COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New York.....Nov. 21 | Boston.....Nov. 19
Philadelphia.....[illegible] | Baltimore.....[illegible]
[illegible] | Charleston.....[illegible]
[illegible] | Mobile.....[illegible]
[illegible] | Liverpool.....[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 5, 1835.

COTTON.

100 bales Mississippi 18½ cts.
[illegible] do 16½
[illegible] do 14½
[illegible] do 17½
100 do Mississippi 16½
[illegible] do 16½
Ala—At Orleans 20 bales New crop at [illegible] cents.—in transit.

COFFEE—6 to 8—sales.

MOLASSES—70 bbls at 40 cents—

SUGAR—Per bbl 6¾ to 7¾—sales.

WHISKEY—Rectified, 40 a 42 cts. sales

RICE—Havana green 1¾ to 1¾—dull

BAGGING—5 yd per 100 lbs.

BAGGING—Ellis 21¾—prime 10.—sales.

BACON—Mess 9¾—prime 8¾.—scarce.

LARD—10 cents—in fair demand

BEEF—Dried 11 to 12c

Salted do 10c

CORDAGE—$1 25 per box.

MACKEREL—No 1, 9.

CORN—Per bushel, 70 cents.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $2 a 2 75 per bbl; ordinary $2 50 to 2 do.

BUTTER—Goshen 25 to 26 cents per lb—

Western, 18 to 18.—Scarce.

HAMS—canvassed 10 to 12cts.

Middlings 8 cts.

BACON—Kintucky, 30cts.

Western 2cts

LEAD—Sheet and shot as last quoted.

Other articles as last quoted.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand, 1st October, 1835	Bales	4842
Received this week	1812	
Arrived previously	72238	85050
Exported this week	12472	89892
Exported previously	32276—	44748
Stock on hand	Bales	45144

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st October, 1835	Hhds.	1281
Arrived this week	401	
Arrived previously	497—	898
		2181
Exported this week	233	
Exported previously	1201—	1534
Stock on hand	Hhds	648

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

Third night of Mr P S Hill's new drama of the Shoemaker of Toulouse,

Or the Avenger in Humble Life.

A play was represented in the Adjacent cities to be fashionable and crowded houses, for upwards of [illegible]

Signor Gambati, Mr Cuddy and Mr Bennie will appear.

This evening, December 7th, 1835, will be presented P S Hill's interesting drama of the Shoemaker of Toulouse,

Or the Avenger in Humble Life.

Jacob Olivier, Mr Scott
Paul, Hill
Henry, Hill
Adelaide, Miss Nelson.
Margaret, Mrs Russell.

MR CUDDY

Will perform a solo on the flute, in which he will introduce "The last day of Summer"—and "St Patrick's day in the morning."

Signor Gambati will play a grand Fantasia on the trumpet, from the Opera of "Donna del Lago."

Mr Bennie will appear as the Living Statues.

To conclude with the admired farce, called

SIMPSON, & Co.

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

Last night of Mr and Mrs Wallack, late Miss Fanny Kemble, who are engaged for six nights only, which in consequence of other arrangements cannot be further extended.

Cowell's first appearance for four years.

Benefit of Mr Forbes.

This evening, December 7th will be performed the following pieces.

THE HUNCHBACK.

Julian, Mr Vandy
Sir Thomas Clifford, Mr Forbes.
Modus, Finn
Cowell,
Master Hee, Master Cowell
Mrs Tarman.

The vocal and choral concerts will perform by particular request the overture to the Duke Stalitz.

The evening's entertainments will conclude with the

Dead Shot.

Mr Cowell.

Master Hee and Mrs Tarman will make their last appearance in the musical

VOLUNTEER.

Mrs Tarman.
Mr Tarman.
Pierre, Pearson,

His first appearance in this theatre.

After which the magnificent Norton will perform on the enormous trumpet, The Star spangled Banner, The British Grenadier, and Yankee Doodle. 3d night and last engagement to conclude with

The Legion of Honor.

Philippe Garbois, Mr Finn.

Due notice will be given of the third appearance of Mr Barton.

SIGNIOR COFFI.

The unrivalled performer of the trombone, will shortly make his appearance on this stage.

JACOTOT'S METHOD.

MR. MIGNOTTE who has taught for many years in Paris, the French, Latin and Greek languages, intends teaching at his lodging and out doors to persons wishing to study him with their confidence. Apply to Mr Alfred Monet, Royal street, Rue Royale, No 284, Hospital street. nov 27—1y

BACON sides.—100 casks Cincinnati cured sides, just received per flat boat for sale from the landing boat of Poydras st, by G. DORSEY.
dec 3 38 tu w levee.

LOTTERY

VA, PETERSBURG CLASS 12, FOR 1835.

Drawn at Alexandria, November 21st, drawing expected on Saturday the 12 inst.

Capital—2 prizes of $10,000, 2 of 5,000 1 of 1,536; 20 of 500, &c. &c.

Ticket—$5; halves $2.50.

Orders for tickets in the above lottery may be addressed to YATES & McINTYRE,
dec 2—3 Mobile Dec. 1, New Orleans.

Mayoralty of New-Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given that two trunks in the hand box, one baskets and four boxes have been deposited at the guard house of the City Hall, to the owners are requested to come and claim the same by proving their property and paying the cost of the present advertisement.
dec 2 Jn. CULBERTSON, acting Mayor.

Mayoralty of New-Orleans.

AGREEABLY to the ordinances of the City Council, the farm of the revenue of the several markets of this city, that of the pirogues and the renting of the stores belonging to the Corporation, will be adjudicated to the highest bidder, on Monday 7th December next, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the office of the Mayor. JN. CULBERTSON,
nov 19 Acting Mayor.

NOTICE. The Stockholders in the New-Orleans Building Company, are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors of the Institution will be held at H. B. Cenas's office, in Canal street, on Monday the 7th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Messrs. R. O. Pritchard, Th. Parrett and J. D. Beim are appointed commissioners of election.

A general attendance of the Stockholders is requested.

Eleven o'clock, at which time a statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted by the present directors. TH. LAWRENCE,
dec 3—3 Pres. pro tem. N. O. B. C.

Office Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.

New Orleans, Nov. 25, 1835.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company will be held at Louisiana on Monday, the 7th inst. at half past 4 o'clock P. M.

J. B. LEEFE, Sec'y.

New Orleans Draining Company.—In consequence of the 9th section of the charter of the Company, notice is hereby given to stockholders will be [illegible] on the 7th of December. The [illegible] is hereby notified that said meeting will be held at the usual house in the office of the company, P. M. C. WATSON,
[illegible] Secretary.

To the subscribers of The New Orleans Chess Club.

The rooms will be opened this evening at the house of Mr Matassy, 113 Chartres street. Subscribers are respectfully requested to attend this evening for the purpose of making such regulations as they may think proper to stipulate.
dec 1 R. A. COHEN, Manager.

No. 85, Chartres Street.

THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public that they have this day opened a public house, to be known by the name of the Chartres Street Hotel.

JNO. L. LUTHRIDGE,
C. Y. KIMBALL.
dec 5—3

MR. R. J. TRUST, Professor of the Harp, (pupil of the celebrated NCBOCHSA) and harpist to the Italian opera, New York, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of giving instructions on this fashionable instrument, and also on the piano. Mr. T. begs the audiences that by his strict attention to the families who may honor him with their support, he will meet their approbation. For terms and particulars of address, apply at Mr Casey & John's music stores, Camp and Chartres st.
nov 27—1m

Gasometers complete—30 gasometers on different sizes and order per [illegible] THAYER & Co

Wanted.—Will be purchased a steam engine of 20 horse power, if not required it should be entirely new, but at best price apply.

Apply by writing to E. de Cassis, Burgundy and Toulouse streets, Meyslet's house.

THE BEE.

[illegible] Commercial City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THIRD MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1835.

Today the Congress will have assembled to commence a very busy and interesting session. All eyes are turned of course to see the aspect of the president's message as regards our affairs with France. We entertain little doubt of its being of a friendly and amicable nature, and that the good feeling between both nations will be promoted, from measures which the United States may have with her former faithful and friendly ally, and to be the show recorded of lovers.

A Mauvais souvenir rediscegratio est.

The subject must of course be left to Congress, for its action towards the end of the session, on ascertaining how the message shall have been received in France.

The admission of Arkansas and Michigan as states into the Union, will occupy much time.

Congress may pass laws relative to the interference of northern abolitionists with slavery in the south.

The disposal of the surplus revenue of the nation, may occasion angry and protracted discussion, if mixed up with the public lands and the tariff—which we fear it will be.

Ministers are to be appointed to Holland, France and Spain.

The appointment of a postmaster general, and the regulation of the post office department, may not be without interest to our citizens.

It is likely that the many will be placed on a more eligible basis; and that measures will be adopted for more effectually protecting the seaboard coast, from the St Lawrence to the Sabine rivers.

Probably the condition of Texas may occupy some time of Congress.

We may expect the message of the president in about 10 days hence: and we may expect that we have engaged an able correspondent at Washington, to communicate the most interesting and important intelligence there.

The CATONIERS or artillery company of the Louisiana Legion, celebrated yesterday the feast of St Barbe with great pomp and magnificence. On Saturday evening they displayed fireworks on a grand scale, and early yesterday they delighted our citizens with their military exhibitions. Having attended divine service at the Cathedral, they afterwards repaired to Hewlett's Exchange, the appointed rendezvous for the invited guests.

About 4 o'clock, between three and four hundred sat down to dinner in the grand saloon in St Philip street, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion. At the upper end of the room, immediately behind the president was a painting representing members of the company, with their artillery; and festoons were interposed. We observed that the several officers of the state, of the United State's troops in the city, of the different companies of the legion, and also several private gentlemen had been invited—most of whom attended. Major Relt acted as president, and adjutant major Schreiber as vicepresident.

The dinner was elegant and sumptuous: the fact is that our Creole fellow citizens know how to get up entertainments in a tasteful and agreeable, and elegant manner—so as to do full justice to themselves and their guests.

Tomorrow we shall publish the toasts that were delivered.

The report that 30 of the volunteer greys that had emigrated from this city at the commencement of the Texian campaign, had on their route from Goliad to San Antonio, an engagement with about 70 or 80 of the Mexican troops is confirmed by private advices. It is also stated that there were 5 or 6 killed, and as many wounded on the part of the Mexicans; there were none on the part of the volunteers. Their rifles were like the Irishman's shillelah, that never missed fire; and the enemy appears to have decamped before they sustained further injury. One of our American Texians seems to be equal in effect to 4 or 5 of the Mexicans.

Mr E HALL is authorized by the General Convention of Texas, to receive donations on behalf of that state He resides at 35 Old Levee.

A bill had been introduced last season in the senate of our legislature by general Mathe Thomas of Rapides to authorize the system of limited partnership or partners in *commendam*, under specified regulations. Our mercantile knowledge is not sufficient to enable us to decide on the absolute or abstract merits of such an authorization in general; but we believe that if the system is safe and useful in any place, it would be doubly so in New Orleans—where young men of talent, integrity and industry, by obtaining credit or acquiring the assistance of a silent partner, would be capable of improving their own resources, and developing those of the country.

The clause of the bill was to authorize persons to associate in business as silent partners with one or more active trade's, whose names alone should be used; and that the former should be responsible for the debts of the concern only to the amount of their capital advanced: but it was to be provided that the names and proportionate capital of the silent partners should be recorded, and accessible to the public when required.

It was argued in favor of limited partnerships that young men of capacity and character would thus be enabled to commence business on a safe and permanent basis by the capital of persons retired from business, or who might be willing to assist their friends—provided they were not rendered responsible for more than the sum advanced; and that such capitalists being thus legally exempted from the risks in cases of bankruptcy, would be less reluctant to allow their funds to be the basis of commerce and trade in the hands of another whom they believed they could trust; and from whose uses they could reap an assigned profit.

But it was also contended that capitalists unable or undesirous of trading on their own funds are not very common among us; that the credit of capitalists being known as given to any juvenile firm or trader, would enormously extend the credit of that firm, rather in proportion to the means of the silent or supposed partner than of the active; that the credit being thus elongated, the active partner might speculate on it, and the silent might become less cautious in controlling or supervising the affairs of the concern: and speculation might thus compel bankruptcy.

If indeed the active partner indulged in any speculation or mode of enterprise without the consent or knowledge of the partner *in commendam*, it would be unjust to render the latter responsible; but if he were authorized to advise with the active partner, and that any speculation were undertaken by such advice, it were just that the risks should be commensurate with the expected gains—for to say that the silent partner should be as responsible for his [illegible] as the active who enforced it according to the merits specified.

If this system of limited partnerships is but partially extending to copartnerships, as adopted in incorporations, when a stockholder is responsible only according to his shares of stock, and others manage the affairs of the chartered company—tho the system of credit differs with this intent and object of using it. We may indeed reasonably believe that there are many professional or other gentlemen who would not themselves engage in commercial transactions, and would neither be disposed to lend out their money at usance nor even deposit it in stocks of companies nor the vaults of banks, if they could safely entrust its use to a young friend commencing life, for whose success and failures they were not to be held responsible. It is true that if you remove this responsibility, you remove apprehension on the part of capitalists; but it may also be true that if you extend the credit, you increase the risks of transacting business with those who trade on borrowed capital, and therefore increase the apprehensions of the public. Still as the benefits of the principle of lending capital are evidenced in chartered companies, it might safely be extended to copartnerships, under legitimate and prudent regulations—the chief of which would be certainly to assimilate the responsibility of the silent partner with the amount advanced, and not permit him to interfere by word or deed in the transactions of the active partner, or to be held responsible for such interference, whether he be a fellow citizen or a foreign subject.

We would be glad if any intelligent subscriber, will furnish us with his opinions on this subject.

GAMBATI appears to have capivated all our amateurs by his performance on his valve trumpet. It seems to be conceded that on that trumpet he is much superior to Neuron on the chromatic; and with all due deference to the taste and judgment of the New Yorkers and their umpires, we firmly believe that a comparison of the skill of both must be made (in order to be impartial and accurate) between their performances, each on his own trumpet. This is the only legitimate criterion for the question which is the best trumpeter, is simply which is most capable of delighting and astonishing an audience—the object not the means or instrument is the proper subject of the enquiry. Nor can might enter Gambati on the common trumpet, bugle or any other the question is not who plays best on the greatest number of instruments,—or on the properties of the same instrument—but who plays best on the instrument to which he is most accustomed to perform before the public. We have heard both, and we it is for those who are competent to decide on the relative merits of the performers, not to mount them at the same time and under the same circumstances—from difficulty of comparing associated with recent impressions, we may assert that we have been much better pleased with Gambatti on his valve trumpet than [illegible] on the chromatic. It does not follow because the latter trumpet gives the sound like a flute, that it is therefore more effective, [illegible] of execution to the trumpeter and more agreeable to the auditory—as we must be considered with the power of the instrument, and the skill of the performer must be determined from his facility and brilliancy of execution, and the effects made on an auditor. We might as well attempt to decide the merits of an organist by his playing on a barrel organ; or those of a flutist by his performance on the mackeroel or octave flute, or on the fife—as seek to determine the relative merits of competitors by their performance on the common trumpet of coachmen. Cuddy is celebrated as a flute player, would it be just to consider his merits as such by his performance on the German flute or the military fife? and [illegible] more just to determine on the merits of Gambatti by his efficiency on the military trumpet—which he may have considered as being almost beneath his notice, in his professional career? With all due respect therefore to the extraordinary merits of Mr Norton, we may safely and reasonably conclude from what we have witnessed of the performance of both rivals, that Gambati has more skill, taste and science.

If some of our generous amateurs were resolved to delighting themselves and simulating these skills, they might liberally subscribe for a competition prize. The trial of skill might be had on the lake Pontchartrain or the river Mississippi, in the vicinity of a forest—where they could truly enjoy the performance; and more easily decide on the relative merits of the impressions made on them. Such an instrument as the trumpet, Alpine born or the bugle must be so heard to have its powers and effects thoroughly appreciated—which cannot be done in a room like either of our theatres; altho Norton in the new theatre has a decided advantage in locality over his superior rival.

Shall not our citizens encourage a generous competition? Would that we were wealthy, and we should be foremost in the van.

CITY COUNCIL.

Sitting of December 4th, 1835.

Mr Culbertson President.

All members present.

The journal of the former sitting was read and approved.

The following letter was received from the mayor and read.

MAYORALTY, Dec. 3, 1835.

To the president and members of the city council.

Gentlemen—I have examined the report and the plan of the city surveyor as well as the petition of the inhabitants of the 7th ward, concerning the opening of Robin street. By the law of 31 April, 1832, it is enacted that a petition presented for the opening of a street must be signed by a certain number of the inhabitants where as—[illegible] to be opened, leaving to the city council and mayor the right to decide. In conformity to this law I would observe that the petition being signed by only two members, if said street was opened the corporation would assume all the responsibility: therefore, considering the uncertainty of some sections of that law, the chance afforded those who think themselves injured by the opening of a street to prosecute the corporation, and the duty imposed upon it to indemnify the proprietors so injured sixty days after the report of the assessors,—I think it should not be executed till fully convinced that it will meet no opposition.

There is another objection; the opening of Robin street will invade the property of Mr B Genois so as to render useless the triangle left on the northwest side of Robin street, and the borders on the opposite side. Therefore it is to be expected that he will not agree to its being opened, unless the corporation purchases the whole of his property. Such an expense added to the debts of the corporation and the costs of improvements ordered would be enormous, considering the actual state of the treasury. On that subject I will take the liberty to remind you that during the last month only, the city treasury had to pay more than $50,000, without any extraordinary expenses. Therefore it is obvious that unless the corporation agrees to postpone some works which are not absolutely necessary, the treasury will soon be unable to pay for life current expenses. Such a situation cannot be avoided but by economy and postponing all works which are not absolutely necessary. I do not hesitate to say that such is the case with the opening of Robin street, and that it might be postponed. These considerations, gentlemen, are submitted to your prudence; and I hope you will appreciate their propriety.

2. I have consulted the city surveyor on the subject of your resolution maintaining Mr Volquin in office until further orders. Thinking that the surveyor was the best judge of the necessity of having Mr Volquin to survey the works of the jails; and that if such a superintendant was necessary, the deputy surveyor you have lately appointed for the city square and the 8th district, might easily perform those duties. I therefore return you the resolution continuing him in office.

3. I acknowledge that the appropriation of 3000 dollars in favor of the night guards of the 6th district, has been made with a view of public benefit; but the same motives that impelled me to suggest to you to postpone the opening of Robin street, make it my duty to return you said resolution, to avoid increasing the expenditures of the treasury.

4. Your next resolution ordering to be dismissed from the city guard the men who do not speak fluently the English and French languages, imports, in my opinion, the complete destruction of that body: for I know by experience that it is almost impossible to meet with men understanding both languages who will enlist in that service. Often I had to wait a month to fill up a vacancy, not finding men who spoke both languages, and often was I compelled to appoint men who merely understood them. This is an evil to which we must submit, as in fact it could not be avoided for the corps of the 6th district guards, not one of whom speaks French. Therefore I return you said resolution, praying you to alter it.

5. In the number of resolutions you have adopted for the purpose of creating a committee to enforce the execution of the police ordinances, are two enactments which I consider unconstitutional, and which I therefore I have to reject. One of them enacts that said committee will enforce the execution of the ordinances and resolutions of the council. But the charter has not given to the city council the legislative and executive power. One by right belongs to it, but the other, to all intents and purposes, belongs to the mayor. All my lawful attributes I shall mention, not for benefit, but for the benefit of my successors and for the preservation of that good harmony established by the charter in our organization. Therefore I consider that the duty of having the police ordinances executed belongs to the executive. The second resolution enjoins on that which [illegible] all resolutions and ordinances contrary to the duties you impose on that committee. The charter, gentlemen, forbids such a resolution—therefore I cannot approve it, as I do not believe the city council has the right to alter the charter. I return you those two resolutions, although I would willingly approve the others.

6. I have the honor to inform you that only two of those persons you had authorized to make to the corporation a retrocession of the grounds purchased from Lalesch's succession, have done so. Therefore in conformity with your resolution of last October 30, I will order to be published in the city paper, the sale at public auction, after ten days advertisement, of all the lots of ground yet in the possession of those who have not complied with the terms of sale, and decline or neglect to make a retrocession to the city.

7. According to the ordinances of the council, the lease of the markets of the city, of the pirogues and of the warehouses of the water works, must be adjudicated on Monday the 7th instant. I beg of you to fix the minimum for each adjudication. To facilitate you, I communicate to you the price of the present year.

Meat market	$26,000
Vegetable do	18,050
St Mary's do	13,600
Levee duties on pirogues	1,365
Store No 1, per month	100
Store No 2 do	32
Store No 4 do	51
Store No 5 do	51

I am respectfully gentlemen,
your most obedient servt,
D PRIEUR Mayor.

On the first part of the message, Mr Gaiennie moved to persist on the resolution.

Mr Baldwin proposed to refer it to the committee on ordinances.

Mr Pichot approved the passage of the act, notwithstanding the observations of the mayor, which he believes to be unfounded. He would prove by the evidence of the laws that the fears of the mayor are without foundation, as to the suits which might be instituted against the corporation, in consequence of the opening of Robin street. He was also opposed to the motion of the member from the 7th ward, to refer to a committee, the formation of which far from being approved by the mayor, is on the contrary (as it will be seen) rejected by him. He believed it would be more prudent to persist.

Messrs Gaiennie and Baldwin withdrew, their motions; and the former presented a resolution to make it the duty of the mayor to enforce the resolution relative to the opening of Robin street.

Mr Lebalut amended it so as to make it also a duty of the executive to have Esplanade street opened agreeably to the ordinance on that subject.

The resolution so amended was adopted.

On the second part of the message, Mr Pichot moved to persist, because Mr Volquin had been appointed by the committee on buildings as an overseer of the works of the new prisons. It belonged only to that committee to discharge him. Mr Pelie had not such right. If the council do not persist notwithstanding the veto they should acknowledge the right of Mr Pilie of doing what he has done, and throw a disrepute on a committee whose prerogatives cannot be violated without a notorious injury to the honor and self respect of the whole body. It is merely under such considerations that he moved to persist.

Mr Thomas supported the motion as it once wise and just. He perceived himself besides, in the construction of the new jails, that there was negligence if not reluctance on the part of those who direct the enterprise. Whatever Mr Volquin to be still necessary, and under that impression he shall vote to persist.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr Lebalut presented a resolution connected with the subject matter, to authorize the committee on buildings to take such necessary steps and incur such expences as shall be deemed convenient to the completion of the new prisons. Adopted.

On the third part, M Gaiennie moved to persist notwithstanding the veto, because as the council have sanctioned the objections of the mayor relative to the opening of Robin street, they ought for the same reason to persist in their resolution granting the $3000 to the night watch of the 6th ward.

Here a discussion arose as the supposed perjury of the city finances. Messrs Pichot and Gaiennie stated that far from being wasted, the treasury presents a splendid prospect, and is now in the best situation. The latter gave an approximate [illegible] of the resources of the city; and showed that to pay [illegible] two millions and some hundred dollars, the city has leases upwards of five millions in banking stocks, some on savings and other revenues. The honorable member [illegible] that [illegible] ready to complete a scheme for the relief of the city finances; he hoped [illegible] shall [illegible] and submitted to the council, the members [illegible] see how groundless are the opinions of the mayor upon the present condition of the treasury.

Mr Thomas does not know whom to believe on this occasion: the mayor states that the finances are wasted, and the committee say they are in a flourishing condition. As for himself he is perfectly satisfied that the committee are aware on that subject; but he believes the executive power has some knowledge in the matter. Nevertheless he shall sustain the veto, not [illegible] he is opposed to an appropriation in favor of the 5th ward watch. Let the council put it on the same footing of a city guard. Let it be established for the security of the whole of the citizens, and not as a sectional watch for the service of a single ward, he will allow not only the $3000 claimed for, but still, all such other sums of money that shall be deemed necessary for its continuation.

Before a majority had passed on the motion, the council was carried—Thomas only voting in the negative.

On the 4th part of the article, no observation was made.

On the 5th part, Mr Gaiennie asked to have read the resolution concerning the appointment of the committee of vigilance, charged to see that the ordinances are enforced.

Mr Thomas moved them to persist, despite the veto of the mayor; because the [illegible] had not designed to send said resolution to the mayor, as it related only to the appointment of a committee. He believed that the council had the right to appoint a committee, without consulting the mayor. Viewing the resolution in its true spirit, he is not persuaded that it entrenches on the privileges of the executive: for the committee is merely charged to report to the council each month, if the ordinances are executed or not. He took the opportunity of stating that there were many ordinances passed, which are now either obsolete or are not enforced—such as that relating to the construction of new prisons—that to the fencing to be placed around Anthony's square, etc. If the mayor feels that the committee will entrench on his executive duties, he should be informed that the committee is one of security not of control, in order that the laws passed by the city shall not remain unenforced through the negligence of any. He therefore recommended his motion to persist.

Mr Adard asserted that it was doubtless superior on the part of the secretary to have sent the resolution to the mayor. It was a family affair, which should not have been communicated to the mayor, as it did not come within his cognizance or the extent of his duties. It is but a new committee of the council to save them from trouble and responsibility; and as much within their exclusive jurisdiction as the appointment of any other committee. The honorable member after having explained the object in view when this new committee was appointed—to know the reasons why such ordinances are not executed—moved that the secretary be requested to inform the mayor, it was through error that the resolution was sent for his consideration.

M Pichot proposed to amend that motion so as to record the names of the new committee on the *tableau* of standing committees. The resolution and amendment were adopted.

On the 6th part of the letter Mr Gaiennie introduced a resolution to approve what the mayor had done, which was rejected on the ground that the mayor had acted only in consequence of a previous ordinance.

On the 7th part of the message, M Gaiennie moved to reconsider the closed doors, to fix the minimum of different farms, as recommended by the mayor. Adopted.

After half an hour of secret sitting, the doors were reopened, when Mr Gaiennie presented a resolution stating that hereafter the city stores should be rented monthly; but with the reserve to turn out the renters after due notices as prescribed by law.

To this resolution several amendments were annexed—one introduced by M Pichot, authorizing the Mayor to place, at the expenses of the city, in the vacant [illegible] Dupuy, Elizabeth Du—another by Mr Baldwin, for placing Mrs Hardy's child in the orphan's boys asylum—a third one by Mr Gaiennie for placing in the same manner James Lenock, the child of Thomas Lenock; and the fourth one, by M Thomas, for granting $500 to Mrs Marbois, to enable her to return home to Baltimore. The whole were adopted.

On motion, the council adjourned till to-day, the 7th inst at 5 o'clock, p m.

From the Boston Morning Post.

Perpetual Motion—There a considerable excitement at present pervading the public mind, relative to a machine constructed by Mr Morse, of Bloomfield, Me. and now in operation at Concert Hall, in this city. As it is very generally believed by those who have examined this machine, that the inventor has solved the hitherto impracticable problem of *perpetual motion*, some further account of it than has yet come to the eyes of the public will not perhaps be uninteresting. It is not my design to give a minute description of this machine. The specification of a patent, unaccompanied with a drawing, is generally as unsatisfactory as the demonstration of a geometrical problem, without its corresponding diagram. I shall therefore confine my remarks to the *power* employed by the inventor, and the effects produced by the ingenious application of it.

About two years since as he informs me, he became convinced that machinery might be propelled by the expansion and contraction of air, produced by the ordinary changes of atmospheric temperature. His attention to the subject has resulted in the completion of a machine, by which he has successfully applied that power to producing a constant and uniform motion.—This machine also possesses the novel capability of renewing its own strength, so as to preclude the possibility of exhaustion.

The dilation and contraction of the fluid confined in a tube, causes a corresponding rise and fall of a piston. This motion is made to turn a wheel always in the same direction, and to wind up a weight, which would be several days in running down, and which operates with the same force upon any machinery to which it may be applied while in the act of winding up as at any other time. The power of the expansion and contraction of the confined fluid being more than sufficient to keep the weight wound up, is shifted, by the operation of the machine, so soon as that office is performed, and made to work a forcing pump or condenser; the object of which is to apply any deficiency of fluid in the air chest, occasioned by the possible escape of the air through the pores of the metal, or its casual extraction from any other cause. In case there should be more air in the chest than is necessary to ensure the proper operation of the machinery, all excess would be instantly discharged through a valve prepared for this purpose, which in that case would be opened by the motion of a piston, and effectually closed again by the operation of a lever.

Thus the irregular and capricious changes of the weather are, through the agency of ingenious mechanism, reduced to a regular, obedient and available power, which must continue to act so long as natural causes continue to operate. The machine is made to regulate the quantity and density of the air in the chest, according to the measure of its own wants—to change the action of the power from the weights to the condenser, and vice versa as may be necessary; and in short, so to adapt the power as to produce the desired effect upon the several parts of the machinery.

Is this what is legitimately intended by *perpetual motion?* If by that term is meant a motion created and sustained by the combination of mechanical powers, without the aid of any natural cause, it is most readily admitted, that the desideratum is not attained. But, as such a definition would involve the most unphilosophic absurdity, it is obviously incorrect. We believe that by the term of *perpetual motion* is meant the constant operation of a machine, which in itself contains the capacity of controlling and sustaining the power that moves it. The inventor is at liberty to apply any of the known laws of mechanics to effect this result. The attraction of gravity, by the application of such principles he can construct a machine according to the above definition, when the great object is attained, and he has demonstrated the reality of what philosophers have so long treated as a dream. But no machine possessing these requisites was ever constructed previously to the one now under come plation. No mind was ever made capable of supplying itself with water, and thereby sustaining the power that solved it. Nor should he be deemed a fool, if, by the application of such principles he can construct a machine according to the above definition, when the great object is attained, and he has demonstrated the reality of what philosophers have so long treated as a dream. But no machine possessing these requisites was ever constructed previously to the one now under come plation. No mind was ever made capable of supplying itself with water, and thereby sustaining the power that solved it. Nor should he be deemed a fool, if, by the application of such principles he can construct a machine moved by a reservoir of water possessed the power of constantly replenishing the reservoir, a perpetual motion would be the result, if the phrase is susceptible of rational definition. If this reasoning be correct, there can be no doubt that Mr Morse has effected his object; as in his machine there is a reciprocal action between the motive power and the machinery by which this power is renewed, controled and regulated. This invention involves some new and beautiful modifications of the mechanical powers, which are no doubt deemed to an extensive and useful application.

The largest diamond in the world is an inch and a half in length and one inch in breadth—weighing 230 carats, is owned by the Indian Prince Runjeet Singh. The Hindoos believe it to have belonged to their mythological heroes. There is but one thing left for Yankee ingenuity to achieve: It is the manufacture of diamonds. Professor Silleman has taken the first step, and as the French proverb says, "ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute," and this is literrally true of the professor's diamonds, for he has at least made them hard enough to cut glass.

Audubon the ornithologist is now at Edinburgh, superintending the publication of the 3d and 4th volumes of his splendid work. He says in a letter to a friend in Boston—

I intend to return to the United States early next spring, for the purpose of procuring subscriptions and of performing a journey to the 'far west,' to enable me to finish my work, as I would have it finished, that is as nearly perfect as my poor abilities will go. I am preparing, arranging and retouching the drawings of which the 4th and last volume of my work on ornithology will be composed. To guard against accidents to myself in my future hazardous treks, I shall also prepare the matter for this volume, so that in case of death say sons and my wife will be enabled to finish the publication.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The price of fresh flour being this day 37 7 bits per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 36 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.

New Orleans, December 5, 1835.

D PRIEUR, Mayor.
dec 5

New Furniture Store.—The subscribers are grateful for the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to them thus early in their office, beg leave to inform those friends who have honored them with their orders, that they are now receiving a complete assortment of articles in their line which they are ready to sell on reasonable terms.

Being aware that puffing is one thing and reality another, they respectfully invite their friends and the public for that portion of it who have no objections to purchasing good articles at the same prices which are customarily paid for bad ones, to call and examine for themselves, assuring them that it will afford us much pleasure if not some profit to be favored with their calls.

CHARLES H. GRANT & Co,
dec 7 Chartres st.

WANTED—A man who has a general knowledge of business, understands book-keeping in English, French, German and Swedish, offers his services as a clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. A line directed to L. D. and left at Mr. Matossy's, Chartres street, No. 118, with direction to a personal interview, will meet immediate attention. dec 7—3w

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Groton Page, Liverpool, R Redman.
Brig Hide Park, Shaw, Trieste, A & J Kennistoun.
Brig Globe, Churchill, Bordeaux, O Bourdin.
Brig Phenix, Maurice, Tampico, T Pelie.
Sch Sannago, Lindsay, St Jago, J H Graham.
Sch Adelaide, Coveney, Mobile, D Marston.

ARRIVED,

Tow boat Pilot, fm the turn, with barque Rosford, brig Warren, fm Hudson, Texas and Jubert.

Tow boat Boy, Marin, fm the passes, having towed in ship Potomac and brig Aurora, brought up the Walpe, schs Henry Lee and Helen Davis, reports the Porpoise coming up with packet ship Denmark and ship Denmark.

Tow boat Shark, Thomas, fm the passes, having towed to sea ship Mississippi and brought up ship New Orleans, brigs Elba, and Viscania, reports nothing new.

Tow Boat Porpoise, Riddle from the passes having taken her tow to sea, brought up ship Denmark, Boston, and ship Kentucky, New York, reports nothing new.

Ship Denmark, Bangs, 29 days from Boston—pass. Messrs Lodge, Austin, Kimball, Fortie, J and E Kettle Peckham and Head—spoke 20th, off Hole in the Wall ship Henry Kteeland, from N York for this port.

Ship Kentucky, Bunker, 16 days from New York—Passengers, Messrs Walton and lady, Taylor and lady, Mrs Parker, Mrs Parmly, Mrs Clark, Mrs Thorne, Mrs Brunson, Misses Peters, Westright, Parker, Walton, Waterman, Messrs Robes, Harlow, Bogert, Coles, Andrews, Stokes, Ladds, Capt Casters.

Brig New Orleans, Cole, 39 ds fm Rio de Janeiro, master with 5226 bags coffee.

Barque Walgo, Buckmar, 55 ds fm Rotterdam, to master.

Barque Nimrod, Durel, Liverpool, left on the 15th sept—ghator.

Brig Warsaw, Sheffield, 9 ds fm Charleston to the Balize.

Brig Elba, Edmonds, 55 ds fm Boston, to J Arnington—alone coal and empty casks, to order.

Brig Vascania, Daunes, 55 ds fm Malaga, wines to M de Miranda & co.

Sch Henry Lee, Smith, Mobile; Tourn & Beckwith, with 100 quarter casks wine, Bogart & Hawthorne.

Sch Helen Davis, 25 ds fm N York, hay and granite to master.

Sch Texas, Walker, Pensacola, master, ballast.

Sch Hudson, Cliff, Appalachicola, ballast, master.

Steamer Elen Douglas, Reily fm Rodney.

Steamer Reindeer, Britt, Pittsburgh.

Steamer Shakspear, Longcope, Louisville.

Steamer Chief Justice Marshall, Louisville.

Steamer Alert, Leech, Pittsburgh.

Steamer Velocipede, Saully, Cincinnati.

Steamer Chickasaw, Cole, Bayou Sara.

Steamer St Charles, Nelson, St Louis.

Steamer Levant, Parker Cincinnati.

Steamer Black Hawk, Templeton, Cincinnati.

Steamer Lancaster, Turner, Manchester.

Steamer Swiss Boy, M'Lain, Natchitoches.

Steamer Tuscahoma, Caranugh, Nashville.

Steamer Paragon Chanin, Fourche.

MEMORANDA.

IMPORTS.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Shakspear, 24 trunks S Lock & co; 59 doz brooms Champonier & Grand; 434 bls flour Buckner Stanton & co; 163 do 1 box 3 bls onions owner on board: 131 bls potatoes, 70 cider 250 apples 10 onions 12 Hickory nuts 12 walnuts 100 kegs butter Tourne & Beckwith; 52 bales cotton Brandner McKenna & co; 7 Tierman & Cuddy; 8 Birnet & co; 5 Dick & co; 7 Burke Watt & co; 46 Brandner & co; 22 Brandner McKenna & co; 7 White & co, 2 Bullitt Shipp & co; 15 A Wallace; 25 Byern Herman & co; 98 Burke Watt & co; 63 Buckner Stanton & co.

ROCHESTER—Per Ellen Douglass, 202 bales cotton Herman Bryne & co; 377 Burke Watt & co; 77 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 110 Duffey & co; 827 Buckner, Stanton & co; 111 Brandner M Kenna & co.

PITTSBURGH—Per steamer Reindeer, 102 bls potatoes J Harrod; sundry bls onions W Caldwell; 49 By me Herman & co; 120 bls molasses J Davenport.

NATCHITOCHES—Per steamer Swiss Boy, 28 bales cotton Perroux & Arc inch; 144 Miramond & O'Dubig; 301 Lambeth & Thompson.

ST. LOUIS—Per steamer St Charles, 2033 pigs lead C. Follin &