LATEST DATES.

New-York	nov 29	Boston	nov 26
Philadelphia	nov 29	Baltimore	nov 28
Charleston	nov 29	Washington	nov 28
Paris	oct 21	Liverpool	oct 25
Havre	oct 16	London	oct 24
Havana	nov 22	Tampico	oct 18
Mexico	oct 15	Vera Cruz	sept 31
Bordeaux	oct 12		

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

1220	bales Mississippi	14¾
123	do do	14¾
576	do do	15¼
290	do do	15¼
141	do do	14¾
113	do do	15¼
94	do do	15¼
95	do do	15¼
47	do do	15
35	do do	15¼
200	do do & W District	13¾
167	do Louisiana	14¼
359	do W District	13¾
295	do do	13¾
215	do do price not known	
118	do do	13¾
41	do do	14
4139		

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

	BALES
Stock on hand and on Shipboard dec 5	118,893
Receipts yesterday	2,086
	121,979
Cleared yesterday	3,249
Stock on hand and on shipboard net cleared	118,730

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.

December 6, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	per lb.	c16½ a 17
Good Fair		15¾ a 16¼
Fair		14¾ a 15¼
Middling		14 a 14¼
Ordinary		13½ a 13¾
SUGAR		5¾ a 6 ¼
MOLASSES	per gal.	30 a 32
TOBACCO First Quality	per lb.	4 a 5
Second		3 a 4
Crossed ✕		2 a 3
FLOUR	per bbl	10 a 10½
PORK Clear		
Mess		26 a 27
Prime		20 a 21
Hog round		
BACON Hams		11 a 14
Sides		14 a 14½
Shoulders		8 a 9
Hog round		11½ a 12
BEEF Mess		15 a 16
Prime		11½ a 12
LARD		14 a 15
CORN	per bushel	95 a 100
OATS		62½ a 00
WHISKEY Rectified	per gal	39 a 40
Common		37 a 38
BAGGING Western	per yard	26 a 27
BALE ROPE	per lb.	10 a 12
LEAD (pig)	per 100 lbs	5,871 a 00

Sales at Auction.

BY JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold Wednesday, 7th inst, at 10 o'clock precisely, to close an account,

An assortment of Ready Made Clothing of superior quality, consisting of mantles, cloaks, coats, waistcoats, vests, pantaloons, &c. dec 7

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

THURSDAY next, 8th inst; at 11 o'clock, at their auction store, will be sold without reserve, to close a concern,

2 cases fine prints,
1 do Rombuzet,
And a quantity of other articles. dec 6

NOTICE.—The subscriber will sell at auction on Friday evening the 9th inst, at the Merchant's Exchange in Royal street, several properties, and also a quantity of the Stocks of different Insurance and Banking companies. Gentlemen who are desirous of adding to this sale will please hand in their advertisements as early as practicable. JOHN M BACH,
dec 7 3t Auctioneer.

FOR FRANKLIN & NEW IBERIA. The ketch New Albany, will leave on Thursday, 8th Dec, for the above ports.
For freight, apply to J Castagnier on board opposite St Louis st. J C ARNAUD, dec 6

LOST—Two security bonds signed by George A Vail, dated New Orleans, 18th June 1835; one of the security of Jamie Elliott and the other as the security of John Williams; acknowledging in each bond to have received $18,00 of Thomas J. Mortimer, agent of the schooner Minerva, and promising that the seamen according to each bond, should proceed to sea in and vessel agreeably to the shipping articles (which they had signed,) and according to an act of Congress of the United States, passed July 20th, 1790. Whoever should find the above bonds and will return them to the subscriber, No 7 Toulouse st, will be liberally rewarded. T J. MORTIMER.
dec 7—3t

RUSSIA HATS.—Black Russia hats, just received and for sale, at the fashionable hat store of No 10 Chartres st, by J EVANS & CO.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by J GRIMSHAW.
dec 7 93 Canal st.

PORK.—180 bbls new mess pork, in store and for sale, by M MAHER,
dec 7 16 Poydras st.

FLOUR.—200 bbls superfine flour, landing and for sale by M MAHER;
dec 7 16 Poydras st.

WHISKEY—108 bbls Hatch's rectifying, landing from steamer Hinds; for sale by
dec 7 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

FLOUR—500 bbls Cincinnati flour, landing from flat boat; for sale by
dec 7 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

FLOUR—501 bbls superfine, landing from steamer Hinds; for sale by
dec 7 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

KENTUCKY Jeans and Linseys—13 bales Kentucky jeans and linseys, for sale by
dec 7 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.

SOFT Mess Pork—57 bbls soft mess pork, for sale by
dec 7 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.

BEEF Tongues—A small lot of beef tongues of superior quality, landing and for sale by
dec 7 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.

SUPERFINE SATIN HATS.—Landing from ship Louisville, 41 cases super black satin beaver hats of the new fashion and made very light. For sale wholesale and retail, by J EVANS & CO.
dec 7 10 Chartres st.

HEAVY Dundee Bagging.—25 pieces cotton bagging, just landed and for sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHEWS,
dec 7 19 Chartres st

WANTED—A respectable woman wants a situation as wet nurse in a private family. Apply at this office. dec 7—5t

EXCHANGE on Paris for sale by
dec 7 R A LEFEBVRE, 10 Toulouse st

WHISKEY.—100 bbls rectified whiskey landing from steamer Hinds, for sale by
dec 7 JOSEPH LANDIS, 14 Poydras st

POWDER—100 kegs New York Powder, for sale by
KIMBALL & POMROY,
dec 7 6 Front Levee

BUTTER & LARD—100 kegs family butter and 150 kegs lard, landing from steamer Hinds; for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS,
dec 7 14 Poydras st

FLOUR.—466 bbls landing from steamer Clinton for sale by G DORSEY,
dec 7 44 New Levee.

BALL ROOM—Suzette street.

THE proprietor of this large and commodious room, has the honor to inform the public, that the first *Dress and Masquerade Ball*, will take place on Saturday next, 10th inst.
Doors open at 6 o'clock.
Entrance $1. dec 6

WANTED.—A young American, educated in France, who speaks fluently both language and a little Spanish, is desirous of obtaining a situation, apply to JAS DARRAMON,
dec 6 2t 20 Chartres st

GERMAN LINENS.—John H. Martinstein, No 20 Chartres st has received on consignment, direct from the manufactories in Tilesia, (Prussia) a assortment of white and brown Linens, as also table cloths and linen Handkerchiefs, which he offers to his friends and the public at moderate prices. Purchasers are assured that they will be furnished with a good and durable article wove entirely out of linen thread, and bleached in a superior manner. dec 6

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
New Orleans, 28th November 1836.

PERSONS liable to taxation in the Parish of Orleans, for State taxes for the year 1835, and who have not yet paid, are hereby notified to pay the same between this day and the 15th December next, otherwise the accounts will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff, conformably to law. F GARDERE,
nov 28-3taw State Treasurer.

MADESAX, Toulouse street, opposite Messrs Mossy & Gardel's auction store, has the honor to inform the ladies and the public that he has received by recent arrivals from France, a large and splendid assortment of mantles, cloaks, of the newest style and latest fashion—a large assortment of cashmere shawls, a choice selection of French calicoes, embroidered goods, with many other articles too numerous to mention. ALSO
In store, champagne wine, of the well known Clair Mosseux quality, at $15 per dozen dec 5—4t

THE subscriber having lately arrived from France has the honor to inform the public in general particularly the ladies, that he will open his store in Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on the 18th inst where will be found a handsome assortment of confectionary and pastry, Christmas and New Years Gifts &c &c.
He hopes, that by his attention and superior articles to merit a share of patronage. J. MATOSSY.
dec 6 6t

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the subscriber, a handsome Spaniel, burnt brown, colour having a few grey spots on his skin and legs; his tail is cut at the end, and he answers to the name of Lindor. T. COLSON, La Bank, dec 6

THE subscribers have the honor to inform the public and particularly the Ladies, that they have received by recent arrivals from France, an additional assortment of fancy articles of choice goods.
THOMAS & ROZANT DE MANDRES,
Dec 6 3t Conti st. between Chartres and Royal.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. SAYON.
Printer of the State, General Council, and the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1836.

The friends of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M JOHNSON are requested to meet this evening at 8 o'clock, at Davis' half room, Orleans street, for the purpose of celebrating their late triumph. dec 7

Latest from Florida.

By the brig Eldorado, Law, master, which sailed from Withlacoochee on the 29th Nov, we have intelligence from the theatre of war up to that date. The Indians had retreated from the Withlacoochee, and moved southward; the army was in pursuit of them. The troops were soon expected back to Fort Clinch.

Captain Wood, of the steam boat Minerva, has succeeded in getting up the wreck of the Izard, which had been sunk at the mouth of the river.

Late from Texas.

Extract of a letter from Nacogdoches, dated November 18th, 1846

Good news arrived here yesterday, stating that a Mexican minister from Mexico, had arrived in Columbia, (Texas); his object had not been made known, but it is generally presumed that his business is to treat with the Texians. General Houston, in his letter, states that it is the acknowledgment of a treaty with Texas.

Our Steam Company.

The books of this company was opened for the first time on Monday last, and on that day and Tuesday the number of shares subscribed for was 1993. This is a very favorable commencement, and we congratulate our fellow citizens on the flattering prospect of success to the important enterprize, of which this amount of subscription is so fair an accessary. The list of subscribers shews plainly the virtue of the opposition which this undertaking has to encounter as well as the praiseworthy motives of its friends. Above them two-thirds of the subscribers are persons who *reside in New Orleans, and are identified with its* prosperity. The number of shares taken the first day, was 871—by 49 subscribers. Second day 1122 shares by 117 subscribers. Total shares—subscribers 166.—The number of shares required is 5000, and we have no doubt that the whole amount will be subscribed in the course of this week.

A morning paper denounces the cotton brokers for the incorrectness and partiality of their reports. We have *every confidence in those gentlemen*, and believe that they are censured without just cause. It is improper to wage war against a whole class, for errors or misstatements which may have accidentally been made by one or two individuals.

It is said that the anti Van Buren party entertained the design, in the event of the election of President devolving upon the House of Representatives, to vote for Mr Granger of New York, for the Vice Presidency, and thus exclude Mr Van Buren under the provision of the constitution, which requires that the President and Vice President shall not be citizens of the same state. Mr Granger is an avowed abolitionist; and the honesty of the nullifiers, who assume to be *par excellence* defenders of state rights, may be unerringly ascertained from this determination. What a commentary does it afford upon the integrity of the southern wing of the whig party.

What confidence can be reposed in men, who would *sacrifice their avowed principles, to effect a partizan* purpose, even should it convulse the whole country?

Resolutions have been adopted by the legislature of Georgia, instructing their representatives, in the event of the presidential election devolving upon congress, not to vote for Gen Harrison. Resolutions were also introduced, instructing their senators to vote for John Tyler for vice president. The nullityers voted against the former resolution, to a man. Should the latter pass, the Georgia senators will be in a dilemma, for Tyler will not go into the senate, as he is the lowest candidate, and the constitution requires that from the two highest, the selection shall be made.

We are happy to see that our spirited and talented cotemporary, the Mobile *Mercantile Advertiser*, has taken up the subject of the conveyance of the mail between this city and Mobile; and that he concurs in the suggestion of providing other boats than those at *present in the employ of the contractors. The necessity* of facilitating intercourse between two cities of such importance, and whose commercial transactions are so identified with the prosperity of both, is so evident, that the only surprise we feel, is that the existing inconvenience should so long have been tolerated.—From our cotemporary's remarks, it would appear that passengers are subject to a further exaction; and one which, the contractors profitting by the public exigencies, have imposed. The price of passage, which has been hitherto twelve dollars, (high enough, in all conscience) is now raised to $15; which, considering the shortness of the distance, is unprecedented in any part of the United States.

If the complaints of the citizens of New Orleans were of any avail—if their repeated remonstrances were not disregarded in the most unaccountable manner, by the Post Master General, the government of the United States would have long ago, instituted such an enquiry into the conduct of the contractors, as would have prevented them from consulting their own interests to the prejudice of those of the community. It is well known, that they have expedited boats at their own pleasure, regardless about the transmission of the mail; and that they have made the latter a matter of minor importance, when compared with the receipt of freight, and the embarkation of passengers. Surely, the citizens of Mobile and New Orleans have sufficient spirit to protect themselves from imposition, and secure a conveyance upon which they may depend; which, while it will facilitate and regularly transmit the mails, will not practice extortion

The Ocean Steam Navigation company have in view the establishment of a line of steam packets, which will meet the public wishes; and we think it but right, that our fellow citizens of Mobile should be allowed an opportunity of contributing to this part of the undertaking, as they have as much interest in it as we have. Would it not therefore be advisable to detach it from the other projects, and make it a sole concern? The books of subscription to be opened in both cities. We have not a doubt, but that the stock would readily be subscribed for, and become the most popular in the country.

Scarcity of Seamen.—The Philadelphia Ledger reiterates the complaints made throughout the country of a scarcity of seamen. Our merchants (says that paper) are offering higher wages than they have ever before been given; even twenty-five dollars per month; yet many ships, in all of our great ports, are riding at the wharves without the least prospect of going to sea, because sailors cannot be obtained, even for that price. But what is yet worse, and may be regarded even as a national misfortune, we are informed that the South Sea expedition is to be postponed for want of sailors! Truly, we are in an awkward predicament. A nation containing sixteen millions of people, and more shipping than any nation in the world, excepting England, *and with that exception, more than all Europe united*, is obliged to abandon a voyage of discovery, requiring less than one hundred seamen, because even that small number cannot be obtained!!

A large portion of the seamen in both our military and mercantile marines, are foreigners; and from this circumstance we suffer not a few inconveniences, and are exposed to the danger of a few more. The morals of foreign seamen, more especially of British, are generally corrupt. They are usually intemperate, and it may be safely assumed that a sober sailor, of foreign origin, is a rare phenomenon. This fact must exercise a very deleterious influence over American sailors; and respectable and honest parents, knowing this general dissolutiveness, are unwilling to expose their children to such contamination. Indeed they generally consider a son lost, when he goes to sea. The American sailors, in both our military and mercantile marines, are not sufficiently numerous to give a tone to nautical morals. The foreigners prevail, and dissolute habits are the consequence. Our merchants are great sufferers by this condition of things; for it is impossible to suppose, that men of dissolute habits, and consequently without character, shall feel so much regard for the interest of others, or such a high sense of the moral obligation imposed by their contracts, as men of sober habits, who set a just value upon character.—We cannot estimate the amount lost by merchants, through mutinies, piracies and other crimes, and slight wrecks through carelessness, revenge, intoxication, and other causes, which are not to be found among sober, moral and intelligent sailors.

The best sailors are to be found in our fisheries. They are generally from the small seaport towns of New England, where the state of society is more like that of the interior than of the cities. They generally possess property, and indeed are mostly landholders, like the substantial yeomanry of the country. Every sailor has an interest in the success of the voyage, for he is an owner, if not of the vessel, at least of the outfits and the profits. Here then is a class of sailors free from the vices which beset the generality of European seamen; and as a consequence accidents or misdemeanors are exceedingly rare in the fisheries, notwithstanding that fishing vessels are usually upon coasts, and therefore in the most exposed situations. These were the men who manned our ships of war and privateers during the late contest with Great Britain, and achieved so many brilliant victories. They were generally the respectable citizens of the small New England seaports, and the little town of Marblehead, in Massachusetts, had fourteen hundred of them at sea, in the public ships and privateers, constantly during the whole period of the war. The fisheries occupy most of the American seamen; hence the ships of war and merchant vessels are obliged to employ the refuse of Europe, and even of these, they now find a scarcity.

But the mischiefs above mentioned are not the only ones to which we are exposed. If a general war should break out in Europe, a calamity from which it is never secure, all these foreign seamen would be called home by their respective governments. If we still continued to employ them, the right of search and impressment might be resumed. This would be resisted, and a war would be the consequence. Thus we should be entangled in European disputes, and lose all the benefits of neutrality, which would consist in a very extensive and profitable carrying trade.

A remedy for these inconveniences is practic able, and ought to have been long since adopted. It has been more than once recommended to Congress, and particularly by the present Secretary of the Navy, but *the recommendation has not been regarded*; our representatives being too busy in making Presidents, to think of making wholesome laws. The recommendation was to require every merchant vessel to receive a number of apprentices in proportion to its tonnage. This, with some provisions for a good profession at and moral education for the apprentices, would convert every ship into a nursery for seamen. Thousands of boys are to be found in our great cities, who are brought up in idleness, and furnish recruits for our penitentiaries, who would find *on board of our ships, thus regulated*, opportunities for becoming useful and worthy men. The system has long been in operation in England, and with results the most satisfactory; and if, at the ensuing session, Congress can crawl out of the mire of President making, we hope they will follow England's example.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

WE are happy to observe that tranquility is restored *to the island of Cuba*, the recent outbreak in favor of the constitution of 1812 having been lulled without a resort to violence. The people of the United States, and particularly those of New Orleans, are so deeply interested in the trade of that island, that any event which should disturb its tranquility or arrest its agricultural prosperity, would not fail to affect our own welfare. The political question now agitating Spain, can never be decided by a party in Cuba, however numerous and powerful. We are certainly far from wishing success to the cause of Don Carlos: we regard it as the cause of barbarism and ignorance. It would give us heartfelt pleasure to see the liberal party victorious and triumphant: but it cannot be assisted by any commotions in Cuba. This latter party is now at the head of the existing government, or the government *de facto*: of course it controls the administration and resources of Cuba, to a certain extent: a civil war there could only have the effect to weaken those resources, and detract from the strength of the patriotic party in the mother country. Subsidies in money, supplies of stores, reinforcements of soldiers, may be sent to Spain from the colony, and this could only be done while the latter is in a state of perfect tranquility. The present governor of the Island, General Tacon, we understand, is in favor of the constitution of 1812, as applicable to the mother country: he is a man of strong nerves, sound head, and patriotic views. Perhaps he conceives that the constitution cannot be extended to the island without injurious consequences, arising from the peculiar nature of its situation and population: perhaps he has not yet received orders from the Queen's government to proclaim it: indeed, it cannot be supposed that such orders have been received: we infer that they have not, from the fact of the constitution not having been proclaimed.

If a civil war were once commenced in that island, it would be difficult to forsee the consequences or the result: *it is a subject on which we would not dwell*: it might produce calamities too shocking for the imagination to picture. Whatever the result might be, it would push the island from its present state of unparalleled prosperity, destroy its commerce, cripple its agriculture, and probably reduce it to the condition in which it was before the American revolution. Few events could be more disastrous to American commerce than such a misfortune to the island of Cuba. Next to our trade with England and France, that will Cuba is *more extensive and more profitable than* with any other foreign country: to the Western states, it is in some measure, necessary to their welfare, as furnishes the principal foreign market for their flour pork, lard and provisions of every kind. On the other hand, no coffee but that of Cuba, (with very trifling exceptions), is consumed throughout the immense tract of country from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Mississippi. We published, a few days ago, a statement of the vessels lying in the port of Havana about the 20th November—of the whole number, including Spanish, more than one half were under the American flag.

Some wiseacres in Europe have sometimes accused the government of the United States of viewing the island of Cuba with longing eyes. Those people imperfectly understand the policy of this country—While Cuba remains tranquil, while her population and riches are increasing so rapidly as they have done within the last few years, the United States derive greater advantages from her trade than they could if the island belonged to the Union, without the incalculable expense of maintaining governors, judges, collectors and other civil officers, besides an army for its defence twice as large as the whole number of our present military establishment, and a fleet as large as the whole of our ships of war now in commission.—The people of the United States would never permit any administration to exercise the immense patronage which the appointment of such a host of civil and military officers would necessarily confer. The mass of influence which it would create could not be safely confided to ordinary statesmen. If the government of Spain should ever accede to the proposition which has been made by the United States, to establish the trade with Cuba on a basis of reciprocity, the island would be more valuable to this country, under its present regime, than would be the possession of the Mexican and Peruvian mines. We trust, that under the new state of things in that country, such a reciprocal system will shortly be established; which certainly would be as advantageous to Cuba as to this country. On the other hand, if Cuba were offered to our government as a free gift, and even if it could be obtained without exciting the hostility of England, France, or of any other nation, we cannot believe that it would be accepted: if it were so accepted, we should date the downfall of our country from that day.

Council of the 3d Municipality.

Extraordinary Sitting of 2d December, 1836.

The council met extraordinarily.

The recorder, having called the members to order, requested the secretory to make the roll: the members present were, Messrs Féraud, Marigny, Lars, Kilshaw and Duvigneaud.

Mr Percy absent on account of sickness—Mr Lesseps absent on leave.

The journal of the last sitting was read and approved of.

The secretary read a letter from Mr J F Barthelemy offering his resignation as collector of taxes on drays, carts, &c.

On motion of Mr Duvigneaud, the rules being dispensed with

Resolved, That the resignation of Mr Barthelemy, collector of taxes on drays, carts, &c. be and is hereby accepted.

Resolved. That the committee on finances is authorised to verify his accounts.

On motion, the council proceeded immediately to the election of a collector of taxes on carts, drays, &c. *to reimplace Mr Barthelemy*, resigned. The ballot box being examined, it appeared that Mr A Baroase had obtained the majority of votes; consequently Mr Baroase was declared duly elected.

The recorder made a call of the committees. Mr Duvigneaud, chairman of the committee on improvements, presented a report, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the mayor is authorised to purchase of Blaise Jean Baptiste Auguste, f. m. c. that portion of his property situated in Clouet street, necessary for the prolongation of Moreau street, being 31 feet 4 inches front on Clouet st and 124 feet 10 inches in depth, for the sum of $3,200, payable, one thousand dollars cash, and $1200 in a note at one year: to that effect the mayor is authorised to draw on the treasurer for the sum of one thousand dollars, and to sign, in the name of the municipality, and to the order of the treasurer, a note for twelve hundred dollars, at one year from date.

Resolved, That all the buildings and enclosures which are now standing on the property will appertain to Blaize Jean Baptiste, who is obliged to have the same removed and taken away within the period of two months, under penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars for each day, beyond two months, that he will neglect to have them removed and carried off.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following ordinance, which was put to the order of the day of this sitting, was adopted by a majority of 4 against 1.

ORDINANCE

To establish a Municipal Prison, and to fix the taxes to be paid for the nourishment and treatment of the prisoners, &c.

ARTICLE 1. It is decreed, that as soon as a proper building be erected for this special purpose, the vacant ground floor of the Present municipality will be arranged by the surveyor, and will serve as a prison or house of detention, for the use of this municipality.

ART. 2. It is further decreed, that the said prison will be under the guardianship of the first lieutenant of the guard, who will be authorised to employ one of the privates under his orders to act as jailer, and to maintain order and cleanliness in the said prison; it being understood that the said jailer is not to receive more salary than is present paid to the privates of the guard.

ART. 3. It is further decreed, that it will be the duty of the first lieutenant of the guard, to receive and keep in custody, the slaves sent to the said prison, by their proprietors or owners; all individuals arrested by the guard, sent by the recorder or aldermen acting as justice of the peace, and to keep correctly two registers, one for the slaves and the other for other individuals—naming the date of their admission and the date when set at liberty, the amount of taxes to be paid, the expenses of nourishment, &c. thus and paid: and the said lieutenant is to furnish, every morning at 9 o'clock, a correct copy thereof unto the secretary of the council, who will also enter those name on two separate registers, that he will keep for that purpose; and no slave or any other individual will be let out of said prison, but on an order from the mayor or recorder, and after the taxes and expenses of food will have been paid for.

Art. 4. It is further decreed that each slave or individual *detained in the said jail, will pay one dollar* before being set at liberty, (unless the said tax of one dollar be remitted by the Recorder for special reasons) for the use of this municipality as well as all expenses for doctors visits, medicine and other requisites; and 18 3-4 cents per diem for food, which is to be paid to the lieutenant of the guard for each day, that the said slaves or other individual will be detained in the said prison.

Art 5. It is further decreed that it will be the duty of the first lieutenant, to furnish unto the treasurer of this municipality, the first day of every month, a correct list, shewing the number of slaves and other individuals received in the said prison during the expired month, the time of their detention and the date that they were set at liberty, the amount of taxes, the expense of food, the receipts and expenses, and the number of those remaining that day in prison.

Art. 6. It is further decreed that it will be the duty of the 1st Lieutenant of the guard, to have published for 10 days in French and English in the Official Gazette of the municipality, all those slaves detained and who are not claimed by their Masters within three days of their arrestation.

Art. 7. It is further decreed, that the Recorder may when he will think it proper for the interests of this municipality, ordain that those slaves who have been already detained three days, be employed to clean and repair the streets and public roads, the Levees or any other public work; and the said slave while so employed to be properly chained and placed under the guardianship of the surveyor or one of the commissioners. It being understood that the expense of food will be met by the municipality while so employed at the public works

Art. 8—It is further decreed, that it is expressly forbidden to admit any stranger, in the prison or yard of said prison, unless he be accompanied by the 1st Lieutenant of the guard or by a police officer, or by his presenting an order to that effect from the recorder, it being also understood that he is not to be admitted but upon business.

Art. 9—It is further decreed, that it will be the duty of the 1st Lieutenant, or any other officer of the guard on duty at the said prison, to search every slave and other individual detained and to take from them any arms, ropes, knives or other articles, as well as money, that they may have, and he will deposit the said articles duly marked in the recorders office.

He is authorised to take from every *individual* arrested any article that he may use to a dangerous purpose, or that he may effect his escape from the said prison

Art. 10 The recorder is authorised to adopt such rules for the internal administration of the said prison, as he may think necessary, providing that they will not be contrary to the dispositions of the present ordinance; and he is moreover authorised, each time that he will deem it necessary, to employ a physician in the said prison.

Mr. Féraud voted against the adoption of the preceding ordinance, and *gave for his reasons*, that several of the dispositions thereof are contrary to the constitution.

A resolution presented at the last sitting by Mr Marigny, and put to the order of the day of this sitting having for object—to grant to Mr Vauriguad, what he prayed of the council in his petition of 26th November last, was rejected and Mr Duvigneaud, presented the following resolution as substitute, which was adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved that permission is granted to Mr Vauriguad, to repair the steam boat Pontchartrain and place in said boat the engine of the S B Ohio, which is now opposite the boundery. It being understood that this permission cannot be considered as a right of Mr Vauriguad to the wharf, opposite his property.

The question of adoption of the above resolution, being asked for Mr Lars, resulted as follows.

In the affirmative, Mr Marigny, Féraud and Duvigneaud. In the negative, Mr Kilshaw and Lars.

On motion of Mr Lars, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, that the mayor, is authorised to draw on the treasurer of this municipality for the sum of forty dollars in favor of Mrs Widow Gonichon, provided that sum be employed for paying a pedlers license for one year.

Mr Duvigneaud, presented a series of resolutions having for object, to forbid negro dealers to keep their slaves locked for sale, in that part of the limits of this municipality bounded by Bons Enfants, Esplanade, and Levee streets onto Independance street.

The above resolutions were put to the order of the day of the next sitting.

On motion of Mr Duvigneaud, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, that this part of the 6th district, bounded by Esplanade street and Canal Marigny, be and is hereby incorporated, and enjoy the same rights and privileges granted to the other incorporated parts of this municipality.

On motion of Mr Duvigneaud, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, that it will be the duty of the surveyor to have immediately placed such lamp pipes in all the streets, perpendicular to the river and below Pierre street.

On motion the council adjourned to Wednesday next 7 hours at 4 o'clock P M.

True copy.
J B N ST AMAND, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Bee.

The Operation of the Reform System in England.

A great many people in England seem to imagine, or at least they act as if they imagined, that the mere sound of reform would be sufficient, without any proceedings to produce a change in the state of the country. They mistake the reform Bill, for Reform itself; and a great mistake it is, the Bill formishes the means of making a reform—*or a change for the better*—and, in this case, the change must be very great to be of any use at all. The ministers themselves appear to be amongst those persons, for nothing indicates that they look upon it as necessary that some considerable change should take place in the manner of managing the affairs of that country.

If the *taxes* and *tithes* be still to remain such as they now are, the Bill would lead to disappointment and discontent, such as must plunge the country in utter confusion. The people do not want a change in the form of the government; they want only to make the same government *a great deal cheaper* than it is; and, by *so doing, they take the sure course of preserving* it; for it is utterly impossible that the millions can live at, while so very costly as it now is. The changes therefore must necessarily be as follows:—To put an end to all pensions, sinecures, grants, allowances, halfpay, and all other emoluments now paid out of the taxes, except for such public services as, upon a very scrupulous examination, shall be found fully to merit them; and to reduce all salaries to the standard of the U. States. To discharge the standing army, except such part of the ordinance and artillery as may be necessary to maintain the arsenals at the seaports in a state of readiness for war; and to abolish the military academies, and to dispose of all barracks and other property now applied to military uses. To make the counties, each according to its whole number of members of Parliament, maintain and equip a body of militia at the county's expense, and to have these bodies, as they are in the U. States, mustered at stated periods, so that at any time, a hundred thousand efficient men may be ready to come into the field, if the defence of the country require it. Is there any thing here destructive of the institutions of that country and have ministers ever since the reform of the Parliament proposed the like? Instead of tending to their overthrow these changes must necessarily tend to the preserving of them, or, rather restoring them to their ancient purity, and causing them to produce effects, such as they used to produce. No body sims at their destruction but at the destruction of those things, which have caused the far greater part of these ancient institutions to be greatly impaired, and, in many instances, become merely a screen for the hiding of oppression. There is hardly one of these old institutions, which has not lost its due effect, which has not been adulterated or corrupted; there is hardly one which is what it was, and what it still ought to be. The office of the *King has been shorn of a great many things that* made it beneficial to the country; the House of Peers has been so multiplied, and so managed by one party after another, as to make it that which it formerly was not; as to the House of Commons, the people a few years ago called upon it to pass sentence upon itself.

Of all the institutions, none are of so much importance to the people as those of *Judges, Jurors* and *Coroners*. Though the judges themselves may be every thing that they ought to be, they have been stripped of their power of protecting the people, in those cases where their power was the most necessary. This stripping has not taken place by a direct and positive abridgement of their power, but by giving to justices of the peace most important power, which ought to have remained exclusively with the judges. How stands the matter now? By statute after statute, line upon line, here a little and there a little, one finds at last the justices of the peace, who are all chosen by the minister of the day; who are appointed to, and who are turned out of their office at his pleasure, without cause assigned; one finds these men, and perhaps more than half of them persons, pensioners, placemen, officers of the army or officers of the navy, whose preferment and promotion, and whose very bread, in many cases, depend upon the breath of the minister; one finds these men empowered to try misdemeanors; to try felonies of a heinous character; one finds these men empowered to imprison for any length of time, and to transpose men and women, even for life! And it has recently been seen on the bench of Kent, that a man was sentenced to *five years' imprisonment* for agricultural rioting, and the magistrates of Surrey sentenced a libeller, to be imprisoned for two years in jail amongst felons; a man, whom the presiding magistrate in Middlesex had sentenced to transportation for seven years, having uttered some insolent words to the chairman, was called back again, and sentenced to transportation for life!

Of more importance still is the institution of Juries. And how stands this matter? *Magna Charta* says that no man shall suffer in life, limb, person or property; that no punishment shall be inflicted on his body, and that no money or goods shall be taken from him, except by the assent of a jury of the vicinage. There are hundreds of instances, in which men are now liable to be fined, and frequently are fined, and sometimes to their utter ruin and the ruin of their families, without the intervention of a jury, and at the sole will and *pleasure of Justices or Commissioners appointed* and removable at the pleasure of the ministers of the day.

In an equal number of instances, the peoples' bodies are liable to be imprisoned, or otherwise punished by the same authorities, and without the intervention of a jury; but in unhappy and ill treated Ireland, though united with England, one sees that men and women may be, whenever the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland shall choose to determine, even transported without trial by jury, are, and at the sole pleasure of two justices of peace, not of a barrister in the pay of the government.

Whoever looks into the ancient and admirable laws of England, will see with what tenderness those laws watched over the lives of the people. The institution of Coroner, still unknown to every country but England and the United States, was, of itself, enough to immortalize the nation by which it was first adopted. The institution of coroner, and the practice arising out of the same, precluded almost the possibility of any man, woman or child coming by their death in any violent manner, or from any accident, without the true cause of the death being ascertained; and without punishment falling upon the guilty causer of the death, if guilt there were, or punishment of an inferior degree, if arising from fault or negligence.

The salaries to be paid to persons in the ministry and other persons wanted to carry on the affairs of that country exclusively of the King and his royal family, *should be reduced to the American standard*. And why should they not be so reduced? Can any man state a reason, why the government of England should not be as cheap as that of the United States? This standard is, that the whole of the civil government of the U. S. president, his ministers, his ambassadors, and other ministers to foreign courts, all the clerks, in all the offices, the judges, and all their officers of courts of justice, every person belonging to the civil government, including those civil officers who direct the affairs of the army and the navy, including also the pay to the members of both houses of congress, and all the expenses of attending the holding of the session of the Legislature amount to a sum less than one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling a year; while a well known member of the House of Commons showed, that one hundred and thirteen persons belonging to the privy council, and chiefly belonging to the two Houses of Parliament, and excluding the royal family and the bishops, some of whom belong to the privy council; he showed a year or two ago, when he was out of place and not in that select part called the cabinet, that one hundred and thirteen of these persons received, amongst them, annually six hundred and fifty thousand pounds of the public money.

Look, then, at the fruit which the people have gathered and are gathering from the salaries in question. Look at Peel's Bill and its effects; look at the laws of spending millions of English money in the highlands of Scotland, to prevent emigration, while money was actually expending at the same time, to cause the labourers of England to emigrate. Look at the bill for extinguishing the small paper money in the year 1822; look at the bill for drawing it in again, passed in the year 1826; look at the dreadful ruin inflicted upon hundreds of thousands of virtuous families, by the tossing up and pulling down the value of money.

As to the standing army, the question that presents itself here is, what can this standing army be wanted for, consisting of one hundred thousand men. England has already been at peace twenty one years; and every time the Parliament either meets or separates the King assures them that the continuance of peace with all the powers of the world becomes more and more certain. During the last peace, the regular army cost the nation less than one million of pounds in the year; it now, including every thing, costs nearer eight millions. The common notion is, that it is wanted to support the government; and it would be well, if *men had a clear conception of what the word government* means. *What is government*, god what is its business? Its business is simply to keep the peace; to take care of men's person and property, and to give to people all the enjoyments which nature tenders to them, as far as the mutual safety of the whole will permit.

The distresses of the nation, the unparalleled miseries of Ireland, the confusion in the affairs of the wisest and most punctual of men; the still enormous amount of the taxes tell whether indemnity has been gained for the past, whether, the wars and the victories have brought them security for the future. A great change will be produced; one that will completely renovate the nation; one that will, in a short time too, make it what it once was, and what it always ought to have been.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Peruvian, Spear, Liverpool, G Beaford.
Ship Hamilton, Bailey, Havre, Bailey & Abbott.
Brig Julia & Helen, Thorndyke, New York, Bailey & Abbott.
Mistico Mercurio, Millet, Barcelona, J Pratts & Son.
Schr Porto Rico, Eustis, Charleston, J A Barelli & co.
Schr Julius Cæsar, Moore, Brazoria, Jas Reed & co.
Schr Minerva, Cusas, Sisal, S Fernandez.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pacific, Marvin, from the Passes—brought up ships Platina and Louise Sophia, and brigs Ajax and El Dorado.
Ship Louise Sophia, Boisen, 49 days from Rio de Janeiro, to A Fisk.
Ship Platina, Bosworth, 20 days from Baltimore, to master.
Brig Ajax, Marsh, 17 days from Norfolk, to master.
Brig El Dorado, Law, from Withlacoochee (Nov 28) to master—in ballast
Schr Sarah, Chapman, 22 days from New York, to master.
Steamboat Clinton, Stanley, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Hinds, Vail, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Rocky Mountain, Gilbert, fm Edgefield.
Steamboat Gauges, Austin, from Manchester.
Steamboat Tuskina, Woods, from Yazoo River.
Steamboat Lexington, Alter, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Levant, Rieffel, from Natchitoches.
Steamboat Brian Borohme, Edwards, fm Louisville.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Peruvian: 1725 bales cotton, 1030 hdds
HAVRE—