NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON.

PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1839.

☞ The news from Mexico which we published on Tuesday came from a source too positive for us to refuse it credit. We must, however, say that a letter one day later from the same place, has not a word on the subject or talking of Vera Cruz

FIRE.

On Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, smoke was seen issuing from the roof of the St. Charles street theatre, immediately on the front. The appearance was alarming at first, as it was evident to every one was alarming at first, as it was evident to every one that should the fire gain headway that immense pile of extending from St. Charles to Camp street would be in imminent danger, together with the fine dwelling houses and stores in the vicinity. It was observed too, with regret, that the engines could scarcely pinch the water from the street in front to the top of the building where the danger threatened, so great was the height. But our admirable firemen have other resources besides the throwing of water from their engines. The hose was carried to the scene of danger, and played with such effect that in a very short time the fire was extinguished, and the theatre saved from the destruction that seemed so imminent.

Curiosities have been much excited to discover in what manner the fire originated. Some were of opinion, that it arose from fire left the night before in the gallery saloon, of the place where refreshments are sold to persons in the upper tier. Some account for it by the fact that work men were engaged the previous evening in erecting a flagstaff on the top of the theatre; and others ascribe it to the act of an incendiary. If it arose from the negligence of the persons charged with the care of the gallery saloon, it is singular that the fire did not show itself at an earlier hour, as the theatre was closed the previous night at the usual time, and all lights extinguished; still more extraordinary that it if originated with the workmen who fixed the flag staff, because the public were admitted into the theatre after these had finished their work and gone away, and it thus became almost impossible that the fire could have existed and made progress without being observed. There is a difficulty also in the satisfying one's mind that it was the work of an incendiary. The spot where it broke out is so remote, so nearly inaccessible, to all who almost familiar with every part of the vast edifice, that unless we suppose a want of fidelity in the persons employed by Mr. Caldwell, the idea that the fire was wilfully communicated is hardly tenable. Whatever may have been its origin, we trust the danger from which the theatre has escaped through the daring and persevering exertions of the firemen, will prompt the manager to place trusty and efficient men in every part of the edifice, and to keep them to guard and watch against fire at all hours of the day and night

It was plain to every observer that had the accident occurred in the night, had the firemen been prevented from repairing to the spot with so much promptitude, had the supply of water been deficient, or had the wind blown from any other quarter than the east, that noble pile of buildings would inevitably have been lost. The damage, nevertheless, has been considerable. The Pizayune informs us that dresses and decorations were shqwered from the windows and taken to the opposite square, and that the gallery saloons and the ceiling of the box saloon have been consumed. The same paper estimates the loss to the proprietor at $8000, which we are inclined to believe is not beyond the real amount.

New Orleans has many things to be proud of—her theatres, her hotels, her hospitals, her charitable asylums, her water works, her gas works, her volunteers; in all these attributes of a highly civilized and flourishing metropolis she will compare advantageously with any city in the world: but it is chiefly in her firemen that she stands eminent among the cities of the union. On the occasion of Tuesday morning, their exertions were the theme of universal applause from the spectators—and their incredibly was accompanied by a good judgement and skilful application of their apparatus, which shewed them capable of accomplishing what never could be expected from human efforts under similar circumstances. The old company No. 9, particularly distinguished itself: it was the pipe of that corps which was first home aloft and through all intervening obstacles was brought into immediate contact with the flames: to No. 2, consequently, the happy extinction of the threatened conflagragtion is in a great measure to be attributed. We understand the proprietor of the theatre, Mr. Caldwell, has expressed his obligations to that fine company in the handsomest and most feeling terms.

When the danger was all over, the flag of the United States was raised above the roof of the building amid the shouts of some thousands of men, who were assembled in the vicinity, whose joy at the unexpected termination of the fire and the safety of the theatre knew no bounds, which was mingled with and vivified by the sight of their country's banner floating above their heads.

The friends of Mr. Caldwell and our fellow citizens throughout the union will learn with satisfaction, that although such damage and loss were sustained, yet the theatre was open as the same evening as usual.

Another fire broke out on the evening of the same day at about 9 o'clock in a tobacco warehouse at the corner of Rasp and Front streets, in the upper suburb, which was entirely burnt down, with some other small buildings. The wind carried the sparks some hundred feet to a carpenter's shop at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Race streets—the building, with several others, and a neighboring lumber yard, was totally destroyed.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Gladiator, Britton, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York, bringing Landen dates to Nov. 10. She left Liverpool the 19th.

The news by this arrival does not vary from our last in any material degree. The London Courier, which it must be remembered, is supposed to be in the confidence of the administration, asserts with confidence that there will be no war with Russia. But we look upon this as a diplomatic ruse to disguise the real intentions of the government. These assurances of a pacific course accord ill with the intelligence conveyed by the London Observer, that it is the intention of government to vary considerably to augment the navy, with the view of reinforcing the British fleets in the Mediterranean, the Indian, and other seas. Facts speak louder than words. This augmentation would never have been contemplated by the British government, if there were no expectation of hostilities. The naval stations which are to be reinforced, the Mediterranean and the Indian, seem to indicate the quarter in which danger is apprehended. At the date of the last advices, the British fleet, under Admiral Stopford, was making demonstrations towards a passage into the Black Sea, which measure would bring it in immediate and unavoidable collision with the Russian fleet. Should the Russians prevail upon the Turks to join them in passing the passage, or should the former by negociation or force, get possession of the fortifications of the Dardanelles, the British Admiral might think his present strength insufficient to force his passage in and out without reinforcements.

What can be the object of sending additional ships to the East Indies in time of profound peace? Should the Russians undertake the invasion of British India, the first measure of the British government would be to cut off the invaders from all supplies by sea. Unless such measure be adopted, India could not be defended without difficulty—and if adopted, the object of the Russians would be hopeless. The Observer, in fact expressly says the position of affairs in the east is the main cause of the reported increase of the navy. If the information of the Observer be correct, it outweighs the assurances of the Courier.

NEW BOOKS.

THE STRANGER IN CHINA.—This is a work of considerable interest, and embraces more information of real value than any similar publication we have perused since the account of the Celestial Empire by Lord Macartney. The style is lively and graphic, and the work abounds in amusing anecdote. The civil institutions, peculiar polity and domestic customs and manners of the people of China, are subjects upon which information until very lately, had been extremely limited, and any book which adds to our yet scanty stock of intelligence must be regarded as a valuable accession to useful literature. The Chinese are an extraordinary nation, and the interest with which they are invested is not diminished by the singular jealously they entertain towards strangers, and their reluctance to admit them within their empire.

THE HAIR OF SHELWOOD.—All who are pleased with spirited sketches of society, delicate satire, and agreeable and well wrought narrative and remarkable discrimination, and nice touches in the delineation of individual character, will peruse with pleasure the productions of Mrs Charles Gore. Of this lady's novels, Bulwer to whose authority on such topics all are willing to defer, is wont to speak in terms of the highest encomium. It is sufficient to observe of the present volumes, that in interest of story, portraiture of society and all the distinctive characteristics of Mrs Gore's style they offer as much attraction as any of her preceding works.

THE WIFE HUNTER is an Irish story and from the pen of a lover of Hibernian humour. The rich field of Irish fun, pathos and character, though often reaped by Banim, Lover and Lady Morgan, is yet far from being exhausted. We have glanced at the pages of this tale—they seem to contain much that is interesting and to abound in the laughter moving accentuation so common to the class of personages among whom in the story is placed.

CHARACTERS OF LONDON LIFE.—Those who remember the admirable sketches of "Little Pedlington" will need no further inducement to the perusal of this droll collection of quaint and mirthful conception, than the announcement that it is the production of the same author. The book is somewhat Dickwichian in its character, and in these days when the immortal Dickens has contrived almost to impress a new aspect upon light literature, the remark will be found no unworthy recommendation.

The foregoing works may be obtained at Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co, Camp street.

MR. KENNEDY, the novelist, has written a new tale entitled "Rob of the Bowl." It is well spoken of by the Baltimore press.

THE WEATHER IN NASHVILLE.—We pity the Nashville folks, particularly the editors, who are compelled to write their paragraphs with the mercury in the thermometer 10 degrees below zero. He of the whig editors it impossible to furnish a "leader" under such circumstances—he considers the joke an outrage upon freezing humanity.

POPULATION OF CINCINNATI.—It is computed that the aggregate number of inhabitants in Cincinnati will not fall short of fifty thousand.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE

Elections took place a few days since in the Alabama Legislature for sundry officers. In every instance the democratic candidates were chosen by considerable majorities.

The following from the Register is worthy perusal. We search from our correspondence the steamboat fleet, that among all the speeches upon banks and finance, which have yet been delivered, and which have not, not a word has been breathed about the United States Bank. Yet several counties and populous districts to represent them. We learn from another source, that men who have been most vivacious for the bank during the last two years—who have considered the bank every thing—the government nothing, and even the people nothing, and have hooted all those opposition to republican institutions on this quarter, are now mum; and some go so far as to come out and say downright, that they are not and have never been advocates of such an institution. These facts exhibit a greater change of opinion upon this subject in the public mind than has ever been effected upon any other great question that has occupied the attention of the people since the formation of the government. We see, too, that the last manifesto of Mr. Biddle so impudent, so false, so plausible, and so self-adulatory, is receiving as many kicks from former friends as old opponents. In fact the opposition pay more attention to it than do the republicans. Among the latter it has created as little "sensation" as in Wall street itself.

OHIO SENATOR.—The votes for a senator to the United States from Ohio were: for Benjamin Tappan 57, Thomas Ewing 50, and Reuben Wood 1. The Nashville Union denies that the senator elect is an abolitionist. He says, the Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette tells a different tale—that all the democratic candidates were pledged to hostility to abolitionism. The evidence of this whig priest is conclusive as to Mr. Tappan's opinions upon this point, when fortified by the fact that Mr. Morris lost his seat on account of his entertaining abolition principles.

FLORIDA.—The Bank question is a prominent subject of discussion in the Convention now assembled at St. Josepha. Some are in favor of a divorce or rather a non-intercourse between the Banks and State. Others go for merging all the Banks into a great State institution, and others again go for having the faith of the new state pledged, as that of the territory now is.

Col. Joseph M. White and the Hon. Charles Downing, are the candidates for the office of delegate to the next Congress, if Florida continues to be a territory at the time of election.

MR. ANDERSON'S patriotic resolutions are received by the south with unqualified satisfaction. The Augusta Chronicle, a paper violently opposed to the administration, acknowledges that they are all the south can desire. The Charleston Courier lauds them in the strongest possible terms. Of Mr. Wise's ill-timed and rancorous opposition it says: "it is to be regretted that a single southern man should be found in congress, so lost to patriotism, as to have manifested party opposition to congressional action so suspicious to our southern cause, and the peace and harmony of our glorious union." We can really imagine no other motive for the anomalous conduct of Mr. Wise—a conduct, which however different his objects and views, associated him temporarily in the same mischievous hostility to the measure as that demonstrated by Mr. Adams, than the fact that the gentleman's opposition to the administration induced him to oppose even the very doctrines most gratifying to the south, and to himself as a southerner, because they emanated from that hated source. It is deplorable that patriotism should be rendered so wholly subservient to party.

☞ Efforts are making by the citizens of Charleston to have the cemeteries removed beyond the precincts of the city. Mr. Pinckney, the mayor, has addressed a letter to Dr. Moultrie on the subject—in his reply, the latter observes, that he has never doubted the deleterious agency of animal putrefaction, nor that grave yards, in populous communities especially, may become greatly tributary towards the organization and extension of infectious disorders, and warmly advocates the proposed change of location in the burial places.

DARING ROBBERY.—The Vicksburg Register of the 24th December mentions that Mr. W. L. Alsey, while on his way from Vicksburg to his plantation, a few days previous, was assailed by four persons, three miles from town, armed with guns and pistols—his money was demanded, and his life threatened, if he refused to give it up. He consequently gave them $300 in cash and a gold watch worth $300. The same paper adds: "there have been two or three attempts at robbery at the same place within three months."

RHINOPLASTIC OPERATION.—An interesting case of this delicate operation is contained in the Baltimore Commercial Transcript. The patient had lost the whole of the fleshy part of the nose, leaving her an object disgusting to herself and to all who beheld her. Dr. Warren cut a large triangular slip from the middle of the forehead, and attached it in the usual manner to the pared edges of the place where the original nose had been. The wound healed kindly. The new nose knit by the first intention, and the nostrils and wings are well turned, and promise to go on improving in appearance.

SINGULAR CASE.—There is now in the chirical hospital attached to the school of medicine in Paris, a woman who has been pregnant *twenty-five months*. The attending physician of the hospital attempted her delivery by the Cesarean operation; but the body of the *fœtus* was so strongly retained by the parents as to render fruitless every effort at its deschinkent. The ultimate result of this extraordinary case is yet unknown.

The Sunday Morning News excoriates the New York Herald in the most terrible sort of style. The editor has no mercy on that ribald print. He is not satisfied with laying bare its profficacy, but he applies the lash to the bare and quivering flesh. One fact is stated which if true will cause morality and decency to rejoice—that the circulation of the Herald has diminished to a paltry number of copies—in the words of the news, "the public have at last become thoroughly disgusted with it, and its circulation is now so small that it is almost at its last gasp—going—going—gone. The verdict of the jury will be, died from low and vicious indulgences."

QUEEN VICTORIA.—An English paper states that upwards of 40 different engravings of Victoria have been published, and that no two of them represented the same faces.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Stepping into the Exchange in St. Charles street a few days since, our attention was attracted towards some paintings, which on nearer view we learned were the production of Mr. Charles O. Cole, who it appears has again returned to our city. Without pretending to be connoisseurs in the art of painting, we think we discover in these an originality of style, a freshness of colouring, (if we may so speak) of coloring together with an ease and freedom of drawing, that bid fair, especially viewing them as the productions of so young an artist, to give him a high rank among the talent of our country. The sketch of the *banished Acadian* is the original of copied, strikes us as powerfully portraying the feelings of one deprived of country, home and kindred, yet nobly enduring wrong such as

Might stir a fever in the blood of age.

While the sketch of the old boatswain is a perfect resemblance of the jolly old tar, whose weather beaten features and cheerful frame give token of many a day of hardship; of the fire and smoke of battle in his storm and ships, the heat and cold of all climates and countries. To those who wish to obtain a good portrait one of these silent remembrancers, which tend as strongly to keep alive in the heart the image of an absent or departed friend—or who wish to decorate their parlors or boudoirs with elegant and useful paintings, we would recommend Mr. Cole—and we wish him as we do all worthy artists who come amiong us the success he merits.

BY FRANCISWILLE, Dec 29.

Fire.—It is with regret that we announce that the gin house of Col. W. S. Hamilton, of this parish, with a large quantity of cotton was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night last. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A black man belonging to the forest plantation of the estate of the late Stephen Henderson, was killed by a tree falling on his head on Monday last.

Francis' Life-Boats.—The first of these life-boats for the United States government service, was delivered a short time since, by the skilful and enterprising builder, a specimen of which is different from any he has before built, and looks like a beautiful quarter-boat, or gig for a packet ship. She is twenty-six feet long, five feet beam, and two feet deep, with a head stern, giving fine accommodations for the officers—a stand for the bowsman, and strong foot-stretchers for the oarsmen. She is built smooth sewn, and very strong to enable her not only to carry a large complement, and to ride triumphantly over any sea, in boarding vessels in distress, but she has also a double oak side mantle rounding, to prevent rubbing up and down against a ship's side, without catching under the bolts and wales of the vessel; which has often caused an ordinary boat to upset. She has also the newly invented apparatus for hoisting and carrying out gaschons, so highly approved and recommended by captain Henry Robinson, and the newly invented bottom. Her power is 1656 pounds, which weight would not sink her with the bottom stove in, even she is so constructed, that she cannot sink by the weight of human bodies.

The Great Western, with a commendable prudence and foresight, took one of these boats, owing to which she obtained many more passengers, and if she had taken two or three, they would have found it to their interest, in the increased popularity it would give to that vessel. In fact, where so many passengers are taken as in these steamships, they ought not to go without them. And this inquiry a traveller by sea ought to make is, whether the vessel is provided with Francis' life boats, and if she is not, to give a preference to the vessel that is. Dr. Johnson has well observed that a ship is a prison, with the chance of being drowned, and as a wrangle man will leave as little chance as possible. It is bound to take that conveyance which is the most guarded against accident—otherwise it is nothing but foolhardiness, or as a Scotchman would say, "a mere tempting o' Providence."—*Sunday Morning News.*

From the Montreal Courier, Dec. 17.

LOWER CANADA.—A few days ago letters were received from the neighborhood of Caldwell's Manor, conveying reports that the Patriots and Sympathizers were mustering in large numbers, along the frontier, at Champlain, Alburgh, Swanton; St Alban's, &c; and yesterday the Commander-in Chief received intelligence that a very strong force was assembled on the other side of the line opposite Missisquoi Bay. On this information reached town, Major M'Cord was sent off to Laprairie, St. Pierre, and Chambly, to order a portion of the troops stationed at those places to proceed with the utmost dispatch to the points where attacks are supposed to be contemplated.

MELANCHOLY MISTAKE.—Two children of Mr. Dewey, a saddler, in Milwaukie, W.T., died a few weeks since, in consequence of having taken a large quantity of tartar emetic, instead of cream of tartar.

New Light House.—We feel much pleasure in giving publicity to a voluntary act of benevolence manifested on the part of the committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron, by whose direction a very brilliant light will in future be exhibited from their house at Cowes, for the benefit of navigation. The bearings by compass will be as follows: Calshot Castle N. by E half E; the SW and NW buoys of the Brambles in one bearing NNE, and the white buoy off old Castle Point E by S. It is needless to point on the advantages that will frequently accrue from this praiseworthy act of humanity.—*London Merc. Gaz.*

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books, Dec. 24

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We have received a slip from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, dated Saturday night at 11 o'clock by which we have intelligence from England, six days later.

By the packet ship Gladiator, Britton, they have received London papers to Nov. 10. The Gladiator left Portsmouth on the 19th of November.

The last quotable average prices of Wheat, was the 10d. per qr. duty 9s. 8d. The average for the week ending Nov. 3, was 69s. and 6d.; and Oct. 28, 66s. 4d.

LOUIS DUNCAN.—The English papers are filled with comments on Lord Durham's conduct in Canada, and the proclamation he published when resigning the government. The Tory papers, as might be expected, are indignant beyond measure with him, and abuse him in no measured terms.

An English Fleet sailed for South America.—We perceive in the following paragraph from the London Morning Chronicle, that the English government has sent a fleet to South America, and that some of the French Journals have expressed uneasiness as to its objects.

The misconception of some of our French contemporaries renders it necessary to observe that the English fleet which has proceeded to South America has done so with the most friendly intention Mr. Packenham is instructed upon his arrival to put himself in immediate and amicable relation with the French Admiral.

The American Trade.—We congratulate our Atlow fearmonger upon the prospect of a very improved state of trade between this country and America during the ensuing winter. It was stated by one of our most active merchants at a public dinner last week, that orders to the amount of at least £100,000 were received by the Great Western when she arrived from her October trip across the Atlantic.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

We have been informed that it is the intention of her Majesty's government very considerably to augment the navy, with the view of reinforcing the British fleets on the Mediterranean, the Indian, and other stations. Orders have been sent to the dock-yards to this effect, and the enrollment of men is, we have been assured, in active progress. The question of affairs in the east is stated to be the main cause of the reported large increase of the navy. The Turkish government is also actively increasing its fleet, by purchasing of steam boats in this country through its agents. It is, we believe, strictly true that the fleet of the Sultan is principally to be commanded by British naval officers of known experience.—*London Observer.*

Our correspondent at Toulon states that the steam packet Phœnix had arrived there from Algiers bringing the account of the 27th October, which announce the death or capture of Abd-el-Kader. It appears that whilst he was waiting quietly in his camp for the arrival of additional troops and artillery, Tedgini assembled all the men capable of bearing arms in Ain Madi, and made an unexpected night attack on the camp, which completely routed Abd-el-Kader's army, most of whom were put to the sword. Abd-el-Kader himself had not been seen since the attack, and it was therefore supposed he had either fallen or been taken prisoner.

The French Consul in Dublin has offered 36,000 francs for paper on which writing cannot be obliterated.

SPAIN.

Our Madrid letters of the 20th, convey impressions not very favorable, of the state of that capital, which has more than once witnessed scenes of blood and disorder, arising from the unbridled excesses of the mob, and which according to our correspondent's statement, is again threatened with a similar calamity. —*London Herald, Nov. 9*

FRANCE.

The following are the only items of any interest in the last Paris News.

Mr. Poulett Thomson, President of the Board of Trade, has arrived in Paris, for the purpose, it is believed, of following up the negotiations already commenced between the Governments of England and France, respecting the import duty of linen thread, which in France amounts to 5 per cent, and should, if the pretensions of the parties interested therein be acceded to, be raised to 30 per cent. The Courier Francais is opposed to this augmentation, but suggests the expediency of obtaining from England in return the facility of exporting machinery, which is only procured by smuggling on the continent, and consequently at a very dear rate, and to the detriment of the prohibition, are debarred of a foreign market for the produce of their industry.

The French merchants of Constantinople have addressed, through the medium of Admiral Roussin, a petition to their Governments, in which they earnestly recommend the appointment in that capital of a consul, specially charged with commercial matters, and commissioned to preside over the tribunal to whose decision commercial differences are referred, as in all the cities of the Levant.

DON FERNANDO DE NORONHI, who was lately sent out by the Portuguese government, as governor of the Island of San Thoresey Principe, had returned to Lisbon. The inhabitants, it appears, put a stop to the slave trade, determined upon getting rid of him in one way or another. They gathered in a body without arms, and marched in a procession to his house, called him out, and made a speech to him, stating that they had determined upon getting rid of him in consequence of such conduct. He was then sent off to the island of Lisbon, where he was put in confinement.

Portland—Per ship Maesmoor—94 tons hay, 100 bbls potatoes

Boston—Per ship Caroline—Oil, gunny bags, tobacco, shingles, pine boards, wood, staves, cheese, mahogany, bacon, lard, hams, potatoes, candles, gin, wine and hay.

Ship Sarah—For ship Majestic—158 bales cotton

Philadelphia—Per brig Rochelle—24 qrs hay, 1 hhd 864 do manila, 1 quarter liquor oil and cable

Havana—Per brig Onoffre—185 bags coffee, 1cs sugars and fruit

Brunswick—Per schr De Wolf—63 bales cotton

Per schr Quarrier—1000 bbls Rosendale, 12 bales cotton to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Brilliant, from the coast—36 bales cotton; 2 Lanfranden & co; 12 J B Plauche & co; 12 C Toulmin; 47 Peyroux, Accoul & co; 46 bbls sugar P Lanfranden & co; 250 bbls molasses Wilkins & co; 5 bbls sugar Hermann & co; Candelle; A Bequeur, Bolton, and J B Armant.

Per steamboat Mississippi—From Texas—Rice, 81 bales cotton W Bogart; 36 Hobbs & co; 10 Burton, Hart & co; 10 Burton, Watt & co; 5 W M Reed; 6 Bennett; Berrichay & co; 3 Mayer, Bernard & co; 2 R Groning & co; 1 gin stand J Gordon; 2 cashews A P Orr.

Per steamboat Wyoming from Randolph—685 bbls flour 151 do whiskey; 1 do brandy; 1 do gin; 1 trunk; 7 bags shot; 1 do feathers; 1 do wool; 1 do cotton; 14 Atwood, Lake & Walker; 2 Bradley & Godfrey; 10 Forsyth & Limerick; 17 Laurence & Chadwicks; 11 Cox, Ogden & co; 2 Hamilton & Bowman; 1 Wm Bowman; 1 Lockhart, Pearn & Donnegan; 1 Pickett & Smith; 2 W M Reed & co; 12 Caruthers, Harris & co; 46 M D Cooper & co; 1 M White & co; 14 Atwood, Lake & Walker; 2 Bradley & Godfrey; 2 Mayer, Bernard & co; 2 R Groning & co; 1 gin stand J Gordon; 2 cashews A P Orr.

Per steamboat Memphis from Columbia—185 bales cotton to Burke, Watt & co; 101 W Rogers; 15 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 8 Wm Bowman; 6 Wm Bowman & co; 6 D M Weaver; 10 W Sandidge & co; 3 White & co; 32 B Beck; 16 A Lobaut & co; 10 Forsyth & Limerick; 7 Lanfranden & co; 8 Nugent, Turpen & Watt; 36 Fontaine & co; 6 Nugent, Turpen & Watt; 36 bbls flour Hardy & Hamilton; 1 cs saddlery from Strode & steamboat Washington to captain thereof

Per steamboat Hannibal from Alexandria—bales cotton Lambeth & Thompson; 68 A Lobaut & co; 20 R Wilson; 36 Kinkaun, Abernethy & Manns; 5 Smith & Voorhees; 5 Arthur Pitton & co.

Per steamboat Washington from Plaquemine—18 bales cotton, Gourdain & Beau; 6 A Lavaine & co; 8 Bienvil & Landry; 36 Perrin, Alard & co; 1 Bienvil & Landry; 2 Bienvil & Duplantier; 2 Gallway; sundries to owners board.

Per steamboat Swamphore, from Baton Rouge—126 bales cotton C Tabb; 2 Bienvil & Duplantier; 1 Bienvil & Landry; 2 Gallway & co; 13 Allan & Tremoulet; 13 B Landsmay; 5 Caldwell & Riley; 4 do and 1 bale mdse; 1 Bienvil & Landry; 1 bale tobacco & cs owner on board.

Per steamboat Cora from Bayou Sara—Glassware—4 drays Thomas Jones & co; 115 kegs lead owners on board.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship North America—H C Gildermeester; F Seghers and capt Brush

Per ship Congress—M de Lizardi & co; Hagedorn & Cramer; J F Viens & co; Fehrmann & Libert; J Robert & co; J B Lanfranden and order

Per ship Queen Adelaide—H & W Anderson; Holmes & Mills; R McCulloch; Kirkman & co; H C Cooper; J & W Shehan; Richardson Waterman & Wood; S & O Vignaud; V W Hall; Gordon, Cheeseborough & co; S Kirkman; A Barnow; and order

Per ship Beauclere—Bolmer & Mills; Wm Walker & co; Andrews; Wilcox, Anderson & co; Gunnebohler & Davis; Hyde & Hermann; Henderson & Gaines; Vigera & co; R Keller; Barker, Brun & co

Per ship Massachusetts—Order and master

Per ship Carolina—J A Merrit; W H Sumner & co; Buck & Cox; Gordon, Cheeseborough & co; Wm Walker & co; Forsyth & Millard; Stuffey & Whittingham; F H Wilson & co; Hill & Sloat; S Sprague; J B Field; H A Winslow; J Landis & co, and others; most Merchants Exchange in Royal st.

Per brig Majestic—Order.

Per brig Thorlow—Prieaux, Dale & co; J M Bell & co; Jarvis & Anderson; Wagner, Lyman & Wood; J C Wagner & co; Bell, Price & Nichols; L W Poultney; Dubois & Brown; R S Ward; Swarth; A P Gandy & co; J Gandy; J Hamilton & co; Morgan; Yeatman & co; P Shannon & bro; J Yarin & co; Hart, Lindsay & co; Buzzaa & co; W Massey, Taylor, Dewey & co; Burke, Mudd & co; J Dewey; J Decker, and order

Per brig Onoffre—Cucullu, Lapeyre & co, and order

Per schr De Wolf—W M Beal; Forsyth & Limerick

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

MOBILE MARKET, December 31—Cotton—We reported in our last 10,031, as the stock on hand including that afloat and cleared since; since then we have received 300 bales, and shipped to Liverpool 1071 bales, to New York 679 bales, to Boston 1304 bales, and to New Orleans 350 bales, leaving in all 6,57 bales, leaving in stock on board including 400 bales not cleared 19,200 bales, against 35,078 bales same period last year.

Sales of the week mention the name of Mr. Lambert as having voted in the affirmative on the adoption of the resolutions concerning the sale of city lots, thus making the number of members who voted in the affirmative 16.

After reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding sitting,

Mr. Faures, chairman of the committee on public works submitted to the council a report on the reduction to be made in the number and materials in the surveyor's department, and proposing to adopt for the future, the mode of contract by undertaking for the city works.

Mr. Armitage moved that the report be printed and made the order of the day.

On motion of Mr. Lesseps,

Resolved, that the first part of the resolutions accompanying said report be adopted, and that the rest be made the order of the day.

Consequently, the following resolutions accompanying said report were adopted.

Resolved, that the number of the different workmen comprising the surveyor's department, shall from the 1st January 1839, consist as follows, to wit:

A master carpenter and three under carpenters.

90 drays at $9 per diem instead of $2,50.

35 negro workmen at 25 per month, instead of $30.

18 white do at $30 per month instead of $35.

A white superintendent for the negroes.

It is further resolved, that the council approve the reduction made by the committee of public works in the officers, workmen, and other persons in the surveyor's department, as well as the prices established for said officers or workmen.

Mr. Faures, in behalf of the committee appointed to inspect the works of the Orleans Navigation Company, submitted to the council a letter from said company, stating that the works of the railroad projected by the said company will be suspended until the final decision of the tribunals concerning the injunction obtained by the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and that in the meanwhile, the company wishing to execute the improvements designated in its contract with the city, asked for the indorsation of the municipality to the third series of bonds issued by the company.

On motion of Mr. Cornejolles, resolved that said letter be laid upon the table until the next sitting.

On motion of Mr. Grunet, and after suspension of rules,

Resolved, That the committee on public works be instructed to inquire and to report to the council at its next sitting, if the works now going on in the prolongation of St. Louis, Bienville and Customhouse streets beyond Claiborne street, are conformable to the plan of the city said to the views of the council, whose intention has always been to continue said streets on the same line as those of the square of the city.

On motion of Mr. Armitage, the following resolutions being the order of the day, presented by him at a preceding sitting, were adopted, with an amendment by Mr. Lesseps, and one by Mr. Faures.

Resolved, That from the date of the passage of the present ordinance, no cabaret keeper shall be allowed to suffer white men, free men of color and slaves to play together at cards or at any other game in their cabaret, and it shall be the duty of all police officers, who may discover an assembly of this kind, to arrest all the persons engaged in it without distinction.

2d. Be it further resolved, that all persons thus found in violation of the ordinance, shall be subject to the following fine.

Each white person to a fine of from $25 to $100.

Each free person of color to a fine of from $25 to $100, and to twenty-four hours imprisonment.

Each slave to 15 lashes, unless he or his master prefer paying a fine which shall not exceed $10 and shall not be less than $30.

3d. Be it further resolved, that any owner of a cabaret violating the preceding ordinance, shall pay a fine of $50 for the first offence, $100 for the second, and in case of a third offence, the said cabaret keeper, besides a fine $100, shall lose his license, and shall be declared incompetent to obtain a license from this municipality during the space of one year.

4th. Be it further resolved, that nothing in the foregoing resolutions shall be construed so to authorise the sale of spirituous liquors to slaves.

5th. Be it further resolved, that all prior ordinances or resolutions contrary to the dispositions of the preceding shall be and are hereby repealed.

Mr. Lunenburg, with permission of the council, submitted a letter from a committee of the New Orleans and Nashville railroad company, asking permission to build a depot on iron pillars at the extremity of the road at the end of Canal street to serve as a place of shelter for the cars and machinery of the company. Mr Lassenbury having presented a resolution according to this demand.

On motion of Mr Preval, resolved, that the consideration of said resolution be deferred till the next sitting.

Resolved, that the surveyor shall be and is hereby authorised to have built with stone, crossings at Dumaine and Bourbon streets, and at St Philip and Bourbon, as soon as possible.

On motion of Mr Crossman, after suspension of rules, and an additional article by Mr Crossat,

Resolved, that all persons found violating the articles of the ordinance of this council, dated the 16th January 1835, concerning the cleaning of Exchange Alley, shall be subject to a fine of from five to twenty dollars, to the profit of the municipality, recoverable before any competent tribunal.

It is further resolved, that the surveyor shall have erected the footwalk in front of the St Louis Exchange, at the expense of the proprietor.

The recorder informed the council that on the night of the 27th or 28th, some robbers had forcibly entered his office, and had carried away the sum of eleven hundred dollars belonging to the city, being the product of the fines which had been paid.

On motion, the council adjourned till Monday next, January 7, 1839, at 5 o'clock p. m.

D. AUGUSTIN, Sec'y.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. Mr. Monk, Mr. FREDERICK DE WOLF to Miss EMMA DE ARMAS, both of this city.

DIED

On the 21st December last at St. Francisville, Colonel JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, late president of the senate of Louisiana. The deceased was of a juvenile age, being not more than 28 years old, when he was called to another world. Though young, his mind was mature—"his head matured early, but his judgment ripe"—he was in truth endowed with a wisdom above his years, which gained him the respect of his seniors, while the amenity of his manners and the kindness of his disposition attracted the affection of all who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance. He presided over the senate with dignity and impartiality, permitting no consideration whatever to interfere with the discharge of his duty, and we but echo the sentiments of his brother senators, in saying that he possessed their respect and confidence in an eminent degree.

It was consumption, that fell destroyer of youth, which cut off this amiable man and valuable citizen in the flower of his age. He long since expressed a presentiment that the disease would have a fatal termination. On the 19th of last March the state of his health compelled him to resign his situation as presiding officer of the senate, on which occasion he delivered a brief address, which thrilled through the bosom of every person present: it closed with the following sentences, prophetic, alas, too truly! of the fate that has overtaken him.

"Gentlemen, it may be that I shall never meet you in this chamber again; the reflection is fraught with pain and sorrow. But the bitterness of my respective destinies must be fulfilled in all the variation of life, whether political or social; and under no circumstances have facts and character contributed more to attach me to individuals, than they have done towards the members of this body. And now, gentlemen, with the warmest wishes for your present and future health and prosperity, permit me to request that you will accept the tender of my resignation."

LATEST DATES.

New York	dec 23	Liverpool	nov 9
Boston	dec 22	London	nov 10
Philadelphia	dec 26	Havre	nov 7
Washington	dec 24	Paris	nov 8
Baltimore	dec 26	Bordeaux	nov 7
Charleston	dec 26	Cadiz	oct 27
Vera Cruz	dec 20	Malta	oct 18
Matamoras	dec 14	Gibraltar	oct 26
Mexico	nov 10	Houston	dec 24

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Nuclues—Per ship Queen Victoria—50 tons hay 800 bbls potatoes, 10,000 ft lumber 100 bbls flour

Boston—Per brig Virginia—48 bbls flour 60 do potatoes 1 do lime 50 M do shingles, &c.

Baltimore—Per brig Otive Branch—400 bbls 60 ice 80 bbls molasses

New York—Per brig Premium—50 hhds sugar 100 do 30 ice 250 bbls molasses

Per ship Majestic—Mr T B Merrick

Per brig Choctaw—Gilt mdse, 8 Morrison

Per brig Majestic—Mr T B Merrick

Per brig Ann—Mr Wm Bryan

Per steamboat Brilliant—A Bequeur and lady, master Jamison Castrelle, Orleanian lady and family, master Wilbur and mate, Mr Fuller, Wm Bowman, Mr Hall, Mr Hall, Mr Warren, capt T J Mood, Robin Mood, Mr Hall, Mr Hall, Mr Warren, Mr Hall, Mr Hall, Mr Hall