New York	dec	Liverpool	oct 25
Boston	dec	London	oct 26
Philadelphia	dec	Havre	oct 27
Washington	dec	Paris	oct 26
Baltimore	dec	Bordeaux	oct 25
Charleston	dec	Gibraltar	oct 14
Mexico	nov	Cadiz	oct 15
Tampico	nov	Havana	dec 2
Vera Cruz			nov 25

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

208 bales	Mississippi		94
70	do	do	7½
44	do	do old	7½
72	do	do	9½
46	do	do	9½
33	do	do	9½
38	do	do	10
14	do	do	9½
11	do	do	9½
1160	do	do	price not transpired
600	do	do	
46	do	Louisiana	10
100	do	Alabama	9
2385			

Besides the above there was about 2000 bales Mississippi, and Louisiana sold the particulars of which we could not ascertain.

HAVANA, Dec 2.

Northern rice $1,94 per arroba; codfish 3 a 9.50 pr cwt; Santander flour 18 a 18; New Orleans and Northern 17.50; Northern lard 16 a 17, per cwt; mess pork 30; Portland white pine $25 per 1000 feet; Eastern ditto 23 a 24, yellow pine 25; N York and Boston jerked beef 2 a 2,50; beef No 1 and 2 prime, and mess 8 a 10 per bbl; tallow candles 25; sugar half and half $6.50 a 10,50, a 8,50 a 12,50; white $10,50 a 13; prime 6½ a 8½; Coffee, 1st quality $9 a 10, per cwt; 2d do 8 a 8,50; 3d quality 6 a 6,50; triage 3 a 4,50; white wax $9.25 a 2,75, per arrobe; yellow ditto 7,50 a 7,75; Segars 6 a 20 per 1000, according to quality; Campeachy wood $11 a 13 per cwt; Honduras Salsaparilla $13 a 27 do; Veracruz Sarsaparilla 15 a 17; tobacco a 1-af 50.

Remarks—White, brown, and mixed sugar are in demand; first and second quality coffee are looked for, but the others are not.

Exchange—On London 17 per cent premium; on Paris 2½ a 3; on Spain 6 a 8 ditto; on N Orleans 4 a 6 discount, on the other cities of the U States 2; piller dollars 4 per cent premium; Mexican $2½, Mexican doubloons 1 a 4 per cent.

Freight—On Hamburg and Bremen 2 a 3; England £2 a 3; Cowes and a market on the Baltic 2,5; Cowes and another market 2,15; France 70 francs per ton; Mediterranean ports 2,25; United States of America $1 a 1½ per boxes of sugar; ½ a ½ c per pound of coffee, and $3 a 3,50 per hhd molasses.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Alexander Toussa, Loremois, Havre, Quertier & Albert.
Ship Mozart, Welsh, Liverpool, L Millaudon.
Ship Cincinnati, Barstow, New York, Master.
Brig Eurotas, Robbing, Havre, R Groning & co.
Brig Arabian, Gardner, Charleston, J A Barrelli & co.
Brig Halcyon, Seelard, Galveston, Master.
Brig Augusta Milne, Bowman, Havana, F Frey & co.
Sch D B Keeler, Ulmer, Charleston, S & J P Whitney.
Sch Joven Rosario, Bazaah, Campeachy, Pratts & co.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Shark, Thomas, from the Passes; towed to sea ships Ohio and Jeannett; brought up ships Adrian, and Victoria, and brig Timoleon; left the pass 10th at 10 P M, reports outside ship Caledonia bound in; all outward bound vessels to sea.

Tow boat Phenix, Pawling, from the Passes; towed to sea ships Pardonet and Powhattan; bro't up ships America and New England; left the pass on the 10th, reports nothing new.

Tow boat Grampus, Annable, from the Passes; towed to sea ship Huntsville, and brig Somersett; bro't up ship Charleston, barks Statira and Roger Williams and brig Rowse; left the pass on 11th at 3 A M, reports nothing new; brig Ringleader and one unknown coming up.

Ship Charleston, Eldredge, 26 days from Boston, to J A Barrelli & co.

Ship Adrian, Rogers, 21 days from Boston, to master.

Ship Victoria, Snell, 19 days from Boston, to master.

Ship New England, Swanton, 20 days from Bath, Me. to master.

Ship America, Cunningham, 13 days from Baltimore to master.

Bark Dromo, Higgins, 20 days from Philadelphia, to master.

Bark Statira, Montgomery, 23 days from Portland, to master.

Bark Roger Williams, Aster, 9 days from Charleston, to J A Barrelli & co.

Brig Rowse, Cady, 4 days from Havana, to order.

Brig Timoleon, Clarck, 6 days from Galveston, to master, in ballast.

Sch Superb, Myrick, 34 days from Nantucket, to master.

Steamboat Yazoo, Lathom, from Manchester.
Steamboat Warren, Wallworth, from Columbia.
Steamboat Savannah, Page, from Pittsburg.
Steamboat Brilliant, Clark, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Marmion, Staley, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat South Alabama, Carsons, from Mobile.
Steamboat Gen. Wayne, Hubble, from Cincinnati.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Alexander Toussa—740 bales cotton.
Per ship Mozart—1931 bales cotton.
Per ship Cincinnati—494 bales cotton.
Per brig Eurotas—1045 bales cotton.
Per brig Arabian—115 hhds sugar, 65 tcs and 387 bbls molasses, 194 kegs lard and sundry mdze.
Per brig Halcyon—groceries, provisions, &c.
Per brig Augusta Milne—809 bbls flour, 167 kegs lard and sundries.
Per sch D B Keeler—174 cs and 346 bbls molasses.
Per sch Joven Rosario—800 bbls flour and sundry mdse.

IMPORTS

Per ship New England—paving stones, lumber.
Per ship America—mdz.
Per ship Adrian—mdze.
Per ship Victoria—mdze.
Per ship Charleston—mdze.
Per bark Statira—potatoes, paving stones and mdz.
Per sch Superb—sperm oil, candles, &c.
Per bark Roger Williams—rice and mdze.
Per brig Rowse—732 bags coffee, 311 boxes sugar, fruit, and segars.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Yazoo—4 bales cotton, W Kenyon; 18 do Godfrey, Bossman & co; 26 Burke, Watt & co; 273 Bosher, Stanton & co; 14 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 28 Lyons, Harris & co; 363 N & J Dennistoun & co; 196 to order.

Per steamboat Warren—398 bales cotton, H P Walworth; 137 to Bennett, Ferriday & co; 345 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 63 Buckner, Stanton & co; 131 Lambeth & Thompson; 146 S A Finley; 200 A & J Dennistoun; 209 Peyroux, Arnoult & co; 250 bbls flour, 4 half bbls do; 6? bbls whiskey, owners on board.

Per steamboat Brilliant—34 bales cotton, to William Flower; 15 A Mavrain & co; 6 Gale & Stewart; 3 to Burke, Watt & co; 7 L Lecarpentier; 38 B D Landumey; 8 A Ledoux & co; 14 Prescott, Jones & co; 65 casks molasses, A Mauran & co; 49 bbls do Harrison, Clegg & co; 40 do Theodore Segond; 175 hhds sugar 69 bbls molasses, Burke, Watt & co; 30 hhds sugar, W C Adams, jr; 20 do and 65 bbls molasses, F Jourdan; lot of chickens and furniture to owners on board.

Per steamboat Marmion—351 bbls pork, 245 kegs lard, 13 hams, Sloan & Byrne; 50 bbls pork, 105 kegs lard, Layet & Amelung; 17 kegs butter, 1 bbl cheese, N Stoffe; 5 casks hams, W Porter; 100 bbls flour, Bailep, Dolbear & co; &c.

Per steamboat Gen Wayne—38 hhds hams, 400 bbls flour; Layet & Amelung; 469 do Devereux & Foster; 100 do J Landis & co; 180 do pork, to do; 300 do flour, 29 boxes soap to Assistant Commissary; 100 do flour, 4 bhds gingseng, Stetson, Avery & co; 396 bbls flour, G Dorsey & c.

Per steamboat Savannah—3 bbls and 1 keg, Daniel Berlin; 8 bales carpeting, W R McCauley; 125 kegs butter, Adams & Hartwell; 400 bbls pork and 224 kegs lard, M Robertie; 167 bbls flour, Orain & Mignon; 119 bbls flour and 46 half do, A L & J L Addison.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Yazoo towed down ship Hebrew from Natchez, to be repaired, she having struck a snag going up.

Havana 24—For New Orleans polacre S. Sebastian brig Cazanove, sch Empress and polacre Fecunda—For New York ship Poquets. For French brig Courrier de la France. Arr British brig Flora, Mesurier, 67 days from Trieste; Br. packet ship Nightingale, Fontescue, on her way to Vera Cruz. Cleared brig Vermont, Martin, New Port; brig Correo, Nov 2d, Cadiz.

Up at Charleston for this port 5th Dec, bark Diantha Williams, to sail next day.

Office of the Merchant's Insurance Co.
New Orleans, 1st Dec. 1837.

THE stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election of fifteen directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, on Monday the 21 day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. By order
dec 11 1m SAM. S. RELF, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of D. H. Twogood & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the concern, will please immediately to hand them in at the office of Mr Benj. Florence, No 61, Common st.
New Orleans, Dec 2, 1837.
D. H. TWOGOOD,
JOHN M. BACH.
dec 11 3t

New Orleans Gas Light & Banking Co.
December 11th 1837.

THE Transfer books for the stock of this Institution, will be closed from the 15th instant, until the 1st proximo inclusive.
By order of the board.
JOSEPH W. HOUSTON, Cashier.
dec 11

FRENCH DRY GOODS & MILLINERY ARTICLES.

RICH silk bonnets entirely new style, and for nature ribbons, cambric,
Cambric hkfs, Paris embroideries,
Gros Grain black lustre, silk, for Mantillas,
Rich figured satin, black and assorted colors,
Lyons black silk velvet for merchant tailors,
New style goods for ladies cloaks,
Ladies shoes,
Black Italian silk, Mutismi,
Bombazines, Merinos cloth,
White Paris Blond, thread edgings,
AND a large assortment of other fancy goods, just received and for sale by
nov 15 M. CAFFE, 44 Conti st., Lachaise's building
Milliners are invited to call and visit the goods.

BAGGING, ROPE, LARD, &c.—The subscribers have in store and offer for sale.
250 pieces Kentucky bagging;
100 coils do bale rope;
[illegible] pieces cotton bagging;
[illegible] kegs Cincinnati leaf lard, (white and hard)
[illegible] bbls pork;
[illegible] do rump do;
[illegible]
dec 13 YORKE & BROTHERS, 65 Common st.

DANCING.

MISS HANKER—Principal dancer to the St. Charles Theatre, is desirous of giving private lessons to young Ladies in that delightful art. She will visit their residences, and [illegible] simply as in classes as may be preferred.
For Terms, &c.—Apply at her residence, Proctor's Hotel, corner of Canal and Baronne sts. dec 2-1m

TWELVE POUND CARRONADES—Four twelve pound carronades in store and for sale at reasonable terms by
dec 7 STEARNS, BROWN & CO.

CANTON GOODS.

JUST received and in store, 2 cases of [illegible] and [illegible] for sale at this office, [illegible]
New York direct from Canton—China.
STEARNS, BROWN & Co. 30 Camp street.
dec 7

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON, Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1837.

We had up room in our paper of yesterday to submit any reflections to our readers on the message of the president to Congress. Commentaries, in fact, are superfluous on a document which expresses itself so clearly and forcibly to the mind of every individual in the nation. His views of our relations with foreign nations are long-sighted and profound, and with scarcely an exception, satisfactory. Mexico, we trust, will be brought to her senses without a resort to arms, and the long vexed question of the north eastern boundary is not likely to be the cause of hostilities between this country and Great Britain.

With regard to the all important subject of the currency and the banks, it is needless to do more than to refer to the message itself for an illustration of the firmness and consistency, as well as the ability with which the president has urged upon Congress the adoption of the measures which he recommended to their consideration at the opening of the last session. There is one point, however, to which we would call the attention of the reader, in relation to which the opinions of the president and of the whole democratic party have been grossly misrepresented and foully calumniated. The democratic party, it has been said, are anxious to root out all the banking institutions, and render the whole currency of the nation entirely and exclusively metallic—a charge that is as destitute of truth as any other libel of the opposition party. The following are the sentiments of Mr. Van Buren on the subject, expressed in the message: "The discontinuance of the use of the state banks for fiscal purposes, ought not to be regarded as a measure of hostility towards those institutions. Banks, properly established and conducted, are highly useful to the business of the country, and will doubtless continue to exist in the states, so long as they conform to their laws and are found safe and beneficial. How they should be created, what privileges they should enjoy, under what responsibilities they should act, and to what restrictions they should be subject, are questions, which as I observed on a previous occasion, belong to the states to decide."

These opinions on the subjects of banks are not only wise and just, but they are inculcated by every modern writer on political economy—and they are and ever have been entertained by the mass of the democratic party—although there are not a few individuals on both sides the question, whom the abuses of the banking system have disgusted and forced them to believe that the system itself was radically vicious, and would be dispensed with to the advantage of the public.

The Banks.

A crowd of citizens of all parties and classes collected early yesterday in the galleries and lobbies of the two Houses of the Legislature, in order to learn what steps were about to be taken in relation of the all absorbing question of the currency. Their anxiety was very strong; and when Mr. Hoa offered his bill to amend the charter of the banks and explained the nature of the propositions he was about to offer, impatience gave way to a well founded hope that a remedy would be applied to the evil of the times, which would operate a complete cure. His views were duly appreciated by the public, and his explanations were at once eloquent and concise. Passing over in silence the nature of the abuses of the monied institutions, Mr. Hoa declared that the only thing to be done was to amend the charters of the banks in such manner that they should be controlled by a separate power, that should always be at hand to arrest them whenever they were about to stray from the straight line that was traced for them by a regard for the public interest. Let us throw a veil over the past, as Mr. Hoa observed, but let us be careful of the future,—cautious about the measures we adopt lest they prove injurious to the commerce and credit of the State. If they were placed on a proper footing, and conducted on correct principles, the banks would prove powerful auxiliaries to the agriculture and every other species of our industry.

Before we conclude we would respectfully call the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Hoa, in the report of the proceedings of the Senate.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Mr C. DERBIGNY, President.
Sitting of the 12th December 1837.

All the Senators present, except the gentleman from Lafourche.

Mr Hoa presented a resolution, that the Governor's message, and all documents relating to the financial condition of the country should be referred to the joint committee of finance of the two houses: which committee shall be invested with all necessary powers for the thorough investigation of the subject confided to them, and shall likewise be empowered cite and make appear before it any witness whose testimony may produce a perfect knowledge of facts, and shall have printed all papers which said committee may need in the course of this investigation.

This resolution having undergone its first, and after dispensation of rules, second reading, a sufficient number [illegible] the number of members necessary to the Committee on Enquiry.

According to Mr Ducros, and in consideration of the importance of the subject, said committee should be composed of 3 members of the Senate, and of — members of the House. The question presenting itself, and which imperiously claims profound investigation on the part of the legislature, interested the entire country, and the greater number of representatives appointed to institute the Enquiry, the more completely would the affair be scrutinized.

Messrs Hoa & Winn did not agree with the Senator from the first district in creating so numerous a committee, it was presumable that the regular march of public business might be impaired besides the Committee of Finance would be enabled to proceed the enquiry in common with other sub-committees: who, on their part, would take every possible step to attain the entire truth, and whose opinions and instructions would throw light upon the question.

After various discussions on the same topic, Mr Mr Hoas' resolution was adopted, and passed after a third read.

THE BANKING QUESTION.

According to notice previously given Mr Hoa presented a bill the object of which was to amend the Charters of incorporation of the different Banks of this State. The Senator explained the causes which gave rise to the drafting of this bill, and the principal points it embraced.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—"When a question is presented to the representatives of the people, surrounded with difficulties, and of which the solution is imperatively demanded in order to establish the safety of the country upon solid foundations, the conscientious man who fully measures the extent of his duties, may well be permitted a moments hesitation, and a moments fear, before applying his energies to the subject. However assured he may feel of his firmness and good intentions, he must necessarily dread falling into error, in the investigation of a question involving the dearest interests of his constituents. Nevertheless he cannot remain a passive spectator of all the evils which environ him, and if his reason and experience induce him to hope that he has discovered some remedy for the present or some guarantee for the future, it is his bounden duty to deposit the fruits of his labor upon the altar of his country. I have not the presumption to believe that the project I have the honor to present is the best which can possibly be elaborated; I am aware that the legislature has the happiness of possessing many members more able than myself, and who have directed their researches particularly to this question, I would therefore have abstained from putting myself, forward, if many of our most enlightened and respectable citizens had not solicited me to offer the bill in which they themselves have largely participated.

"There exist, Mr. President, prominent abuses in the internal administration of some of the banks, as there likewise amendments which appear to me indispensable to be made in the clauses of their charters. Undoubtedly a part of the evils which we suffer arises from certain general causes, the effects of which are felt throughout the entire commercial world; but I apprehend that it is impossible for an observing mind not to acknowledge, that with regard to the State of Louisiana, the financial embarrassment likewise originates in the mechanism of our banks, and in the manner in which the springs have been handled. We must then distinguish between that which emanates from general and common causes involving all the states in the union, and that which arises from our local banks, the only subject within the power of the legislature. The most comprehensive minds may differ upon the means to be adopted by the general government, but we have certain domestic abuses that we should all seek to rectify, and it is not necessary in this effect, to undertake the discussion of principles, the investigation of which would only awaken the angry feelings of party.

"Until now it has been the custom, Mr. President, to appoint at every session of our legislature in the two houses, committees for the purpose of examining the condition of the banks, and of reporting the result of their investigation—an immense labor which must continue during the session, and which requires the most extensive acquaintance with financial concerns, a labor indispensable in maturing public confidence, and which nevertheless is generally concluded in a few days upon representations more or less vague and uncertain. Is it possible, that three brief a period and when every member of the legislature is occupied in protecting the interest of his constituents, we can hope to have a satisfactory account of the financial situation of the country? Display their zeal and assiduity could the committee of enquiry fearlessly declare that they had well examined, studied and scrutinized every operation that had taken place during the proceeding year in each of the sixteen banks of our city? It is impossible Mr. President, and I do not hesitate to assert, that we have been obliged to admit as true the greater part of the directions representations in regard to what could not possibly have been the subject of a severe enquiry on the part of committees who had not time enough to make the necessary researches. This examination, then, once a year, and in so short a time, is not sufficient, and it is indispensable, especially at a moment like the present, where public confidence is every where shaken that there should be created independent of the two houses, a permanent control, with sufficiently extensive powers to render every defect of a sure [illegible] [illegible] by legislative committees. I propose then the formation of a board of control which will possess [illegible] into the banks, the same power [illegible] the state itself. This bureau at stated [illegible] the various banks [illegible] of this condition, circulation, amount of [illegible] &c. Of these different sources of the office will form a general statement, will condense the [illegible], keep the registers, inform every bank of the situation of the others, and the name of debtors above $10,000. Of these documents, all that concerns the circulation of paper, the deposits and the amount of specie in the vaults will be made public, without entering here in the details of the bill [illegible] within the powers of the board of control, I believe that I have said enough to prove that the legislature [illegible] the greater portion of [illegible] to the banks [illegible] of the board of control will be enabled to [illegible] [illegible] the subject [illegible]

This board is likewise necessary to arrive at the objects presented in the message. The most profound writers on finance, in this country and in Europe, have established as fundamental rules in the institution of a sound paper currency, three principles: 1st. One third in specie of the amount of the liabilities of the banks, these liabilities consisting of the issue of paper, and individual deposits. 2nd. A fixed and determinate amount to which the circulation may extend. 3rd. The exclusion of all bank bills below 15 or 20 dollars. A bank should have in specie in its vaults, at least one third of its liabilities in order to be ready to meet all demands during prosperity, and particularly in adversity, to be enabled to withdraw a part of its circulation and to pay its deposits, thus resisting the exigence of the moment, and preserving towards the public that confidence, without which commerce cannot exist.—This proportion of a third being maintained in all the banks through the superintendance of the office of control, the notes issued by all, resting in their vault's with an equal and uniform guarantee in gold or silver, may be exchanged without fear, and it would be a very extraordinary revolution, that would render this proportion of specie not sufficient for the wants of commerce, particularly when we reflect that a very natural prudence induces every bank, in moments of difficulty to diminish its accounts.

"The second principle which fixes the maximum of circulation, belongs to the first, and is so to speak, only its corollary. The bill proposes to fix the circulation of paper money at the fifth part of the capital of all our banks paid in. During the most prosperous years, and when the rage of speculation influenced every one, the circulation of paper money, scarcely exceeded seven millions, the maximum established in the bill will be about eight millions, forming the fifth of forty millions, the amount within a fraction of the capital paid in of all our banks, of which the nominal capital is about $54,500,000. The average of the deposits amounts nearly to six millions which joined to the eight millions of circulation, will constitute a total of fourteen millions, which forms the probable sum of the debt due by the banks. The third of these debts is about $1,660,000—thus $4,660,000 in specie will only be needed, to place on the most solid basis every operation of our banks. And let the immense commerce of New Orleans be examined, its position in respect to the neighboring States, its proximity to the Island of Cuba and Mexico, whence specie can be obtained with so much facility, and then let us seriously ask whether the security of our banks be too dearly purchased, by exacting a specie capital of $4,660,000. But it is pretended and insisted on that the fifth of the capital paid in of our banks does not constitute a sufficient circulation. This opinion is contradicted by experience which proves as I have already remarked, that the largest amount ever witnessed in Louisiana, of the circulation of our paper money has never exceeded $7,000,000, which leaves a surplus of 700,000 above the amount fixed by the bill.—Moreover, the banks hereafter may withdraw their surplus capital, which may be extended according to their charters to $54,500,000, of which the fifth would then be $10,900,000, a much larger sum than the actual circulation, which at the utmost, is not more than 8,000,000.

What an additional impulse will this increase give to commerce! And it to this be added the faculty accorded to the banks, to issue bills payable on the 1st March 1840, provided they are stamped at the office of Control, we cannot but be convinced that commercial affairs will soon resume their former activity, and that the products of our soil will meet with rapid exportation. But, Mr. President, these last advantages cannot be granted, without creating at the same time certain salutary restrictions, and without seeking, by severe clauses to destroy the numerous abuses which exist in our banking institutions, which have all more or less forfeited their charters, and have thus subjected themselves to every condition that the Legislature shall deem fit to impose.

"In establishing this board of control (composed of persons not engaged in commerce, and who by their character, and other guarantees exacted from them, will give both to the Legislature and public, confidence in the transactions) you will already have accomplished much in arriving to a certain consolidation in the operations of our banks, inasmuch as by the publicity given by the office, and by its confidential communications to the various directions, their discounts and financial measures will be co-ordinate, and a kind of mutual responsibility will be established among them,—but, if at a determinate period, you abolish the circulation of bank notes below fifteen dollars, how much easier will it then be for us to maintain in the country an amount of specie which in itself, will give life and vigor to our banking institutions.—You would then no longer be exposed to witness certain banks maintaining and extending with impunity their issues, when they have scarcely a few solid dollars left in their vaults, and their paper payable on demand, will no longer outrage public morality.

"To secure the execution of the various portions of the bills, heavy fines are imposed; and the cases in which the charters are forfeited precisely determined; the board of control (in its-ll subject to the well founded accusation of every citizen) is empowered to seek the Attorney General, and to confide to him, in the name of the State, every legal prosecution to be instituted in case of a violation, by the banks, of any of the conditions imposed. It is impossible, Mr. President, at this moment, to develope the bill in all its minutiæ, and for many of its details, I must refer you to the bill itself. There are nevertheless, some items upon which I should dwell. The features of the bill refer solely to the future—the passed belongs to the jurisdiction of our laws. The banks are called upon to accept or refuse this act, as forming part of their charters. If they refuse, or neglect accepting, after a certain time allotted, and in accordance with the mode indicated, the board of control will inform the Attorney General, who will immediately inquire into all the possible cases of forfeiture, or violation of the clauses of the charters, and will establish suits before our tribunals. If the charter have been forfeited, in case of non-acceptance of the conditions of the bill, no longer does a contract exist, the privileges will have been forfeited, and justice will have its course. The banks accepting the bill, will not be less responsible to the public for the consequences resulting from former violations, but they will find in this bill for the future, elements of confidence which will shelter them, it is hoped, from all serious injury. A great distinction will be made between the banks that refuse to accept and those which submit to the new conditions, the notes of the former will not be taken in payment, by the banks which have accepted, and the latter will be enabled reciprocally to exchange at par, the post notes which this bill permits them to issue, so that these monetary institutions which shall refuse to give to the public the necessary guarantees exacted by the Legislature, will fall into total discredit. In this manner, without ceasing to respect the sacredness of contract, the culprit, though it be a bank, is punished with the universal sword of justice. The resources necessary, to prevent great calamities are given to our institutions and new elasticity is conferred upon commerce.

"Unlimited credit has likewise given birth to serious abuses; the greater portion of the banking capital has been known to pass into foreign hands, on letters of credit which have inundated the country to the infinite prejudice of our internal commerce, and the products of our agriculture. Such persons offered as security, real and tangible property that did not obtain the twentieth part of the advances made on paper, which has justly been termed Kite paper, inasmuch as it often was founded on hopes that disappeared at the slightest breath of misfortune. The bill attempts to remedy this entirely, giving to Bills of Exchange a more positive character, which may facilitate our real transactions, and the exportation of our produce. We give the greatest extension to the discounts on notes, guaranteed by mortgage, but at the same time, we limit credits upon personal guarantees. We regulate the agency of our banks in all that interests bank of the state, the notes of which will no longer be received in payment by our institutions. The bill determines how stockholders may vote by proxy, and establishes by means of the board of Control, the terms of credit that the banks liquidating their affairs, shall accord to their creditors, provided the latter furnish them with good, available security on real estate. Every one of the preceding clauses, and of those contained in the bill, will form the subject of detailed investigation. But I hasten to arrive at the conclusion of this address, which has perhaps fatigued your attention, and I will terminate by a few rapid observations on a section already familiar to the public, and which has excited considerable discussion; I allude to that section "conferring on the legislature the right to amend for the future, the charters of banks accepting this bill, provided that these amendments in no wise affect the notes issued by the State in favor of some of our monetary institutions." Those who entertain little confidence in the legislature, have become alarmed and imagine that bank shares will suffer greatly from such an enactment, no more stability, no more confidence, in theory; the result one day may be destroyed by that of the next. I acknowledge, Mr. President, that these are weighty objections; nevertheless after mature reflection, I am disposed to preserve this section, and make it a subject for debate. Doubtless a majority of the legislature and executive, may be mistaken, but it will be admitted also that the direction of the banks may be mistaken, and without here invoking (for I wish to wound no one) cupidity, monopoly, prejudice, party spirit and breach of faith, we may at least denominate errors all the violations of charters, which have taken place, so to speak, in presence of the public, and if it be true, that the greater part of some of the banks, have infringed the sacred compact, why should the Stockholders fear so greatly the intervention of the Legislature, when they are every day exposed to the errors of the direction. What the most inconsiderate acts, which involve private fortunes in the most fatal manner, directly injuring the industry and property of all, shall spring in native hideousness from the brains of directors, while the Legislature which represents the mass of citizens, shall have no other power than that of destroying their charter, without being enabled to effect the slightest modification. But to break a bank is to deliver the debtor to the mercy of the Stockholders or their assignees. It is a singular remedy that diverts punishment from the head of the guilty to make it fall upon that of the innocent. Besides who is ignorant of the influence exercised by banks, and how difficult it is to impose conditions upon them. Does not the very occasion on which I speak furnish me with the strongest evidence of the truth of that assertion? and moreover, Mr. President, has not the greater number of our bank charters already undergone amendment, and upon the demand of whom? The unanimous request of the Stockholders?—Never.—The majority in amount and number?—Sometimes, but most frequently upon a majority of the Stockholders present, however few their number might be. Have the various amendments obtained from the Legislature, always generous in this respect invariably been adopted by the majority in amount and numbers, of the Stockholders?—I believe not. This granted, if it be true that a charter is a contract, (which I do not deny) whence is it that hitherto, the contract has been modified without the previous unanimous consent of all the parties concerned? Let us avoid, Mr. President, pressing there questions, for they might exhibit consequences which would not a little embarrass us in the course at present pursued; while, on the contrary, by adopting the section under discussion, and which, if I mistake not, forms a part of the bank charters of New York, we shall discover, with infinitely less peril, a regular method of modifying what experience has proven to be defective, for, Mr. President, the present crisis of affairs, and the general disorder which exists in the banking operations of every country, are incontestible demonstrations that great alterations must take place before we arrive at a just and stable system."

"I offer then this section such as it is, trusting that the majority of the Senate will admit it, or that at least, it will be maintained in force, during the continuance of the present crisis, in order to leave to those among the representatives of the people who may replace us, the power of amending and correcting the errors in which we may fall, during the session, persuaded as I am, that time and experience better that science, will make known how much that is just and practicable, as well as what is disadvantageous or defective, is contained in the bill.

I thank the Senate for the attention bestowed upon my remarks, and regret sincerely having occupied so much of its precious time. I trust that my apology will be found in the importance of the subject—there are few who, less than myself, would be alarmed to investigate what I have only glanced upon. But it was my duty to my constituents to present my opinions, and if I have not given all the necessary details, I have at all events attempted to speak with perspicuity and frankness. I have endeavored in this opening speech to explain only the most distinguishing features of the bill, reserving the details for discussion. I have not been able to close my eyes upon existing abuses, and I felt that the liberties of my country, struggling with money-changers and monopolists, rejected every odious distinction between a simple citizen, and the omnipotence of a bank, and would not consent that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the law and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the representatives of the people [illegible] an [illegible] on the part of the [illegible] [illegible] elevated, [illegible] [illegible]

On motion of Mr Pena, the Senate dispensed with the reading of this bill, and the printing of 100 copies in each language, was ordered.

The Senate took into consideration a written communication from the Atchafalaya Railroad Company. The printing of the manuscripts, and accompanying documents was ordered.

The Senate, on account of a member, sat with closed doors to transact executive business, after which an adjournment was ordered.

House of Representatives.
December 12.

Mr Lawson offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee of five members on the part of the house and —— on that of the senate, to fix the apportionment of representation and taxation of the different parishes, which was amended, on motion of Mr. Brashear so as to make the committee consist, on the part of the house, of one member for each judicial district.

Mr Lewis gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill granting privilege of ferry over Bayou Crocodile.

Mr Sparks asked leave of absence for the committee appointed at the last session relative to the college of Jefferson, to attend the examination of said college which takes place to morrow. The members of this committee are Messrs Barrow, Sparks and Canon.

Mr. Ratliff presented a petition from fifty eight inhabitants of West Feliciana praying that a citizen of said parish, whose arms were blown off in discharging a cannon at a military muster, be permitted to sell liquor and keep a billiard table without license; said petition was referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

The Currency &c.

The following resolution was yesterday offered to the consideration of the House of Representatives by Mr Grimes. The senate yesterday passed a resolution imposing similar duties upon the committee of finance, and sent it to the house of representatives for their concurrence. The subject will be brought before the house on Friday next.

Resolution.

Resolved, That a joint select committee of both houses of this legislature, composed of —— Members of the house of Representatives and —— Members of the senate be appointed to whom so much of the Governor's message as regards the currency and the banking institutions of this state shall be referred. That the said committee be also instructed to make a detailed examination of all the banks of the city of New Orleans, comprising the amount of their notes in circulation, the amount of their capital paid in, and the manner in which paid, the amount of all their liabilities in the nature of deposites or any other manner whatever, the amount, nature, and description of the property and assets, of each bank, and how far they may be counted upon to meet the engagements of said banks, the amount of loans on stock made by each of said banks, with an account of the stock on which said loans have been made, and generally any other matter or things relative to the said banks and their situation; that the said committee may deem necessary and proper, and that they aid and assist the legislature in acquiring a complete knowledge of the state of the currency and the true situation of all the banking institutions of this state.

That the said committee be instructed to make a special and detailed report to this Legislature of all such facts, matters and things as shall come to their knowledge touching the said matters, together with their opinion thereon, and such bill or bills as they may conceive the state of the currency and of the said banks may require: that the said committee shall have power to send for all persons, books and papers necessary to the enquiry enjoined on them, to compell the attendance of all witnesses they may think necessary and to examine them on oath, touching all matters herein referred to said committee.

Hackett's Benefit.

Hacketts benefit on Monday Evening was a brilliant affair, the congregated wealth, fashion and respectability of the city were there to grace the scene. The bright eyes that beamed upon him appeared to inspire him with more than usual vivacity, and in the varied and versatile characters which he assumed, he was never more happy and entertaining. After the performances he was unanimously called out, and with a few brief and appropriate remarks retired amid universal plaudits. The New Orleans public however indisposed they may be to frequent the Theatre on ordinary occasions, seldom fail to reward the buoyant kind beneficiary in his direct appeal to their favors, and this on Monday Evening they generously voted Hackett a bumper.

Music.

What a universal passion, (whether real or pretended) for music exists in the present age. This delightful art has become so entirely fashionable, that even Johnsonian ears affect to understand, and appreciate. Every one imagines himself a fanatico, rolls his eyes, distorts his countenance, and undergoes all the extacies of intense susceptibility, at the warblings of some favorite Prima Donna, and considers, that to exhibit a lack of musical enthusiasm would be equivalent to being destitute of the common attributes of humanity. It is amusing to witness the efforts of some of the would be cognoscenti, to comprehend the influence of sweet sounds—men, the utmost stretch of whose musical capacity, might possibly enable them to discriminate between Yankee Doodle and Ruslin Castle, gravely listen to the complicated harmonies of a Weber, prate of soul, and science, and volume, and melody, and chromatic scales, and natural gamuts, with all the enviable self-complacency of a Rossini, and decide most oracularly whether Pasta was in voice, or Caradori true to the note. Now there is no question that infinite taste and sensibility may be encountered in individuals who know not scientifically one note from another; at the same time it is incontestible that music being the predominant mania, the most frigid and insusceptible temperament cheats himself into a belief that he is constituted with all the requisite endowments, and though he yawn over the opera, slumber over a song, or snore in accompaniment to a chorus, he still professes unqualified admiration for the science. In sooth it is sufficiently natural after all, to affect raptures of pleasure at beholding the perfection of an art, which observation teaches us, must be capable of awakening the most delicious emotions. When we see every body music-mad, with heads crammed full of crotchets, quavers, violinists, and cantatrices, we rarely possess moral hardihood enough to declare ourselves behind the spirit of the age. We dread the ridicule which might follow our frankness, and sooner than acknowledge our indifference to the art, we are content to spend whole hours of listless and wearisome ennui by the side of the piano, or in immediate proximity to the orchestra, disturbed and distressed by the jangling of the one, or the incomprehensible noise of the other.

Yet music, despite the sneers of the witling, is a glorious science, and to those on whom nature has conferred susceptibility, and cultivation, taste and knowledge, it offers the richest, most varied, and most consummate sources of pleasurable sensation. We believe, that the joys of music, to the man of refined and enthusiastic sensibility, may be placed far above the gross delights of the senses, and are only inferior to the pure and sacred transports resulting from gratified affections. Phrenologists have, in reference to the elevating character of the art, located the organ of Tune in the forehead amid the intellectual faculties; and we believe that they are right, since Music, though not strictly intellectual, is as susceptible of improvement, as exalting in its influence, and as capable of affording exquisite delight, as the exercise of any of the mental powers.

While on this subject, we may ask whence it is that the Germans with their phlegmatic habits, and uncouth tongue, should evince aptitude and taste for this art, superior perhaps even to the quick-witted and sensitive Italian. We know that in power, intricate harmony, and what is termed science, the Germans are generally regarded as immeasurably above the Italian school, which excels in invention, in light and brilliant fancies, and in continual attempts at the creation of new melody, a circumstance which by the by, is frequently productive of sheer imitation. How comes it that the English who claim no inconsiderable portion of Saxon descent, are certainly the most unmusical people in Europe. Solve this problem yo musio-metaphysicians—tell us why, the distance of a few hundred miles should display such a wonderful diversity in the tastes of nations? With regard to the capacity of our own country the limited conclusions of experience would, we apprehend, decidedly establish the fact that we exhibit at least more natural fondness for music than prevails in Great Britain. Instruction in elegant accomplishments, as in all countries where few are elevated by wealth above labor, is comparatively infrequent in America, yet we are positive that when its resources shall be generally applied to aid natural developement, we will be found by no means poorly gifted with innate susceptibility.

BY THE

EXPRESS MAIL.

LATE FROM CANADA.

[From the Montreal Courier of Dec. 1.]

Return of the Troops to Montreal.

From information we have been able to collect from those who accompanied the expedition, we are enabled to re-assert the accuracy of the account we have already given of its general proceedings. The length of the fight it now is perhaps somewhat greater than was reported and the prisoners actually taken, after it was over were only 25, instead of being 60, or more, as oral report had made it. The stockade did not include much of the village, but only a space of a few acres around Mr. Debartzch's house. After the action, the troops spent the night in that part of the village to the north of it. They found the village deserted. The next morning the Priest returned, and received his orders to attend to the burial of the dead.

Among those who are positively stated to have been in Mr. Debartzch's house at the time of the attack, were O. Drolet, R. Desrivieres and Dr. Beaubien. Papineau is declared to have crossed the river to St Marc just as the troops came up. T. S. Brown, according to the prisoners, rode off at the very first of the fire, telling the poor fellows posted in the entrenchments that he was going to bring up a reinforcement he pretended to have got at a little distance, but was not seen or heard of afterwards. The report of his previous [illegible] [illegible] prisoners, [illegible] [illegible] three are [illegible] [illegible] a merchant [illegible] [illegible] clerk, all of St. Charles. The soldiers wounded in the action were left at St. Hillaire, with a guard, in charge of Dr. Sewall.

We are informed that two 21 pounders had been mounted within the entrenchments on the south side, where the attack was made. They were spiked and committed to the safe keeping of the river Richelieu. A hundred stand of arms, or more, were also taken and destroyed. The first was well provisioned. The oral report first brought of the quarter in which the attack was made, was incoherent. The defenders of the fort, we understand, were about 1500 in number at the first, and most of them fought with a spirit worthy of better leaders and a better cause. The survivors, we hope, have learnt a lesson which they will not soon require to have repeated.

Military Movements.—The John Bull and St. George steamboats came up yesterday forenoon from Quebec, with about 6000 stand of arms and accoutrements complete.

The Varennes steamboat left yesterday morning for Sorel, with two field pieces, a good supply of Congreve rockets, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Holwell.

The John Bull also left for the same place, with the light company of the 24th, under Captain Maitland, three companies of the 32d, under Captain Brown, one company of the 83d under Captain Ensley, and a detachment of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under Cornet Sweeny,—the whole force being commanded by the Hon. Colonel Gore, Deputy Quarter Master General.

The force already at Sorel consisted of one company of the 32d, under Major Reed, and two of the 66th, under Captain Crompton. With the reinforcements just sent down, the whole form a pretty strong brigade. Its precise destination is of course unknown. We are not sanguine enough to expect that any regular opposition will be attempted, whatever it may be. The rebels will hardly be fools enough to act St. Charles and Pt. Olivier over again, with the six counties.

Yesterday morning, the brigade under Lt. Colonel Wetherall, landed from the Princess Victoria, having returned from Chambly, via St. Johns and the rail road line. The brigade consisted of the five companies of the Royals who were at St. Charles, the remaining company of that gallant regiment having been left as before at St. Johns; a detachment of Royal Artillery with two guns, under Captain Glasgow, and a party of the cavalry under Captain David. The detachment of the 66th which shared in the expedition to St Charles, remains as before in garrison at Chambly. The two companies of the 32d, under captain [illegible], which joined the Colonel on Tuesday, returned with him.

A detachment of the 24th regiment, under Lieut. Young, arrived yesterday from Kingston.

From the Courier of Dec. 1.

THE INSURGENTS AT GRAND BRULE.

The late accounts from Grand Brule and its neighborhood are of a character to demand a full share of public attention. On Saturday last, a muster of some hundred of the rebels took place at Grand Brule, and on Sunday a second was held at which we have been credibly informed that no less than 2000 men were in attendance. For some time past, we are assured they have been at work upon entrenchments of one kind and another, for the defence of Grand Brule, from an attack in either direction, whether from Montreal or from the back country. An American gentleman who passed through the place about noon on Tuesday last informs us that he was stopped there and examined, by a body of about 150 armed men who appeared to be acting as a regular guard under the command of a man named Convolier.

In the course of his examination, he was told that they had been keeping such a guard there ever since the Saturday before, and were determined to allow no communication but such as they might think fit (precisely, to take place through their district. While so detained, our informant saw a man who was stated to be a prisoner, make his escape from the house of a Mr Brazeau, just by. He was instantly pursued by a mounted party, and doubtless retaken. After some delay, our informant himself was allowed to proceed, but he was assured by the mail-carrier, who overtook him at St. Martin that the rebels regretted afterwards that they had not made him prisoner.

On Wednesday, we learn that the mail carrier was himself stopped on his return, and his mail taken from him. The same day a party of 100 or more proceeded to visit and disarm some of the royalists residing in that quarter. Some days before individuals had been thus visited, but this time the movement was more general. A large proportion of those disarmed loyalists came into town yesterday with their families, and we are assured by individuals of their number who whom we have conversed, that the whole of them will immediately follow. It is said the leaders in the quarter were looked after. The first misguided followers are stated to be confident of a complete victory being gained, over Col. Wetherall at St. Charles. We fear that nothing short of a speedy visit from that gallant officer, with a strong brigade, will suffice to undeceive them.

Consignees of goods, wares and merchandise per ship Merchant, Capt. Jourdan, from New York, are particularly requested to call at the office of the subscriber and sign the average bond of said ship previous to the delivery of her cargo.
LEVI H. GALE.
dec 13 93 Common street.

The ship Merchant, Captain Jourdan, from New York is discharging three tiers below the Rail Road. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
dec 13 LEVI H. GALE, Agent, 93 Common st.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the steam ship Cuba, is requested on Thursday evening, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants Insurance Company's Office, to elect an Agent to manage the affairs of the boat, in place of Mr. Jn. Kilshaw, resigned.
dec 13

PLASTER OF PARIS, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, &c. Lime. 100 barrels calcined Plaster of Paris of superior quality; 150 barrels hydraulic cement do do, 400 casks Thomaston Lime in fine order, landing and for sale by
dec 13 2t GEORGE BEDFORD, 22 Bienville st.

NOTICE—The undersigned give notice to their friends of the public that they have formed a partnership under the firm of DUFILHO & ARMANT for the transaction of a general Grocery and Commission Business in this city, store No 20 Old Levee, between Bienville and Custom House streets.
HENRY DUFILHO.
dec 13 4t EDMOND ARMANT.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed agent in New Orleans for the Texian Post Office department, gives notice that all letters intended for that country, addressed to his care and post paid to this city, will be forwarded by the regular Texian mail. SAMUEL RICKER, Jr. 36 Camp st.

COAL FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers have established a Coal Yard, and will keep a constant supply of the best Pittsburg Coal, which they will deliver in any part of the city and faubourgs with the promptest despatch, those who desire, that article will please leave a written order at their office in Commerce street, opposite the City or Bishop's Hotel. BACH & CALLHOUN.
dec 13—1m

THE subscriber, member of the battalion of artillery, acting as sentinel on Sunday the 10th instant, at the gate of the public square, opposite the church was insulted by an individual who was not recognized at the moment and begs him to make himself known to him in order that he be a man of honor to be found at the address of Mr. L. P. David, No 107 Royal street. J. A. QUEMPER.
dec 13

FOR SALE—A first rate Barouche, which has been only a few months running, together with three acclimated gentle, spirited matched gray Horses. The owner wants to dispose of them for cash, or approved endorsed paper only, because he has no use for the same. Apply to 137 Burgundy street, between 8 & 9 o'clock, A. M. dec 13 2t

JEWELERY, &c.

GOLD, Gold plated and Gilt Mourning plain and fancy Brooches, Pins, Ear Drops, Silver Thimbles, Gourd Chains, &c. German silver, and plated Pencil cases, Pocket, Telescopes, London Lucifer Matches on sale at J. W. SMITHS,
dec 13—6t 48 Conti street.

RECEIVED per ships Morengo and Comet from Bordeaux for sale by the subscribers, 1 case of umbrellas 12 doz.; 1 do Swiss muslin for curtains, musquito bars and dresses; 2 cases French prints, for curtains; furniture entitled to debenture; 5 cases containing 264 pieces ginghams, 61 pieces printed muslin, 509 do muslin; also 80 boxes Bordeaux claret.
dec 13 COINCON & CO.

SILK & COTTON HOSIERY—White and coloured Ladies Gentlemen and Childrens Stockings, Gloves, Mitts, Winter Wrist Bands &c. of the best english manufacture.
Muslin capes and collars, and most articles in the above line for sale at T. W. SMITHS,
dec 13—6t 48 Conti st.

NOTICE—The subscriber has just received lot of 1, 2, and 3 draw Pocket Telescopes, Pocket Inkstands, Bone Needle cases, Pincushions, silk and long bead purses, Mahogany work boxes, hooks and eyes, pins, needles, thimbles of every description and kind which he offer for sale on reasonable terms. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine the stock. T. W. SMITH,
dec 13—6t 48 Conti st.

PURCHASED at No. 174 St. Philippe street between Burgundy and Rampart, all sorts of household furniture. Those that shall honor the house with their confidence, will always find immediately by offering good securities. The office is open from 8 to 10 o'clock a. m. and from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m.
dec 13

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed agent in New Orleans for the Texian Post Office Department—gives notice that all letters intended for that country, addressed to his care and post paid to this city, will be forwarded by the regular Texian Mail. SAML. RICKER Jr.
dec 13 36 Camp st.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

ON Saturday next the 16th inst. will take place a grand dress and masquerade ball.
Price of admittance for gentlemen $1,50. The entrance for the masks, shall always be by the small parlour on Orleans st. near the large gate.
No Ladies shall be admitted without their personal ticket, which shall be given for the whole season.
dec 13

THE Drink establishment, formerly kept by Theodore Walter corner of Dumain and Bourbon streets, kept by Mr Martiniere dyer from Lyons is now removed to the corner of Bourbon and St. Louis streets, also at No 305 Rampart st.
The subscriber informs the merchants and inhabitants of New Orleans that he continues to Dye in all colors, such as damaged silks.
The subscriber cleans all kinds of cloths, billiard cloth &c. JEAN MARTINIERE.
dec 13

CORN—170 sacks corn landing from Steamer Rocky Mountain, for sale by
dec 13 R GRONING & CO.

THREE cases superior London Prints,
Three cases crimson Turkey Hdkfs,
Two cases Levantine Cravats,
Also three cases Thread just received and for sale by THOS W SMITH,
dec 13 48 Conti st.

BEANS—233 bbls and 11 sacks red & white beans received per steamer Algonquin, for sale by
dec 13 G DORSEY 44 New Levee.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—220 cases landing from ship Victoria, comprising a complete assortment of fine and fashionable articles adapted to the present season, for sale by
dec 13 R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

BALE TOBAC O—100 bales of superior quality, for sale by COIT & Co 20 Customhouse st.
dec 13

DOUBLOONS wanted by R GRONING & CO.
dec 13

PLASTERING HAIR—30 casks for sale, for sale by LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON
dec 13 17 Magazine st.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT—325 bbls landing and for sale by
LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON.
dec 14 17 Magazine st.

WHISKEY—50 bbls rectified, for sale by
SLOAN & BROTHER, 39 New Levee.
dec 13

James O. Kilshaw, vs. his Creditors—E. Ferguson vs. Steamer Crusader, to wit, the same; E. Gigout vs. Wm. Egan & Wm. Cid, vs. the same.

BY virtue of writs [illegible] District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana—By virtue of three writs of fieri facias [illegible] will be sold at public sale for cash, at the Exchange corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, in this city on Saturday the sixth day of January next, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M. A piece of ground, situate at the corner of Circus and Julia street, in Municipality No 2, of this city, divided into three lots, The first of which form the corner and measures about thirty one feet six inches in front on Julia street, by about one hundred feet in depth on Circus street, the second lot joins the first and measures about thirty feet front on Julia street by about one hundred feet in depth, and the third bounded in part by the first and second lots in the rear, and partly by other property—it measures about twenty-eight feet front on Circus street by one hundred feet in depth, seized to satisfy the judgments rendered in the bonds for the said steamboat Crusader heretofore libelled in the above mentioned suits.
dec 13 J. H. HOLLAND, U. S. Marshal.

E. Gigout vs. Wm. Egan & Wm. Cid et ux.

BY virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, by the Honorable J. N. Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on the 16th of January, 1838, at one o'clock, P M. at the New Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, two lots of ground, situated in the suburb Washington, in a square No. 11, and designated as Nos. two and three on a plan drawn by Bilieux, surveyor, on the 3d of March 1836, and lots facing American measure, to wit: No. two thirty feet 5 inches front on Independence street, by ninety-eight feet 9 inches and 4 lines in depth, the lot No. 3, adjoining the lot No. two, thirty feet six inches front on Independence st. by ninety-eight feet 9 inches and 4 lines in depth, between Craps and Love street, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case. Terms cash.
New Orleans, December 7th 1837.
dec 13 R. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

PEAS—12 bbls white peas, landing from steamer George Collier, for sale by
dec 13 E. TASTET & DELAMARE.

WHISKEY—105 bbls rectified landing from steamer Ozark, for sale by
dec 13 G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

SABBINILLA FUSTIC—50 tons for sale by
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
dec 12 14 Bienville st.

SOUTH AMERICAN HIDES—100 dry hides for sale by BAILEY & ABBOTT,
dec 13 14 Bienville st.

TRUNDLE BEDSTEADS—Mahogany Trundle Bedsteads, for sale by
CHARLES H. GRANT & CO.
dec 13 46 Chartres st.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS—Mahogany spring cribs just received and for sale by
CHARLES H. GRANT & CO.
dec 13 46 Chartres st.

PORK AND LARD—263 barrels mess and prime Pork, 216 kegs Lard landing from steamer Chancellor. For sale by
FORSYTH & LIMERICK,
dec 13 13 Magazine st.

PORK AND LARD—500 barrels prime Pork 20 do M O ditto, 176 kegs Lard, in store and for sale by FORSYTH & LIMERICK,
dec 13 13 Magazine st.

SILK HATS—Just received per ship Vickesburg, from New York, twenty cases gentlemen's superfine silk Hats, made very light and of the latest fashion for sale by
dec 14 EVANS & CO. 10 Chartres st.

PLAIN RUSSIA HATS—Just received per ship Vickesburg from New York, fifteen cases gentlemen's superfine Russia Hats, made very light, of the latest fashions, for sale by
dec 13 EVANS & CO. 10 Chartres st.

BRANDY & CHERRY BOUNCE—10 half pipes domestic Brandy, 20 bbls Cherry Bounce, just received and for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS,
dec 13 22 Poydras st.

NEW RICE—50 tierces, a superior article, just received per barque Roger Williams, from Charleston, and for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS,
dec 13 22 Poydras st.

CLARET WINE—150 cases, landing from ship Franconia, and for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS,
dec 13 22 Poydras st.

MESS PORK—100 bbls Mess Pork, landing from steamboat Marmion, for sale by
LAYET & AMELUNG,
dec 13 17 Common st.

LARD—515 kegs Leaf lard, land from steamboat Marmion, for sale by
LAYET & AMELUNG,
dec 13 17 Common st.

HAMS & PORK—29 hhds Hams, in pickle, and 197 bbls mess and prime Pork, landing ex steam Marmion, for sale by
LAYET & AMELUNG,
dec 13 17 Common st.

TO SLATERS—Proposals will be received at the Gas office for slating the roof of the New Meter House at the Gas Works.
D. W. WELLS, Secretary.

LEAD—271 Pigs Lead, landing from steamboat Boonslick, for sale by
LAYET & AMELUNG,
dec 13 17 Common st.

HAMS—24 hhds Hams, in pickle, landing from steamboat Gen. Wayne, for sale by
LAYET & AMELUNG,
dec 13 17 Common st.

HAY—350 bundles hay of a superior quality landing from ship Olive & Eliza. Apply on board or to LEVI H GALE,
dec 13 93 Common street.

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
R. GRONING & CO,
dec 13

POTATOES, ONIONS, [illegible] OIL—60 barrels potatoes, 700 bunches [illegible] 352 gallons tanners oil, landing and for sale by
LEVI H. GALE,
dec 13 No. 93 Common street.

LIME & HAY—150 casks Lime, 30 bundles Hay, landing from brig Angeline. Apply on board above the upper Cotton Press, or to
LEVI H. GALE,
dec 13 93 Common street.

COAL AND COKE—For sale by the Gas Light and Banking Co. Orders received at the Gas office, Bank Alley. dec 13

FLOUR—200 bbls Clarks Steam-mills at the land ing, for sale by G. DORSEY,
dec 13 44 New Levee.

FLOUR—250 bbls Augusta Steam mill, at the landing per flat boat, for sale by
dec 13 G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

CANVASSED HAMS—10 hhds canvassed hams Cincinnati cured, for sale by
dec 13 JOSEPH LANDIS, & Co 14 Poydras st.

WHISKEY—150 bbls Rectified whiskey now landing per flat Boat, for sale by
dec 13 JOS. LANDIS, & Co. 14 Poydras st.

GOSHEN BUTTER & CHEESE—40 kegs extra butter, 100 boxes cheese, landing from ship Vicksburg, and for sale by
nov 13 ROBERT H WHITE, 34 Gravier st.

CORN—800 sacks corn for sale by
SLOAN & BROTHER, 39 New Levee.
dec 13

BORDEAUX BRANDY—30 half pipes, Dupuy's direct importation in store, for sale by
SLOAN & BROTHER, 39 New Levee.
dec 13

PIGS LEAD—1000 landing, and for sale by
SLOAN & BROTHER, 39 New Levee.

LOT BULK PORK—For sale by
SLOAN & BROTHER, 39 New Levee.
dec 13

FLOUR—196 bbls landing from steamer General Wayne, for sale by G. DORSEY,
dec 13 44 New Levee.

BACON SIDES—40 casks Cincinnati smoked, for sale by G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.
dec 13

A TEACHER WANTED.

A Gentleman, qualified to teach the French and English Languages, will hear of a situation with good salary in the country, by calling at this office.
dec 12 3t

NOTICE.

THE special Co-partnership of the subscribers under the firm of Coit & Co., of whom Phelps Dodge & Co. were partners, in commendam, dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of June last. The business of the concern will be settled by Samuel T. Coit and Joseph Nash who will continue business in New Orleans on their own account under the same firm.
(Signed) PHELPS, DODGE & CO.
SAML. T. COIT,
dec 12 JOSEPH NASH.

FANCY STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of New Orleans, that he will open his Store to-day. Tuesday, the 12 inst., in which may be found a general assortment of Parisian embroideries, ready made shirts, collars, kerchiefs, &c; cloaks and mantles; hats & caps; ladies head dresses of all kinds; cravats, fancy articles, fancy stuff for waiscoats, Christmas and new year presents, and a general assortment of staple and other fancy goods.
dec 12 TH. VOIZIN.

THE CITIZENS' BANK is drawing on London.
dec 12 J B PERRAULT, Cashier.

EXAMINATION

OF THE

PUPILS OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

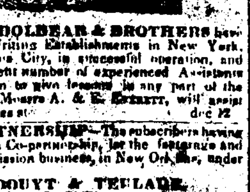
THE steamboat LEVANT, Capt. Rieffel, will leave this city on Wednesday the 13th instant, at 8 o'clock a. m. for Jefferson College, and will return on Friday the 15th with the scholars, should a sufficient number offer.

Parents, and the friends of the Institution cannot find a better opportunity than the one now offered, to assist in the examination.

Subscription lists for the voyage, are in the hands of Mr Marc F Cougot, at the Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres sts.

Price of passage going and coming is $10, with the privilege of eating and sleeping on board, without any extra charge until the termination of the examination. dec 12

PENMANSHIP.



MESSRS DOLBEAR & BROTHERS have their Writing Establishments in New York, Mobile and this City, in successful operation, and have a sufficient number of experienced Assistants to enable them to give lessons in any part of the above cities. Messrs A. & E. Dolbear, will assist at No 6 Chartres st. dec 12

CO-PARTNERSHIP—The subscribers having formed a Co-partnership, for the factorage and general commission business, in New Orleans, under the firm of

DUDOUYT & TEULADE,
(No. 15 St. Phillippe street.)

Offer for sale the following articles, landing from ships Louisiana, Bordeaux Packet, and Louisiana:
Red Wines in casks;
White Wines in half casks, of various qualities;
White and Red Wines in cases;
Vinegar in half casks;
Olive Oil in cases and baskets,
Preserved Fruits in Brandy and Syrup;
Assorted Cordials,
Pickles;
Gruyere and tete de Maure Cheese;
Sardines in Oil Sausages;
Vermicelle and Maccaroni Pastries;
Ninety Thousand Corks in bags;
Two cases blocks
dec 12

EXCHANGE on Havana, for sale by
dec 2 J. PRATS & CO.

For Natchez and Intermediate Ports.

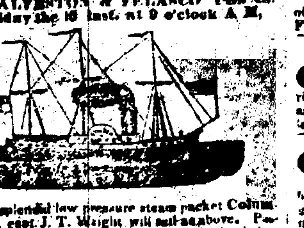
The splendid Steamer Chancellor. John Shallcross master is now receiving cargo, and will leave on Saturday next 16th inst. for freight or passage having splendid accommodations apply on board, opposite Canal street or to
FORSYTH & LIMERICK,
dec 12 13 Magazine st.

REGULAR PACKET.

For Lafourche and intermediate Ports.

The steamer Signet, A Thompson, master, will leave on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, p m. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
dec 12 TURNER & WOODRUFF.

FOR GALVESTON & VELASCO TEXAS.
On Friday the 15 inst. at 9 o'clock A M,



THE splendid low pressure steam packet Columbia, capt. J. T. Wright will sail as above. Passengers for Brazoria and Columbia will be landed at Velasco, and may depend upon the boat leaving punctually as advertised.
For freight or passage having superior furnished accommodations for 200 passengers apply on board, or to JAMES REED & CO.
dec 12 96 Common street.

FOR NEW YORK.

The splendid A. 1. light draft fast sailing bark Gil Blas, John Lombard, master, will positively sail to-day. For freight of about 75 bales or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
dec 13 BAILEY & ABBOTT.

FOR NEW YORK

The fine ship capt. New London, capt Vermeard is ready to receive freight for the above port, and will meet with despatch for freight or passage apply to LEVI H GALE,
dec 13 93 Common st.

FOR HAVRE.

The A. 1 fast sailing ship Franklin, Capt. Burgess, wants about 400 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight of which, or passage, apply to the Capt. on board, or to
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
dec 13 14 Bienville st.

FOR HAVANA.

The fast sailing brig Ninfa, will sail for the above port this afternoon. For passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
J. ROBERT, & Co. 47 Bienville street.
dec 13 1t

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

The beautiful A. 1. brig Edward, Captain Ellery, is loading on the coast, and will sail for the above port next week. For freight of about 25 hhds or passage, having good accommodations, apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.
dec 12

FOR GALVESTON, Texas.

The superior and fast sailing A. 1. schr. Geneva, Capt. Abney, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch For balance of freight apply to
JAMES REED & CO. 96 Common st. or
dec 12 LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common street.

FOR MOBILE.

The fast sailing schooner Maria, Vandale, master, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, opposite the square, or to
dec 13 F. & J ANDREWS, 32 Gravier st.

FOR SALE—The schooner H. Hillier, about thirty two tons formerly schooner Henrietta of this port and late prize to the Texan armed schooner Brutus.
The A. was built in New Orleans a few years since of the best materials. For further particulars apply to
dec JOHN C. ROWLAND, 47 Old Levee.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine and fast sailing bark Cambridge, Thayer, master, is ready to take in cargo. For which apply to the captain on board or to
dec 14 R. GRONING & CO.

TO-MORROW.
$12,000.

10 of 1000 DOLLARS.
TICKETS only $4.

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY.

CLASS A.
DRAWS NEXT THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1837.
J. K. MEAD, Manager.
75 numbers—12 ballots drawn.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		$12,000
1	do		4,000
1	do		3,000
1	do		2,000
1	do		1,750
10	do		1,000
10	do		500
10	do		200
10	do		200
170	do		100

And the usual number in a less magnitude.

Tickets only $4.

Packages of 25 tickets, $100, warranted to draw $48. Shares in proportion.

N. B.—Tickets in this Lottery can only be had at the Manager's Offices, No. 4, Arcade, and No. 112 Chartres street. dec 11

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY or supposed to be stolen from Joseph Le Blanc's plantation, 6 miles above Donaldsonville, a likely and intelligent negro Boy, named Charles, about 6 years old, of a reddish black complexion, hair of the same color, thick lips and rather thin legs, not proportioned to his body. He speaks but French, and it is said to have been seen aboard of one of the small coast trading schooners. Any person delivering or securing said negro boy, in any parish jail, will be entitled to the above reward.
F. JOURDAN, Agent,
dec 12—3t 9 Front Levee.

SITUATION WANTED, by a middle aged man in a Grocery, Dry Good Store, or as an Overseer on a Plantation. The applicant speaks the French and English languages—having for a length of time been employed on a farm together with his wife, he feels assured they would give satisfaction. The best of recommendations can be furnished. A note left at the office of the Bee addressed to P. H. will be promptly attended to.
dec 12

NOTICE—All persons having demands against the Estate of Francis Peary, deceased, are hereby notified to hand in the same properly authenticated.
ROBERT WALSH, Curator, &c.
dec 12—3wo 91 Common st.

DOCTOR DARET has removed his residence to No 89 St. Peter's street between Royal and Bourbon streets. dec 12—3t

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m. the Drug Store, situated in Frenchman's street, No 11, such as it stands.
Terms cash—The sale will take place on the premises. dec 11 3t

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the Parish and city of New Orleans.—No 10,030, Auguste Bijotat vs. his creditors, and the Creditors of Cazeau and Bijotat. The cession of property by the petitioner is accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors. It is ordered that said creditors do meet on Friday the 22d day of December, 1837, in the office of A. Mazureau, not. pub. then and there to deliberate upon the affairs of the said insolvent.—It is further ordered that Phi. Marsondet Esq. attorney and counselor at law be appointed to represent the absent creditors in this case. In the meantime let all proceedings against the person and property be stayed. By order of the court. Clerk's office. New Orleans, Nov. 17, 1837.
nov 21—2aw ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian; Judge—No. 9654—Irwin Hall and Walton, vs. their creditors.—It is ordered by the court that all persons herein interested show cause within ten days from and after the publication of the present order, why the proces verbal of the meeting of creditors should not be approved, homologated and the syndic granted to sue, as by them originally prayed for by them.
By Order of the Court—Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2d, 1837. F. OLLIE,
dec 5—3t Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—1837—No 10118. —Henry N. Hart, vs his creditors and the creditors of Philips & Hart & Hy. N. Hart & Co.—The cession of property by the petitioner is accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors. It is ordered that the creditors of Henry N. Hart, & Philips & Hart & of Henry N. Hart & Co. do meet on Friday the 12th day of January 1838, at the office of Jos. B. Marks, Notary Public, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the insolvent. It is further ordered that J. W. Smith, Esq. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, be appointed to represent the absent creditors in this case, and that in the mean time, all proceedings against the person and property of Henry N. Hart, be stayed.
By order of the Court, Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 9th 1837.
dec 13—3t ARM. GUYOL, Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court Sitting the 9th day of December 1837—Present the honorable Charles Watts, Judge—Wm Smith vs his Creditors and the Creditors of Richard Pearse & Co. No 15,936—On motion of S P. Andrew Esq. and of Charles Gardner syndics of the Creditors of the insolvent, in this case and on filing a tableau of distribution herein. The court orders that the creditors of said insolvent show cause within ten days from the publication of the rule, why said Tableau should not be homologated and confirmed according to law. Extract from the minutes.
dec 12 JNO L LEWIS, Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—I hereby certify, That on the 23d day of November 1837, judgment was entered in this court in the suit of Richard Russell vs. Pearse & Watterson in the words and figures following, to wit: Richard Russell vs. Pearse & Watterson—No. 14,231—On motion of R. N. Carter, Esq. of Counsel for the Plaintiff, and on producing to the court due proof of the demand of said plaintiff, the court order that the judgment by default herein taken on the 11th instant, against Richard Pearse, one of the defendants, be now confirmed and that judgment be entered in favor of said plaintiff against said defendant, Richard Pearse, for the sum of fifteen hundred and three dollars and fifty cents with legal interest on the sum of $1,500, amount of the note sued on, from the 19th April 1837, the date of protest, till paid and costs of suit.

Judgment rendered 23d November 1837.
Signed, 24th November 1837.
(Signed) C. WATTS.
(Countersigned) JNO. L. LEWIS, Clerk.

Judgment recorded in Judgment Docket, Page 586, B. which costs amount to the sum of twenty dollars and 37 cents, exclusive of the Sheriff's fees.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 8th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven and in the sixty second year of the Independence of the United States.

Amount of judgment $1503,50, amount of costs $20,37. JNO L. LEWIS, Clerk. dec 12

NOTICE—Persons indebted to the Managers of the Orleans Theatre, during the management of John Davis are invited to settle with Mr Felix Lambert, charged with the collection of the accounts.
dec 11 6t JOHN DAVIS.

Sales at Auction.

BY JONES ROBISON.

ON This Day, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Auction Store, No. 44, Camp st.
100 cases Shoes, Boots and Brogans,
12 do Straw Bonnets,
13 do assorted Dry Goods,
5 do ready made Clothing,
24 do Silk and Fur Hats,
50 baskets Champagne,
100 boxes Raisins,
60 baskets Anisette,
60 boxes Tobacco,
5 baskets do Sperm Oil,
3 Iron Safes,
60 1-4 casks Wines,
A lot of damaged Paper,
Also, a quantity of very fine Furniture, [illegible] of Sofas, Bureaus, Sideboards, Mahogany Chairs, French Bedsteads, &c. &c. dec 13

BY J. LEVY.
Port Wardens Sale.

ON Friday the 15th inst at 11 o'clock will be sold at 53 Magazine street. The main and top mast rigging of the brig Angenoria, Capt. Gardner damaged on the voyage from Rhode Island to New Orleans. dec 13

BY DOMINGON & SAMORY.

ON Saturday the 16th inst., will be sold at the Exchange corner of St Louis and Chartres street, The undivided one third, (the other undivided 2-3 belonging to Mr. Victor Roumage) of 180 lots of ground situated in the town of Magnolia, in Florida, measuring 65 feet by 150, and some 100 by 270, and some 265 by 270 feet.

The above are sold with all the improvements that may be thereon. No taxes are to be paid for some time to come.

Terms cash. Act of sale before C. Pollock Esq at the expense of the purchasers. The plan can be seen at Mr. Pollock's office, and a description of the lots at the auctioneers. Many of the lots are situated in the heart of the town.

The above property is free of incumbrances. The seller will if required give security to the purchaser to produce a certificate of non mortgage, and if the purchaser is not satisfied with the security the money has to be deposited with the notary, until the certificate can be produced. dec 13—3t

BY A. D. DORIOCOURT.

ON Thursday, the 14th December 1837, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, will be sold the slaves named FREDERIC, aged about 22 years; and JANE aged about 23 years.

These slaves are fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

The acts of sale will be passed before C. Pollock, Esq. Notary Public, at the cost of the purchasers. dec 12

BY S. GUINAULT.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 14th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the Exchange, corner of Chartres and Conti streets, the young Creole negro William, aged 13 years, a good house servant—of a remarkable character as an intelligent and active boy—warranted in all respects.

Terms—Half cash and the balance in a note at four months, satisfactorily endorsed with mortgage.

The negro John alias John Brown, aged about 25 years, good axe-man and cartman, warranted of all vices and sickness prescribed by law.

Terms—Six months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed with mortgage until final payment. dec 13

BY M. BARNETT, SENR.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 14th instant at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis street.

A HOUSE and LOT situated in suburb St. Mary, in the square bounded by Philippa, Gravier, Baronne and Union streets.

The Lot forms the corner of Philippa and Gravier street measures 38 feet front on Gravier street, by a depth 102 feet on one line, and 100 feet on the other, and extending 29 feet.

The property is leased at $75 per month.
Terms at sale. dec 12

Valuable Property on Esplanade Street.

BY M. BARNETT, SEN'R.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets.

A Lot of ground situated in Esplanade street, between Craps and Great Men streets, designated by No. 1, joining the property of Mr. Preaux. Said Lot of ground measures 26 feet front on Esplanade street, and 105 feet 7 inches in depth, and 26 feet 7 inches on the line in the rear, having a right on a common passage of 14 feet 11 inches running through Craps st.

There exists on said lot a three story house built with bricks, composed of nine rooms, with chimneys in each, and with marble tops and in a perfect condition. The yard is paved in flat stones. There is also a three story kitchen built with bricks, stables, sheds and hay store, also built with bricks, water-pipes are introduced in the yard.

Terms—$1,500 cash; the balance payable in three equal instalments, at 1, 2 and 3 years, from the 8th of 16th December 1837 in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, with mortgage until final payment.

Persons wishing to purchase at private sale, may apply to the Auctioneer on or before the day of the sale, which otherwise will be positive without reserve.

The deeds of sale before Louis T Caire, Esquire, Notary Public, at the costs of the purchaser. dec 12

BY M. BARNETT, Sen.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets. One lot of ground with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in Suburb St. Mary. Said lot measures 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Common street, by 127 feet 10 inches, and 4 lines in depth, (English measure,) and fronts St. Paul street, of which it forms the corner.—The property is leased at $40 per month, and the sidewalks now commenced will be at the cost of the purchaser.

Terms:—The purchaser to assume the payment of a note of $2000 payable on the 25th and 28th of March 1838, and for the balance 4 cash, and 6, 12, and 18 months, for approved endorsed notes, with mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before Carlisle Pollock, Esq., N. P., at the expense of the purchaser. dec 12

BY F. E. TRICOU.

WILL be sold on Saturday 16th December inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets.

That valuable property, situated No. 147 Royal st., between St. Louis and Toulouse streets—The Lot measures about 30 feet front by 180 in depth, (French measure.) The buildings which are in brick, contain a large number of rooms.

Terms—One-fourth cash, and the balance at a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, with the privilege to the purchaser of delaying the payment for the term of six months, when the notes become due and bearing an interest of 8 per cent, the whole for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage. dec 12

F. GAILLARDET'S STORE, Royal street near St. Ann—Warehouse, Orleans street,—Arriving from France, by the ship Salem, Mr. F. Gaillardet has the honor of announcing, that he now exposes for sale, the following fashionable goods, selected from among all that Paris could offer in variety and novelty. He will sell by wholesale and retail.

GOODS FOR SALE.

Novelties for ladies, such as embroidered robes, cloaks, scarfs, collars, muffs, neckerchiefs, aprons, &c. &c. Ladies cloaks of the newest fashion and specially recommended to the examination of the ladies. An assortment of hats and patterns of Madame Hugot, Richelieu st, at Paris, and turbans for balls of Madame Beaudrant.

Embroideries of every kind, pelerines, mantillas, handkerchiefs, children's gowns, baptismal gowns, hall and summer dresses from the stores of Mesdames Sapon, Moreau, and Wirnerk, at Paris.

Feathers and Flowers from the houses Chagot & Perrot.

White Blond Lace, at all prices, and ribbons for belts and garnitures.

A complete assortment of jewelry and brilliants, rings, ear rings and bracelets of an entirely new fashion; watches from Oudin, successor to Breguet, at the Palais-Royal. Watch chains and guards of the most recent models.

Glasses of every size fabricated at the house of Francoisus.

Gloves for the city and for balls extra fine; silk gloves and stockings, likewise of fil d'ecosse; shell and Brazilian combs.

Perfumery of Demanson, all kinds of waters and creams, soap, powder, fecula, bear oil, the celebrated pomatum of Leon, also of Dr. Buchanan for the preservation of the hair.

Fine brushes for coats, hair brushes, teeth brushes, shaving brushes, &c.

All sorts of paste boards, for counting houses, hats, dress, fine boxes to pin sugar plums in, &c. &c.

Liquor boxes, ladies dressing boxes, small trunks, albums, souvenirs, seals, small boxes, musical boxes, &c., pocket books, &c.; wines and colors for painters, varnishing of all kinds; provision baskets with bottles, knives and silver ware, small cubes and baskets fine for ladies, do festonned & bordered extra rich. Rooms and stove feathers, osier carpets, with fine paintings.

Phosphorus boquets of every kind warranted.

Silk and cordonnettes in boots; fine sponges for the toilet, umbrellas of different qualities.

A collection of fashionable novels and histories, lately published in Paris, comprising Histoire des Salons de Paris par la Duchesse d'Arantes; Voyages et Memoires de Marmont due de Raure; le Chateau de St. Germain; les Aventures d'un Rengent et Deux et Deux, par Madame Reymond; les Memoires du Diable par F. Soulie; les soirees de Jonathan par Santarme; Ne Touchez pas a la Reine par Michel Masson; le taurbang St. Germain par le Comte de Courchamps; Un Cœur pour deux amans, par Jules Janin; les Templiers par Brimont; Les Montagnards des Alpes par d'Olivet; Les Memoires du Chevalier d'Eon par F. Gaillardet.

A collection of music, with theatrical pieces, together or separately.

A collection of engravings and colored lithography, on various subjects, framed and without frames.

Large & small lithography with Chinese paper, ink, rollers, lithographic stones of all sizes, filtering stones, portable vapor baths, with comp ess apparatus, ladies and gentlemen's riding whips, saddles, bridles, tight uses complete, gilt whips, dice and chess.

Stocks, cravats for men, of silk, &c., new sorted canes, plumbers, &c., beaver hats for men; various articles in bronze, madonnas, balls, coating dishes, inkstands.

Drugs, nipple glasses and cork nipples. Lozenges of pectoral gum, grains de sante by Doctor Franck and ethereal essence of Dr. Andre, Raspail's pectoral paste of Regnaud, essence of Sarsaparilla, Pate reglisse for colds. Paraguay Roux and Creosote of Billard for tooth ache, Kirsch d'orient and Racahout—Kitchen garden seed of every kind.

LIQUORS AND EATABLES.

Superfine Liquors de Riviera, cherries in brandy, 1st quality, cordials of every kind and every prices in flasks and porcelain bottles, Kirsh, Water; cherry, gooseberry, and raspberry juices; Champagne wine from the lowest to the highest prices; Port wine, Burgundy, Volnay, Beaune, Chambertin, &c. superior qualities.

Merchandise for men which will be sold only in the warehouse.

A magnificent assortment of the richest morning gowns of silk and velvet to accommodate the rich; new cloaks, coats, pantaloons, and vests for balls, made by the first tailors in Paris; linen, long lawn and cotton colored shirts. An assortment of fine boots, varnished on smooth shoes, socks for balls, morocco slippers, fashionable gloves. All warranted of the best qualities; French gigs of the most finished workmanship. oct 21

ORLEANS THEATRE.

IN future after nine o'clock at night, the admittance price to the Theatre, shall be reduced to half price, and in order to comply to the wishes of a great number of persons the administration shall receive subscriptions for the balance of the Theatrical season without fixed plans, provided a certain sum be paid cash.
dec 5—6t THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

STEARNS, BROWN & CO. have removed to No 30 Camp st. nov 15

LEVI S. & G. W. PARMLY, DENTISTS, have removed to Wm. Brand's house, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal sts., recently occupied by the Carrollton Bank.

A dwelling house and store to rent in the same [illegible]

L'ABE[ILLE]

Journal officiel de l'Etat, [illegible] Première et de la Troisième [illegible]

IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ [illegible]

NOUVELLE-[ORLÉANS]

MERCREDI MATIN, [illegible]

Sr On demande immédiatement [illegible] imprimeurs français. S'adr[esser] [illegible]

QUESTION DES BANQUES. — [illegible] de citoyens de toutes [illegible] opinions et de toutes les fortunes [illegible] hier, les galeries, le [illegible] deux chambres de la législature [illegible] quelles mesures l'assemblée [illegible] jet de la grande question de [illegible] nos locales et générales. L'an[xiété] [illegible] lorsque M. Hoa, suivant l'a[vis] [illegible] public, présenta un acte le pr[illegible] les différentes chartes de ba[nques] [illegible] et qu'il se leva pour expliquer [illegible] porté à rédiger ce bill et [illegible] tipoux qu'il avait embrassés, [illegible] à un notre sentiment: celui d'[illegible] qu'un remède allait bientôt [illegible] tant et qu'une réforme [illegible] avant long-tems dans le sy[stème] [illegible] livré à tant d'abus et dont le [illegible] testes à la communauté entière [illegible] sur cette importante question [illegible] et vivement accueillies par [illegible] tour de la Nouvelle-Orléans [illegible] que précis, aussi éloquent qu[illegible] avec une indépendance qui [illegible] nour, les réformes qu'il fall[ait] [illegible] faire dans les chartes des ban[ques] [illegible] d'un renouvellement des af[illegible] viennent d'avoir lieu, et sous [illegible] les industries et tous les [illegible] missent encore en ce moment [illegible]

Passant sous silence la na[ture] [illegible] rable et notoire de la délicate[sse] [illegible] M. Hoa a dit, et nous parta[geons] [illegible] que la seule chose dont il [illegible] régler les chartes des banques [illegible] sont toujours contrôlées par [illegible] fut prêt à les arrêter toutes les [illegible] s'écarter de la ligne de devoir [illegible] tracée et travailler dorénavant [illegible] rêts de tout un public et le bie[n] [illegible] trée. Laissons avec l'honora[ble] [illegible] en a eu l'idée, laissons tomber [illegible] mais sauvons l'avenir de la [illegible] tout son honneur, sa dignité, [illegible] que trop compromises aux ye[ux] [illegible] de cette funeste mesure de [illegible] qu'ont adoptées les institutio[ns] [illegible] Consolidons nos finances, ne [illegible] traver le commerce, comme l[illegible] qui n'ont pas bien examiné la [illegible] loi de placer nos concitoyens [illegible] n'auront plus rien à redouter [illegible] qui formaient de toutes part entre l[illegible] banques une fois administré[es] [illegible] vont avoir pour résultat de dév[elopper] [illegible] et notre commerce, et de les [illegible] prospérité qui enviennent toute[s] [illegible] puissantes de l'univers. Tel [illegible] avons toujours désiré: tel est [illegible] cher espoir, celui qui sera obt[enu] [illegible] lative qui a commencé hier.

Avant de terminer, nous cro[yons] [illegible] tention de la communauté ent[ière] [illegible] sur le discours de M. Hoa, que [illegible] dans notre rapport de la séance [illegible] la feuille de ce jour.

Considérations générales [illegible]

Nous avons reçu, presque [illegible] sage du Président des Etats-[Unis] [illegible] de l'Etat; et cette coïncidence [illegible] quelques rapprochements qui [illegible] fus, dans la façon dont ces do[cuments] [illegible] viennent la même question.

Nous n'entrerons pas, pour l[illegible] de deux documents qui méritent [illegible] calèrement dans celui qui [illegible] dans quoi ce trouvent présen[illegible] d'une haute importance sur [illegible] nos contentions d'aborder [illegible] spécialement l'attention du pub[lic] [illegible] clusivement le discours de G[illegible] sur les opinions émises sur les [illegible] messages, que nous allons nous [illegible] tre nos lecteurs à portée d'en [illegible]

Mr. Van Buren, en posant [illegible] porte de résoudre sur les trois [illegible] été discutés; savoir une banque [illegible] sement des dépôts à certaines [illegible] la discontinuation des dépôts [illegible] mont des sous-trésoreries; et [illegible] qu'il a été jusqu'à quel point [illegible] dernier lieu. Cependant, on rap[illegible] le Président semble considérer [illegible] ne définitivement abandonné [illegible] à recommander le troisième; [illegible] batte à la dernière session du [illegible] quer de donner lieu à de nouv[elles] [illegible] discussions: il sorte qu'il ser[illegible] en occuper, au moment où le [illegible] doute mettre la dernière main [illegible] vait fait qu'ébaucher dans sa [illegible]

Le Président ne se dissimule [illegible] le peuple par la confusion des [illegible] intérêts généraux; et il est loin [illegible] concluantes les conséquences [illegible] de certaines élections. Il insi[ste] [illegible] grâce la resp-ctée au résultat [illegible] expression des sentimens du pe[uple] [illegible] donner trop de complaisance [illegible] sur l'obéissance due à la volon[té] [illegible] me dans une république; et [illegible] ponctuellement par les verdicts [illegible] un vote national qu'il en réfère [illegible] tation qu'il s'adresse pour arr[illegible] de la vérité.

Il pense que l'intérêt local s[illegible] tà, dans les choix dont on vo[illegible] quences opposées au système [illegible] la seule cause de la [illegible] ressorts qui s'attachent à l'or[illegible] mais en jeu, et qu'ils ont eu plu[s] [illegible] réellement que le conflit des op[illegible] ministration, du gouvernement [illegible] se trouve donc aucun motif sa[illegible] gard d'opinion sur le système r[illegible] voit ni fixe, ni stabilité dans l[illegible] gouvernement, tant qu'il existe [illegible] des transactions, un sujet d'agi[tation] [illegible] persistance dans un système [illegible] qui a eu un commencement [illegible] grande espérance, ne doit non [illegible] mais elle doit porter la conviction [illegible] plus récalcitrans, et démontre[r] [illegible] cessité de ne pas dévier de la [illegible] ministration.

Cependant Mr. Van Buren [illegible] sion, "sur la discontinuation de [illegible] pour des motifs fiscaux" ne d[illegible] de sa part comme une mesure [illegible] ne craint pas d'avouer que de [illegible] ment administrées sont utiles [illegible] res du pays; mais c'est ajoute [illegible] n'appartient qu'aux Etats de r[illegible]

Nous ne devons donc attr[ibuer] [illegible] nous mêmes, puisqu'il ne saur[ait] [illegible] l'avantage spécial d'aucuns [illegible] sser pour cet l'effet des ban[ques] [illegible] anmoins à ce que les fonds [illegible] des agens constitutionnellement [illegible] sous le contrôle des lois; c'est [illegible] la principale difficulté; car, [illegible] ployé, les cautionnements ser[illegible] est à craindre qu'il y eût plus [illegible] sous-trésoreries; si l'on parve[nait] [illegible] qu'il en soit, nous ne saurions [illegible] sure qui paraît avoir été pr[illegible] dont l'exécution doit être, [illegible] gagné de toutes les présentations [illegible] de l'exécutif.

Nous venons de voir que [illegible] tème des banques locales, [illegible] une opposition raisonnée [illegible] port entre le fisc et ces institu[tions] [illegible] on conçoit que, privées du [illegible] effectif des impôts, elles doi[vent] [illegible] dre à une liquidation, qui est [illegible] système tendant à ne baser [illegible] blique que sur une circulation [illegible] trouvons dans le discours du [illegible] plénipotentiaire contre un systè[me] [illegible] tachera à un mode général [illegible] vons, dans le message du go[uverneur] [illegible] tions puissantes en faveur [illegible] l'Etat. Le gouverneur ne [illegible] sorte d'une réaction subite [illegible] ambition, ni les conséquences [illegible] irrégulières et utiles. Cepen[dant] [illegible] que généralement les banques [illegible] il pense qu'il serait aussi [illegible] d'user d'une extrême rigueur [illegible] dulgence; mais, il pense qu[illegible] blige vers les moyens de [illegible] espèces; et, comme il le dit [illegible] tiatant primes isolément par [illegible] que bientôt notre numéraire [illegible] ses commerce avec les ett[illegible] sition monétaire redeviendra [illegible] dans chirement que le fond [illegible] leur serait l'utilité d'une banque [illegible] la loi de lieu et de régula[illegible] Dans ce moyen, reprouvé pa[illegible] ici et par le congrès, semble [illegible] dent seulement sur l'organisa[tion] [illegible] du système des banques [illegible] sollicitude de notre législat[ure] [illegible] vent être séants, qui doivent [illegible] gères crédit public, mais, il [illegible] gardien à deux fois avant d'[illegible] dangers. Le prochaine exig[illegible] leste et mesurée, sur l'on d[illegible] préserver même que possible [illegible] de tant engagements. Il y va [illegible] prospérité de l'Etat et, p[illegible] estiment les dans messages, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] une [illegible] cal sont établies, sur cel[illegible] [illegible] possible dans l'ex[illegible]