COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	mar 29	Boston	mar 27
Philadelphia	" 30	Baltimore	" 31
Charleston	april 4	Washington	" 31
Paris	feb 17	Liverpool	feb. 19
Havre	" 19	London	" 17

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

No Sales of Cotton, Yesterday.

Price Current of Cottes and Produce.

April 12, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	c 20	a 21
Good Fair	19	a 19½
Fair	17½	a 18
Middling	16	a 16½
Ordinary	13½	a 15
	11½	a 12
SUGAR	40	a 42
OLASSES		8
TOBACCO First Quality		7
Second		6
Crossed		7½
FLOUR	6½ a	7½
PORK Clear		none
Mess	22½ a	23
Prime	18	a 18½
Hog round	9½	a 10
BACON Hams	14	a 16
Sides	12½	a 13
Shoulders	9½	a 10
Hog round	11½	a 12½
BEEF Mess		13
Prime	10½	a 11
LARD	c 14	a 15
CORN	62	a 65
WHISKEY	42	a 45
BAGGING Western	28	a 30
BALE ROPE	12	a 12½
LEAD		5½

Remarks.—That a day should pass at this season of the year without a single bale of cotton being sold is somewhat remarkable; and when there is, too, a stock on hand of 100,000 bales, and the sales of yesterday were but 1217 bales.

This dull state of the market is attributed to the high prices, at which holders are firm; likewise to the continued difficulty of obtaining money, as the banks are still limited in their discounts and in their purchases of Exchange.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Sugar.—The West India raw sugar market became very heavy last week after Tuesday's sales; the estimated sales were only about 1500 hhds, and tierces, the prices had fallen 6d per cwt.

The stock of West India sugars is now 16070 hhds and tierces, being 10756 less than last year. The stock of Mauritius is now 68654 bags, which is 17524 less than last year. The delivery of West India last week was 1939 hhds and tierces, which is 222 less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius was 5756 bags, being 620 less than the corresponding week of last year.

This day there is a strong manufacture in the refined market, one eminent house has sold a most extensive parcel of crushed sugar, 600 cwt. or 18000 lumps, say 60 lbs. at 8½, or 4½ the short price; which has given tone to the market.

W. I. Molasses.—By public sale this day, 106 puncheons, 17 hhds Demerara molasses, good fair qualities taken in at 17s 6d to 22s.

The total deliveries of West India Molasses from the warehouses for the week ending Feb. 13th, amount to 2866 cwt.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 15.

Our Cotton market is dull in consequence of the large supplies received from Charleston, New Orleans and Mobile. 100 bales per Gen. Turner, were sold on landing at 140f. and 141f. 139 only are offered for the choice of the cargos per Florian and Rome. Rice is also dull: no more than 29f could be obtained for lots by these vessels. The Gen. Turner's cargo had been sold before her arrival, the prices had not transpired, but it is thought to have been 31f. 150 bbls old crop. brought by the Pacific, were sold a few days ago from 27f to 28f 50. Brandy scarce, in good demand.

NEW YORK, March 28.

395 shares U S Bank,			122 a 122½
50 do	do	30 days,	124
250 do	N O Canal,		104 a 104½

U. S. Consulate, La Guayra, March 6, 1836.

To the editor of the National Gazette:

Sir,—I beg leave to state for the information of our merchants generally, and those interested in the commerce with Venezuela, that by a decree of this Government of 26th February last, the following temporary additional duties are imposed.

From the 1st April, 1836, all articles of importation to pay 10 per cent additional, to be calculated on the amount of said duties.

From the 27th February, 1836,

Cotton will pay an export duty of			50 cents per quintal.
Cocoa	do	do	5 cts do additional.
Coffee	do	do	30 cts do.
Hides	do	do	2 cts each do.
Horned Cattle	do	do	50 cts each.
Mules	do	do	100 cts each.
Sarsaparilla,	do	do	25 cts each.

Respectfully yours,

BEN. RENSHAW, U S Consul.

Statement, exhibiting the amount of duties which actually accrued on merchandise imported during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, compared with an estimated amount of duties which would have accrued had the tariff of 1828 been continued.

DUTIES OF MERCHANDISE.

YEARS.	Which actually accrued.	Which would have accrued under the tariff of 1828.	Amount of annual reduction.
1829	$27,662,461 65	$27,662,461 65	
1830	22,282,964 95	28,468,441 64	185,476 60
1831	36,559,383 41	40,268,108 72	3,728,725 31
1832	29,310,894 78	36,615,401 06	7,304,506 28
1833	24,152,674 66	43,948,287 69	19,795,590 03
1834	10,848,969 00	29,849,695 60	19,000,726 60
			$54,817,933 91

By the change of duties, about fifty-five millions of dollars, eleven millions a year, had been saved to the people, up to the expiration of the year 1834. Thirty millions at least, might be added for the year 1835, making eighty millions of dollars for the last six years—or an average of more than than thirteen millions of dollars in a year, and twenty-five millions for each of the three last years, saved in the pockets of the people by the reduction of the tariff. The sum saved already is nearly four times as much as the bill proposes to distribute among the states, and the proportion will be two millions of dollars to the state of New Hampshire; three millions of dollars to Maine; four millions and a half to Massachusetts; eight hundred thousand to Rhode Island; two millions two hundred thousand to Connecticut; and two millions one hundred thousand to Vermont.

Saint Charles Theatre.

Italian Opera Night.

In consequence of many French families having been prevented from attending the Opera during Lent, a request has been made for a repetition of Il Pirata

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1836.

Will be performed the favorite opera of

IL PIRATA.

Principal characters by

Signor Montresor, Signor DeRosa.
Signor Gardenghi, Signora Pedrotti.

THOMAS FELLOWS,
Exchange Broker,
No. 39, Chartres street.

Purchases and sells Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank and other Stocks, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Doubloons, Sovereigns and other Gold Coins, on the most reasonable terms. sept 9

J. D. BEERS, I. R. ST. JOHN & Co.
Exchange Office.
No. 60, Chartres street.

CHECKS at sight, short sight, and on time, on *New York, Philadelphia, Fayetteville, N. C. Charleston, S. C. Augusta Ga. Savannah do. Macon, do. Mobile.*

Mississippi, Alabama and all uncurrent Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Bullion, Gold and Silver Coins purchased—Doubloons, Sovereigns, and other Gold coins for sale.

For Mobile (daily line) The United States Mail packet boat M A Z E P P A will leave THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P.M. Passengers must be at the Railroad in time for the 2 o'clock cars. For freight or passage apply to TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 & 29 New levee.

Dinner served on board at 3 o'clock. ap 13

For Vicksburg, Natchez, Lake Providence and intermediate landings—The well known steamer ABEONA, Wright master, having nearly all of her cargo engaged will leave on Saturday 16th inst. For freight or passage apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 & 29 New levee.

ap 13

NOTICE—The United States Mail packet steamer ALERT, will leave on Thursday at 2 o'clock P M, land passengers at the bay of St Louis, and touch there on her return on Saturday evening. For freight or passage apply to TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 & 29 New levee.

Dinner served on board at 3 o'clock. ap 12

For Freight or Charter—The fine fast sailing brig SYRENE, Pendleton master, burthen 238 tons, having excellent accommodations for passengers. For terms apply to JNO A. PECK, 29 Bienville st

ap 13

FOR HAVANA, on Wednesday, the fine packet brig Sarah, Farmer, master, having superior accommodation for six more passengers. For particulars, apply to the master on board, opposite Jefferson st, or to R GRONING & co.

ap 12

For Tampico—The fast sailing schooner ATLANTIC, Capt Anderson, is ready to receive cargo for the above port. For freight or passage apply to MATSO FIOL, 83 Bienville st

ap 12

For Baltimore—The A 1, fast sailing copper fastened and coppered brig CICERO Capt Watts, wants the bulk of 600 barrels. For freight or passage apply to HARRISON, BROWN & Co, 47 Bienville st

ap 12

To Let—The elegant three story brick house, lately occupied by Mrs Eliza Erwin deceased, at the corner of Carondelet and Hevia streets. The building is all one, handsomely finished, commodious and well adapted for a large family. Apply to HENRY CARLETON.

ap 12-1w

To Let—Store No 91 Old levee street between Customhouse and Bienville streets, to let—Apply to J. F. [illegible] & Co, 19 Chartres st

ap 12

THE BEE.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

CITY COUNCIL.

Sitting of Tuesday, April 12, 1836.

Present the recorder and all the members.

A letter from the mayor was received. The first part was only read, and it suggested to the council the propriety of making the necessary apportionment.

Mr Pichot moved that municipality should be taken by municipality and each district of said municipalities district by district; agreed to.

Mr Schmidt rose to explain the law directing the apportionment.

Mr Allard thinks that no discussion is necessary on this subject.

Mr Pichot observed that he disagreed with the gentleman from the 8th ward—this subject is one of the first importance; & if there are any doubts, discussion is the best way to settle them. [Here the gentleman cited the 6th article of the law creating the division.] I do not pretend that this law is perfect; for it is well known that when this law was in agitation, that the lobby of the house was filled with very many persons who suggested amendments to the different representatives, and their number was so great as to puzzle the wisest. As such it requires caution while acting on this point, in order that hereafter there may be no caviling.

Mr Schmidt moved that it be decreed that as there appears to be 648 voters in the first ward of the first municipality that that ward be represented by seven aldermen; granted.

The number of aldermen appointed for the different wards of the different municipalities is stated in the following table and received the sanction of the council.

First Municipality.

1st Ward—	684 voters,	entitled to	7 Aldermen.
2d "	469 "	"	5 "
3d "	563 "	"	6 "
4th "	317 "	"	3 "
4th "	280 "	"	3 "
		Total,	24 Aldermen.

Second Municipality.

1st Ward—	388 voters,	entitled to	4 Aldermen.
2d "	250 "	"	3 "
3d "	398 "	"	3 "
		Total,	10 Aldermen.

Third Municipality.

1st Ward—	216 voters,	entitled to	2 Aldermen.
2d "	193 "	"	2 "
3d "	182 "	"	2 "
4th "	47 "	"	1 "
		Total,	7 Aldermen.

Making in all for the three Municipalities, *forty-one* members.

The following are the polls of each Ward, with the names of the inspectors and secretaries:

First Municipality.

1st Ward, at Richardson's Hotel, Conti st.—Inspectors, Messrs Bertel and Tulane; V Jaumaron, secretary.

2d Ward, at F Verrier's, Chartres st.—Inspectors, F de Armas and F Verrier; secretary, Dubuc.

3d Ward, at John Davis'; inspectors, J B Faget and Pinguet; secretary, L Barjac.

4th Ward, at Sauvinet, Hospital st; inspectors Sauvinet and F Correjole; secretary, J Bayon.

5th Ward, atBowman's; inspectors, B Plauché and M Cucullu; secretary, Isnard.

Second Municipality.

1st Ward, at Bank's Arcade; inspectors, Brainard and Wm Brand; secretary, Wm Freret.

2d Ward, at C Dimmond's; inspectors, N Cox and Manuel White; secretary, Bier.

3d Ward, at Norton's; inspectors, J Leeds and L D Turner; secretary, S S Clark.

Third Municipality

1st Ward, at P Powers; inspectors, G Plessis and R Preaux; secretary, R O Nadaud.

2d Ward, at Franklin Hall; inspectors, F Sauton and A Clavié; secretary, P Blanc.

3d Ward, at Free Port Hotel; inspectors, L de Ferrier and E Sommereau; secretary, A Cuvillier.

4th Ward, at L Bringier's; inspectors, B Fleitas and P Martel; secretary, A Brugier.

Mr Schmidt moved that the mayor be authorised to fill any whatever places may be made vacant by either death or resignation of any of the inspectors or clerks; carried.

Mr Pichot moved the proclamation to be made by the Mayor of the election of the different aldermen (41) recorders (3) and one mayor, to take place on the 25th inst, be inserted in the official gazette, the Bee.

Mr Hight, [illegible] moved that the same notice be published in the Courier.

Mr Baldwin amended by moving that the same be published in the Bulletin.

Mr Gaiennie moved as a sub-amendment that the same be published in the Evening Post and Franc Parleur.

Mr Thomas as an amendment to the sub-amendment,moved that the said motion be published in every paper published in the city.

Mr Pichot as an amendment—that the mayor be authorized to contract for the publishing said notice with every paper in the city except the Bee the official paper—so contract being necessary to be made with its Editor, he being bound to publish all that is required of him by his contract with the corporation.

Mr High offered an additional amendment.—That the said notice be published by each of the papers,only in the language in which each of said papers are published.

On motion the council adjourned till Saturday next 5 o'clock.

☞ Among other valuable property which we perceive is to be sold this day, (Wednesday 13th inst,) at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis sts. by Isaac McCoy, Auctioneer, are 2 large fine three story Brick Dwelling Houses & 3 recent lots on Levee, between Esplanade & Barrack sts, a handsome new three story brick dwelling house on Esplanade, between Moreau & Cassacalva sts, a valuable property on Rampart st, two brick stores on Moreau st. two large valuable brick buildings corner of Camp & Natchez street, opposite the American Theatre. A valuable property in Madison st, near the market house, besides a variety of other valuable property. Those disposed to make a permanent and profitable investments, or those wishing to purchase handsome residences, a more favorable opportunity will not probably offer. The Buildings are generally new, built of the best materials and in the most modern fashion.

The apathy prevalent among our citizens relative to the approaching elections,argues little in favor of their sense or sensibilities; yet if even there was a period which called imperatively for energetic and prudent action as regards the municipal regulations and government of New Orleans, the present is the chief.

Too many of our citizens seem not to be aware of their real interests; and fancy that the division of the corporation into municipalities has been solely the work and design of interested individuals. These have had their influence called into more prominent action by more immediate interest; but they have same time conduced to the general welfare. The value of real estate in any district or ward is materially affected by the advantages which it affords to trade and residence—by its locality and internal improvements: in such advantages and facilities, all are more or less interested. But because some are more immediately or directly interested, shall not the others feel their importance in the scale of prosperity and generous competition, and reap comparative benefits?

The interests of individuals frequently promote the general welfare: it is the policy of all to see that the general welfare is promoted by the advancement of those interests. It is not alone to the enhanced value of real estate in the municipalities created by the late act that the public in general should attend; but to the commercial facilities and local improvements, which must or should be promoted to ensure that speculation in real estate: and this is the reason why energy should be exerted by all, as all are interested in those facilities and improvements.

These must be the result of competition, where end is best secured by enterprise and energy. Hence it is that we are chagrined at the apathy prevalent among our citizens, as to those whom they shall select as their representatives at the approaching election for aldermen. It is almost immaterial who are elected mayor and recorders,in reference to the improvements convenient or contemplated in each municipality,as the action on these must rest with the separate councils; but it is therefore doubly necessary that the utmost attention should be paid to the aldermen eligible to be elected. Good men and true alone deserve the suffrages of our citizens. It is not because persons propose themselves as candidates, that they should be elected: for eligibility does not consist in the forwardness of presumption or self confidence. But the criteria that voters should adopt is integrity and intelligence in the candidates. If a candidate possesses an intimate knowledge of the wants and wishes of his ward and municipality in particular, and of the city in general; and if to this knowledge he adds honesty of purpose and energy of action, his claims to be elected should be sacred and successful

It is indispensable that such should be elected, if found. The councils of the separate municipalities will have to act on many subjects, on which the future destiny of their districts depends: one step may make or mar that destiny. It is not now as formerly that any candidate will suit, if adverse to the opposite party; negative qualifications are now useless—candidates should have some positive and personal merits to recommend them to the suffrages of their fellow citizens. Those who can and will best promote the interests of their own wards and municipalities, and simultaneously act in conjunction with other aldermen for the prosperity and united interests of the whole city, are they alone who should be elected.

Let our our citizens try all candidates by these tests We do not intend ourselves to propose or oppose any, as we are supposed to be unacquainted with the peculiar merits or demerits of any candidates; and have not the least desire to interfere in local elections—which we are desirous should not be controlled in any manner by party tactics. Still we are particularly anxious that our fellow citizens should be aware of the importance of the coming election, to their immediate interests; and that they will timely use the necessary means of precaution and energy. This opportunity being lost for promoting by duly qualified aldermen the measures of competition necessary to effect commercial facilities and local improvements in the separate municipalities, cannot be recalled: repentance and ruin may be the result of present apathy.

The Courier of last evening suggests the propriety of calling a public meeting, to raise subscriptions for the relief of the wives and children of the Texians, who have been obliged to seek refuge here. The ladies of New Orleans should counsel their male friends to prompt action and liberality on this subject. If we do not aid the struggles of the Texians, let us at least relieve the distresses of their families.

It is with pleasure we announce the appointment of R. Brenan, Esq. as cashier of the Exchange and banking company. This gentleman is probably as conversant with literature, as he is known to be intimate with commercial and banking transactions; and must do credit to any establishment by his rectitude, capability and industry.

The fountain has been erected in the Principal square; and will be highly ornamental. A similar fountain will be put up in all our public squares.

It is high time that these squares should be properly planted and palisadoed. Their present condition is a disgrace to the city; and instead of their being places of agreeable recreation for respectable citizens, they are the haunts of the canaille and negroes. Iron rails should be constructed round all; and all of them should be laid out in parterre form, and planted. If then benches or seats were interspersed, they would become a sanitory and luxurious retreat, particularly in summer.

From Florida we have no later intelligence of any moment.

From Texas, we have the arrival of several women and children, who are greatly distressed, and require relief. We have also the arrival of Colonel Horton of Alabama, who had commanded the advanced guard of Colonel Fanning, after leaving Goliad; but who is unable to communicate any intelligence, except that he had with him about 23 men, intercepted by the Mexican cavalry, and that seeing the fight between Fanning and the enemy, he has returned to raise recruits in Alabama.

Mobile and Alabama.—A project is on foot to establish a new town on the eastern side of Mobile bay, as a rival to that city. It is expected to possess many superior natural advantages to Mobile—particularly that ships drawing upwards of 13 feet water can have access to the city, to be named Alabama. Many capitalists in New York, New Orleans and even Mobile are interested in the success of this project; and we have learned that a company has been formed with a capital of two millions—the whole of which has nearly been taken.

That Mobile labors under many local disadvantages in consequence of her bad port and bad bar, is palpably evident to her own citizens; still they enwrap themselves in the mantle of supine security, believing that as the project to establish Blakely as a rival failed, all similar attempts will merit and meet the same fate.

We lately penned a couple of articles to indicate these disadvantages, and awake the Mobilians to a sense of their danger; but ceased on finding that they are resolved not to be undeceived, and that we were harshly assailed in return. The journalists of Mobile forget that 'faithful are the wounds of a friend'; and that we wrote to suggest not condemn. We are perfectly disinterested in the matter; and are only desirous to encourage competition and enterprize, in order to ensure prosperity.

The disadvantages under which Mobile suffers, might easily be obviated. The sandbars could be removed, and the channel in the bay greatly deepened; but it is perfectly idle to tell us that such bars do not exist; and that no [illegible] are necessary to the navigation of the bay. Why, the steamboat on which we ascended, altho' of very light draft, was obliged to fathom her way in many parts; and this is common. About from 20 to 25 ships were then at anchorage outside the bay, because they could not cross the bar at the gulf; and others were obliged to anchor higher up, because they could not cross the second bar. We have heard that no large ships can moor at the wharves of Mobile, till they have been, previously unloaded: nor can they take in cargo, till they have passed the bars into the gulf.

We are not certain that the Mobilians have even steam towboats to assist vessels; or that they have attempted in any manner to improve the navigation of the bay. These are what they want, and what we sought by our remarks. If they accomplish these, their prior possessions of the country business will ensure their permanent prosperity; but otherwise, rivalry must succeed.

If importing and exporting merchants possessing capital, establish themselves at the new town of Alabama, they cannot fail to have a preference—from the superiority of their location on the bluff, where a good harbor may be constructed which will afford access and shelter to larger vessels: and thus obviate much delay and great expence. In the month of May the operations of the Alabama company will be commenced, by levelling part of the bluff to form a promontory into the bay as part of the harbor; and if their operations are conducted with skill and support of by means, they must prove effectual.

That company intend applying for a charter for themselves or their city at the ensuing session of the Alabama legislature; and as they subsequently may be induced or enabled to construct railroads to East Alabama, Florida and Georgia, their city may equal or excel Mobile.

By Mr DAVIS;

Resolved, That the secretary of the Treasury be instructed to communicate to the Senate, the amount of money collected and expended for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, under the laws passed for that purpose, designating, as far as possible, the amount collected and expended in each port of the United States, and the amount paid, if any, by the custom house officers on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to the collector at New Orleans; considered and adopted.

After the late conflagration of the Arsenal, in Frankfort, Ky, a brass field piece was taken out of the rubbish uninjured. This piece was captured from Burgoyne, at Saratoga, surrendered to the British by Hull, retaken by Harrison at the Thames; presented by congress to Gov Shelby, and by the Governor to the State of Kentucky.

Among the passengers in the Francois 1er, arrived at New York from Havre, we observe the name of William C Bryant, Esq, the senior editor of the N Y Evening Post, and a poet of whose reputation the country is proud.

Important Arrest.—For several months past, the Treasury Department has been in possession of information calculated to lead to the detection of the persons engaged in causing the destruction by fire of the Treasury Office at Washington, about three years past. On Wednesday last a person was arrested in the city of New York,charged with firing the building with his own hand; hired to commit the act, as we have heard, by some of those who had committed frauds upon the Pension Office, which they wished to have destroyed to screen their guilt. Other persons we hear, before this, will have been arrested in the western part of New York, one in Vermont and another in Ohio. The person that was taken in New York was brought on yesterday in the steamboat line in charge of Mr. Blaney, the High Constable of Philadelphia, Mr. Kelley, Deputy Marshal of Ohio, and Mr. Merritt, of the New York Police. Those officers left Baltimore this morning with their prisoner for Washington, where the trial is soon to take place.—Baltimore Patriot.

Captain J. B. Nicholson, a distinguished officer of the U. S. Navy, has presented to the corporation of Richmond, his native city, portraits of Columbus and Amerigus Vespucius,copied from original paintings at Naples.

The belief is prevalent, and we may venture to mention it, says the Richmond Courier, that Governor Tazewell intends to resign his office on the first of April. In that event, Wyndham Robertson, Esq., who will then be Lieutenant Governor, will discharge the executive functions for a year to come. An election will be held by the Legislature at its next session.

Egypt.—Signor Rosellini, a late traveller in Egypt, has discovered monuments there, which point out the mode which the Jews adopted in making bricks, and he says is alone worth a visit to Egypt. From an examination of mummy cloths also he is convinced that they are of cotton, and that the ancient word *byssus* means that plant.

Mademoiselle Grisi has been very much annoyed of late by a fellow named Dupuget, who was finally arrested at the entrance of her dressing room, at the theatre, armed with a brace of pistols. Miss Grisi shrieked considerably, but shortly went on with her part in Marino Faliero, and sung as pretty as ever.

London, Feb. 16th—The German papers continue to be made the vehicle of Russian mendacity and impudence. Almost all the English and French journals, from which truth without reserve was to be expected on continental subjects, having now been excluded from the German reading rooms, the Russian scribes have been *jes*. However, let us return good for evil, and re-print their effusions. They will do no harm in London or Paris. But is it possible that *these* versions of the state of European affairs pass current with the good people at Berlin and elsewhere?

"Prussia, Feb. 2.—The exchange of couriers between Berlin and Petersburg is very frequent. Last week, too, several couriers were despatched to Paris. It is inferred from this that important negotiations are on foot, probably with respect to the affairs of the east, or, more properly speaking, which seem to become necessary on account of the constantly irritating proceeding of Lord Palmerston, which begin to be tiresome. Of what use, we ask, is all the pride about granting or refusing the free navigation of the Black Sea, and all that is connected with it, when it is notorious that at Paris they already disapprove of Lord Palmerston's great talkativeness, and would, probably, turn their backs upon him if he would proceed from words to deeds? He must therefore undertake something on his own account if he thought himself obliged to intercept by a *coup de tete* the unanimity that prevails on the continent."

Lord Brougham, whose health has been indifferent of late, has, it is understood, virtually retired from public life. We have heard it stated that his lordship's re-appearance in office is not contemplated by ministers, whatever may be the definite arrangements respecting the office of the chancellor. These arrangements, it is believed, will be as follows:—Bickersteth (Lord Langdale), Master of the Rolls, will introduce a bill for separating the political from the judicial functions of the lord chancellor. Should this bill be carried, Pepys (Lord Cottenham) will be the Chancellor in Equity, Lord Denman, Speaker of the House of Lords, and Sir John Campbell, elevated to the peerage by his lady's title, chief justice of the King's Bench.

The future King of Portugal, accompanied by his brother, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, and the Count de Lagredio, arrived at Brussels on the 9th.

London, February 12.—Four o'clock.—Consols 91 1-8 1-4.

The English and French papers have recently abounded in paragraphs respecting the elopement of Prince Charles of Naples, with Miss Penelope Smith, a rich Irish heiress. A letter from Paris, published in the London Morning Post, says it was suspected at the Tuileries, where the elopement had given much displeasure, that the parties had sailed for the United States. They have assumed the name of O'Connor. There is also a person of that name travelling with them, whose family has since been desired to quit Naples. Lady S——, well known in London fashionable circles is said to have had a prominent share in this love affair, and that Miss Smith must have obtained a mighty away over the highness of Padua, if she has prevailed upon him to venture across the Atlantic.

A newly invented kneading trough has been invented by a baker at Paris, whereby from 30 to 800 lbs of dough may be kneaded in 15 minutes, by one person, with little or no labor, and more perfectly than by the modes hitherto in use.

Ingenious Hoax.—Mad. N. a rich foreign lady at Paris, was made the subject of a mortifying hoax.—Having sent round 400 cards of invitation, and lighted her rooms most brilliantly, what was her chagrin not to see one solitary being arrive! A wag, it appears, who had not being asked, and who had obtained the list, sent round in revenge an apology from the lady, countermanding her previous notes, and pleading sudden illness. The *ecclaircissement* did not take place till the following day, when numerous cards arrived, enquiring anxiously after her health.

Marshal Gerard has been named Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. It is hoped, by some of the French papers, that he will now quit politics.

New mode of smelting Iron.—The Hot Blast.—By the mode of smelting with heated air lately introduced into Scotland, 200 per cent of fuel is saved. Two tons of coal or coke thus smelt a ton of iron; but the English masters are fearful of adopting it, under an apprehension that the iron becomes brittle, and loses a great portion of its malleability and durability properties, which render that metal peculiarly valuable.

M. Somonoseoff, first Secretary of the Russian Embassy at the Court of St. James, had been appointed minister to the U. States, and would soon sail direct for this country.

Structure of the eye.—The Crystaline Lens.—In a paper lately read before the Royal Society of London, Sir David Brewster says he found in the course of his experiments, that the hare and the rabbit to be the only quadrupeds whose lenses have the same structure with the lens of the salmon.

Seeing in the Dark.—It is recorded of the Emperor Tiberius, that he could see in the dark; and M. Le Cat informs us that there was at Parma a young woman who could see at midnight as well as at noon day. Persons shut up in dark prisons soon learn to distinguish the minutest objects, the absence of the stimulus of light causing an expansion of the pupil of the eye. In the Journal des Scavans for 1677, we find the case of a musician who had one of his eyes struck by a lute string rebounding when it broke from being screwed too intensely. The eye inflamed, and the patient found, to his astonishment, that with his disorder he had acquired the power of seeing in the dark, so as to be able to read. He could only see in the dark with the inflamed eye, and not with the other.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A young lady of wealthy connexions, and beloved by a numerous circle of friends, died a few days ago, from illness, it is thought, occasioned by a too close application as a class teacher to a Sunday School.—Soldiers who die in the field of battle are honored [illegible] respect. How few among females who perish in the noble cause of humanity are consecrated in history or remembered excepting in the affections of bereaved friends!

If sometimes the lightness and extravagance of women are censured; if their weakness and follies are magnified, we owe it to justice to record their virtues, their humanity, their noble efforts in the cause of charity and religion. They are at present the pillars of the Church, the patrons and protectors of most of our charitable institutions. Nothing subdues their energy in a good cause; they brave the "pelting of the pitiless storm," the dangers of disease, nay, even terrors of death rather than fail when beckoned on to the fulfilment of good deeds.

Mahomet contended that women had no souls.—Had he allowed them the privileges to which they were entitled by nature, and their just influence in society, he would have discovered that their souls are of a more subtle and etherial character than those of the "lords of the creation."

It is one of the beautiful traits in the character of Frenchmen that his nearest and dearest and surest council in all his affairs, is his wife, on all occasions she is consulted. It should be so with us.—New York Star.

Liverpool Feb. 19.

Remarkably Quick Passage.—The Packet Ship Sheffield, Capt Allen, sailed from New York on the 27th ult, and arrived in Liverpool on the 11th instant: thus making the passage from port to port in the unusually short space of 16 *days*. Captain Allen brought over a large quantity of game, consisting of venison, turkey, geese, quails, partrides and turrapins, which he presented to his Worship the Mayor, who will thus have the opportunity of treating his friends with some choice dishes of game, the produce of the United States.—If the packet ships continue to make such short trips as they have made of late, we may expect to receive a regular supply of fresh meat from New York for domestic consumption.—Mercury.

Iron Steam-boats.—Mr. Laird, who has already built iron-steamers to navigate the Euphrates, the Shannon and some of the rivers of America, is going to build one for the Nile, ordered by the Pacha of Egypt.

It is announced that simultaneous meetings to petition for the total abolition of tithes are about to be held in the county of Wexford.

A gentleman who was out shooting on Friday, in the neighbourhood of Chute-hill, Tralee, when the violent thunder-storm came on, had a gun which he carried shattered to pieces by the electric fluid, though providentially the gentleman escaped without the smallest personal injury.—Irish paper.

The vines of France alone are said to occupy 4,265,000 English acres, and the average produce is about 250 gallons an acre. Reckoning the franc at 10d, the value is £32,518,229 sterling.

Sanguine expectations are entertained by the faculty in Berlin that the height of Prince George, of Cambridge, will ultimately be restored.

An enraged husband was about to slay the lover of his wife, when the person in danger pathetically cried out—"Stop unhappy man, you are about to kill the father of your children!"—Bulwer.

The brief in Mr. O'Connell's case for the Dublin Election Committee, which is to be sent to London, consists of 22 reams of paper—only 11,000 sheets!!!

Strangers' Friend Society.—The report of this excellent charity for the year 1835 has been just published. It appears that during the year relief has been given to about 2300 cases; above two-thirds of whom have been families, forming a total of nearly 13,000 individuals. Of the cases 1407 have been Irish; 225 Scotch, 1238 English and Welsh, besides about 500 destitute sailors, and above 300 foreigners, including several Polish refugees, some of them individuals of distinction. Not a few destitute returned soldiers from the war in Portugal have received help on their way home to the interior. The assistance thus afforded has, in the majority of cases, been supplied in food. To prevent abuse, money is given but sparingly, and that seldom, except in special cases. Several very interesting cases are given with the report, showing the utility of the Society and the good effects it is calculated to produce both in administering timely relief to deserving objects and preventing imposition. The receipts, including a balance of £273 14s. 1d from the preceding years, have been £1127 8s 7d the expenditure £611 9s. 11d. leaving a balance of £512 18 8d. in favor of the society.

The sum of £150 has been granted to Mrs. Hogg, widow of the Ettrick Shepherd, from the royal bounty fund, on the recommendation of Lord Melbourne.

A letter from London states that a subscription has been set on foot for the purpose of purchasing a mansion for Mr. O'Connell. The first name on the list is followed by a gift of £500.—Dublin Post.

Francis I. having asked Castelan Bishop of Orleanes whether he was of noble extraction, "Sire," said he "Noah had three sons with him in the ark, I cannot say from which of them I am descended."

Frankfort has joined the Prussian commercial league.

It has been announced by a telegraphic despatch that the young reigning Queen of Naples died on the 31st of last month of bilious fever.

The town of Wagram, celebrated in the annals of Napoleon's victories, has become a prey to a terrific fire, which reduced the greater part of it to ashes.

The quantity of tobacco returned for home consumption in the year ending July, 1835, was 1,483,900 lbs. and the gross amount of duty received thereon was £74,641,950.

The number of suicides greatly exceeds that of murders, and similar regularity is discovered in them. The average number in the year is about 370, of which one half are by drowning. The fewest are by poison.

The Foreign Quarterly Review (last number of Foster's American edition) in which these tables are given from a French work, relates some striking facts to show the contagiousness of crime and suicide.

Curious tables are also exhibited, shewing the proportions of births and deaths. It appears that more boys are born than girls in the proportion of 105 to 100, and the equality is subsequently restored by the greater average of mortality among the male infants. One tenth of all children born die in the first month.—*Baltimore American.*

Four or five attempts have been recently made to fire the city of Boston.

Revenue of Boston.—The amount of revenue which accrued in Boston, during the last month, (February,) was $399,640—during the corresponding time last year was $192,160—increase, $204,380. It is also stated that the increase of revenue in Boston, during the months of January and February this year, over the same time last year, is $352,123.

Another "Monster."—The committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to whom the subject had been referred, have reported in favor of chartering a bank of ten millions.

In 1834, the total importation of sugar was 4,734,414 cwt. and the duty received about £5,000,000.

The number of factories in the United Kingdoms, for the manufacture of cotton, flax, silk, and woollen goods, was 2327; and of those 1160 were at work.—The total number of persons employed was 355,373.

The number of steam vessels registered in Great Britain, in July, 1835, 397, and the tonnage 56,849: the number not registered was 84, and those building 46.

The amount of money expended for the relief of the poor in England and Wales, for the year ending the 25th March, 1834, was £6,317,255; the expenses for suits of law and removal of paupers, £258,594; and the decrease of expenditure, as compared with the preceding year, seven per cent. or about half a million sterling.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Mexican, Collins, Havre, A Boutin, master.
Schr Brewster, Smith, St Joseph, master.
Schr Eliza Smith, Forsyth, Pensacola,

ARRIVED.

Tow Boat Porpoise, Martin, from Grand Prairie; having in tow the following named vessels:

Brig Jasper, Johnson, 20 days, Boston, with a cargo of ice, to J Turo.

Schr Daphne, Bartlett, 24 days, Plymouth, to E Morton: cargo, mackerel, hay & drygoods, to E Morton.

Schr Phenix, Spicer, 6 days, Matanzas, to R Groning & co: cargo, 142 hhds molasses and fruit, to R Groning & co.

Schr Creole, Schneidesum, 5 days, Tuspan, to J A Merle & co: cargo, sarsaparilla and jalap, to J A Merle & co.

Schr Lagrange, Herriman, 10 days, Matanzas, to R Groning & co: cargo, 924 bbls & 12 hhds molasses, to R Groning & co, and master.

Schr Cerolla, Davis, 6 days, Matagorda, to master 77 passengers.

Steamer Abeona, Wright, Columbia.
Steamer Carrollton, Towner, Vicksburg.
Steamer Convoy, Sutton, Mobile.
Steamer Plough Boy, Patterson, St Martinsville.
Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, Opelousas.
Steamer Velocipede, Stanley, St Martinsville.
Steamer Persian, Greene, Cincinnati.

IMPORTS.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Carrollton—5 bales cotton, 51 pc bagging, Buchanan & Hagan: 125 bales cotton, Burke, Wyatt & co: 169 do, Byrne, Herrmann & co; 11 do, Ballit, Shipp & co; 11 do, Lambeth & Thompson; 7 do, Bogart & Hoopes; 9 do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 52 do, M White & co; 9 do, Wilcox, Anderson & co; 194 do, Buckner, Stanton & co; 39 do, Lee & Hardy; 31 do, T Barrett & co; 90 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 1 box tobacco, Drake & Rogers; and sundries to order.

Columbia—Per steamer Abeona—65 bales cotton, to order; 6 do, N & J Dick & co; 140 do, Bogart & Hoopes; 29 do, Kirkman & Rogers; 47 do, M White & co; 86 do, Byrne, Herrman & co; 1 do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 55 Burke & Stover; 61 do, Burke, Wyatt & co; 5 do, Leigh,