LATEST DATES.

New York	dec 30	London	nov 8
Boston	dec 30	London	nov 11
Philadelphia	dec 30	Havre	nov 9
Washington	dec 30	Paris	nov 8
Charleston	dec 28	Berlin	oct 18
Mobile	dec 20	Madrid	oct 31
Cincinnati	dec 7	Cadiz	nov 3
Nashville	nov 28	Leghorn	dec 29
Vera Cruz	dec 1	Hamburg	dec 6

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton yesterday.

94 Bales Mississippi ... 9½
26 do do ... 9¾
14 do do ... 9
150 do do ... 9¾
167 do do of Louisiana, prices not transcribed.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

—Sales of 1000 Mexican dollars at 3¾ prem., $100 American gold 3¼ do a 1 week. We note Mexican gold 3¼ premium; Mexican dollars 3¾ a 4 gold dollars 3¼ a 4 doubloons 15 a $17,50; do Patent $16,25 a 16,60.

Ship John W Carter, from Kingston, Jamaica, $36,000 in specie $30,000 of which is for the Merchants' bank of this city.

Treasury Notes—Sales $2500 at 4 per ct discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

We have to chronicle in the stock market—sales at the board is next to nothing. The transfers in Girard, yesterday, were rather more extensive than they have been lately, and the prices show a improvement. The sales amount to 116 shares. In other stocks there was little or nothing doing.

Drafts on New York sold at 11.

LONDON, Nov 11.

We have formerly adverted to the gradually increasing speculation on cotton works, with a view to draw the attention of the public to the fallacious principles on which those speculations have been founded. We now find that this mania for speculation in the adoption of raw materials rather on the increase. On the contrary, indeed so much so as to have attracted the attention of our men of business. It should not be distinctly understood that the present state of our manufacturing districts as regards the employers and employed do not warrant any international speculation in cotton. It seems, therefore, be obvious that the present easy state of the money market may be the real cause of the late and present speculation in a species of produce, which, after all and all charges of the manufacture, produces no ameliorating results but also has the danger of speculation founded upon principles rendered more fallacious by the fact that the exportations of Britain are decreasing in amount as compared with importations of all descriptions of foreign raw material. It is not be greatly increased

The easy state of the money market, which we have had for some days, continues to prevail, but the transactions in the Foreign Exchanges have not only diminished, but the quotations are certainly lower. The Funds—Consols for the Account reached 93¾ on Friday, and speculation was very rife in the principal market. There was an extensive demand for sugar, coffee, cotton, pimento and tallow. With regard to the money market, the capitalists seem to be guessing till the contents of the Queen's speech are known, and the purchases of the public forced the quotations up to the above point. The feeling in the city is, that the prices of consols are decidedly low—their intrinsic value, and that the weight of taxes may be still further enhanced for a time, a rapid and steady depression will occur before Christmas. The amount of the precious metals from London only, are 1,300 of the ingots, and 67,766 ounces of gold, and it is understood that a considerable amount has been going out from Liverpool for some time. The bullion which has been lately selling there so freely, at high prices, was chiefly American, and not English property, and as the American markets are all thoroughly glutted with English manufactures, the value of the cotton will, in part, be remitted in specie, while a further part will be applied to the liquidation of overdrafts. The amount of remittance in specie will, however, be further enhanced by the sale of American securities. The game of hamboozling the English public has already been commenced by setting in parties to inquire repeatedly for American securities which are not current here. The next step will be to disperse a quantity of them, in the expectation that the dealers will take them on speculation to the wishes of the supposed purchasers, when great inquire for such stuff, in the same way as jobbers used to hold railway shares, without the regard to their ultimate value, and only to meet the demands of the public. By a little management, the fictitious equities, then furnished gradually, and near, perhaps, by purchasing the shares so furnished, a market for American stock shares will, no doubt, be created. The result of demand for specie will be a decided depreciation of paper currency, and a stoppage of the manufacture of the goods, and a cessation of all purchases in the commercial world because a general fall in prices is inevitable. The exchanges with the continent are looking so well as they did a few weeks since. Foreign stock and share marks—has been rather again.

PARIS, BOURSE, Nov. 9th.

Prices—five per cents 105f 85c; three per cents 75. Romans 100d. Belgium Loan 105; Belgium 5 (4½) 50c; Brussels Coinage 1670; Portuguese three per cents 21½; Actuva 204, Passives 44, Rio 6.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

Sales of cotton 6,000 bales, chiefly American, at an advance of ¼ pence.

Evening, 9th—Since last week's review inferior middling sorts of American cotton have realized an advance of ¼ per lb. To day the transactions were on a large scale, and speculators bought 3000 Surats and 500 Americans. The amount of to-day's sales is 3000 bales.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Fleet, Brag, Liverpool, H C Cammack & co.
Margaret Forbes, King, Liverpool, L H Gale.
Factius, Russell, Liverpool, G Green.
Empire, Baker, Liverpool, S & J P Whitney.
Concert, Amesbury, Tampa Bay, S & J P Whitney.
Hooghegan, Blackpole, Philadelphia, G Bedford.
Hannah, Crowell, Havana, S & J P Whitney.
Fredonia, Mas, Barcelona, J Prats & Son.
Pacific, Seaman, Mobile, Master.
Alliance, Post, Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED.

Steamboat Porpoise, Morrison, from the Passes—brings ships Vicksburg and Rubicon; left the Passes last and brought as ships Orion and Vestula, Georgian and brig Coral; makes no report from

Steamboat Porpoise, Morrison, from the English Lake, brought up ship Harriet, bark Hellespont, brig Germanus, schs Excell, Harriet, Smith and Tylson.

Steamboat Grampus, Annable, from the Passes—took in a boat tow and brought up ships Rialto and Liverpool and bark Mount Moria; left the pass on the 2nd, no report.

Ship Harriet, Strout, from Portland, Me, 7th Dec, master.

Ship Rialto, Holmes, from Boston Dec 14th, to master.

Ship Liverpool, Davenport, 19 days from Batu, Me, master.

Ship Orion, Remmers, from Hamburg, to F Frey & co.

Ship Vestula, Pemberton, from Belfast, Me, to master.

Bark Hellespont, Sabatt, 8 days from Havana, to master.

Bark Georgian, Marshall, 10 days from Kingston, J Jackson, Avery & co.

Brig Coral, Doughty, from Havana Dec 26th, to C Worthy.

Schr Grampus, Taylor, 14 days from Kingston, to S & J P Whitney.

Schr Mount Moria, Sackdole, from Tampa Bay, to master, in ballast.

Schr Harriet Smith, Sherman, from St Josepha, Florida, to master.

Sch Excel, Sallow, 3 days from Mobile, to master.

Sch Tylson, Thair, 9 days from Havana, to master.

Steam ship Cuba, Switzer, from Havana, reported to have been ashore has been got off and arrived at the Balize.

Steamboat South Alabama, Carson, Mobile.

Steamboat Oronoke, Young, Pittsburg.

Steamboat Clinton, Gulver, Cincinnati.

Steamboat Memphis, Fulton, Cincinnati.

Steamboat Ozark, Hosea, Little Rock.

Steamboat Augusta, Day, Vicksburg.

Steamboat Moravian, Jordan, Louisville.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Inez—1328 bales cotton.
Per ship Margaret Forbes—1436 bales cotton.
Per ship Tactius—1262 bales cotton and 90 hhds tobacco.
Per ship Empire—1582 bales cotton.
Per ship Lancet—government stores.
Per brig Manhegan—340 casks molasses.
Per brig Charlotte—500 bbls beer, 161 kegs lard, &c.
Per schr Pelopeire Pecunia—338 bales cotton.
Per sch Idaelia—provisions.
Per sloop Alliance—sugar and molasses.

MEMORANDA.

The packet ship John Sargent, of Philadelphia, Cadwalader, from Santa Cruz, bound to New Orleans, at Rhode Island, was lost on the night of the 23d October, on Bird Island. Captain and crew saved, with all hands.

Steamboat Moria, reports ship Charles Wharton, Thompson Philadelphia, bound to Tampa Bay, lost off the bar going in. Cargo saved—no lives lost—in a coastal wreck.

Brig Coral, reports brig South Carolina wrecked on Key Island from this port to Marseilles; cargo cotton and 92 hhds tobacco—could not learn particulars.

Steamboat Baltimore, 25th Dec, brig Lucas, Bush.

Brig Ralph, Stearns, 34 days from New Orleans, for Baltimore, with a cargo of tobacco, cotton, went ashore 40 miles south of Cape Henry, near Washwoods on the 22d December.

Ship Boston, Dec. 25, ship Leonore, Lunt.

Ship New York, 26th ship Huntsville, Eldridge; Virginia, Sinclair.

Arrived at New York, for this port on 27th, ship Lucky Banker.

The Helen Mar, from Liverpool for New Orleans, which was on shore on the 7th Nov, has been got off and is now at Bordeaux, 5th Nov too Susanna, Lacore.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Monday January 1st 1838, a pocket Book, containing two $20 bills on Bank of Louisiana, and the rest of the value, whoever will return the said pocket book with the money at Zacharie & Brothers, Levee street, shall be entitled to the reward.

jan 3 5t D W CLARK.

CHARLES WATTS, Esq

Has resumed his practice of his profession as Attorney and Counsellor at law. His office is at No 55 Canal street, next door to the Orleans Bank. jan 3 5t

THE subscribers have entered into a co partnership, for the sale of dry goods, wholesale and retail, their business will be conducted under the firm of German Ducatel & Son.

The public will constantly find on their store, No 83 Carondelet, a choice assortment of foreign and domestic goods, which they offer at very low prices and on accommodating terms. GERMAIN DUCATEL.

jan 3 GERMAIN DUCATEL, Jr.

LOST.

By the subscriber, on the 1st January, at about 2 o'clock P M, in front of the French Theatre Coffee House, a pocket book containing $155 in notes, viz: one of $50 of the Gaslight Bank, one of $20 of the Exchange Banking Co., two of $10 Carrollton Railroad and Banking Company; one of $5, Orleans Bank, and the balance in Municipality notes. Besides a promissory note at my order for $500, due on the 1st January, one for $107, due on the latter days of March 1838, one for the last days of December 1837, drawn by G Dumoras; one for $10 by Decloet, and small accounts due in Baton Rouge and Plaquemine, amounting to above $50. The public is cautioned against negotiating said notes, as their payment is stopped. A liberal reward will be given for the pocket book and papers, at Mr. Griffin, corner of Bienville and Bourbon, by

jan 3 P C DUMAS.

THE BEE.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1838.

Fire!

A very serious fire broke out last night at half past 10 o'clock, in a coffee house in New Levee street, above Bienville street, and rapidly communicated to the adjacent buildings, crossed the alley in the rear, and catching the large stores fronting both sides of Old Levee street. The damage anticipated is immense—The offices were all of the first order, and a fearful number of them are destroyed.

It is now one o'clock and the fire is still raging.

The stores burnt are those of Fouch & Dudessis, James Allen, G. W. Pritchard, Ducros & Murphy, Delassus & Montreuil, Joly & Baquet, Henshaw & Co, and several others, together with the printing office of the Louisiana Advertiser. The loss is estimated at from one million to a million and a half of dollars.

The wind is blowing pretty strong from the southeast.

It is stated that three men were killed by the falling of a wall.

More Robberies

The scoundrels who usually infest our city during the winter have recommenced their nefarious vocation and within the last week, we have been informed of several successful attempts at robbery perpetrated on various individuals. Two of those were accompanied with a fearless intention to kill, or at least murder, in one instance, a pungnard was driven through the hat of the person assaulted, and in the other two ineffectual blows with knife were directed at the victim as he lay on the ground vainly struggling with the marauders. Lately however, the knaves have adopted a simple yet ingenious mode of accomplishing their object. It consists in passing a cord across the street on a dark night, waiting quietly till some wayfarer approaches, tripping him up dexterously, and then under pretext of helping him on his feet to make away with everything he has about him. This adroit stratagem was recently practised on Mr Gerlach respectable gentleman, who walking in Dumain near Rampart street at about 9 o'clock P.M., the 31st December, stumbled against a cord and fell he was instantly relieved from the incumbent posture by several benevolent individuals who merely rewarded themselves for the service by the abstraction of his pocket book and nine silver dollars from his fob. Our very able and efficient police had probably at this early hour not commenced their nocturnal rambles or probably they considered Rampart street so entirely beyond the precincts of the city that their duty did not permit to extend their *surveillance* over that remote region.

For several successive evenings we have been compelled temporarily to suspend our labors by the sudden extinction of the Gas in our offices. The circumstance occurs two or three times every week, and sometimes lasts a considerable while to the great inconvenience not only of ourselves but of our compositors who work by Gaslight. We mention this in order to call the attention of the superintendent of the Gas-Light Works to the fact, that he may remedy the existing defect of whatever nature it may be.

Apportionment Bill.

We perceive with pleasure that the 1st section of this bill, the non adoption of which passed the Senate by a single vote a few days since, has been taken up for reconsideration. The general impression in that honorable body seems to be, that the provisions of the bill are useful and salutary, and the sole ground of opposition is its alleged unconstitutionality. The object of reconsideration appears to be not the increase in numbers of our present representation, but its apportionment on equitable principles. With this view the subject will most probably be submitted to a Committee of Reference, with instructions to report the non and a bas of representation will be obtained in conformity to the will of the charter, but satisfactorily, as based upon the broad foundation of equality of rights.

Canada.

From a multitude of ships in relation to the affairs of this province, we extract the following constituting all that has transpired of importance since our last intelligence:

The force at Navy Island is now about 500. Mr. McKenzie is there. Sir Francis Head has arrived at Chepowa opposite Navy Island with intention to dislodge the patriots. There is a rumor of a battle between the patriots and royalists at Oakland in which the patriots were defeated. It is said that in their retreat the patriots were joined by several hundred Indians, and with the reinforcement were intending to attack the Royalists.

The New York Express announces that the surrender of McKenzie has been demanded by Sir Francis Head of Governor Marcy, who is now in Albany. Mr. Kenzie not being in the United States cannot of course be given up.

The papers generally agree in declaring that for the present opposition in Lower Canada has nearly ceased—in upper Canada information is less special and certain. In a despatch signed by Col. McNab it is stated that he had pushed forward with 500 men to attack a body of insurgents composed of 400 under command of Duncombe, but had arrived too late—it is supposed they will disperse, having no hope of effectual resistance. Col. McNab was to march to Norwich on the 15th with 1600.

Sir Francis Head had issued a proclamation offering $6000 for Dr Duncombe, and $1000 each for the two Malcoms, and Robert Alway.

As the writer for the Louisiana Advertiser appears to have studied with critical attention the treatise on credit prepared by the president of the Chamber of Commerce for the instruction of the members of the legislature, he has no doubt referred to all the authorities therein recommended to the perusal of that honorable body, and he will probably be able to inform us who among these authors may be cited in support of the doctrine,

1. That a bank note is a promise to pay, the value of which depends entirely on our confidence in the solvency and integrity of the institutions issuing these promises.

2. That credit is wealth (page 7.)

3. That to restore confidence the banks should be empowered to suspend specie payments (page 23.)

Our object in putting this question, is to advise the writer that possibly he may be glad to be introduced to an author of some note, whose name he has not mentioned in the list he so kindly compiled for the edification of the members of the legislature, and he may aid the president of the Chamber of Commerce in forming another of the lessons which *the new world is destined to give to the old.* (page 6.)

December 25th.

The following sentences have some pith and point—they are extracted from a celebrated work on political economy—by *Poor Richard.*

"How to make money plenty.

"Get the legislature to pass an act authorizing every man who has one hundred dollars, to put it in a bank and issue his promissos to pay three hundred dollars, and induce the people to receive these promises as money.

"How to make potatoes plenty.

"Get the legislature to pass an act authorizing every man who has a hundred bushels of potatoes to issue his promises to deliver to A. B. or bearer three hundred bushels, and induce the people to take these promises as potatoes.

"By this infallible mode, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, grain, hay, pumpkins, bread, shoes, hats, sugs, gunpowder, and sausages can be made as plenty as blackberries."

For our own part, we must confess that the treatise on credit, has failed to convince us that the above mentioned dogmas have more foundation in reason, experience or common sense—than the recipes of Poor Richard. We are still of opinion:

1. That irredeemable paper is rage.

2. That if credit is wealth, wealth is credit—that the one being taken indifferently as the basis of the other and *vice versa*, it would sound very strangely to style credit the basis of wealth: Credit may lead to wealth, but no more partakes of the nature of wealth than the shadow does of the substance.

3. That the most effectual mode of destroying confidence and the morals of a country, is to authorize the debtor not to pay

Will the writer in the Louisiana Advertiser request his friend of the Chamber of Commerce to write of a *treatise on rates?* in which he might interweave to great advantage his notions in relation to the validity of irredeemable bank notes, credit founded solely on paper, and the advantages that commerce, credit and public morals would gain from an attempt to legalize the suspension of specie payments by the banks. They seem somewhat out of place in the compilation on credit submitted to the members of the legislature.

Our Representatives in Congress.

Who are the representatives from Louisiana to the Congress of the United States? They are three in number Mr. Garland, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Rupley. Where were they, when a question teeming with interest, and involving the tranquility, the security, almost the very existence of the South was agitated in the Legislative Hall at Washington? Were they at their post—did they, as faithful guardians of the public weal, as honorable representatives of the will of their constituents, unite heart and hand with their favorite brethren of the South, and meet the incendiary topic with that firmness and resolution which have alone sufficed to avert the impending peril? Were they, in fine, present at Washington during that fearful contest between fanaticism and determination, when the question of abolition was pressed with a reckless zeal that menaced the most deplorable results?

In our comments on the proceedings of the 20th and 21st December in the House of Representatives, we bestowed upon the resolute conduct of the Southern members, in withdrawing from the Hall, and thus preserving the sole line of conduct consistent with the wishes of the South, all the encomium which we believe them to have merited, and we naturally enough included "the members from Louisiana in the eulogy title, meaning at the time that they (with perhaps a single exception) possessed not the smallest pretensions to participation in the praise they received. A few days after, when the list of the ayes and noes on Mr. Patton's resolution came to hand, we hoped it anxiously and thoroughly, hoping to find included in that statement the names of our representatives. Neither that of Mr. Johnson nor Rupley was there—we saw Mr. Garland mentioned—we know not if it be our representative of that name. We have been told that Mr. Garland of Louisiana is a member in Congress at the period alluded to, but we cannot speak with certainty upon this point. If Mr Garland was the single representative from Louisiana present on that memorable occasion, if his name alone filled the lustre which should in justice have been occupied by three, he merits and will receive the esteem and applause of his constituents. If the Garland in the report be not the Gentleman from our State—then he must be included in the dog and will deserved censure which attaches itself to the absence of the other members.

But at all events, which were Messrs Johnson and Rupley? How happened it that they were absent? Why very simply. Mr Johnson considers the Governorship of Louisiana a very superior station to a seat in the Representative Hall in Congress—The *bonus* is much more eminent to sway the inhabitants of an entire state, than simply to represent their feelings and interests in the General Assembly at Washington. With a view therefore of canvassing for the lofty office to which he aspires, he abandons all minor objects, and remains in Louisiana, seeking to secure the suffrages of the good people of the State. The citizens will now be prabbled accurately to decide upon the preeminence of Mr Johnson—they will learn whether a Representative, who so far forgets the sacredness of his office as to continue in his state hunting up votes for his proposed contest, when questions literally of life and death are being discussed in Congress, be worthy of the highest honor within their gift.

With regard to Mr Ripley a lame excuse is attempted by urging his shattered health. So far from being valid, this apology for his desertion is the strongest possible accusation he could be charged with. Since he is an invalid—since he is incapacitated by a feeble constitution to fulfill the functions confided to him, why does he remain in office, a superfluous, incapable of assuming his seat in Congress, yet unwilling to yield a title which he has *in case et preterea nihil*—For two years the failing health of this gentleman has prevented him from attending the annual sessions at Washington, and hence for the same period has the second district been unrepresented. It was this is the bounden duty of Mr Ripley as a patriot, as a sincere friend to Louisiana to relinquish his claims, to sign his title and to yield his seat to one qualified to fulfil it. Has the honor of being termed a Representative in Congress become so fascinating, that it cannot be yielded even though it be but an empty sound? Or do we prefer our representatives with no further object than in accordance with the forms prescribed by the constitution?

It appears therefore that these respected gentlemen were both engaged at the period of the excitement on the abolition topic, the one in journeying for health and the other is making an electioneering tour. Admirable and all sufficing motives for their absence!—We trust that their constituents will recognize their validity, and appreciate at their just value the ardent patriotism, and disinterestedness of their representatives. Suppose that the votes on Mr Patton's resolution had prevailed—suppose that Southern Lawyer and friends of abolition, and the resolution had been rejected—would not our representatives, where ill timed absence would have enabled the fanatics to triumph, have been eternally responsible for the fatal consequences which would probably have ensued—Happily the Northern and Middle States stepped forward at the critical moment to the rescue of the South and precluded by an overwhelming majority the positive necessity of the suffrages of our representatives. The principle nevertheless still exists; and even before the present session closes, the presence of the gentlemen in question may be needed to secure to the South and West their due share of influence in the deliberations of Congress. We trust that the constituents which may be made to abolish slavery in the particular mode in which it is now agitated in Congress. Mr. Rives in his speech resolved, That the thanks of the body be tendered to the patriots of the opposition delegation, who have been the force of Congress, rather than public in their persuasive debate on the abolition of slavery in the South.

Mr. Cushing presented a petition from Daniel Warburg, stating that he has discovered a method of squaring the circle, and invented certain tables of working out the square and cube roots, offering the same to the state of Louisiana on certain conditions, and declaring that if the offer were made in the British Parliament, they would compensate a thousand times the money he and those belonging to him in triumph to Europe, but he preferred that the reward should belong to the city of New Orleans, first making known these discoveries and investment laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported a bill for the relief of Isaac L. McKoy, which authorizes the treasurer to receive in payment of action drawn from said McKoy certain notes, provided he give bond for their collection and attend to the collection himself.

Mr. Rogers, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to create the office of notary for the shipping of assessment in the city of New Orleans.

The speaker laid before the House a report from the Grand Jury relative to the new prison in the parish of New Orleans.

Mr. Sparks moved for the dispensation of the rules in order to lay before the House the petition of A. Pulpis, of the parish of Assumption, praying compensation for certain slaves, executed for murder—referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the Governor covering a memorial from Dr. Julio, relative to the establishment of a library by the state.

The further consideration of the bill providing for the amendment of the constitution of the state, was postponed to Tuesday 9 a. m.

Mr. Walsworth observed that he had been requested by some of the inhabitants of the upper lower country to permit the bill introduced by him to amend the act relative to the city of New Orleans to be over till the municipal now preparing was presented to the legislature.

The bill to amend the act incorporating a company to construct a road to the English Turn on the right bank of the river, was taken up and passed.

The bill to amend the act to once pursue the church of St. Francis to the parish of Point Coupee was taken up.

Mr. Pain moved an act to amend section twenty the church of St Gabriel in the parish of Iberville for five years, and the bill has same noted was passed.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the House disputed with the rules and took into consideration a resolution to authorize a joint committee to prepare for the celebration of the ever glorious anniversary of the 8th January.

Mr. Brashear opposed the resolution with great warmth. He said the House has been most sedulously employed in carrying ways and means to carry the events of the time, which owe their origin to that day. In his opinion the House could not do into nothing so much as the anniversary of a day which had produced so many difficulties, and so preparing to celebrate it with triumphal shows and pomp. Those affluxions are felt in this time and will require years and years to do them away. And what was that boasted victory? It was an affair of some three thousand men against six thousand, in which, by some accident or other, the smaller party gained the victory. It had a victor New Orleans, it was true—and it had raised an obscure individual to be a great man and chief magistrate of his country. Drawing his inspiration from the adulation of the multitude, the capitulation of Paris, but the sight of the battlements of Constantine has wiped out the stain.

He Brashear, who commanded at Constantine, is not to be compared with Jackson.

The Antoinet has determined not to visit the Canonsus, but goes back to Moscow.

The Emperor of Austria was lately, in person, the first system of the great Northern Railway, and made with the Empress the first trip to Wagram. The Kings of Bavaria is expected on Rail Roads.

Cecil, in Africa, is threatened by an attack from the Moors.

SPAIN:

The Madrid Gazette of the 20th Dec publishes a despatch from General Espartero dated Bisnesca, 26 announcing that Don Carlos, with the main body of his troops, had been compelled to enter Biscay, through the valley Mena. Espartero says that he has taken measures to guard the extended line of the national posses so limited the most happy results from the great advantage of the campaign.

Don Carlos left behind him, in the mountains of Castile, a corps of 1500 infantry, under the orders of a colonel Vicenzo, and 200 cavalry, commanded by Balmaceda, who has kept up the war in the province during the winter.

Don Manuel Carlos, chief Pabion was still commanding frightful atrocities. Having lately war against the military commander of San Clemente, and Manuel Pinar, commander of the second Guards, has succeeded in defeating the Carlists, and has taken prisoners two by two and related by his followers.

By dates to Oct. 31st from Madrid, the Cortes have adopted the law as it came from the senate—it is to be empowering the government to levy 60 millions reals on Porto Rico and Cuba. This sum will be applied to effect the Spanish market of Paris and Belgium. Mr. Bopes Ly will go to draw the Marquis Mendizabal from Vera Cruz to those islands rather than to New Orleans.

By Whenever Exchange on London can be obtained at Havana at a reasonable premium remittances by Spain are made by letters of Exchange—now if Exchange on England fell here to 4 per cent, and Havana had 5 or 6 millions of dollars to remit to her government, that amount could easily be negotiated there at 101 per cent, which would place specie here at par, and at the same time that the remittance to Spain would be extremely favorable. Remittances to Spain are even made at 12 per cent premium on the pound sterling. The Spanish government has nothing to fear from a loan negotiated by Spain in Havanna, with regard to the movement of specie as intended by the New York journals.

The above 60 millions was fixed on the war contribution of those islands, and also monastic property in the Peninsular or the funds of the public schools of the parish of Concaida.

Mr. LUCROS Hewas gone notice of his intention to propose a bill to amend the and explain clause relating to the register of conveyances for the city of New Orleans.

The Senate proceeded to the 3rd reading of the following bills and resolutions from the House of Representatives.

1st "A resolution appointing a Joint Committee of both Houses to visit the Orphans' Asylum" and the Catholic Orphan Boys Asylum.

2nd "A bill relating to the Deaf and Dumb of the State of Louisiana."

On demand of Mr Hoa, the Senate dispensed with its rules, and the bill underwent its second reading.

Mr. WINN proposed to amend the bill by rescinding that part of the preamble which referred to the Harrison institute in the State of Connecticut. He stated that it appeared in all the several classes of the bill by which the Governor would send the deaf and dumb to the institute in question, and to replace them by another institute authorizing the Governor to send those any other asylum situated within the limits of any of the state states. These amendments, urge by the bill, were adopted.

3d Resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the sums therein mentioned to the College of Jefferson. The Senate having dispensed with its rules, the bill underwent its second reading.

Mr LABAUVE said he was not prepared to vote on this question; he had learned that the Treasurer had consults with regard to the payment of the sums, and he desired to take the subject into consideration, before giving his vote for or against the adoption.

Mr HOA did not object to the postponement of the discussion; but he thought it his duty to explain the nature of the doubts of the Treasurer. Various sums had been appropriated by different legislative enactments in favor of certain seminaries. The legislature acts having left some points doubtful in the mind of the Treasurer, it was necessary to inform them, and it was with this object that the resolution was presented.

On motion of Mr Winn, the resolution was referred to the committee on public instruction, which will present a report on the subject as soon as possible.

4th "Resolution requiring of the board of public works to have the river Conte surveyed" by the civil engineer."

5th "Resolution appointing upon the civil engineer the survey of Bayou Rouge."

On motion of Mr Winn, the Senate having dispensed with its rules, the resolution underwent its second and third readings and passed by its title.

6th Resolution appointing a Joint Committee composed of 5 members of the House and—members of the Senate, to examine the ex dition of the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr Labauve, the Senate dispensed with its rules, the resolution was read, a second time, and opened for discussion.

Mr LABAUVE proposed that the bank should be filled by the word "*Hard*"—adopted.

The Senate having again dispensed with its rules, the resolution underwent its third reading and passed.

7th "Resolution appointing a Joint Committee of both Houses, to visit the Orphan Asylum and make a report."

Mr Winn in the name of the Committee to which had been referred the bill for preventing communications between the free persons of color and slaves at the time reported the same bill with a few amendments. The translation of the amendments not being finished, discussion was adjourned to a future day.

Mr ROBSIER, conformably to notice given, introduced a bill amendatory of an act removing the charter of incorporation of the Catholic Church of St Francis, in the parish of Natchitoches.

The Senate proceeded to the third reading of a resolution requesting our representatives and senators in congress to employ every effort to obtain the passage of an act to extend the titles of pre_emption.

This resolution was adopted.

SECOND READINGS

"An act to incorporate the Iberville Rail Road Company." On motion of Mr. Labauve, the bill was read a third time and passed.

"An act to ascertain the number of assessors of the parish of Wachita"—adopted.

"Act amending the charter of incorporation of the Natchitoches Insurance Company, under the title of "Marine and Fire Insurance Company."

The Senate having dispensed with its rules, said bill underwent its third reading and passed.

"Resolution enjoining upon the civil engineer to make a survey of Little River"—This resolution underwent its third reading and passed.

"Act to come to the relief of Anacharsis Luminais, sheriff of German coast"—adopted.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The bill being on the order of the day, Mr Labauve reproduced the motion made by Mr Ducros on a previous day to refer it to a committee of three members.

The President explained the reluctance he felt in appointing this committee, as many motions having been *ordre* only made, and the opinions of the members being so divided on the merits of the bill, he desired that the Senate itself should appoint the Committee.

Messrs. Hoa and Bossier desired to be exempt from serving on the committee—they considered the bill as lost, and therefore did not see the necessity of referring it. "Besides," added Mr. Hoa, "the numerous amendments which claim my attention as a member of the Commission on Banks, would prevent of being of any use under present circumstances."

A recess of a few minutes was obtained, at the termination of which, without any vote being given for the formation of a committee, the Senate adjourned till Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, December 27.

FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship St. James, Capt. Sebor, arrived this morning from London. She brings London dates to the 15th of November. They contain little intelligence than was previously received, not only from England, but from the continent.

The English papers were much occupied with accounts of the queen's progress towards London, and her entry into the great metropolis of her empire. The banquet was magnificent.

Parliament was to assemble on the 20th of November.

The Liverpool Cotton Market had suffered no change. A considerable quantity of grain from the United Kingdom was going on, which led to the association of a contract of a large corn ship.

The Queen made her entry into London on the 9th of November, and dined with the Lord Mayor, in whom she gratified a patent of Baronetcy, and at the same time knighted the two sheriffs of London. She dined at Guildhall, and the service of plate on the Queen's table was of solid gold valued at 400,000.

The toy shops are now by Mr. Jones, Bond Street, Mr Morse Mayfair. The latter gentleman is said to be the first few thousand ever weighed. At half past 8 the Queen arrived her entrance, leaving the company, who remained to supper, and being the national anthem, God save the Queen.

The Ann rives Mr. Mer had audience of the Queen on 7th of November.

Some of the English papers condemn the late speculations in cotton as wild and extravagant, and exercise them in part to the crazy state of the money market, by which commercial enterprises were paralyzed.

The Bank of England was full enough with 14 splendid gold ones. The Duke of Wellington was one of the group that made an appeal for the Queen when she retired from Guildhall to her carriage. The banquet is described by the papers as the most splendid ever given there. The Queen was delight ed and her deportment most gracious.

Oats of the chandelier fell by the goldsmith a company consisted of solid chaste gold, weighing 1000 ounces. Mr. Magrey, an American lady, who is the wife of a merchant of Liverpool, was a guest, and by Aspey jean lady present, and attracted great admiration by her beauty.

News than by message received by the lapse, and &c. and the returns covering a Mr. Commissioner Hospital the day of the Queen's entry into London.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of N. October 16th, announce the separation of the Chamber of Commission. The public brokes out in the capital only a few days after the troops were quartered in the various stations, and by some of the inhabitants of the upper lower country fallen victims. Amongst them the Marquis de Gerlanc, and commandant Vicos. General Petersion, Hightlier the chief, has fallen as well as the last accounts. The bulk of the army was to put Constantine on the 20th ult., leaving a garrison of 3,000 men.

The French elections have turned in favor of the Moderate party, and indicate almost as strong an aversion to aggressive laws as to the principles of the Revolution.

Among the gentlemen elected to the Chamber of Deputies, are Dupin Mangin, Berrier Pages, Thiers, Cousin, Dupont, Del Ecup, Hennequin, Arago, Cormenin, Dupin, Dupin, Dup