[illegible] PRICES CURRENT

New-York	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS

December 19.

Sales [illegible]

A few [illegible] have occurred today, but too small to [illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

WHISKEY—per [illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

FLOUR—per [illegible]

LARD—10 [illegible]

[illegible] Mary's Price Current.

New Orleans, Dec 14.

COTTON—Receipts since the 1st inst. at Louisiana and Mississippi 14,[illegible] bales; Mobile [illegible]; Alabama 984; north Alabama [illegible]; Tennessee 1,144; Texas 154—together 17,[illegible]. Stored to [illegible] since, for Liverpool 3,949; Havre, [illegible]; Nantes [illegible]; New York 101, Western [illegible] together 1,[illegible]—making an addition to stock of [illegible], and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on the board not cleared on the 17th inst., stock of 57,649 bales.

We give the purchases of the week as follows, viz: Of Louisiana and Mississippi, 198 bales at 17; 300, 16; 300, 16, [illegible] 17; [illegible] 16; 130, 15½—of Mobile 33 at 15½; 100, [illegible] per lb.

LIVERPOOL CLEARANCES.

Ordinary	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible] 14½
Fair	[illegible] 15½
Good fair	[illegible]
Good and fine	[illegible]

SUGAR.—Holders are not advanced quotations for this a trifle, but the prices in [illegible] tending upwards. Sales on plantation of [illegible] quality, have been as high as we could learn, authority at 9cts, though many are holding higher. In the city, 9 a 9½ cents, as in quality, are the current rates.

MOLASSES.—The price in the city remains the same, 40 a 41cts per gallon, and we notice that it is coming in more freely. On plantation there is very little doing. Many holders prefer looking in another direction for supplies, by paying the price asked here—22 a 24 cents per gallon—for the rates offered, also have been made at the latter rates.

TOBACCO.—There is now a considerable stock of flour in the city principally in the hands of speculators, who have bought up most of the late arrivals. In the close part of 87 to 88 per bbl. Nothing of importance, but has gone on advancing in price until it is worth $7 75 a 7 88, but some are asking even as high as $8 per bbl. Arrived this week 5,500 barrels.

New York, Dec 5.

Coffee.—There has been an export demanded for St Domingo, and [illegible] 2000 bags were taken at 11c, 4 mos. For home consumption sales were made of 7 [illegible] bags Rio at 10c, [illegible] 70 bags Porto Rico at 11c, and 160 bags Java at 12c; the prices are without any change.

Cotton.—The demand since our last review has been exclusively from the manufacturers, and in consequence of the small stock of the article, prices were supported. The transactions reach 2000 bales, of which 1100 were upland at 15½ to 16¾; 200 Florida 15 to 17; 100 Mobile 16 to 17½, 150 N O 14½ to 16½, and some old crop at [illegible] lower prices.

Flour.—The market remains unsettled for both western and southern, though since our last review sales of the former have been made at $7 75 to 8, but many holders now refuse to sell at these prices. Sales of Georgetown at $8 10, and Philadelphia at $7 50.

Rice.—The stock is quite reduced, and an advance has been obtained. The week's sales include 100 tcs southern at $3 50 to 4, and 120 bbls N York mill at $3 75.

Spirits.—The speculative demand for brandy noticed in our last review has not entirely subsided—sales were made of 7[illegible] pipes including about 400 half pipes A and B [illegible] Rochelle at 1 40 to 1 45; 100 half pipes J J [illegible] 91 38; 85 half pipes Dupuy 91 38 to [illegible], 100 half pipes London 3d proof 91 25; some Cognac brand 91 40; 10 pipes Otard, Dupuy and Co 91 [illegible], these transactions establish a further advance of 5c. Small sales of Holland gin, another brand, at 91; St Croix rum at 91; New Orleans rum at 45 cents; and whiskey in bargain at 27[illegible]cts.

Sugar.—The various descriptions are in but moderate request among the trade, for which there has been more inquiry. The sales of the week comprise about 600 hhds N O at 9 to 9[illegible], 60 to 80 hhds St Croix at 9[illegible] to 10; 250 boxes Cuba white at 12 to 12½; 150 to 200 do brown at 8[illegible] to 9, and some few boxes have sold at 9[illegible]c.

Exchange.—[illegible] London for the last packets sold at 9[illegible] to 9[illegible] per cent premium; and on France at 5f 2[illegible] to 5 25.

Freights.—To Liverpool the rates are for cotton [illegible] and barrels the same offering. To Antwerp is offering at 2[illegible]. The Havre packets obtain full freights at 1[illegible] for cotton.

A letter from New York, dated 6th inst., says—We have received Liverpool dates to the 3d Oct, which left the market in a worse state than ever, and prices were so uncertain it seemed difficult to quote correctly.—Some houses were selling at 1[illegible] lower than others, and the failure of Andrew Taylor & Co, has added to the gloom.

CHARLESTON DEC. 12.

COTTON.—The intelligence by Orlando, since our last weekly report, have been altogether on a falling market. In the commencement of the week, holders manifestly called to mind our last quotations, but without further prices continued giving way, until yesterday, when accounts from Liverpool to the 30th Oct. reached us in N York, which brought our market to a stand, that no transactions of any account have since taken place, the weather having been very unfavorable. Our present quotations, therefore, must be considered as nominal. The sales of the week have amounted to upwards of 6000 bales; of which the particulars are as follows: 25 bales at 13 1-2—36 at 14—93 at 14 1-4—[illegible] at 14 1-2—79 at [illegible] 3-8—203 at 14 3-4—342 at 14 7-8—1255 at 15—[illegible] 1-8—1218 at 15 1-4—75 at [illegible]—124 at 15 3-8—[illegible] at 15 1-2—213 at 19 5-8—[illegible] at 15 3-4—341 at [illegible] 7-8—46 at 16. We have not heard of any sales in Long Cottons—the supply, as yet, is very limited.

SUGARS.—We have heard of no transactions, except at retail. The stock is becoming very small, and holders very firm.

[illegible] Dec 5.

Flour.—The market has been unsettled throughout the week, and every material advance has been experienced. The expectation that extreme prices were considerably short of the usual average, had already created a tendency to an advance in prices in this market, and the sudden closing of the New York canals by ice, followed by the rise in the New-York markets, greatly accelerated the upward movements.

Sugar.—At auction on Tuesday [illegible] Rico sold at $9 25 to 10 15. On Thursday [illegible] 75 to 55. By private contract [illegible] sales of Porto Rico at 9 25 to 10—white Havana at 12 [illegible] of white Brazil at 10 50.

Whisky.—The market still [illegible] advance in price—in the early part of the week, sales of hhds were made at [illegible].

[illegible], 5th October, 1835.

We have sales to advise, very dull cotton market and a declining tendency, [illegible] in the lower and middle qualities, [illegible] sales have been forced, at a greater reduction. The scarcity of good qualities maintains them at relatively high rates, but the market for all under the value of [illegible], say under fair qualities, is in a state of extreme depression. This has been most particularly the case in the last two or three days and may arise in part from the failure of a house who have been large importers and holders.—The sales for the week ended this evening, amounted to 16090 bale of which 6300 are upland at 6[illegible] a 11[illegible]—510 Orleans at 7 a 12, 200 Alabama and Mobile at 6[illegible] a 11[illegible] and 160 Sea island at 20 a 26d per lb; business has been doing in low Alabama at 6d; we are not aware of any really merchantable selling at less, tho' there is much in the market not worth that price. Sea island is quite nominal, but [illegible] bales are announced for sale by auction next week. In Manchester there has been a steady demand, for goods and yarn at low prices.—The import to Manchester and Liverpool since 1st January amounts to [illegible] bales, against 773,000 to same period last year. From the United States, the increase is 15,000 bales. The stock in this port is estimated to be 245,000 against 153,000 on the 30th October last.—The stock of American is about 165,000 bales.

Flour dull.—The continued scarcity of Turpentine and the impression that the supply will be small, for at least some weeks, have produced a farther advance, of 2-6d per cwt; [illegible] bbls arrived since our last, having been sold at the extraordinary price of 30s per cwt.—The sales of Tobacco this month amount to about 1100 hhds, of which 265 were Virginia Leaf, and 550 stemmed, 15 Kentucky Leaf, and 275 stemmed. There has been a fair demand the present week, and the market for all kinds, particularly for stemm'd, is firm. Respectfully,

W. & J. BROWN & Co.

Cotton [illegible]

Flour in bond [illegible]

Correspondence of the [illegible] Oct 30.

Cotton—The sales of the week amount to 92,[illegible]00 bags, of which [illegible] Authority [illegible]00 Pernambuco, have been taken for speculation, [illegible] 8,300 American and 200 Surat for export, and [illegible] which 800 American, [illegible] Pernambuco, 100 Maranham, 120 Egyptian and 20 Bengal have been forwarded into the country market; and our present quotations, as compared with those of the last week, are lower by 2d per lb on Sea Island; 1d per lb American, 1d to 1d per lb in Pernambuco and Egyptian, and 1d per lb in Surat.

The demand this week has been only to a very moderate extent, and our prices are lower generally by 1-2d to 1d per lb, than those of Friday last, and Egyptian and Bengal 1-2 to 1d. 1000 American on speculation and 1000 for export. 500 bags Sea Islands and [illegible] are advertised for public sale on Friday next.

WANTED at this office a few COMPOSITORS, [illegible] a few days. dec 21

St. Charles Coffee House.

THE above establishment has been lately opened near the theatre, under the management of Augustus Jacobs, who has now added to the same an eating house, where at all hours of the day and night breakfasts, dinners or suppers can be had, as also oysters. A hearty invites the public to come and judge for themselves. dec 16—1m

FLOUR—[illegible] bbls Flour, Bishop brand, landing from steamboat Farmer, and for sale by

nov 7—3d M. MAHER.

[illegible] YORK

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1835.

Late last evening we received by the steamboat Constitution from Mobile a Washington paper of Tuesday the 8th inst; and Charleston of the 11th forwarded by the gentleman in Mobile sent from this office, being as soon as possible the president's message. From the Charleston papers, we have obtained the particulars of the latest foreign information, by which we regret to learn that the French cabinet have [illegible]

[illegible] to pay the indemnity

till definite satisfaction be afforded by explicit explanation from this country. Despatches to this effect have been forwarded to Washington by Mr Barton the chargé d'affaires at France.

From Washington we have the proceedings of both houses of congress on the first day of session. Most members of the senate were in attendance, the vice-president being in the chair. The senate passed a few resolutions arranging the seats for ladies and other auditors and for reporters. In the house of representatives 240 members were in attendance; but no member except Henry Johnson was present from this state. When a quorum was ascertained to be present, the election for speaker was announced as the first duty; and some time was consumed in debating the motion presented by Mr Patton of Virginia that the election should proceed *viva voce* instead of by ballot, which was afterwards laid on the table. The ballot election was then ordered; and out of 225 votes, James K Polk obtained 133, John Bell 64, C F Mercer 3, J Q Adams 2, Francis Granger 1, and 3 blanks—Mr Polk being declared duly elected speaker, was conducted to the chair by Messrs Johnson (Ky) and Jarvis (Me), and delivered a brief address.

Mr W S Franklin was unanimously appointed clerk of the house; and Messrs Blair and Rives were elected printers by a vote of 133 to 223.

No other business was transacted in either house; except the appointment of a joint committee of both houses, to wait on the president and inform him that they were ready to receive any communication from him. The message was therefore delivered on Tuesday—the foreign intelligence had reached Washington on Monday. Tomorrow we shall do [illegible] present the message to our readers.

The Courier & Enquirer contains the following:

Most important from France.—We are enabled to say on the authority of one of our most respectable commercial houses, that a letter from London, dated October 28th, received yesterday by the Josephine, states that a formal demand had been made by our Charge d'Affairs on the French government, for the payment of the instalments due to the United States, as settled by the indemnity treaty. That a long conference was in consequence held between the president of the council, the duke de Broglie, and the minister of Finance, M Humann, and that on the 26th, a refusal was communicated to our Charge, and a full and explicit explanation of the president's message required.

There can be no doubt that Mr Barton was urgent for an immediate decision of the French government relative to the demands he was authorized to make, and it is not unlikely that he may have obtained that decision in time to forward it by the first of November packet from Havre.

The London Public Ledger of the 28th says—It was stated on 'Change yesterday, at a late hour, that bills drawn by the American government on that of France in liquidation of the American claims, had been refused acceptance.'

THE INDEMNITY BILL.—On the subject of our affairs with France, it appears by the following paragraph, which we find in our last London paper, that the subject of the indemnity bill was still under discussion by the French ministry so late as the 25th of October.

PARIS, Oct 27.—On Sunday there was a long conference between the minister of Finance and M de Broglie, in consequence of a visit made by the Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the president of the council. It was said that M Humann persisted in resolving not to make a payment, without obtaining clear and ample satisfaction.—[Courier Français.

The Philadelphia Evening Star of Friday, says, that an order has been received from the secretary of the navy, to assign a naval rendezvous in that city, and that the order embraces the recruiting, not only of full seamen, but also of ordinary seamen and boys.

It is also stated that great activity has prevailed for some little time in the U S arsenal at Troy, in preparing gun carriages and other munitions of war for the fortification of that harbor.

There can be no doubt, says the Commercial Advertiser, that Mr Barton was urgent for an immediate decision of the French government relative to the demands he was authorized to make, and it is not unlikely that he may have obtained that decision in time to forward it by the first of November packet from Havre.

EMBARGO.—We regret to receive information that an embargo has been laid by order of the Mexican government, on the ports of Tampico and Metamora against American vessels, and on all the ports of Mexico against American ships. No [illegible] nor egress from the ports is now permitted, and hence the failure formerly noticed to arise from the ships formerly despatched from New Orleans, or of having any certain information direct from Tampico or Metamora. The foolish expedition planned by Mobs may have led to this result, as well as the state of affairs in Texas.

If this information is correct, the sooner the better that the executive government shall proceed to action. It is certain that the brig Kinows which left here about 10 days ago, was not permitted to anchor in any Mexican port and therefore obliged to sail to Mobile.

INTELLIGENCE FROM TEXAS.—On Saturday a gentleman who recently left Texas, called at this office to inform us that on the 28th ult about 250 Mexicans in a sortie made an attack on a detachment of the Texian army at that part of the entrenchments near the mill in the neighborhood of San Antonio, and that between 50 and 60 of the enemy were killed, while on the part of the Texians, there were only one killed and three wounded. The gentleman informed us that the Texians kept the enemy completely at bay, with their rifles, which they used calmly and deliberately in operation: hence the disparity of number killed on both sides.

But yesterday the arrival of the Julius Caesar from Brazoria whence she sailed on the 14th, inst affords us additional information more interesting and important, as concentrating the incidents of the Texian struggle towards the denouement. Early on the morning of the 5th inst, the Texians under captain Milam made an assault on the town of San Antonio. We have not ascertained the particulars of this attempt, but are informed that after a hard contested strife with the besieged, which continued unremittingly for 36 hours, the assailants succeeded in obtaining possession of three strongholds, where they secured themselves and from which they were enabled to silence three of the enemy's guns commanding important positions.—The express that brought the intelligence to Brazoria had left about 4 p m on the 5th and at that period the fight continued to thicken on all sides. The Texians had then 8 killed and 13 wounded; and altho the loss of the enemy could not be ascertained—as they carried off as many of the dead as they could, the destruction was considered great, as not less than 17 corses were counted around one of the guns that had been silenced.

*** Since writing the above, a passenger called to inform us that the latest advices received from San Antonio, were that Cos had been obliged to evacuate the town and retire into the fort with the forces left him; and that there appeared little doubt of his being compelled shortly to capitulate, or be put hors de combat. Separate victories may stimulate the Texians to accomplish a final; and this being effected, Texas will probably be declared free of the Mexican people and government. To this consummation must it come at last.

General Austin arrived in Brazoria on the 29th of November to proceed as commissioner to the United States—having colonel Burliton in command of the army. His health had been partially restored.

We give today a letter from an intelligent gentleman of Washington, who has volunteered to keep us informed of what transpires during the session—the sands whose letters were published last year. It is therefore unnecessary to state his qualifications. Our readers we trust will not quarrel with us for thus endeavoring to acquire the fullest, full and accurate intelligence for them; nor be chagrined should any opinions be broached by our correspondent not in unison with their own. An honest mind like charity beareth all things, hopeth all thing.

[illegible] Washington Dec 6th, 1835.

The members of congress are gathering fast from north, south, east and west; some two hundred and thirty are already at their post, ready for the war of words. The attendance of senators is not as full, though several are expected at the opening. The election of speaker is the absorbing topic; and will of course be the first object of the action of the house. Bell, the late speaker, Polk of Tennessee, Mason of Virginia and Sutherland of Pennsylvania, are the prominent candidates. Mr Mason, however (it is generally understood) will not press his claims, in the distraction of the democratic party, and lower in as much as he is concerned, a clear field for Mr Polk. Judge Sutherland, more sanguine of success, or, perhaps less inclined to withdrawal, will hold on to the last, though marked out, and the leaders will exercise a strict and jealous *surveillance* over each others motions.

The brunt of the battle therefore must be between Messrs Bell and Polk; and the election of the latter gentleman rests upon the strongest probabilities; many in fact, both of the opposition and administration parties, look upon his success as placed beyond the reach of doubt. Not all Mr Bell's qualifications will avail him in the contest. His connection with Judge White's party, a dwindling minority, added to the chaffering with the whigs, has shaken the confidence of the democratic party; while Mr Polk's equally eminent talents, together with an enlightened and unwavering support of the administration, commend him to the choice of a majority of the house.

The election of speaker will, probably, be hastened by an unforseen and melancholy event;—the sudden demise of judge Smith, one of the senators from Connecticut. He was, yesterday, in unusually high spirits; and died last night, in five minutes after he had retired, of aneurism, or ossification of the heart.

This event, which has cast considerable gloom over the feelings of his associates, may materially affect the complexion of the senate. As to its influence on the more or less immediate election of the speaker, you will readily infer from this fact. Under any circumstances the house would have proceeded *instanter* to the choice of its speaker; but the death of the senator from Connecticutt will make speedy action doubly desirable. On the senate's coming together to-morrow, their first step will be to inform the house officially of the death of their member and invite them to pay the last obsequies to his remains. Unless the house shall have elected their chief officer, it will be impossible for them to receive any message from the senate for that or any other purpose. The arrangements, therefore, for the burial would require to be put off until the next day;—thereby deferring to Wednesday, the third day of the session, the reading of the annual message, which is generally transmitted and read on the second day. Hence many members are of opinion that the balloting will not be protracted, and that the house will come to a speedy decision. Rumor gives from one hundred and twenty, to one hundred and twenty five votes to Mr Polk. The whole number of members is two hundred and forty; and all, but ten or twelve, are on the spot.

Judge Smith's death will add another senator to the ranks of the administration. The deceased senator came into office while the state of Connecticut was under the control of the opposition. But things have changed since;—the democracy have a decided majority in all the branches of the state government; and Gov. Edwards, on the intelligence of the fact, will no doubt appoint a substitute, until the meeting of the legislature, which, I think, takes place in the month of May.

The President's message is looked for with feverish anxiety. The executive never had such a mass of important subjects, on which to call the attention of congress, since the organization of the government. There are, as you may suppose, countless speculations as to the tenor of the message on the indemnity question—*ex capite, et sententia*. For my part, I incline to the opinion that the subject will be alluded to in no holiday terms.

On Dit that some of the leading men of South Carolina have written to the President to request him to recommend to congress enactments modifying the existing post-office laws so as to prevent the circulation of Tappan's and Garrison's fanatical prints in the South. How far these suggestions may have been attended to, a day or two will reveal. The question is one of so complex a nature—embracing so many and dear privileges and interests, that its urging may well 'give pause' to the boldest, in the present excitement of the times.

These, with many other leading and momentous questions, will throw an intensely fierce interest in the deliberations of this twenty fourth congress. It will be essentially a President making session. The different parties *sont en regard*. It is well worth the while to watch the movements and drive into the diplomacy of their management. You shall be kept au courant of the most important [illegible] of the session.

HIERRO.

The steam ship General Tacon arrived in port on Saturday in three days from Havana—the shortest passage yet made. The Tacon is an elegant modelled ship, designed by its experienced and intelligent captain Isaac Trathen, and built by Bishop and Simondson of New York for O Maurin Esq, who intends her for the trade between Havana and Matanzas. She is named after the governor of Cuba.

The Tacon is 145 feet long 23 1-3 feet in beam, 10 feet deep and carries 300 tons. Her engine is of the low pressure kind, with 66 inch cylinders, and 9 feet stroke. Her accommodations are superior in elegance and comfort for passengers of both sexes: so that we may infer that she is to be restricted in her course of voyaging; and that she is not employed between this city and Havana.

She may not arrive here again, and will leave here on Wednesday. Advantage of the interval should be taken by the curious to inspect her, in which they will be gratified by the politeness of captain Trathen; long known for his naval and personal courtesy. We were formerly intimate with him, and knew him to a jolly son of Neptune to be intelligent and useful; and as a gentleman to be polite and agreeable. He formerly possessed and commanded a ship of his own; but sold it in order to take charge of the command confided to him by Mr Maurin.

The Alabama legislature has ratified by adopting the charter of the New Orleans and Nashville railroad company, with an additional clause that the route shall be located as near as practicable to a specified point on the Tennessee river near the [illegible] the same that had been deemed most eligible by the directors of the company.

The merchants of New Orleans will call a public meeting to petition Congress for an appropriation to improve the bar at the Balize, and construct a new customhouse—some Sunday in the middle of the week.

The legislature of Alabama on motion of Colonel Wilson has rescinded and expunged the resolution of the last session, nominating Judge White as candidate for the presidency—by a majority of 12 votes.

THE DAY IN TEXAS.—This case commenced on Wednesday last in the federal court; and has since continued like a wounded snake to drag its slow length along. On Wednesday, all that was done was deciding that Thompson and O'Campo should be separately tried: on Thursday and Friday, witnesses were examined; and on Saturday the public were inflicted with a long speech from the U S district attorney—which was so impressive, and powerful that it was thought advisable immediately to adjourn the court. This day Messrs Grymes, Scales and Lockett are expected to harangue the jury; and tomorrow may be devoted to the winding up address of Mr Felix Houston, and the charge of the very learned judge.

In any well regulated court, the trial could have been terminated in one day; but the fog mode of administering, and the administration of, justice in Louisiana! They are both

Double double
Toil and trouble.

THE OPENING OF THE THEATRE.—The opening night of the drama may be anticipated with the representation of Cinderella, strongly cast at the Camp street theatre; and perhaps nobly sustained. Miss RUSSELL will appear as Cinderella; and gradually advance in the esteem of the public. Miss NELSON is determined to appear to Cinderella as the fairy queen—if she so has it been rumored. This lady is decidedly a favorite with the public, not only on account of her personal accomplishments, which are of the most attractive order, not only on account of the neatness and taste always displayed in her dress and the elegance in her address—but on account of her intrinsic professional merits, ably and amiably depicting the character of those she represents with grace, fidelity and ease; so that we are often tempted to exclaim

'Tis happy nature wild and simple.

Messrs Hodgen, Thorne, Reynoldson, Williamson Russell and Farren will sustain the principal male characters.

At the San Carlos theatre Mademoiselle Celeste is to have for herself what she will not be to Caldwell—a benefit. But she will probably appear in the same drama during the present and the three following weeks. She has nearly lost her attraction on our good citizens.

THE REPORT OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The report of the city council was published for Saturday's paper, but was omitted from a misunderstanding on the part of the printer. The latter part published today is borrowed from the Saturday report of the American.

In alluding to the city council we may state the grounds of difference between the corporation and its printer. The latter by his contract is bound to report and publish the proceedings of their meetings, their committee reports, ordinances and resolutions, and such executive documents as may be required by the mayor or other officers of the corporation; for this he is to be paid 2000 dollars yearly. It must be evident to any one who understands the nature and duties of such a contract, that he is no more bound to publish the resolutions, reports and advertisements more than [illegible]

[illegible] CITY COUNCIL, Friday 18th inst.

The council met in session at 5 p m, when the recorder and all the members were present, but Dr McFarlane retired immediately.

The following letter from the Mayor was read.

Mayor's Office, Dec 18th.

To the president etc of the city council.

Gentlemen—The time drawing near when you will have to elect several corporation officers, among whom will be a ship wharfinger, I think proper to call to your recollection certain observations I had submitted to the former council, at the time the ordinance of November 8th, 1834, appointing a levee wharfinger, was adopted. I remarked that by the appointment of that officer, the ship wharfinger being discharged from the most arduous part of his duties, it was but just to curtail the rate of the commission he receives on sums collected in proportion to the decrease of his duties.—Said commission amounted in 1834 to $2000, and this year to $2,105 47.

This subject is now most opportune, as you have increased the salary of the levee wharfinger, for such a diminution as that I propose, would establish a fair proportion between the salaries of those two officers, and also save the treasury additional disbursements.

I deem it my duty to inform you that in many cases I have observed that the city printer did not fulfil his duties according to the letter and meaning of the ordinance relating to him.

On that subject I will mention a fact which I submit to your consideration. In your sittings of the 18th and 20th November last, you have adopted sundry ordinances and resolutions concerning paving, which were to be published during three months. Having observed that the official paper had inserted them but twice or thrice times, I wrote on that subject to its proprietor to request him to comply with your resolutions, but received no answer.

I learned since that Mr Bayon had presented to the council a petition to obtain some explanations on some articles of his contract. I wish very much you would act on said petition, so that I could in future take the next salary steps to insure a faithful publication of the debates of the council, the opinions of its members and all other documents submitted to you in your sittings.

3. Among the resolutions you have adopted in the sitting of the 14th inst, there is one which enacts that it shall be my duty to transmit to the council the date of all advertisements inserted by me in the official paper. Allow me gentlemen to observe that having already too much to attend to, it would not be just to impose upon me this new and particular duty, as you may yourselves by a single glance over the city paper which you receive ascertain those dates; for all advertisements sent by me to that paper are dated from the day of my signing them. I hope you will not persist in that resolution, which I take the liberty to return to you.

There is moreover another resolution passed in your last sitting, on the subject of the last part of my letter of the 9th inst, which I return to you as unparliamentary. I will only observe that such recriminations if indulged in, would occasion an improper waste of the time we are bound to devote to the interests of our constituents. For my part I believe it will be sufficient to inform you that if in future, any of your resolutions are not founded on the text of our laws, if they are contrary to those same laws or if they are so worded that it would not either encroached on my prerogatives, or wound my feelings as a magistrate, I shall remain silent, and consider it as null and void.

5. I send you a letter from Mr Edward Livingston upon which you will have to decide.

6. At the request of several members of the city council I have the honor to submit again to your approbation the following appointments.

For commissary of police in the 5th ward, Mr Raymond Montegut; and in that part of the 8th ward included between Camp, Camp, Delor, street and the woods, Mr N C Tobin.

Respectfully gentlemen,
your obt servt,
D PRIEUR, mayor.

On the last part of the mayor's message relating to the salary of the ship wharfinger, Gustave Schmidt presented a resolution to the effect that the maximum of salary allowed said wharfinger should not exceed an annual compensation of 2000 dollars; and that he should be obliged to account with the corporation for the surplus receipts collected.

Mr Grisennie opposed this, as he believed that the increased amount of collections displayed greater activity and exhibited more trouble on the part of the collector, and that he would be willing to give 5 per cent commission to any who would hand thousands to the city revenue.

Mr Schmidt contended that the amount of the collections did not depend on the wharfinger; nor is greater trouble necessary in collecting 50 dollars duty on bales of cotton than in one of a trifle. The council are to regulate the amount of duty, the mode of its collection and the compensation necessary. He will suppose that the wharfage duty on ships amounts now to 40,000, and that in a few years it will amount to 100,000—should a collector receive the same percentage commission on the latter as on the former? or is it owing to his exertions that the number of ships trading to the port and the revenue consequent, has so increased?—If compensation of 5 per cent on 40,000 dollars is sufficient to secure the services of an efficient officer for collecting the wharfage revenue of the corporation, would it be fair or prudent to give him 5 per cent on the 100,000? His trouble is not commensurate with amount collected, nor can his compensation be adjusted to his trouble. The council must therefore adopt the most economical and efficient mode of collecting the revenues of the corporation, when a percentage commission is allowed as a compensation to the collector. The legislatures of nearly all the states have been obliged to resort to the expedient he proposes of fixing the maximum of compensation; and on this principle also has the general government acted: for even in the case of the naval officer of the customhouse who receives a percentage on the duties he may collect, there is an express clause that his compensation shall not exceed an annual salary of [illegible] and it was on account of not accounting for the surplus receipts collected, that the late naval officer was removed from his station. He believes that 2000 dollars is a very fair compensation for the ship wharfinger, as the same salary is allowed to the wharfinger on steamboats, who is obliged to keep a clerk. Some limitation should be made in limiting the maximum of salary. The ship wharfinger should be obliged to account to the corporation for all surplus receipts; and as the controller receives regularly from the customhouse an account of the ships which arrive in port, it is very easy to keep a check on him in regard to the sum that he should pay into the treasury. This affords a sufficient check on him and the amount of salary stated in the resolution is an adequate compensation to secure the services of a faithful and diligent officer.

Mr Berry thought that the amount of percentage on the ship dues now collected by the wharfinger does not exceed 2,000 dollars and that it is not too large a salary. When Mr Nigh became wharfinger, the duty was only 1500 dollars, now it is upwards of 43,000—5 per cent on which is not too great. He hoped that the salary would not be altered at present, as there is no necessity for a change.

Mr Thomas moved that 4 instead of 5 per cent should be the commission, on which not being seconded, the resolution was put to the vote and rejected on a division. The subject was then referred to the finance committee.

On the 3d part relating to the contract of the city printer, Mr Schmidt presented a resolution that the mayor be authorized to publish in any journal which he may select, all the ordinances etc of the council which the corporation printer shall refuse, delay or neglect to publish.

Mr Thomas moved an amendment to include also the reports of the council, but the impracticability of this scheme being exposed by Mr Allard, it was permitted to be withdrawn.

Mr Allard said that he would not vote on the resolution, till a report be made on the petitions presented to the council on this subject by the printers; it would be manifestly premature and unjust. Besides he wished to know at whose expense the advertisements should be printed in other journals.

Messrs Pichot and Schmidt thought this was beyond the subject embraced in the resolution; which being put to vote, was adopted.

The third part of the mayor's message vetoed the resolution requiring him to send to council the date of the advertisements inserted by him for the corporation, which was not acted on.

The fourth part vetoed the resolution passed last sitting, thanking the mayor for his season, and requiring him in future to abstain from repeating them until required by the council.

Mr Pichot said that before any thing was done on this point, he should wish that the letter to which this resolution gave rise be laid before the council, in order that those members who were not present when it was read might have an opportunity to judge whether or no the resolution was uncalled for, or whether of the imperious and dictatorial tone assumed by the mayor, such a measure was avoidable.

The secretary here said that the mayor had borrowed the letter, for the purpose of copying it on his records and had not returned it.

Mr Pichot again called for it; and a motion was made to require the secretary to go the mayor for it—which was carried and a recess of five minutes given.

The secretary returned stating that the mayor's office was shut.

Mr Pichot said he should in a few words give his reasons why he moved to persist. The executive has told us in this his letter of to night, that we must not use recrimination, and well does he know the value of the word. But who first had commenced it? was his letter not in the style of such a lesson as a teacher would give to his pupils of the 4th class? had the so not been repeated, and certainly the council could not pass it over in silence. We thanked him for his kindness, and certainly thanks are not impolite. For my part I cannot see how the mayor can be offended. We are and have been accused of hostility; I really cannot see where or how it exists here. The council itself might more reasonably suppose that the mayor was not too friendly toward it; for almost all the resolutions made by that body have been rejected by him. Men are it is true liable to error, but surely men of the age of those sitting as members in this council could not every day commit such flagrant errors as to universally require the veto. The mayor ought to know his duty—he must not think to intrench himself behind his prerogatives his duty is marked out for him; he is but the creature of the law and not its framer.

Mr Thomas said that what the gentleman from the 4th had said was very just and it would have been more so if the mayor had intended to insult the council, but I know and he that he did not, for he told some person that what he had written was intended to be conciliatory. The question to persist was put and carried.

Mr Schmidt presented a resolution that the mayor's message and every other document shall never under any pretext whatever be taken from the secretary without the consent of the council, which was adopted.

N C Tobin, commissary for the 6th, and R Montegut for the 5th ward were elected.

A petition from F Corejolles asking $1500 damages for expense and loss of time he had sustained by not being supplied with timber, which was referred to the committee on building.

A petition was read from John Standard, master of the schooner Santa of 6 tons, praying to be exonerated [illegible]

A memorial was received from the New Orleans and canal bank announcing that that canal would be opened early in the ensuing month and suggested the propriety of the streets leading to it be paved by the corporation.

Mr Berry moved that Julia st to the canal be paved, a deduction of the cost to be made from the paving to which the 6th ward is entitled.

Mr Labatut moved as an amendment that Bayou st to the grave yard be paved.

Mr Schmidt offered as an amendment that Customhouse st to its intercourse with Rempart be paved immediately.

Mr Baldwin moved an amendment ordering Tchoupitoulas from Delor to Lacourse to be paved.

Mr Gaiennie moved that the incorporation of the city should be extended to Piety and Craps streets as low as to the lower limits of McCarty's plantation.

The 2d and 3d amendments were carried—the original question was called for and lost, and with it all the amendments and submendments.

The council adjourned till Saturday next.

(Communicated.)

By private letters from Texas we learn that Charles M Conner from Pennsylvania, one of the volunteer Greys, from his great zeal to reach the Texian army near San Antonio, lost his way and approached so near the town as to be surprised by a party of Mexicans and killed; his body was found and buried next day by his companions. Young Conner had been detained by sickness at Brazoria and was taken by M Andrews of his house and nursed by his family, and on being restored to health was furnished with a horse to join his company; and on taking leave of his friends said he seemed to have a presentiment that he would never return. Poor fellow his prediction was verified. He had been with Mr Andrews' family just long enough create an interest in his welfare, when his great impatience to join his comrades in the battle field, induced him to hasten his way without a guide in a strange country. When near the Mexican camp a party of brave Mexicans seeing him approach (unprepared to resist) instead of making him prisoner, shot him dead on the spot.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Josephine, Capt Britton, arrived at New York early on the morning of the 4th inst. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 31st of October, bringing London papers to the 30th. They add very little of importance, however, to our previous stock of information.

The affairs of Algiers appear to cause some uneasiness in France. Serious disasters are said to have befallen the French, and large reinforcements are demanded.

Changes in the French cabinet continue to be spoken of. M. HUMANN it is said, will resign; Admiral de RIGNY become minister of marine; and the resignation of Messrs THIERS and DUCHATEL, is also spoken of as probable.

The arrival of 7,000 Portuguese troops in Castile, is announced in letters received in London.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Indicateur de Bordeaux, has the following article from Madrid, dated the 10th—"Two days ago M. Mendizabal assembled the principal grandees and nobles of Spain, and having pointed out them how intimately their existence was identified with the triumph of the young queen, he called upon them for large pecuniary sacrifice. They having replied that they had no funds, M. Mendizabal, we are assured, engaged to procure them as much as 100 millions, by means of mortgages on their estates. It is added, that all the nobility having acceded to this proposal, the one hundred millions will shortly be at the disposal of the government. It is said, that M Mendizabal had previously negociated on this subject with a company of English bankers. This is speaking to the purpose. This, it must be owned, is influence. Were such things possible before M. Mendizabal came?"

All the accounts from the east concur in stating that the Russians, now that he is relieved from uneasiness on the side of the Albanis, is preparing a great effort to recover all that he had lost from Mehemet Ali in Syria, and probably even to carry the war into Egypt itself. As pledges of success he is promised the direct support of Russia, and the indirect aid and countenance of England & France, the one cannot very well understand the combination of interests which can place the two maritime powers by the side of the autocrat in any struggle in the east.

DIED.—On Sunday, 18th instant, Mr Patrick McCarthy, after a long and painful illness, aged 29 years. By his death his family have met with a severe loss, and the public a useful member. His friends and acquaintances and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at four o'clock this evening, from the residence of his mother, 21, Basin street.

☞ The schooner LIVINGSTON will leave the Basin this day, Monday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, positively, for Covington and Madisonville. For freight apply to

W. E. & B. MURPHY,
dec 21—1 132 Basin.

STEAM BOAT GENERAL TACON, for Havana. The above splendid boat will depart for Havana, on Tuesday, 22d inst. For passage only, having very superior accommodations, apply to Captain Trathen on board opposite the Customhouse, or to

JOHN A. MERLE & co.
dec 21.

FOR PRINCETON, VICKSBURGH and all intermediate landings, the well known steamer, ABEONA, Smith, master, will leave as above with dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
dec 19 38 and 39, New Levee.

FOR MOBILE.—The steamer SOUTH ALABAMA, Capt. Marks, will leave on Sunday the 20th inst.; the steamer ALERT, Capt. Walker, will leave on Monday, 21st inst. For freight or passage apply on board; or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
dec 19 38 and 39, New Levee.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The new and fast running steamer SIAM, J. M. Littleton, master, will depart for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday next, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, a. m. For freight or passage apply on board; or to

A. QUERTIER & ALBERT.
dec 21 19 Chartres st.

FOR SALE.—Marseilles Quilts—Heavy winter quilts, superior light Marseilles do, all sizes, Marseilles Counterpanes low prices, for ship and steamboat use, landed from ship Louisville and for sale by

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
dec 21. 19 Chartres st.

RICE.—70 whole and 12 half tierces rice landing from brig Dimon, from Charleston, and for sale by

LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
dec 21. 47 Toulouse street.

WINDOW GLASS.—The undersigned have