NEW-ORLEANS BEE:

BY J. BAYON,

PRINTED BY THE STEAM AND BY HAND PRESS OF BEE OFFICE, 111 NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1838.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

No. III.

WASHINGTON, December 6th, 1838.

Among the business transacted in the house of representatives to-day, a resolution introduced by Mr. Beauchamp of Virginia, providing for such a change in the rules that in all cases of adjourning by the house, the yeas and nays be taken viva voce. This measure would, no doubt, be a wise and salutary one—for should there have no trucking nor bargaining, no offer of opposite votes on the one and bribes to the hope, but all would be open and above board. Query—Have not all our elections to better hold by a viva voce vote?

Dwelling in passing upon bad odor in Congress—Bills for appropriation and punishment were this day refused to commitment by both houses of the national legislature—that in the popular branch to a select committee of nine, that in the senate to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Adams introduced a resolution, which has gone to the effect, that he presumed he requested to furnish any correspondence made by Andrew Stevenson in relation to his late negotiations with Daniel O'Connell. This will set Globe attendant a warm debate when Kinsing and for adjudication—the affair between Mr. Stevenson and O'Connell was of a private character, and of course could not be made the subject of ministerial correspondence.

The doubts hanging to be disposed to be very active that system. To-day trunk business of a private nature was transacted, more indeed than I recollect to have been done at any former period so early in the session. The standing committees were announced by the speaker and you the names of the chairmen of the leading committees.

Foreign Relations—Mr. Buchanan.
Finance—Mr. Wright.
Commerce—Mr. King.
Manufactures—Mr. Biles.
Naval Affairs—Mr. Rives.
Military Affairs—Mr. Benton.
Public Lands—Mr. Walker.
Claims—Mr. Hubbard.
Judiciary—Mr. Wall.
Post Office—Mr. Robinson.
Roads and Canals—Mr. Tipton.
Patent Office—Mr. Strange.
Pensions—Mr. Morris.
Private Land Claims—Mr. Linn.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Clay (Alabama).

The following bills are all of a public nature, deserving of mentioning just now:

A bill to establish a board of commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States—was twice read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill allowing a drawback on hemp when manufactured into cordage and exported, was twice read and referred to the committee on finance.

All the parts of the president's message relating to different subjects were appropriately referred.

And the senate held a short executive session, and then adjourned.

Both houses adjourned over to Monday. Members require time to arrange their mess houses, &c. &c.—We shall go home, have rather a business session than a talking one—indeed, the tables of members are literally groaning with the weight of private claims against government.

News has been received from Harrisburg to-day, in relation to some proceedings that have taken place in that legislature. The whigs elected a speaker by 69 votes; upwards of 60 in minority—the loco foco also elected a speaker. The greatest confusion is said to prevail between the parties, and some fears are entertained that scenes of violence and bloodshed may be ensued in.

B.

IMPROVEMENT BANK.

We had anticipation, in allusion to a circumstance which had in not years for the instruction of some of those who were going to it, would never have been required. We would still continue this attitude, if due or propriety's papers, the *True American*, had not made mention of it. If, therefore, we shall not think proper to state the leading objections hazarded respecting the solvency of the Improvement Bank, it at least become explicit to no one but the old outright by this institution, has been fully accorded. It is perfect true, that the Improvement Bank has been complained to twice, very considerable amount of its notes, but if it be remembered that however large its issues may be, they are amply protected by the value of property to a far greater extent, it will be acknowledged that this hemisphere is quite in accord in the other. Every thing, however, is now arranged, and as proof of public confidence, we may mention that the drop notes made yesterday in the Improvement Bank were there times as large as the same paid out; and unless Mr. *Flower* and his *friend* try to put another spoke in our wheel, the banks can and will resume specie payments on the 1st Monday in January.

STEAM PACKET COLUMBIA

We understand that this vessel was detained two days at Galveston by foggy weather, which occasioned the unusual delay in her arrival here.

PENNSYLVANIA

A serious (not alarming) state of things has arisen at Harrisburg, the seat of government, from the refusal of the secretary of the commonwealth to present to the house of representatives the true certificates of the members from the county of Philadelphia, although they received a large and undoubted majority of votes and were returned by a majority of the judges as duly elected. It will be remembered that after the legal meeting at which the judges of the election had finished their business, made out their returns, and adjourned, a small minority of those judges assembled, and returned the federal candidates as duly elected.—The secretary notified the minority returns and refused those of the majority! and by this most illegal and subjective act has brought the state to the verge of civil war. The members returned by both parties took their seats, and as the majority in the house in favor of either party depended on the reception of the returns of one of the other, two speakers were chosen, the federal candidate by 58, the democratic by 56 votes—two separate houses were organized in the same hall.

The secretary of the commonwealth had presented the minority returns to the house, thus giving to the federal party of him—the democratic members exhibited the judges made out in due form of law by a large majority of the judges of the election, and the Authorities thus solve adopt that they received a majority of the people's votes.

Disorder and confusion reign triumphant at Harrisburg. Fearing an attempt would be made to get possession of the state arsenal, where a large quantity of arms is lodged, gov. Ritner stationed a small garrison for its defence, but afterwards caused it to be secured at the requisition of some of the democratic members. The federal papers give hideous accounts of mobs parading the streets of Harrisburg, of the suspension of law and the reign of terror. But all these statements are exaggerated for effect—and gov. Ritner, with a view no doubt to augment the general alarm, has issued his orders commanding the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

Pedestrian has at length attained its cherished object of throwing the state into a tumult. It is a strange thing in a country that ought to be governed by laws to see them trampled under foot by those who are intrusted with their guardianship.

We have received no democratic account of these transactions, a very common occurrence when interesting intelligence respecting party operations is expected. All the circumstances we have detailed are gathered from slips on the other side of the question—We earnestly hope that the reign of law and order is restored in the capital of Pennsylvania—and we trust the people have manfully stood by their rights till they are fully recognized and enforced.

We are happy to observe that the federal slips are greatly given that no blood had been shed, and no specific act of violence is mentioned—except that Mr. Speakman, the deputy of the federal speaker, was forcibly prevented from taking the seat.

THE NAVY.

The famous essay of the Globe, which was mistaken received with so much industry by the federal papers as an anti-national attack upon the navy, is far outdone by articles which have since appeared in those same papers. The federalists arrogate to themselves the exclusive right of finding fault, to them only is committed the duty of defending the honour of the nation, and if a democrat should happen to let slip an expression similar to those which are habitually poured forth by the other party, he is set down as an enemy to his country. The Globe stated in general terms that there are abuses in the navy which require correction, and we all acknowledge that it is a fact of the whole camp of the opposition. To the general charge of the Globe, some of the federal papers have for some time past been furnishing facts and specifications which prove the truth of this allegation, and contain the charge. The National Intelligencer has lately continued several articles which show that one of our ships of war was used for transporting "animals of the horse kind," when it is well known that not an inch of one of our national ships can be spared to any other purpose than the accommodation of officers and crew, and to receive the armament and supplies, in order that she may be constituted a complete and efficient man of war.

The same article from which this charge is extracted, mentions an account, given in a Malta paper, of the whole crew of an American frigate, together with her cordage and spars being authorily employed, in the sickly plains of Syria, in removing two heavy stone coffins. These are plain, simple facts—at least they are stated as such in the National Intelligencer, and they are stated with a bitter irony which renders the truth doubly severe.

Lieut. James Gwinn of the Navy, has been selected to make the examinations ordered by congress, of the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington, N. C. Other officers to aid him in the duty will be ordered in a few days. The steamboat engineer, belonging to the War Department, has been assigned to the Navy Department for this purpose.

Massachusetts Elections.—A writer in the Boston Advocate says that the Whig party in that State have lost both 7 to 10,000 votes, over 100 members of the House, and from 5 to 8 members of the Senate. He adds, "and more such whig victory will send its victims into eternity."

CANADA

The three mails which arrived yesterday, brought us a jumble of intelligence from Canada of the most one nature, though sufficiently interesting. A court martial has been carried on here on Colonel Worth and Lieutenant Colonel Dundas, commanding the British forces in Kingston, U. C. All the charges of Col. Worth were effected by a succession of outrages against Oswego, to the government of Upper Canada, in behalf of the prisoners captured before Prescott. Their petition was communicated to Lt. Col. Dundas in Col. Worth's letter, from which we extract the following passage:

"I cannot better show the object of the petitioners than by forwarding a copy of their representation, which, as clearly, as justly and truly, sets forth the circumstances of distinction and fraud practised upon the unfortunate youths who have, thus acted upon, forfeited their lives, and which, unknown to me, I approved in my dispatch. The delusion has vanished, and not a doubt remains that speedy vengeance will follow the great falsehoods in this foul business.

I can only add, sir, the firm conviction, that these very criminals by the wretched victims of indemnity and slightness, will, while illustrating the humane and merciful policy of her majesty's government, have the longest effect in restoring, as we all desire, the healthy tone of the same, and greatly tend to the ends of justice, by exposing and holding up to scorn, contempt and punishment, the great villains, to this most unpardonable outrage upon a friendly power.

With sentiments of respect,

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
W. J. WORTH.

Col. Dundas in his reply states that his authority does not extend to the mitigation or remission of punishment, and that any influence on his part can produce but little effect in altering the position in which the prisoners are placed. The doubts whether they did not act from deliberate conviction and fleetingness—states that to the first, governor Head holding the right of exercising clemency to the captives, and adds that that exercise is at present in progress. The new sentence is:

After the injuries to persons and property that the subjects of her Britannic Majesty have suffered from the lawless and savage attacks of these persons, it cannot be otherwise than expected that they should call for a prompt and just administration of the law—and while the high character of the officer charged by her majesty with the administration of the government in this province, is a full guarantee that he will not for the present trying circumstances with firmness and decision; so is it well known that in consonance with his own feelings, his humane and benevolent disposition, supported by a strict sense of duty, he will, in the fullest sense, temper justice with mercy, and to whose consideration I shall lose no time in forwarding the documents transmitted to me.

I have the honor to remain, sir,
With the highest consideration,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. DUNDAS.
Lt. Col. 83d regt. commanding.
Col. Worth, Com'ch, Sackett's Harbor.

The correspondence is published in order of honor. Gov. Arthur, who in the same gazette offers a reward of £500 for the apprehension of the murderers of Sheriff Usher at Chippewa. The court martial for the trial of the Prescott prisoners was to convene at Kingston on the 28th, and to be composed entirely of militia officers. One of the culprits is a young man of 18 years of age, son to the captain of the U. S. steamer Telegraph. By the account of his father, it appears that this youth had been entirely to go on board the health schooners previous to their arrival at Prescott. As soon as he discovered the situation of affairs, he made various but fruitless efforts to escape. The day before the battle, he left the insurgents and wandered through the woods for two days, until arriving at the river he attempted to cross in a small boat. The flag being stuck, he lost his way and intended on the main side. He was shortly after captured. It is hoped this has punishment, under the circumstances, will be somewhat mitigated.

The Globe publishes the correspondence above mentioned, and accompanies it with the following remarks:

"We publish the following letters, in the hope that they will open the eyes of our deluded countrymen to the enormity of the conduct of those who have led them into what we might rather to say have counselled them, that they were too prudent to be more—to invade Canada. When the victims of their wickedness and folly were in the mill near Prescot, they hoisted the white flag, and unfortunately waved it to our amazement to passed by, but col. Worth was compelled by stern duty to continue his course without relieving them.—An opportunity was however afforded to their friends to remove them that night, as we understand; but instead of profiting by it, their general contented himself with issuing such extravagant and intemperate orders as this.

"Dear Johnson—The fate of the man who arb on the other side of the river is in your hands. Nothing is expected of the British above Prescott, and if you can rally your men and go to Jones' Mills, and kindle some fires, you will save the man and save Canada.—Start first a line at Gananoque, and the British will think Kingston is to be attacked. Do for God's sake rally your men and start immediately.

J. WARD BIRGE."

"We earnestly hope that the conduct of those who counselled the invasion will be taken upon the territory a friendly power, no less than the melancholy catastrophe which has attended this open breach of our laws, will deter our fellow citizens on the frontier from further acts of aggression, engaging in such flagrant violations of their most sacred obligations.

Another court martial for the trial of the prisoners taken in Lower Canada, was to be held at Montreal.

The intercourse between Prescott, U. C. and Ogdensburgh, N. Y. is nearly suspended. Every person who crosses either way, is rigidly examined.

By letter from Mr. Garrow, U. S. marshal, published in the Albany Argus of the 3d inst. and dated Auburn, Nov. 29th, we learn that both Johnston and Bissot have escaped. They had been left at the American hotel in charge of three of the marshal's deputies and in spite of the vigilance of the latter, they contrived to elude observation and depart. A reward has been offered for their apprehension.

A striking illustration of the woful lack of first principles which distinguished the opposition, may be perceived in the violent controversy now waging between the difficult federal papers in New York. Since the signal whig victory in that state, several of those journals which were strongly hostile to the course pursued by the conservatives, and which affected to regard their political opinions with unqualified detestation have changed their tack and are now equally strenuous in acknowledging the obligations of the party to the faction, and in admitting the claims of its leader Mr Fallmadge, to substantial reward. No less a recompense for his services are required than his re-election to the United States senate by the legislature of that state. The Courier and Enquirer whose virulent denunciations of the conservatives we published some weeks since, forgets now all its former animosity in the profound gratitude it professes for the super-human exertions of the Spartan band, and urges the re-election of Mr. Fallmadge with the utmost warmth and apparent sincerity as the only adequate means of remunerating their efforts and securing their services for the future. In this opinion the journal is backed by the sentiments of several influential whig prints, which are now unreasingly employed in shouting hosannas to the determined patriotism of those recreant politicians who but a while since, called forth their clamorous opposition and undisguised contempt.

There is however one recusant in the ranks—an obstinate and influential one—the American. This paper is one of the regular old school, ultra federal abolition, anti masonic prints, infected with what the Mechanics terms "an organic disease of inspectibility." It takes the strongest possible ground against the nomination of Fallmadge, and unhinged by the frowns, menaces and anathemas of its associates, continues to foment the schism now existing in the federal party, and to argue against the choice of the majority with an earnestness, zeal, variety and vigor of argument that display its profound convictions of the evil policy of the measure. It is unnecessary to repeat the reasoning employed by the American, for we only allude to the circumstance as a part of the political history of the times, and to demonstrate the want of union prevailing among the dominant faction in New York and the difficulty they experience in satisfying the numerous hungry claimants for office who for years have been vegetating in a hopeless minority, and who now for the first time behold the triumph of the party to which they have clung through good and evil report. It is natural enough that the veteran, ingrained federalists who have constituted the standing army of the opposition for so many years of disappointment and defeat, should be furiously indignant at the idea of a mushroom proselyte being preferred to their time-honored leaders. But it is a maxim with the anti-administration party to cordiate their new friends, and however some of the old fashioned adherents of the party may be adverse to the choice of the victors, they in common with their organ, must consent to bow to the will of the majority—they will be whipped in, with the direful alternative of losing caste, should they continue contumacious.

GREAT WESTERN BEATEN.

A writer in the New York Evening Post gives an account of a trial of speed between the Great Western and the United States steam ship Fulton, when the former left the harbor of New York on her last trip. The engineer of the G. W. was previously informed that the Fulton would accompany her down to Sandy Hook. When both vessels were fairly under way, the Fulton was a quarter of a mile astern, and yet she beat her antagonist two miles and a quarter in one hour. The writer states that the speed of the Fulton was obtained without any undue exertion, and with a pound and a half less of pressure than she has frequently carried for thirty hours together in a heavy swell. He also says that heretofore the Great Western has been accompanied to Sandy Hook by numerous steam tugs, carrying crowds of persons to witness her departure, and the friendly forbearance of their captains in shewing their vessels from passing or even distancing her has been construed into an intention of their inability to do so. He concludes by observing that a different result would have been certainly proclaimed.

☞ The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that a trail from Cincinnati, purporting to be for $6,000, was protested and paid at the United States Bank a few days since. On examination of the drawer of the bank, it was discovered that the draft was endorsed *for one hundred and twenty dollars*, and the words "one hundred" had been taken out, and "five thousand" inserted.

Free Banking Law.—A slip from the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle informs us that the free banking law, similar in almost every respect to that of New York, has passed the House of Representatives. The majority for the bill was fifteen. It is believed that the bill will pass the Senate.

Sawyer's official majority in the 4th district in Vermont, is 758.

New Hampshire.—The Democratic party of New Hampshire have nominated John Page for Governor, Timothy Ellery, Jr. E. Bateman, Charles G. Atherton, Edmund Burke and Jared W. Williams for members of congress.

ABOLITION.

[illegible]

D. AUGUSTIN, secretary.

[illegible] the journal of the closing of the consulate of Bordeaux No. 1, of the 10th inst. instead of [illegible]

[illegible] that the horse [illegible] sold to [illegible]

D. AUGUSTIN, secretary.

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Office of the Recorder, 12th December, 1838.

Yesterday evening there was found amongst a crowd of slaves [illegible] by the undersigned.

George, who's carriage having been stationed at a place not designated by the owner, he was ordered to be kept in close [illegible]

Edward Lynch, John Baker, John Lanford, Silas Newton, Henry Roach, Peter Pitcaster, Dominique Pernet, Joseph Pitney and Samuel Gordon, having their numbers diminished out of the place designated, were ordered to pay a fine of $5 each.

Samuel Rowe and Jean Davis Rodriguez, incorrigible vagabonds and dissolute characters, were sent to prison for ten months.

Henry Jackson, Thomas Wilson, Jean Jacques Gaudin, Jean Lyonnet, P. F. Murray, being found in the streets during the night, discharged by the recorder.

GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Bonnegrace, a gentleman in the Louisiana Advertiser of yesterday morning, and an extract of the correspondence of same day, a notice of an accident by which the steamboat *Memphis*, Captain Clark, encountered considerable damage by being run into by the steamboat "Fashion," with a remark that no blame should be attached to the officers of the Hudson. Leaving aside the state that if there was any blame on either side, it should be on that of the officers of the Fashion. The public I trust are too enlightened to form opinions on the statement of one of the parties when the other has not yet been heard. I understand that Captain Clark is too well known as a skilful and careful sailor to merit the censure of his fellow officers, in this instance however he does not deserve it, and that the public will only judge of the cause after hearing him, and will confide in the statement as he made by his passengers who will all attest that nothing was wanting on Captain Clark's part to prevent the accident.

I happened to be on this levee at the time the Hudson was descending the river, with the barque Lady Campbell in tow, she was then proceeding close to shore, and upon arriving abreast of Canal street, she immediately ran across the river, and in a few minutes afterwards I heard the noise when the collision took place; any one who is acquainted with the rules and regulations for running steamboats on the Mississippi will perceive by a moment's reflection that she has not violated them, by cutting down in the middle of the river which is the usual way of boats bound down, the matter however is in all probability to be legally investigated, and the authorities will decide whether the officers are in the part of the Hudson or Fashion, or on that of the officers of the Hudson.

AN EYE WITNESS.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS UNDER THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 3, 1838.

Notice is hereby given, that the arrearages of interest due from the French Government, upon the first four instalments of the indemnity, having been received by the agent of this Department, the net proceeds thereof will be paid by the Bank of America, New York, in three days after the particulars of the claim shall have been lodged at that bank.

In order to protect the rights of all parties, it has been found necessary to regulate and restrict the payments on account of these arrearages as follows:

1. Parties in whose favour the original certificates issued, and who therefore received the amount previously paid for the first, second, third, and fourth instalments of the indemnity, will be paid their proportion of the arrearages of interest on executing a sufficient discharge.

2. Payment will also be made to the attorneys of the above mentioned parties, constituted by a new and specific power for the purpose, and to the executors and administrators of such parties who may have died since receiving the previous payment.

3. Such executors and administrators as received the first four instalments will be paid their arrearages of interest thereon.

4. In cases where the individuals in whose favor the original certificates for the first four instalments were issued, assigned the same to other persons, payment will be made to either party, on presenting the written assent of the other party.

All cases not comprehended within the foregoing will be suspended, should doubt or difficulty arise as to the proofs lawfully entitled to payment, until investigation and decision shall be made by the proper officers of this Department, if necessary.

The net proceeds of the arrearages of interest, now to be paid, amount to 9[illegible]45-10,000 per cent. on the original amount of the claim awarded.

The Bank of America has proposed to make arrangements with the several banks heretofore employed for the purpose, to pay the claimants in their respective cities and neighbourhoods, should that course be desired by the claimants.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—We regret to state that a serious accident, involving the loss of two lives and a very severe injury to three persons, occurred yesterday morning on the Philadelphia railroad. In consequence of employing an extra locomotive for the conveyance of the President's Message, on Tuesday, it became necessary to send an engine to Havre de Grace yesterday morning, and one to which were attached a few baggage cars, containing, however, but very little freight, was ordered to start from Canton immediately after the arrival of a train of freight cars from Philadelphia. The engineer, either misunderstanding the order, or hoping to be able with his very light load to reach the first turn-out before the arrival of the coming train, started his engine before the baggage cars had and proceeded to within half a mile of Stidmeier's Bank (the first stopping point), when the train from Philadelphia approached, and owing to the prevalence of a dense fog neither engineer discovered the danger until it was too late to apply the impending power. The engineers were killed the two locomotives came together with great violence, and in an instant both engines, with all the cars attached to them, were thrown into a confused heap of ruins. Mr Edward Ford the engineer of the train from Philadelphia, and a fireman on the train going out, were instantly killed. The engineer of the other locomotive and several firemen escaped from the cars previous to the collision, and although they saved their lives, we learn that they are all more or less injured.

As the accident occurred on a part of the road which passes through nightly elevated ground, the ruins of the cars and their contents are completely blocked up the last track just the passenger train which left Baltimore at half past nine a.m. with the mail for the eastern cities, could not proceed. The train was accordingly brought back, and did not leave this city until half past seven last evening. The mail from the eastern was also delayed in consequence of the disarrangement at this end of the road, and did not arrive in Baltimore until half past eight o'clock yesterday evening.

LITTLE AUK OR SEA DOVE.

URIA ALLE *Brunnii*; ALCA ALLE *Wilson*.

A specimen of this little bird was found a few weeks since, on the Newburyport turnpike, in Danvers—Being in a very feeble and emaciated state, it was quickly taken by the hand, in the condition, poor bird, it is, tal, they are sometimes, though very seldom, taken in midwinter, in the vicinity of Fresh Pond, (Cambridge) it rarely visits our shores, and then only as a solitary wanderer, its favorite place of abode is the Polar and Arctic circle, and it is probably the last bird within those desolate and glacial regions. Dr. Richardson has met with them on the dreary coast of Melville Island, in the latitude of 75° 9' and 76° N. in August, when they were seen by thousands.

In Greenland and Spitzbergen it is very common; the Greenlanders call it the ice bird, from the circumstance of its being the harbinger of ice and snow; to the mariners it is known by the name of the foolish guide or sea Dove, from a resemblance it bears to that bird. It seeks the most inaccessible cliffs on the sea coast for its breeding place, and without any artificial nest deposites in the cleft, according to its size, two bluish white eggs, larger than those of a pigeon, and according to Nuttal only one, and that of a pale bluish green color commonly without spots, but sometimes with touches of black. It flies quick and direct well; it is always flapping its little wings, and in spite of drinking, it walks better yet hand than any of its genus; and it fattens in the stormy season from the waves bringing within its reach plenty of crabs and small fish.

Owing to its peculiar internal organization it is capable of contracting and dilating itself at pleasure.—This is, probably, intended to facilitate diving, when in the compressed form; and likewise the body, when expanded, will be rendered more buoyant and fit for the purpose of swimming.—*Salem Observer.*

From the New York Evening Post.

A USURER'S EPITAPH.

Calculated for a Church Yard in a large City.

Here, midst the mell of other worms
In this Cemetery,
Lies *Upes Shoesnate* on his back,
Awaiting destiny.

Then, reader, would you rouse the dead,
And raise *Hands* from the grave;
Kneel down and a *Deeper stacks pro tempo*,
And you may wake their slave.

For this is not a conceipt—
No, here old *Upes* lies;
Yet bid him ten *per cent a month*
And ten to one he'll rise!

E. J. W.

MUNICIPALITY No. 1.

Extra sitting of Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1838.

A. R. 63.

The council assembled this day in virtue of a call by the mayor.

The recorder being absent Mr. Grunat was called to the chair.

The President having called the members to order, and directed the Secretary to call the roll, the members present were: Messrs. Armitage, Lanthenay, Tousquet, Faures, Crossman, Locke, Dupiry, A. F. Lamatz, P. H. Lagan, Zenon Cotton, Lemoine, Pedesi, Vignié, Lefebvre, Lambert, Schneider.

On motion of Mr. Faures, the absence of the recorder, from indisposition, was excused.

On motion of Mr. Armitage, the council proceeded by ballot to the election of a President *pro tempore*.

Messrs. Lambert and Vignié being appointed scrutators, upon counting the votes, of which there were 15 deposited in the box, it appeared that Mr. Grunat had obtained 10 and that the other votes were lost.

Consequently Mr. Grunat took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Lemoyne the reading of the journal of this preceding sitting was postponed till the next sitting.

A message from the mayor was read, dated this day, informing the council that he had conveyed it to his extra sitting for the purpose of acting on a claim of Mr. D. Goodman, an certain lots comprised in the lots to be sold on the 17th December.

Said letter from Mr. Goodman was read, alleging that he had purchased at a sale to the highest bidder of said lots in 1837, for which he had *not yet* settled with the city by sixty *hundred cents*.

On motion of Mr. Lemoyne, Mr. Mentier, lawyer by his municipality, was requested to furnish the council with explanations concerning said claim.

Mr. Mentier having furnished the council with his explanations concerning the claim.

On motion of Mr. Lemoyne, and after mature deliberation, that the mayor shall be and is hereby authorized and requested to the sale of the lots, to take the proceeds, in the manner pointed in which said lots were purchased, and to the purchasers, unless he shall see fit to demand the money, in order to pay the sale should long and good and sufficient security be furnished to the satisfaction of the council from the purchasers of the sale.

On motion of Mr. Lemoyne,

Resolved, that the council offer its thanks to Mr. Mentier for the explanations furnished by him to the council.

On motion of Mr. Dupiry,

Resolved, that subscribers be requested to appoint the members of the committee appointed to organize the municipality bonds.

Messrs. Lanthenay, Tousquet and Pd. Lemoyne were appointed on this occasion.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

LATEST DATES.

New York	dec 1	Liverpool	nov 4
Boston	dec 1	Havana	nov 4
Philadelphia	dec 1	Charleston	nov 1
Washington	dec 1	Paris	oct 1
Baltimore	dec 1	Hamburg	oct 1
New Orleans	dec 1	Amsterdam	oct 1
Mobile	nov 1	Cadiz	sept 1
Vera Cruz	nov 1	Lisbon	aug 1

The persons whose names follow, are appointed to call immediately at Mr. Paul Bonin's, Esq. Clerk of the first Municipality, as he has something to communicate to them in regard to the First Municipality:

Messrs. Francis Williams, Jean Jacques Gaudin, Joseph Pitney, Jean Lyonnet, W. S. Walsh, Alexander Fitzpatrick, f. c. w. Jas. Kelly, Martin Villeret, Martin Villeret, Thomas Valentine, P. Rogers, John O. Kane, A. Thompson, C. Kingsely, James Fagan, Jr. Jas. Fitzgerald.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Boston—For ship Victoria, 21 bbls and 1 keg lard 1 trunk and 1 box sundries 1 box sundries 1 box glass 1 bbl and 1 box 304 bbls flour 1 cotton gins 1[illegible] bales cotton.

New Orleans—Per ship Hibernia, 19 bales Russia duck, 1 box sundries.

Vera Cruz—Per ship Lucy, [illegible]

Havana—Per schr Lucy, [illegible]

Matanzas—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Tampico—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Tuxpan—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Tabasco—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Campeachy—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Laguna—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Sisal—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Tampico—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

Tuxpan—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

Tabasco—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

Campeachy—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

Laguna—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

Sisal—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

Tampico—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Tuxpan—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Tabasco—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Campeachy—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Laguna—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Sisal—Per schr Hiram, [illegible]

Tampico—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

Tuxpan—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

Tabasco—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

Campeachy—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

Laguna—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

Sisal—Per schr Charlotte, [illegible]

IMPORTS

Liverpool—Per ship Brooklyn, from [illegible] 1 box [illegible] 1 box [illegible] 1 box