARROLLTON BANK.

THIS Bank will be closed on the 1st and 2d January, excepting for the election of the Directors on the 1st proximo. It is requested that payers of notes and bills falling due on those days, and [illegible] for discount for the Tuesdays following be [illegible] on the Saturdays previous. JOHN NICHOLSON, dec 30 Cashier.

MR. MATOSSY, has the honor to inform his former customers and friends generally, that he has received per the last arrivals from France, a splendid assortment of CONFECTIONARY for New year's gifts, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. He hopes that the generous inhabitants of this city, who have for a number of years given him their patronage, will continue the same now. He will undertake to furnish all kinds of Desserts for evening parties or others, at the lowest prices.

J. MATOSSY, dec 29—3t Opposite St Charles Hotel.

FOR SALE—The Lease of the confectionary Store, at the Arcade of the St Charles Theatre, near the Camp Street Theatre. Apply immediately to MR. MATOSSY, dec 29—3t Opposite St Charles Hotel.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

ALEX. PAYA & CO. have received per the [illegible] arrivals from France, a handsome assortment of Cakes and Chocolate Pastils, made of pistaches, the Fidel Berger, Fancy Pasteboards, Baskets of twisted silk, ladies and gentlemens dressing boxes, musical departments, work boxes, children toys, with music; richly dressed dolls, books bound in silk, with their cases, dolls bound in calf, gilt edges, fine jewelry, and various other articles

[illegible] ALEX. PAYA & CO.

LOUIS BERNARD has the honor to inform the public that he will undertake the repair of [illegible] mirrors, and putting in new pieces of glass. His residence is No 9 Levee street, near the fire engine.

dec 26 [illegible]

NOTICE—Mr. ACCOMOMB, lately arrived from Paris, begs leave to offer his services to [illegible] friends and the public.

His residence is at the corner of Royal and [illegible] ville streets, above the Merchant's Assurance Office.

Mr. Colomb will call at the residence of those persons who wish his services, as soon as required [illegible] References—Doctors Chaloye, Fuchs and M[illegible] of this city dec 26

DISSOLUTION.

FROM this day our Co-partnership is dissolved by mutual consent, and the pending affairs, and the liquidation of our firm, will be settled by our partner Mr Theodore McQuaker, who alone will sign [illegible] in liquidation. Dated in Havana, 5th November 1837. (Signed) dec 26 BOOGAERS, BAROTH & CO.

L'ABEI[illegible]

Journal officiel de l'Etat, de [illegible]
Première et de la Troi[illegible]
IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ [illegible]

NOUVELLE-O[illegible]
LUNDI MATIN, 1[illegible]

Aujourd'hui étant le premier [illegible] paraîtra pas demain [illegible]

LE PREMIER [illegible]

[illegible] renouvellement de l'anné[illegible] le charon se livre à l'exam[illegible] un compte plus ou moins [illegible] avant de s'écouler. Quant [illegible] la bienveillance dont nous [illegible] cette période, nous pour[illegible] te d'accorder le succès de [illegible]

[illegible]

SINISTRE[illegible]

[illegible] du bateau à va[illegible] à vapeur Vicksb[illegible] Vicksburg avec un char[illegible] ayant à son bord 19 pa[illegible] du 29 décembre der[illegible] Bâton-Rouge, et dan[illegible] par les flammes. Les [illegible] avec une partie [illegible] brûlé jusqu'à fleur d'[illegible] chargement que l'[illegible] Le bateau était assur[illegible] pour un montant [illegible] lettre des passag[illegible] accident et [illegible] officiers [illegible]

[illegible] Black [illegible] bateau à vapeur Black [illegible] Natchitoches, ayant [illegible] delà de l'embouchure [illegible] fit sauter toute la [illegible] le pilote, l'ingénieur et [illegible] les noms ne sont pas [illegible] dangereusement brûlés [illegible] légèrement. Le bateau [illegible] les États-Unis [illegible] nombre d'articles [illegible] deplorable [illegible] La plupart des [illegible] de l'équipage ont [illegible] chaland, emportant [illegible] cargaison. Le bateau [illegible] du lieu de l'événement.

[illegible] pour la Représentation [illegible] de la Louisiane au Congrès [illegible]

[illegible]

POLICE NOCTU[illegible]

Dans notre article du 30 d[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]