LATEST DATES.

New-York	dec 12	Boston	dec 12
Philadelphia	dec 13	Baltimore	dec 13
Charleston	dec 13	Washington	dec 13
Paris	oct 29	Liverpool	oct 8
Havre	oct 26	London	oct 24
Havana	dec 7	Tampico	dec 10
Mexico	oct 24	Vera Cruz	sept 3
Bordeaux	oct 15		

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

181	bales Mississippi	15
50	do do	13¾
18	do do	17
91	do W District	13½
77	do do	13¾
23	do Florida	16¼
17	do Louisiana	17
170	do Texas	14¼
626		

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock on hand, Dec 20,	112,153
Cleared yesterday,	1,882
Stock on hand, and on ship board, not cleared,	110,271

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.

December 20, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	per lb.	a18 a 18½
Good Fair		17 a 17½
Fair		15½ a 16
Middling		14 a 14½
Ordinary		13 a 13½
SUGAR		5 a 6½
MOLASSES	per gal.	23 a 30
TOBACCO First Quality	per lb.	4 a 5
Second		3 a 4
Crossed		2 a 3
FLOUR	per bbl	$11½ a 12
PORK Clear		
Mess		24 a 25
Prime		20
Hog round		
BACON Hams		12 a 13
Sides		14 a 14
Shoulders		8½ a 9
Hog round		11½ a 12
BEEF Mess		15 a 16
Prime		11½ a 12
LARD		14 a 14½
CORN	per bushel	100 a 11
OATS		62½ a 00
WHISKEY Rectified	per gal	40 a 00
Common		a 28
NAGGING Western	per yard	25 a 27
BALE ROPE	per yard	10 a 12
LEAD (pig)	per 100 lbs	$6 a 00

CHARLESTON Dec 10.

COTTON—In our semi-weekly report, we stated the fair enquiry for upland had been experienced in the forepart of the week. The demand was pretty well sustained until yesterday, when the market closed rather heavy, and prices at the commencement of the week, were not so readily obtained, except for very prime lots—these, however, are very scarce. A strictly choice article, we understand not to be in the market for sale, except a few lots limited above our highest quotations. The stock on hand for sale is very inconsiderable for this season of the year. The transactions of the week amount to about 5600 bales, as follows viz: 2 bales at 9 cents, 4 at 12, 40 at 13, 164 old crop, 85 at 16, 139 at 16½, 73 at 16¾, 652 at 16¾, 97 at 16¾, 394 at 16¾, 16 at 16¾, 2566 at 17, 123 at 17½, 676 at 17½, 109 at 17½, 481 at 17½. For Long Cotton the demand continues good at prices ranging full from 10 to 15 cents for Sea Islands, above the rates of the same time last year. Holders are not anxious to sell unless met by purchasers at their own prices. About 175 bales Sea Islands were disposed of during the last week principally at from 50 cents and upwards; a few bales at from 45 to 49. We have heard of no sales of Santees; 12 bales stained Sea Islands brought from 23 to 31c.

RICE, of prime and choice quality, is readily disposed of. An inferior article does not meet with the same demand. Sales of the week have reached upwards of 2000 bbls, of which about 650 were under our highest quotations: the balance, ranging from 3,50 down to 2,87½.

FLOUR—The market for this article is without variation. Our last quotations continue to be obtained for Canal, which we have reduced 50 cents. The supply has been good and fully adequate to the demand.

GROCERIES—Of Sugars several sales at auction have taken place since our last report, 187 hhds Porto Rico brought from 6¾ a 8¼, 31 hhds do 8½ a 8¾, 11 hhds do 8 a 9. 84 bbls Brazila, a very inferior article, 5¾ 6, 165 hhds New Orleans 7½ a 8¼. This last sale was considered as having brought better prices than those obtained previously.

COFFEE—The sales of the week past have been very fair, and in quantities larger than for several weeks previous. Of 638 bags Cuba, imported direct, about 400 bags of a prime quality, sold from the wharf at near 13½ cents. Near 150 bags Cuba, and 250 bags Rio from stores at prices not transpired.

MOLASSES—The direct receipts of Cuba (old crop) during the week, consisted of 210 hhds and 10 tierces, the greater portion of which was disposed of from the wharf to dealers and Country Merchants at our reduced quotations.

AMERICAN THEATRE,

CAMP STREET.

THIRD APPEARANCE OF MISS HORTON.

This Evening, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21st, will be repeated, the splendid Fairy Opera of

CINDERELLA:

Or, The Little Glass Slipper!

PRINCE ..... Mrs. KNOX
CINDERELLA ..... Miss HORTON.
PAS SEUL, by Miss HORTON, pupil of Mr. Benoni.
Previous to the Opera, the elegant petit Comedy of

PERFECTION,

OR

The Maid of Munster.

Kate O'Brien, ... Miss Russell.
With Songs.

☞ Mr. Russell respectfully announces to the public that the celebrated Drama of the

JEWESS,

Will be revived for the Holliday nights, with a variety of other novelties.

☞ 100 men wanted as Supernumeraries, apply to Mr. Higgins Promptar.

SAINT CHARLES

THEATRE.

MUSICAL ATTRACTION.

THIS EVENING, 21st December, 1836.

Will be presented the popular Italian Opera of

IL BARBIERE DE SIVEGLIA.

Count Almaviva, ... Signor Ravoglia,
Doctor Bartolo, ... Orlandi,
Figaro, ... De Rosa.
Rosina, ... Signora Marozzi.

At the conclusion of the Opera, Mr. BALLS will appear in the highly popular Farce of

THREE AND DEUCE.

(In consequence of the numerous applications for its repetition.)

Fertinax, Peregrine, Percival, } The Three Singles, Mr. BALLS.

HARMONY HALL ROOM.

NO. 185 St Peter street, between Bourgogne and Rampart streets.

Friday December 23, 1836.

Grand Dress and Masquerade Ball.

These Balls will take place every Friday and Tuesday.

Canes and weapons to be left at the entrance.

Admission for gentlemen, $2.

The Ball will open at 7 o'clock.

No colored person admitted. dec 21

NOTICE.—The members of the Fire Department are requested to meet at the Planters Hotel, Canal street, on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock. dec 20 2t

TO LET.—The new three story dwelling house, at present occupied by William Kelly, Esquire, situated in Esplanade, between Conde and Royal streets. Possession to be given January 1st 1837. Apply to

dec 20 ☞ Ar. RASCH, 75 Chartres st.

THE Omnibuses of the New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company, will run regularly from the depot of the Company, corner of Baronne and Poydras streets, to the Pontchartrain Rail Road, passing through Camp, Royal, St. Louis, Chartres and Conde sts.

These vehicles will run every half hour, leaving the depot at the arrival of the Carrollton cars, and arriving in time for their departure.

Office New Orleans Company, and Carrollton Rail Road Company.

G. MERRICK, Engineer.

dec 8

STRAY HORSES.

WAS brought to the stables of the undersigned Syndic, the following stray horses.

An iron grey horse, stamped P.B.

A bay horse, white spot on his forehead, the two hind feet white, and stamped V. B.

A horse stamped with the letters A. S.

If said horses are not claimed previous to the 22d December, they will be sold on that day, at Mr. Labarre, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

R. BEAUVAIS,
Parish of Jefferson. dec 10

DOCTOR J. E. DOORNIK, having returned, informs his friends and the public, that he has fixed his residence in this city, to exercise his profession. During a residence of two years in the north, he has particularly studied the diseases of the chest, so common in this country, and he flatters himself to have acquired in that branch, that experience which will enable him to perfectly relieve those afflicted and who will confide in him.

He has taken a temporary residence at M. A. Dupuy, No 227 Royal street, between Ursulines and Hospital streets. dec 16 2ts

THE subscriber having returned from Europe offers for sale, an extensive and very elegant assortment of Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, and Fancy Goods.

A RASCH,
dec 10—1m. 2w 75 Chartres-street.

LE DEPORTER, Dentist, has the honor of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has decided to take up his residence in this city. The apparatus which he has just received from France, enables him to manufacture camp site sets of teeth of enamelled gold, in which the fleshy parts of the mouth are perfectly imitated—likewise, mediallic palates, suppports, &c. &c. Mineral and human teeth inserted on pivots, springs, gum plates, &c.

He recommends persons having children, whose teeth cut in an irregular manner, to attend to the matter in time, and not to overlook the assistance which art can give to nature, and which makes a pretty mouth an object creditable to all young people.

Ladies operated on in their own houses, when desired.

Mr. L. continues his visits in the country as usual.

Attendance by the year 600, after the first operation.

Residence, St. Louis-street, between Royal and Chartres, on the first floor. dec 10—8aw 3m

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Second Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1836.

While so many improvements are begun or projected in the vicinity of New Orleans, it is surprising that the Bayou Carondelet Canal has been suffered to languish: If a good hotel were erected on that island, accessible from the city by a convenient steamboat, it would be resorted to more than any watering place on the coast of the Gulf; in summer, for the healthful bathing in the briny waters that surround it—in winter, numbers would visit it for the purpose of hunting in its neighborhood, which abounds in all descriptions of game, deer, wild fowl, to a greater extent than any tract of country that we are acquainted with.

THE NATCHEZ COURIER AND NEW ORLEANS

We are sorry to see a gentleman of the talents of the editor of the Natchez Courier, devote himself with such singular zeal and pertinacity, to foment a spirit of undeserved hostility to our city, and to that great Western and Southern enterprise, the New Orleans and Nashville Rail-road. This undertaking is of general importance, and is not calculated, as he suggests, to injure the prosperity of Natchez and the other towns on the Mississippi river. His arguments to prove that such would be its effects, are rather inflamatory appeals to the sectional feelings of his readers than sober and dispassionate reasoning. We protest against so unfair a mode of prostrating that great public work, as well as associating it, as he has done, with the political contests of the day. It belongs not either to sections or parties, as its advantages are to be reaped equally by the whole valley of the Mississippi, by its enriching the immense territory through which it passes, and benefiting all classes of the community. The gentlemen who are contributing to its establishment are of both political parties, and are free from other than the most exalted and patriotic motives. Happy we are to contrast the following article from the FREE TRADER, likewise published in Natchez, with the many which have emanated from the Courier, whose sole design appear to be the gratification of feelings of ill will and animosity against our city:—

"Another question of internal improvement in which the State is deeply interested for weal or for woe, will probably be agitated at the coming session. The project of the New Orleans and Nashville, Railroad Company will in all probability be again laid before the legislature of this state. The counties through which the road is to run are all enthusiastic in its support, while the counties lying on the Mississippi river are opposed to it, with a belief that it will ruin the river towns. There are many persons, however, residing in the river counties, who look upon that stupendous project with a more enlarged vision, and behold nothing to alarm the fears of their fellow citizens. They point to the time when all Mississippi was tributary to Natchez, compare its situation at that period with its present prosperity, and smile when they recount the fears which once pervaded this community lest the rapid growth of Grand Gulf and Vicksburg should prostrate their own town. The fallacy of such apprehensions has been shown by the steady strides to wealth and power which mark the history of Natchez since the other named towns were founded. And when we consider that the resources of our state are not more than one tenth developed, that a grand railroad through its centre, with laterals to every town on the river, would develope those resources, as Mississippians we should be proud to forward the enterprise; as Southerners we should urge it—for it would, by increasing our population, give additional power to the South in our national councils; and as Americans we should glory in it, as another bond to ensure the permanency of that Union which we all love. We view the project as a magnificent enterprise, which will benefit many and injure none. All the friends of the work desire it, discussion, and if it can be shown that it would do more injury than good, then let it fall."

Washington Correspondence

OF THE BEE—No. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec 6, 1836.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday the two Houses met, and were organised. It is expected to be a stormy session, as those who are disappointed at the result of the late elections, will seize upon every opportunity, to vent their anger in the Capitol. As my eye rested on many of the prominent members, I could not avoid comparing them to a troupe of gladiators in an arena, and look forward with dread to a repetition of the disgraceful scenes of last winter.

The message was read to day to the two Houses; it was received with great attention, but no demonstrations of applause or disapprobation were manifested. It is an able state paper, clear, demonstrative and powerful, resembling in its strength and the absence of ornament, a doric pillar. It recommends a reduction of the public revenue, and advocates taking off the duties from salt, provisions, and fuel, of all kinds. I need say no more on this subject, as your readers will by this time, have the message before them. Before I leave the subject, however, I must mention that a person from the city of New York made an attempt to bribe one of the clerks employed by the President, for the purpose of obtaining a copy, three or four days before the meeting of Congress! The *gentleman* was connected with the Broker's Board in New York.

The trial of White, and his accomplices, for setting fire to the Treasury buildings, commences on Thursday; it is said the evidence is strong against them.—I shall give you what details I can, of the trial, as it proceeds. Some singular facts and transactions, will be developed.

The message of Governor McDuffie, of South Carolina, has created considerable sensation; he deprecates, in the most decided manner, any interference with the affairs of Texas, or in behalf of those American citizens who chose to put themselves out of the pale of their country's protection, by enlisting under the Texian banner. These sentiments are totally at variance with those professed by the political champions of Carolina, in the senate. Mr. Calhoun can easily get over it, as he can execute a political somersaet, with the ease and rapidity of a *girouette*; but Mr. Preston, I believe, is composed of "sterner stuff," and will probably feel not a little mortified and embarassed, which cannot be wondered at when we remember his brilliant speech in favor of Texas, the last session. Let the gentlemen settle it to their own satisfaction; I should say with the western woman, "fair play, fair play! let them fight it out—I never saw a fight before, that I did not care which whipped!"

I much regret that my present letter is not so interesting as I could wish it to be. The first days of the session are necessarily preparatory, and I can find nothing of greater importance than the subjects I have touched upon. Hereafter I hope to be able to make ample amends for the barrenness of the present. I beg to assure you that I shall use every exertion to prove myself worthy of the confidence you repose in me.

It seems to be agreed on all hands in New York, that the pecuniary embarrassments, which have occasioned so much distress among the merchants there, were created by the partial and selfish conduct of the directors of some of the banks; good and safe paper was frequently thrown out of bank, shaved by brokers, and afterwards without any additional security discounted by the same bank that had rejected it.—This mode of extorting money out of the wants of the community is said to have been carried to an enormous and unprecedented degree, during the late pressure. That the embarrassment was altogether artificial and unconnected with any intrinsic difficulty in the state of commercial affairs, is proved by a statement made by authority of a committee of the Bank of America, which alleges that "the practice of buying and selling bills has not been; engaged in by that institution; that the bills discounted by them have been purely to accommodate their customers, and never at any rate exceeding two per cent; that the funds of the bank have been and in all cases with fidelity, in loaning to their dealers at the legal and established rate of interest." Had there been any real difficulty in the market, no one bank would have been able to keep the even tenor of its way.

At the date of our last advices, the embarrassments had in a great measure disappeared, and confidence was restored to trade in general.

Population.

In the New York Express, of the 29th ult. there is republished from the papers of the year 1805, at which period it was written, a calculation of the increase of the population of that city, beginning with the above named year, and ending with the present century. It sets down the population of 1805, from actual census, at 75,770, and estimates the increase at the rate of 25 per cent every five years. The estimate of the increase up to 1835, when the last census was taken, is found to be singularly accurate in every instance except the last year, when the actual population of New York and Brooklyn exceeded the estimate by 5000 souls. According to this calculation, New York will contain 564,520 souls in 1850, 1,102,577 in 1865, and 2,207,403 in the year 1880.

The population of New York undoubtedly increases with greater rapidity than any capital of equal size in the world; and probably will so continue to increase till the population of the island shall be two millions. After that, its density will be a bar to the rapidity of its augmentation. It would not be a safe calculation, we conceive, to suppose that the present ratio of increase will continue to the end of the century or beyond the year 1980. But then the writer in the Express, considers Brooklyn on Long Island as part of the city of New York; which may be permitted, as both lands on the river Themes, are included in the great Metropolis called London.

It would be extremely interesting to apply a similar mode of calculation to the population of the city of New Orleans, which, we doubt not, is increasing at least as rapidly as New York. But we have no data to begin with—none, we mean, that can be relied upon. We should be very willing to hazard an estimate of its present amount, and we know of no mode of arriving at it. The last census was taken under the act of congress in the year 1830: but we are well assured that it was taken in so loose and irregular a manner that a mere guess might give the real amount more accurately. It was taken in the autumn, when a great portion of our population was absent, and an equal proportion of the dwellings shut up. This was notoriously the case. The returns, if we recollect right, gave upwards of 56,000 as the number of souls. But let us give 14,000 more on account of omissions. The amount then in 1830, was 70,000; which is not far from the truth. Five years afterwards, or last year, it would be 87,500, if we allow the same ratio of increase as that of New York. In 1840 it will be 109,000, and proceeding in the same compound progression, or calculating 25 per cent on the increase every five years, it will be more than a million in 1890.

These estimates are more important than they appear to be at first sight. They present a view of the future value of land in the neighborhood of the city, that can hardly prove illusory, provided no great political or natural calamity overtake us, provided we are not swallowed up by an earthquake, and the projects and hopes of those who speak with such criminal levity of revolution or a separation of the union should not be realized. We have nothing else to fear than those two things—a convulsion in the bowels of the earth, or a political revolution, and we trust one is just as likely to happen as the other. Foreign war can never injure us, or long retard the onward march of our destiny. The same may be said of the evils of pestilence: both war and pestilence have done their most and left us unscathed and vigorous.

Thus, then the value of ground to a given distance below and above town and in its rear, may be calculated with an approximation to certainty for many years to come. When the swamp between the city and the lake shall be drained, when the Nashville rail road shall be completed, when that shall be connected by another rail road with the canal to lake Borgne, when other improvements of equal importance, which time and augmented population will cause to be undertaken, although they may not even be dreamed of at this time, shall be effected, the population of New Orleans will perhaps outstrip our calculations and surpass any ratio of increase that has ever yet been witnessed on the face of the earth—hence, we conceive that lots of ground in some parts of the city and its environs, have not yet reached their intrinsic value, even supposing the capital invested in them should not be immediately productive.

The House of Representatives of the Legislature of South Carolina, has adopted a resolution instructing their Presidential Electors to vote for WILLIS P. MORGAN, of South Carolina, for President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for Vice President.

MR. FORREST.—The English papers mention that at the conclusion of "The Gladiator," when Mr. Forrest was in the green room, recovering from the exhaustion consequent on his exertion in the part of Spartacus, Mr. Bartley, on behalf of the company of Drury Lane Theatre, presented him with a handsome snuff box, bearing the following inscription within the lid:—"To Edwin Forrest, Esq the American tragedian, from the performers of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in testimony of their admiration of his talent as an actor, and their respect for him as a man.

'His worth is warrant for his welcome hither'
Shakspeare."

The unexpected compliment was appropriately acknowledged by Mr. Forrest.

St. Charles Theatre.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,—A true and impartial theatrical critic is seldom if ever to be met with; whether his criticisms are either private among his hearers or public to the readers; but I hope I will not be considered in either light in the present instance. *The Poor Gentleman* that beautiful and delightful comedy, was performed at the St. Charles Theatre on Monday evening, to full and fashionable house; and, indeed, it would be surprising if that comedy cast throughout among the first performers to be found in the Union, would not. It would be too superfluous on my part to enter on *critiques* of the several *artistes* who filled the principle character, the names of Messrs. Barton, Finn, Ball, Holland and Debar, with the lovely and amiable Mr. Shaw, are sufficiently well known, suffice it to say, and I venture it with boldness, and certainly that the *Poor Gentleman* has never been better performed on any stage in this country (and seldom in Europe.) the it was on Monday evening: the intelligent and delighted audience present on that evening, will, I am certain, back me in the above assertion.

I have omitted the name of Mrs Saunders, she was perfect as the hon. Miss Lucretia McTab.

I cannot close these remarks without mentioning the name of the worthy manager of the St. Charles. * * * * * here Mr. Editor I am in a quandary. am at a loss to express myself in his praise, in a word his constant aim is to please and gratify the public of New Orleans. GARRICK.

COUNCIL OF THE 1ST MUNICIPALITY.

Sitting of Monday Dec. 19, 1836.

The Council met according to adjournment.

The Recorder having requested the Secretary to call the names of the members, those present were: Messrs Bertus, Correjolles, Buisson, Canon, Cruzat, Grathe, Guillot, High, W T C Duplessis, Lafargue, Lesseps, Colson, Tulane, Preval, Gardette, Busle and Wilcox, 17.

Absent members: Messrs Armas, Cougot, Thomas Duplessis, Laurent, Pedesclaux, Pichon and Stringer.

The journal of the former sitting having been read and approved of, the Council proceeded to the reading of a message from the mayor, dated to day.

The 1st article informed the Council that stores No 1 and 5 had been adjuged, but that No 4 had not, the highest sum bid being $22.

The 2d article informed the Council, that Mr S Meller, farmer of the meat market, proposed Messrs Antoine Rouchard and Joseph Martin as his securities; and that Mr Lino de la Rozas, had proposed Mr Ramon Planas as his security for the farm of the vegetable market.

On motion of Mr Buisson

Resolved, That the said securities be accepted.

The last article of the message informed the council that the notices for opening of Esplanade street having been published according to law, it now became necessary to adopt further legal steps in prosecution of that measure.

On motion of Mr Buisson the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, that the mayor is and shall be authorized to address any competent court for the purpose of obtaining the nomination of assessors, whose duty it shall be to form an estimate of the expenses and advantages likely to accrue from the opening of Esplanade street as far as Bayou St John, and to take all the legal steps necessary for the completion of the measure.

A letter was then read from the widow lady Castanedo, offering to sell to the city her property situated on the prolongation of Esplanade street.

On motion of Mr Correjolles, the said letter was laid indefinately on the table.

A letter was then read from Mr Boisdoré proposing to exchange a portion of the land bought from Mr Mager for a lot of ground situated on the prolongation of Barrack and Esplanade streets.

On motion of Mr Correjolles, the said letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

The council proceeded to the reading of a report of the committee of the Louisiana Hose Company, requesting an appropriation of 500 dollars to defray the expense of the apparatus which it had caused to be sent from Philadelphia.

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

Resolved that 500 dollars be granted to the Louisiana Hose Company.

Mr Correjolles, reporter of the committee appointed to decide on the message of the mayor relative to an amendment in the ordinance concerning the vegetable market, brought forward the following resolution, which the rules being dispensed with was adopted.

Resolved, That all persons be forbidden to monopolize or cause to be monopolized, before eight o'clock in the morning, the fish which may be brought to the vegetable market, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each infraction of this regulation.

Mr Cruzat brought forward a resolution for a repeal of the resolution granting $100 per month to Mr Bigot for keeping open a gratuitous school to teach drawing to indigent persons.

Mr Canon, moved that this resolution be laid indefinitely on the table; this motion was rejected.

The Council having dispensed with the rules, on motion of Mr Cruzat, the said resolution was referred to the committee of Public Instruction, which shall be bound to bring forward a report at the next sitting, detailing the progress of this Institution, and likewise the number and residences of the pupils who attend it.

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

Resolved, That the mayor in conjunction with the paving committee, be authorized to make choice of some individual residing in the northern cities, who will undertake to buy and forward the stones necessary for paving the streets of the 1st Municipality, and to make in the name of the said Municipality any contract which may be necessary for that purpose.

It is moreover resolved, That the mayor and paving committee shall be authorized to write to the north, in order to obtain a contractor for the paving of whatever portion of the city the council may think fit to pave, likewise to ascertain on what condition a contract could be made, and the dates of payment.

Mr Colson, presented an ordinance for the appointment of inspector of public works, and concerning other matters belonging to the 1st district.

On motion of Mr Preval resolved, that the said ordinance be printed in both languages and placed on the order of the day.

On motion of Mr. Correjolles, the following resolution on the order of the day was adopted.

Resolved, that after 1st of May 1837 it shall be forbidden to give any masked balls within the limits of this municipality, under a fine of 100 for each infraction of this ordinance, which fine shall be unremissible, for the benefit of the corporation before any competent tribunal.

On motion of Mr Lesseps, the ordinance on the order of the day for increasing the revenues of the 1st Municipality, and encouraging improvements in the same, was taken on the table, subject to the call of the council.

On motion of Mr Colson, the resolution on the order of the day relative to repairs, and cleanings in the 5th District, was laid indefinitely on the table.

On motion the resolution on the order of the day relative to the prolongation of Orleans street through the Circus Place; and that relative to the confiscation of ballast which shall have been allowed to lie more than 10 days on the Levee, were laid on the table, subject to the call of the council

On motion of Mr Grathe, the resolution on the order of the day, appointing a committee to enquire into the extent of the rights and privileges of the Draining Company, and into the validity of said rights, and privileges, was laid indefinitely on the table.

A resolution on the order of the day, relative to the trial of wooden pavement in a square of the city, was rejected.

A resolution on the order of the day, decreasing an appropriation of $2500 for the Secret Police, was laid indefinitely on the table.

On motion of Mr Correjolles, the following resolution was adopted, with an amendment by Mr Preval:

Resolved—That a flagged road 20 feet wide, be laid from the Meat Market to the crossing of the public road in front of the Vegetable market, opposite St Phillip street.

It shall be part of the Surveyor's duty immediately to carry into effect the present resolution.

On motion of Mr Bertus, the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved, that in future, carts laden with wood for steamboats shall be allowed to cross the Levee, in order to upload their wood.

On motion of Mr Buisson.

Resolved, that a Special Committee be appointed to examine a store house, built by Mr High, on Rampart street, between Toulouse and St Peter streets, and bring forward a report on the subject at the next sitting.

Messrs Boisson, T Duplessis and Cruzat, were appointed members of this committee.

On motion, the council adjourned till next Monday, 26th inst, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon

True Copy.

D'AUGUSTIN, Sec'y.

SUPREME COURT.—The lamented death of the Hon George Mathews, in November last, has created a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, the filling of which is a matter of great interest to the bar throughout the State, as well as to the people at large—inasmuch as a prompt and correct administration of justice, is a desideratum in every country. We have seen the names of two gentlemen of the western district, Messrs Brownson and Simons, announced as suitable persons to fill the vacancy—and have heard the names of three others in the city, Messrs Rost, Preston and Watts, mentioned. For the character, professional and personal of all these gentlemen, we entertain a high regard.

In making a nomination to the Senate, we hope the Governor will throw personal preference to the wind, and shew that he acts as governor only, in advancing the public good. If he does so, in making a selection, his only enquiry will be—"is he honest? is he the most capable of any who will accept the trust? Has he untiring industry?"

If the place of Judge Mathews is well filled, there will be no need of filling the bench to five, the maximum allowed by the Constitution—for no civil question can arise under our Government which three sound lawyers are not capable of deciding. We are opposed to the unnecessary multiplication of officers, judicial or otherwise.—*Ibid.*

Fatal Accident.—On the 9th inst. in Oakbibbeha county, Mississippi Mr Gabriel Lincecum, expecting a difficulty with a man in the neighbourhood, thought proper to arm himself in case of an attack, and at his own door in the presence of his wife and children, accidentally shot himself with his own pistol. It seems he took it from his pocket, and turning the muzzle towards himself in his left hand, raised the cock with the right hand not exceeding a quarter of an inch, with a view of ascertaining whether the cap on the tube was in order, when it accidently slipped from his thumb, and discharged the contents in his left side, ranging through his bowels, and was supposed to have lodged near the spine and causing a premature death of a man in the prime of life, not having attained the age of 36, and who an hour previous to the fatal event, no doubt promised himself as many years as any man of his age. He was universally esteemed by all his numerous acquaintance and was a most useful man in his neighborhood. During his illness, his neighbors were frequently heard to remark they did not know how they could get along after his death, for he always adjusted their difficulties, and whenever any instrument of writing was wanted, he was the man to do it. But alas! after toiling hard when he had acquired a competency, and was ready to say heart take thy ease, the fell destroyer came—and he was brought to an untimely grave. He only lived four days and nine hours after the distressing accident, leaving an affectionate wife, and six young children to deplore the loss.

The citizens of the parish of St Helena, having prepared to give a dinner to the Hon M G PENN, in celebration of his election to the Senate of the State, addressed to him through their committee, the following letter:

GREENSBURG, St Helena,
November 23d, 1836.

SIR—Your friends in the parish, for the purpose of celebrating the great achievement that the people of this senatorial district have gained, in electing you to the Senate of the State, have prepared to give a public dinner at the house of Capt Kendrick, in this parish, on Wednesday the 30th inst, and have appointed us a committee to invite you to unite with them upon the happy occasion, and afford your friends an opportunity of testifying their approbation of the open, manly and honorable course pursued by you in the recent election: the result of which has justified the proverb that "truth and honesty is the best policy, and finally will prevail." It is also earnestly wished that your friends in St Tammany and elsewhere, will accompany you.

We are, sir, with sentiments of high regard,

Your obedient servants,
THOS WEBB,
HARVY DAY,
S M BARKSTON,
VAN RENSALIER GORDON,
JOHN MARSHAL MORRIS.

Hon G M PENN.

PARISH OF ST HELENA,
November 14th, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—I had the honor to receive last evening your truly flattering communication of the 23d inst, inviting me in behalf of my fellow citizens of this parish, to partake of a public dinner with them on the 30th inst, in commemoration of the result of the late senatorial election. While I most cordially accept the proffered civilities of my friends, and shall with pleasure, endeavor to do myself the honor of meeting with them on the above mentioned occasion, I must confess that I feel myself totally incapable of conveying to you and the rest of my friends, in appropriate colors, the deep sense of gratitude which the recent demonstrations of their confidence and esteem have inspired. The only apprehensions I now feel, and those I do feel sensibly, are, that I shall not be able to fulfil the anticipations of my friends, and that my public exertions in the senate chamber, will by no means be commensurate with the zeal and energy displayed by them in their support and friendship. But however I may be deficient in talents and experience, you will, I trust, rest satisfied, that whenever the honor and interest of this district is called in question, you will have a faithful sentinel at his post, and that whenever he may lack in wisdom, will be made up by his zeal for your welfare and happiness.

I am, gentlemen,
With the most profound respect and esteem,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
M G PENN.

To Mess Thomas Webb, Harvy Day, Jacob Womack, S M Barkston, V R Gordon, and J M Morris.

WEDNESDAY 30th November,
8 o'cl ck, P.M.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the company, consisting of about 250 persons, sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, prepared in the best style. At the head of the table sat Capt Wm Kendrick, a revolutionary soldier, as President, assisted by Dempsey Kemp, and William Reddin, Esqrs, as Vice Presidents. The cloth having been removed, the following toasts were announced:

1 The celebration—We celebrate not the triumph of a party, but the triumph of the people over a party.

2 Washington—The father of his country.

3 The President and Vice President of the United States.

4 The Governor of the State of Louisiana.

5 The army and navy.

6 The late election—We have met the enemy and they are ours.

7 Popular education—The keystone of the arch of free government, without which the whole fabric falls to the ground.

8 Our State—Rich in natural resources: may her public, enlightened, and comprehensive policy, equal the claims which nature demands at her hands.

9 Our distinguished guest, Hon M G Penn—A firm friend of internal improvements and popular education—wearing no borrowed renown for his acknowledged talents, sterling worth, and political sagacity—we have given him our suffrages and tendered him our entire confidence—3 cheers.

After this toast was drank, Mr Penn rose, and returned his thanks in a very animated and eloquent speech, in which he avowed his inability to give utterance to the deep feeling of gratitude which the announcement of the sentiment just given was but too well calculated to inspire. We are sorry that a copy of it could not be procured for publication. Mr Penn concluded by offering the following sentiment which was received with loud and long applause:

Internal improvement (under State authorities) and public education—the former judiciously directed, and the latter liberally encouraged—form the strong pillars upon which the perpetuity of our republican institutions most stand.

10 Railroads—The veins through which circulate the life blood of our country.

11 New Orleans and Nashville Rail road—It will now have a firm friend from this district in the Senate—May its success be as signal as its conception was sublime and patriotic.

12 Our absent friends of the other parishes of the district—We extend them our good wishes—their health!

13 Woman—The last best gift to man!!

VOLUNTEERS.

By Kindred Williams, Sen.—Hon. M. G. Penn—He did not step into the shoes of any man, living or dead, to secure his election, but stood upon his own bottom.

By James S. Bickham from Washington parish—The President of the day, Capt Wm Kendrick, an old revolutionary worthy.

By B. Fisher—May the party chain which has been recently broke, never be weld.

By A. Marshal Morris—The people of this District—They have with their hazelnan votes, given a vital blow to the "Hydra," the 'Springfield Junto'—a clinge to life with convulsive tenacity, but its vociferous convulsions indicate the favorish state of the dying monster.

By Doct Thomas Webb—Our political opponents—May they see the error of their ways; turn from the evil thereof, and be politically regenerated.

By Orville Hawkins—Montpelier Academy—May the Roman motto "the jest" never be written upon its door posts.

By Hosting P. Howard—I've heard a little song called.

"Keep getting up stairs,"
So may the Hon M. G. Penn,
"Keep getting up stairs,"
till he gets to Congress—and still
"Keep getting up stairs."

By James S. Morgan, of Springfield—The Hon. M. G. Penn—May he do more for the people of Livingston, than they did for him at the late election.

By Geo. F. F. Smith—The pine woods and its offspring—Honest men, good citizens and staunch republicans.

By Mathew Dalton—Montpelier Academy—the new Board party—they will require another welding heat, tempered with a little Springfield Gas, before they can oust the old Board party—to the tune of the two mills act.

By Capt H. Thompson—Our Senator—May he be the representative of the whole district, and not that of a party, or of any particular section.

The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Alabama have passed the following resolution by a majority of 20 votes:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That the Senate of the United States in recording that resolution of censure, have violated the sacred principles of the constitution, confided to their keeping in trust for the benefit of the people of this great Republic; which resolution ought to be expunged from the Journals, by drawing a black line around, and writing the word EXPUNGED, across the face of it.

Be it further Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed to use their fair exertions to accomplish that object.

Be it also Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit to each of our Senators a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The Havre Journal du Commerce states that the fate of the two remaining prisoners in the fortress of Ham is at length decided. M. de Guernon Ranville, according to this journal, has applied for the indulgence granted to Messrs. Peyronnet and Chantelauze. M. de Polignac is to be conducted out of France under the full weight of his condemnation, and without being released from the effects of the sentence of civil death pronounced against him. This measure, which may be called an authorized escape, is said to have been adopted in consequence of the intercession of Madame de Polignac, backed by that of the British Ambassador, Lord Granville, on behalf of the ex-minister and favorite of Charles X.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 17th inst, by the Rev. M. Mullen, Mr. WILLIAM COLLETON, Esq. to Miss CATHERINE McCARTHY, both of this city.

MR. EDITOR,—I should consider it a favor if you would insert the following in your valuable paper—

On Sunday, the 18th inst, the individuals hereafter named, were at my request arrested on suspicion of having committed a robbery in a tavern, at the corner of Conde and St Anne sts., M. M. Fernando Comandado, Fernando Ximenes, Antonio Castellanos, Bernardo Paris. I now declare to the public, that these gentlemen, had no participation in the above robbery, which was the cause of their being arrested; and their apprehension originated in a mistake. I think it due to the good character which these gentlemen have always enjoyed in the city, to make this statement.

New Orleans, 20th December, 1836.

dec 21—8 B DURAN.

FOR HAVRE—Passage only.

The fine, fast sailing A 1 ship Grecian, Capt Page, will have despatch. For passage only, apply to L H GALE,
dec 21 99 Common st.

FOR MARSEILLES

The superior and very fast sailing brig George, capt Wade, can take, 250 bales cotton. For freight, of which, or passage, apply to
dec 21 L H GALE, 99 common st.

PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fine fast sailing ship Benjamin Morgan, C F Jubbs master, will sail on 26th instant, and can take a few passengers, for which she has excellent accommodation; apply to the captain on board, at the Railroad, or to
JAMES THOMPSON, & Co.
dec 21 53 Camp st.

FOR TAMPICO

The fine and fast sailing schooner LADY HOPE, Williams master, will have prompt despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
dec 21 KOHN, BARON & Co

☞ Consignees per ship Grecian, from London, are requested to take out their permits without delay, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores.
dec 21 L H GALE, 99 Common st.

LOUISIANA GREYS,
Flank Company.
ORDERS.

The members of this Company will assemble at their Armory, on Sunday the 25th inst at 8 o'clock A M, in full uniform, (grey pantaloons,) with 25 rounds of blank c