NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,

PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1838.

☞ A great quantity of advertisements are left under matter in type for this day's paper are necessarily held over.

FIRE.—A small frame building at the corner of St Philip and Marais streets was destroyed by fire, between the hours of 10 and 11 last night. The exertions of the firemen prevented the extension of the flames.

On Thursday evening Major-General Gaines of the United States army, gave a splendid dinner party in honor of the officers of the French ship-of-war *Mutine*, now in port. At 5 o'clock the company sat down to an elegant repast at the lodgings of the general.

There were present, the commodore and officers of the ship, the French consul, captain Rousseau of the United States navy, major Chalfin, captain Grayson, lieutenant Reynolds, majors Hawkins and Ruff of the United States army, general Planché and staff of the Louisiana legion, captain Wilkinson and lieut Lybrat of the grenadiers, colonel Milton, Dr Smith Mason, Norris, Savage, and other friends.

The entertainment was marked by the distinguished courtesy which characterizes the host, and rendered the festive board a model for the elegant simplicity of manner which always designates the urbanity of the gentleman.

Among the sentiments received and responded to with great cordiality, were—" The President of the U. States."—" His Majesty Louis Philippe."—" The Governor of the State of Louisiana."—" The Queen Victoria."—" *La belle France*, our ancient ally, it is one that tried men's souls."—" The Prince de Joinville."—" The Memories of Lafayette, De Kalb, Kosciusco, Rochambau, and the other foreigners, who generously fought for the liberties of our country."—and others that had a complimentary reference to the distinguished host and some of the guests; with one from the French Consul and Commodore, highly gratifying to every American. The evening was pleasantly terminated by the toast of—" Our present and absent friends, God bless them," given by the venerable gentleman who had treated his company with such marked hospitality.

WASHINGTON.

The two houses of congress did not meet on the 7th as Friday and Saturday of the first week are generally devoted by the members to an interchange of ceremonial visits, a search for permanent lodgings and in paying their respects to the president and ministers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The last dates from Harrisburg are contained in the Baltimore slips, and they bring accounts from the scene of turmoil of the 7th instant, at which time it was supposed that a compromise of the difficulties would be effected by an agreement between the two parties that the legislature would not go into the election of U. S. Senator, state treasurer or canal commissioners till the legality of the returns of the elections in the county of Philadelphia, was first determined.—We know not how far the democrats will be disposed to trust their opponents. Once give them an organized legislature and experience shows that they will do whatever they may deem expedient, in spite of law and in defiance of right.

There is not recorded in the annals of this country a more barefaced attempt to overthrow the constitutional rights of the citizen than is exhibited by the secretary of the commonwealth and the federal members of the general assembly on this occasion. The law applicable to the case is so plain and so explicit that he cannot resort to the excuse of having misunderstood it. In the county of Philadelphia there are seventeen election districts and seventeen judges of election—It is the duty of these judges to assemble in the state house on the next Friday after the general election, and to ascertain from the returns of all the districts the persons who have been elected senators and representatives. They are then to make general returns of the whole election in the county, one of which is to be deposited in the prothonotary's office in Philadelphia, the other is to be directed to the *senate* so far as the election concerns that body, and so far as respects the other house, to the secretary of the commonwealth in both cases they are to be placed in the nearest post office to be carried by mail. The judges are also required to transmit to each person elected a certificate of his election.

In pursuance of this law the seventeen judges of the election assembled, and having ascertained that two democratic senators and eight representatives had received a majority of the votes, they prepared their returns accordingly. And here we ought to remark that no man doubted of the majority. It was very large—being in the average very near 1100. The votes of one district were set aside on the allegation of corruption at the polls—but the votes thus set amounted to about 700, and consequently could not affect the result of the county election in favor of the democratic candidates. they still had a majority of 300. Notwithstanding the clearness of the case, six of the seventeen judges refused to coincide with their colleagues in their proceedings on the returns. The majority, however, complied with the requisitions of the law in every particular with scrupulous and minute attention. This return, thus made and signed by a majority of the judges, was the only true and legal return that would entitle the members elect to their seats.

But after the judges had finished their business and adjourned, the minority of six assembled, and prepared and signed a return from seven of the seventeen districts. No objection had been alleged to the validity of the election in the other ten, but it was necessary to omit them in order to produce a majority for the fabricated and they were omitted! These six judges had the audacity to style themselves the return judges of the several wards, townships, and districts in the county of Philadelphia," and to certify that as such they had examined the several returns from the said districts, wards and townships," thus giving a kind of official shape to the falsehood that the seven district constitute the seventeen into which the county is divided. The return made out in this fraudulent manner was sent off express to Harrisburg the same night although the law declares that the returns shall be sent by mail. The secretary of the commonwealth received this surreptitious document of the minority, and assumed that of the majority, he presented the former to the house—the latter was withheld by him, but was produced and attempted to be read by the clerk of the house, after the members assembled.

This is a correct account of the causes of the dispute which has occasioned so much trouble in the capital of Pennsylvania, and we have been minute in the detail in order that a question which threatens to involve important consequences may be understood by our readers. The illegal proceedings began on the side of those in authority—when the wrong they contemplate upon the rights of the people shall have been consummated, no means of redress will be left, and therefore we most sincerely and fervently hope that the members chosen by the minority will not be permitted to sit in the house for a single moment.

Gov Ritner has assumed a fearful responsibility in issuing an incendiary proclamation, calling out the militia to suppress "a lawless, *infuriated, armed* mob," as he calls the democratic citizens who have collected at Harrisburg from other parts of the state. It seems to be his wish to increase the excitement and alarm, instead of trying to tranquilize the public mind For he knows that the appearance of an armed force at Harrisburg will produce fresh irritation, and push things to extremity, and he knows moreover that as soon as his partisans in the legislature permit the law regulating elections to have their proper effect, the result will subside.

The following is from the United States Gazette, a violent federal paper.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 6, 1838.

The House of Representatives have their meeting, for the present in one of the Episcopal Church Halls—there they are driven by the open and sanguinary acts of the mob. They had a meeting last evening and another to day. Mr Pauls their clerk, and A. P. Hughes sergeant at arms.

A petition from sundry citizens of Bedford county was presented, contesting the seat of T B McElwee—after which they adjourned to meet to day at 7 o'clock P. M. Until the mob which at present rules at Harrisburg is overawed by the military, it is impossible for the members to assemble in the legislative halls of the capitol, without jeoparding their lives. It is to be hoped this disgraceful and dishonorable state of things may be brought to a speedy close. But when it will be, is a question that will not be answered in this spirit. Tis to be feared that the measures of violence in contemplation have much have not yet been enacted.

Every day over which Mr Hopkins presides, met to-day, but adjourned on each occasion without transacting any business. The usual attendance upon their deliberations was there—there was not a vacant seat to be seen, and so completely was the multitude intermixed with members, that it was impossible to distinguish them from the crowd. The last meeting was at 5 o'clock P. M when, in consequence of the want of a quorum, they adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M to-morrow.

Mr. Fullerton at 10 o'clock took the speaker's chair, in the senate, and declared that body to be adjourned until to-morrow.

So far, the authorities of Harrisburg have been successfully resists, in not using their corporate authorities in the preservation of order, and in the protection of the lives and liberties of those who resort hither for the transaction of the affairs of the state. The contents of the members of the legislature have cause to be highly incensed at this. The proposition for a removal of the seat of government from this town to Lancaster, where the authorities and the people are willing to protect and defend the legislature, is now seriously agitated, and is certainly deserving of much consideration, after what has already transpired.

I might spread the details upon many sheets, but the state of things can as well be given in a few words.—The senate adjourns from day to day—the rioters have possession of the capitol—and the whig representatives are temporarily holding their sessions at Wilson's—the governor has issued his proclamation calling upon the people to sustain the civil authorities The mob had no meeting in town to-night.

Write I understand are being issued by the authorities for the apprehension of the ringleaders.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by JOSEPH RITNER, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a lawless, infuriated armed mob, in the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Adams and other places have assembled at the seat of government with the avowed object of disturbing, interrupting and overawing the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and of pretending its proper organization and the peaceable and free discharge of its duties,

AND WHEREAS: The said mob have already on this day, and in an outrageous and violent manner by clamoring, shouting and threatening violence and death to some of the members of that body, and other officers of the government; and finally by rushing within the bar of the Senate Chamber, in defiance of any effort to restrain them, compelling the Senate to suspend business.

AND WHEREAS: They still remain here in force, encouraged by a person who is an officer of the general government, from Philadelphia, and are setting the law at open defiance, and rendering it cannot for the legislature bodies to assemble in the capitol.

THEREFORE, This is to call upon the civil authority to exert themselves to restore order to the without of their power and upon the military force of the Commonwealth, to hold themselves in instant readiness to repair to the seat of Government, and upon all good citizens to aid in carrying this lawless mob, and in reinstating the supremacy of the law.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and of the Commonwealth the sixty third.

By the governor

THO H. BURROWES

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

There was no meeting of either branch of the legislature to-day. The mob held undisturbed control of the capitol, threatening that the democratic members who entered should not come out alive. We believe that but few even of the loco focos were there.

The mob still continues to hold meetings, and the ringleaders to excite their followers to acts of outrage and crime. But we understand they were addressed to day by Judge Blythe, who firmly but severely rebuked their proceedings, which has rather cooled their ardor.

IMPORTANT.

Among the passengers who lately departed for England in the steamer Liverpool is WM. M. PRICE, esq United States district attorney. The opinion of the newspapers was that the visit of Mr. Price to Europe was connected with the affairs of his friend, Mr. Swartwout. Later intelligence renders it probable that Mr. Price is much more closely connected with Swartwout than was at first imagined, and that his trip to Europe was absolutely necessary, to escape the consequences of a *defalcation* to a large amount with which he is charged. According to the Journal of Commerce, he deliberately planned his departure and by several ingenious maneuvres blinded the eyes of his friends and family in regard to his intention.

The following letter was left behind him, in which he claims that the amount due him for fees will more than overbalance the sums he received from the debtors of government, which are understood to be large Great excitement has been occasioned by this affair, and further disclosures are anxiously looked for.

To the President of the United States.

U. S. Dist. Atty's Office,
New York, Dec 6th, 1838.

SIR—In the course of my public and personal relation with Samuel Swartwout, esq, former collector at this district, I have had no occasion to question either his intention or ability to absolve himself from all obligations to government or individuals.

The solicitor of the treasury has officially requested me to superintend and control the proceedings against him and his sureties, for the collection by distress warrant against his person, and the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of both principal and sureties.

Inasmuch as I doubt both that the claim against him (Swartwout) has been truly stated, and that the summary process to obtain it has been constitutionally sanctioned by the solicitor of the treasury, I beg leave to decline any official connexion with it.

Under the circumstances, I cannot consent to become the instrument of their destruction. My office of district attorney of the United States is therefore hereby surrendered to you, with the hope that you will speedily direct an account to be stated between the treasury department and myself, in order that I may be absolved from any personal liability in the premises.

The amount of costs due to me for the unfinished business of the office I hold will far exceed that which I have recently received from debtors of the government, and will, upon a final adjustment, entirely acquit me of all responsibility to them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant. WILLIAM M. PRICE.

District Attorney for the southern district of New York

FUDGE!!!

A poor attempt was made by some of Mr. Biddle's friends here to screen him from the execration in which he is justly held for attempting to obtain a monopoly of the cotton trade, which, being too great to deceive the people of New-Orleans, has been tried in New-York. When Mr Ingersoll's circular first made its appearance in the Bee, some of Mr. Biddle's friends and correspondents, aware of the effects which it would inevitably produce upon the standing of the great financier, pretended that they had received letter from him, assuring them that Mr Ingersoll was neither the agent nor the agent of Humphreys and Biddle. The reply to this assertion was conclusive—It was improbable that Mr. Biddle would know of the existence of the circular at so early a period, if Mr Ingersoll were practising a fraud by falsely attempting to pass himself off as the agent of Humphreys and Biddle. But this was not all—no letter of the kind could be produced when its exhibition was demanded What! Mr. Ingersoll not the agent of Humphreys and Biddle! Are those who resort to this scandalous falsehood to cover the iniquities of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, aware of the nature of the charge it implies upon the veracity and honour of Mr Ingersoll? He signs the circular, "*John Ingersoll for Humphreys and Biddle*," and in the back of the circular, he distinctly tells the planters of Mississippi, that he is, "as agent of Humphreys and Biddle, of Liverpool, prepared to make a fair advance either in current funds or exchange, as you may desire, on any cotton you may be disposed to ship to my house, and will agree to have your cotton held till next summer if desirable, in order that you may realize the best market-price of the season; giving you at the time of settlement the benefit of all the exchange, both foreign and domestic." In the face of this serious and deliberate declaration of Mr Ingersoll himself one of Mr Biddle's friends, in this city, have had the audihood to express a doubt that he was the agent of the United States Bank, or of Humphreys and Biddle; and the doubt is reiterated in a tangible shape by the New York Express, in the following paragraph, republished in yesterday's Bulletin —

[From the New York Express, Dec. 6.]

We are well assured that the circular of Mr. Ingersoll, which is garnished with so much form and ceremony is wholly his own, and that Mr Ingersoll is not quite the agent of the United States Bank, and it is quite doubtful whether he is the agent of Humphreys and Biddle of Liverpool. The probability is that Mr Ingersoll has written to the latter gentlemen, and has been informed by them, that they would accept bills in cotton shipped, and hold the cotton for a reasonable time. This is the only way in which we can account for a man who will ship to their house. The letter of Mr. Ingersoll is a regular "*drumming*" circular to obtain consignments, on which he will obtain a commission for his services. If the bank have their agents south, as we have no doubt they have, they will conduct their business on a very different plan, with more discretion and less flourish.

There never was a more wanton and groundless attack upon a man's character than this upon the mercantile name of Mr Ingersoll! Are the editors of the Express and Bulletin aware that the accusation implies that he is endeavouring to get possession of a vast quantity of cotton by making advances of one-half or one third, or any other fair proportion of its market value—that he would ship it to Liverpool, and there appropriate the whole to it to himself?

But the whole charge is *false*! and we venture to assert that no respectable merchant will say that he believes it. The tenor of the circular proves that it is true! It announces to the planters that he (Mr. Ingersoll) is ready to make the advances in current funds or in exchange Any one who is acquainted with Mr I or with his family, knows that although their circumstances are comfortable, they are far from being rich in the modern sense of the word—and that neither Mr. I. nor his father nor any of the name is able to enter upon the gigantic scheme of monopolising the cotton of such a state as Mississippi.

It may with some plausibility be said that Mr. I is not the direct agent of Mr. Nicholas Biddle, because he is a subagent under and appointed by the immediate agents of the bank, Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle. But Ingersoll is the servant and agent of the agents of the bank, Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle. But Ingersoll is the servant and agent of the bank, and is as completely subject to Mr N. Biddle's control, as if the appointment came directly from him. To suppose any thing else would be as absurd as to suppose that because a non-commissioned officer is appointed by his captain or colonel, he is not subject to the orders of the general. No! this is a weak and silly attempt of men who know not what they were saying, to ward off from Mr. Biddle the execration which he has justly incurred by his nefarious speculations in cotton. We cannot doubt that the editor of the Bulletin was unwilling to sacrifice the reputation of Ingersoll, and we sincerely believe that he was not aware of the nature and bearings of the paragraph which he copied from the Express.

The federal party in the west and north are rapidly splitting into factions which hate each other worse than they hate their common enemy—the democracy So pervading and virulent has the feeling of individual partizanship become, that it threatens to absorb and set aside the decision of the proposed national convention for settling the conflicting claims of the two prominent candidates for president. In Pennsylvania, with but few exceptions, the federal paper have raised the Harrison standard. In the city of Philadelphia there are but two journals that display no reluctance to follow the example—they are, however, important and influential, of high standing and established reputation. They are the National Gazette and United States Gazette. The former touches the subject soon what gingerly—he deprecates any preference for a particular candidate prior to the choice of the convention as injurious to the federal cause, and mourns greatly over the schism and bickerings that distract and divide the party. Through all this affected moderation it is nevertheless, easy to perceive the cloven hoof of Harrison peeping cautiously out. The United States Gazette is less pusillanimous. He attacks the decision of the anti-masonic convention in direct and severe terms, and exhibits a positive preference for Mr. Clay that will doubtless have its weight with many. These are but exceptions, however, to a general rule, and it may be stated without fear of contradiction that nine tenths of the Pennsylvania whig papers, and a considerable majority of those of the New England states have come out strongly in favor of gen. Harrison.

On the other hand Mr. Clay is not without powerful supporters in the west. The Louisville Journal argues his claims unassingly. It reprobates in the warmest possible language the effort making at the north to forestall the will of the proposed convention, and asit may be considered in a great measure the organ of the federalists in the west, its opinions are well worthy attention. The Cincinnati Whigs likewise a fervid advocate of Clay, and there are several other papers in Ohio which are by no means backward in denouncing the hero of Tippecanoe and in urging the pretensions of the Kentucky statesman. Each day adds new bitterness to the feud—the friends of the two candidates, in the plenitude of their zeal to vindicate their respective champions, almost cease to spout their indignation upon the administration party. It is not at all improbable as we before intimated, that the choice of the convention, to whatever candidate it may point, will be nullified by the factious spirit of the supporters of the defeated aspirant, in which case, we shall have two whig candidates in the field.

The adherents of the administration care not a whit for all this turmoil in the ranks of their opponents —they are quite strong enough to beat them whether consolidated in a single phalanx, or divided into half a dozen armies. But it seems that the opposition are determined to give us even less trouble than we anticipated. We shall see.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.

Navigation on the Ohio is completely suspended above Cincinnati. Below Louisville there is not over 4 feet on the shoal bars.

CANADA

A destructive fire occurred in the town of Quebec, a few days ago, which consumed thirty five buildings. There is no other news of moment from Canada, except the capture of sixty or seventy republicans at Beauharnois, with three pieces of wooden cannon strongly hooped with iron.

The Sandwich, U. C. Herald of the 27th ult., has the following paragraphs:

Up to this date nothing of much importance has transpired on the inhabitants all along shore, from Amherstburg to Windsor, were kept on the qui vive every night of last week, in consequence of a threatened invasion of our soil by a large number of brigands who were, and still are, congregated somewhere among the islands in the lake, or on the Yankee frontier.

The steamboat Constitution, Captain Appleby, left Detroit on Friday with about three hundred patriots, but it is not yet known where they went to. It was rumored here on Sunday that they had landed with additional pieces, at Round O, on Lake Erie—too good news to be true.

From the New York Gazette.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Sheffield, captain Allen, we have received London papers to the 4th November.

The whole attention of the English editors appears to be engrossed in discussing the prospect of a war with Russia. Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th October state, that lord Ponsonby had, in consequence of immense preparations in progress at Odessa and its neighbourhood, directed admiral Stopford to keep close to the Dardanelles, in order to watch the movements of the Russians. The Schah of Persia had appointed an ambassador, who was to proceed on a special mission to England.

Advices from Bagdad had been received in Egypt, announcing that another corps of British troops had arrived in the Persian gulf, with a small park of artillery, ammunition, &c. that regular communications had been established between Bushire and India, and that two British war vessels were stationed off Bussorah. These troops were to serve as rallying points for the numerous malcontents of the southwestern provinces of Persia.

On the 7th November an explosion of carburetted hydrogen gas took place in a coal pit belonging to Henry Curwen, esq. at Lowca, between three and four miles from Whitehaven, Eng. by which forty lives were lost.

The Journal des Debats announces that the French government will recommend to the Chambers the adoption of a bill for reducing by one third the import duty on colonial sugar—that is to say, by 16½ francs per 100 kilogrammes, or 8¼ francs per cwt.

The Commerce states that the prince of Leuchtenberg, the second son of the late prince Eugene Beauharnois, formerly Viceroy of Italy, was on the point of leaving Munich for Russia. His marriage with princess Olga appeared certain.

Gen. Van Halen has compelled the Carlist chief Cabrera to raise the siege of Casps, and beaten two of three small Carlist bands in Arragon.

Rumours of war in India.—The Bombay Courier of the 11th September states that the most active warlike preparations were visible in all the presidencies. Troops from Bengal to the amount of 25,000 men, and 5,000 from Bombay were to march towards Cguzni, and the Nepaulese were to be watched by a force from Madras. The Indian government in the latter quarter shown a determination to exhibit activity and energy, in order to overawe, if possible, the northern provinces but the greatest uneasiness was manifest, and the mercantile world hesitate to declare their opinion at the prospect of the arrival of the Russians, and the probability of their having new masters. In addition to the march of the 25,000 troops the Anglo-Indian army had been joined by a large force belonging to Runjeet Sing, say 50,000 men, and their destination would be towards Afghanistan. It is confidently to be expected that this demonstration of intimate alliance between Runjeet Sing and the British government would produce a most favorable effect in Afghanistan, and draw its people into a more friendly connexion with Great Britain. Those who have denoted any attention to the question of the invasion of India from Europe will at once perceive the vast importance of establishing British influence in Afghanistan, the only practicable route by which any European army could reach our Indian possessions.

The views of the determination of the Indian government to counteract by arms the policy of Russia, among those who are most deeply interested, seemed he only course that could be adopted under the circumstances, and it will remain to be seen whether the ministers will dare take a continental war by persevering in his menaces upon India.

No further intelligence has been received, but the lowering aspect to be considered as the actual position of affairs in India—

Thirty thousand troops had been despatched from our Indian Presidencies (Calcutta and Bombay) to Afghanistan, with which a body of 50,000 subjected to Runjeet Sing. The old ally of Great Britain, were expected to co-operate. This demonstration was designed in favor of Soojah Schah, one of the candidates for the sovereignty of Afghanistan. Kaun Bara, an independent chief, had formed a league against him, proceeded in raising the siege of that city—conducted under Mahomed Schah, supported by Persians and Russians—with tremendous slaughter, leaving his adversary scarcely an opening through which he could make his ultimate escape. Burnuah was pacific in his demonstrations, Nejeal not altogether so, and the Georgians, in conjunction with Russia, endeavoring through their influence, to excite both against British interests. 600 Russian troops are reported to have arrived at Astrabad, a town on the south eastern coast of the Caspian, and another detachment at Khiva on the north-east, and Kaun Bara was expected to follow up his success by marching on Kandahar and Cabul, and taking possession of both before the arrival of the combined troops of the British Presidencies and Runjeet Sing could prevent the accomplishment of his purposes.

The two great roads by which Russia can approach India, as suggested by her agents, employed specially for the purpose, are by Khiva on the north, and by Astrabad on the south of the Caspian. Between these and Afghanistan, the points through which both routes must pass, lie Nomjdic and warlike tribes on one side, and the Persians on the other. Herat is the real point of Afghanistan in which a possession could be established by the emperor, and which would put him in connection with the reported arrival of Russian troops at Astrabad, the importance of driving the Persians, whom Russia is assisting, from before Herat will be readily understood.

Afghanistan is distracted by internal dissension—is three great towns, Herat, Caubul, and Kandahar, under the sovereignty of Kaun Bara Schah, of the Rop A branch, and Shah Mahomed Schah, of the brother of the usurpation or rebel party. The Schach Soojah, in favor of whom the Angle Indian demonstrations are supposed to be made, is another claimant of the royal branch.

These two branches—the Royal and the Rebel—are not only incontinual broils amongst themselves, but unless when united by a common danger, amongst the several members of each. This gives the most favorable opportunity for any neighboring power, by occasionally favoring the interests of one or the other, and making them mutual subservient to their own obligation to gain possession of the whole territory is the most important to the powers situation of our eastern empire.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter dated Guayaquil, August 31.

Political affairs in Peru have a very distressing aspect. By a vessel yesterday from Payta we learn that the Chilian expedition had left Callao bay, with the Peruvian corvette Socobaya, and captured the frigate Congress. When Orbegoso effected the revolution of the 28th July, the Bolivian troops and two battalions of the Peruvian were mustered from the capital, and marched off from Lima, leaving Orbegoso to battle the catch with the Chilians. Lima is in a dreadful state—business entirely suspended and the custom house closed. The American squadron, Commodore Ballard, was at Callao on the 15th. We are in a state of fear here, thanks to the influence of President Rocafuerte in keeping clear of the quarrel between Chili and Peru.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, Dec 8.

HORRID MURDER.—On Wednesday morning last, a most inhuman murder was committed by a friend in human shape named Francis Fash, on two children, the eldest aged ten, by nearly cutting off their heads with an axe. They were the children of Mrs. Russell, living on Raccourcee Point, parish of Point Coupee. Fash also attempted to kill the mother, but only failed. He was apprehended after a dreadful fight, in which he was severely wounded. He was brought to this parish for safe keeping in consequence of the insufficiency of the Cooper jail.—*Gazette.*

The friends and acquaintances of Messrs. Cavelier, are invited to attend the funeral of *Madame Sophie Grandjere*, consort of Mr. Antoine Cavelier, which will take place this day, Saturday, at 4 o'clock p. m. from her late dwelling, Rampart street. dec. 15.

The persons whose names follows, are requested to call immediately at Mr. Paul Bertus, Recorder of the first Municipality, as he has something to communicate to them in regard to the First Municipality.

Messrs. Frank Wilson,
Anias Bastiste, f.c.w.
Marie Villeni,
Fs Regart,
T Thompson,
James Fitzgerald,
W. S. Welsh,
M. Riordano,
Toussaint Volet,
John O. Keep,
C. Kennedy.

dl4-2t

SYNDICATE.—Consignees of ship *Medford*, Captain F. W. Welch, from Liverpool will please enter their goods at the custom house, and attend to their receipt near the Orleans press.

dl5. S. HEATH & Co.

SEGARS—100,00 Havana segars, for sale by
G. G. SASSINOT.
d15

LINEN CREAS for sale by
d15 F. VILES & Co. 41 Chartres st

HAVANA COFFEE—997 bags Havana coffee, landing from brig Jones Enright, for sale by
d15 R GRONING & Co.

SARSAPARILLA—68 boles per schr Junius, from Tuxpan, for sale by
J. ROBERT & Co, 47 Bienville st
d15-3t

HAVANA COFFEE AND CIGARS —
156 bags prime green coffee
200,000 Havana cigars, entitled to be free on the river trade.
31,000 Principe ditto, for sale by
d15 J. ROBERT & Co. 47 Bienville st

HOCK WINE—200 cases Johannesberger, Nierstein, Moselle, Brannenberg &c, for sale by
J. & C. ANDERSON,
d15. 82 & 84 Tchapitoulas street.

EXCHANGE on Havana, at short sight, for sale by
d15 R GRONING & Co.

MERINOES—5 cases merinoes of a superior quality, for sale by
d15 J. F. VILES & Co.
44 Chartres st.

CARRIAGES—H BEACH & Co offer for sale, landing and in store, a new supply of coaches, carriages, gigs &c of every description, at their repository, 46 & 48 Royal street. d15

BACON—50 hhds supr bacon sides, in store; 7 do shoulders, for sale by
PIERCE SHANNON & BRO,
d15 57 Magazine st

BAGGING, ROPE and TWINE—1000 pieces supr Kentucky bagging, 3500 coils superior hemp rope, 356 bales baleing twine for sale by
PIERCE SHANNON & BRO,
d15 57 Magazine st

IVORY and PEARL FOLDERS—carved and plain, for sale at the New Orleans Stationers warehouse by NORMAN, STEEL & Co,
d15 11 Camp st

BUNDEE BAGGING—1000 pieces heavy Dundee bagging, 44 inches wide, for sale by
d15. H & W ANDERSON.

FRENCH BLANKETS—10 bales 3 point negro blankets, for sale by H & W ANDERSON.
d15. 82 & 84 Tchoupitoulas st.

ENGLISH CRYSTAL—32 casks English crystal, consisting of decanters, tumblers, champaigne, hock, and liquor glasses, for sale low to close consignments by H & W ANDERSON,
d15. 82 & 84 Tchoupitoulas streets.

PORT WINE—350 casks, in store and for sale by H & W ANDERSON,
d15 82 & 84 Tchoupitoulas streets.

CORN BROOMS—100 dozen first rate brooms, landing per steamer Tarquin, for sale by
d13 ADAMS & HARTWELL, 36 Poydras

ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE BALL ROOM.—Those persons who have subscribed to the Eight Society Balls, are invited to call for their tickets at the said room, for the first ball which will take place on Wednesday next, 19th instant.

By order of the committees.

IRON CHESTS & PLATFORM SCALES—A Scotts Asbestos Iron Safes and Fairbanks Platform Balances, for sale by W. A. VIOLETT,
d14 4t 69 Magazine.

GERMAN TOYS—50 cases German Toys, each case containing a complete assortment, for sale at first hands by
F BOWANCK, 69 Royal st

NEW-ORLEANS COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1838.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Bacon, ₰ yard	800	33	33 cts.
Western			
Scotch hemp			
Gunnies	15		
Bale Rope, ₰ lb			
Western	8	9	
Northern			
Bread, ₰ cwt			
Pilot	7 —	—	
Navy	—	—	
Brewers, ₰ lb			
White	6	7	
Yellow	3½		
Butter, ₰ lb			
French, wine, ₰ 100	6 —	—	
French, porter, ₰ gross	—	—	
Cordage, ₰ lb			
La & Manl—Good dbl tar	15½	16	
Good fair	14½	15	
Fair	13½	14	good demand.
Middling	12½	13	
Ordinary	11½	12	
Tenn & N.Als.—Good and fine	13½	14	
Good fair	12½	13	
Fair	11½	12	
Middling	11	11½	
Ordinary			
Corn, ₰ bl	1 —	1 12½	
Jars	14	15	
Chile—Good to fine green	13½	13½	
Interior to middling	12½	13	small demand
Rice	11	12	
St Domingo	11½	11½	
Coal, ₰ ton			
Liverpool cannel	10 —	11 —	
Liverpool, common	1 50	1 75	
Cannel, ₰ bbl	1 —	1 25	} sales.
Western	75	87½	
Cassias, ₰ lb	12½	13	scarce.
Copperas, ₰ C. Bedford	2 —	2 25	
Nantucket	2 —	2 37	
Tallow	9½	10	nominal.
Twine, ₰ gross		7	
Velvet			
Composition			
Vinegar, ₰ bbl	6 75	9 —	
Teas, ₰ lb			
Imperial	75	78	
Gunpowder	75	80	
Hyson	50	60	
Young Hyson	50	55	
Tin, ₰ lb			
Block	19	20	
Tin plates, I X ₰ box	10	10½	
Wines, ₰ cask			
Bordeaux	15 00	40 00	
Marseilles	20 00	35 00	
Malaga, sweet, ₰ gal	35	40	
Do dry	30	35	
Madeira, ₰ hhd	2 00	3 00	
Teneriffe, ₰ pipe	55	60	
Catalonia			
Marseilles Madeira	35	40	
Champaigne ₰ basket	4 00	8 00	
Woos, ₰ lb			
Merino	35	40	
Pulled	12	14	

STOCKS

BANKS.	Par val	Ask	Old	Reports
Bank of Orleans	100			
Bank of Louisiana	100	15	15	12 sales asked
Louisiana State Bank	100	15	15	20 sales
City Bank	100	15	15	asked
Union Bank of Louisiana	100	15	15	
Citizens' Bank	100	11½	11½	
Commercial Bank	100	11	11	sales
Mechanic & Trader's Bank	100			
Merchants' Bank	100			
Consolidated Association	100			none in mar
N. O Canal & Banking Co.	100			Oct 29th
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	100	87½	87½	
Carrollton R. R. Bank	100	25	25	nominal
Algiers Bank & R. R. Banking Co.	100	75	75	
Improvement Bank	100	77½	77½	
Exchange & Banking Co.	100			
EXCHANGE COMPANIES.				
Louisiana State Ins Co.	100			
Orleans Insurance Co.	100			
Merchants' Insurance Co.	100			
Ocean Insurance Co.	50			
Commercial Insurance Co.	50			
Union Insurance Co.	50			
Firemens' Insurance Co.	100			
Mis Marine & Fire Ins Co.	50			
Western Marine and Fire Ins Co	50			
Home Marine & Fire Ins Co.	50			
Orleans Theatre Ins Co.	50			
R.R. ROADS.				
Pontchartrain Railroad Co.	100	10		
Nashville Railroad Co.	100			
Orleans Navigation Co.	100	147		
Orleans Cotton Press Co.	100			
Louisiana Cotton Press Co.	100			
Architecture, 30 Bonds	100			

EXCHANGE

Bills on London, 60 days ..... 9¼@9¾ prem
do on France, ... ⅛ 15⅝ & 17⅛
do on New York, sight, ... 1 @1¼ per cent prem
do do 60 days, ... 1@1¼ per cent dis

LATEST DATES

New York	dec	7
Boston	dec	7
Philadelphia	dec	7
Baltimore	dec	7
Northern	dec	10
Charleston	dec	10
Savannah	dec	10
Mobile	dec	10
New Orleans	dec	10
Augusta, Geo.	dec	10
Mexico	oct	31
Liverpool		nov 3
Havre		oct 27
Bremen		oct 27
Hamburgh		oct 27
Amsterdam		oct 12
Madrid		oct 1
Cadiz		sept 20
Gibraltar		sept 20
Barcelona		sept 1
Havana		dec 1

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED

Barque Chase, Dewey, Thomas & Co, Tampico Bay
Schr Bellone, Minor, Alexandria
Steamer Pons Bertrand, Miller, Mobile

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Mohawk, Eaton, from N Key
Steamer Woodbury, brig Maria, and 2 schrs Swift and Pilgrim; 1 brig and 2 schrs from Tampico Bay; and 1 brig from Vera Cruz. Left the N E bar on 12th instant at 6 o'clock P M.—reports nothing more in the offing or in the river
Brig Maria, Nelson, Tampico Bay—to master
Barque Juanita, Williams, 12 days from Boston—to master
Schr Pet, Burrows, from Key West—to W Brion
Schr Martha Ann, Watkins, from Covington—to order
Schr Isabella Ernest, from New Albany (Indiana)—to master
Schr Pilot Boy, Smith, from Mobile—to N D Chamberlain
Steamboat Salem, Forde, from Louisville
Steamboat Bulletin, Hart, from Cincinnati
Steamboat Rescue, Mckinnon, from ——
Steamboat Cactus, Ashton, from Lexington
Steamboat Brandywine, Hart, from Mobile
Steamboat Carrolton, Johnson, from Mobile
Steamboat Tuskina, Perkins, from Red River

DEPARTED.

Barque Bonifacia, Ferrer, for Matanzas
Brig Maria, Nelson, for Tampico
Schr Martha Ann, Watkins, for Covington
Schr Isabella Ernest, from New Albany (Indiana)—to master
Schr Pet, Burrows, from Key West—to W Brion
Steamboat Salem, Forde, from Louisville
Steamboat Bulletin, Hart, from Cincinnati
Steamboat Rescue, Mckinnon, from ——
Steamboat Cactus, Ashton, from Lexington
Steamboat Brandywine, Hart, from Mobile
Steamboat Carrolton, Johnson, from Mobile
Steamboat Tuskina, Perkins, from Red River

MEMORANDA.

The steamer Bellefonte passed Ft Kinner aground a. No. 34, on Sabine Lake, Nagers aground at Point Chicot.

Cleared at New York 7th inst. for this port, Brig ——, Ship Chelsea, Andrews, Cromwell; ship Charles M. Lanahan, ship Montford Hall, Hubbard.

Sailed from Rangoon, Dec 1, for this port, ship Northampton, Mason.

Cleared at New York, Dec 7, ship Saratoga, Barstow.

Sailed from New York, Dec 7, ship C