COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	dec. 20	Boston	dec. 24
Philadelphia	" 25	Baltimore	" 26
Charleston	jan. 1	Washington	" 29
Paris	nov. 15	Liverpool	nov. 12
Havre	" 20	London	" 20

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.
January 13.

STOCKS.
No Sales reported at the Brokers board.

COTTON.

170	do	16¾
100	do	17¼
1920	do	16½
130	do	16¾
307	do Districts	14¾
280	bales Mississippi	15¾
119	do W District	16¼
113	do Mississippi	16¼
70	do do	15¾
60	do do	15
27	do do	15
174	do Louisiana & Miss	15¾
720	do Louisiana	16¾
85	do Mobile	18¾
1590		

SALES.

HAVRE, Nov 15.

Coffee in complete calm. 200 bbls Amer rice sold at 31f 50 a 32f 25. Sales of cotton for the week 2,060 bales.

HAVRE, Nov 17.

100 bales Orleans cotton at 147f 50—135 Georgia, new, at 125—18 do. old, at 129—69 bags Hayti coffee at 71¼—100 bags pepper 77f a 80f cash—Amer whalebone at 2f 10

Nov. 20.

200 bales Louisiana cotton at 146f a 147 50—60 Mobile at 132—27 bales Russia potash at 57f—150 mil. Whale oil at 49.—16 cases gum Senegal at 1f 10.

LONDON, Nov 20.

COTTON.—Market has revived and prices rallied. Good business done for shipping at advance of ½d per lb.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

Mr C Mason's first appearance.
Mrs Drake's last night.

This evening, will be performed the tragedy of
MACBETH.
Macbeth — Mr C Mason.
Lady Macbeth — Mrs Drake

To conclude with the farce of
CROSSING THE LINE.

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

Fifth night of the engagement of
Miss PHILLIPS.

This Evening, FRIDAY, Jan. 15, will be performed the interesting play of
THE STRANGER.
The Stranger — Mr. Pearson.
Mrs. Haller — Miss Phillips.

To conclude with the farce of
W. M. THOMSON.
Wm. Thomson, the second — Mr. Finn.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
WITH A
GRAND DRESS BALL,
Given on MONDAY next, JANUARY 19th,
IN THE ORLEANS HALL ROOM, BY
F. KROLL,
FIRST CLARIONET OF THE FRENCH THEATRE.

PROGRAM.—PART FIRST.
1. Overture of 'Il flauto Magico,' Mozart—by the Orchestra of the French theatre.
2. Air, varié, for the clarionet, F. Berr—by F. KROLL.
3. 'Les Souvenirs du Pays,' nocturne for soprano and tenor—by Mme. St. CLAIR and Mr. HEYMANN.
4. 'Souvenir de la Dame Blanche,' concerted piece for harp, &c., Labarre and Vogt—by Mad. ZIMMER and Mr. VALLIERE.
5. Grand duo from 'La Gazza Ladra,' Rossini—by Mad. St. CLAIR and Mr. DE ROSA.
6. Grand caprice on national Swedish airs, for the violoncello, Romberg—by ALFRED BOUCHER.

PART SECOND.
1. Overture of 'La Muette de Portici,' Amber—by the Orchestra of the French theatre.
2. Cavatina, by Rossini—by Mr. DE ROSA.
3. Variations, composed on a cavatina, by La Cenerentola, for the valve trumpet—by Signor GAMBATI.
4. Cavatina, 'attend,' romance—by Mr. HEYMANN.
5. Variations, a concerted piece for piano and clarionet, on a theme from Le Comte Ory, composed by Messrs. F. Berr and Fessy—by Mme. NOREE and F. KROLL.
6. Rondo Brillante, with accompaniments on the French horns—by Mme. St. CLAIR and Mr. LEHMANN.

Mr. NOREE will preside at the pianoforte.
Admission..... $1.00.
Tickets can be had of Mr. Davis, at the French theatre, and at the music stores of Messrs. Johns, Benoit and Catey. jan 15

BROWN & Co.'s
CIRCUS,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

The manager announce to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and its vicinity, that their company of equestrians having arrived, they will open their
ESTABLISHMENT
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, WITH A VARIETY OF
Gymnastic, Equestrian and Athletic Feats, &c. &c.
Among the gentlemen attached to the company are the following, of well known talent:—

Messrs. Nutting	Messrs. Levi,
Stickney,	Ricardo,
Rogers,	Wells,
Rockwell,	Stone,
Hamlen,	Phillipo,
Shay,	Long
Mateer,	Master Lipman.

THE INFANT PRODIGY,
Miss Rosaline Stickney,
AND THE CELEBRATED CLOWN,
Mr. Blackburn.

Prices of admission—Boxes 75cts! Gallery 50cts. Doors open at 6 o'clock; and performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

Proper officers are employed to enforce a rigid decorum.

Slaves not admitted without a pass from their masters.

Seats can be secured from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 4 P. M.

For particulars of performance see bills of the day.
jan 13—w

NOTICE.

The Cincinnatian is laying near the upper cotton press, on board of which it for sale —
25,000 lbs. pork in bulk.
50 bbls. dry'd apples.
75 " onions.
150 " apples
500 fine large turkies.
Some live hogs, large and small.
3 couples of fox or stag hounds, of pure blood, and broke to the chase.
1 pair pea fowls.
4 stayed heifers for beef, large and fine, very fat; bred and fed by general Shelby, near Lexington, Kentucky; weight alive 700 lbs. each.
1 large bullock, that won the silver cup in the past cattle show at Lexington, as the best bullock exhibited; live weight 2,400lbs.
1 thorough bred young bulls.
6 superior young heifers without any a superior bull.
A number of the very best milch cows, with very young calves.
A supply of pure milk may be had on the boat, morning and evening. Arrangements are making to send it through the city in a few days.
jan 14—6n LEWIS SANDERS, agent.

Cheese.—63 casks prime quality cheese. Just received, and for sale by
jan 14 JNO. A. PECK, 29, Bienville st.

Sperm Candles.—300 boxes New Bedford and Nantucket (choice brands). Just received, and for sale by JNO. A. PECK,
jan 14 29, Bienville st.

Coffee.—100 bags St. Domingo. Just received, and for sale by JNO. A. PECK,
jan 14 29, Bienville st.

Herrings.—150 bbls. Susquehanna, no. 1 herrings. Just received, and for sale by
jan 14 JNO. A. PECK, 29, Bienville st.

St. Charles Coffee House.

THE above establishment has been lately opened near the theatre, under the management of Augustus Jacobi, who has now added to the same an eating house, where at all hours of the day and night breakfasts, dinners or suppers can be had, as also liquors. A. Jacobi invites the public to come and judge by themselves. dec 16—1m

25 Boxes Kirschwasser, 25 do Absynth, of direct importation, for sale by
nov 22 ROMN, DARON & Co.

Office of Merchants Insurance Co. } New-Orleans 13 January 1836. }

AT a meeting of the Directors of this company held yesterday, a dividend of FIVE dollars per share (of $50 each) was declared on the profits of the last six months, payable on to-morrow the 15th inst. or thereafter to the stockholders or their legal representatives.
By order
A. DUPUY,
jan 13-3tw Secretary.

Office Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co. } Jan. 11, 1836. }

THE directors this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the company, out of profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th instant.
By order of said L. MATTHEWS, president.
jan 12—3tw

Gun Powder, F. F.; castan nuts; and cayaune pepper, &c. For sale by
HARROD & QUARLES,
jan 12 24, Custom House st.

Hats & Caps.—Fifty cases, containing fashionable black and drab, satin beaver, imitation otter and Mexican hats; and men and boys hair seal skin caps. Will be sold very low, by
HARROD & QUARLES,
jan 13 24, Custom House st.

Shells.—Contracts made with persons who may want a quantity of shells for paving; to be delivered at the Basin, or carted to any part of the city, by W. E. & R. MURPHY,
jan 13—15t No. 122, Basin.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1836.

☞ We are requested to call public attention to the superior sale of china ware which is to take place on to-morrow at 12 o'clock at Bank's Arcade, by John M Bach auctioneer. Ladies of New Orleans are respectfully invited to call and examine the items offered for sale.

The mail of yesterday brought us a slip from the office of the Mercantile Advertiser of New York, announcing the arrival in that city on the 30th ult of the packet ship Poland, which left Havre 23d November. Intelligence was received by her that Mr Barton had engaged his passage in the Albany, which was to sail from Havre on the 1st Dec. No other item of importance in addition to what was formerly given to our readers by former arrivals at this port.

The Citizen's Bank. The supplementary act to the charter of this bank, so as to pledge the faith of the state for its capital, by endorsing the bonds of the stockholders—or what is tantamount, by giving state bonds, and receiving bonds secured on the mortgage of real estate—was yesterday discussed in the house of representatives; and the first and chief section was adopted by a vote of 22 for, and 19 against.

We have not now space to comment on the importance of such a bill to the agricultural and commercial interests of the state; nor on the mode of opposition experienced. But we are pleased to find the measure was ably and eloquently advocated by Messrs Sparks, Marigny, Augustin and Davidson; and earnestly hope that it will shortly become a law, and fill the chasm in our banking facilities on the best terms in the most speedy manner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Case of Capt Thompson.

The evidence in behalf of the government having been heard, the counsel for the prisoners offered to submit the case to the jury, without argument. The government counsel having declined, the court was adjourned until ten o'clock today. Mr Carleton will open the case, and we have every reason to believe that Messrs Grymes and Soulé have prepared an energetic defence.

The private session of the Historical Society of Louisiana will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the room of the supreme court—agreeably to adjournment, to complete its organization by adopting a constitution and electing officers.

It is contemplated—at least we are so informed—to urge on the general government the necessity and utility of constructing a canal from Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi, through the eastern parts of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, intersecting the rivers St Francis, White, Arkansas, and falling into the Red river by the Tensas or Washita—in a line nearly following the course of the Mississippi from its junction with the Ohio so that the whole of the parts now inundated shall be irrigated and improved.

That some project for this purpose is necessary must be admitted—but whether the construction of a canal is most feasible and likely to be most effectual for preventing inundations as well as reclaiming the lands, may be denied. Were proper measures adopted to prevent future inundations on the regions indicated by the route alluded to; it might not be difficult to reclaim the lands by the proposed canal; but till the cause of the evil shall have been removed, any measures for irrigating the country would be expensive and useless. The future inundations of the Mississippi and its tributary streams must be prevented, in order to ensure success to any plan.

The Mississippi runs thro a valley formed by the Alleghany mountains on the east, and the Chippewan or Rocky on the west. These form the topographical relations of the whole valley with regard to surface or levels. The declivity of the Missouri river is very great from its rise in the Rocky mountains; and all the rivers rising from the same chain, and running eastward into the Mississippi, have a like rapid course from their similarly steep declivity from their source to their mouth or junction with their common reservoir. Hence as they flow greatly or for a long distance thro high land, their embankments are high, their bed low, and channel confined: so that inundations seldom occur westward of the 15th degree of longitude, west of Washington. But from that degree the lands are generally low, and the banks of the rivers running thro them are insufficient to secure a deep bed, or prevent inundations. This topographical appearance of the country is the true secret of the policy which should be adopted, to prevent future inundations; and reclaim the morasses in the lower grounds of the valley.

The banks of the Mississippi river from its junction with the Missouri are higher on the right than left side, of its course, till you approach Cape Girardeau—from the continued course of the Rocky mountains being more elevated in that region; but from that point, the height of the land resulting from the Alleghany mountains is greater than the other—therefore so long as this superiority of height is maintained, the left or eastern bank of the Mississippi is higher than the other—which is the case from Cape Girardeau to St Francisville. But at this place, the eastern and western chain of mountains which divide the northern parts of the western hemisphere lose their effects in giving a greater height to either side of the river—whose banks are therefore on a level thence onwards to its debouchure into the gulf of Mexico. These banks are 3 or 4 feet higher than the surface of the river till it approaches the English Turn; from which place there is a gradual declivity of both banks, which are scarcely higher than the bed of the river at its mouth.

Now this view of the topographical relations of the valley may suggest the best mode for reclaiming its inundated regions; and for preventing future inundations. A levee being raised along the left bank of the Mississippi at Illinois city from Alton to Kaskaskia would prevent inundations in that part; and a canal might reclaim the morasses there. From Cape Girardeau on the western side; the banks might be raised where necessary to at least a level with those on the opposite side—along the eastern boundaries of Missouri and Arkansas, and Louisiana as far as Donaldsonville: from which place it has been necessary to construct levees to the Balize. as the country is a low region, not much elevated above the level of the gulf—and therefore subject to inundations, when the waters of the river are augmented by freshets in the tributary floods, and the current is increased.

So far for the Mississippi itself. But whether the bed of that river is lower than any part of the region between its course and the 15th degree of longitude west from Washington has not been yet accurately ascertained; altho we might suppose that the bed of the Atchafalaya is lower than that of the Mississippi, from the many outlets forced by the latter towards the former by various bayous or outbursts, which may indicate a topographical declivity on that side of the Miscissippi. The course of the rivers Washita, Red and Courtableau is thro high lands shelving from the Rocky mountains, to the above degree of longitude; and these rivers so far never or very seldom overflow their banks, which also do not require being elevated: but improvements should be made on all the rivers in the intermediate space thence to the Mississippi.

The Tensas flows thro a low region; and requires levees on both its banks, before the lands adjacent can be efficiently reclaimed. After its junction with the Washita the waters should be confined wholly to the channel of the Black river which flows into the Red river; for being allowed to fall into the lake, they are either returned by refluence from an incapable reservoir; or must inundate the country—which latter is actually the case. Now if the board of public works were instructed to prevent the intercommunication of the river with that lake, the lands adjoining it would be reclaimed perhaps even by an exposure to the sun: or at least by deepening one of the bayous flowing from it into the Red river.

From Alexandria, both sides of the Red river should be raised by embankments or levees, to prevent the inundations in the parish of Avoyelles, etc: and the refluence of its waters bursting through bayous should also be prevented, which could easily be done by closing those bayous whose course is partly westward. The course of the Atchafalaya river after receiving the bayou Courtableau is thro low lands: and levees should be constructed thence onward to its mouth, as soon as the obstructions in its bed shall have been removed—and this measure being effected; would greatly if not wholly reclaim the adjacent lands, in connection with improvements for irrigation.

The bed of the bayou Lafourche is actually on a level with the surface of the Mississippi river when at low water mark; and it is then easily fordable even at its mouth. Whether any improvements for the purpose of rendering such a bayou navigable, except by a canal as nature presents insurmountable obstacles, are advisable to be undertaken in any manner, may be matter of doubt or denial. All experiments on this subject must eventuate in defeat; and burthen the state with useless expences.

In the eastern part of the state, there is a declivity towards the Mississippi; and therefore generally speaking, the right banks of all the rivers flowing into the lake are lower than the left. But as few of them have freshets or inundate the adjacent lands, in consequence of the descent in their course, they require very little action on the part of the legislature, except to remove obstructions in their channel, and to raise an embankment on the left side of the Amite river. The levees necessary to be raised on the southern side of lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain will be effected by the Orleans drainage company, and should be opened upon a proper system.

The general features of the country being thus ascertained, probably to the surveys and testimony of experienced gentlemen, the system of internal improvements necessary or useful to be adopted by the legislature or board of public works is indicated on a general plan. But to continue the mode of opening a bayou here, and deepening another there displays narrow minded and shortsighted policy. Attend first to the major objects, and the subordinate will follow; and be effected at one third the expense, which is made by the present plan of patchwork.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—January 14.

Mr Hoa presented a communication from the president of the Union bank, stating that he had been authorized and enjoined by the board of directors to apply to the legislature, so to amend the charter of said bank, as to authorize the company to establish agencies in such cities and states, and under such regulations, as the directors may deem necessary—also to permit them to accept a loan of 2 millions of dollars, bearing an interest of 6 per cent.

On motion of Mr Hoa, the communication was referred to a select committee to report thereon. The president appointed Messrs Hoa, Brownson and Lewis.

Mr Hoa presented petitions from two minors, which were not read; but which he stated, asked permission of the legislature to be considered as having legally attained the age of majority; and which on his motion were referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr Boisier presented a resolution authorizing the board of public works to have surveyed bayous Pierre, Pascagoula, etc in the parish of Natchitoches; and to report early next session on the probable expence of having them rendered navigable.

Mr Labauve presented a petition from several of his constituents, for the incorporation of an academy in Iberville; and asking aid from the state. He asserted that the academy had been hitherto supported exclusively by private subscription; and moved the reference of the petition to the standing committee on education adopted.

Mr Labauve moved for leave to withdraw certain bills from the senate, which were afterwards found not to be on the records, when on motion of Mr Cuny, the secretary read the names of such bills and resolutions as were found among the unfinished business of last session. There were 54 of them read by title.

The resolutions sent from the other house for the appointment of joint committees to examine the condition of the Carrollton, Gaslight, Canal and Union banks and the bank of Louisiana; and to audit and verify the treasurer's annual account, were read, resumed and passed on dispensation of the rules.

The resolutions to appoint a joint committee to examine the affairs of the Charity Hospital, and to require the secretary of state to have published the law of last session, and for its relief, as some valid conformably to the Constitution, were also read a first time.

The resolution authorizing the representatives and senators in Congress from this state, to apply for an augmentation of the salaries awarded to the officers attached to the various land offices in Louisiana, was read a third time and passed.

The act to authorize an appropriation of 5000 dollars to be granted to defray the expenses of such volunteers as may choose to leave for Florida to assist the U S troops against the Indians, was read a second time; and on motion of Mr Moore, the rules being dispensed with, it was read a third time, passed, and forwarded to the other house.

Mr Boisier gave notice that he would again introduce the bill found among the unfinished business of last session—relative to elections in St Bernard parish.

The act more effectually to restrain the sale of spirituous liquors, as introduced by Mr Moore: was read a second time. The 1st section requires that all retailers of spirituous liquors in the parish of Orleans should be licensed by the state treasurer, on paying a bonus of 1000 dollars; and furnishing a certificate of good character—and in the other parishes to be licensed by the parish judges on paying 500 dollars.

Mr Hoa asked the introducer of the bill for a statement of the laws existing on this subject, with their provisions; and wherein the present bill proposed to change them.

Mr Moore replied now accurately referred to them; but the principal acts are those of '34 and '30, which impose certain penalties. But as these laws are invariably violated in the city and country, he proposed to amend them by adopting a substitute, more efficient and to impose heavy penalties on the retailers of grog-shops and prevent the sale of ardent spirits to slaves—The senator enlarged on the evils to society of allowing the unrestricted number of cabarets, where slaves can obtain liquor, by contaminating the slaves. He thinks there are upwards of 200 of these in N Orleans; and that from 30 to 30 persons may be seen in these any hour in the day—any day or any hour of the night: for they are open night and day. His law is comprehensive, and intended as a substitute for all the laws existing on this subject. He wishes to deprive the mayor and councils of the power of licensing grogshops; and of imposing fines on them, which will make them responsible. He also wishes that negroes are licensed to keep grogshops or at least they serve behind the counters, as the mayor is quite liberal to such persons. He therefore desires to take the power of license away from the mayor, and giving it to the state treasurer; as its present mode of exercise is dangerous to republican institutions.

Mr Hoa had examined the bill presented by the senator from St Helena, and had perceived that the principal difference between it and the laws previously made on the subject of retailing spiritous liquors, consisted in the enactment that those who sold liquors in parish of Orleans should be licensed by the state treasurer, and pay 1000 dollars for the use of the state—while those who sold in the country were to be licensed by the parish judge, and to pay 500. But for whose use? For the state or the parish is not specified. It is unjust to make a distinction of this kind. If the tax is to be paid to the parishes in the country, so should it be in Orleans. It is not right to deprive the corporation of its privileges in obtaining the exactions for licensing cabarets, as the city is under very heavy expences for paving, lighting, etc—for should its resources be lightly or unreasonably taken away. He spoke hypothetically: for he does not know what is the object of the bill by its wording, as it does not state for whose use the sale of licenses shall be made. But he is convinced that to do justice to the parish which he has the honor to represent, it should be placed at least on an equal footing with the others.—If the proceeds of licence in Orleans parish is to be paid into the state funds, so should those in every other parish: but if the proceeds are to be given for the use of other parishes, so should those raised in Orleans be appropriated for its benefit. He is sincerely desirous of arresting the evils complained of, and of supporting any proper measures intended as a remedy; but he is not convinced that the present law is a remedy which can be effectual or enforced. He does not wish to detain members by enlarging on the evils arising from the unrestricted sale of liquors, which have increased to an alarming extent, and may be witnessed at all quarters of the city; nor does he think the sum of 1000 dollars bonus for a license to be too high. But he is persuaded that the same justice should be meted out to the parish of Orleans, as to any parish in the country; and does not perceive the propriety of preventing the mayor from licensing retailers of liquors; and giving the proceeds of those licences in Orleans parish to the state rather than the city. He seeks a fair distribution for all parishes.

Mr Moore depreciated this opposition to his bill by the senator from Orleans, as the evils of dramdrinking had arisen to a great height. He believed that the grogshops were places for debauchery and a disgrace to New Orleans. The nuisance is spreading to an alarming extent; and it is not righteous that it should not be checked—as it impoverishes the laboring classes chiefly, whose families it makes paupers; and unites free people of color, to make them ripe for rebellion and insurrection. And as for the slaves, they cannot buy drink except they rob from their masters; and every one of those who keep cabarets must be a rogue, and the receiver of stolen goods. They should not be protected. If the law proposed is bad in any instance, let it be altered by those who have more experience; but some such probibitory law should be passed. Drinking is a fatal luxury. He knows so from personal experience. He has drank for 20 years; and been 10,000 times drunk; and he is therefore better able to argue on this subject than any man in the senate. He knows that drinking can be set aside as a luxury; and that it should be prohibited as an evil. It does good to none.

Mr Hoa regretted that he had been so misunderstood by the senator from St Helena. He had argued solely for justice being done to the parish of Orleans as to any other; and the gentleman opposed had not admitted or was resolved to defend the evils of drunkenness. No—he is too well aware of those evils; and could depict them if he considered it consistent with his duties as a legislator, which he does not; for a legislator is to provide a remedy for evils afflicting the community, rather than portray the minutiæ of those evils, as they operate on individuals. But the gentleman speaks of prohibitory laws to restrain such evils. He will once for all state his opinion of the prohibitory laws, so to frame them as they can in practice be enforced; and not to introduce such as cannot be executed—the evil effects of which are now seen everywhere in the city. Last year, the learned senator from St Helena had procured the passage of a bill to suppress gambling; and therefore he was publicly greeted; and had received even a silver plate as a present. What was the consequence of that prohibitory law? Formerly there were a few gambling houses, under proper discipline, open to the inspection of the public—now there are hundreds of them in the city; but instead of being public, they are private; and instead of having doors open to the streets, they have back entrances to secure their prey; so that the evils are quadrupled by the prohibitory remedy. In a similar spirit, the same worthy senator has presented a bill to suppress dueling, which subjects the offender to death: but it will never be enforced in this community. And now he has introduced a bill to prevent intoxication, which may also be impractic able in its provisions. It is not the duty of a legislator to depict the enormity of the evils of any propensity or habit, but rather to provide a suitable remedy or restraint. In England, the common drink of the poor people is beer or porter; and the British parliament have therefore wisely concluded not to tax it; but a tax is laid on spiritous liquors, which however does not amount to a prohibition of their sale, as is so judiciously contemplated by the present law; altho it reduces the number of retailers. Now we should learn from the wisdom of other nations or countries, no matter how distant or ancient—and profit from their experience: what good we can conveniently adopt, without blindly following their example in arbitrary or imprudent measures. Not so has the mover of the present law done; but carried away blindfold by the ambition of popularity, he flies fought to prevent intemperence, by prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors. He can tell that senator that no honest man would be able to pay the fine of 1000 dollars; and that the consequence of such an enactment would be like that of his gambling act to increase the number of private places for retailing liquors clandestinely, as the other had substituted 300 private gambling houses, for public. He regrets having been misunderstood; and is anxious to contribute to suppress vice in all its varieties—but he is resolved that his zeal shall be guided by discretion, and that he shall not adopt nor advocate measures which cannot be enforced, yet may increase the evils intended to be diminished.

Mr C[illegible] on this [illegible] measu[illegible] liquor. [illegible] the district of the city of New Orleans. He then moved to refer it to a select committee. Adopted, and the president appointed Messrs Cuny, Morgan and Hoa.

The resolution granting leave of absence for six months to judge Robertson being read, Mr Hoa moved an additional clause that leave of 3 months should also be granted to judge Canon.

The petition sent from the house for a joint committee to adjust the boundaries of the parishes of Point Coupee, Iberville and Pascagoula being read, Mr Brownson moved to include the parishes of St Martin and St Mary.

Mr Hoa did not see the necessity of such a resolution, as the legislature had already passed a general act to define the boundaries of all the parishes in the state—by authorising each and every parish to appoint three commissioners for that purpose. This plan is uniform and general; and certainly preferable to any local or partial scheme.

Mr Brownson had not recollected that act; but agreed in the opinion expressed by the senator from Orleans. He therefore moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr Hoa moved that it be laid on the table, subject to call. Adopted.

Mr Hoa moved to appoint a joint committee of both houses to examine the laws creating the board of public works; investigate its operations; and report by bill or otherwise.

The senate proceeded to executive business, and adjourned till next day.

COMMUNICATED.

One who wishes well to all charitable institutions, sends the enclosed to the member of the boys Orphan Asylum, self for their sakes wishes it were more.

May the Almighty help them, is the prayer of
TRUE FRIEND.

With 14 dozen New Shirts.

The above delicate note, accompanied with the new shirts was received by the President of the Male Orphan Asylum who instructed me to acknowledge its receipt.

It has been said by Divine Inspiration that she stretched out her hand to the poor. Many Daughters have done virtuously but she has excelled them all
SECRETARY.

From the Moniteur, of Nov 16th.

Mr Barton, the Chargé de Affaires of the United States at Paris has demanded his passports. By a Royal Ordinance of the French Government, M Pageot, the Chargé de Affaires at Washington, is notified to return.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Orleans, Sears, New York, Bogart & Hawthorn.
Brig Appalachicola, Spicer, Appalachicola, Tourne & Beckwith.
Brig Pocahontas, Alexandria, Master.
Brig Leonora, Churchill, Havana, G Buchanan.
Brig Emery, Marshall, Havre, L H Otis.
Schr Antelope, Vantavoreer, Vera Cruz, McLean & Rowland.
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, Master.

ARRIVED.

Trowboat Whale, Spaulding, in the passage towed in a ship from Liverpool, Geo Cabot and brig May Flower—both ship Yazoo and schr Alfredo—left the bar 11th inst at noon—reports Avion and a new barque on the bar—at the fort ship Sylvanus Jenkins; inside the bar bound out, ships Jno Hale, Bazuar, Abbot ford, Florida and a brig and a schooner.

Packet ship Yazoo, J Eldridge, 16 days fm N York, to Jno McLean.

Schr Alfredo, Gagee, 9 days fm Tampico, hides & wool to master.

Schr Forest, Bentley, 20 days fm New York to master.

Steamer Boonslick, Shaw, fm Lower Alton and St Louis.

Steamer Black Hawk, Templeton, Florence.

Steamer Shakspeare, Longcope, Vicksburg.

Steamer Bayou Sara, Laurent, Bayou Sara.

Steamer James Monroe, Kemper, Mobile.

Steamer Mediterranean, Jackson, Louisville.

Steamer Levant, Parker, Natchitoches.

IMPORTS.

Natchitoches—Per steamer Levant—24 packs skins, 10 [illegible] cotton Robeson, Wood&co; 19 bls flour Hines & Geddes; 190 hides and skins M Crossman; 115 pks skins Turner & Woodruff; 87 bales cotton Feroux & Fortier; 126 O Dubinge & co; 93 J B Planche &co; 17 [illegible] 134 Leglise & Dumars; 65 Bullitt, Shappaco; 43 N&J Dick&co; 54 T Barrett & co; 15 Buckner, Stanton&co; 62 E Yorke; 22 Allain & Duplessis; 32 Leglise & Dumars; sundries to owners on board.

Florence—Per steamer Black Hawk—20 packages Embries & Hines; 1 bale cotton Kirkman & Rosser; 52 bales do Thompson; 52 Bogart & Hoopes; 16 Burke, Watt&co; 6 Sillwell&co.

Louisville—Per steamer Mediterranean; 152 kegs lard, 317 bls pork and 10 pieces flaxseed Buchanan & Hogan; 200 bls pork, 200 kegs lard Tourne & Beckwith; 130 bls flour, 10 hhds tob Forsyth, Goodwin&co; 31 bls beef, 12 kegs lard W B Reynolds; 4 bls whiskey to order; 8 hhds tobacco A H Wallace; 4 J H Graham; 10 bls apples J Adams; 2 hhds tobacco Tiernan, Cuddy&co; 64 bales cotton Buckner, Stanton &co; 139 N & J Dick&co; 25 Caruthers, Hutzie&co; 194 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 51 sacks cotton seed L Alden; 22 B Eaton; 10 bales mdze G Reffler; sundries to order.

Vera Cruz—Per steamer Bayou Sara—81 bales cotton Burke, Watt&co; 64 Lee & Hardy; 47 Byrne, Herman&co; 100 Lambeth & Thompson; 56 M White & co; 54 and 5 bls molasses T Barret&co; 73 bales cotton, 2 do wool, O Ledoux; 22 cotton B Planche & co; 14 B Laudemy; 23 Peroux, Arcieul & co 10 Bullitt, Shipp&co; 25 Lafaste & Boulmer; 23 Ingersoll&co; 15 Jadwin, McKenna & Wright; 5 W Flower; 11 R Reid; 15 N&J Dick&co; 7 O Dubinge & Chatgnier; 9 Le Leglise arpentier; 5 Martin, Pleasants&co; 4 J Davenport; 15 bags cotton seed H Laurens; sundries poultry to order.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Shakspeare—9 bales cotton Buckner, Stanton &co; 16 Tiernan, Cuddy&co; 14 Wilcox & Anderson; 410 Burke, Watt&co; 4 Leigh, Maddux&co; 260 S Alden; 110 Brander, McKenna & co; 19 Martin, Pleasants&co; 7 N&J Dick&co; 35 T Barret&co; 230 Bullitt, Shipp&co; 32 M White & co; 10 Bogert & Hoopes; 56 Byrne, Herman &co; 91 Buchanan & Hagan; 25 J Pleasants & S Martin.

EXPORTS.

New York—Ship Orleans—267 bales cotton, 217 tierces flaxseed, 120 bbls do, 1193 bxs raisins, 350 bbls pork, 14 pigs lead, 30 tons pig iron, 21360 horns, 13 bds bacon, 22 bales moss, and sundry indze.

Havre—Brig Emery—921 bales cotton.

Havana—Brig Agenora—143 tons coal and 150 moLasses cks.

Vera Cruz—Smaltia—asst cargo dry goods.

Richmond—Brig Adelaide—97 hhds bacon, 187 tierces sugar, 50 bls do, 150 hf do; 49 hhds tobacco.

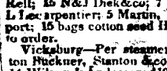
CONSIGNEES.

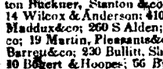
Per packet ship Yazoo—M White & co; Dunbar & co; Pargoud & co; J Roud & co; W Aldeson & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; C C Berry; J A Peck; R Barker; H M Cohen; R Yeatman; H E Crane; R Marsh & co; Alexander & Campbell; C Redon; Burke, Watt & co; G Brusle; W McKean; Buchanan & Hagan; W Bergen; H R Cooper; P Bonnabel; Griffith & Barnes; Bogart & Hoopes; J G Wendling; Hilling & Hyde; Bowman & Stanton; J Kastler; S A Bolden; M B Dickinson; Drake & Rogers; A Osborn; J Littlefield; D S Woodruff; R & A B Bean; White & Slark; J Fernequet; P Cusacks & co; D C Wood; Stetson & Avery; R & J Dick & co; Harrison, Brown & co; Goodwin & Forsyth; Whitemore & Blair; W F Slinger, J P Freeman & co; H & W Hopkins; Casseret, Parish & co; Wilcox & Tooker; Jolly & Buque; Ferro, Goodwin & Robinson; Gray, Durrive & co; L Arnaud; Opdyke & Carrico; J Nowlan; M McCallum; M Cannon & Lepper; Legendre & Senory; J H Leverich; J B Slocum; G Hall & Son; P Hall; B Casey; J Harlow; C H Bancroft; J & L Bebee; J B Saffen & co; Southworth & co; S Locke; D Case; N H Waldron; H Hance; Hotchkiss & co; Thomson & Grant; Landis & Irwin; M Grimshaw; Talure & Co'e man; T Griffith & co; G U Pritchard & co; S Perry; T D Hale; Begart & Hawthorn; Harrow & Quarles; Z Taylor; F E Vose; Frost & Johnson; Blackwell, Thorne & co; F R Southmayd; F W Valentine; St Johns & Best; T Battles; H Page & co; Hawes & Hadden; Peck & North; J A Terrell; A G Cochrane; E L Tracy; Mosely & Garside; Fernandez & Whiting; Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; A C & W Squier; Tiernan & Cuddy; Wilcox, Anderson & co; Kekernot & Son; V David; Layton & co; J Evans & co; Wakeman & Palmer; Edgarton & Wibray, J Lobbs & co; J B Bloche; W T Thompson; D Mellville, J Field & co; Scates & Baggett; Gibeson, Wood & co; E Huntington; J C Phinney; W Topham; B Leavitt; Frost & co; Hide & Goodrich; A F Dwight; Hide & Brother; W S & E D Hide; Smith, Hubbard & co; Brander, McKenna & Wright; Bier & Stever; R R Horter & co; A Kirkman & co; M & B Mullen; W Newcomb; W W Caldwell; Merge & co; Lambeth & Thompson; J Lords; Walton, Kemp & Alexander; Carere, Durand & co; La Vilsburne & Walton; J Colles & co; Peters & Mellard; A E Morgan; J Levy; Hall, Walker & Walton; R Toledano; W Brand; J Minturn; Whitemore & Blair, and order.

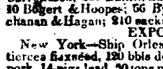
MEMORANDA.

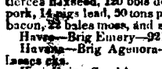
Ship St James fm London, 20th Nov packet, was below New York on the 30th.

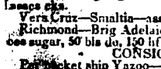
Sailed fm Havre for this port previous to Nov 17th, ship Fortune.


For FLORENCE and TUSCUMBIA, Alabama, and all intermediate landings on the Tennessee river. The steam boat BLACK HAWK, Templeton, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will leave for the above ports on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board; or to
jan 15 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORD.


For BALTIMORE.—The A 1 fast sailing mors barque MARY, Capt. John L. Smith, having part of her cargo engaged. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
jan. 13 HARRISON, BROWN & Co, 47, Bienville st.


For freight or charter, the A 1 copper fastened and coppered New York built brig, ELIZA DAVIDSON, Captain Alexander.—Apply to HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
jan 15 47, Bienville st.


First vessel for APALACHICOLA.—The regular packet schooner, DAVID ROGERS, Captain Gylbertson, having most of her freight on board, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight of about 400 bbls or passage, apply on board, opposite Jordan stores; or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
23 and 29, New Levee.


FOR MATANSAS.
The brig UNCAS, capt Berry, will take freight and passengers on reasonable terms. Apply on board opposite post 26, or to
jan 14 HARROD & QUARLES, 24 custom house st.

Rice.—75 casks prime rice, landing from schr Albion. For sale by
HARROD & QUARLES,
jan 15 24, Custom House st.

Flour.—500 bbls superfine. For sale by
jan 13 G. DORSEY, 38, New Levee.

SENATE.

Monday, January 18th, 1836.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present, Messrs Cuny, Dorsey, president, Bossier, Brownson, Cuny, Degre, Hoa, Johnson, Labranche, Labauve, Lacoste, Lewis, Moore, Morancy, Nicholas, Porche, Reed and Tete.

On motion of Mr Moore, the senate took into consideration the bill entitled 'An act to amend an act to incorporate the Montpelier academy, and to make an appropriation for said academy and the academy of Alexandria,' approved 30th March, 1833.' Read the first time.

Mr Bossier agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled 'An act to authorize the police jury of the parish of Claiborne to divide said parish into election precincts.' Read the first time.

A message from the house of representatives brought by Mr Roussel their clerk, requesting the concurrence of the senate in resolutions entitled,

'Resolution to fix the time of the election of a senator to