COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	dec. 7	Boston	dec 6
Philadelphia	" 9	[illegible]	" 9
Charleston	" 14	[illegible]	" 8
Paris	oct 27	Liverpool	oct. 30
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

December 24.

STOCKS.

Sales today [illegible]
75 shares Mechanics' bank [illegible]

COTTON.

1900 bales [illegible] price [illegible]
1100 do do [illegible]
1736 do do [illegible]
1000 do do price not transpired.
5636

Sugar—9 to 9½ per lb.
Molasses—bbls at 41c
Whiskey—per bbl 40 to 43c
Tobacco—per 100 lbs 3½ to 8
Flour—per bbl 80 to 81—sales
Lard—10½ to 11.
Butter—Goshen 25 to 26—[illegible] 18 to 20.

In other articles no alteration in prices since our last quotations.

[By the brig Yalo [illegible]]

Martinique, Oct 28.

Since our last, of 19th Oct, [illegible] business has been transacted in colonial produce. [illegible] hhs brown sugar of Martinique, were sold at 60, at the warehouse. 3500 Bourbon do at 66 to [illegible] is reported that a purchase of that article to the amount of a million [illegible] was effected. 4000 cwt. refined sugar went off at 110f.

Cotton stands the same as before, but the reports from our different markets are favorable [illegible]

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

Second night of The Wept-of-Wish-ton-Wish, And 4th night of the Danse de Follies, In which Celeste will appear, being the last night but one of her engagement.

On Friday evening the tragedy of
GEORGE BARNWELL,
George Barnwell, Mr Murdock.
Millwood, Mrs Stone.

After which
OLD KING COLE,
By Messrs Hunt, Finn, Latham and Decamp.
To be followed by
The Wept-of-Wish-ton-Wish.
Nanamatah, Celeste.
Mr Frimbley will appear as the living statues.
To conclude with the
Danse des Follies.

Should the intrepid Clayton return in time, he will visit the St Charles theatre, to receive the congratulations of his friends.

AMERICAN THEATRE,

CAMP STREET.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

The evening's entertainments to commence with the farce of the
UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.
After which Miss Nelson will sing 'Tho' now I am a very little lad.'
After which the new Melo Drama called the
Mistletoe Bough.

Lord Lorell (with songs) Williamson.
Count Rodolph Barrister.
Peter Thorne.
Adela Miss C Crampton.
Annetta Mrs Russell.
Alice Miss Rae.

After which Signor Gambati will perform on the trumpet.
To conclude with the comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN
And Mother Goose.

Clown Mr Parsloe
(From the Covent Garden theatre.)
Harlequin Mr Beenie
Columbine Mrs Bennie.

GRAND ASCENSION!!!!!!!!!!

CLAYTON,
The Western Æronaut,

WHO ascended in April last, from Cincinnati, and remained in the air the whole of the night, and landed on the Allegheny mountains, 350 miles from Cincinnati, and who also ascended on the 4th of July from the same city, with the intention of crossing the Mountains, and continuing his voyage to the Atlantic seaboard, but owing to a leak which declared itself in his Ærial Ship, was compelled descend, in the dead of the night, on the banks of the Sciota river, 100 miles from the place whence he started.

It is his intention to accomplish this Grand Ærial Voyage, from the western country to the Atlantic, as soon as the winter is over, and also accomplish voyages of still greater length; and to prove that persons may travel through the air at any desired distance, if their *aerostatic vessels* be on a proper scale and of a proper construction, that they may sail with ease, safety, and velocity, over mountains, lakes, seas, and deserts.

Mr Clayton [illegible] on the present occasion, have his balloon inflated by Mr Caldwell, from the gas works of this city, with *Carburetted Hydrogen Gas.*

R. C[illegible]

Wishes to inform the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, that he will [illegible] the weather should permit) in his well known Ærial vessel, the
[illegible] OF THE WEST!
From the [illegible] Yard of the next
Christmas Day.

☞ He will take his departure at 12 o'clock, precisely.

Tickets of admission [illegible] 1 00
To be had at the principal hotels, and at the box office of the enclosure on the day of ascension.

THE ÆRIAL SHIP

Will be exhibited in an inflated state in the Statehouse yard, on Thursday, the day previous to the ascension. Admittance, 50 cents.
dec 22—It

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
ON CHRISTMAS DAY,

Grand Dress and Masked BALL.

☞ Admittance One Dollar.

SATURDAY, 26th instant,

Great dress & masquerade ball.

ENTRANCE PRICE, $1 00.

UNDER no circumstances gentlemen will be admitted with arms. An office is kept to deposite them. Some commissaries have the whole control over the assembly to preserve order and decency.

The masquerade balls will take place every Tuesdays and Saturdays of the week. dec 16—

Office of the Exchange Company of New Orleans—23d December, 1835.—An election of five directors, to serve during the ensuing year, (commencing on the first Monday of January) will take place on Monday the 28th inst, at the office of the Merchants Insurance Company, corner of Bienville and Royal streets, city of N Orleans, between the hours of 10 A M and 2 P M. By order. A. D[illegible]
dec 24—3d secretary.

OFFICE ORLEANS COTTON PRESS.

Notice—All persons having claims against the Orleans Cotton Press Company are requested to furnish the same on or before the 1st January next, and all persons indebted will please come forward and settle the same prior to that date.

E. JAS. JENKINS,
dec 24—tl sec'y O. C. Press Co.

Jacotot's method,

MR CABOCHE has the honor to inform families that his college will immediately be opened on Frenchmen street, opposite the site where the mint is located. In that institution parents may give a good education to their children without being subjected to the necessity of parting from them during many years. When all shall be disposed in a manner to permit the admission of western and eastern scholars, notice will be given in the public papers, but the public may rest assured that the classes will begin in January next. dec 22—3pm

Orleans Cavalry, 1814, '15.

THE company will appear on horseback, on Sunday next, the 27th December inst, at 8 o'clock A M, and will assemble on St Antonio square, in the rear of the cathedral, in full uniform and completely armed and equipped.

Such of the company who are not furnished with a pair of pistols and a sword, are requested to apply to Mr Fournier, marshal [illegible] logis, Chartres st, near the exchange.

By order of captain Hortaire Andry,
JH. CUVILLIER,
dec 24 chief marshal of logis.

MADAME [illegible]LLIER has the honor to inform the public that she has removed her new fancy goods and millinery store, kept till now, at 77 Royal street between Conti and Bienville, by Miss Halphen. The opening of the new store will be on Friday 25th inst. There will be found a complete assortment of fancy goods and new articles, a quantity of hats and bonnets, and ladies and childrens cloaks at very reduced prices. The whole recently from Paris. dec 24—3

French Garden Seeds.—Warranted of the crop of 1835. For sale by LEMIEVRE, 31, Royal street, corner of Custom House st. opposite the Union bank.

Expected from Bordeaux—peach and prune trees engrafted, of the qualities most suitable to the moisture of the Louisiana soil. dec 24—8is

FLOUR—[illegible] landing from flat [illegible] for sale by [illegible] M. MAHER.

FLOUR—330 bbls Flour, Bakers brand, landing from steamboat Farmer, and for sale by
nov [illegible] M. MAHER.

A CARD.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has lately arrived from Paris and Charleston, and offers his services [illegible] nails entering the flesh, without the least pain. He can produce a number of certificates from gentlemen of the greatest respectability in Charleston and Augusta, of having succeeded in his profession.

He stops at Hotel des Etrangers, where he will remain during the season. He can be found every morning at the above place.

[illegible] CORS[illegible]

N. B. The ladies and gentlemen who may favor him with their residences by leaving at the hotel their names and residences, and the hour, he will do himself the pleasure to call upon them. dec 16—[illegible]

800 [illegible] premiere qualité à vendre [illegible] (3 dec) R. [illegible]

THE BEE.

Official Parish and City Paper, PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1835.

☞ Today being Christmas day, no paper will be issued before Monday; but should any intelligence of general interest or importance be received in the interval, an extra will be issued for the benefit of our subscribers—to whom we cordially and sincerely give our compliments of the season.

There is now the determined goal of an army of nearly 10,000 men under Santa Anna, who has been furnished with arms [illegible] of the [illegible] and with funds by collections from merchants [illegible], as well as donations from those interested in establishing a central form of government in Mexico—to the amount of 8 or 9 millions of dollars.

Robert le diable will be performed at the French theatre this evening.

At noon today if the weather be fair, Clayton will ascend in his balloon, see his advertisement.

The intelligence communicated today to our readers is rather of a serious and melancholy nature for the season, and is certainly of importance sufficient to cause some reflection in the minds of our citizens who are not only solicitous for the success of our brethren in Texas, but are equally anxious to preserve faithfully the treaty of alliance between Mexico and the United States, and maintaining the integrity of our commerce and political relations.

The despatch of the Mexican minister for foreign affairs to Washington is an able and guarded document; and well worthy the attention of the executive government. The president in his message has stated that he had in part acted on the first suggestion recommended by the Mexican; when he asserts that he gave orders on the subject to the U S district attornies; and we believe he might with the utmost safety act on the second in liberating Thompson and his crew as the prisoner has had a trial and his jury could not agree on a verdict. Even this circumstance should inspirit to mercy if not to justice, for according to the law of nations, Thompson should not have been tried in any of our courts, for what he did as a Mexican citizen, in the Mexican service, under commission of the Mexican government, Thompson may doubtless have exceeded his authority, as the despatch points out the legitimate means [illegible].

On the subject of the bloody order of a court martial of 28 of our citizens at Tampico on the 14th inst, the minds of our citizens will be divided in opinion—some probably looking on it as but authorised butchery deserving vengeance, while others more cautious and experienced may think it lamentable, but also justifiable by necessity and the laws of nations. The invaders of a friendly country cannot be viewed as prisoners of war by right or courtesy, whether they have voluntarily or involuntarily taken arms against that country—the fact of having been found in arms against the peace and authority of the nation is a sufficient charge for condemnation, and justification for any mode of death conformable to military laws. Those who went out in any of the expeditions from this place must have known the consequences—they went out in their individual capacity as citizens—[illegible] United States government is not responsible for their conduct; they have suffered in that capacity, and our government is not bound to take cognizance of their fate. Those who go to Texas should be prepared for victory or death; and certainly those who foolishly made an attempt on Tampico, dared the vengeance of the Mexican authority and laws. Their fate may be lamented by their immediate friends and the friends of humanity; but it is justified by necessity and policy, by right and law—precisely as the fate of any criminal becoming amenable to the penalties of justice for violated law.

In publishing the address of the unfortunate sufferers before sentence of execution was passed on them, we must not be supposed to endorse their opinions—particularly those relating to Mr Christy and the Texas committee, who may have acted in perfect good faith; but whose regulations were overruled by the machinations of Mehia and his officers. There is not a more honorable gentleman in his public and private life than Mr Christy; and he would be the last to deceive any or engage in any scheme of duplicity. Nor do we believe that he really knew of the destination of Mehia; or that this general sought more than to aid the Texians in their efforts. Indeed a mystery hung about the whole affair and the ship did not clear at the custom house till wholly prepared to sail—yet, even then many of those on board did not know for what port she had cleared. The Texas committee in this city may have acted foolishly in aiding Mehia to equip the expedition, but they cannot be accused of having acted faithlessly toward any of the emigrants, or of having violated the treaty between Mexico and the United States—of which we think the sufferers' address itself excuses them.

A Conducta from Tampico, with 900,000 dollars of specie, said principally to belong to Merchants of New Orleans, had been stopped at St. Louis, by order of St. Anna. Another with about 90,000 dollars, arrived safe at Tampico,—a part of which has been brought to this place in the Attakapas.

TAMPICO, Dec. 14th, 1835.

Dear Sir,

This morning twenty eight unfortunate victims of treachery and villany, part of Mejia's expedition were shot. I hand you enclosed a list of them, with a petition presented to the Military Commandant, by several foreigners and Mexicans drawn up and signed by the prisoners, but alas it was not in his power to meet their solicitude. The papers enclosed were sent to me by the curate who attended them in their last moments; they requested that they should be printed in New Orleans. The letter from Mr Steward, and the petition to the Commandant, were given to me at the prison gate on Sunday morning, and them translated into Spanish and presented them myself to the Commandant, and am satisfied, that had he the power he would have complied with their last request.

You have here a full view, as will the government and people of the United States have of the hideous crime committed in the port of New Orleans of God and of honor under the pretence of populating Texas, a number of distressed and unfortunate beings are entraped and put on board the schr Mary Jane, Captain Hall, under the express stipulation and understanding that they are bound for Matagorda and [illegible]ton in Texas as the clearance of said vessel at the custom house in New Orleans on the 6th ult. indicates; it was farther understood that they were to have lands on their arrival there and a free passage; but mark the result—Such as has been the fate of these unfortunate men, was near to have been inflicted on every American in this place—such enterprises may in New Orleans be termed mercantile speculations; they are worthy of such men as enter into them and I do not envy them their feeling.

Extract from a letter of an American gentleman at Tampico, to a respectable house in this city, dated,

TAMPICO, 14th Dec. 1835.

"I, in common with every respectable foreign merchant in this place, and I may add with every one throughout the country, most heartily deprecate the late attack made upon this port by Mejia and Paraza supported as they were by troops raised abroad. You must be aware that the war in Texas, peopled as it is, principally by North Americans, naturally predisposes the minds of the uneducated portion of the Mexicans against our citizens resident here, and even against foreigners in general. This feeling is increased by the strongly inflammatory nature of nearly all the proclamations issued at the present moment by the commanding officers to their troops; and there is now a double source of apprehension on account of the late attack upon Tamaulipas, for it is known that the expedition was fitted out from your port, that the men were enlisted there, and that the requisite funds were greater than any one or two of the chief movers of the plan could advance.

Even those in this country who may have instigated this plan of operation have deceived themselves; for most of those upon whom they counted refused to act in concert with foreigners against their own country-men.

Why is it that the government of the United States does not take decisive measures to prevent the notorious embarcation of men arms and money from her ports, and in a vessel which sails confessedly for the purpose of attacking a country at present at peace with her? And more, why after permitting this, and thus compromising her citizens resident here, does it not send out for their protection a sufficient number of citizens? I am aware that New Orleans is the only place in the United States where the operations above mentioned can be carried on effectively; and I am still more surprised at it, as the capitalists of that place will be the heaviest losers should American property in this country be placed in jeopardy. All sensible merchants in Mexico wish for peace under whatever form of government the nation may think fit to adopt; and it is really vexing to think that our security and that of our property should be compromised at home.

We, the undersigned prisoners of war, condemned to be shot on Monday next the 14th inst, at 7 A M, by a military court martial, conformable to the established custom of the country, and composed of officers of the Mexican army, the sentence being read and interpreted to us on Saturday at 4, P M, by captain Alexander [illegible] of said army, as our last dying words, do declare ourselves innocent of the charge of either participating or colleaguing with any person or party, having for its object the revolutionizing or disturbing in any manner the tranquility of the government of Mexico, and that the testimony given before the honorable court of enquiry will corroborate this declaration, the facts and circumstances being briefly as follows:—

That about 130 men, composed of Americans, French and Germans, two-thirds of which being of the first named [illegible] including three who are natives of foreign [illegible] but naturalized) embarked on the 6th November last on board the American schooner Mary Jane, captain Hall, said to have been chartered or employed by a committee, of which Mr William Christy, of New Orleans, was the agent, to convey emigrants to the Texas, then understood to be at variance with the Mexican government. This opportunity afforded many in pecuniary circumstances a passage free, which was gladly embraced and accepted of. The terms agreed upon were, that it was optional whether the party took up arms in defence of Texas or not; that they were at full liberty to act as they pleased when landed on the Texian shore. That taking advantage of this favorable opportunity they accordingly embarked—the vessel proceeded on the voyage, and nothing transpired to indicate a belief but that all was right as it should be, until the 6th day we were out from the Balize, altho it had been previously understood that a general, with his officers or staff, was on board the vessel, whose design was to act in concert with the Texians, and induce us to join him. Of this however we received no certain assent, but the truth is—Tampico, was our destination and an attack on the city, the design, which was now evident, and not before—the land being in sight and the vessel standing in, it was announced that it was Tampico; that the steam boat then also in sight would have us in tow, and Tampico would be in our possession. Elated with this harangue proceeding from the authority (through the instrumentality of captain Hawkins, one of the aids) of general Mehia, some were induced to join his standard, but of these, the number could not have exceeded 50, thirty five of whom were French and Creoles, of New Orleans, who doubtless had a previous understanding, they being exclusively privileged, having the quarter deck to themselves and seemingly armed and equipped prematurely. The boat had us in tow soon, and all that could be crammed below were driven there until she struck the bar, and the steam boat soon afterwards. In this awful predicament night closing on us, the sea breaking over the efforts were used to reach the shore, which at imminent danger was effected safely, and were all landed during the latter part of the night and early part of the morning of the following day. A formidable fort surrendered without an attack, and we built fires to dry our clothing. The party were now tendered arms and ammunition, and never having been soldiers before, some probably took them from curiosity, others from necessity and others from compulsion; and it is asserted and believed that no one person was or had been acquainted with two others of the number of us, so added to the hurry and bustle of the officers, that before we could have an understanding we were commingled and bundled together more like a board or drove of swine than a company of soldiers competent to act as such, particularly against regular trained soldiery. At about 5, A M, on Sunday we were formed and made ready for the attack having added to our number about from 25 to 50 citizens, soldiers or adherents, and which were all judged to be Mexicans; number being fellow prisoners with us, but withdrawn trial to this moment. Having no other resource we were necessarily compelled from obvious reasons reluctantly to join the party, with a full determination not to act in concert with it, but submit ourselves as prisoners of war, having no design or intention to fight, and without one single exception every individual of the undersigned, from motives of conscience and oppression added to the shameful abduction and deception practised on us, and chose to throw ourselves on the clemency and mercy of the authorities [illegible] ing the substance of our testimony [illegible] yet notwithstanding, mark [illegible] has terminated, not in an ignominious [illegible] death. Trusting in god and bearing [illegible] his promise and with our trust in his mercies [illegible] both as christians and men.

We have now but [illegible] and conclude hastily by requesting all who may hear of our fate to entertain no [illegible] impression.

LIST OF PERSONS [illegible] BY [illegible] OF A MILITARY TRIBUNAL HELD AT TAMPICO, TO BE SHOT ON MONDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1835:—

Arthur [illegible] of Pennsylvania, aged 40 years—no parents.
Thomas Whitaker [illegible] do [illegible] 30—father in Pennsylvania.
Wm C Barclay, native of New York, aged 20—parents in New York.
Jacob Morrison, do do 2[illegible]—parents in Kentucky.
Edward Mount [illegible] do [illegible]—mother in state of New York.
Charles Gr[illegible] of [illegible] aged [illegible]—mother in Pennsylvania.
Isaac F. [illegible] do [illegible] Jersey, aged 30—no parents.
Mo[illegible] do [illegible], aged 53—father in Ma[illegible] his own [illegible].
David [illegible] native of [illegible] aged 25—mother in Ohio.
Wm H Mackay, native [illegible], aged 30—mother in Virginia.
Jonas K Stuart, [illegible] Vermont, do 3[illegible]—mother in Vermont.
Daniel Holt, [illegible] Canada, do [illegible]—parents in Canada.
James Cr[illegible] England, do [illegible]—parents in [illegible].
Lewis [illegible] do do [illegible]—mother in Lower Canada.
Thos H Rogers [illegible] Ireland, do 23—parents in Ireland.
Daniel Donnelly [illegible] do do 20—parents in St Johns, N B.
James [illegible] do do 23—father in Greenwich, N Y.
John M Ives, [illegible] England, do 35—no parents [illegible] in New Orleans.
Augustus Sainte Sear, native of France, do 22—parents in France.
Augusto Dellonssent, native of France, aged 25—parents in France.
Fred Dalley do Dantzic, do 24—parents in Dantzic.
Fk Wolf [illegible] do Germany, do 22—parents in Saxony.
Henry Wagner do do do 24—no parents; last residence, Philad.
John Irvin, do do do 24—no parents.
Andrew Helm, do do do 50—no parents.
George J Selin, do do do 27—father in Germany.
Wm H Morris, native of New Providence, do 28—no parents.
L M Bellepont, no Hanover do 26—no parents.

THREE PRISONERS DIED IN THE HOSPITAL, VIZ:

—— Fleming, aged about 25—native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Harris Blood, do 40 do England.
Jas McCormick, do 30 do Kentucky.

The following is a letter from one of the prisoners to his friend in this city:

Tampico, Dec 13. 1835.
9 o'clock p m.

Dear Friend—I will in as few words as possible give you intelligence of my fate, which is an untimely one. Tomorrow morning before sunrise, together with 27 of my companions, we are to be SHOT, according to orders given to us by a court martial of Mexican soldiers or officers, for an attack on this city on the 15th November last. Heaven part am perfectly reconciled to my fate.

There is no use in giving the particulars of the battle; I am pretty sure you must have heard it before. I at the time of the engagement, received a wound in the head with a ball, and another through the right hand. I have been in the hospital until this afternoon from the morning of the battle. No money can save us—even five thousand dollars was offered for any individual—there was likewise offered one hundred thousand dollars as a ransom for all, which was refused. The reason of it is, they want to deter others from embracing the cause of liberty. This is a regular massacre. We should have been treated as prisoners of war. I hope the American nation will revenge our deaths. I have but a few hours to live—so God bless you all! Farewell forever!

JAMES FARRELL.

To Mr Garretson, N Orleans.

PS—Write to my relations. You are the only one I have written to. I can say no more. J F.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Mexico, 19th Nov. 1835.

The undersigned as principal officer charged with the despatches of the ministry of foreign relations of the Mexican republic, has received orders from his excellency the president, to address the government of the United States thro its secretary of state, on the subject of two questions of great interest—which should be explained with all good faith which characterises both nations. Justice, reason and mutual interest require that this explanation should occur to prevent being destroyed the ties of friendship and reciprocal confidence which has subsisted till the present time between both countries.

Conformably to the orders of his government, the undersigned in addressing the honorable secretary of state for the United States, has the satisfaction to be enabled to announce to him in advance that his government is well aware that principles of justice invariably direct the cabinet at Washington, which has already given sufficient proofs of its kindness and sympathy for the welfare and prosperity of the Mexican republic. He has never doubted and does not doubt that as soon as these claims will be proved just and well founded, they will be rectified with all that promptitude used by the most friendly nations to repair their reciprocal wrongs.

The first subject to which the undersigned feels it incumbent on him to call the attention of the secretary of state of the United States, is the notorious co-operation of a great number of the inhabitants of Louisiana, with the colonial insurgents of Texas, whose cause they have espoused, and with whom they act as auxiliaries. The Mexican colonists—for they are be and can be nothing else, since they have renounced their original nationality—would never dare to violate so openly their duties towards their adopted country, had they not the assurance that prompt and efficacious succors would be given them along their frontiers. These succors are furnished by American speculators who regard solely their own interest.

Unfortunately for them these assurances have been too well founded. Even before they raised the standard of revolt, they had received from their friends at New Orleans all the necessary materials to prepare and kindle that flame which must inevitably devour their increasing property if they shall not promptly open their eyes, and submit anew to the authority of the national government, which they have outraged, and which if it disdains to revenge itself, is yet firmly resolved to render itself respected in all the extent of our immense territory. Since that the colonists of Texas have obtained and daily obtain from New Orleans, assistance of all kinds, in men, munition and arms, in silver, and soldiers who publicly enlist in that city and carry with them arms against a friendly nation, the solution of this question purely domestic is rendered more complicated by their presence. Even public assemblies have been organized at New Orleans, which, with the greatest publicity interfere in the affairs of Texas or even direct them—and either by means of the press or meetings ostensibly convoked seek continually to generalize the future views of some of them on Texas with the opinions of the citizens generally of the United States: in other words, they seek to give a color of American nationality to what is in fact a mere speculation of different adventurers of all kinds.

The undersigned knows already that many of these facts have been committed and are still committed under the refuge of the liberalism of American institutions—without the local authorities [illegible] of the question having any power to oppose them; of which kind are the freedom of the press, individual liberty, and the unrestricted exports of commerce. For these reasons the government of the undersigned cannot and should not solicit the federal government of the United States except to adopt measures authorised by its own laws to prevent the evils which foreign intervention (although individual) in a domestic dissension, may produce to a friendly nation united to it by political and commercial ties.

The second subject on which the undersigned must appeal is the capture and arbitrary detention of the Mexican schooner of war, the Correo of Mexico, captain Thompson. This ship was captured in the waters of [illegible] by the American [illegible] hunt, captain Hurd. He justify an act so scandalous, and doubtless to countenance this gratuitous outrage done to the Mexican flag, a part of the crew of the Correo has been accused of piracy. The undersigned cannot assure the honorable secretary of state for the U States, that the ship commanded by Thompson was a ship of war, under the full authority of government; that captain Thompson, as well as his whole crew, belonged to the national marine of the Mexican republic; that they were found in the seas of Texas in the execution of orders received from competent authority; and that in which the coast guard service of the Union imposed on her captain the duty to prevent all contraband, and chiefly of war. This being established, how can a ship of war recognized as such by a sovereign nation be considered a pirate,—since to be declared a pirate according to the doctrine of Galiana, Azuni, Hebner and all authors who have written on maritime law, a ship should have neither papers, nor commission of any government, nor belong to any nation? [illegible] they reply that she has committed excesses—there is none to reply that. If captain Thompson and outstepped his powers, in visiting ships beyond the view of the coast, if he had committed violence, or had seized on the property of any American citizen, he depended on his government which would infallibly have punished him and indemnified all the parties for the losses which they might have suffered. But it is not on the simple affidavit of captain Hurd that they can ever establish the culpability of Thompson, if he is really guilty. If has the captain of a merchant ship the right to capture a war vessel of a friendly nation, to lower her flag, declare its crew prisoners, and cast its officers into irons—and lastly hoist a different flag than its own, and take it as a prize into a foreign port.

These principles are those of maritime jurisprudence. The undersigned knows too well the extent of the knowledge and lights of the honorable secretary of state of the U States to entertain a doubt that those principles founded not only on international rights, but on the constant practice of maritime nations. In consequence, the government of the undersigned does not hesitate [illegible] believe that the American government [illegible] self impartial [illegible]—that it will order the [illegible] of the Correo of Mexico which being a ship of war is national property—that it will set at liberty captain Thompson and the other prisoners detained at New Orleans, under pretence of the charge of piracy—that it will make captain Hurd, responsible before an American tribunal for the grave offence that he done to a ship of war of a friendly nation, and render him amenable for all the damages and prejudice occasioned by his arbitrary conduct. Once aside, the government of the undersigned is resolved to institute an enquiry into the conduct of capt Thompson, who will be examined in good faith and with a scrupulous attention, so as to leave no doubt of his guilt or innocence—and in the first case, to punish him with all the rigor of the laws, and indemnify all who may have been injured by Thompson in his quality of commanding a Mexican ship of war.

Signed by the undersigned, charged with the ministry of foreign relations, etc.

JOSE MARIA ORTIZ MONASTERIO.

To the hon secretary of state for the United States.

Extract of a letter received from a respectable house in San [illegible], under date of 24th Nov, 1835.

"Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the invasion of Mexico, and 'Anglo Americanos,' is in the mouth of every one. We know none of the particulars [illegible] wait the mail of tomorrow with some anxiety.

I have just this moment heard that the invaders still have possession of the fort at the bar, and are waiting aid from [illegible]

[illegible] November 27.

I hope [illegible] will soon be driven off; it makes a great [illegible] as no extra mail has arrived since last mail, I suppose no favorable has taken place.

Guerrero still remains, and I have received from the commandante, not to dispose of one dollar out of the conducts until the arrival of Santa Anna, who is expected here in two or three days—commandante [illegible] for the individuals who have taken money out of the conducta consigned to them here, and holds [illegible] responsible for the amount, and has given them peremptory orders not to dispose of the money.

Santa Anna comes here to organize 10,000 men to march against Texas. The conducta from Zacatecas in charge of Lopez has been ordered to return to that place. I am a good deal alarmed at the state of affairs and fear we are going to have a general row.

The night news of the repulse of the enemy at Tampico arrived; the cry throughout the streets of *Viva Santa Anna y mueran los estrangeros* was rather grating upon the ear.

December 1.

By an extra mail which left Tampico on the 26th at night, and arrived yesterday morning, we learn that the enemy had embarked, and that those interested in the conducta of Lopez had ordered him to proceed with it to Tampico. I hope the order will reach him in time to prevent our commandante from laying hold of it, as he said it must come here and not go to Zacatecas; and that he is acting by orders of the president.

We expected the Guerreo would be permitted to leave in consequence of the favorable news from Tampico; but the commandante will not allow him until the president arrives, and he was still in Mexico on the 27th ult.

December 4.

The president arrived last night, and an extraordinary was despatched immediately to bring Lopez back. I presume however that he will be too far ahead.

It is hard to say when Guerreo will leave, or if at all. I do not write you all I could, suffice it for the present that money is wanted and in small quantity, and I wish your funds were on the coast.

Dec 8.

It appears the loan for $500,000 was not effected in Mexico, and a meeting was called on Saturday, by order of the president to receive proposals for it here,—Not one dollar was offered; and the conducts which was to have left next day was ordered to remain until this morning; at 1 o'clock Guerreo had the permit to depart, had received near all his money, and had everything arranged to leave this morning, but in the afternoon received an order suspending his departure until the 15th inst. So that we do not know when it will go as it may be detained at this rate from day to day for a long time.

Money is so scarce, that even the salaries of the clerks in the cus omhouse have been stopped, and unless relief comes from some quarter and soon too, we may look out for squalls.

If a forced loan is levied, and there is every appearance, we shall be in a mess, as the man now here will not stand upon trifles.

Altho we cheerfully publish the following letter addressed to the editor of the True American, on account of its gentlemanly tone and spirit, and the circumstances which originated it, we must again seize the opportunity of endeavoring to impress on the minds of our citizens the justice if not the propriety of immediately or directly addressing an editor for publication in his own columns, on any subject to which it may be necessary to reply. We do not suppose that any liberal minded editor, or any one not wilfully in fault would deny admission to a proper reply to his remarks. This is the chief advantage of establishing and maintaining the freedom of the press and liberty of speech: for what is made the instrument of a wound is made equally the medium of its remedy or cure.

In publishing the following, we may believe that we but give it one day before the editor addressed, who will of course feel it an act of duty and justice to republish it.

Mr John Gibson,

Sir,—I regret being obliged to entertain the public with myself at a time when other interests of importance to all than those which concern me should exclusively occupy its attention; but I am so compelled by the nature of a publication which I have read in your publication of this morning.

In republishing an article from *Le Franc Parleur*, in which my name is mentioned, you are pleased sir, to attribute to me the reflections of the journalist, and to declare that 'as I have not disapproved them, I must therefore take all the responsibility.'

If *Le Franc Parleur* had made me hold the language that you have so charitably given me, I might probably believe it right to rectify the error, which in the momentous circumstances in which we are now placed, might lend an arm so easily to malignity, to oppress a man whose ambition is only to live quietly and unknown.

To think at large has always appeared to me to be essentially the province of every free and independent man; and I have no more desired to prevent the exercise of this right in others, than I would suffer it to be limited in myself. I have not therefore complained, because I do not think that I had the right to complain. I have not seen like you, sir, in the article quoted an analysis of my pleading at the federal court, and it has happened to you alone to think that I had in any manner participated in its publication—to which I have been wholly a stranger. He who has written it is not besides a man to disavow it; and if I have well judged him, he wants the assistance of none to defend the land where he has chosen to reside.

I would have badly understood all the difficulty and delicacy of the task imposed on me in taking part in the defence of Thompson, if I could once have forgotten myself in saying any thing in my pleading which from its nature could wound the susceptibility of the men called to judge my client and even if a feeling of duty for him whom I defended would not have hindered me from such a digression, my respect for propriety would have prevented an expression which without being useful to my cause, was so little calculated to render easy the attention of those who heard me, that they would have badly interpreted my advice.

No sir—I have not said one word which has reference to our difficulties with France. I deplore as bitterly as any the debates in the dispute between two nations, so well made to understand and love each other; and to suppose that I have ever said or thought anything which could envenom them, is at once to calumniate my heart and do injustice to my reason.

Will you, sir, publish my letter in your columns tomorrow and accept my very humble respect.

P. SOULE.

Dec 24, 1835.

Many find it interesting and gratifying to cast a retrospective glance on such circumstances as are calculated to inspire hope or give confidence; and although this feeling is in many instances abused for the purposes of feeding individual or national pride or vanity, yet its advantages are sufficiently general and effective to render them superior and prevalent.

This feeling should generously be cultivated in America that a correct idea of the future may be anticipated from a comparison with the past; and that each and every citizen may be willing and able to fill up the measure of his country's glory. The citizens of the American republic cannot refer with feelings of vanity to monuments or relics or records of their antiquity or greatness; but they can compare their present condition with the former state of the country, and nobly rely on their own means and resources to render it the wonder of the world.

Villages arise in various parts where dens and very recently beasts of prey abounded; and hamlets are magnified into cities. New Orleans, among other places, has participated in the onward progress of events, although she has had her vicissitudes and drawbacks. Scarcely more than a century established, from the period of [illegible] the land for a barracks, she now enjoys a population of about 70,000 persons; and is the mart of trade amounting in value to 140 millions of dollars.

We were going to enlarge on this subject by giving statistical details of her onward progress, suggested by accidentally meeting with the following letter of Charlevoix; but indisposition forbids this at present.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1761.

I have at length arrived in this famous city, which they have called *la Nouvelle Orleans*. Those who gave this name, thought that Orleans was of the feminine [illegible]: but what signifies that? Custom has established it, and that is above the rules of grammar.

This city is the first, which one of the greatest rivers in the world has seen raised on its banks. If the eight hundred fine houses, the five parishes, which the newspapers gave it some two years ago, are reduced at present to a hundred barracks placed in no very good order: to a great store house, built of wood, to two or three houses, which would be no ornament to a village of France; and to the half of a sorry store house, which they had lent to the lord of the place and which he had no sooner taken possession of but they turned him out to dwell under a tent. What pleasure, on the other side, to see insensibly increasing this future capital of a fine and vast country, and to be able to say, not with a sigh, like the hero of Virgil, speaking of his dear native place consumed by the flames, and the fields where Troy then had been, but full of a well grounded hope, that this wild and desert place, which the reeds and trees do yet almost wholly cover, will be one day, and perhaps that day is not far off, an opulent city, and the metropolis of a great and rich colony.

You will ask me, madam, on what I found this hope? I found it on the situation of this city, at thirty-three leagues from the sea, and on the side of a navigable river, that one may come up to this place in twenty-four hours; on the fruitfulness of the soil; on the mildness and goodness of its climate, in 30 N. latitude; on the industry of its inhabitants; on the neighbourhood of Mexico, to which we may go in fifteen days by sea; on that of the Havannah, which is still nearer; and one of the finest Islands of America, and of the English colonies. Need there be any thing more to render a city flourishing? Rome and Paris had not such considerable beginnings, were not built under such happy auspices, and their founders did not find on the Seine and the Tyber the advantages we have found on the Mississippi; in comparison of which those rivers are but little brooks.

Miss Sedgwick.—The New Hampshire Patriot gives the subjoined notice of Miss Catharine Sedgwick, the most deservedly popular and successful of American writers. 'She is the daughter of the hon Theodore Sedgwick of Stockbridge, Mass, in which town, remarkable chiefly for the picturesque beauty and wildness of the scenery, she was born in 1793. To her familiarity with the sequestered and romantic spots in the vicinity of her birth place, she is supposed to have been indebted for much of that pure enthusiasm and love of nature conspicuous in all her literary labors. Her first publication, the 'New England Tales,' originally designed for a religious tract, contains a striking portraiture of religious hypocracy, with an occasional intermixture of beautiful scenic description and fervid eloquence. To this succeeded 'Redwood,' 'Hope Leslie,' and 'Clarance,' all of which have been read by almost every body in this country, republished in England, and some of them translated into several different European languages. Besides these there are several minor compositions, tales and contributions to souvenirs. Her last production, 'The Linwoods,' which is by many esteemed her best, embracing in the plan of its story, the most interesting period of our national history, and developing the principles, the motives, the high and holy characters of the men who achieved our independence, is indeed, what it has been happily termed, a most delightful work, replete with the highest interest, [illegible] graphic, yet exquisitely feminine, and well worthy the perusal of all who have not yet permitted themselves so much pleasure.'

FATAL DUEL IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL. [illegible] Oct 27. [illegible] ject of domestic interest today is [illegible], which took place at seven o'clock this morning, in the Bois de Boulogne. The parties are under [illegible] be the within the well known establishment [illegible] St James's square. One of them was a Mr B[illegible] the other the count de Royter, or according to [illegible] thorities Mr J Rutter. The parties fired [illegible] without effect, when the seconds interposed, but no attempt at reconciliation was listened to, and the parties then took their ground at ten paces—nearer I believe, than they had been previously placed, when both again fired, and the count [illegible] to rise no more, having received the ball of Mr B[illegible] near the heart. The nature of the dispute I am not acquainted with, but one of the parties is understood to have been recently subjected to law proceedings in London.—Correspondent of the Courier.

Iron Trade.—The iron trade is extremely flourishing. The low prices have enforced a greater degree of economy in all departments of the business, and have been the means of making it [illegible]. In Scotland the business has increased fifty per cent during the last ten years. In 1835 the entire quantity of iron made in that part of [illegible] was certainly under 50,000, whereas [illegible] exceeds 20,000 tons, and is rapidly extending, [illegible] furnaces having been constructed in the course of [illegible] last and present year.—Min Jour.

The postmaster at Tampacho, La, is dismissed for refusal to pay over the proceeds of his office, in obedience to the orders of the department, and his office discontinued.

Don Pedro de [illegible] died at Pensacola on the 1st Oct at the age of [illegible] years. He had been the last remaining individual who arrived in that place with the army of Don Galvez in 1781.

Wheeling, Dec 5.

The New York and Pennsylvania canals are now closed with ice [illegible] fair to presume that a large amount of merchandize and produce has thus been arrested in transitu, to be detained till the flowing of the waters next spring.

Large Hogs.—A lot of 600 hogs has been fatted this season by Richard Hardesty esq, at his [illegible] creek in this county. When slaughtered [illegible] days since, 25 were selected as the average of the lot, and the largest, which proved an average of [illegible] pork per head.

Sheet Iron Steamboat.—The Albany Advertiser states that a sheet iron steamboat has lately been put in successful operation on the canal. It is propelled by an engine somewhat on the locomotive plan, acting upon a central wheel forward of the machinery, which has a very sharp bow, and runs at the rate of 7 miles an hour without making any swell or wash against the banks of the canal.

Collection of Tithes.—It is understood that government have declined to allow the interference of the military or the police in the collection of tithes in Ireland. The following is given as the substance of an official letter from lord Morpeth on the subject.—That the government does not deem it expedient in the enforcement of civil rights by distress, that the military or police should be called out unless in cases of actual riot or breach of the peace, and that in such cases the military and the police will receive orders to attend, under the guidance of the local authorities, and the utmost endeavors will be used to repress and punish all violations of the public peace.

For Brazoria, (Austin colony)—[illegible] first vessel.]—The fast sailing schooner TAMAULIPAS, having undergone thorough repairs, is now in complete order and ready to receive cargo; immediate despatch will be given. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
WM. BRYAN,
dec 25 36 old levee.

For Matagorda, (Texas)—The fine fast sailing Baltimore built schooner AURORA, Mathias master, having most of her cargo engaged, will receive despatch; for freight or passage apply on board, or to
WM. BRYAN,
dec 25 36 old levee.

For Tampico—The Mexican schooner AMERICA, captain Rives, having two thirds of her cargo engaged, will leave next Thursday. For balance of freight or passage apply on board or to dec 25 J. PRATS & SON.

THE GREAT PERSIAN MAGICIAN,

Mustapha Selim El Hassan, from Ispahan, the former capital of Persia, has the pleasure to inform the inhabitants of New Orleans, that he will have the honor to appear before them every evening.

The exhibition will be opened in the spacious hall opposite the American theatre, in Camp street, over the union house.

Mustapha Selim El Hassan begs leave to assure the ladies and gentlemen who may honor his exhibition with their presence, that they will be delighted & astonished by the numerous and mysterious experiments that will be introduced, and which have been drawn from the mysterious philosophy, chemistry, and magic of the eastern nations, many of which having been handed down from the ancient magi of Egypt and Chaldea, and which have never before been exhibited in America.

Mustapha Selim el Hassan, having travelled through the principal cities of Asia and Africa, and having performed before many powerful sultans, schahs, and rajahs from whom he received distinguished marks of approbation, hopes that his efforts to please will meet with the same success here that attended him in the different parts of the world.

Among the various experiments in the wonderful feats of the black art, by which he will try to astonish every beholder, he will exhibit the flight of the Persian plume and enchanted money; the resurrection of a bird; a Turkish feat of the rabbit and rings. Egyptian pyramids; Arabian feat of the devil in his nightgown; the feat of three Bohemian witches—this feat is dedicated to the ladies; African feat of the changeable watches; the invisible glove; Arabian bottle feat, or the enchanted handkerchief; great Turkish feat of the parasol; the Chinese handkerchief feat; the devil's globe, &c, &c.

Price of admission for grown persons, 75 cents; children half price. Tickets can be obtained during the day at the bar of the union hall, and during the evenings at the entrance of the exhibition hall.

The doors will be opened at half past six, and the performance commence at half past seven o'clock, on each evening of the week. dec 25—1m

[illegible]y's premium Fire Bricks.—The subscriber having been appointed by messrs J. & T. L. [illegible] of Balto, agent for the sale of this article, is now ready to receive orders for the same; a supply will always be kept on hand in this city.
dec 25—3teo W. R. JACKSON.

Powder—137 kegs of fine powder suitable for fine or shot guns, for sale by
PERKS & HAIL,
dec 25 2 front levee.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Harriet, Woodbury, Havana, J Harrod.
Brig Isaac Franklin, Smith, Alexandria, Master.
Ship Portia, Leach, Boston, Stetson & Avery.
Schr Texas, Fisher, Mobile, J Armington.
Schr General Wayne, Vose, Richmond, [illegible] & Quarles.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Post Boy, fm the passes—brought up brig Harri, brig Appalachicola, schrs [illegible]wan and Equity—left the bar at 11 A M—reports 25 sail off the bar—the Grampus had towed in brig Alcyone—vessels in the river, barque Roman, brig Henrietta, schr Oscar, brig Harp, schr Carolla and schr Sommers.

Towboat Pilot, Crowell, fm the passes—brought up ship Nestor, brigs Adelaide and Veloce—left the bar on 22d—reports off barque Dane, ships Euphrates, Tecumseh, Henry Brewer, Saladen, Spanish Polacre, brig Clarissa Ann and 12 sail names not known.

Towboat Porpoise, Riddle, fm the passes—towed to sea schr Texas—brought up ship Robert Pulaford, brig Pleiades and Attakapas—reports same as above.

Towboat Feliciana, Wood, fm the passes—towed to the pass ship Tallahassa, to sea Polacre Nempa, brig Pamilla and schr Wilmington—brought up ship French barque Ann Loucie, brig Pandora and schr Oceana—reports scant 13 ft water on the bar.

Towboat Grampus, Amable, fm the passes—towed to the pass ship Franklin and Crawford—to sea brig Chapman and schr [illegible]—brot up brig Alcione to the powder house—for the city brig Clarissa Ann, schr Cornelia and Providence—left the pass 23d at 2 p m—reports ship supposed to be the Huntsville in tow of the Shark standing for the bar—at anchor off the bar 8 vessels before reported, and ship Birmingham, brig Camilla on the bar bound out—ship Neva inside bound out, ship Talahassa, Franklin and Byron.

Towboat Whale, fm the passes—brot up brigs Flora and Mary Cole, schrs Patriot and Branch—reports the same as the last tow.

Towboat Lion, Hubble, fm the passes—took to sea brig Paragon and schr Ringleader—brot up ship Marengo and barque J Brower—reports 16 sail in the offing.

Ship Marengo, Larkins, 60 days fm Havre, to Perret & Galley.

Barque Jno Brower, Rese, 17 days fm N York to Edgerton & Wibray.

Ship Robt Pulsford, Prince, 18 days fm N York, to A B Pagede&co.

Ship Nestor, Hardin, 28 days fm Portsmouth, to master.

Barque Ann Louise, Demandis 57 days fm Bordeaux to master.

Brig Attakapas, Cormiel, 75 hours fm Tampico, to J Crosby—100,000 dollars specie, hides' sarsaparilla and fruit.

Brig Adelaide, Howell, 14 days fm Richmond to S Thompson—mdze and 60 slaves.

Brig Pleiades, Welch, 40 days fm Amsterdam, to master.

Brig Pandora, Jones, 20 days from Halifax, to Master—fish, butter and potatoes J Thayer&co.

Brig Veloci, Piguablanc, 55 days fm Marseilles—cargo wine, oil and merchandize to C Sandry and Order.

Brig Mary Cole, Williams, 25 days fm Turks Island, 5500 bush salt to W Heyward.

Brig Flora, Mirnick, 50 days fm London, to A S Barker.

Brig Appalachicola, Spier, 4 days fm Havana, to master—sugar, coffee and segars.

Brig Havre, Colls, 40 days from New York, via Havana, to master—cargo—hay, [illegible] and grindstones.

Brig Clarissa Ann, [illegible]son, 20 days from Bath, to master.

Brig Alcyone, Jones, 45 days fm Philadelphia, to S Thompson.

Schr Branch, Cozzens, 5 days fm Mobile to master—126 bales cotton T Barrett&co.

Schr Patriot, Burges, 25 days fm New York, to Russia Spring.

Schr Providence, Wilbur, 9 days fm Appolachicola; ballast, A D Gore.

Schr Cornelia, Hunt, 4 days fm New York, via Matamoras, sued cargo to Vance & Gamble.

Schr Equity, Sandford, 8 days fm Havana, to master with fruit.

Schr Sunawan, Payne, 27 days fm Boston, to master—paving stones to J Mitchell—passenger Mr L Hale.

Schr Oceana, Hemaros, 17 days from Matamoras, to Master.

Steamer Bayou Sara, Laurent, fm Bayou Sara.
Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, fm Opelousas.
Steamer Compromise, Cocaran, fm Little Rock.

IMPORTS.

Havana—Per brig Appalachicola—325 bags coffee, 94 box sugar, segars and fruit to G Boulton, Champonier & Giraud; F Lacarere, Dara&co; J A Barrelli; Legoutte & Simory; A Deffis; Chapman & Castello; Armington; E Laralde&co; J H Hulbert; E Barnard; J Hart.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Bayou Sara—246 bales cotton Burke, Watt&co; 80 Lee & Hardy; 53 Barrelli [illegible]; 24 Lambeth & Thompson; 50 Whitney&co; 96 [illegible] & High; 31 Byrne, Hermann&co; 82 O Ledoux; 72 J B Ranche&co; 30 Bullitt, Shipp&co; 23 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 9 Martin, Pleasants&co; 20 Allain & Duplessis; 5 W Flower; 8 Ingersoll&co; 31 L Lecarpentier; 1 J Armor; 6 B Laudaney and 14 do mdse. 4 hides to do, sundries to owners on board.

Opelousas—Per steamer Semaphore—70 bales cotton 1 bx mdse C Toledano; 84 do, 101 hides, 2 trunks 1 bl potatoes Lestrapes & Desmore; 21 bales cotton O' Duhigg & Chatigne; 94 Lambeth & Thompson; 86 Burke, Watt & co. and sundries.

Little Rock—Per steamer Compromise—174 bales cotton, 5 packages deerskins, 2 pks bear do, Garner & Taney, 43 bales cotton N&J Dick&co; 50 Burke, Watt &co; 49 Byrne, Hermann&co; 25 Allain & Duplessis; 6 J Davenport, 1 do and 1 sack seed J U Stever; 15 pks peltries Bogart & Hawthorn, 1 bx mdse Hall, Walker & Walton.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Forum—647 bales cotton, 65 hhds tobacco, 3270 pigs lead, and sundry boxes mdze.

Havana—Per brig I Franklin—230 mol casks, 100 hhds and ten empty do.

Richmond—Per schr Gen Wayne—230 hhds bacon.

Mobile—Per schr Texas—141 bbls molasses, 53 hhds sugar, 333 bushels corn, 40 bxs claret wine, 5 do fruit, 112 casks coquial, 2 bundles, 2 fruits.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Adelaide—S Thompson; N&J Dick&co; E L Tracy; Gray, Durere&co; J H Colquitt; G Pollard; J H Field&co; Brander, McKenna & Wright; Thomson & Grant; Martin, Pleasants&co; Hopkins & Freeland; Robeson, Wood&co; J Caldwell&co; Leigh, Maddux&co; C A Jacobs.

Tampico—Per brig Attakapas—J Crosby; J Damarrin; Kohn, Daron&co; A J Denniston; F Frey&co; J A Merle&co; J B Delbond; B&A Longs; O Begourdan; Perret & Galley; J H West; Hermann&co; T Tio; R Rolique; R&J Curel and order.

Per ship Robt Pulsford—Stinson & Campbell; Peters & Millard; C Bancroft; D Bayon&co; J G Stevenson; Lloyd&co; Hall, Walker & Walton; J C Springer; J H Field; Slater & Avis; Andrews & Brothers; Haines & Geddes; T Barrett&co; W S Knap; V David; Buchanan & H gan; F Paschal; T Bartlett; R Marsh&co; A Walley; E B Slocomb; Turner & Woodruff; Robeson, Wood&co; Bullitt, Shipp&co; R Yeatman; Tiernan, Oddy&co.

Per brig Pleiades—H Geddemeister; F Bredenstein; Gardiner & Watkinson; P N Levy.

Per barque Anne Louise—R Guoning&co; Leapere & co; Lecroix; LeBlanc&co; J H Field&co; B Grene, Nicolet&co; P Lafaye; T Taybrac H Bonsegel; C Duforee; J Armour; A Lafore; J Labatu; A Z Cavalier; J H Giraud; J B Oleron; G Legendre; J Miranda.

MEMORANDA.

Schooner Cornelia reports that she was ordered off from Matamoras by the consignee—that the schooner Pearl from this port went into Metamoras on the 18th inst.

Brig Clarissa Ann reports that on Dec 7, spoke to brig Wigg, of Boston, off the Hole-in-the-wall, bound to Havana—Dec 4, lat 25 53, spoke ship Clide, of Thomson fm Portsmouth, bound to Mobile—Dec 10, off the Balize, spoke schr Andrew Jackson, fm Pensacola, bound to Matagorda.

Outside the bar of Tampico on 15th inst, on account of bad weather, the British packet ship Camden.

Lost on Wednesday afternoon, a small pocket book containing a note of the Union bank for $100; several small notes, amounts not recollected; also a draft dated Lexington, 18th inst, drawn by Samuel Swisher, John M. Maury, Burwell Scott, to the order of and endorsed by J. R. Creay, agent, at 4 months, on Byrne, Hamann & co, for $2600, and by them accepted, payment of the same being stopped. The finder will be allowed to retain the money by sending the draft through the post office addressed to box no 558.
dec 25—3

Fresh Dry Goods—Cottonades heavy and fast colors, english and french merinos, do do do figured, superior priced cloths of all colors, do do do cassimeres do do, cassimeres of various colors, heavy winter shawls, cambric muslins all qualities, superfine worsted damask all colors, merino cloths, a superior quality of ladies english cotton stockings, low priced do do do do, winter chintz all qualities and entirely new patterns, birds eye and russia diapers, and many other seasonable goods, now landing from ship Orleans and for sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
dec 25 19 Chartres st.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.—Notice is hereby given that on Monday, 28th inst, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the office of the mayor, the furnishing of timber and lumber necessary to the corporation during the ensuing six months from the first of January 1836, will be adjudicated to the lowest bidder, in conformity with the ordinances of the city council.
dec 21 D. PRIEUR, mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.—Agreeably to a resolution of the city council of the 13th of November last, notice is hereby given that an application has been made for the opening of Robin street from Tchoupitoulas to Levee st, by prolonging both sides of said street in straight lines upon the property of Mr B. Genois. D. PRIEUR,
dec 17 mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.—Notice is hereby given that on Monday, 28th inst, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the office of the Mayor, the renting of stores Nos 4 and 5 of the water works, will be sold at auction, agreeably to an ordinance of the city council.
dec 22 D PRIEUR, Mayor.

To the Planters of Louisiana.—The undersigned offers and promises to get to boil whatever set of boilers that may be in less than the usual time required, and with half less of fuel. The expenses to fit whatever set of boilers will not exceed $150.
dec 8 J. B. WILTZ.

LOTTERY.

Dismal Swamp Class 26.

Drawn at Alexandria Va, 12th inst—Drawing expected on Saturday the 26th 26th.

CAPITALS.

$30,000, 10,000, 6000, 5000, 4000, 2500, 2000, 1747½,—25 of 1000 &c &c.

13 drawn nos in every package.

TICKETS $10—shares in proportion. Orders for single tickets, or packages promptly attended to if addressed to YATES & MCINTYRE,
New Orleans.

Drawn Nos of Dismal Swamp Class 25—18, 11, 27, 30, 62, 9, 40, 33, 21, 45. dec 21—1.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. A. GUILLOTTE.

WILL be sold on Monday 28th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the livery stable of Mr Samsias, corner of Levee and English sts, suburb Marigny, seven milch cows, creoles, with their calves.
Terms to be known at sale. dec 25

BY J. B. BLACHE, &c.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 26th inst, at 10 o'clock, a m, at his auction store, no 29 Conti street.

1 case black patent thread, 2 cases super blue, brown and claret dress coats; drab, black and buckskin cassimire pantaloons; satinett dot super silk toilets and velvet vests; 1 case fancy handkerchiefs and shawls; 5 cases german toys, &c. dec 25

Architects' Company for the 8th district of New Orleans.

ON Thursday, January 14, 1836, there will be sold at auction, at Hewlett's Exchange, by Fernandez and Whiting,

33 valuable lots of ground,

situated in suburb Tremé, between Canal, Carondelet and the Bayou road. For the situation and the measurement, the plan deposited at said exchange is referred to.

The terms of the sale will be 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 months' credit from the date of sale, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the board of directors of said company.

The acts of sale to be passed before H. Pedesclaux, esq., not. pub. at the purchaser's expense.

N. B.—The state of progression of the works of the draining company, its machineries already on the spot warrant the expectation to see shortly the greatest improvements in that quarter, which will be second to none for health and convenience. Speculators and others cannot invest their funds in a more profitable manner, as the landed properties in that quarter adjoining the city, have not yet reached one fourth of their value. dec 10

BY JOSEPH LECARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Monday the 28th inst, precisely at 11 o'clock a m, at his auction store, by order and under the inspection of the port wardens, for account of whom it may concern,

63 tierces of rice imported in and damaged on board brig America, Williams, master, from Charleston.
dec 25

BY JOS. LECARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Saturday, December 26, at 11 o'clock a. m, at his auction store, to close an account,
20 bbls white beans. dec 25

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday 29th Dec, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's exchange,

The mulatto man named Stephen, aged about 26 years, good house servant and steward; fully guaranteed.

Terms—One year credit; the act of sale to be passed before Wm Boswell, notary public. dec 25

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 28th inst, at 4 o'clock, P M, at the store of Mr. H. G. Guildemeister No. 45 Bienville street, a lot of splendid new furniture just landed per barque Dune in from Hamburgh, consisting of mahogany sofas, bureaus, secretaries, chairs, rose-wood card tables, looking glasses, screens, &c. Terms at sale. dec 21

BY F. DUTILLET & DELERY.

WILL be sold on Saturday 26th December, at 12 o'clock precisely, at Hewlett's Exchange,

Cecile, aged about [illegible], washer, somewhat of a cook, house servant, speaks french and english; guaranteed against the diseases and vices prescribed by law.

Terms—6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes and mortgage. dec 24

BY B. BOSNY.

ON Saturday, the 26th inst, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, without any limits.

22 Valuable Lots of Ground,

situated on the suburb Franklin, fronting the great Washington Walk, forming the corner of the Independence square and fronting Genie, Celestine, and Music sts, measuring as per plan deposited at the above stated Exchange.

Also 8 lots well situated in the same suburb Franklin, in the square fronting the Rail Road, the lots fronting Marigny st, between St Avid and Jean Baptiste sts, measuring as per plan deposited as before stated.

Terms—6, 12 and 18 months, credit for satisfactory endorsed notes with mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before M F Gair, n. p. at the expense of the purchasers.

N B—Persons wishing to make judicious purchases are requested to attend at the day of sale. dec 23

BY J. B. BLACHE.

ON Tuesday, 29th inst, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold

Decy, griffonne, 23 years old, she speaks french and english, is a first rate house servant, with her two children, Frederick and Langley twins of 3 years.

John, negro man, about 40 years old, a good field hand, and his wife Mary, negress, aged 37 years, a good house servant and plain cook, with their son Sam aged about 20 years, a house servant; all fully guaranteed.

Terms—One year credit, for approved endorsed notes bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and mortgage. Act of sale by W. Boswell.
dec 24

BY N. BARNETT, S.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 26th December next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, unless previously sold at private sale,

Lot No 25, having 26 feet front on Levee street by 147 feet 10 inches on Barrack street, and 32 feet 2 inches and 3 lines on Gallatin by 111 feet 7 inches and 6 lines on the line which divides it from lot no 26, all American measure, with the improvements thereon, consisting of 2 three story brick houses known as the North Star Hotel, corner of Gallatin and Barrack streets, fronting Jackson square, upon which the Mint is now building, and in the immediate vicinity of the Citizens' Bank projected opposite Jackson square.

Said property is completely furnished with fire grates, cisterns, wells and pumps, and is too well known to need further description. The banquet in front of it, is very wide, being 8 feet wider than that of any other on said street.

The above property is too well known to need any further description. Half of the wall, which divides it from lot 26, when measured off will be paid by the owner of said lot to the purchaser of the above mentioned property. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the property.

A plan will be exhibited at Hewlett's Exchange and the Arcade 15 days previous to the sale.

Terms of sale—viz—The purchaser to assume the payment of the following special mortgages:

First—the one granted to D. Prieur and F. W. Lea, commissioners on the aforesaid lot per act passed before Wm Christy notary public to secure the sum of $12,300 with interest on their interests, at 1, 2 and 3 years from the date of said act at 10 per cent per annum.

Second—The one granted to N Jenkins on the undivided half of said lot and building, per act passed before Wm Y Lewis, notary public, on the 3d November 1834, to secure the payment of 600 dollars with eventual interest, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Third—The one granted to Thomas Pedder, per act passed before the same notary, on the 6th day of May, 1835, to secure the payment of 600 dollars, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

Fourth—The one granted to N Jenkins per act passed before the same notary, on the 5th day of June, 1835, to secure the payment of 2000 dollars, with eventual interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Fifth—The one granted to the same, per act before the same notary, dated the 7th day of July, 1835, to secure the payment of [illegible] and with eventual interest at 10 per cent per annum.

Sixth—The one granted to Newlan Holmes, per act before the same notary, dated the 9th day of November, 1835, to secure the payment of 2500 dollars, with eventual interest at 10 per cent per annum.

Balance on a credit of 1 and 2 years, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and special mortgage till final payment.

Act of sale to be passed before Wm Y Lewis notary public, at the expence of the purchasers.
dec 22

Package Sale of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c, &c.

BY THOMAS C. CASH & Co.

At their store 44 Camp street,

On Monday morning, 28th instant.

250 packages of British, French and domestic Dry Goods of recent importations, embracing a very desirable assortment of goods, suited for the city and country trade; the attention of the city trade is particularly requested to an examination of the same, which may be had two days previous to sale and at which time catalogues will be distributed. Terms at sale.
dec 23

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. B. Colla & co, was dissolved on the 20th October, by mutual consent.

The firm of Bell and Colla are authorized to settle their business.
J. B. COLLA,
F. GODET.

J. G. Bell and J. B. Colla will continue the grocery business under the firm of Bell and Colla, at no. 35, Common street, and solicit a share of patronage.
J. G. BELL,
Oct. 21, 1835. nov 16 J. B. COLLA.

A FEW persons well recommended, can find good boarding by applying at S. Phillippe st no 45.
dec 25—3

Choppers wanted.—25 able negroes, wood choppers, are wanted and to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to CHS. TREMOULET,
dec 21—3t old Levee, between Barrack & Hospital.

Cucullu, Lapeyre & Co. offer for sale 600 bags prime green Havana coffee, 150 do prime Santiago, 12 casks do do, 60,000 segars &c lbs. dec 23

Notice—The subscriber has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a store of kitchen seeds in this city, between Dumaine and Anne streets, no 37. He will have constantly on hand an assortment of seeds the most convenient to this country, and will import fruit trees from the north. He will attend with care, and despatch to all orders left with him. B. BEAUVAIS.
dec 23—15

St. Charles Coffee House.

THE above establishment has been lately opened near the theatre, under the management of Augustus Jacoby, 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 liquors. A. Jacoby invites the public to come and judge by themselves. dec 16—1m

$10 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid to any person bringing back to the undersigned, or lodging in the city jail, the creole negress called ROSINE. She is about 20 years old, of a middle size, handsome dark face, and very remarkable by her nose, on which there is an evident mark of a blow, but to be discovered only when near to her. She ran away on the 27th September, taking with her about $30 in wearing apparel and cash. All captains, and the public in general, are cautioned not to harbor her under the penalties of the Laws.
dec 24—3t ASPASIE THOUNES, 176, Conti st.