LATEST DATES.

New-Orleans	Jan. 29	London	Jan. 4
Mobile	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Louisville	Jan. 29	Paris	Jan. 4
Washington	Jan. 29	Hamburg	Jan. 4
Baltimore	Jan. 29	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Charleston	Jan. 29	Mexico	Jan. 18
Savannah	Jan. 29	Tampico	Jan. 18
Mobile	Jan. 29	Vera Cruz	Jan. 20

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT, February 4, 1842.

The various markets remain generally in the same condition in which we left them in our review of Tuesday last, and the transactions since that have been on a limited scale, owing in part to the weather, which during the greater part of the time has been unfavorable to out door pursuits, but more especially to be attributed to the extreme tightness of money matters, under which we respect fully say that many of our most respectable merchants have suffered, for the past few days been compelled to succumb. The commercial community are now passing through a trial which they never—no not even in the trying months of 1837—have to remember to have seen as much actual distress and difficulty in obtaining facilities, even on the most unquestionable securities, as is now unfortunately the case. The Banks are doing nothing toward alleviating this wretched state of affairs; they are powerless, and will shortly have more than sufficient occupation in taking care of themselves, it being generally understood in monetary circles that a majority of these institutions will refuse to accept of the bill recently passed by the Legislature. What the effects of such a step would be we are unable to define, but it may readily be imagined that this course would tend to increase the existing embarrassments.

Advices from England to the 4th ultimo came to hand yesterday and their tenor is decidedly more encouraging than we have been in the habit of receiving for months past. Our letters speak more confidently, and hold out fair prospects for the future, which we trust may shortly be realized. The London money market was easy, and the price of Cotton in Liverpool had advanced ½d.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 1st instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 9,765 bales—Tennessee 54, North Alabama 2,830—Arkansas, 111—Mobile, 40—Texas, 72; together, 12,857 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 4,064 bales—Bremen, 1,160—Boston, 1,007—Philadelphia 138—Baltimore, 100; together, 6,504 bales; making an addition to stock of 6,401 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 158,662 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1841 Sept. 1, stock on hand	14400
Receipts last three days	13257
previously	142007
	169664
Cleared last three days	6504
previously	311952
	318456
Stock on hand	158662

On Wednesday there was but a limited enquiry for cotton, and the sales only reached 2000 bales. Yesterday after receipt of the accounts from England a better demand sprung up, and 4000 bales changed hands at steady prices. Today holders endeavored to obtain an advance on yesterday's rates, which proved ineffectual, owing to the rise in freights and the tightness in Exchange, and the market was quiet, only 800 bales having f and purchasers at our former quotations, which we subjoin.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Ordinary	5 @ 6½	Ordinary	6 @ 6½
Middling	7 @ 7½	Middling	7 @ 7½
Middling Fair	8½ @ 8½	Middling Fair	8 @ 8½
Fair	9 @ 9½	Fair	9 @ 9½
Good fair	10 @ 11	Good fair	10 @ 10½
Good and fine	12 @ 13	Good and fine	10 @ 10½

TOBACCO.—A fair amount of business has been transacted in the tobacco market since our last review, and the sales reach about 600 hhds. at full prices. In some instances a shade more could be obtained, but in other cases it only could be observed that a slight advance was obtainable. Among the transactions we notice—84 hhds at 3½, and 4 c. for lug, 5 c. for Leaf and Firsts; 55 at 5¾, 4 and 2½, 6 c. for Seconds and Firsts; 55 at 5¾, 4 and 2½, 6 c. for Seconds and Firsts; 55 at 5¾, 4 and 2½, 6 c. for Seconds and Firsts; 55 at 5¾, 4 and 2½, 6 c. for Seconds and Firsts; 55 at 5¾, 4 and 2½, 6 c. since the last instant, 299 hhds.—Cleared in the interim, for Antwerp 915 hhds—Gibraltar 404—Bremen, 1,000—Philadelphia, 98; together, 507 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Sept. 1, stock on hand	9246
Receipts last three days	299
previously	7192
	16430
Cleared last three days	507
previously	8644
	9151
Stock on hand	7280

SUGAR.—We have again a quiet market to notice, owing, as previously mentioned to the inclemency of the weather which during the greater part of the last week has restricted our door business. To day it cleared up finely, and we can now note changed hands at previous rates; say from fair to fine extreme grades. We have not heard of any sales in plantation.

MOLASSES.—There is a good inquiry for this article, which, has, however, been checked by the heavy rains, the transactions since our last have rather limited. We quote 16 @ 17 c. gallon. No further sales on plantation have come to our knowledge.

FLOUR.—The flour market has remained in a very inactive condition since our last, and no disposition having been evinced to purchase for shipment, holders have submitted to lower rates, and we now quote Ohio and Indiana at $5 25 @ 5 50, at which rates the transactions are merely in retail. Some orders are in the market for Eastern account, but prices appear to be either above or below the ideas of holders. The receipts are moderate.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market during the past three days has been characterized by an unusual degree of dullness, which may in part be attributed to the weather, although it must be observed that the stocks of all descriptions of Western produce, notwithstanding the late heavy shipments, are still very heavy, which has the effect of preventing any speculation in the article. Mess Pork continues in pretty steady demand at $5 25 @ 5 50 per barrel, for Mess, and $5 @ 5 25 for Prime; Mess Beef, $5 12½ @ 5 25 per barrel; Prime, in barrels, $4 @ 4 50; Prime, in tierces, $5 @ 5 25; Cheese, 6½ @ 7½ c. Lard, Ordinary, 4½ c. Prime, 5 @ 5½ c. Bacon, Ordinary dull, particularly old, for which there is no inquiry. We quote new—Hams, sc—Sides sc—Shoulders sc cents.

WHISKEY.—We have had a tolerable inquiry for this article since our last, and the price of Rectified is firm at 17c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We have no change to quote in prices. The market continues extremely dull, and transactions are merely in retail. We quote Kentucky Bagging, 10 @ 10½c.—India do. 19 @ 20.—Kentucky Rope, 5 @ 5½c.—Other descriptions are nominal.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Exchange have continued on a limited scale and at declining rates. We quote Sterling, 10 @ 12 per cent. prem.—France, 5 @ 5½ c. New York City, ¼ @ ⅜ per cent. prem.—Sight Checks, ¼ @ ⅜ cent. prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	11 @ 12 ½ c. prem.
France	5 @ 5½ c. prem.
New York, 60 days sight	¼ @ ⅜ c. prem.
do. 30 do. sight	¼ @ ⅜ c. prem.
do. 10 days sight	¼ @ ⅜ c. prem.
do. sight checks	¼ @ ⅜ c. prem.
Philadelphia, 60 ds.	1 @ ½ c. discount.
do. sight	¼ @ ½ c. prem.
Boston, at 30 days	¼ @ ½ c. prem.

FREIGHTS.—Shipmasters have succeeded in obtaining a further advance since our last, and we now quote to Liverpool, ¾d and Eighth 1½c, at which rates five or six vessels have been taken up.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton	To Liverpool	¾
	Havre	
	New York	$1 00 @ 1 25 per bale.
	Boston	$1 62½ @ 1 75
Tobacco	To Havre	none shipping
	London, direct	none do
	New York	4 00
	Boston	4 00
	Philadelphia	6 00 @ —
Sugar and molasses	from coast of Mex.	64 00
	from the city	$1 75 @ 2 00
Flour	Boston	2 00 @ 35
Flour	New York	1 50 @ 1 50
Pork	To Mobile	00 50—

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[Per steamer Britannia, at Boston.]

HAVRE, Dec. 31.

After close of our last (7th Dec.) our Cotton market received a fresh depressed. Some large sales were made at Great Britain, and of inferior importation, and from New York, arriving simultaneously, a great part into the same hands, these put in immediately on the market, and prices of fine ordinary and ord. and ord. declined rapidly. Some hundred bales of Louisiana were sold at the close, at the 10th and 17th inst.) and on the latter day the price current was drawn up as follows:

	Bas. tre.	ord.	ord. bon.	ord. p.c.
Georgia,	60	60	60	60
Louisiana & Mobile	80	74	74	70
	80	75	76	80

On the 31st inst. advices were received from your side per Britain steamer at this port, which were considered favorable for the article, insomuch that the sales of the week of the crop were very generally reduced to 150,000 bales as the maximum, and shipments for the market much diminished. We have, since then, had great activity, and the sales from 31st to yesterday evening inclusive, amount to 200,000 bales, including the total of the week, 40,000, against 37,000 bales received. Our brokers estimate the stock at 400,000 bales; but we think it much larger, as a great part of the late purchases are not included, and we can in market. Prices of Uplands have recovered some what from the lowest depression on the 10th and 17th inst. for the same qualities in Louisiana (of which a good deal is now landing and brought to the market) have gliden away again and the quotations to day are established as follows:

	Bas. tre.	ord.	ord. bon.	ord. p.c.
Georgia and Florida	68	68	68	67
Mobile	68	68	70	68
Louisiana	83	79	79	67	95

The New York packet of the 8th inst. arrived the day before yesterday. Her advices do not speak so much of the sentiments of the Cotton market as those received from the owner of the preceding accounts. They will probably be found in the subsequent follow each business day, and our market is seldom dull for even a few days, without at the same time declining.

The market is very dull to-day—sales 1,000 bales only.

☞ Madame LORIAND, having returned from France, informs her friends and the public in general, that she resumes all powers vested by her in others up to this date. 1d 2d ow 1d

☞ NOTICE.—Consignees of merchandise per the following vessels are requested to call at the subscriber's office and receive their goods.

Wm. Penn,	Capt. Hallett, from Philadelphia.
Alexandria & Sarah,	do. Sherwood, from Boston.
Hotchkiss & Co.	do. ship Ville de Paris, do.
Henry Berry,	do. Hamilton, do. Havre.
T. Martin,	do. do.
L. Armand,	do. do. Tagliano.
Benjamin,	do. do.
W. Moore,	do. do. Savery.
F. Decandis,	do. do.
Grandjean & Lavallée	do. do.
Bernard,	do. do. Gov. David.
J. Pegot,	do. do.

L. M. CALLE, 92 Common street.

☞ The packet ship KENTUCKY, Captain A. L. Rogers, from Boston, will commence discharging this day opposite the vegetable market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st.

☞ Member the captain near the consignees of the French ship PANUROF, Hugues master, from Havre, will be responsible for debts contracted by her crew.

KOHN, DARON & Co.

☞ Consignees per ship PANUROF, Captain Hugues, from Havre, will please take out their permits and take delivery of their goods. 1d 2d KOHN, DARON & Co.

☞ NOTICE.—The barque VESTA, Capt Gill, from Havre, is discharging her cargo below the cut off, and consignees will please get out their permits and receive their goods.

JOHN A. MERRITT.

ADVANCES.

☞ Liberal cash advances on Oil be made on Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Bacon, Hemp, Flour, merchandise, consigned to Emmons, White & Co. Baltimore.

LEWIS M. BENNETT.

of the firm, may be found at the counting room of John R. Shaw & Co. 24 Poydras st. 1f

☞ Messrs. Samuel Sargent, J. Dunlap, John Lane, Jr., Porter & Co., B. Thomas, J. J. Mackay, are consignees of the ship Kentucky, Boston, Sowden, master, and hereby give notice of residence to the discharging dock, at the goods will be entered at their request. Of which notice, goods marked J J B Co., will be delivered.

HARROD & DARLING.

6 Common street.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE

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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 5, 1842.

TREMENDOUS PUBLIC MEETING!

AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN MEXICO.

The meeting, at the Arcade last evening, was by far the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. The spirit of the nation has been moved in its depths; and if the General Government will respond to the voice of the people, another month will not elapse before the stain upon our escutcheon will be washed off in blood. Never have we seen such unanimity, such patriotic zeal. The vast assembly seemed lighted up by the flames that gilded the mountain tops when the standard of liberty was first raised upon the American shores.

The meeting was called to order by J. C. Larue, Esq., and organized by appointing

RICHARD H. CHINN, *President.*

Vice Presidents,

Hon. Paul Bertus, Hon. W. C. C. Claiborne,
Hon. Joshua Baldwin, Denis Prieur, Esq.
Hon. G. Y. Bright, J. W. Breedlove,
Wm. Christy, Esq. Hon. T. M. Wadsworth,
Hon. G. A. Waggaman, J. P. Freret, Esq.

Secretaries.

Stanford W. Waters.
Cuthbert Bullitt.
Alfred J. Lewis.

Upon motion of A. C. Bullitt, the chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Randell Hunt, A. C. Bullitt,
Hon. Tho. J. Wells, A. L. Saunders,
C. K. Johnson, Hon. A. G. Carter,
P. W. Farrar, H. G. Hearty.

After the committee had retired, the chair introduced to the meeting Col. A. J. Swett, of Texas, who addressed them in a strain of indignant eloquence at the outrages perpetrated upon his countrymen, and recounted the sufferings and present condition of the prisoners.

The committee having returned, the hon. Randell Hunt, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which in consequence of personal indisposition, were read by Mr. Alex. C. Bullitt, whom Mr. H. introduced, after some brief and eloquent remarks, to the meeting as the author of the same.

Mr. Bullitt then read a letter from Gen. Philemon Thomas, a revolutionary veteran, expressing his regret that extreme age prevented his taking a part in the proceedings, but assuring them that he was with them heart and soul, and his body would have been there but for the reason above given. After which the preamble and resolutions were read and adopted by universal acclamation.

The Committee appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of this meeting, beg leave to report that, in the month of May last, an expedition was fitted out in the Republic of Texas, with the avowed purpose of opening a trade between the citizens of that Government and the extensive country of which Santa Fé, in New Mexico, is the commercial depot; That the expedition was provided with an armed escort, to protect it from the hostile Indian tribes which rove the territory through which it had to pass; That divers citizens of the United States were induced to join the expedition as guests of the officers in command, which said citizens were in no manner interested in the objects of the expedition, nor had they any official or responsible connection with it; That the expedition set out from Austin, in the Republic of Texas, on the seventeenth day of June, 1841, and after encountering great privations and perils reached the Palo Duro the 29th day of August, where, being straightened for provisions, a detachment consisting of two Texan Commissioners, about one-third of the armed escort, and accompanied by two or more citizens of the United States, were sent in advance to procure subsistence and guide to the town of Santa Fé.

The advanced division proceeded for a number of days through a country, as yet exhibiting no marks of civilization or cultivation, until the 13th of September—it reached Gallinas about 20 miles from San Miguel in New Mexico. From this place the Commissioners despatched a small party, composed in part of American citizens, to San Miguel, to inform the people thereof, of the peaceful intentions of the Texan expedition. These persons were seized by the Mexican rabble with the connivance of the authorities and with difficulty escaped massacre. They were thrown into prison and detained there for a long period of time, with the exception of one, a Texian officer named Wm. Lewis, who procured his release by betraying his companions. From this period of time the Mexican authorities commenced a system of perfidy which with the aid of the aforesaid traitor, resulted in the surrender of the advanced division upon the following expressed stipulation:

1st. That the Texians should yield their arms, and remain prisoners on parole until subsistence could be procured for their march home; when the Mexicans obliged themselves to conduct them safely to their own frontier.

2d. That each man's property should be labelled and returned to him upon his approach to the frontier of Texas.

Upon these articles of capitulation, the Texians surrendered their arms—and more readily because they were instructed by their government to avoid hostilities if the people of New Mexico were opposed to them—demonstrating by this act the pacific object of the expedition.

From the surrender of the expedition to the present period, the history of the unfortunate prisoners is one of heartrending suffering, privation and want. The Mexicans so far from respecting the terms of capitulation offered by themselves, as soon as the Texians laid down their arms rushed upon them, bound them in chains, and after having stripped them of almost every article of wearing apparel, drove them barefooted at the point of the bayonet, a distance of near two thousand miles to the city of Mexico, where they are now held in a bondage more galling than the slavery of Asiatic despotism. They are in chains working the streets of Mexico, scantily clad through the charity of foreigners, taunted and insulted by the mongrel rabble, and exhibited in public squares to appease the demoniac malice of a remorseless tyrant.—Nor have the citizens of the United States been exempt from their inhuman barbarity. Their sufferings have been equally appalling in every respect with those of the Texians. The Mexicans in the phrensy of their hatred of them, burnt their passport, given to one of them, Geo. W. Kendall, by their Consul in this city of New Orleans, lest it should procure for him the interference of the American Minister at Mexico; thus repudiating the official acts of their own diplomatic functionary.

It is known that the remaining two-thirds of the expedition were captured subsequently to the surrender of the first division, and it is reasonable to suppose that they were overreached by the same artifices, and met with equal severity from their perfidious enemies.

The committee would further report, that the Mexican authorities not content with these acts of savage ferocity towards the American captives, have attacked the residence of the United States consul at Santa Fé, and assaulted his person. The nephew and confidential secretary of the governor of New Mexico, assisted by a sergeant and soldier, accompanied by an armed posse, entered his residence, and after wounding him severely, placed him under military durance; they have also slaughtered divers citizens of the United States in Santa Fé, without any steps being taken to bring the murderers to justice. They also refused to permit the consul of the United States to depart for this country, until such time as would, in all probability ensure his perishing on the road hither.

In consideration of the foregoing facts, the committee offer the following resolutions to the meeting:

Resolved, That a people who habitually deny the stipulations offered by themselves and accepted on the part of a surrendering force, as exemplified in the surrender of the Texians at Goliad and their unparalleled cruelty the prisoners recently taken at Gallinas in violation of articles of capitulation proffered by themselves are not, and ought not to be regarded as a civilized nation.

Resolved: That it is the duty of a neighboring state to interfere in behalf of a people to prevent a tyrannic oppression when accompanied by circumstances of inhuman atrocity, perfidy and barbarity.

Resolved: That the people of the United States have a right to travel under the safe escort of any power recognized by the treaties of this union as an independent state, and that those citizens who accompanied the Texian expedition as guests, did not forfeit their claims upon the protection of their government, and that if the government does not redress the wrongs done them it will have failed to discharge one of the most sacred duties entrusted to it.

Resolved: That the assault of the Mexican authorities upon the U. S. Consul at Santa Fé, is an act justifying immediate hostilities upon the part of this government.

Resolved: That the murder of American citizens in Santa Fe, with the connivance of the Mexican authorities, requires summary and ample redress.

Resolved: That the perfidy of the Mexicans in violating the stipulations of surrender, offered by themselves to the Texians, first in the massacre of Fanning's command at Goliad and the subsequent barbarous usage of those of the Santa Fé expedition, who surrendered at Los Gallinas, justifies the Texians in marching against Mexico, and is a sufficient warrant for the citizens of a civilized government to join the standard of an invading army.

Resolved: That the Government of the United States, in consideration of the known duplicity and treachery of the Mexicans, should do what it intends to do at once, and not wait the result of a tardy negotiation, which will prolong the sufferings of her citizens and probably ensure their destruction.

Resolved: That if the United States Government does not take speedy steps to redress these manifold and glaring outrages, and prevent their recurrence, the citizens of the United States will be compelled to abandon the trade with Santa Fé, or in future to carry it on in such a manner as will enable them to resist the authorities of Mexico, and protect themselves.

Resolved, That this meeting highly applaud the promptness of the Legislature of Louisiana in adopting resolutions expressive of their indignation at the conduct of the Mexicans, and calling upon the national government to vindicate the honor of the American name.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Wm. Christy, J. C. Larue and J. G. Bryce, Esqrs., in speeches distinguished for their glowing eloquence and fervid patriotism.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

RICHARD H. CHINN, *President.*

Stanford W. Waters, Cuthbert Bullitt, Alfred J. Lewis, } Secretaries.

Mrs Seguin's Benefit.—This charming vocalist who for the last few weeks has been delighting the public by some of the sweetest minstrelsy ever warbled, appears before us this evening for the last time and in the character of a beneficiary. During the engagement of the gifted artiste now about to leave us, we have so frequently expatiated upon the extraordinary vocal and histrionic merit of Mrs. Seguin, that further encomium would appear almost superfluous. Still we cannot allow this occasion to pass by, without reminding the public that if they have in there tongues the Temple, it has been a tribute paid by the lovers of melody to the votaries of song—they are now called upon to remunerate in some measure, the exertions of the principal artist—and that artist a lady. Let them not be niggardly or backward in presenting her with a substantial token of genuine admiration.

We shall hear too, for the last time, Mrs Seguin, in a part peculiarly her own, and we shall listen to the inspirable strains of Rossini, executed by one who singing the impulses of genius and with vocal ability of the highest order, has the soul to conceive and the power to pour forth his thrilling and impassioned melodies. Let her benefit then be a real benefit.

☞ The resolutions relative to the ferocious conduct of the Mexicans towards the Santa Fé captives, which had been adopted by the House of Representatives on Thursday passed the Senate yesterday by a unanimous vote.

☞ About forty local-ce papers in Pennsylvania, as well as several in other states, have taken ground in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the next presidency.

Commodore Biddle, the commander on the Baltimore station, has been dangerously ill, but is now recovering.

The Texas Mexican in Philadelphia turned out a dead failure and broke up in disorder.

Another Great Forgery in Wall Street.—A series of astonishing forgeries, says the New York Herald, were discovered yesterday in Wall street, perpetrated by a broker, whose business was the selling of notes and commercial paper. The amount already discovered is equal to $40000. It seems that he was employed by certain houses to raise money on commercial paper, at 1 to 3½ per cent. per month. These notes, passing through his hands, gave him an opportunity to imitate and to forge similar ones to the extent we have named. The "financier" is now in the islands.

MEXICO.

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Cormier, of the steamboat *Alabama*, which arrived from Tampico in five days, for Mexican papers up to the 14th of January.

Several plans of reform have been discussed by the press, which are of no interest to our readers. A decree has been issued by Santa Anna, president ad interim of the republic, maintaining the prohibition of tobacco by the package, as heretofore, and announcing that six months after the date of the decree, (30th December last,) the introduction of manufactured tobacco will also be prohibited.

The *Fama*, a paper published at Coahuila, under date of 1st January, contains a general order from the Commander in Chief of the northern army, prohibiting every Mexican who will deal with Texians, to eight years service in the permanent body of troops stationed at Tampico, and if not able to perform the service, to be sent to the galleys, (presidio), of Matamoras.

The subjoined letter from Capt. Bunup, was received by us too late for publication in yesterday's paper. We give it insertion as it may involve private feelings, and as its explanations will tend to soothe the affliction of the surviving relations of the deceased.

Messrs. Editors:

Please state in your paper that on Sunday, 30th January, 1842, while cruising in West Bay, I saw a coffin floating near one of the islands, and on the bank a gentleman lying dead, dressed in a white shirt and pantaloons. I have proved to be the one erected to the memory of the late Henry Harby, who died on board the barque *B. Merick*, of Philadelphia, in March, 1840. The part of the island on which he was buried having been washed away, the remains were re-interred and the stone erected on an island near the Light House, where it will remain perfectly secure.

Philadelphia papers will please copy.

I remain your obedient servant,

B. A. BUNUP,

R. W. Pass Boarding Officer

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

It is with especial pleasure we lay before our readers any document that relates to the history of the American revolution. The battle of Bunker's Hill has been consecrated by orators, by songs, and by public festivities, and a monument worthy of the spot is now almost completed, to perpetuate the fame of the illustrious patriots who fell in it.

The following letter has been recently discovered in Princeton, and although it speaks of an engagement which has been the theme of the poet as well as the historian, it will be read with pleasure. The present generation can, not be too frequently reminded of their obligations to the patriots of the revolution. If we give greater heed to their example and virtue we will be wiser and better men.

From the Princeton Whig.

In examining recently some manuscripts of revolutionary date, we found a letter from Princeton, which, from its appearance, was probably issued as an extra from some newspaper office in June, 1776, as it purports to be written by William Livingston, and "being the substance of what newspaper office or in what town it does not state. On its margin the following memorandum is in manuscript:

"General Wooster was encamped twenty-five miles from New York with 3,700 men—1,700 of whom he has just marched to New York to prevent the landing of the 8th regiment, which he had just arrived from Ireland—the 17th regt. have mutinied, and will not serve against Boston, but this I doubt. They lay at the Hook."

We insert it as we find it, because those scraps of history written at the spot where an occurrence, give posterity a much truer picture of the minute and particular incidents than the more general accounts of the historian. Perhaps it will be observed in the following account it is called the "Breed's Hill," although the more recent accounts call it the battle of "Bunker's Hill."

If inquiry to be a letter to Major General David Wooster, Esq., at Greenwich."

BATTLE OF BREED'S HILL.

Fairfield, June 25, 1776—12 o'clock.

Sir: Captain Jonathan Malters, who was express from here last Sabbath, has this day returned from Watertown, which place he left last Thursday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the intelligence brought by him is so surprising, I thought it was my duty to forward it to you, which is as follows, viz.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Isaac Lathrop, one of the Provincial Congress at Watertown.

Watertown, June 22, 1776.

Before this reaches you, you will doubtless hear of the engage sent of last Saturday, between our troops and those of the ministerial army, in which, though we are well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at present be obtained. Last Friday evening, a detachment of 1000 men, under Gen. Prescott, marched to Charlestown, and there took possession of Breed's Hill, about half a mile from the ferry. This evening, trenching tools were carried up in order to fortify, and the work was begun their works. As soon as day-light appeared they were discovered from Boston, when the men of war at the ferry, and the floating battery, began a most galling fire, which kept up a continual cannonading and bombarding, which, fortunately, did but little execution, although our entrenchments were very slight, and incomplete. This continued from 5 o'clock, when a large army of between four and five thousand men, (as we since hear from Boston,) under the command of General Howe, landed on the back of the hill, and marched up with great seeming resolution towards our lines. Our men reserved their fire until the enemy had advanced very near, when a general engagement ensued. The fire from our lines was so heavy, and made such a terrible slaughter, as staggered the enemy twice to give way, although some of their officers stood in the rear, with their swords pointed at their backs, ready to run them through. Our men kept up a regular fire, which was so hot, that, upon their retreat, such execution as is scarcely creditable. The enemy then came on the banks, marched up and forced their way over the breastworks, and then a bloody battle ensued, hand grenades, which obliged our little brave army, consisting only of about 1500 men, to give way and at most, to retreat.

The town of Charlestown was fired by the regulars during the action, and is now consumed to a wretched heap of rubbish. I lost my ground at Watertown, but was struck with the thundering of cannon and small-arms, the conflagration of Charlestown, the wagons and horse-litters with the wounded men coming to the hospital in the town, and the alarming expresses to and fro, exhibited such an awful scene as I pray God Almighty I may never again behold. The brave and worthy Dr. Warren was killed, bleeding and buried within the entrenchment. Our numbers killed are not yet known, but, by the best accounts we can obtain, it will be very nearly fifty, and the wounded about double that number. Several credible persons have since made their escape from Boston, and report that the regulars have lost 1000 men. The latest account says that upwards of one thousand four hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded, with eighty-five officers, among which, one of the new-raised regiments, and the enemy had buried forty-one of our dead. All agree the loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is more than our whole number engaged. Yesterday we may talk at your Middens and Fentoneys, but, but he never saw nor heard of such a carnage in so short a time. All the surgeons in the army, with what they could get in Boston, were not sufficient to dress the wounded. Although they were twenty hours, night and day, in removing them to Cambridge, Charlestown, Medford and many of the inhabitants of Boston, whom they pressed into the service, many died in the streets on their way to the hospital.

N. B.—Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c., consumed in the fire of Charlestown

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

FROM LIVERPOOL		FROM BOSTON	
Britannia	Jan. 4	Caledonia	Feb. 1
Caledonia	Jan. 18	Acadia	Feb. 15
Acadia	Mar. 4	Britannia	Mar. 1
Columbia	April 15	Caledonia	April 16
Britannia	April 19	Acadia	May 14
Caledonia	May 17	Columbia	June 11
Acadia	May 18	Britannia	July 9
Columbia	June 4		

[Reported for the Bee.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 4, 1842.

Mr. Voorhies, as chairman of a special committee, made a report accompanied by an act granting to T. W. Reed, the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry over the river Pelone. The bill was taken up, read three times and passed.

Mr. Canon, according to notice, introduced an act to explain and amend the 1st section of the act of incorporation of New Orleans. Referred to the Orleans delegation.—Also, another act amending the act of incorporation of N. Orleans. Referred to the same delegation.

Mr. Clarke introduced an act to amend the charter of the Citizens' Bank.

One or two bills of a local nature were considered and adopted.

On motion of Genl Thomas, the house took up the amendments of the senate to the Militia bill, and concurred therein.

Mr. Conrad, of Baton Rouge, by leave, introduced a bill to limit the application of a certain act. Read by the title and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. McGonnel of Orla., introduced an act to prevent vexatious suits against the banks. The object of the bill is to provide for the collection of notes without protest, and that holders shall only receive the usual interest until said notes are paid, and that one-tenth of the costs of suit only shall be collected on notes of less than one hundred dollars. The bill was read section by section, and adopted—read a third time, and passed with an additional section.

Orders of the Day.

The House having dispensed with its rules, took up the act for the relief of James S. Garrison. The object of the bill is to give Mr. Garrison a gambling license until said notes are paid, on certain conditions. It excited an animated discussion. Mr. Hunt spoke against the bill and against the evil of legalizing vice, with his usual powerful energy of argument and very forcible and eloquent term. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table indefinitely. On this the yeas and nays ordered—yeas 19, nays 41.

The question then recurred on the passage of the act, and it was lost by a majority of one, the yeas and nays being—yeas 41, nays 40.

Mr. Hunt replied.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Bedford, providing for the consent of the authorities of the municipal district in which the race ground may be situated.

The amendment was negatived by Mr. Conrad of Orleans, and seconded by Mr. Conrad of Baton Rouge.

Mr. Thomas moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table, subject to the call of the House. The motion prevailed.

On motion, the House adjourned.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Friday, February 4, 1842.

The Secretary reported to the House the concurrence of the Senate in the following bills:

Act to annex a certain district of country to the parish of Caddo.

Act to create an additional notary public for the parish of East Feliciana.

The following messages were read.

Resolutions expressive of the sense of the General Assembly of Louisiana upon the captivity of American citizens in Mexico, and the outrages that have been committed upon them.

On motion of Mr. Downs, these resolutions were read for the second time and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bossier, the rules were further dispensed with, and they passed unanimously.

Act to create an additional election precinct in the parish of West Feliciana.

On motion of Mr. Scott of Feliciana, the rules were dispensed with, and said bill under went its second and third reading and passed.

Act to change the time of holding the District Court for the parish of Iberville.

On motion of Mr. Bossier, said bill was taken up, the rules were dispensed with, and it passed.

Act relative to the Police Jury of the parish of Assumption.

On motion of Mr. Bossier, said bill was taken up, the rules were dispensed with, and it passed.

Act to incorporate the Mechanics' Association, which was onerous and burthensome as well up on the citizens of New Orleans as upon those in the country, and loudly called for legislation to relieve them. He was informed that the shopkeepers had to make some sacrifices in getting these bills exchanged for bank paper.

Mr. Hoa said he wished to understand that the "sense" meaning intended to be conveyed by the word circulation in the bill: he was fearful it might be understood as prohibiting the citizens from passing off the notes of the current of his business before the municipalities would be in the condition to redeem them. The object he presumed was to prevent any further emission, by hundreds and thousands of dollars might be thrown upon the community. Not to restrain the citizens from obtaining a currency for the purpose in which it was now issued—so long as it remained unredeemed, but to allow them to use it until the corporations would be in a condition to redeem the new kind of currency of the City Bank, checks in amounts of $1 and $2, but, perhaps that was enough of in the set that the intention was to prevent a shinplaster, or any certificate of deposite, which that institution had attempted to issue.

Mr. Walker replied that it was certainly his desire to put a final stop to the issue of these notes by the municipalities or corporations. He had understood that the municipalities had the power of exchanging the shinplasters back for dollars, if that were not, however, the case, they might by the time fixed upon or between this and that time be able to call them in. He had no objection to change the phraseology so that it might be more definite, and accord with the suggestions of the member from Orleans (Mr. Hoa) for it was very desirable to arrest any further emissions in these corporations might make issues of *imprimis*, and the circulation would remain for years in the country. It was desirable to put a final stop as could be done, and if the evil cannot now be entirely extirpated, he was for limiting it to its present extent, and accomplishing that good so first.

Mr. Downs remarked that as this was a very important matter, and amendments should be carefully examined and the bill be thoroughly investigated, he would move that it be done upon a country reading, he prophesied that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee.

Act to prevent the persons of color from entering the state.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the senate proceeded to the consideration of this bill, in the discussion of which, Messrs. Downs, Walker, Hoa, Waggaman, Armont and Derlouze took part, and the bill was finally referred to the Judicial Committee—Messrs. Downs, Hoa and Wadsworth were appointed.

On motion the Senate adjourned until Monday.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen—Please publish in your journal that at the request of his numerous friends, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, has consented to become a candidate for re-election, for the office of Mayor of the city of New Orleans, at the ensuing election. jl9

☞ We are authorized by his numerous friends to announce DENIS PRIEUR as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New Orleans, at the ensuing election, and to say that he will be supported by the three Municipalities.

BY AUTHORITY

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

M. Burnett, Sonr. auctioneer for the parish and city of New Orleans.

Mathurin Bonery, Justice of the Peace for the parish of St. James.

Ed P. Nicholls, Justice of the Peace for the parish of Ascension.

New Orleans, February 4th, 1842.

THE BANK BILL.

It has it passed the several branches of the Louisiana Legislature, has been printed in pamphlet form, and is for sale at this office and at Curns', Merchants' Exchange.

February 24.

FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale a machine to be adapted to one or several mill, which can be worked by one or two horses. Said machine is in perfect order. Apply to PIERRE LARREGAIN, Ursulines st between Prieur and Roman streets. f5 2t

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

An adjourned meeting of the directors will be held in the hall of Mississippi Fire Company No 2, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

By order.

THOMAS LAGAN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost yesterday, a pocket book containing about $13 in municipality notes, and also the following notes, to wit: a note for $1401 payable in June next, drawn by Mr. P. Hunter to the order of E. Mazoy, and endorsed by the latter; another note for $600, drawn by Geo Gaff, due since the 1 year 1838, and several other papers of no used to the owner. The above reward will be paid to whoever will return said pocket book to the office of the Bee. f1 2t

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, February 4th, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election by the stockholders of this Bank, for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the banking house on Monday the 7th March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE HALL, Cashier.

TO BE SOLD—A small Grocery store in an eligible situation which has been established for two or three years near one of the three markets in this city. Address through the Post Office, stating when and where an interview may be had.

Terms, cash. f4—18t