LATEST DATES.

New York	jan 7	Liverpool	dec 6
Boston	jan 7	Glasgow	dec 5
Philadelphia	jan 7	Havre	nov 27
Washington	jan 7	Paris	nov 26
Baltimore	jan 7	Bordeaux	nov 26
Charleston	jan 6	Ireland	nov 25
Mexico	nov 7	Cadiz	nov 8
Tampico	nov 7	Havana	nov 20
Vera Cruz	dec 1	Jamaica	nov 25

COMMERCIAL.

RATES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan 6.

50 shares United States Bank @ 60 days 117¾
50 do do @ 60 days 117¾
50 do do next week 118¼
50 do do next week 118

Specie—American gold 8¼ a 8¾ premium; half dollars 8¼ a 8¾ do; quarter do 8¾ a 9¼ do; Mexican do are 8¼ a 8¾ do; old sovereigns $4,12½ —; doubloons @ $17,20 a $17,25; do pistoreens — a $16,25.

Treasury Notes—last dis.

Exchange—Some talk upon London, drawn by one of the N Orleans banks; was offered the morning at 9¾ or 9⅞, and some parties say $10 cap be bought at the same rate. We note them at 9¾ a 10 premium.

NEW YORK, Jan 6.

Cotton—The reception of the intelligence from Europe, gave an immediate impulse to our market, and which, owing to the stock being scattered through many hands, prices had been somewhat depressed, have been more extensive than for any similar period during many months preceding, and though no advance has been established, the result may have been very bold, and such as could not previously be counted upon. The operations include 3000 bales Upland at 9 a 11¼; 650 Mobile, 9¼ a 9¾; 200 Florida, 10 a 11¼ and 200 N Orls, 9¾ a 10¾—forming a total for the week of nearly 5000 bales. The arrivals have been 2687 bales.

Total import, since 1st inst. 4825 bales.
Export, from 1st to 31st Dec. 1650
Export from the United States, since 1st October 193,252
Same time last year 143,796
Same time year before 203,614

Molasses—Price very human without material change but the assortment are so precise in grade and quality, as to induce buyers to confine their operations to the late wants. The sale include the balance of the cargo of New Iberia at 26 for bbls 28 for hhds and 29 for tierces, also bbls cash bbls prime Neuvitas, new, 48 cents 90 days; 26 do and 20 tierces new crop New Orleans, 44; and a parcel of 80 bbls part Mazanas, for distilling, at we understand, 30c.

Imports in	1838	hhds	tierces	bbls.
do	1837	52,963	9,836	4,097
do	1836	54,807	13,119	9,775
do	1827	46,505	3,858	9,970

LIVERPOOL, Dec 15.

We have had an increased demand from the trade to day, and fully 5,000 bags sold at prices rather decidedly in favor of Saturday. Speculators have taken 500 American and 500 Surat.

HAVRE, Nov 27.

We have again to report an active business in Cotton, and the sales to day have been unusually large, amounting to 1,450 balees among which a large lot of Georgia of 1,654 balees at 97 50c per kilogr, duty paid. The prices paid to day are generally 1f to 2f above the rates of last Saturday, and the speculators seem highly opinionated in their expectation of a farther and considerable advance soon taking place.

LONDON, Dec 8.

The money market, so far as regards commercial affairs, continues to be steadily supplied, but the rate of interest is fully as high as the end of last week.

The foreign exchanges are rather favorable to Paris and Hamburg, but there has been a very heavy amount of business done. On Paris the rate rules at 25f 25 to 25f 50c on Hamburg 34 1-16 a 34 1-8, on Amsterdam at 12 3-4 a 12 5-8, and on Rotterdam at 12 3-4 a 12 7-8.

There has not been much activity in the British Funds to-day; but Consols toward the close, indicated rather more firmness, having left off at 93¼ a ¾ money, and at 86 buyers for the opening. The three and a half per cent Reduced Annuities are 93¾ a ¼; and the new three-and-a-half per cents 100¾ a 101¼.

The purchases of foreign stock have been principally confined to the 5 per cent Spanish, at 19¾ a ¾; Belgian 101¼ a ½; Dutch 2½ per cents 61¾ a ⅞; Portuguese 4 per cents 32¾ a ⅞; Brazilian 74 a ¾; Columbian 19¾ a ¾; Mexican 19¾ a ¾; Buenos Ayres 74 a ¾; Chilian 90 a ½; Peruvian 19¾ a ¾; Greek 19¾ a ¾; Venezuela 19¾ a ¾; Russian 5 per cents 107¼ a ½; Ditto 4½ per cents 100¾ a ¼; Ditto 4 per cents 94¾ a ⅞; Ditto Passports 5 per cents 101¼ a ½; Ditto Bonds 5 per cents 101¼ a ½; Ditto Bonds 4½ per cents 100¾ a ¼; Ditto Bonds 4 per cents 94¾ a ⅞; Ditto Passports 5 per cents 101¼ a ½; Ditto Bonds 5 per cents 101¼ a ½; Ditto Bonds 4½ per cents 100¾ a ¼; Ditto Bonds 4 per cents 94¾ a ⅞.

Bank stock is the only decline which we have noticed being 1d per £ in the common qualities of American. Brazils and Egyptian have not been much in demand, and our quotations of last week are unaltered.

CHARLESTON, January 9.

COTTON—There has been an active demand for short cottons since our last, and the prices then quoted on the general run of the market have been fully obtained. Several very choice parcels brought 11¼ a 11¾ cents which we do not think an improvement in price, as these rates would have been paid at any time within a fortnight, had the same quality of Cotton been brought into market.

RICE—The Rice market has been rather quiet for several days. Such sales, however, as have come to our knowledge, show no decline in price.

NOTICE to those interested in the causes of Education. The subscribers beg leave, respectfully, to announce their intention to this community, of establishing, in connection with one of the first publishing houses in this country, a depot for School books, principally, works adapted to all classes of education; more particularly for the use of schools, academies and colleges, in this section of the United States. The want of a depository of this kind, has long been severely felt and is acknowledged by all acquainted with the subject, and the necessity of a regular supply of valuable School Books, concealed by all who have an interest in the great cause of education.

We respectfully solicit attention to the works for school and collegiate, which they intend to introduce; and we believe they fairly challenge competition with those of any other publishing house in this country.

For particular notices and recommendations of the works, the reader is referred to the subscribers' advertising pamphlet. Teachers, School Committees and others interested, are respectfully requested to call and receive a copy of the pamphlet and examine the books.

NORMAN, STEEL, & Co.,
12 Bienville street.

FAUBOURG WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have rented the large and beautiful ball room of Mr. —— in faubourg Washington, for the purpose of a subscription Balls and Military dinners.

Attached to this establishment, are billiard rooms of the first Coffee House, in which will be found the best liquors and attentive bar keepers.

The subscribers will let no exertion be wanting to render their Ball Room both to the decorum and respectability of its visitors, as in any in this or any other country,—and therefore, with the more confidence indulge the hope that it will be patronised by the fair and fashionable of New Orleans.

☞ The balls to take place every Wednesday and Saturday.

J CAUVIN,
E. SALVATORY.

NOTICE—In compliance with the 8th section of the charter of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company, a general meeting of the stockholders of said company will take place at their office on Exchange street on Monday the 15th inst. at 6 o'clock P M for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. E. McNAIR, Secty.

OFFICE N O & N R R Co.
New Orleans, Jan 13, 1838. 15tj

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE CO.
New Orleans, Jan. 12, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the institution, that its board of directors have this day declared that an installment of ten dollars in each of the capital stock, be paid at this office, on or before the 15th day of February ensuing.

Extract from their minutes of the charter of said Company.

"and should any stock holder fail to pay any installment when due, the share upon which it is due, and amount already paid upon it, shall be forfeited to the Company, and become its property."

jan 13 15 JOHN WHITEHEAD, Pres't.

NOTICE—The office of A. MORPHY, Attorney at Law, is now held in Toulouse Street, No 5 between Chartres and Royal streets.

jan 13

COPARTNERSHIP & REMOVAL.

D. F. POIRSON, Piano and Harp Factor, from Paris, has the honor to inform the public that he has taken into copartnership Mr. J. D ALLOUEN formerly employed in the House of Pape, also manufacturing establishment of Ignace Pleyel, Paris

They also inform the public of their removal from No 34 Bourbon street, to No. 36 Conde street, between Madison and Dumaine.

Those that shall honor them with their confidence shall be promptly attended to.

15—15tj D F POIRSON.

COAL & WOOD—A constant supply on hand of the very best kind of Fire Wood and Pittsburgh Coal, delivered within the limits of the city and suburbs.

Coal per barrel 01 00
Wood per cord 5 50

Orders left at the Bookstore of Messrs E Johnson & Co. corner of St Charles and Common streets, will be punctually attended to

H. R BERTHIER & Co.

13—1w

CUSTOM HOUSE FUNDS at 2 per cent premium, for sale by

PALFREY & CO.,
3—3t 32 Canal st.

POYDRAS ASYLUM—The annual meeting of the subscribers will be held at the Poydras Asylum on the 8 instant, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. jan 6 9t

REMOVAL—Eastman & Boisbere have removed from 30 Old Levee to 40 Camp st. 8—1m

NOTICE—During my absence from the city, Messrs W & C. Montgomery are legally authorised to attend to my affairs. JOHN E SUMNER.

3 Magazine st.

FOR SALE—70 tons Log Wood received by the schooner Emmeline, from Campeachy, and for sale by

F. TIO,
12 31 No. 86 St. Anne street

REMOVAL—The Office of the Eagle Treasury Co. has been removed to No. 43 Canal st.

jan 10—1m

TO BUILDERS—The Ocean Insurance Company will receive proposals for rebuilding three stores in the P. Bois Road opposite the steamboat landing which were destroyed by fire on the night of the 7th inst. For further information, apply at the office of the company. jan 8

TO BE RAFFLED for on the 15th January, a fine blooded bay horse MARE "Onyx," now in foal by the celebrated Horse Rodolph. Fifty chances at twenty dollars each. Raffle to commence at 4 o'clock at the Exchange Hotel. Onyx is now at Taite & Charles st., where her pedigree may be seen

jan 6—12t

DOCTOR GUERNARD has removed his dwelling to No 171, Orleans street, between Dauphine & Burgundy, where he can be found at every hour from 12 to 1 o'clock. jan 11

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ALLSTON, Printer of the State, General Court and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1838.

☞ For official proceedings of the Legislature, see first page.

☞ The reader will find in our columns the counter statement of F. W. Hunston, Esqr. in relation to the charges preferred against him in the True American. With regard to the justice or facility of those charges, we shall forbear from expressing any opinion—we give insertion to the communication of Mr. Hunston, because we think both sides of the question, equally entitled to attention. Those interested in the controversy will decide for themselves.

Concert of Mr. Valliere.

This unrivalled performer on the Oboe, gave a musical entertainment at the drawing room of the St. Charles Hotel on Wednesday evening, and has engaged several of the most eminent artists in our city for the occasion. It is scarcely necessary to state the claims of Mr. Valliere to public patronage—he is well known as being one of the finest performers upon the Oboe in the country. His execution is marked by brilliancy, perfect command of his instrument, and tasteful taste. The polished voice of Bishop will contribute to enhance the attraction of the evening, and Trust will delight the audience by the rich and pathetic tuning strains of his harp. We hope that a numerous assemblage will reward the efforts of these deserving artists.

The Cathedral.

A letter has been handed us for publication from Mr De Pouilly architect, to Mr Correjolle's, Warden of the affairs of St Louis. This document states in general terms, that Mr De Pouilly, in company with another architect, has inspected the wood work of the Cathedral, particularly the ceiling and parts supposed to be in a precarious condition; and expresses his utmost confidence in the security and stability of the building. As we are friends to justice, we willingly insert the result of the observations of Mr De Pouilly while we may be permitted to observe that the source from whence we obtained our information, is too respectable to admit for one moment the belief that it was gone with a view to injure the establishment and present persons resorting to it. The letter in full will be found on the French side of our paper.

New School Book.

Our friends, Norman Steel & Co. No. 12 Bienville street, have an admirable collection of scientific and other works for the use of the higher classes of Academies and Colleges. Some of these we have examined, and can confidently recompend them to the public. The scientific class works in two volumes contains one of the most epitomes of the circle of natural sciences which we have seen. It is particularly clear and comprehensive, and is furnished with a series of well arranged interrogatories. "Fronts' American Speaker, and History of the United States," are both excellent compilations, the last especially, the style of which is perspicuous and elegant.

New Directory.

Mr. Gibson of the True American has announced his intention to compile and publish a complete directory of this city. We are glad to hear it, for it is much wanted, and no one is so fitted as Mr. Gibson to do it. We know him to be energetic and capable, and from long experience better acquainted with the local matters of New Orleans than perhaps any man among us. A map of all the settled parts of the city with which he purposes to furnish every volume, will be particularly useful, now that our boundaries are so much enlarged, and daily increasing. Mr. Gibson is an indefatigable man, and is sure to carry through whatever undertakes, and that too in good style. He intends not only to give the ordinary contents of a correct directory, but an ample account of all the public improvements completed, progressing, and projected. There will also be a statement of all the rail roads, canals, draining works, and the thousand other public enterprises with which New Orleans abounds.—He has an ample field before him, and in the experienced gleaner. Success to his undertakings. No Merchant, Trader, Mechanic or Publican should neglect to subscribe for the work.

Shipwreck

The schooner Atlantic from Havana arrived yesterday, reports that one hundred and fifty miles from the Balize the ship New London, bound to New York, sunk. The captain and crew saved themselves and arrived in Havana 13 days ago, but the vessel is totally lost.

Canada.

☞ The Express mail due from the North, arrived at 8 o'clock, last night. The sole item of interest it contains, is the information of a battle fought at Navy Island, between the patriots and British in which the latter are said to be defeated.

The excitement succeeding the destruction of the Caroline still exists—on all sides the inhabitants are rising en masse, for the double purpose of defending their property against future aggression, and of carrying succor to the patriots on Navy Island. The Rochester Democrat of the 1st instant, declares that 400 men have left Buffalo for Navy Island; the Steamboat Constitution has been discharged from the ice and 400 more men were to embark on board at Lock Port for the frontier.

If we may rely on the statements of the journal in question, it would seem, that the public mind throughout the country, is in a state of violent excitation.—Meetings have been organized at Lewiston and elsewhere, and resolutions passed expressive of a determination to resist the attempt to perpetrate atrocities similar to those already committed.

It was supposed that Navy Island would be attacked by the Royalists on the 1st Instant. The town of Buffalo was filled with troops from the brigade of General Bart, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in preventing them from crossing to Navy Island.

A correspondent of the Albany Argus states, that at Niagara Falls the inhabitants assembled on the 31st December, and formed armed companies for the defence of the country. During the night several English boats went to recognoitre, appeared in the waters of the United States, above the Falls of Niagara, near the spot where the Caroline was attacked. They were warmly received by the American guards and they dispersed. They landed on *Grand Island*, and captured a physician and 6 or 7 sick persons sent thither from Navy Island. Firing were heard from the same places, the result of which was not known. The regiments had been called out in Niagara, and were beginning to arrive.

In Albany, a public meeting was called on the 4th "of the citizens of Albany, and all persons who sympathize with the oppressed and persecuted patriots of Canada, to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to afford relief, and mitigate their sufferings."

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CANADA—ATTACK ON NAVY ISLAND—DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH!

We have been politely favored with an extract of a letter from a highly respectable source at Albany, dated Thursday, Jan 4, which has this important postscript:

"The western mail is gone, bringing news that the Patriots at Navy Island had been attacked by the British, and defeated them and sunk their boats and taken a number of prisoners."—Star.

Subjoined is the message of the President to Congress on the subject of the disturbances on our frontier. When this document was read at the Senate, Messrs Clay and Calhoun expressed their conviction of the necessity of clothing the Executive with ample powers to enforce obedience to the laws, and restrict unlawful interference in the Canadian contest. The proclamation of the President on the same subject is likewise appended.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives of the United States:

Recent experience on the southern boundary of the United States, and the events now daily occurring on our northern frontier, have abundantly shown that the existing laws are insufficient to guard against hostile invasion, from the United States, of the territory of friendly and neighboring nations.

The laws in force provide sufficient penalties for the punishment of such offences, after they have been committed, and provided the parties can be found; but the Executive is powerless in many cases to prevent the commission of them, even when in possession of ample evidence of intention on the part of evil-disposed persons to violate our laws.

Your attention is called to the defect in our legislation. It is apparent that the Executive ought to be clothed with adequate power efficiently to restrain all persons within our jurisdiction from the commission of acts of this character. They tend to disturb the peace of the country, and insidiously involve the Government in perplexing controversies with foreign powers. I recommend a careful revision of all the laws now in force, and such additional enactments as may be necessary to vest in the Executive full power to prevent augmenting hostilities, and to punish offenders against the United States, or of other persons who may be within our jurisdiction, and disturb our relations with foreign powers.

In illustration of those views, and to show the necessity of an early action on the part of Congress, I submit herewith a copy of a letter received from the Marshal of the southern district of New York, who had been directed to repair to the frontier, and take all authorized measures to secure the lawful execution of existing laws.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, January 5, 1838.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information having been received of a dangerous excitement on the northern frontier of the United States, in consequence of the revolt now begun in Canada, and insurrections having been organized in the United States officers on that frontier, and opportunities having been made in the Government of the adjoining States to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British Provinces; and additional information has just been received, that, notwithstanding the proclamations of the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United States; and, notwithstanding the presence of the civil officers of the United States, who, by my directions, have urged the necessity of communion with the view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in degree—that arms and ammunition of war, and other supplies, have been procured by the insurgents in the United States—that a military force, consisting, in part, at least, of citizens of the United States, had been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island, and were still in arms under the command of a citizen of the United States, and that they were constantly receiving accessions and aids, &c.

And whereas, it is the duty of the authority of the United States, to exert all their constitutional powers for the purpose of preventing, by all lawful means in their power, all violations of the laws of the United States which may tend to involve the country in foreign war, or which may disturb the tranquility of the Union, or interrupt the friendly relations existing between the United States and their respective governments; and I hereby warn them, that any person who shall compromit the neutrality of this Government, by entering, as an enlisted man, or with the intent under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced; and also, that they will render no aid or countenance to any persons engaged in any hostile enterprise against the Government or territory of any foreign nation with which the United States are at peace; and I enjoin all officers, civil and military, of the United States, and of the several States and territories, to use their respective authority and influence to arrest and prevent all persons from setting on foot or carrying on such unlawful enterprises, and to bring to condign punishment all those who shall render themselves obnoxious to the charges of violating the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1838, and of the sixty-second year of the Independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting of the 13th January 1838.

Mr Bonhear presented a memorial from St. White, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Kenner offered a resolution that the committee on the militia be directed to examine into the condition of the State Arsenal and of the arms in the Adjutant General's office and report thereon.

Mr H. C. Thibodeaux, presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the parish of Terrebonne.

Mr Brashear, from the Committee of Internal Improvements, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Vermillion.

Mr. Prestage gave notice that he will introduce a bill to incorporate the Roman Catholics of the parish of Caddo.

Mr Lawson, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to provide for the safe keeping of the archives of notaries public, in case of death or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Board of Public Works.

Said report was ordered to be printed, within fifteen days, viz. ten copies for the use of each member of the house, and then to be referred to the Committee of Internal Improvements.

Adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

BY THE

EXPRESS MAIL

From the Globe of Dec. 5.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, to-day, the resolutions of Mr. Preston, in relation to Texas, were set down as the special order for the first Monday in February. The third resolution of the series proposed by Mr. Preston came up for consideration, and was discussed, without taking the question on the adoption, until a late hour in the afternoon. The amendment proposed yesterday by Mr. Allen, to the amendment previously proposed by Mr. Smith of Indiana, was adopted by a vote of thirty-two to forty-two. An amendment was subsequently moved by Morris, the consideration of which is now pending. The debate that ensued took a wide range. Messrs. Preston, Morris, Hubbard, Smith of Indiana, Pinkney, Norvell, Knight, Buchanan, Benton, Preston, Rives, and Wall participated.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 5, 1838.

Mr. M'KEAN presented the petition of citizens of Philadelphia, relative to the completion of the Girard Rail Road; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DISTURBANCES ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

The CHAIR communicated the following message from the President of the United States, on the subject of the disturbances on the Canada frontier:

The message, with the accompanying papers, having been read by the Secretary—

Mr. CLAY rose to express his full conviction of the necessity of some additional legislation on this important subject. No apprehension could be more revolting to the feelings of a free people, than a war either among themselves or with any foreign country. The vested duty of the Executive was, he had supposed, clear; but it was the duty of Congress to examine, and, if necessary, to provide for the Executive such additional means as they might deem necessary. Mr. Clay offered a resolution, and of the tenor of which he gave notice that he should call it up for consideration on the morrow.

Mr. CALHOUN said he entertained no doubt of the correctness of the principle of the resolution, but he thought it would be proper to refer the message and documents to a committee, before the subject was finally acted upon.

Mr. CLAY replied, that he did not intend to press the resolution this session, but to second the motion for reference.

Mr. Buchanan moved the reference of the message and documents to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The packet ship Montreal, America brings us London papers to Saturday evening, the 30th of December, and Liverpool papers of the 29th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cotton has still a firm look, and the prices advancing. Private letters, however, assure us that these sales are principally made by speculators who calculate on a large future advance in the market. The present quick sales and increased prices may therefore not last long.

Tales of the regent troubles in Canada had reached England. On the 1st of December, Lord Durham stood in doubt of Lord John Russell whether there was to Lower Canada bad been increased, whether an insurgent had been killed or not, whether any increase of desertions had taken place, and whether the insurgency would bring forward their conciliatory measures.

Lord John Russell replied, that he feared some tragic battle must have taken place between the insurgents and the British. Firing were heard from the same places, the result of which was not known. The regiments had been called out in Niagara, and were beginning to arrive.

In Albany, a public meeting was called on the 4th "of the citizens of Albany, and all persons who sympathize with the oppressed and persecuted patriots of Canada, to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to afford relief, and mitigate their sufferings."

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CANADA—ATTACK ON NAVY ISLAND—DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH!

We have been politely favored with an extract of a letter from a highly respectable source at Albany, dated Thursday, Jan 4, which has this important postscript:

"The western mail is gone, bringing news that the Patriots at Navy Island had been attacked by the British, and defeated them and sunk their boats and taken a number of prisoners."—Star.

Subjoined is the message of the President to Congress on the subject of the disturbances on our frontier. When this document was read at the Senate, Messrs Clay and Calhoun expressed their conviction of the necessity of clothing the Executive with ample powers to enforce obedience to the laws, and restrict unlawful interference in the Canadian contest. The proclamation of the President on the same subject is likewise appended.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives of the United States:

Recent experience on the southern boundary of the United States, and the events now daily occurring on our northern frontier, have abundantly shown that the existing laws are insufficient to guard against hostile invasion, from the United States, of the territory of friendly and neighboring nations.

The laws in force provide sufficient penalties for the punishment of such offences, after they have been committed, and provided the parties can be found; but the Executive is powerless in many cases to prevent the commission of them, even when in possession of ample evidence of intention on the part of evil-disposed persons to violate our laws.

Your attention is called to the defect in our legislation. It is apparent that the Executive ought to be clothed with adequate power efficiently to restrain all persons within our jurisdiction from the commission of acts of this character. They tend to disturb the peace of the country, and insidiously involve the Government in perplexing controversies with foreign powers. I recommend a careful revision of all the laws now in force, and such additional enactments as may be necessary to vest in the Executive full power to prevent augmenting hostilities, and to punish offenders against the United States, or of other persons who may be within our jurisdiction, and disturb our relations with foreign powers.

In illustration of those views, and to show the necessity of an early action on the part of Congress, I submit herewith a copy of a letter received from the Marshal of the southern district of New York, who had been directed to repair to the frontier, and take all authorized measures to secure the lawful execution of existing laws.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, January 5, 1838.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information having been received of a dangerous excitement on the northern frontier of the United States, in consequence of the revolt now begun in Canada, and insurrections having been organized in the United States officers on that frontier, and opportunities having been made in the Government of the adjoining States to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British Provinces; and additional information has just been received, that, notwithstanding the proclamations of the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United States; and, notwithstanding the presence of the civil officers of the United States, who, by my directions, have urged the necessity of communion with the view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in degree—that arms and ammunition of war, and other supplies, have been procured by the insurgents in the United States—that a military force, consisting, in part, at least, of citizens of the United States, had been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island, and were still in arms under the command of a citizen of the United States, and that they were constantly receiving accessions and aids, &c.

And whereas, it is the duty of the authority of the United States, to exert all their constitutional powers for the purpose of preventing, by all lawful means in their power, all violations of the laws of the United States which may tend to involve the country in foreign war, or which may disturb the tranquility of the Union, or interrupt the friendly relations existing between the United States and their respective governments; and I hereby warn them, that any person who shall compromit the neutrality of this Government, by entering, as an enlisted man, or with the intent under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced; and also, that they will render no aid or countenance to any persons engaged in any hostile enterprise against the Government or territory of any foreign nation with which the United States are at peace; and I enjoin all officers, civil and military, of the United States, and of the several States and territories, to use their respective authority and influence to arrest and prevent all persons from setting on foot or carrying on such unlawful enterprises, and to bring to condign punishment all those who shall render themselves obnoxious to the charges of violating the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1838, and of the sixty-second year of the Independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting of the 13th January 1838.

Mr Bonhear presented a memorial from St. White, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Kenner offered a resolution that the committee on the militia be directed to examine into the condition of the State Arsenal and of the arms in the Adjutant General's office and report thereon.

Mr H. C. Thibodeaux, presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the parish of Terrebonne.

Mr Brashear, from the Committee of Internal Improvements, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Vermillion.

Mr. Prestage gave notice that he will introduce a bill to incorporate the Roman Catholics of the parish of Caddo.

Mr Lawson, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to provide for the safe keeping of the archives of notaries public, in case of death or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Board of Public Works.

Said report was ordered to be printed, within fifteen days, viz. ten copies for the use of each member of the house, and then to be referred to the Committee of Internal Improvements.

Adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

BY THE

EXPRESS MAIL

From the Globe of Dec. 5.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, to-day, the resolutions of Mr. Preston, in relation to Texas, were set down as the special order for the first Monday in February. The third resolution of the series proposed by Mr. Preston came up for consideration, and was discussed, without taking the question on the adoption, until a late hour in the afternoon. The amendment proposed yesterday by Mr. Allen, to the amendment previously proposed by Mr. Smith of Indiana, was adopted by a vote of thirty-two to forty-two. An amendment was subsequently moved by Morris, the consideration of which is now pending. The debate that ensued took a wide range. Messrs. Preston, Morris, Hubbard, Smith of Indiana, Pinkney, Norvell, Knight, Buchanan, Benton, Preston, Rives, and Wall participated.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 5, 1838.

Mr. M'KEAN presented the petition of citizens of Philadelphia, relative to the completion of the Girard Rail Road; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DISTURBANCES ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

The CHAIR communicated the following message from the President of the United States, on the subject of the disturbances on the Canada frontier:

The message, with the accompanying papers, having been read by the Secretary—

Mr. CLAY rose to express his full conviction of the necessity of some additional legislation on this important subject. No apprehension could be more revolting to the feelings of a free people, than a war either among themselves or with any foreign country. The vested duty of the Executive was, he had supposed, clear; but it was the duty of Congress to examine, and, if necessary, to provide for the Executive such additional means as they might deem necessary. Mr. Clay offered a resolution, and of the tenor of which he gave notice that he should call it up for consideration on the morrow.

Mr. CALHOUN said he entertained no doubt of the correctness of the principle of the resolution, but he thought it would be proper to refer the message and documents to a committee, before the subject was finally acted upon.

Mr. CLAY replied, that he did not intend to press the resolution this session, but to second the motion for reference.

Mr. Buchanan moved the reference of the message and documents to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The packet ship Montreal, America brings us London papers to Saturday evening, the 30th of December, and Liverpool papers of the 29th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cotton has still a firm look, and the prices advancing. Private letters, however, assure us that these sales are principally made by speculators who calculate on a large future advance in the market. The present quick sales and increased prices may therefore not last long.

Tales of the regent troubles in Canada had reached England. On the 1st of December, Lord Durham stood in doubt of Lord John Russell whether there was to Lower Canada bad been increased, whether an insurgent had been killed or not, whether any increase of desertions had taken place, and whether the insurgency would bring forward their conciliatory measures.

Lord John Russell replied, that he feared some tragic battle must have taken place between the insurgents and the British. Firing were heard from the same places, the result of which was not known. The regiments had been called out in Niagara, and were beginning to arrive.

In Albany, a public meeting was called on the 4th "of the citizens of Albany, and all persons who sympathize with the oppressed and persecuted patriots of Canada, to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to afford relief, and mitigate their sufferings."

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CANADA—ATTACK ON NAVY ISLAND—DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH!

We have been politely favored with an extract of a letter from a highly respectable source at Albany, dated Thursday, Jan 4, which has this important postscript:

"The western mail is gone, bringing news that the Patriots at Navy Island had been attacked by the British, and defeated them and sunk their boats and taken a number of prisoners."—Star.

Subjoined is the message of the President to Congress on the subject of the disturbances on our frontier. When this document was read at the Senate, Messrs Clay and Calhoun expressed their conviction of the necessity of clothing the Executive with ample powers to enforce obedience to the laws, and restrict unlawful interference in the Canadian contest. The proclamation of the President on the same subject is likewise appended.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives of the United States:

Recent experience on the southern boundary of the United States, and the events now daily occurring on our northern frontier, have abundantly shown that the existing laws are insufficient to guard against hostile invasion, from the United States, of the territory of friendly and neighboring nations.

The laws in force provide sufficient penalties for the punishment of such offences, after they have been committed, and provided the parties can be found; but the Executive is powerless in many cases to prevent the commission of them, even when in possession of ample evidence of intention on the part of evil-disposed persons to violate our laws.

Your attention is called to the defect in our legislation. It is apparent that the Executive ought to be clothed with adequate power efficiently to restrain all persons within our jurisdiction from the commission of acts of this character. They tend to disturb the peace of the country, and insidiously involve the Government in perplexing controversies with foreign powers. I recommend a careful revision of all the laws now in force, and such additional enactments as may be necessary to vest in the Executive full power to prevent augmenting hostilities, and to punish offenders against the United States, or of other persons who may be within our jurisdiction, and disturb our relations with foreign powers.

In illustration of those views, and to show the necessity of an early action on the part of Congress, I submit herewith a copy of a letter received from the Marshal of the southern district of New York, who had been directed to repair to the frontier, and take all authorized measures to secure the lawful execution of existing laws.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, January 5, 1838.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information having been received of a dangerous excitement on the northern frontier of the United States, in consequence of the revolt now begun in Canada, and insurrections having been organized in the United States officers on that frontier, and opportunities having been made in the Government of the adjoining States to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British Provinces; and additional information has just been received, that, notwithstanding the proclamations of the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United States; and, notwithstanding the presence of the civil officers of the United States, who, by my directions, have urged the necessity of communion with the view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in degree—that arms and ammunition of war, and other supplies, have been procured by the insurgents in the United States—that a military force, consisting, in part, at least, of citizens of the United States, had been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island, and were still in arms under the command of a citizen of the United States, and that they were constantly receiving accessions and aids, &c.

And whereas, it is the duty of the authority of the United States, to exert all their constitutional powers for the purpose of preventing, by all lawful means in their power, all violations of the laws of the United States which may tend to involve the country in foreign war, or which may disturb the tranquility of the Union, or interrupt the friendly relations existing between the United States and their respective governments; and I hereby warn them, that any person who shall compromit the neutrality of this Government, by entering, as an enlisted man, or with the intent under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced; and also, that they will render no aid or countenance to any persons engaged in any hostile enterprise against the Government or territory of any foreign nation with which the United States are at peace; and I enjoin all officers, civil and military, of the United States, and of the several States and territories, to use their respective authority and influence to arrest and prevent all persons from setting on foot or carrying on such unlawful enterprises, and to bring to condign punishment all those who shall render themselves obnoxious to the charges of violating the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1838, and of the sixty-second year of the Independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting of the 13th January 1838.

Mr Bonhear presented a memorial from St. White, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Kenner offered a resolution that the committee on the militia be directed to examine into the condition of the State Arsenal and of the arms in the Adjutant General's office and report thereon.

Mr H. C. Thibodeaux, presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the parish of Terrebonne.

Mr Brashear, from the Committee of Internal Improvements, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Vermillion.

Mr. Prestage gave notice that he will introduce a bill to incorporate the Roman Catholics of the parish of Caddo.

Mr Lawson, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to provide for the safe keeping of the archives of notaries public, in case of death or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Board of Public Works.

Said report was ordered to be printed, within fifteen days, viz. ten copies for the use of each member of the house, and then to be referred to the Committee of Internal Improvements.

Adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

BY THE

EXPRESS MAIL

From the Globe of Dec. 5.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, to-day, the resolutions of Mr. Preston, in relation to Texas, were set down as the special order for the first Monday in February. The third resolution of the series proposed by Mr. Preston came up for consideration, and was discussed, without taking the question on the adoption, until a late hour in the afternoon. The amendment proposed yesterday by Mr. Allen, to the amendment previously proposed by Mr. Smith of Indiana, was adopted by a vote of thirty-two to forty-two. An amendment was subsequently moved by Morris, the consideration of which is now pending. The debate that ensued took a wide range. Messrs. Preston, Morris, Hubbard, Smith of Indiana, Pinkney, Norvell, Knight, Buchanan, Benton, Preston, Rives, and