LATEST DATES.

New-York	Feb 10	Liverpool	Jan 4
Boston	Feb 8	London	Jan 3
Philadelphia	Feb 10	Havre	Dec 30
Washington	Feb 10	Paris	Dec 29
[illegible]	Feb 8	Havana	Feb 8
Charleston	Feb 10	Mexico	Jan 14
[illegible]	Feb 8	Bordeaux	Dec 15
Vera Cruz	Jan 30	Matamoras	Dec 16

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON ON SATURDAY.

Mississippi	14½
do	13
do	12
do	14½
do	13
do	15
do	10
do	13
do	13
Alabama	13
W District	11
Texas, price not known.	

NEW YORK, Feb 9.

SALES OF STOCKS.

U S Bank		119¼
do	time	117½
do		117
do		116½

NEW YORK, Feb 10.

U S Bank		117
do	time	117
do		116½
do	time	117½
do	time	117¼
City Bank of N Orleans		106

NEW YORK Feb 10.

Market—Western Flour has been sold at 11,50 [illegible] The spot has been sold at 15½c. But few [illegible] Corn, 108 a 112½c. Coffee is selling [illegible] prices tending upwards. Turpentine is [illegible] there were large sales at the close at [illegible] at 3,25, but that price could not now be obtained.

BOSTON Feb 7.

[illegible] exceedingly heavy and prices tending [illegible] sales Genesee 12,50 a 13, in small parcels [illegible] other kinds have come to our knowledge.

BALTIMORE Feb 10.

The sales of the week make an aggregate of [illegible] of all descriptions. Among them [illegible] La Guayra at 12½c; 470 bags St Domingo at 10 a 10½c; some lots of St Domingo [illegible] contracts at 10 to 10½c; and by auction [illegible] about 300 bags old crop Rio at 11¼ [illegible] of new crop Rio have been sold at [illegible]

[illegible] Street Flour—The market is dull, and sales [illegible] made only in limited parcels, at 10,75 [illegible] price is 10,50, but some dealers refuse to [illegible] a slight improvement in the receipts.

[illegible] Flour—We note a sale of extra at 10,50, [illegible] Holders of extra ask from 10,75 [illegible] of no sales of standard quality. The [illegible]

[illegible] for the week ending Thursday [illegible] comprise the following kinds and quantities:

	bbls	half bbls.
[illegible]	2011	20
[illegible]	6247	308
[illegible]	00	00
	8258	328

[illegible] Rye Flour [illegible] Wednesday, at auction, 663 bbls New [illegible] at 39 a 42½c. We now quote New [illegible] Rico at 38 a 42c.

[illegible] is no change in the prices of beef [illegible] Western Bacon begins to reach the market [illegible] assorted to a considerable extent [illegible] during the week at 11 a 12c. according [illegible] principally at 11 a 11½c. We quote Baltimore cured Hams at [illegible] at 12½c. Lard is not in brisk demand [illegible] Baltimore 13c, and of Western at 12½ [illegible] no change in the price of Butter. The [illegible] the week comprise 50 bbls Pork, 12 bbls [illegible] Butter and 1460 kegs Lard.

[illegible] retailing at 7,50 a 9—no [illegible] We note sales of Santa Martha wood [illegible]

[illegible] and fine qualities of Maryland [illegible] are in demand, and would meet [illegible] were in the market. The stock on [illegible] consists almost entirely of inferior [illegible] A few lots of common Ohio have [illegible] which show no decline from former [illegible] week.

[illegible] Tobacco remaining in the State warehouses on the 1st of January, 1837, was [illegible] The stock on hand in the ware houses [illegible] in the District of Columbia at the [illegible] 2,660 hhds, making an aggregate of [illegible] Of this amount about 6000 to 7000 [illegible] brought here, and the sales since [illegible] about 2000 hhds so that the stock on [illegible] opening of the market in the Spring [illegible] 4000 or 5000 hhds [illegible] is composed of common and inferior [illegible]

[illegible] short supplies arriving and the [illegible] have given additional firmness [illegible] early part of the week sales of [illegible] and bbls at 16 a 16½c. Since then [illegible] a shade and sales of hhds [illegible] and bbls at 17 [illegible] 12c, exclusive of the [illegible] week are 23 hhds and 766 bbls.

[illegible] from Port au Prince dated January [illegible] from 5 to 60 per barrel. [illegible] Hams 35c per pound. [illegible] per pound. Lard 50c per pound.

HAVANA, Feb 8.

[illegible] 11 a 12 reals per arroba; codfish 4½ a [illegible] of 50 lbs 2 a 2¼; flour Santander [illegible] N Orleans 18 a 19, do Northern [illegible] 20 a 21 per qtl, do N Orleans [illegible] 18 a 20, do N Orleans 18 a 20, do [illegible] jerked beef, Montevideo and Brazil [illegible] do New York and Boston 2 a 2¼ [illegible] prime and mess, 8 a 10 per bbl, candles [illegible] 17 per qtl; sperm 40 a 42.

[illegible] 7 a 11 and 21 a 13½ per arroba [illegible] muscovadoes 7 a 8 5 8, brown 6 a 7, [illegible] first quality 10 2 a 10 4 per qtl; 2d [illegible] 3d quality 8 a 8 6, trachés 5 a 7; [illegible] 2 a 6 per arroba; do yellow 7 4 a 7 6, [illegible] sugars 6 a 20.

[illegible] Little is doing in sugars of all qualities [illegible] 1st and 2d qualities somewhat in demand [illegible] little sought after; trachés, some [illegible] consumption.

[illegible] On London 10½ prem. on Paris 4 [illegible] U States 2 per cent, N Orleans 3 [illegible] 2½ a 4 per cent prem, Mexican [illegible]

[illegible] Hamburg and Bremen £2 a 3, Cowes [illegible] Baltic market £3,5, Cowes and a [illegible] £2,15, France 70 f per ton [illegible] £3,5, U States 1 a 1½ pr [illegible] 1 a 5 8 c per lb of coffee, $3 a 3,50 pr [illegible]

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Harrison, Clegg & Co is this day dissolved by mutual [illegible] business in future will be carried on [illegible] Harrison and Charles Clegg under the [illegible] Clegg & Co by whom the affairs [illegible] liquidated.

JOHN C. HARRISON,
PER PRO. GEO. A. BROWN,
[illegible] CLEGG,
CHARLES CLEGG. f20

[illegible] the undersigned duly sworn Assessors [illegible] ward of the Parish of Orleans, comprising [illegible] south west side of Delor street, [illegible] on the west side by [illegible] Banking Company and the [illegible] Parish of Orleans, inform the public [illegible] complete, and shall be [illegible] ten days, the first five days at Mr. [illegible] remaining five days at Mr. Samuel [illegible] of Bacchus and Carondelet streets, for [illegible]

I. R. GAIENNIE,
J. D. ROSENDA,
SAML. KIBOURS.

[illegible] entitled to vote, residing in the above [illegible] desirous of knowing whether their [illegible] on the tax list, are requested to [illegible] the roll at the above named places. [illegible] Feb 20, 1837

The subscriber [illegible] the cargo of ship H[illegible] from Bordeaux [illegible] Brandy 4th proof [illegible] do fine champaign. [illegible] wine from Talence, St Julien, Medoc [illegible] and Larose. [illegible] Sauterne wine. [illegible] wine from Pauillac, Leoville, Chateau Margaux, Grave, Latour, [illegible] Haut Sauterne, Muscat Frontignan [illegible] champagne, 104 baskets new and [illegible] corks [illegible] of Talence wine [illegible] Haut Tarence wine [illegible] 200 boxes [illegible] flower water [illegible]

[illegible]

DOLBEAR & BROTHERS.

[illegible] Mr Samuel [illegible] Carondelet [illegible] 26th of January [illegible] said auction [illegible] 24 of March, 1837 [illegible] Barnett, Secr.

NOTICE.

[illegible] in the Jail of the Parish of Jefferson [illegible] negroes Hebrum [illegible] Jordon, [illegible] Mr Hickman from [illegible] Mr. Walker. The owners are [illegible] them [illegible] conformity with the law.

J CHARBONNET, Jr.
Sheriff of the Parish of Jefferson

[illegible] have in store, and offer for sale, [illegible] Champagne [illegible] of Burgundy [illegible] Chablis [illegible] Rhine Wine [illegible] Marguerite wine [illegible] Swiss Absinthe.

BOYER & VICTOR LABATUT, [illegible] Royal street.

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER
MAELZEL'S EXHIBITION
of the
Automaton Chess-Player, Trumpeter, Melodium, &c.

[illegible] with the request of a great number [illegible] the above exhibition will be continued until the 25th inst, when it will positively [illegible] every evening (Sundays excepted) corner [illegible] and Poydras sts. (entrance in Poydras [illegible] to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock precisely. [illegible] $1—Children, half price. f 18 d

[illegible]—Bills on London, for sale by
KOHN, DARON & CO.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1837

WASHINGTON GUARDS' BALL,
22d February.

NOTICE.

To obviate any difficulty that may occur at the door, the keeper will have a register of the names of persons who has been invited by the committee; and the ticket must correspond with the name of the individual presenting, it otherwise it will be rejected; and upon no consideration whatever, will any ticket be transferable.

By order of the Committee of Invitations,
CUTBERT BULLETT,
Chairman

Community of Acquets and Gains.—The act which passed the House of Representatives, modifying the existing law upon the subject of Acquets and Gains, has been unanimously rejected by the Senate. Considering the proposed enactment as dangerous invasion upon our system of jurisprudence, we take great pleasure in announcing this result.

The Mississippi River.—When noticing this subject on Saturday, we were fully aware of what has been done by the Chamber of Commerce, in procuring an appropriation, etc. for the survey of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi; and the anxiety of two or three of its intelligent members that the best plan for effectually improving the navigation at the mouth by radically removing the obstructions, should at once be adopted with or without remedial or auxiliary measures—but we were not aware that a partial notice had been taken of it in the house of representatives, when discussing a bill making an appropriation to nullify the inundations and incursions of the river at Raccourci bend. We may therefore hope that the apathy and ignorance hitherto existing on this subject, will soon give place to energy and successful action; and that the commerce of New Orleans shall neither suffer damage any longer from the disasters and delays consequent on the present state of the river navigation—nor from the idle experiments of dredging, canaling, breakwaters and piers, that have been so industriously and ignorantly attempted on the Hudson and other rivers, at the national expense and to the national disgrace.

The principles of hydrotechnics, as applicable to water courses either in the improvement of rivers or the construction of canals are simple and uniform—their application being modified according to the nature of the work and its localities. What is applicable to rivers and canals in Asia or Europe, is also so to those in Africa or America: for the laws of nature are alike, and so are the operations and nature of water, of water power and of water courses—altho some foolishly think differently; and fancy that what destroyed the navigation of the Nile or the Po, could not affect that of the Mississippi; or what benefitted the navigation of the Rhine, Adour, Thames or Danube, is not here necessary nor useful. Hence nearly all the civil engineering of the United States has proceeded on a false and prejudiced basis,—and all the plans long since discarded in Europe, have been fondly and tenaciously adopted in this country, that our engineers may practically prove their blindness or cupidity. Temporary measures have invariably been used to obviate obstacles, without ascertaining or removing the causes of such obstructions, and therefore the effects, though apparently or temporarily useful, were really and apparently injurious. To prevent a like system of engineering quackery, we have occasionally adverted to the phases, obstacles, etc. in the Mississippi and indicated what improvements should be made, and by what means.

Last year we published the letter of Captain Chase on the ship canal—afterwards we published the report of the Chamber of Commerce, as drafted by Mr. W. L. Hodge; and the able letter of Mr. Albert Stein and Mr. S. J. Peters. But we also made various editorial remarks on the nature and course of the river used, from the accounts of Dunbars, Darley and others. It may be unnecessary to reiterate any of those; yet it may be useful briefly to state the general results, for practical purposes.

Whenever the waters of a river are confined within certain limits proportioned to their capacity, the bed and velocity are equally maintained—particularly if limited in a definite channel, either straight or [illegible] direction: for altho the velocity of a stream or river be [illegible] to the fall of the bed [illegible] is very greatly affected by the nature of its channel—whether by resistance from any cause, by winding or other irregularities, or by its being too large to confine properly the body of waters. These operations in the Mississippi, velocity and bed they are altered when the channel is materially affected. When the river is of a certain breadth—that is when the channel is of a proper capacity—the velocity and depth are much greater than when the channel is large, and the waters are dispersed over too great a surface. The concentration of waters improves their impetus or velocity, but the dissipation of them proportionably decreases that velocity.

This is palpably evident to any one of the slightest experience. If a river containing a certain quantity of water is 1500 feet broad and 8 feet deep, while the velocity is 1 foot in a second, it would probably be 16 feet deep, with a velocity of 2 feet, were the breadth only 750 feet and the declivity of the surface alike.

The plain inference from this fact and demonstrable truth, is that as the velocity of a river depends on the limits and fall of the water, whatever will concentrate those waters and increase that fall, will augment the velocity.

Now on the velocity of a river, its depth wholly or chiefly depends: whatever affects the velocity, affects the depth simultaneously or consecutively. What keeps open the mouth of any river? The velocity of the waters. What elevates the bed at the mouth? The diminution of that velocity. And what can efficiently and permanently deepen that bed? The increase of the impetus or velocity.

Very well! The sand bars, islands and other obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi are caused by the channel being enlarged and altered, and the waters dispersed into various passes or mouths: for the velocity is therefore lessened, and the bed elevated.

It therefore follows as a philosophical truth and experimental fact that the navigation of a river depends on its velocity, depth and fall being properly preserved throughout its course. How can that best be done? This is taught by hydrotechnics, and is almost evident to any who understand the nature of water power. In all experiments or works that would be successful in improving the navigation of any river, it is indispensably necessary to use and improve the natural power of the waters themselves, and so thus effectually and easily regulate their course and operations.—nay it is equally essential and evidenced in the construction of canals, or any species of water works.

That the regular velocity and depths of the Mississippi depend on a definite channel, may be known from the fact that from Plaquemine above New Orleans, to Plaquemine bend below, the velocity is uniform throughout, and the depth is generally from 18 to 20 fathoms—because that space is what is technically [illegible] a river district, of definite dimensions or capacity, and has neither an accession of waters from tributary streams, nor any material loss from outlets or bayous. But the evils to New Orleans exist above Plaquemine bayou, and below Plaquemine bend.

Had not Captain Shreve cut off the bend at False river, the Mississippi might shortly have been directed into the Atchafalaya river, and so flow into the gulf, and the course of the Mississippi at Plaquemine bayou [illegible] about 15 miles below Baton Rouge [illegible] 25 above New Orleans, threatens a similar fate from the excavation of the banks on the right side. This is more likely, because naturally the country through which the Atchafalaya flows is considerably lower than that of the Mississippi—so that there [illegible] many feet. An artificial cut of a few miles, it well [illegible] would consequently be sufficient to direct the main body of waters in this New Orleans river, [illegible] and what would then become of the southern emporium?

An assertion of this kind may appear rash or foolish to one who has not reflected on this subject; but those having experience have our apprehension. Remove but the obstructions from the Atchafalaya river, deepen its mouth and confine its bed,—the Mississippi would become its subordinate or tributary in a few years, even by known operations to take that direction. And its injurious effect is greatly promoted by the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi. It is also believed and we may partially credit, that the Atchafalaya was formerly the chief river of the valley; and only ceased to be so from the accumulating obstructions at its former mouth, now diverted into various [illegible] from Lafourche to Vermillion [illegible] rivers [illegible] we may certainly conclude that the increasing obstructions, passes and outlets at the mouth of the Mississippi will produce similar effect. And we should be doubly warranted in this conclusion, by knowing that Plaquemine bayou to the Gulf of Mexico is about 130 miles by the Mississippi, while it is only about 80 by the Atchafalaya; but then the course of the waters would be a shorter direction, with a greater velocity and a vastly deeper bed. The Red river could easily and may naturally have a similar direction in a short time, if nothing efficient be done to deepen the mouth of the Mississippi river—and what shall then become of New Orleans.

What should therefore be done to prevent the dangers of delays that ships experience in navigating the river at its mouth—and in averting the apprehended evils, [illegible] of the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers? To effect the former, dredging has commonly been recommended, and many wiseacres have [illegible] to prevent that [illegible] and the customary inundations. In good [illegible] accurate plans that fools would suggest and [illegible] may adopt and uniformly for the [illegible] of New Orleans, there are few who look beyond their own immediate interests, and care not for the future here, so as their commercial and speculating objects are answered for the present.

If the dimensions and direction of the bed of a river are not properly adjusted, all experiments temporarily to remove obstructions caused by having the capacity and course injuriously altered or affected, will prove worse than useless in a very short time. Of what advantage can all the dredging machines in the world, be in acting at the mouth of such a river as the Mississippi, whose deposites are enormous and continuous, unless they were capable of altering the size and figure of the channel, and give a confined current to the waters? Can this be done? No: the simple excavation in a particular part from an accidental agent, would be obliterated in a few hours, even by its own temporary effect in increasing the velocity with the excavation; and the bottom would not only be restored to its former position, but new obstacles might be presented in elevating the bed. To use dredging machines at the mouth of the Mississippi can therefore be resorted to only by those perfectly ignorant of the principles of philosophy; and of the practical improvements made in hydraulic operations during the past century.

And to increase the outlets of the river in its course would be more absurd—at the same time that it would be positively injurious. None but a fool would endeavor to diminish the quantity and extend the surface of the waters, in order to increase their velocity and deepen their bed—yet to effect those is all that is indispensable to improve and secure the navigation of the Mississippi river; and these being undone, the commerce and prosperity of New Orleans must be undone!

Fortunately to effect those is an easy matter; proved by the most successful and beneficial experiments, in improving the navigation of other rivers, that have been affected by similar obstructions from like causes. The grand object is to straighten and confine the river to a proper breadth: for that will remove the obstructions and restore the depth. Hence it would be well to cut off all the great bends; to join the islands with the continent; to prevent any outlet of the waters in any canal or bayou, which could all be equally cut off, and to concentrate the waters in one channel, till they are discharged into the gulf, by cutting off all passes but that channel at the mouth.

Such has been the mode adopted in Europe; such should have been the method pursued with us:—but some have ludicrously supposed that our rivers and rain are essentially different from those in Europe; because they are not precisely the same, they are not similar!

Yet this mode has been employed to improve the navigation of the Appomattox river near Petersburgh—while for a very trifling sum, the requisite depth of waters was obtained throughout a distance of several miles.

Rivers thus acted on have piers or jettees constructed along either or both embankments, according to the nature of their course, and the local obstructions. Stone or wood is used in their construction; but the means being indicated to obtain a required end, the minutiae or modus operandi must be left to an intelligent superintendant.

We may resume this subject, in making general remarks on the whole course of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers; but at present, we have confined our attention to the river as it is a particular point of view for we could easily prove that the elevation of the bed of the river at its mouth, produces a refluence of the waters alone, with inundations and an extension of the banks in the circuitous course. Were the velocity and bed restored at the mouth, all the evils of inundation and navigation would be promptly and permanently removed.

But if our merchants are disposed to adopt a temporary expedient, it would be greatly preferable for them to use the camels as they are termed, or buoying machines employed at the Pampus in Holland, for transporting ships of war over the bars that cannot be removed at the Zuider Zee. They are of a certain capacity, placed on either side of a grounded ship; and are sunk into the bar by the weight of waters cast into them by pumps. When they are sufficiently low, so as to proportion the draft of the ship to the depth of the waters on the bar, they are then fastened to the ship on either side; and being pumped out, they float along the waters, and so bear with them the ship across the bar. This would be a much better expedient than the absurd and injurious one of dredging machines; and could be adopted and enforced in a few days.

The present President of the Chamber of Commerce has already been active and useful in this matter, and as he is not now momentarily connected with New Orleans, he has it in his power to increase a salutary influence on the public mind in this subject and in recommending and forwarding whatever improvements may be required.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 16, 1837.

Mr Penn presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Parish of Washington, praying the appropriation of a certain sum of money for the support of public schools.

NEW ORLEANS & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Mr. Labauve, from the special committee to whom had been referred the examination into the affairs of said company, reported verbally that they had examined the manner in which the operations had been managed. The committee are of opinion that the loan of $500,000 ought to be granted as stipulated in the second section of the bill.

On motion of Mr Hoa, the house took the bill into consideration, and passed the different sections, except the last, which was made the special order of the day for to-morrow, in order that the members may have time to ascertain the real amount of the company's stock, and to fix the amount of [illegible] which at all events must complete the sum of $40,[illegible]

Mr. Briscoe gave notice that he will introduce a bill to authorise the parish judge of Concordia to [illegible] to appoint tutors, subrogated tutors, curators, &c. in the state of Mississippi.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The senate took up the resolution from the house of representatives. This resolution appoints a joint committee, composed of one member from each congressional district, to report a bill to apply the amount allotted to the state from the surplus funds of the general government, to internal improvements, the revenue derived from these internal improvements to be devoted to the support of public schools.

An amendment having been offered to the resolution providing that a joint committee be appointed to inquire in what manner these funds shall be employed.

Mr Hoa offered a substitute by which the committee shall be composed of one member from each senatorial district, and report on the best mode of employing the funds.

Mr Ducros objected to the amendment, and to the substitute; he saw no reason why the original resolution should not be taken into consideration. The senate could then make such amendments as it thought proper, and designate in open session the manner in which these funds shall be employed.

Mr Scott moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and that the Senate take up the bill presented by Mr Bossier. Motion adopted.

The first section of this bill relates to the manner of distributing the surplus funds, prescribing that they shall be divided among the different parishes of the state, according to their representation respectively in the general assembly—one half to be employed in public improvements, the other half in support of schools.

The question being on the first section of the bill, Mr Hoa moved as an amendment the substitute which he had previously offered.

Mr Brownson was inclined in favor of this amendment, and moved the reconsideration of the vote just taken on the motion of Mr Scott.

Mr. Ducros doubted if this manner of proceeding were legal. A question had been decided; the Senate agreed to take up the bill of the member from Natchitoches, and now a motion is made to take up a resolution which had been laid on the table. He appealed to the chair if they could pass from one subject to another without a violation of the rules.

The chair decided that the motion of the member from Attakapas was in order.

The question on the reconsideration was decided in the negative.

Mr Johnson moved that the bill be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Bossier objected to this motion; the bill, said he, comprises but one proposition, which is very easily decided one way or another. We must come to some determination. This bill has been before the senate for at least twenty days. Every member has had time to examine and to form an opinion of it. A new delay would only render a decision impossible during this session. He will therefore vote against the motion of the member from Feliciana.

The motion was rejected.

Mr Ducros offered an amendment to the first section, providing that the sums accruing to the different parishes be employed in such manner as they may think proper.

Mr. Hoa objected to the section, and to the amendment. He said he understood the advantage taken by the member from Natchitoches on this question, in giving a portion of the funds to each Parish. The chapter of temptations will have great influence on this occasion, each member being placed in contact with his constituents; it gives him an anxiety for his popularity, should he not vote in favour of the bill. But he has too much confidence in the members to believe that they will yield to the popular influences, which have been given to the bill. Mr. Hoa then recurred to the bill. The question relates to a very large sum of money, and the senate shall endeavour to employ it in the most advantageous manner. Before touching it we ought to ascertain the consequences that will follow the mode of employing it. He does not look to the interest of a single Parish; he regards the general good, and in this mode of distributing he must says that this section ought not to be adopted. Certainly, if a portion be given to each Parish, it will be cheerfully accepted, however small it may be. But many intelligent persons would make a different distribution of these funds. In fact by the mode of distribution pointed out in this bill, not good will be derived by any one Parish, as the more you divide the amount, the smaller will be the fraction, while if you keep the sum together, and employ the whole for some purpose of general utility, the advantages will be greater and more immediate. If it be distributed among the Parishes, it will dwindle away without much benefit to any body. It is true each Parish wants improvements. But what will hinder them from being made with the revenue derived from the employment of the whole sum? We have seen small sums appropriated to the improvement of bayous and rivers, and the money thus expended was a complete loss to the state, as the improvements could not be completed without annual appropriations. Keep the amount, therefore, entire. Place it in the stock of some company, or in undertakings from which a sure profit may be derived, and pay over the proceeds to the different Parishes. Mr. Hoa said he was sorry the subject was brought up to-day. Engrossed on other bills important to his constituents, he could not prepare himself for the discussion of this bill. He will nevertheless treat it with as much diligence as he can command. There is injustice in the mode of distribution as there was in the mode of distribution adopted by Congress. If he had been honoured with a seat in Congress, when the bill was debated, he should never have voted in its favour, as it was not equitable to apportion the distribution according to the representation of each state. What is the consequences? The largest and most populous states have all the benefit; nothing remains to us but the crumbs of the repast given to New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and yet we have contributed a great portion of this surplus. The same injustice pervades the section now before us. The distribution is to be made according to the representation of each Parish. Very well! Suppose the period arrived when we shall be called upon to pay back the amount to the General Government—Who will pay it? Mr. Bossier—the state treasurer.

Mr. Hoa—yes! the state treasurer! and herein consists the injustice.

It is believed that the General Government will never demand the repayment of this money. I am willing to believe so myself, said Mr. Hoa. But the state and the legislature ought to consider it as a loan, and to hold themselves ready to refund on the first demand of Congress, and to do this, we must depend, as the member from Natchitoches has well observed, on the state treasury alone. In what consists the state treasury? In taxes levied on the different sections of the state. Let us consult for a moment the list of these taxes—We shall see that the Parish which I represent, pays one half of the whole amount, that is, when we shall be called upon to refund, the Parish of Orleans will have to pay about three hundred thousand dollars, while by the proposed mode of distribution the same Parish will receive only seventy or eighty thousand. In this, I repeat, consists the injustice of the measure. The proportion is not equitable. From these considerations, said Mr. Hoa, I shall be obliged to vote for the rejection of the section.

Mr Labauve moved that the bill be laid on the table till to-morrow. The subject is very important, great light has been thrown upon it by the member from Orleans, and he wished for leisure to reflect before he gave his vote.

Mr. Ducros saw no necessity for postponing to another day. He does not think with the member from Iberville, that great light has been thrown on the subject, but on the contrary, every thing that has been said, has involved it in greater obscurity. Mr. Ducros recapitulated the arguments of the member from Orleans. He said there is no injustice in the plan of distribution adopted by Congress. There would have been injustice, if, as that member seems to prefer, the General Government had kept the whole sum entire, and thrown it into the stock of some company, in order that the several states might be called upon to share the bare interest. By such a mode of employing it, he asked what would be the amount which each Parish would receive? To what kind of improvement could such a trifling sum be devoted? To none! absolutely none! There are in every Parish, men capable of managing any sum which may be confided to them for the public benefit. There can be no hesitation, therefore, in voting for the distribution as provided in the first section.

As to the objection against the mode of repayment, he thinks it as ill founded as the others. He intended to introduce into the bill an additional clause, prescribing that each Parish should repay the amount it had received in a certain time after notice to that effect was given. With this clause the state treasury would be placed beyond all responsibility. If then the General Government had sufficient confidence in each state of the federation to confide to it the sum to which it is entitled, without any pledge but its honour, may not the State of Louisiana, on its part, have confidence in the different Parishes, for the repayment of the sums they shall receive?

Only one word more, in reply to the member from Orleans. He had declared that the Parish of Orleans paid one half of the state taxes. Mr. Ducros had not know how far this calculation was correct; but supposing it was, he would ask if the taxes of the Parish of Orleans were not the fruit of the industry of the country Parishes? The commission merchants of New Orleans pay the greater portion of them, by levying a commission of two and a half per cent on the produce sent them by the planters. For these reasons, Mr. Ducros thought the discussion of the bill ought to be continued and not postponed to another day; let it receive all necessary amendments, and not be treated in a spirit of hostility.

The motion of Mr. Labauve was adopted, after which the senate adjourned.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Bee,

Sir,—As your paper has the honor to be most read and most abused by the *zerezes* in Mexico, I send you an extract from that recent fabrication of fraud and force, the new *Central Constitution*—perpetrated by the Military and Priestly masters of that wretched nation. As you perceive that it annihilates all treaties with foreign nations, all systems of international laws, and all principles of justice and humanity, it seems to me that it should be *daily published in large capitals* at the head of every newspaper in every civilized country, to warn foreigners in general against trusting their persons or property in any part of Mexico until that despotic instrument and its guilty framers shall be destroyed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
A MANY YEAR'S RESIDENT OF MEXICO.

Articulo 17. Son atribuciones del Presidente de la Republica.

33. Dar o negar el pase a los estrangeros para introducirse en la Republica, y expeler de ella a los no naturalizados que le sean sospechosos!

Article 17. The attributes of the President of the Republic are:

Section 33. To permit or to refuse entrance in the republic to all foreigners, and to banish from it *all aliens* who to him may be *suspicious*.

To the Secretary of State of the U. S. Army, at Washington City, D. C.

New Orleans, 17th Feb. 1837.

Sir,—As the direct letter of the subscriber have never been duly noticed at Washington, he avails himself of a newspaper to inform the Department of his arrival from Campeche *with the Archives of the American Consulate* at that port, under the hope that *active Americans* may hence be induced to avoid risking either their persons or property in trade with the ports of Yucatan, until exemplary redress for every past outrage, and unequivocal security against all future injuries shall be obtained by our too neglectful or too forbearing government. The subscriber also repeats his suggestion, that a permanent committee of Congress should be appointed to investigate a few of the many cases of piratical outrages on the persons and property of American citizens which have occurred in that Peninsula during the last nine or ten years, as he believes that their published report will tend to convince every native American that the fraud and force, which under mere mockeries of law and justice, have been exercised on our citizens in Yucatan alone, would justify an immediate declaration of war against the Ecclesiastic Military Oligarchy of Mexico.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. PERRINE, late American Consul.

From Florida.

We have been obligingly furnished with the following very interesting letter, by the gentleman to whom it is addressed. It was written by an officer of the army, and will be found the latest and most authentic intelligence from the immediate theatre of war.

Fort Brooke, Fa. 6th Feb. 1837.

After a long passage of eleven days from New Orleans I arrived here on the second instant. I find Fort Brooke [illegible] differently from what I expected. The general belief is, that it is but a little way [illegible] to Tampa Bay [illegible] of the Hillsborough, which is the most eastern [illegible] and is distant by water about 30 miles from the Gulf.

It was most struck with the beauty of [illegible] An universal stillness prevailed and nature lay every where in the most beautiful repose.

The Concord and Vandalia, and [illegible] Washington, lay at anchor as we proceeded up the bay [illegible] of upwards of 100 [illegible] commanded by Commodore Dallas, [illegible] weighed anchor for Pensacola.

This post must have been beautiful before it was marred with the fortress [illegible] army. Even now it has [illegible] of its former beauty. The grove of [illegible] oaks [illegible] together with some fine orange trees, and the fine Esplanade, [illegible] down to the water [illegible] combination.

On my landing at the post I found it garrisoned by sailors, marines, volunteers [illegible] amounting to 200, the Alabama volunteers and [illegible] 240, and the Creek Indians, under Jim Boy, 150. Captain Crabb of the navy, commands the post, and Lieut Col Miller, of the marines, the land forces.

On referring to the post order book, I read the following touching the late movements of our forces against the enemy. It is proper to premise that Fort Armstrong is situated at Dade's battle ground, about 60 miles from this post. The order is from Head Quarters and bears date the 21st of January. The following paragraphs are extracts from it.

"The army will march at sunrise to-morrow morning, 22nd instant, officers and soldiers provided with four days cooked rations in their haversacks, and each with at least 30 rounds of cartridges, with three good flints, and every mounted officer and mounted man will carry on his horse one bushel of corn."

"The principal assistant quarter master will provide transportation for 12 days full rations of bread for the whole force, and eight days full rations of salt meat, with the proper proportion of salt, sugar, coffee and soap. He will assign the necessary number of pack horses and mules to the several companies for the transportation of company baggage, and will further provide transportation for at least eight days forage."

Thus, it would seem, General Jessup intends remaining in the field at least 16 days from the date of the order, making it probable that he will fall back upon Fort Armstrong, or some other interior post to-day. He may, however, keep the field longer, and send to one or more of the depots in the interior for provisions. It is supposed he has been operating about the Ocklawaha—a swamp, to my personal knowledge, skirted with grounds full of covert ways and containing many unassailable positions. His force is composed of regulars, marines, and Indians, and is supposed to be about 1200 strong. Nothing has been heard of him, either here or at Fort Armstrong, since he left the latter post.

Colonel Foster marched from here on the 24th of last month, with a command of 200 regulars and 180 mounted Georgians, to scour the country adjacent to Crystal River. This river empties itself into the Gulf of Mexico, and runs parallel to the Withlacoochee, 16 miles south of it. The U. S. steamer American, commanded by Lieut Johnson of the navy, and a company of the 4th Infantry under the command of Capt Allen, left shortly after, to co-operate with Colonel Foster.

On the 28th January two men were shot, scalped, and horribly mangled by the hostiles, about 6 miles from this post. One of them named McDall was from Alabama, and a wagon master; the other John Pleasants, belonged to the company of volunteers from Washington city. They were in search of stray horses at the time. It is said their appearance, when found, showed they had been put to a variety of excruciating tortures. One of them was stripped of every thing excepting his stock, gloves and shoes.

Last evening Major Belton and Lieut Roland returned from Fort Armstrong, with a train of about 75 wagons and an escort of 100 men, whither they had gone on the 30th January, to place some provisions in depot at that post. The Major informs me that Fort Foster, about 22 miles from here, had been fired into several times, by the Indians; and that, night before last, they were discovered applying a fire brand to the bridge over the Hillsborough, near that post. It was believed they did not care to burn the bridge, but that the act was a 'ruse de guerre,' to draw out the garrison and rush upon them from a hole of the capacity of four cotton bales, which they had dug near the farther extremity of the bridge.

The garrison being reduced to its minimum limit by the departure of the forces under Gen. Jessup, it was deemed imprudent to make a sortie. A well directed shot, however, from a six pounder loaded with cannister, under the guidance of Lieut. Lamb of the Navy, made the intruders decamp.

The Major gives some further important information. He says among other negro prisoners, a man by the name of Murray has been captured. This fellow is very intelligent, and is a runaway from Col Crowell of Alabama. The following is his statement of the various parties of Indians in the Territory; and as he has been about 6 years in the country, it is entitled to some credit. I shall give his statement as it has been furnished me by Major Belton.

Mickasukies, commanded by Sam Jones or Abiaka,	200
Chucochattees, commanded by Cloud or Yahalochee, and Alligator (Alligator)	50
Tallahasse Creeks, commanded by Nacochechola, (these came down last August)	100
Kissimees, commanded by Mahachlaco, or Big Fat,	120
Seminoles, commanded by Micanopy and Jumper,	180
Topalikas or Philip's band, by Pithlapaka or [illegible],	100
Talasses, settled below Peas Creek,	80
Turtelosukee or Fowl Creek Indians, commanded by Emarthla or King Philip,	100
Davy or Holatoochee, their apparent to Micanopy or Pond Governor) on the Hakpo below Charlotte's harbor,	100
Tallasees, commanded by Tattlo Emarthla, or Fish officer,	50
[illegible] Micco's band, at the pond head of Peas creek,	87
Bird town Band, commanded by Tallattas, (Tusteneggee, or town officer) emigrant Creeks of the old war,	40
Oktaha-Omico, (Sand Governor,) who formerly lived with Black Dirt, but refused to come in with him—no permanent location,	40
Holats-Mico and his brother Hothlepoelhajo, on Peas Creek,	20
Coe-hajo, on New River near Cape Florida, (celebrated for being about wrecks)	10
Choctaws who came in the old war under Efeo Martha, on the keyes of the coast,—these have never fought,	[illegible]
Alabama Band on Kissamee Bay, came in the old war, commanded by Yaha Emarthee, or Wolf King.	40
(These have never engaged, but their chief happened to be visiting the Head Quality at Wahoo as Murray says, and fought bravely at the slough as an amateur.)	
Negroes belonging to Indians,	100
Runaways and captives,	150
Total number of warriors,	1687

The negro Murray further states that, at the time of the engagement in the Wahoo swamp, there were in it 1000 of the enemy; but that only 300 of this number participated in the fight. According to his account, they were very much distracted and dispirited at the time of the battle; so much so that many of them believed "their time had come," and that they would be forced the succeeding morning to surrender. He is of the opinion that if an attack had been made that morning, the war would have been brought to a close. Now, he says, the main body of the hostiles have dispersed themselves in the Kissamee swamp. This swamp, I am told, lies about three days march from this post, and in a direction due east.

The quarter master, Capt Thomas, 4th Infantry, is now in our quarters, and informs me that the train of wagon teams, which has been carrying subsistence and forage from this Depot to Fort Armstrong, is gradually lading. This, of course, is to be expected, as the trip going and returning is upwards of 120 miles, and the road bad. The Captain and Lt. Carey, 2d Artillery, the Commissary are indefatigable in the discharge of their duties, and have kept, and do keep the depots abundantly supplied with forage, quarter master's and subsistence stores.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Thirteenth Legislature—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, 13th Feb, 1837.

The house met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr Lawson offered the following resolution:

Resolved—That the two houses of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, will adjourn sine die, on the 4th day of next March.

Which was read for the 1st time, and ordered for a 2d reading on to-morrow.

Mr Brazeale, on behalf of the committee on unfinished business, introduced the following bills:

"An act to provide for the appointment of Justices of the Peace and Constables, and to explain their powers and duties, and for other purposes."

And "an act to prescribe certain duties to the Clerks of the District and Parish Courts."

Which were read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr Brashear, on behalf of the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill entitled:

"An act to amend an act entitled an act to extend the powers of the police jury of St. Martin, and for other purposes, approved the 28th day of March, 1835."

Reported the same with amendments.

Which was read by the title only for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on tomorrow.

Mr. Moore, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the following bill:

"An act more expressly to explain and establish the boundary line between the Parishes of Avoyelles and St Landry."

Which was read by the title only, for the first time, and the house having dispensed with their rules, was read for a second time, and ordered for a 3d reading on tomorrow.

Mr Lawson, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled:

"An act to incorporate the Town of Port Hudson."

Which was read for the 1st time and the house having, on motion, dispensed with their rules, was read for a second time, and ordered for a third reading on tomorrow.

On motion, the house having dispensed with their rules, Mr Haile introduced, without previous notice, a bill entitled:

"An act to amend an act entitled an act [illegible] an act to incorporate the Atchafalaya railroad and banking company, approved Jan 25, 1836."

Which was read for the first time, and was ordered for a 2d reading on tomorrow.

Mr Bowman gave notice that he will, on a future day, introduce a bill entitled:

"An act to incorporate the St. H[illegible] and Washington company."

Mr. Breed, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled:

"An act to amend [illegible] an act to incorporate the Springfield railroad company, approved 24 March, 1836."

Which was read for the 1st time, and was ordered for a 2d reading on tomorrow.

Mr. [illegible] gave notice that he will, on a future day, introduce a bill entitled:

"An act to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Life and Trust Company of New Orleans and Baton Rouge."

By a message from the senate, by the secretary, Mr Davis, [illegible]

The Clerk was directed to inform the [illegible] thereof.

By the same message, the concurrence of the [illegible] was requested to the [illegible]

[illegible]

Which bills were read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on tomorrow.

By the same message, the house was informed of the concurrence of the senate to the resolution providing for a joint committee to examine the condition of the Charity Hospital of the city of New Orleans.

The house was further informed that Messrs Bossier and [illegible] had been appointed on said committee, on behalf of the senate.

The concurrence of the house is also requested to the resolution appointing joint committees to visit the Colleges of Franklin, Jackson and Jefferson, and the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, and to report thereon early at the next session of the general assembly.

The house concurred therein, and the following gentlemen have been appointed members of said committees, on behalf of the senate, viz:

For the College of Franklin, Messrs Brownson and [illegible].

For the College of Jackson, Messrs Wint and [illegible].

For the College of Jefferson, Messrs Johnson and Ducros.

For the Penitentiary, Messrs Johnson and Scott.

The house concurred in the same.

On motion, the Clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof.

By another message from the Senate, the house is informed of the concurrence of that body in the amendment of the house, to the resolution instructing our senators and requesting our representatives to obtain from the General Government, certain donations of land.

Mr Ducros in behalf of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled the following bills: "An act amendatory to an act approved Feb. 20th 1835, authorizing the Governor to purchase Arms for the use of the State and for other purposes," and "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to determine the limits of the Parish of Point Coupee and for other purposes.'"

The Speaker having signed the same, the clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

2nd Readings.

The bills entitled "an act to increase the salaries of the district Judge therein named."

"An act amendatory to an act authorizing the [illegible] of an orphan child therein named."

"An act for the relief of the [illegible] female Academy."

"An act to come to the relief of the Police Jury of the Parish of Pointe Coupee."

"An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act relative to protests of bills of Exchange, promissory notes, and notice to be given to drawers and endorsers to the same approved 13th March 1827."

Were read for a second time and ordered for a third reading on tomorrow.

The house took up the resolution inviting General Andrew Jackson to visit New Orleans on the 8th January 1838.

On the question for the adoption of said resolution, the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that Messrs. Beckham, Boyle, Bossier, Brazeale, Canon, Chenet, Ducros, Forstall, Godberry, Haile, [illegible], Kenner, Kemp, Lawson, Paton, [illegible], Sparks, [illegible], Sloan, Truxillo, Wadsworth, Webre and Wilson had voted in the affirmative—24 Yeas.

And that Messrs Avery, Bourg, Barrow, Breed, Brant, Coulon, Moore, Morgan, of St Landry, Phelps, Rogers, H C Thibodeaux and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the negative—11 Nays.

Said Resolution was consequently adopted. Mr Canon having offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of —— be, and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses rendered necessary by the above resolution.

On motion the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the same—Mr. Paton being called to the chair after some time, arising, the committee rose—the chairman, Mr. Paton reported that the committee of the whole had had said resolution under consideration, & had adopted the same, and had filled the blanks with the words of 20,000 dollars.

The house took up said resolution. During the discussion Mr. Brashear offered the following proviso:—

Provided, that General Jackson should accept of the invitation tendered in the foregoing resolution.

On the question for the adoption of the same, the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that Messrs. Avery, Bourg, Brashear, Brant, Breazeale, Chenet, Coulon, Ducros, Forstall, Godberry, Moore, Morgan, of St Landry, Poydras, Phelps, Rogers, Sparks, [illegible], Sloan, H C Thibodeaux, A B Thibodeaux, Wadsworth, Webre and Wilson had voted in the affirmative—23 yeas.

And that Messrs. Barrow, Beckham, Boyle, Bossier, Canon, Haile, Kennedy, Kenner, Kemp, Lawson, Paton, Sidell and Truxillo had voted in the negative—13 nays.

Said Proviso was consequently adopted.

Mr. Brashear having offered further to amend the same by adding the words, "And that all the soldiers and officers of the memorable 8th of January, 1815, who participated in the battle be also invited."

Mr. Canon moved for the rejection of the same, and called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Avery, Bourg, Barrow, Breed, Beckham, Boyle, Brant, Bossier, Canon, Chenet, Ducros, Forstall, Godberry, Haile, Kennedy, Kenner, Kemp, Lawson, Paton, Poydras, Sidell, Sparks, [illegible], Sloan, Truxillo, H C Thibodeaux, Wadsworth, Webre and Wilson had voted in the affirmative—27 Yeas.

And that Messrs. Brashear, Coulon, Moore, Morgan, of St Landry, Phelps, Rogers, and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the negative—7 Nays.

Said amendment was consequently rejected.

On the question for the adoption of the resolution, as amended, the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that Messrs. Avery, Barrow, Breed, Beckham, Boyle, Brant, Bossier, Canon, Chenet, Ducros, Forstall, Godberry, Haile, Kennedy, Kemp, Lawson, Paton, Poydras, Phelps, Rogers, Sidell, Sparks, [illegible], Sloan, Truxillo, Wadsworth, Webre & Wilson had voted in the affirmative—27 Yeas.

And that Messrs. Bourg, Brashear, Coulon, Kenner, Moore, Morgan, of St Landry, [illegible], H C Thibodeaux and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the negative—9 Nays.

Said resolution was consequently adopted as amended.

Mr. Sparks offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be instructed to invite General Adair, of Kentucky, General Carroll, of Tennessee, Gen. Hinds, of Mississippi, to participate with General Jackson in the celebration of the 8th of January, 1838.

Which was on motion adopted.

Mr. Canon offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That a joint committee of — members of the Senate, and seven members of the House of Representatives be appointed to superintend the preparations for the reception of General Andrew Jackson, and to act after the General shall have accepted the invitation.

Which was on motion adopted.

On motion for the rejection of the preamble, which reads as follows:

Whereas, the public career of General Andrew Jackson, has nearly terminated, and he will soon retire to private life, and as he has devoted himself for nearly the last half century to the services of his country, evincing a devotion and patriotism, seldom surpassed in the history of man, and whereas his name is identified with the chivalry and glory of Louisiana, and especially with New Orleans, as the hero, who saved our city from the ravages of a foreign foe, and in order that his surviving companions in arms, and our citizens generally may once more have the satisfaction of beholding the man so dear to them, should it please God to prolong his life.

The yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that Messrs. Avery, Bourg, Barrow, Brashear, Coulon, Ducros, Moore, Morgan, of St Landry, Phelps, Rogers, Sparks, [illegible], H C Thibodeaux and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the affirmative—14 Yeas.

And that Messrs. Breed, Beckham, Bossier, Boyle, Canon, Godberry, Haile, Kennedy, Kenner, Kemp, Lawson, Sidell, Sloan, Truxillo, Webre and Wilson had voted to the negative—16 Nays.

Said preamble was consequently adopted.

Mr. Ducros, on behalf of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled the following bill.

"An act further to amend an act to incorporate the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road Company, approved the 7th day of February, 1833, and for other purposes."

The Speaker having signed the same, the clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

THIRD READINGS

The house then took up section by section, the bill entitled

"An act to amend an act entitled an act, relative to the voluntary surrender of property and to the mode of proceeding, as well for the direction as the disposal of debtors estates and for other purposes, approved Feb. 24th, 1817."

The several sections of the same having been adopted with amendments, ordered that said bill do pass as amended, and retain its title.

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

(Communicated.)

The following gentlemen will be supported by a large number of voters, at the ensuing election of directors of the Improvement Bank, which will take place on the 25th inst:

PIERRE SOULE
J. MARCEL DUCROS
DAVID OLIVER HINCKS.
ARMAND PITOT
CHAS. FORSTALL
JOSEPH BARTLETT
JUDGE J BERMUDEZ

f20—3t

The attention of purchasers is called to the sale Tuesday, at the St Louis Exchange, by the Register of Wills, of a house and lot in St. Louis street, and of twenty slaves, engineers, saw mill hands, sawyers &c property of the succession of Joseph Conand.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Georgian, Eldridge, Philadelphia.	J Denegre & co
Ship Medora, Nowell, Havre,	L H Gale.
Ship Mogul, Gardner, Havre,	Ramsay & Parker.
Brig Hudson, Nowel, New York,	L H Gale.
Brig Fulton, Stevens, Baltimore,	Geo Bedford
Polacre Francisco, Rowra, Barcelona,	J Prats
Sch Bonita, Junquerberg, Tampico,	Roberts & co
Sch Manon, Eaton, Savannah,	L D C Wood
Sch Leonidas, Kelly, Matamoras,	G Bossman & co
Sch Curlew, Raynes, St Marks,	S & J P Whitney

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Lion, Crowell, from the Passes, towed up [illegible] and brig Union, brought up ship Mississippi, from New York reported on the bar [illegible] brig La Fortune and brig Dimon, left the pass on the [illegible]

Tow boat H[illegible], from the Passes towed [illegible] Saxon and brig Vernon; brought up ships New England, and Lotus, barque Norfolk, schs [illegible] S W Pass on the 17th, ship [illegible] aground on the bar [illegible]

Tow boat Pacific, Martin, from the Passes, towed [illegible] barque Havre and Frances, brought up ships [illegible] Royal William, Girard, left the pass on the [illegible]

Tow boat [illegible], Marrison, from the Passes, towed [illegible] barque Wilmot, brig Caroline [illegible]

Ship Hiram, [illegible], 31 days from New York, to master.

Ship Richard, [illegible], from Havre, Dec 30th, to master.

British ship Conisbrook, Bristow, from Belfast, Dec [illegible] W Vance

Ship La Fortune, Huber, 65 days from Havre, to J Vaimos

Ship New England, [illegible], 30 days from Boston to J Nicolet & co.

Ship Lotus, Waite, 19 days from New York, to Hyde & Comstock

Ship Royal William, Taylor, 42 days from Carnovan to H C Cammack.

Barque Conrad, [illegible], from Bordeaux, Dec —, to [illegible] & Fils.

Barque Norfolk, Ballard, from Boston, 23d January, to master.

Barque Wilmot, Jones, from Liverpool, Dec 25th, to H C Cammack.

Brig Caroline, Young, 5 days from Havana, to Hodge Oxnard & co.

Brig Dimon, Sherwood, 12 days from Charleston, to J A Barrelli & co.

Sch Jago, Graham, 9 days from Havana, to J Holship.

Sch [illegible], Toone, 12 days from Matanzas, to master.

Sch Caroline, Sherwood, 3 days from Brazoria, to W Boyd.

Steamboat Huntsville, Jordan, from Bayou Sara, to J G Post.

Steamboat Siam, Thomasson, from Donaldsonville to master.

Steamboat Ellen Douglass, Riley, from Vicksburg, to Brander, Sexton & co.

Steamboat Chief Justice Marshall, Wright, from Cincinnati, to master

Steamboat Washington, Streck, from La Fourche, to master.

Steamboat Alton, Smith, from Alton and St Louis, to master.

Steamboat Gen Brown, Carter, from Louisville, to master.

Steamboat Commerce, Rudd, from Cincinnati, to master.

Steamboat Prairie, Sellers, from St Louis, to master.

Steamboat Gen Wayne—Cassleman, from Cincinnati [illegible]

Steamboat Tuskina, Rowlins, from Wabash River.

Steamboat Shakspeare, Lee, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat Mountaineer, Young, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Hinde, Vail, from Grand Gulf.

Steamboat Revenue, Moore, from Little Rock.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—ship Georgian—353 bales cotton, 50 hhds tobacco and 340 bales tobacco and 46 hides, &c.

Havre—ship Medora—1193 bales cotton, 793 hides.

Havre—ship Mogul—1339 bales cotton.

New York—brig Hudson—25 hhds, 240 bbls molasses, 192 hhds sugar.

Baltimore—brig Pilgrim—194 bales cotton, 92 hhds tobacco, 285 bbls pork and sundries.

Barcelona—polacre Francisco—313 bales cotton.

Tampico—sch Bonita—asst mdze.

Savannah—sch Manon—16 hhds tobacco, 56 hhds sugar, 26 bbls 45 kegs lard, 33 bbls pork, &c.

Matamoras—sch Leonidas—asst mdze.

St Marks—sch Curlew—U S stores.

IMPORTS.

Per ship La Fortune—wines and mdze, to J Vaimos.

Per ship New England—mdze and granite.

Per British ship Conisbrook—potatoes, flag stones, salt and black cattle.

Per ship Girard—mdze and wines.

Per ship Royal William—slates, salt, coal, &c.

Per barque Conrad—wines, Brandies and mdze.

Per barque Norfolk—ice and empty casks.

Per barque Wilmot—iron and mdze, to H C Cammack.

Per brig Barrell—coffee, sugar, fruit, &c.

Per brig Dimon—200 casks rice and mdze.

Per sch Jago—fruit, to J Holship.

Per sch [illegible]—903 bags coffee, 311 boxes sugar, and fruit.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Girard—Benoche, Ferre & co; H C Cammack; Kennedy, Durel & co; E Johns & co; E L Bernard; T Nicolet & co; Roumage & Herbault, Canon & co; J S Linder; T Frey & co; A Fontane; J Le Blanc; [illegible] & co

Per ship Conisbrook—W Vance; R & J Currell; J Kershaw; J G Greaves; J B Byrne.

Per ship Lotus—Brander, McKenna & co; Hyde & Comstock; James Bailey; W & E Ward, A Grant & co, [illegible]; Kelly, Mason & co; R H McGill; Oram & Mignon, Layet & Amelung; W Jenkins, Jr; Woolsey & Montague, Grivot & Paige.

Per ship Royal William—W Vance; Cammack & co, and order.

Per ship New England—J Vairin & co; Buckner, Stanton & co; W Frost; Harrod & Quarles; Reed & Maynard; R G Hobs; Godfrey, Bussman & co; J R Stevenson; J W Stanton; C O Briggs, Bass & Hastings; W H Sumner & co, R H White & co; H Emerson; [illegible] & Campbell; Braddock & Loring; A H Wallace; Walton, Walker & co; Shocomb & Richards, E Whittemore; J Bailey; T Toby & Brothers; Lincoln & Green; B F Stone; Hyde & co; Beebe & co; Martin & Yost; Bier & Steven, G Whiting & co.

Per barque Norfolk—J Turo; J Patton, J Berry.

Per barque—Quartier & Albert, L Ductaud, Roumage & co; T Hiriat; P Arnaud & co.

Per brig Dimon—J A Barrelli & co; Kennedy, Durel & co; A D Fore; Martin, Pleasants & co; H T Cox; Lambeth & Thompson; J Hagan; and order.

Per sch [illegible]—W W Caldwell, J A Merle & co; Martineau, Cruger & co; R Gruning & co.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Gen. Wayne—200 bbls whiskey, J [illegible], 200 bbls flour, 50 bbls whiskey, J Varian; 200 bbls flour, 17 do lard, 751 kegs do, 3 casks ginseng, Stetson, Avery & co; 20 kegs lard, A H Wallace & co; 206 bbls pork, 20 do flour, T A Savage; 83 kegs lard, 44 bbls flour, 26 do whiskey, H B Ladyard; 1 box books Sloo & Byrne, 57 hand boxes, D P Scanlan; 165 bbls, J H Field & co; 200 bbls pork, 50 do whiskey, D [illegible]; 1 mill fixture, 1 bbl tallow, Lambeth & Thompson; 8 bbls pork, 73 kegs lard, J Souders; 29 kegs lard 57 bbls corn meal, 10 do flour, J A Gaus; 5 bbls buckwheat, 51 do potatoes, 9 kegs butter, 200 bbls pork, to owners on board.

Per steamboat Tuskina—709 sacks corn, R Brondford; 594 sacks corn, 63 do meal, T P Terrell; 138 kegs lard, 12 bbls do, 8 kegs butter, 25 kegs tobacco, 50 boxes do, 6 kegs butter, Hefford & Sorgenfrey; 50 kegs lard, 4 bbls pecans, 60,000 lbs bulk pork, 400 sacks corn J Kirkman; 1497 sacks corn, 200 head hogs, 54 do cattle, 1 pair match horses, 1 lot ear corn, M M Rowlings; 2 bales cotton, N & E Ford & co; and sundries to order.

Per steamboat Commerce—404 bbls whiskey, Damarin & co; 156 do flour, 54 do whiskey, J Landis, 312 do flour, 7 do bacon, 44 hhds do, 189 kegs lard, Layet & Amelung; 20 kegs lard, 30 bbls whiskey, G Dorsey, 261 half bbls beef, 27 hhds bacon, 76 kegs pigs feet and sausages, J Gilmore, 30 half bbls beef, J F Smith; 30 kegs butter, 12 bbls beans, D Rudd, and sundries to owners on board.

Per steamboat Prairie—131 bbls pork, Thos Barrett & co, 39 kegs butter, J Thayer & co; 30 bbls rum, J F Miller; 24 bbls and 144006 lbs pork in bulk, 493 bacon 86 kegs butter 86 kegs lard, Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 16 kegs butter, Layet & Amelung; 63 kegs mdze, J Messenger; 318 bbls pork, 26 casks bacon, 17 kegs lard J F Randolph; 21 bbls lard, J Vairin & co; 9 bbls castor oil, Lavillebeuvre & Walton; 2209 pieces pork, Somers & Alexander; 1551 bags corn, 14000 lbs pork in bulk, S Barber; 610 bags corn, D Peck; 236 bbls flour, 30 bbls beans, 15 do pork, 536 pigs lead and sundries, R S Freeland; 25 bags corn meal, 79 head beef cattle owners on board.

Per steamboat Gen Brown—61 kegs lard &c, Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 8 casks bacon; Carnere, Duran & co; 73 bbls pork, Martin, Pleasants & co; 221 bbls corn meal, 12 do beans, Ferguson, Parker & co; 19 [illegible], J B Graham; 200 bbls A Gore; 80 kegs lard, 13 do butter, order; 200 bags corn meal, 43 bbls apples, potatoes, &c, owners on board.

Per steamboat Mountaineer—100 bbls whiskey, 28 kegs butter, J Landis; 602 bbls flour, 63 bbls pork, 70 kegs lard, J Landis; 35 hhds 6 tes 7 bbls 4 boxes bacon 150 kegs lard, Layet & Amelung; 6 bbls eggs, W [illegible]; 91 bbls whiskey, 200 bbls flour, 33 kegs butter, Oram & Mignon; 25 bales cotton, 4 bbls beans, 24 kegs pigs feet, 12 bbls corn meal, 12 kegs, 3 bbls butter; 8 do apples, to owners on board.

Per steamboat Shakspeare—19 bales cotton, Bullett, Shipp & co; 6 do B [illegible] & M'[illegible]; 164 bales cotton, Kelly, Mason & co; 55 N & E Ford; 270 10 bales cotton seed, Herman, Briggs & co; 21 bbls cotton, Martin, Pleasant & co; 94 bbls cotton, Buckner, Stanton & co; 652 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 20 J H [illegible]; 36 pieces bagging, 24 coils rope, Forstall, High & co; sundries to order.

Per steamboat Huntsville—cotton & molasses.

Per steamboat Siam—cotton & molasses.

Per steamboat Ellen Douglass—cotton.

Per steamboat Chief Justice Marshall—cotton.

Per steamboat Washington—cotton.

Per steamboat Alton—lead and produce.

PASSENGERS.

Per La Fortune—Vidal, [illegible], Dugrath, La Ferrene, Chatts, Mde Duter.

Per ship Conisbrook—M'Dowel, J Patton, W H Rowan, C H Rowan, 19 steerage.

Per ship Lotus—B Savage, J N Thacker.

Per brig Dimon—S Reed, C Norwood, miss J S Norwood, E Kelly, mrs & miss Kelly, A Alden, J Malone; 90 slaves.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Agenora, Means, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 19th Jan, at sea, lat 40, long 60. The captain and 2d mate dead, and crew all sick. The vessel who reports the brig Agenora has experienced continued head winds and gales in her passage from Havana to New York.

Ship Louisa, Feb 6th, on the Bahama Banks, spoke ship St Leon and sch Mechanick, both from Campeche for New Orleans; 11th inst, off the Tortugasses spoke brig Swiftsure, 22 days from Boston for Orleans.

Ship Franklin, hence for Liverpool; was spoken on the 21 inst on the banks of Newfoundland.

Ship Girard, Feb 10, off the Cape Antonio, spoke ship Eleanor, 49 days from Bordeaux for New Orleans; 13th spoke brig Export one day from Balize for Havre.

Ship New Orleans, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 5th Jan, lat 36, 21, long 55.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 7th Feb, brig Havre, Carpenter; 8th ship Bazar, Homan.

Ship Wm Brown, 30 days hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 25th Jan, lat 27, long 79.

Hence at Liverpool, 2d Jan, ship Grace Brown, Huggins.

Ship Eliza Ann, was advertised at Liverpool, to sail for Baltimore on the 6th Jan.

Hence at New York, 9th Feb. ship [illegible], Davis; barque William James, Ewell.

Hence at Boston, feb 8, brig Hector, Farrow.

Ship [illegible], hence for Liverpool was spoken on the 31st Jan, lat 29, long 78.

Sailed from New York for this port, 9th Feb, ship John Barring, Huff, 8th brig Corinthian.

Cleared at Charleston for this port, 9th Feb, brig Chapman, Thompson, with 290 casks rice; sch John Allyne, Rogers, with 190 casks rice.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 29th Dec, ship Buckley, Johnstone.

The John White, from Liverpool for this port, put back on the 29th Dec.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 27th Dec. The James Lemon, Lawton.

Ship Liverpool, Godfrey, bound for New Orleans, was on shore at Sheerness on the 26th Dec, with masts cut away and bilged; another account says: "The Liverpool came on shore at Shearness, near the Garrison Point dismasted, crew saved."

Sailed from Deal for this port, 21 Dec, the Alexander, Robinson, Lucas.

Sailed from Ramsgate for this port, 24th Dec, the Elizabeth, Cornelius; the [illegible], Meltren.

Hence at Liverpool, 2d Jan, ship Chatham, Gorham.

At Bordeaux from this port, 19th Dec, ship Revanche, Perault; ship Globe, Porter.

Havana, Feb 5th. Arrived Br brig Atlas, [illegible], Portland; brig Hunter, [illegible], Charleston; Criterion, Farwell, Boston; Catarine, Joy, Charleston; ship Rapid, Ward, New York; sch [illegible], Colombino; [illegible] brig [illegible], Wagener, Antwerp; French ship Paquebot Bordeaux, Gaze, Bordeaux; brig [illegible], ——, Portland; brig Augusta, Derby, Boston; [illegible] Swift, Falmouth, 6th brig Orono, Dyer, Portland; 7th [illegible] brig [illegible], Sierra, Havre. [illegible] Haswell, Eastport; 8th sch Charles, Cobb, 40 days from Norfolk.

The brig Lawrence Copeland, Madigan, from New-York, 25 days for New Orleans, put into Nassau, NP, Jan 19, having lost part of her mainmast the Sunday before off Abaco, in a white squall. She had previously been supplied with a topmast by the [illegible], and arrived at Havanna.

Vessels up at Liverpool for the United States, 23 Jan.—Constitution, for Norfolk, to sail 3d, Portsmouth, for do 6th, Helen, for do 5th, Margaret, for do ldg; Jane and Margaret, for do do, Nantucket for Boston, [illegible], for do ldg; Algonquin, for Philadelphia, 8th. Colossus, for do 4th; Frederick, for Norfolk ldg; Tally Ho, for City Point, do; Eliza Ann, for Balt 6th; Martha, for Charleston, ldg; Actress, for N Orleans 5th, Bradshaw, for Mobile, ldg; Ambassador, for N O 15, do; Edinburgh, for do do; Solon, for do 15th Rhode Island, for do ldg; Prince, for Mobile, 8th.

Sheerness, Dec. 26—The Liverpool, from London for New Orleans, came on shore at 2 a. m. near the Garrison Point dismasted. Crew saved.

A brig, supposed the Talisman, of Boston, Devereux, master, from New-York, via Cape de Verds for Buenos Ayres, was lost on the English Bank, about Nov. 18th, crew supposed to be saved.

Brig Dimon, 9th inst, spoke off the Tortugasses brig Paragon, 21 days from Thomaston, with loss of both topmasts.

Barque Norfolk spoke on 25th Jan, lat 28, 2 N, long 67 W, brig [illegible] of Boston, 100 days from Trieste, in distress, having been blown off the coast with spars and caboose, &c, short of water and provisions, supplied her and she proceeded on her voyage to Boston.

Sch Jago, from Havana, left brig Angel to sail in 4 days.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $10 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week (commencing on Monday, 20th February,) 30 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more, that is thirty-seven ounces and a half.

February 18, 1837.

f 20 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

City Bank,
New Orleans, 20th February 1837.

A RECEIVING TELLER is wanted for this Institution, to perform also the duties of note Clerk. Salary 2000 dollars. Applicants will please address to R J PALFREY, Cashier. f 20

CITY BANK,
New Orleans, Feb. 20 1837.

THE annual election for Directors for this Institution will be held at the Banking House, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, on Monday the 6th day of March next, between the hours of 10 A M and 2 P M. f 20 3t ROBERT J PALFREY, Cashier.

FOR RENT.

The dwelling House No. 180 Canal street, at present occupied by Dr. Davidson; possession given 1st of March. For particulars enquire on the premises f 20

SEGARS—12,000 fine quality segars, for sale by E & J ANDREWS, feb 20 24 Gravier st

BOTTLES—Wine and porter, on board the ship Wilmot, for sale by H C CAMMACK & Co feb 20

NOTICE—No debts contracted by the crews of the ships Wilmot or Royal William, will be paid by the masters or Consignees. f 20 H C CAMMACK & Co.

SALT—600 sacks fine salt on board the Royal William, for sale by H C CAMMACK & CO f 20 65 Gravier street.

TOBACCO—25 kegs and 50 boxes manufactured tobacco, landing from Steamboat Tuskina, and for sale by HEFFORD & SORGENFREY. f 20 18 Poydras st

LARD & BUTTER—131 kegs and 22 bbls lard and 5 kegs butter, landing this day from steamboat Tuskina, and for sale by HEFFORD & SORGENFREY feb 20 18 Poydras st.

BILLS on New York for sale by LATASTE & BROULATOUR, f 20 16 Toulouse st

500 Pieces Bagging, 400 coils rope, for sale by LATASTE & BROULATOUR, f 20 16 Toulouse st

JUST received, a lot of super worked capes and collars, muslin band and insertings, direct from Europe, for sale low at wholesale and retail by f 20 E PLANT, 25 Chartres st

RICH new style Jaconets, landing and for sale low by the case or piece, by f 20 PEET & NORTH, 13 Chartres st

CORN—415 sacks corn landing this day from steamer Alton, for sale by GRIVOT & PAIGE, f 20 19 Poydras st.

CHEESE, sperm candles, sperm oil, soap and almonds; 50 boxes Pine cheese, 200 boxes sperm candles, 20 casks and 50 bbls sperm oil, 200 boxes soap, 250 frail almonds, landing and for sale by feb 20 QUARLES & Co.

CANVASS, Duck and Cordage—100 packages Canvass, 30 do Raven's Duck, 300 coils Manilla and Bale Rope, in store and for sale by f 20 QUARLES & CO.

CODFISH, &c—800 boxes Codfish, 1500 bbls dry salted Herring, 100 kegs Tongues & Sounds, now landing and for sale by f 20 QUARLES & Co.

BRANDY, &c.—50 bbls imitation Brandy, 20 half pipes Cognac Brandy, 40 casks Champaign Brandy, 50 bbls white wine Bordeaux Vinegar, 53 baskets Champagne in pint and half pint bottles, in store and for sale by QUARLES & CO.

CLEAR PORK IN BOXES—10 boxes landing from steamboat Fancy, for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, f 20 No 17 Common st.

NEW Cincinnati Bacon—20 hhds sides, 10 do shoulders, 18 tierces, 7 bbls, 86 boxes hams (in bags) landing from steamboat Fancy, and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, f 20 No 17 Common st

BARREL PORK—Mess and Prime for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, No 17 Common st.

FLOUR—1200 bbls of Gills brand, in handsome shipping order, at the landing, for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

LARD—120 kegs lard, landing from steamer Commerce, for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY—For sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee f 20

FLOUR—100 bbls superfine flour in store, and for sale by HEFFORD & SORGENFREY, feb 20

HOGSHEADS—140 empty molasses hhds in good order, landing and for sale by E & S ANDREWS, 24 Gravier st. f 20

OIL—2500 gallons first quality winter sperm oil for sale by E & S ANDREWS, f 20 24 Gravier st.

A BARGAIN!—For sale, a Boarding House, which is now in good order, and doing a very profitable business. Those who may desire to enter into this line of business, will do well to call immediately at 68 Royal st. Accommodating terms will be given. f 18 3t

MOLASSES—30,000 gallons for sale by f 16 E [illegible]

GENERAL LIST

of Vessels up for this Port, or on their way coming.

NEW YORK.

Ship John Barring, Hale, sailed on the 9th Feb.
Ship Granite, Cushing, cleared Feb 3.
Ship Nashville, Jackson, cleared Jan 30th.
Ship Plato, Tubos, sailed January 25.
Ship Nova, cleared Jan 17.
Ship Edwin, Wilson, cleared Jan 25.
Ship Commerce, sailed Jan 7.
Ship Romulus, Webster, sailed Dec 22.
Barque Olive, Connor, cleared 20th Jan.
Barque [illegible], Stetson, cleared Jan 24.
Brig Corinthian, Colburn, sailed 8th Feb.
Brig Commerce, [illegible], cleared Feb 7.
Brig Elly, Wall, cleared Feb 6
Brig [illegible], Gilchrist, cleared 28th Jan.
Brig North America, Park, cleared 26th Jan.
Brig Julia & Helen, [illegible], cleared 27th Jan.
Brig [illegible], McFarland, cleared 31st Jan.
Brig Necker, Rodman, cleared Jan 15
Brig Henry Tallman, Lamont, cleared Jan 15.
Brig Amaranth, ——, sailed Dec 21.
Sch James, cleared 27th Jan.
Sch Eliza [illegible], cleared 24th Jan
Sch Tenedos, Robbins, cleared Jan 30th
Sch Cumberland, cleared Jan 21st
Sch [illegible], Cottrell, cleared Jan 19
Sch Roman, [illegible], cleared Jan 15.

BOSTON.

Ship Bazar, Homan, cleared Feb 8.
Ship Dover, Austin, cleared 25th Jan
Ship Trinidad, [illegible], cleared Dec 24.
Barque Jane, Rogers, cleared Feb 3.
Barque [illegible], Davis, cleared Jan 21.
Barque Antelope, cleared Jan 21.
Brig Havre, Carpenter, cleared Feb 7.
Brig [illegible], Daggett, cleared Feb 4.
Brig Union, Paine, cleared 24th Jan.
Brig Ceres, cleared Jan 20.
Brig [illegible], Higgins, cleared Jan 14.
Brig Swiftsure, Cushing, cleared Jan 14.
Brig Margarett, Pepper, cleared Jan 9.
Brig Lawrence, Copeland, cleared Dec 24.

PHILADELPHIA.

Ship United States, Holbridge, cleared Dec 28.
Brig Robert, [illegible], sailed Feb 6.
Brig Franklin, Dye, cleared Dec 31.
Brig Laurel, Lunt, cleared Dec 26.

BALTIMORE.

Ship Potomac, Smith, sailed Jan 23.
Sch Patapsco, Brewster, cleared on the 7th Jan.
Sch John, Woodling, sailed Jan 30.

CHARLESTON.

Brig Criterion, [illegible], sailed Jan 15
Brig Chapman, Thompson, cleared Feb 9.
Sch John Allyne, Rogers, cleared Feb 9
Sch [illegible], Burnham, sailed Feb 5.
Sch Forrester, Farris, cleared Feb 9.
Sch Vesper, Handy, sailed Jan 29.
Sch [illegible], sailed Jan 25.

SAVANNAH.

Ship Washington, Benson, sailed Dec 24.
Ship [illegible], Simmons, cleared Jan 3.
Brig Charles Joseph, Trott, cleared Dec 31.
Sch Joshua Sears, Pease, sailed Feb 6.
Schr Richard Henry, Sturtevant, cleared Dec 31.
Schr [illegible], Pierce, cleared Jan 3.

THOMASTON.

Brig Ann Maria, Jordon, cleared Dec 28.

PORTLAND.

Brig Mary, Bray, cleared Jan 25.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Brig New Hampshire, Walker, cleared Jan 23.

NEWPORT.

Brig [illegible], Tallmann, cleared Feb 2.
Sch Pocahontas, Wade, cleared Jan 25.

BATH.

Ship Glasgow, Swanton, sailed Jan 21.

KINGSTON, JAM.

Brig Columbia, Ryder, taking in cargo Jan 10.

LIVERPOOL.

Ship Buckley, Johnstone, sailed Dec 29.
Ship John White, put back Dec 29
Ship James Lemon, Lawton, sailed Dec 27.
The Actress, taking loading Jan 2.
Ship Ambassador, loading Jan 2.
Ship Edinburgh, loading Jan 2.
Ship Rhode Island, loading Jan 2.
Ship Mohawk, Davis, sailed Dec 8.
The Snowden, taking cargo on the 14th Dec
Ship Dorothy [illegible], Moore, to sail Nov 18.
Barque Greenlaw.

LONDON.

Ship Liverpool, Godfrey, ashore at Sheerness, masts away.

RAMSGATE.

Ship [illegible], Meltren, fm Hamburgh, sailed Dec 24

DEAL.

Ship Alexander Robinson, Lucas, sailed Dec 24.

HAVRE.

Ship New Orleans, [illegible], to sail Jan 2.
Ship Alexandre [illegible], to Jan.
Brig Curtis, Merry, [illegible] entered Cowes Dec 16.

BORDEAUX.

Ship Eleanor, spoke off Cape Antonio, Feb 10.
Ship General Foy, to sail on the 1st Jan.
Ship Indus, Clement, sailed previous to the 11th Nov

MARSEILLES.

Ship [illegible], loading on the 15th Dec.
Ship Constellation, loading on the 15th Dec.
Ship [illegible], loading on the 15th Dec.
Ship [illegible], Stevens, sailed Nov 25.
Brig South Carolina, [illegible], sailed Nov 24.

XANTE.

Ship Zampa, loading on the 12th Dec.

ROTTERDAM.

The [illegible], [illegible], sailed on the 6th Dec.

GIBRALTAR.

Ship William Tell, Coffin, loading 2d Dec.

Sales at Auction.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING

THIS day, Monday, the 20th inst. at half past 4 o'clock, in Bourbon street, between New Orleans and St Peter sts, will be sold the furniture of a person leaving the city.

Terms—Cash. f 20

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING

THIS day, Monday, the 20th inst, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, p. m. on the Levee, opposite the beef market, a quantity of old coffee, for account of whom it may concern. f 20

BY J. B. BLACHE.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon. the Parish Court, for the parish and city of New Orleans, bearing order the 2nd of February 1837, will be sold, on Thursday, the 21st of March, at noon, at the Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis sts.

A negro woman, named EADY, aged about 30 years, surrendered by Henry [illegible] to his creditors.

Terms—Cash. f 20

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, at the Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres street, on Tuesday, the 2nd of March next, at 12 o'clock.

45 Squares of Ground, containing 650 building lots, situated in the faubourg Washington, a little below the Louisiana sugar refinery.

A plan of this property, will be exhibited at the Exchange previous to the day of sale, and the attention of those persons, who are desirous of making advantageous investments are invited to it.

The construction of the Railroad to Terre-aux-Boeufs and of the canal of Lake Borgne, both of which when completed will pass through this property: the erection of tobacco and sugar houses, and various other improvements, now actually making and in contemplation by the 3d municipality and individual enterprise, will insure a rapid advance in the value of all real estate in their neighbourhood and a more favourable opportunity for speculators has seldom presented itself than that now offered.

The terms of sale, will be one-tenth payable cash, and the remainder in equal instalments, at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, endorsed in notes, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, to be endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and secured by a mortgage until final payment. f 20

BY F. DUTILLET & DELERY.

WILL be sold on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

Leon, a creole negro, 24 years old, plougher, and bricklayer.

John, negro, 28 years old, plougher, field hand and bricklayer.

Terms—6 and 12 months credit on notes endorsed to satisfaction with mortgage until final payment. f 20

BY JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold, on Monday, the 20th of February, at 4 o'clock, p. m, at the lower steam cotton press, by order and under the inspection of the Wardens of the port, for account of whom it may concern.

750 bale cotton damaged on board the ship K Jackson, Peabody, master, cleared from this port for Liverpool, and returned in distress.

Terms—At sale. f 20

BY T. MOSSY, J. GARIDEL AND P. E. TRICOU, Auctioneers

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, the 21st instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, at the Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets,

496 Lots of Ground.

Situated in faubourg Montreuil, as per plan deposited at the Exchange.

These lots are advantageously situated and deserve the attention of speculators, having the privilege to purchase whole squares, having the advantage to resold them to some advantage.

That part of the city increases daily, both in value & extent, and the improvements going on will make of that part of the city one of the most flourishing.

Speculators and others desirous of making profitable investments, must take advantage of this opportunity, for it is evident that as soon as the Terre aux Boeufs Rail Road and Lake Borgne Canal shall be in operation, said lots will increase considerably in value.

TERMS.

6, 12 and 18 months for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, bearing special mortgage until final payment; all notes not paid at maturity shall bear ten per cent interest until paid; said clause not to prevent the payment of any of the notes.

The deed of sales to be passed before C Pollock, Notary, at the expense of the purchasers.

The acts shall have to be signed, and the conditions of the sale fulfilled in a delay of 20 days after the said adjudications, after the expiration of said term—the vendor reserves to himself the right of considering as null and void the adjudication of those that shall have not complied with the conditions of the sale, or bid the property on their account and risk. feb 18

BY THOMAS C CASH & Co.

Peremptory sale of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots, Shoes, Caps and Hats,
Hardware, Crockery, &c.

TO be sold on Tuesday 21st February, at 11 o'clock precisely.

The goods comprised in this sale are well worthy, the attention of city and country dealers.

On Wednesday 22d inst,

In the building adjoining the New Atchafalaya Bank, in Magazine st, will be sold,

New York and Philadelphia cabinet furniture of superior workmanship. feb 18—2

BULK PORK 50,000 weight pork, landing ex steamer Boonslick, for sale by GRIVOT & PAIGE, 18 Poydras st. f 20

LARD—511 kegs leaf lard, landing from steamer Boonslick, for sale by GRIVOT & PAIGE, 18 Poydras st. f 20

PORK—Prime and choice pork in store, for sale by GRIVOT & PAIGE, 18 Poydras st. feb 20

SUGAR—60 hhds, a superior article, landing this morning, for sale by G DORSEY, f 20 44 New Levee.

F. X. [illegible] & Co. No 71 Royal street, offer for sale the following goods, received per last arrivals from Havre,

1000 lbs jellies of all kinds,
500 lbs quinces and apple p[illegible] do with essence of rose, orange and lemon.
40 boxes absinth,
25 do kirchwasser
60 do preserved fruits
30 do Curaçao of Holland
24 do Rosolio, Maraschino and Dantzick
30 do raspberry cordials
20 do Tokay wine
50 do Champagne

ALSO

10 pieces printed muslins,
80 do ginghams,
120 do Swiss muslin, plain and embroidered
40 doz pieces cambric muslin, embroidered.
Artificial flowers, jewelry, and perfumery.
f 20

AMERICAN TH[illegible]
CAMP STR[illegible]
Mrs Russell and Herr [illegible]
THIS EVENING, Febr[illegible]
[illegible] ICE WITCH [illegible]

ST. CHARLES [illegible]

THE HONEY M[illegible]

THE TURN O[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Wallack [illegible]

OFFICIAL DRAWING [illegible]

[illegible] LOTTERY

CLASS NO. 11, FOR [illegible]

PARISH OF JEFFERSON [illegible]

FOR SAINT LOUIS AND [illegible]

STEAM BOAT MAIL [illegible]

FOR LOUISVILLE AND [illegible]

REGULAR PACKET FOR [illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL [illegible]

FOR FREIGHT OR [illegible]

A LABOUR OF YEARS [illegible]
A FEW HOURS [illegible]
Anti-Angular System [illegible]
MR. BRISTOW [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible]

THE subscriber [illegible]

CANNEL COAL from [illegible] Mobile, Capt Johnson [illegible] will be delivered at $3,50 per bbl [illegible] near the Vegetable Market, or [illegible] & Briggs, Canal st. The public [illegible]