THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN H. HOLLAND.

For want of room we have been compelled to put many late advertisements on our first page, and in our Supplement of to-day.

Yesterday the election for a Member of the Legislature in the place of Mr. J. F. Canonge took place. Two hundred and seventy-three votes were only polled. The result will be made known to-day.

At the fire that occurred on Christmas night important services were rendered by the Fire Company No. 8, who were with a laudable alacrity almost immediately on the spot. This company deserve thanks of the public for their praise-worthy efforts in an undertaking so creditable to them as citizens. Every encouragement and facility, within the scope of their duties, should be liberally extended, and no impediments be as we were sorry to notice on a recent occasion, thrown in their way.

Mlle. Celeste has entered into an arrangement with Caldwell to pay a professional visit to America to perform in New Orleans and other places, for twelve months, and to receive 4,000 pounds for her services.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

Extract of a letter from New York dated December 11, 1833.

"The Montreal from London, brings Liverpool dates of the 5th ultimo,—cotton market going down—sales only 500 bales that day, mostly American, at 7 3-4c, to 8 1-4c 6d, and a few at 10d; Uplands mostly at 8d per lb. Two cargoes of new cotton arrived on the 4th."

The Louisiana of Tuesday sets forth some choice exposé. Ours, proceeding, as we derive, from the proposition, "that corruption has crept into our government, and that faction governs the State." We are not the least surprised at the grounds taken by the writer, knowing the sentiments of the clan of politicians whose organ he has been constituted. But we were disposed to expect, that one who assumes a teacher of political dogmas, and an expounder would resort to other means than mere rhapsodical flourishes to attain the end, we know, he Violent denunciations and appeals to prejudice feeling, can never influence those whose opinions formed after mature and serious reflection. happily gone by, when the character and stand well tried public servants can be destroyed der and abuse of demagogues and partisans, who are, as well as their object, detestible.

The people are wary of receiving as worthy of faith and credit the vague and indefinate charges made against those whose patriotism have been in various stations tried, and found to be without fear and without reproach. To convince the public mind, at this day, facts must be substituted in the place of assertion, and the temperate language of truth must be used in lieu of the passionate and vociferous one of envy, malevolence and rancor.

The Louisiana forms too contemptible an opinion of the intelligence of its readers, if it thinks that it can possibly succeed in its attempt to impose upon their credulity in such a manner. Can it suppose that so wanton and palpable a violation not only of truth, but of decorum, which the following extract evidences, can be received by sensible men as any thing more than an exhibition of the spirit of disgusting and sickening partisanship, engendered by feelings of the most pitiful and contemptible kind? We present it as a fair sample of the whole article:

"The highest officer of this republic has advised and directed an open and palpable violation of the supreme law of the land, not in a trivial or local matter, but one of all-absorbing interest; touching as well individual property as our commercial and even national credit and prosperity. Will our representatives submit to this? Will they allow an individual, however high in station,—however loved and respected he may have been,—or may now be,—however great, even the services he may have rendered his country—to trample on the laws, and stab the prosperity of that country which rewarded him for doing his duty in times of peril, with the highest place in the nation's gift? We shall know ere long."

Let us pause for a moment, and think of a patriot like our venerated President, venerable in years, long tried, and renowned for his fidelity to his country under the most perilous circumstances, subjected to the imputation of despotism and a desire to ruin his country by palpably violating the charter of our liberties—by trampling on her laws—and by stabbing her in the most vital point! Ponder one moment upon this reflection, and who but a partisan would not feel the blush of indignation mantling upon his cheek, if every feeling of that kind didn't yield to an incontrollable impulse of the most contemptible derision.

But could suspicion from such a [illegible] well-earned reputation of Andrew Jackson [illegible] be inclined to doubt the intelligence and [illegible] people. The blustering author of the fore[illegible] will find that his endeavors at detraction [illegible] ful, will realise the fancied wonder of

"A fabric
Towering in his pride of [illegible]
Was by a mouthing out[illegible]
Hawked at and killed."

In conclusion we would advise him [illegible] well upon his own observation, "that we consider [illegible] of political principles the person who may announce them, and do not think it worthy of enquiring whether they square with the rule of right." Most certainly such a remark is more applicable to one who has been dancing on the political stage to the tune of Jim Crow, for the last year, than it can possibly be to us, who, if we have any merit, it is that of being consistent and firm in our opinions.

We certainly feel sorry, extremely sorry, that our style of writing is pronounced to be so bad by one who is seemingly so well versed in rhetoric and ostentatious displays of the beauties of composition; and who, besides, affects such a peculiar sensibility to the matter, as the editor of the Louisiana. We hope that he may in future condescend to notice the rattlings of our pieces, and pass by those imperfections which his superior acquirements leads him so readily to detect. We shall reciprocate the favor, he may depend upon it, and as an earnest of our intention, we shall [illegible] the extraordinary "flight of the [illegible] the streets of Alabama," which [illegible] of!!! He must permit us, however, since he has [illegible] the liberty to pronounce our diction characterized by vulgarity, and our articles displaying the want of all delicacy of feeling and refinement of judgment, to retain [illegible] and on our part, to say that although his "flights of fancy" (we know of no more appropriate epithet,) may be [illegible] and imposing in his opinion, and may serve as great embellishments for his fine polemics, yet they are rather unnatural and [illegible].

The Louisiana prates much about a Gordon party, by which we presume it means the democratic party. Well! names are nothing! Principles are the things. Ever since the Louisiana has given us a new cognomen, which it no doubt tho't extremely appropriate, we must suitably denominate the faction by which it is controlled, and we do really think that our title will be much more fitting. What thinks it then of the Porter party, or the small political clan somewhere about the bayou Lafourche, who, in securing the election of Edward D. White, anticipate to rule through him? If the people be reduced to the sad alternative of having a Chief Magistrate that will be governed, we really think that they would infinately prefer the one under the control of Martin Gordon, rather than him under the orders and surveillance of the persons above alluded to. Mr. Gordon is intelligent, disinterested and honorable, and besides is a republican in the highest acception of the term, which is, perhaps, much more than can be said, with a regard to truth, of them.—Well then Mr. Louisiana, call the Republican party, the Gordon party if it suits your humor, or if you feel afraid to face us with your shattered forces under our old name, by which you have so often been discomfited. It matters not at all how you of the Porter faction, should be pleased to denominate us. We are indifferent to names our motto is "principles, not men".

Military and Naval Magazine.—We continue to receive the American Military and Naval Magazine monthly improving in matter and style. This periodical, the first of kind established in this country, is highly [illegible] patronage of an intelligent and patriotic co[illegible] is not inferior to either the U[illegible] Journal de Marine [illegible] of high [illegible] the American [illegible] and in the fi[illegible] time that sufficient materials [illegible] be drawn to render it interest to a work which is decidedly useful and recreative.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In the house yesterday, the proceedings of the last sitting being read, upon motion of the member from Iberville, leave of absence was granted to his colleague from Ascension. On motion of B. Z. Canonge, the same privelege was accorded to Mr. J. R. Grymes, for an unlimited time.

The private secretary of the Governor presented a message from his Excellency, approving of the bill authorizing certain proceedings of the police jury for the parish of Natchitoches.

The member from Lafayette presented a bill entitled "act to authorize and compel the police jury of the parish of Concordia to form three additional districts for police juries in said district.

The member from Lafayette, as chairman of the committee of Revisal and Unfinished business, presented a bill to increase the salary of the Sheriff of the Parish of Catahoula.

Mr. [illegible] presented a bill to [illegible] act incorporating the New Orleans Cotton Press [illegible]

The member from St. Landry rose and said, that as leave of absence granted to Mr. Grymes was for an unlimited time, it would be proper to appoint a member to fill his place in the committee on the judiciary, of which he was chairman. The speaker appointed Mr. Morgan in the place of Mr. Grymes.

The Secretary made a second reading of several bills, among others of a bill relative to the elections—and reading to morrow of a bill to incorporate the Louisiana Planters' Sugar Refinery, and of a bill to authorise Mr. Aberlin to emancipate a certain slave. Third reading to morrow of a bill to amend the act in[illegible] City of Lafayette. Third reading to-morrow of [illegible] the time of sittings of the several courts [illegible] Orleanville.

The Bill engrossed by Mr. [illegible] relating the salary of the district attorney [illegible] judicial district was arrived at [illegible] who introduced it, laid on the table.

The first sections of a bill [illegible] by Mr. Morgan to incorporate the Episcopal Church was read.

The member from St. [illegible] begged leave to move an amendment to diminish the amount of revenue of said corporation and consequently to substitute $40,000 in the sum of $10,000.

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

New-York.

A letter from Gibraltar of Nov. 2d says—"The [illegible] is in Malaga, and I fear it will commit great ravages. [illegible] of 30,000 persons had left before last accounts, and [illegible] many more were about [illegible]. On the 60th Oct. 30 deaths had taken place. In [illegible] there had been a number of deaths.

LATER FROM SPAIN.—[illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Orleans, arrived yesterday, having left that place 6th [illegible] October. The Captain states that 40,000 French troops were passing through Bordeaux on the 27th October, on their way to the frontiers of Spain; the interference of the French government having been asked by the Queen. The Bordeaux papers state that up to the 20th, Madrid continued tranquil. Martial law had been declared in the province of Navarre.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10.

LATE[illegible] ENGLAND.

[illegible] ship St. Geo[illegible] Capt. [illegible] Jackson, arrived this morning from Liverpool, [illegible] on the 30th October.

We have received [illegible] papers of the 29th and Liverpool to the 30[illegible]

[illegible] accounts of Don Miguel's forces from Oporto. [illegible] This movement, however, appears to have [illegible] conducted in order and with some considerable skill [illegible] forces from the south of France are not as late as the [illegible] to the morning, received from Bordeaux, and we are therefore, unable to discover whether the statement, that a large body of French troops were marching on the Spanish frontier, is correct. There is no indication of such a measure in the Paris papers of the 26th October, and we are therefore inclined to think that it has not taken place. It is quite evident, however, that the party of the Regency in Spain will require foreign aid, as through the partial statements published in the English and French papers it is easy to discern that the friends of absolute power and Don Carlos have raised the country to a alarming extent. The news we copy from the Philadelphia National Gazette fully confirms this view of the case; it is besides later than any we have from England.

The following singular results have been obtained in England from actual experiments:—"That a locomotive [illegible] can convey on an undulating line of rail road, double the load which it is capable of conveying at the same [illegible] on a level, and that it can accomplish this at a saving of [illegible] the power.

HOLLAND.

On the 21st instant, the session of the States General was opened by the King in person, who delivered a very able address, which, although evincing a pacific disposition, is at the same time calm and determined, and shows that his Dutch Majesty, having made up his mind as to the course of policy he intends to pursue, will neither be bullied nor cajoled from his purpose. Contrary, however, to the anticipations of many of our politicians, the speech affords no light with regard to the settlement of the Belgian dispute. His Majesty, indeed, speaks of the final and satisfactory adjustment of the question, in a tone which implies it to be a result more to be hoped for than, under the present political aspect, can be calculated upon with any degree of certainty. The following are passages which have reference to the [illegible]—

"During the course of your forty [illegible], coercive measures against the Netherlands, [illegible] may does not record an example of in a time of peace [illegible] were temporarily substituted for the negociations for regulating the consequences of the Belgian insurrections, the subsequent resumption of these negociations, in which the spirit of conciliation and a desire of terminating the controversy on our side were met by new difficulties, has not, for the present, led to [illegible] ment.

"By the communications which I will cause to be laid before your assembly upon this subject within a [illegible], your noble mightinesses will perceive that the honor and real interests of the nation have been exclusively [illegible] in these negociations. I continue to entertain [illegible] their being brought to a reasonable termination [illegible] the expectations of a just support [illegible] by the policy of Europe, even then [illegible] will not have to lament its perseverance [illegible], but, with the gratifying retrospect [illegible] of firmness and attachment to law [illegible] of the turbulent spirit of the age, will [illegible] leave its conduct to the judgment of posterity. Amidst the painful feelings which [illegible] by the measures of the English and French [illegible] the preceding year, our patriotic feelings [illegible] consolation in the behavior of the military and navy, who continued meritoriously to maintain, in the [illegible] Europe, the honor of the Netherlands' name. I have been deeply affected by the manner in which the nation has [illegible] their gratitude to the brave combatants, to the wounded, and to the surviving relatives of the slain. The state of our forces continue favorable; they maintain their glory by their enthusiasm, discipline and exercise; a part of the army is now restored to their relative and accustomed occupations by extended furloughs. The obstruction which the Netherlands' navigation and commerce experienced was borne with patience; and, on the cessation of the impediment, our industrious countrymen have shown the most praiseworthy activity in repairing their losses. Our finances are in a good state; the ample participation of the inhabitants in the last loan, and the regular payment of the contributions, insured by applicate laws, enable me to provide for all the present emergencies; and the disclosures which I shall cause to be given to your noble mightinesses in this respect, will afford the proof, as I flatter myself, that the public credit, which has never forsaken us, rests upon solid grounds."

It is highly creditable to the Dutch, that, after all the expenditure which they have been subjected, arising principally to the greatest combination of England and France, in being obliged to keep embodied a force sufficient to resist aggression, the finances of the country are in a flourishing condition, as we wish as much could be said of our own. As it is plainly evident that his Dutch Majesty entertains no thoughts of concession, it remains to be seen what will be the next measures adopted by the Ministers of the allied sovereigns to put the Belgian question at rest. Is Lord Palmerston to commence his system of protocolling de novo, or are the valiant Belgians, aided by the troops of the Citizen King, to endeavor to coerce the Dutch into submission? If any dependence can be placed on the sincerity of kings, something altogether different from these must be adopted to subdue a monarch who can address to his counsellors and subjects such expressions as the following:

"Let us pursue, in the meanwhile, calmly and steadily, the path of reason and truth, which we have hitherto followed with constancy under the most difficult circumstances; so we may constantly, under all eventful occurrences, with a peaceful conscience, and an unlimited confidence in the Almighty, await the future allotted to the Netherlands."

The speech of the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, on thursday last, is nearly an echo of his Royal master. He states, however, one circumstance of interest, which is, that within the last few days, a prospect had opened not only of the settlement of the points in question, (the garrison of Maestricht and the navigation of the Meuse,) but also of the successful result of the endeavors to come to a general arrangement.

PARIS, Oct. 26.

A letter of the 20th inst. from Perpignan, says:—"Three bands are scouring the country in Catalonia, one in the direction of Prats de Llusanet, commanded by Galeeran, an old Carlist Captain; another between la Pobles de Tilla and Taguer, and a third on the side of Salsat, near the monastery of Poblets, in the neighborhood of Reusa. This monastery, which contains at least 450 monks, is one of the richest of Spain. Each band contains about 200 men."

AMERICAN THEATRE

MR. SINCLAIR, MRS KNIGHT and MISS C[illegible] FISHER, on the same evening.

ON FRIDAY, EVENI[illegible]
Will be presented the adm[illegible]
BNEFICIAN[illegible]
Capt Tancred.....
Gulnare.....
Sally Scraps.....
[illegible] Mr Sinclair,
[illegible] Mrs Knight
[illegible] Clara Fisher.
[illegible] last [illegible] on Saturday.

[illegible] ASHINGTON [illegible]
[illegible] SALE—The subscribers [illegible] tified that the last and [illegible] day 27th inst. at half past [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] Louisiana [illegible] dec 27.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

SECOND SESSION, ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE.

[illegible] For the sitting of the House of the 17th, and of the Senate of the 20th, see first page.

MONDAY, December 23th, 1833.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present: Messrs. Charles Derbigny, President; Beauvais, Barthe, Chretien, Dupre, Hiriart, Lacroix, Leblanc, Prudhomme, Saunders, Tenney and Weathersbee. Messrs. Moore and Sloane absent on committee.

On motion of Mr. Barthe, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Thomas to the 15th proximo.

On motion of Mr. Tenney, leave of absence was granted to a few days to Mr. Nicholas.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Third Reading.

"Resolution respecting the obstruction in the navigation of the Red River; passed.

Second Readings.

"Resolution respecting the examination of the lake Bisinent and bay on Dorchen, by the Civil Engineer;" rules dispensed with, amended and passed.

"Act to create an additional Flour Inspector, in and for the city of New Orleans."

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Pitot, their Clerk, informed the Senate that the enrolling committee of the House had reported as duly enrolled, the act to organize certain proceedings of the Police Jury of the parish of Natchitoches;" and the "act to repeal the several acts relative to the introduction of slaves into this State;" and that the Speaker had signed the same, and that they were now present. [illegible] for the signature of the President of the Senate.

The same message requested the concurrence of the Senate, in the following bill, viz: "an act to apportion the representation of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in conformity with the sixth constitutional census." Underwent its first reading.

"An act to enlarge and extend the jurisdiction of the Parish Court of the parish and city of New Orleans;" read for the first time.

"Act to authorize District Judges and Justices of the Peace to grant marriage licenses in certain cases."—rules dispensed with, amended, and passed.

"Act for the organization and discipline of the militia of the State of Louisiana;" first reading concurred.

A verbal message from the Governor, by Mr. Verloin Degruys, his Private Secretary, informed the Senate that he had approved and signed the "resolution respecting the rights of occupants of lands in the county of [illegible] Opelousas.

A verbal message was also received from the Governor by his Private Secretary, Mr. Verloin Degruys.

The Senate sat with closed doors on executive business.

Mr. Hiriart, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled, "an act to change the time of holding the sittings of the Court of the 1th judicial district, in the parish of Iberville;" rules dispensed with, and passed.

Mr. Beauvais, according to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled, "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Atlantic Marine and Fire Insurance Company."

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at [illegible] A. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1833.

To the Hon. ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR:—In obedience to law, I have the honor to submit herewith, a statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money from the 1st January last, to the 7th December instant.

In the account of taxes collected, it will be perceived that the sum of $27,89[illegible] 59c. of taxes heretofore due, has been received. Of the revenue of the present year, there remains due, the sum of $41,328 76c. which will be probably be paid in before the close of the year.

In compliance with the act, approved March 11th, 1833, the securities of Benjamin S. Haw, late Sheriff of St. Landry, have given their joint and several notes, at one, two and three years date from the first day of May last, with security, approved in the manner directed by said act, for the balance of the taxes of the year 1827, due by them as securities aforesaid.

The balance of the bonds of the State amounting to the sum of $4,000,000, has been delivered to the Union Bank, agreeably to the act of incorporation of said institution.

In compliance with the 6th section of an act, entitled, "an act, supplementary to an act, entitled, "an act relative to the Canals of Barataria and Lafourche," approved, January 9th, 1833. I have subscribed, on behalf of the State, for one hundred shares of the stock of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company, and have paid for the same, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars. The State now owns [illegible] of the stock of said company, which it is believed will be a profitable investment. The undertaking has been ably and economically managed, and the Canal will shortly be opened into the Mississippi, when a considerable revenue will be immediately realized.

In compliance with the 6th section of the act incorporating the Agricultural Society of Louisiana, and at the request of the directors of said Society, I have proposed to the "Louisiana State Bank," to cede the right reserved to the State by the 1st section of the act incorporating said institution, of subscribing $400,000 worth of its stock, at a sum which is considered a fair equivalent, and on the 14th inst. the proposal was accepted by the Bank.

The first instalment of the bonds of the State in favor of the Consolidated Association, to the amount of $193,000 due in June last, as been paid. The bonds have not yet been remitted from Europe.

In conformity with the provisions of the act incorporating the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, approved April 1st, 1833. I have subscribed on behalf of the State, for 3000 shares, amounting to $150,000, of the stock of said institution. The direction of said Bank have requested me to submit to the Legislature, their wish to receive in payment of this subscription, the bonds of the State, bearing five per cent. interest, payable at the expiration of the charter. This measure, it is believed, will be a good financial operation for the State, for if the Bank be managed with ordinary prudence, and yield the usual dividends, a sinking fund created out of the difference between the interest on the bonds and the dividends, will of itself pay off the bonds.

I respectfully suggest a change in the mode of assessing property for the city and parish of New Orleans, at present there are several districts, for each of which a separate board of Assessors is appointed. The Assessors act on different views and principles in the valuation of property, which create an inequality in the assessment of the districts. The substitution of a permanent board of Assessors for the whole city and parish, would, it is believed, produce greater equality of taxation, to procure an efficient board a competent salary must be allowed, but the additional expense would be more than compensated by the equality of burthens on the citizens and an increased amount of valuation on the assessment roll.

It is also respectfully suggested that the Sheriffs of the different parishes [illegible] as well as State taxes; the appointing a separate collector of the taxes of the parish, [illegible] difficulty. Present mode of enforcing the payment of the taxes due by non-residents, is [illegible] with too much inconvenience and expense [illegible] and individuals, and realizes very little [illegible]. The sale of non-residents land, for the [illegible] of taxes creates doubtful titles which [illegible] to vexatious litigation. I therefore [illegible] instead of selling the lands, a high penalty [illegible] be added to the amount due, and [illegible] taxes be published annually.

[illegible] the provisions of an act entitled, [illegible] a Board of Public Works, and [illegible] for internal improvement,' approved, [illegible]. The sum of twenty thousand dollars [illegible] sales at auction, has been transferred to the credit of said fund, also a balance of [illegible] of an appropriation to improve bayou Plaquemines, and a further sum of $21,717 46 received from the Federal Government for the five per centum on the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State, from the 1st January, 1812, to the 30th June, 1832; leaving a balance to the credit of the fund on the 7th inst. after deducting the amount paid of $43,818 55c.

A statement annexed, shows the amount of appropriations unpaid to be the sum of $150,[illegible] the half of which will [illegible] be paid during the next year; [illegible] a further sum of $[illegible] for the [illegible] the amount paid on account [illegible] $[illegible] and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 7th December, 1833, of $37,718 69.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
F. GARDERE,
State Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.—There was a considerable improvement in the demand for Cotton in the early part of the week, and the price of American descriptions improved 1-4d to 1-2d per lb. Since Wednesday, however, the market has become heavy, and prices have receded to about the currency of this day week. The public sales of Surat went off heavily, scarcely one-half of those offered being disposed of, at a decline of 1-4d to 1-2d per lb., and the market to-day continues very heavy. The transactions comprize at 15d, with 40 stained, at 8 1-2 to 12d; 2350 Bowed, at 8 to 11d; 1800 Mobile and Alabama, at 7 1-2d to 7 7-8d; 1970 Orleans, 8 1-2 to 12d; 1000 Pernams, 10 3-4 to 12d, 420 Bahia, 9 1-2 to 10 1-4d; 960 Maranham, 9 1-4 to 11d; 500 Surat, 5 1-2 to 7 5-8d, with others, making 11,460 bales together, of which 1,400 American are on speculation. The market continues very dull, with lower prices. Sales on Saturday and to-day are quite unimportant.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Consol market remains at 87 3-8 for money, and 87 1-2 to 6-8 for account. Bank Stock 108 1-2 to 109 1-2. Belgian Stock has risen to 96 1-4. Dutch 5 per cents are 93 1-8 to 1-4.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—After the date of our Circular of the 1st instant, we had for two or three days an increased demand for Cotton, and sales were effected at some advance in the price, but the demand very quickly subsided, and the market has continued to be extremely dull, and to decline in price. At the present moment we have scarcely any demand, and the general sales, so far as we know of, appear to be Upland and Mobile, at 8 to 8 1-2d; Orleans, 8 1-2 to 9 1-4d; Alabama, 7 1-4 to 8 1-4d; fair Uplands we quote 8 1-4, and good fair 8d per lb.

It appeared reasonable to expect that an increase demand for Cotton would take place, equal to the computed consumption, but this has not been the case, for in the last nine weeks our sales for consumption are estimated to have been only 59,000 bags, which confirms the information we receive from various quarters, that a very great reduction has taken place in the consumption of cotton, probably not less than 4000 bags per week. This is the consequence of its being found impossible to advance the price of cotton goods, many descriptions of which may be bought nearly as low as they could a year ago.

Even at the present reduced prices, there is not the least disposition to purchase cotton, our spinners now express their expectation of prices falling to their former currency, and whilst they are enabled to keep out of our market, as they have done for several weeks, nothing can prevent our prices from going down. Our imports have been much increased in consequence of the advanced prices, whilst our stocks, it will be observed, is not materially less than it was a year ago, having accumulated very greatly, owing to the small quantity taken out of the market.

MONTREAL POT ASHES 22s. Pearls 25 to 26s. Turpentine 10 to 12s 6d. Quercitron Bark 8s 6d to 9s per cwt. Tar 16 per bbl. Campeachy Log Wood 7l 5s to 7l 15s. Nicaragua Wood 15l to 3l per ton.

Import of cotton into Liverpool from the 1st January to the 25th Oct. 1832 and 1833:—

	1832.	1833.
American,	545,951	556,318
Brazil,	96,674	123,541
East India,	23,970	36,319
Other sorts,	37,947	10,782
	704,542	726,960
Increase of 1833,	22,448 bags.	

Estimate Stock of Cotton in Liverpool.

	1832.	1833.
American,	185,000	162,500
Brazil,	38,500	44,500
East India,	9,500	20,000
Egyptian,	12,000	1,000
Other sorts,	2,000	1,000
	247,000	229,000
Total decrease of 1833,	18,000 bags.	

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Saratoga, Marshall, Liverpool, [illegible] & Adams.
Schr Deal, Welch, Charleston,
Brig Mark, Crockett, Norfolk,
Schr President, Broughton, Calcasieu,
Schr Cora Ann, Elderkin, Mobile, master.

ARRIVED.

Barque Ann, Underwood, from Liverpool, [illegible] Van [illegible] & Miller: cargo to Hyde & Goodrich [illegible] Slocomb.

Towboat Porpoise, Marshal, towed up [illegible] Louis-ville and ship Newport; brought up barque [illegible] from Liverpool, schr Pearl from Matanoras, and schr Enterprise from Charleston. Left the bar 12 o'clock Tuesday; nothing new in the river; no vessels at the bar or in sight.

Towboat Natchez, Morgan, towed to sea ship William Brown and Barque Jane—brought up fish Paragoon from Apalachicola, schr Protection and brig Emphrates; left the bar Tuesday 10 a. m.—Reports nothing new.

Steamer Pilot, Wade, from the Lakes.
Barque Poucher, Frink, from New York.
Brig Victor, Cardonnet, from Marseilles.
Brig Euphrates, Theobald, from Bath.
Schr Enterprise, Averett, from Charleston.
Schr Pearl, Chester, from Rio Grande.
Schr Persaverance, Burr, from Apalachicola.
Steamer Caledonia, Moore, from Maysville.
[illegible] boat in tow.
Steamer Walk-in-the-water, Crane, from Natchez.
Steamer Courier, Crawford, from St. Louis.
Steamer Baltic, Baldwin, from Portsmouth; cargo 6[illegible] bbls pork, 49 kegs lard, 28 do butter [illegible] sacks wool, [illegible] feathers, Beer and Steever; 220 bbls whiskey, 4 kegs lard Yorke, Manchester & co; 100 bbls pork, Drake & Rogers; 19 tierces bacon, 180 bbls pork, [illegible] 49 kegs butter, 36 tierces bacon, A L [illegible]; 101 bbls whiskey Tourne and Berkwith; 209 [illegible] corn, 49 bbls butter, W L Robeson; 32 do [illegible] Love & co; Brandes and McKenna; 10 do [illegible] Wood; [illegible] C Tate; 97 bbl pork Harris, Wright & co; [illegible] do beef and pork to owners on board.

Steamer Polander, Smith, from Louisville—[illegible] the Mechanics 54 ps bagging, 27 coils rope, [illegible] bag feathers Thompson and Grant; rope [illegible] & co to sundries.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from [illegible].
Steamer Caspian, [illegible] Natchez and Alexandria.
Steamer Assomption, [illegible] Rochester.
Steamer Superior, [illegible] Cincinnati.
Steamer Washington, [illegible] from New Richmond.
Steamer Red River, [illegible] Wright, from Red River.

[illegible] ORANDA.

Brig [illegible] Rathbone, was to sail from Malaga for this port on the [illegible] November.

Ship [illegible] Eldridge, hence at Port au Prince, on the 10th November.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 25th Oct. the Ann, Underwood; [illegible]

[illegible] at Charleston, 15th Dec. brig America; sailed brig [illegible].

[illegible] Bordeaux for this port, the Mount Vernon, to sail at the [illegible] November.

[illegible] at New York, for this port, 10th December, ship [illegible].

[illegible] at New York, 10th, ship Mississippi, Minor, Brig [illegible] Burnham.

Ship Globe, from this port, was spoken on the 24th Nov. lat. 26, lon. 73.

Sailed from New York for this port, 10th, ship Union and brig Exchange;

Ship Hilah was to sail from New York for this port on the 15th Dec.; ship Tennessee, 15th.

Up at Greenock (Eng.) for this port, Br. brig Susanat, to sail about the 1st November.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK,
New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1833.

THE Situation of First Book Keeper in the institution being vacant, applications will be received until Saturday next at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M.

dec 27 H. LAVERGNE, Cashier.

J. VANDERCAMP

HAS returned to this city, where he will continue to paint portraits. His domicil is at 247 Royal street. New Orleans Dec. 27, 1833.

TO DYERS AND OTHERS.—A person recently arrived from Lyons has brought machinery to stiffen, roll and gloss silk and other cloths, which he offers for sale at moderate prices: he will give every facility for payment. Apply No. 30 Toulouse st., 3 doors from Chartres, up stairs. dec 27

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE U. S. OF AMERICAS.

THE Mexican Government will have no objection to admit the Indians who will emigrate from these United States to those of Mexico, provided they ask the same consent to live in society within the territory which shall be allotted them, submitting moreover to the laws of the country as subordinate to the State and to the Mexican nation. Of the above measure, I feel leave to inform you in order that you may give it the publicity required.

God and Liberty! (signed)
Phila. Dec. 7th—J M de CASTILLO Y LANZAS.
dec 27

COAL [illegible] landing opposite Esplanade street, from Richmond, [illegible] from Gunnison 50 tons Scotch Coal [illegible] on the levee and at the [illegible] sisters warehouse, corner of Chartres and Julia sts by

dec 27—3t JOSEPH W BOSKER, Jr.

[illegible] BATHER [illegible] The subscribers [illegible] 300 cks. [illegible] white do; [illegible]

[illegible] BOSWELL & BATCHER.

[illegible] BANNER from [illegible] by the [illegible] Tuesday 10 a. m. [illegible] BOSWELL & BATCHER.

[illegible] STEEL.—If [illegible] TIERNAN, [illegible]

FOR VERA CRUZ.

THE fine [illegible] well known Mexican Schooner LIBERTAD, Pedro Garcia master, will positively sail for the above port on the first [illegible] For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to LIZARDI & BROTHERS, New Orleans, Dec 27—[illegible] Royal street, No. 153.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

THE hermaphrodite PERFECTA, AQUILA MEJICANA, Savignol master, having a part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the said port with the possible despatch. It is provided by a decree of the Mexican Congress, that a deduction of one fifth on the amount of duties is allowed on all merchandise imported in that Republic, by vessels built in its limits, and as this vessel has the circumstances required by law, the merchants can avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy that important advantage. For the remainder of freight or passage apply to

dec 27—6t LIZARDI, HERMANOS.

FOR FRANKLIN—Attakapas.

The fine schr. ARGO, Nicholson master, will sail for the above port on the 1st of January [illegible] For freight or passage, apply at 135 Levee st. between St Philip and Ursulines. (d 27) F. REYNOIR.

A BAY MARE with a star on the forehead and nose, three white fetlocks, a little roan about the flank and tail, shod on the two fore hoofs, and about 3 years old, strayed from the rail road (with part of his bridle, and [illegible]) on the 25 inst. Any person giving information of the same to Joseph Gedney, No. 4, Girod street, will be handsomely rewarded. dec 27—3t

STRAYED yesterday morning, a bay HORSE, with a wound on the neck, [illegible] hands high, shod on the four hoofs: the two fore hoofs have long hocks—black tail. Five dollars reward will be given to whomsoever will bring back to the subscriber Tchapitoulas street, near [illegible]. dec 27. JOSEPH MENMES.

RUNAWAY SLAVE DETAINED IN THE PARISH JAIL OF DONALDSONVILLE.

WAS committed on the 12th instant, a negro man calling himself BLACK, and says that he belongs to Puech, Bien & Co. Merchants in the City of New Orleans, and that he runaway from their plantation above the City of New Orleans. Said negro had on when brought to jail a [illegible] when locked, he is 23 or 24 years of age, five feet [illegible] inches in bright, dark complexion. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take him away. ROBERT SCOTT.

Donaldsonville Dec. 13, 1833. For H. Trille Sheriff.

[illegible] Sales, Willington Weeks and alias Captain [illegible] steam boat Highlander and owners.

[illegible] of seventeen writs of fi. fa. to me directed, by the Hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres sts., on Tuesday [illegible] January 1834, at 12 o'clock, a certain bond [illegible] the 23rd December 1833 and bearing interest [illegible] at 5 per cent per annum until paid, be [illegible] the credits of said drafts, seized to satisfy the [illegible] rendered in the above cases. Terms Cash.

B BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

[illegible] Hutchinson—Joseph Chaine vs. [illegible]—D McCarthy vs the same.

[illegible] three writs of fi. fa. to me directed, by the Hon G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday 6 h of January, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of St Louis & Chartres and 2 days, seized in the above suit.

B BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

[illegible] Hamilton, Margaret Butler.

[illegible] of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Honorable G. Preval, associate Judge of the city of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday 6 h of January, at 4 o'clock, p. m. at the Mansion house, Conde street, 1 Bureau, 1 Table, 1 Glass, [illegible] Tongs & Shovels, seized in the above suit.

B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

[illegible] & Bassereau vs. Dr. Gibson.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed, by the Hon. Charles Gayarre, presiding Judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday [illegible] 7th of January, at 12 o'clock, m. at the corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, one Gig and Harness, seized in the above suit.

dec 27 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

[illegible] vs. Longuet.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Hon. [illegible] Judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on Monday 6 [illegible] January 1834, [illegible] Mansion house, Conde street, [illegible] satisfy an judgment rendered in the above case. Terms cash.

dec 27 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.

[illegible] Wills—On Wednesday the 9th of January 1834, at noon, will be exposed for sale at Hewlett's Coffee house, [illegible] deceased, the following described stock, to wit:

[illegible] of the capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank, full paid.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

By order of the Court. W F C DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

dec 27

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills—On Tuesday the 9th of January 1834, at noon, will be exposed for sale at Hewlett's Coffee house for account of the succession of the late Robert B. Shooks, deceased, the following described stock, to wit:

Ten Shares of the capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank, full paid.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

By order of the Court. W F C DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

dec 27

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.

Valuable Batture Property.

BY virtue of an order of the hon. the court of probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold, on Saturday the 11th of January 1834, at noon precisely, at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, the account of the succession of Louise Duvivier, a free woman of color, the six following lots of ground, situated in Suburb St. Mary, between Julia and St. Joseph sts., viz:

No. 1. A lot of ground measuring 32 feet, 11 inches front on Tchapitoulas street by 174 feet, 1 inch in depth, bounded on one side by the property of Messrs Toutin and on the other side by lot No 2.

No. 2. A lot of ground adjoining the former, measuring also 32 feet, 11 inches front on