COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	mar 3	Boston	mar 3
Charleston	" 13	Baltimore	" 8
Philadelphia	" 8	Washington	" 9
Paris	feb 2	Liverpool	feb. 4
Havre	" 5	London	" 3

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

Sales of Cotton, Yesterday.

147 bales	Mississippi	17
209 do	do (selected)	17¾
24 do	do	17½
98 do	do	16½
630 do	do & Louisiana	16½
346 do	Louisiana (selected)	19
119 do	Arkansas	17½
30 do	Mobile, (choice)	20
319 do	Florida	18
76 do	price &c. not known.	

1818

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.

March 6th, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	c 19	a 20
Good Fair	17½	18¾
Fair	16½	a 17½
Middling	15¾	a 16½
Ordinary	14¾	15
SUGAR	11	a 12
MOLASSES	38	a 40
TOBACCO First Quality		a 8
Second		7
Crossed		6
FLOUR	6 7	a 7¼
PORK—Clear	none	
Mess	21	a 22
Prime	17½	
Rog round	9	a 9½
BACON—Hams	15	a 16
Sides	12½	a 13
Shoulders	9	a 10
Hog round	11½	a 12½
BEEF—Mess		13
Prime	10¼	11
LARD	c 13¾	a 14¼
CORN	65	a 70
WHISKEY	45	a 47
BAGGING Western	38	a 40
BALE ROPE	10	a 12½
LEAD		5½

NEW YORK, March 7.

680 shares U S Bank	125¼	a 126
150 do do B 60 days		127
50 do N Orleans city, B, 4 mos.		112
100 do N Orleans Gas Bk.		105

The Market.—Stocks were up another pop yesterday, although money is far from plenty. Exchange for the packets of this day is dull at 8¾ prem. on England, and 5f 27½ a 30 on France.

NEW YORK, March 8.

360 shares U S Bank	125¼	a 126
150 do N Orleans Canal Bk. 60 days		103¼
50 do do 45 days		107¼

The Market.—Prices are firm of all the articles which have lately excited so much interest, but there are fewer sales making: One parcel of choice cotton has been sold at 21c, which is a cent higher than any previous sale, though we do not find that in the general range of prices there has been much advance this week.

Auction Sales—Wine—Terms 4 months, over $500 6 months—50 baskets Champagne, 6 bottles each, at $31 a 4; 10 do, 12 do, $64, ss; 10 qr casks super. Port, Page's brand, at $1 20 a 1 40 ss; 3 pipes do do at $1 47½ 10 qr casks Sherry at 97½ a 90c ss; 20 hhds do superior at $1 06; 3 casks Madeira at $1 00 ss.

Cordials—Bordeaux assorted, 20 cases $4 50; Anizette, 100 baskets, 3 flasks each, at 95 cents.

Nutmegs—3 half bbls, 4 months, $1 22½.

AUGUSTA, March 12.

Cotton—We have had an animated demand since our last report. The quantity coming in continues to be ligh, and but little is offered from the warehouses. The principal sales made were from 17¼ to 18; some few bales, choice, at 20 cents. We quote from 16 a 19 cents, remarking that extra fine will command something higher.

Saint Charles Theatre.

Italian Opera Night.

Third night of the grand Opera of Otello.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1836.

The last night but one of

OTELLO.

Otello,	Signor G. B. Montresor.
Lago,	Lucu Gardenghi.
Ernesto,	Antonio de Rosa.
Rodrigo,	Luigi Ravaglia.
Duke of Venice,	Signora Spignoli.
Desdemona,	Signora Adelaide Pedrotti.
Emilia,	Signora Emichelia Savioni.

Chorus, Senators, Soldiers, Citizens, Ladies, &c.

American Theatre.

CAMP STREET.

Second night of F. S. Hill's drama of the

Six Degrees of Crime.

In consequence of the great length of this play, the public are informed that no other piece will be presented on the same evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1836.

Will be presented Mr. F. S. Hill's drama in six acts called

SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

Julio Donnily,	(A rose)	Mr. F. S. Hill.
Robert, Charles,	(his companions)	Williamson. Radcliff.
Michael,		Scott.
Ferdinand,		Thorne.
Lacaille,		Farren.
Francis,		Bannister.
Banker of a roulette table		Gray.
Director of a gambling house		Hubbard.
Eugene Herbert,		Maynard
Coll. Firefly,		Fielding.
Louise,		Mrs. Knight.
Elonaire,		Russell.
Caroline,		J. Herbert.
Madame Doncet, mother of Louise		Salzman.

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY SPECTACLE

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF THE

Orphans of New Orleans.

This Day 23d March, a grand display of fire works, race in bags and climbing on cocagne masts; grand instrumental and harmonical concert; illuminations.

The ticket office will be opened at 4 o'clock.

The spectacle will begin at 5 o'clock by the cocagne mast and the race in bags. Admission at the Amphitheatre $1—at the Pit 50 cents.

N. B. There is a seperate place for coloured people The fire works will commence at 7 o'clock in the yard of the State House—entrance on Barronne st.

m 23

BROWN & Co.'s CIRCUS,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

The managers most respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and its vicinity, that their company of equestrians having arrived, they will open their

ESTABLISHMENT

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, WITH A VARIETY OF

Gymnastic, Equestrian and Athletic Feats. &c. &c.

Among the gentlemen attached to the company are the following, of well known talent—

Messrs.	North, Stickney, Rogers, Rockwell, Minnich, Shay, Maleer,	Messrs.	Levi, Ricardo, Wills, Stone, Phillipo, Long, Master Lipman.

THE INFANT PRODIGY,

Miss Rosaline Stickney,

AND THE CELEBRATED CLOWN,

Mr. Blackburn.

Prices of admission—Boxes 75cts; Gallery 50cts. Doors open at 6 o'clock; and performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

Proper officers are employed to enforce a rigid courum.

Slaves not admitted without a pass from their masters

Seats can be secure from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 3 P. M.

For particulars of performance see bills of the day

jan 1—tf

ORLEANS STREET RAIL ROAD—This road will be opened to the public on Sunday the 20th inst, for passengers to and from the bayou St John fare each way, 12½ cts.

The Cars will leave St Claude street, every hour from 7 o'clock A M, to 7 o'clock P M. m 11—1m

HERRING—100 bbls herring just received and for sale by PERKS & HALL, 2 Front levee m 23

GUNNY BAGS—7500 of prime quality and sizes for sale by FROST & Co, 8 Custom house st

AUCTION SALE—1280 acres of land situated in the county of Hancock and state of Mississippi, on a navigable stream, about one mile from Prairington, well wooded and suitable for a summer residence, together with eight slaves, a stock of cattle and other personal property belonging to the estate of the late Jean Baptist Darby deceased, will be sold upon the premises at public auction, on the 25th day of April next, without reserve, for cash. Title unquestionable. P. RUTILIUS R. PRAY.

mar 19—4

Fancy, white and colored domestic cotton—432 pcs very heavy white and colored cotton goods; well adapted for new clothing; in store and landing—for sale by ANDREWS & BROS. m 17 c 19 Chartres st.

REMOVAL—The subscriber has removed his store for the sale of segars and snuff, from No 108 to No 109, Chartres street, near Hewlett's Exchange. mar 15—6t A DELPIT.

Calendar for 1836—Just published, and for sale by the subscriber, The New Orleans Counting-house Calendar for 1836. BENJ LEVY. m 17

GOSHEN BUTTER—20 kegs of this article for sale by E. TASTET & A. DELAMARE, m 21 90 St Louis st

EXCHANGE ON PARIS, for sale by JULES LE BLANC & Co, m 21 103 Royal st

DOCTOR A. TARDY, graduate of the medical faculty of Paris, corner of Royal and Main streets Dr Locroix's house. m 21

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS—5 cases fancy silk parasols; 6 cases silk umbrellas; 4 do gingham do; just received and for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS, m 21 19 Chartres st

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1836.

The various sales of property in the lower municipality were concluded yesterday: 26 lots in the rear ward having produced $15,419; and 3 in front bringing 3,500. Those with the finished and unfinished houses on the property, which sold for $56,200, produced a total yesterday of $115,849—making an aggregate with the sales of the day preceding, of $322,594.

We have heard that Achilles Murat has been the chief purchaser; and heard it rumored that the purchases were intended for Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survilliers. This gentleman is now in Bordenton, N Jersey. It would be of the utmost advantage to New Orleans, were he prevailed on to become a resident of this city. He would be warmly received. Can we not ferret the vorterax philanthropist from his den?

Messrs Albert Roa and Charles Derbigny will resign their seats in the senate: their places will not easily be so well supplied. We must shortly pay them a farewell tribute of respect.

We regret to learn that Dr Walter Brashear intends to resign his seat as representative. He has been personally opposed to us and the Bee, yet we will do him justice to state that he has been attentive and conscientious in the discharge of his duty to his constituents.

The Carrolton Hotel is becoming celebrated for the excellent dinners given there by Mr John McDonald, that wagers are now usually ended by a dinner at Carrolton. Societies and companies as well as many private parties make it also their resort—and with much justice to their host, and satisfaction to themselves: for the best of edibles and beverages are served up in the best manner.

How is it that the stock of the Commercial bank bears so large a premium in the Atlantic cities, when that bank has spent such heavy sums in constructing the water works and laying pipes in the city? May we not attribute this to the excellent management of Mr William G Hewes its present (and we earnestly hope its future) president, and the able board of directors.

That bank deserves well of our citizens, for having so promptly and so faithfully discharged the duty in on its directors in the construction of waterworks; and and no doubt will preserve the esteem and confidence of the public. When it begins to receive payment for the conveyance etc of water, its stock should command at least 25 per cent premium—as the company are permitted to clear yearly 15 per cent on their waterworks; and may make 10 on their banking operations.

We should however be pleased if we could prevail on them to turn their empying pipes not to the river, but towards the lake. The declivity of the streets is evidently from the river, and the water at present ascend to the Mississippi from the mainpipes; yet were the emptying pipes placed according to that declivity; and pluge inserted in various places, the streets could occasionally be overflowed (say once a week or a month), and thereby cleansed of all impurities; which would certainly tend greatly to promote the health of the city, and the comfort of its inhabitants.

The Franklin Republican newspaper has been greatly improved in its editorial management; and is now one of the best country journals in the state.

A very good journal has been commenced in Donaldsonville, by Mr Robert N Kelly, entitled 'The Planter's Advocate.' If merit and energy deserve success; it should prosper. Its sketches of the different parishes in the state are by a competent engineer; yet unfortunately they are little more than geographical outlines: they should be rendered more extensive and comprehensive.

Some of our apprehensive or over-cautious citizens are opposed to the general introduction of gaslights in the streets, lest should a riot or disturbance occur, the main pipe might be cut, and the streets be left in utter darkness. This is the reasoning of imbecility. The chances of a riot in New Orleans are as 1 to 1000; yet the benefits of gas over oil lamps in the streets are as 3 to 1.

However, to prevent even the semblance of an argument against gas lights, it were well that each municipality should make its own contract with the Gaslight company; and should insist as a sine qua non, that gas works, tank and all should be constructed in its own limits. One set of works should be located in the upper municipality; a second in the central; and a third in the lower. This might at first be attended with expense, but the advantages certain to result would amply remunerate any outlay.

Apropos de mal, we have heard several complaints against the Gaslight company. The lamps are seldom if ever cleaned; the lights are never regular and cannot be depended on; and the gas is the most foul and offensive used in any city. These things can and should be rectified.

A bill had been presented in the legislature of Ohio, denouncing the introduction of any agency branch of the lately chartered bank of Pennsylvania—formerly the U S bank; but as an offset, the legislature of Pennsylvania has introduced another declaring void the charter of any of its state banks which shall act as the agents of any bank in any state, which may legislate against the introduction of an agency or branch of the above bank. Well done Pennsylvania: standthus on your reserved rights and commercial interests, and you will truly be the Keystone state of the union.

Politics aside—what has party do with commerce? Why should partizan influence arrest commercial interests? If a bank is deprived of the power to do mischief, yet privileged with the means to be really useful: why should an outcry be raised against it? If Pennsylvania possesses the right to charter a bank with any amount of capital consistent with her welfare and commensurate, with her wants, surely she has the power to charter one which previously existed, which, offered every inducement for such a charter from her existing and extended facilities, and which presented advantages that no new bank with the same privileges could possess.

Party politicians as we may be considered, we acknowledge our chagrin as well as surprise on finding the reiterated and vituperative denunciations in the administration journals concerning the chartering of the late U S bank as a state bank of Pennsylvania. What right have the journalists in other states to interfere with the domestic policy and legislative conduct of that state? Would the citizens of Louisiana tolerate denunciations through the union on our legislature, because the faith of the state has been pledged for 14 millions to the Citizens' bank; and because the legislature has thought proper to augment the banking capital of Louisiana? What then is the inherent difference in the conduct of Pennsylvania? She has chartered a bank for her wants and interests: why should the mere act of chartering a bank for such purposes, with 40 or 50 millions of capital, and 30 or 60 years subject her policy to the vituperations of party politicians? What have the general politics of the American Union to do with the special policy of any state?

Pennsylvania was right, perfectly right in thus discreetly and timely exercising the power which she possesses: and if its exercise was not unconstitutional, other states have no right to interfere, no grounds of complaint. If Virginia could not permit Pennsylvania to interfere in her own policy, why should she interfere in that of Pennsylvania? Equally why (we may enquire) should New York, Ohio or any state in the union? The bank chartered is a state bank, not a national; and as a state bank, it should be countenanced through the union according to its own merits and capacity to be more or less useful.

But it is a maddening and withering species of political folly to interfere with commerce in any of its relations. In the general and common affairs of a government, the transactions and requirements of commerce should never come into collision with the tactics of party; nor ever be subjected to them. Commerce and politics should be antiparties in legislative philosophy; and never be forced into an unnatural and an imprudent and very improper connection Commerce regards the welfare of the whole union, without distinction of place or class; but politics are but the assumed discipline of a party, necessary indeed to the purity of the whole as regards general policy in every respect, except that of commerce.

Banking operations are essential to commercial transactions and prosperity; and should never come within the purview of politics, nor the special consideration of party discipline. It is the height of folly if not of madness for mere politicians to interfere with banks in their own state; yet it is an aggravation still of that mania or stultification for the politicians of one state to interfere with the commercial policy of another.

In no nation or country ancient or modern have the sciences of jurisprudence and the practice of general justice attained to such perfection as in the United States. Be this our praise. In other lands other sciences dependent on the encouragement of wealth, the patronage of influence, the energy of the government or the luxury of the people may have been advanced to a degree and an extent not expectable with us: but most sciences of a practical nature, and most arts advantageous in life to aid trade or travel have been cultivated with equal ease and energy and emulation in the United States as in any country. Another may venture to assert that with the exception of France and Scotland, education is nowhere more extended and knowledge more generally diffused among all ranks and classes as in the American Union.

[Extracts from a Discourse delivered by Henry A. Bullard, before the *Historical Society of Louisiana*, January 12, 1836.]

It must be confessed that at the breaking out of the war of 1756, France possessed on this continent the basis of a splendid empire. Her possessions embraced, on the South the mouth of the Mississippi, and on the North, that of the St. Lawrence, stretching throughout the heart of the continent, and covering the great central valley of the Mississippi and the Northern Lakes. Louisiana, though by far the most important and interesting portion of her domain, had made but little progress, and was regarded as an appendage to Canada. That war, it is well known, was disastrous to the arms of France, and at the pacification of 1762, she was stripped of all her possessions in North America, except that part of the ancient province of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, together with the island of Orleans. Simultaneously with the treaty of peace France ceded to Spain the remnant of her possession on this continent. With this treaty commenced a new era for Louisiana. Its ancient forms of administration, and its entire system of laws were changed. The transition was attended by afflicting events to the ancient population of the province, as the acts of cession were to the land of their origin. Such was the delay attending the delivery of the province to Spain, that the people began to entertain a hope, that the transfer itself was a mere simulation, for the purpose of securing Louisiana to the crown of France, against the hazard of future wars. It was not until 1766, that Don Antonio de Ulloa was sent over to receive possession in pursuance of previous instructions given by the King of France to D'Abbadie. There hangs over the conduct of Don Antonio, an extraordinary mystery; although his remained two years in the province, and the head of of a military force, he appears never to have taken formal possession of the country, and was finally compelled to withdraw, on his refusal to furnish the council his powers and instructions from the king of Spain.

The bloody tragedy which followed on the arrival of Don Alexandro O'Reilly the next year, the total abolition of the council, and the introduction of the laws of Spain, as over a conquered people, are well known. Until recently, however, the extent of O'Reilly's powers was a matter of conjecture; and although the facts have uniformly considered the whole body of the Spanish law as in force from the date of his proclamation and the French jurisdiction as abrogated, yet they were compelled in a great measure, to judge of the extent of his authority by his official acts. Within a few couple of years, documents have come to light, through the agency of our Minister at Madrid, which go to prove, not only the original powers of O'Reilly, but the full extent of Spain of all his proceedings. Among other documents thus procured, is a copy of a royal order of the 23th of January, 1771, in which the king declares that he had in 1765 appointed Don Antonio de Ulloa, to proceed to the province of Louisiana, and take possession as governor, making, however, no innovation in its system of government, which was to be entirely independent of the town and was to be preserved in his American dominions, but considering it as a distinct colony, having even no commerce with his said dominions, and to remain under the control of its own administration, council and other tribunals. But he goes on to say, the inhabitants having refused to obey O'Reilly, to proceed thither and take formal possession, chastise the rebels, and annex the province to the rest of his dominions. That his orders had been obeyed, the council abolished, and the old established in its place, and the Spanish laws adopted. He proceeds to ratify and confirm all that had been done: and directs that Louisiana shall be united, as to its spiritual concerns, to the Bishopric of the Havana, and governed conformably to the laws of the Indies. It was made a dependency of the Captain generalship and royal Hacienda of the island of Cuba, and as relates to the administration of justice, a special tribunal was created, consisting of the Captain general as president, the auditor of war and marine, the attorney of the Hacienda, and the notary of government. To this tribunal appeals were to go from it to the council at Seville, without resorting to the audiencia of St. Domingo.

O'Reilly appears to have made a detailed report of his proceedings, consisting of six distinct statements. These statements have never probably been made public *in extenso*, but another document, procured at the same time at Madrid, contains a minute analysis of them. I allude to a report made to the king by the Council and chamber of the Indies, to whom the whole matters had been referred. It is filled with the most extravagant encomiums upon O'Reilly. The wisdom of his comprehension, the sublimity of his spirit, the correctness of his judgment, the admirable energy displayed in his provisions for the civil, economical and political government, his delicate knowledge and acute discernment of the laws of both kingdoms, as well as of the practical and forensic styles of the courts,—all these are set forth in the most pompous and sonorous phraseology of the Castilian. The way of finish to this picture, and in the spirit of the most sublime pathos, the council adds, 'that by the admirable arrangement of pay and distribution which he has proposed in the military and political classes, the treasury has gained (how much do you suppose, gentlemen?) one hundred and thirty dollars! which advantage is due to the comprehensive and indefatigable genius of the commissioner!' Miserable, cold-blooded, heartless calculators! at that very moment O'Reilly was the object of the just execration of the whole population of Louisiana. They had seen some of their best citizens, the elite of the country, immured in the dungeons of the Moro Castle, others shot down without mercy, without necessity without a crime, unless it was a crime to have had their birth, and the land in whose bosom repose the bones of their ancestors,—all entrapped at a moment of profound security and submission, under circumstances of the most infamous treachery and duplicity, and mocked with the forms of a trial, under a statute written in a foreign language, and never promulgated in the province. Does one of them survive, in this or any generation, no one yet lingering on the stage—who was an eye witness of those transactions, from whom we could hope to obtain a vivid picture of the grief, consternation and despair which smote the heart of the country, while the place d'armes of New Orleans, was reeking with its best blood, that we might hold it up to the more remote posterity, as a comment on the specious bombast of the Count D'Sevilla!

It cannot be denied, that in many respects the new government was liberal and even paternal. Lands were distributed gratuitously to meet the wants of an increasing population, and direct taxation was unknown in the province. If the ratio of increase of the population be an index of its prosperity, Louisiana was certainly flourishing and rich under the regime, for from the year 1769, the population was more than doubled by the ordinary means independently of small colonies from Malaga and the Canary Islands. 1711, it amount d only to four hundred, including twenty slaves. During thirty-four years of Spanish domination in this county, its resources were considerably developed, and Louisiana has been regarded perhaps with justice as the favored pet of Spain.

Captain M'Michael, of brig Richard Alsop, at New York, informs that a very destructive fire had broke out in Canton on the 22d November, about 7 o'clock, wind blowing directly towards the northern factories, none of which were burnt, but the goods were removed on board of boats. It was reported that about 300 houses were burnt, with an immense quantity of merchandize, and a great many lives lost. The European took advantage of the disorder from the fire, and entered the walls, some of whom paid for their presumption by being well bombooed. This is the first time that Americans or Europeans could obtain an entrance.

The story of the destruction of Pekin, by an earthquake, is proved to be untrue, by news received by the brig Richard Alsop, at New York, from Canton.

By a communication received at the Adjutant General's Office from Major General Scott, dated the 22d of February, it appears that he arrived at Picolata, Florida, the day previous, where he found the 1st battalion of Georgia foot in possession. He reports the 1st battalion of Georgia mounted men on the south side of the St. Mary's river and that the 2d mounted battalion had most probably commenced its march from the interior of Georgia. The head company of the S. Carolina mounted regiment had reached the Ogeechee. The regiment of foot from that State, under Col Bisbane, was at St. Augustine. General Scott received a despatch from Brigadier General Clinch, dated the 20th of February with a return of the troops under his command at Fort Drane and its vicinity, dated the 17th. This force consisted of 523 men, including volunteers. Brig. Gen. Clinch states that, on the arrival of Col. Lindsay at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, with the Alabama Regiment, Major General Gaines will have at that place near 2,200 men, and about 100 friendly Indians.—*Globe, March 7*

Paris,—Bourse, Feb. 1, quarter to 4 P. M.—Contrary to expectation, the Rentes have risen from 80f. 15c. that they were yesterday, to 80f. 25. and 30c. at the opening, and gradually to 80f. 69c., to make up, and 80f. 85 to 90c. for the end of the month. No particular reason is assigned for this. 5 per Cents., 109f. 90c.; Three per cents., 80f. 90c.

London, Feb. 2.

We received last night by express the French papers of Monday, which continue to devote the greater number of their columns to the report of Fieschi's trial.

Along with the papers we have received a letter from Bayonne, of the 29th ult., in which it is stated that the English prisoners taken in the engagements of the 16th and 17th, has been ordered to be shot, but that, in consequence of the intercession with Don Carlos of an "eminent personage" their lives were spared. The "eminent personage" alluded to is supposed to be Don Sebastian the nephew of Don Carlos.

Our informant adds, that we may look upon this statement as official. Taking it then, to be correct, it affords proof that the system of cold-blooded butchery and murder by which the Spanish Pretender had the madness to conceive that he would best fight his way to the throne has not been set aside entirely, and that the mercy extended to our countrymen on this particular occasion is only to be reckoned as an exception to the Spanish Royal adventurer's rule.

Liverpool, Feb 3—*Loss of the Intrinsic.*—We regret to state, that the Intrinsic, Capt. Quirk, of this port, and which sailed hence on the 10th ult. for New Orleans, was lost on the 23th, in Kilkee Bay, Killrush, and all hands perished.

The Woollen Trade—We have the pleasure to announce that an increase in the export of woollen goods from Great Britain has taken place, to the amount of nearly a million sterling, within the last eleven months, as is shown by the following official return of woollens exported:—

From 5th Jan. 1835 to 5th Dec. 1835	£6,460,141
5th Jan. 1834 to 5th Dec. 1834	4,934 1,514,960
Making an increase of the declared value of nearly 27 per cent.	£256,175

This is a subject of just congratulation to the country generally, but it is especially so to the borough of Leeds and the West Riding of the county of York, by the industry, skill, and capital of which so large a portion of those returns are furnished. It is worthy of remark, in connexion with the subject, that the trade has been generally lucrative and profitable, and that very little has been done in the way of hazardous speculation.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The Swedes appear to have waked up lately to a sense of the value of commercial intercourse with the United States, and the importance of carrying it on in their own vessels. Within a few weeks past a number of Swedish vessels have arrived in the United States; the number being increased probably by calculations upon the possibility of a hostile collision between France and the United States, and upon the advantages which such a collision would give them as neutrals, over vessels of the United States, in trade between us and all the world. Disappointed in this calculation, we yet hope that the merchants of that country, always on such friendly terms with the United States, will lose nothing by their enterprise. The country furnishes product enough to freight them all to ports where they may dispose of them to profit.—*Nat. Intel.*

The attention of numerous promenaders who crowded the Champs Elysees, on Wednesday, was particularly attracted by the brilliant equipage of an American, Colonel Thorn,* who has resided for some time in Paris, in the Faubourg St. Germaine. Colonel Thorn turned out with two carriages, each drawn by four horses, two other carriages and pair, and followed by a number of friends on horseback: there is only the Earl of Pembroke, who can compete with Colonel Thorn.—*Paris Herald.*

[* formerly a Purser in the U. S. Navy:]

Among other orders given to Belgium on account of the late fire at New York, is one for 7,000 chests of window glass, which two manufactories of the district of Charleroi are to deliver at the beginning of February next.

The rival candidates for fashionable celebrity in Paris are the Duke de Richelieu, Count Remidoff, and the Earl of Pembroke. Each of these noblemen has an immense establishment of carriages, horses, and servants.

Extract of a letter, dated, Canton, Nov. 28.

Green Teas are held at our highest quotations, and a late purchase for English account, has made holders firm. Few Americans have yet bought, but we fear these prices must be submitted to by them for the next two or three months. The continues to be taken freely for the English market, and Americans also seem inclined to increase their export of theses Teas.

Foreign goods are dull, but with the commencement of transactions in exports, we have renewed business and better prices for imports of all descriptions.

Our last advices from Manilla are to 31st. ultimo—Sugar was at 93 1-4, and Hemp 85. Should there be any reasonable prospect of obtaining cargoes there, we are inclined to believe that many of the American vessels would take that direction in preference to loading here at existing prices, and our export of Teas be diminished in consequence.

American Domestics have declined, both there and here, under the late arrivals of large parcels.

Pieces—Black Teas—Bohea Canton, 14a15; Fokeen 18a19; Congou, Sons 22a23; Campoi 28a36; Souchong 28a40; Pekoe 48a46, Pouchong 23a30; Orange Pekoe, 22a30; Caper 20a23. Green Teas—Twankay 27a20; Skin 29a38; Hyson 43a53; Young Hyson 34a48; Imperial 45a53; Gunpowder 48a56.—Mercantile.

BOMBAY, Nov. 7th—The rough estimate of the cultivators is that the crop will yield more than 200,000 bales, of which about 130,000 or 140,000 bales will arrive before the 1st of June, and the remainder after the monson; or say after August and September next. Reports from the other side of India represent a favorable crop of cotton: nearly 200,000 bales expected in Calcutta, and 80,000 at Madras. How far these conjectures will prove correct is yet to be seen; but looking to the demand and high price now ruling for cotton in Great Britain and France, we do not think the best Surats will be lower than 140 rupees per candy. The Opium grop in Malwa district is abundant.

Reports from that quarter mention that the crop will amount to 20,000 chests, out of which it is expected 15,000 to 16,000 will make their way to Bombay and Demaun for exportation to China, and the rest will be kept at Malwa for country consumption. 2,500 chests are expected to arrive in the course of three weeks for shipment to the eastward, the present price is 675 rupees per chest, to be delivered in March, and at 900 rupees per chest for delivery in December.

In Coffee, we have to note some extensive purchases during the early part of the last month at 10 rupees, and recently at 9 1-2 per maund, cargo bled, for Mocha, and some have been also made at 10 1-2 to 1-4 rupees for a little yellowish berry, commonly called 'Sooltany,' which was selling at a rupee less than the former from its being in less demand at present, and obtained a much higher price in England, and consequently is much looked after, while the Mocha is of late neglected. Pepper, heavy Bhatcull, has changed hands at 93 to 96 rupees for the Bombay candy, and light Malabar at 85 to 90 rupees. We have no stock of Nankin or silk in the market, but expect a considerable importation by the first ships from China. Other produce continues without alteration.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

FOR RECORDER.

FELIX LABATUT.
D. AUGUSTIN.
LOUIS ALLARD.
PAUL BERTUS.

ALDERMEN.

1st District—G. Schmidt,
" S. High,
" P. Bertus.
2d District—A. W. Pichot,
" M. F. Cougot,
3d District—H. Pedesclaux,
" M. Cruzat.
" C. Roselius,
" Dr. Thomas.
4th District—G. Preval,
" U Bouligny,
" E A. Canon.
5th District—F. Buisson,
" A. Fernandez.
" Joseph Laurent.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

The ticket will be published as soon as received.

FOR RECORDER.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

ALFRED DUCROS,
L U GAIENNIE,
COLONEL CUVELLIER.

ALDERMEN.

1st District—L H Feraud
" A. Guirot,
" W. C. C. Claiborne,
" F. Percy,
2d District—Philippe Guesnon,
" A. Lare
" B. Marigny.
3d District—Kilshaw, Jr.
" Chs. Catlin.
4th District—Hermogène Kernion.

LOTTERY.

VA PETERSBURG CLASS, No 6.—Drawn at Alexandria, March 12th—drawing expected on Saturday the 26th. Highest prize, $25,000—with a great number of other handsome capitals. 1st drawn number will be entitled to $16; 2d, $15; 3d, $14; 4th, 4-13; 5th & 6th, $12; the others to 10. Tickets, $10; 1 halves, $5. Orders promptly attended to, if addressed to YATES & M'INTYRE, New Orleans.

Drawing of 5th, Monongalia—53, 55, 36, 23, 37, 64, 2 13, 8, 19. m 23—4t

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

THE appointment of an exchange clerk will be made on Tuesday 29th inst. Applications will be received at the banking house.

By order of the board of Directors.

m23-9t CHS. LESSEPS, Asist Cash.

Barataria and Lafourche Canal Com.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this company that an election of 7 Directors will take place on Monday, 11th April next at the office of the company, from 10 o'clock A M, till 2 P M.

By order of the Board.

m 23-3t M. V LABARRE, Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general—That having purchased of Messrs Merle & Blanchard all their Claret Wine, either in casks or in cases, well known to be of a superior quality, he now offers it at retail, at nearly the same very moderate prices asked by the merchants.

J. J. SIMON.

m 12-3t No 227 Royal st between St Ann & Main

LOST—On Saturday morning last, a promissory note for $200, signed by F Muro, endorsed by F LOAZUR and again by J L. The owner of said note cautions the public against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped in the hands of the signer. Should a person who has found said note will leave it at the office of the Bee, he will be rewarded for it.

m 23—2t

CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co, offers for sale 600 bags superior Santiago coffee; 260 do Havana do; 200 boxes white Havana segar; 180 m superior segars m 23

HEAVY COARSE COTTONADES—65 bale heavy blue cottonades 7-8 and 4-4 wide, very stout fabric suitable for negro clothing, landing and for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS, m 22 19 Chartres st

FLOUR—550 bbls flour superfine in handsome shipping order, and landing from steamer United States, for sale by G. DORSEY, m 23 38 New levee

WHISKEY—228 bbls common whiskey, high proof in store for sale by G. DORSEY, 38 New levee m 23

PORK—150 bbls pork landing from steamer Miguel and for sale by ORAIN & MIGNON, 7 New levee m 23

WHISKEY—100 barrels rectified whiskey, landing from steamer Madison, for sale by ORAIN & MIGNON, 7 New levee m 23

FOR SALE—A beautiful plantation, situated in the parish of St John the Baptist, at 13 leagues above this city on the right side of the river, measuring 124 arpents front, more or less, by 60 arpents depth with the facility of increasing it to 80 arpents.

There is on said plantation, a handsome 2 story dwelling house, a steam mill, sugar house, purgery; the whole built in bricks, a new hospital, a blacksmith's work shop, shed, several warehouses, a corn mill and 14 negro huts.

There is a fine field of sugar canes and of corn.

50 and some odd negroes, horses, mules, oxen, &c, and all the utensils necessary to a plantation in full exercise.

For information, apply to M Morphy, lawyer, No 175 Royal st m 23—3t1w

LIVERPOOL GROUND SALT—641 bags on board the ship Prince Regent opposite the railroad, for sale by G. VANCE & R. GAMBLE. m 22

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT,

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the town of Washington in the Parish of St. Landry," approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened:* That the act to which this is a Supplement be so amended that all the free white male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided at least one year within the Parish of St. Landry, and three months within the limits of the aforesaid town of Washington next preceding the election or elections herein after mentioned, shall be and are hereby authorized to assemble at such place as shall be designated within the said town, on the first monday of May next; and thereafter on the first Monday of May in each and every year, then and there to vote for and elect five free holders, residing within said town, to serve as the "Board of Police of the Town of Washington," and the five free holders who shall receive the greatest number of votes at such election or elections shall be declared duly elected to serve as such for the term of one year from and after the said first Monday of May in each and every year, until their successors shall be elected: Provided, That no person shall be eligible as a member of said Board of Police who shall not be at the time of his election a free, white male citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years and the owner and possessor of a freehold property within the limits of said Town of at least the estimated value of three hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Parish Judge of the Parish of St. Landry shall appoint a Commissioner to hold the first election for members of the Board of Police of the said Town, and shall designate the place where such election shall be held and each and every subsequent election for members of said Board of Police shall be held by the President of said Board for the time being, or in case of his death, absence or refusal to act, by any three of the members of said Board for the time being and in case of any two persons receiving an equal number of votes at any of said elections, the person or persons who shall hold such election shall give the casting vote between them.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That should the election ordered to take place on the first Monday of May next, not be then holden, from any cause whatever, then and in such case the Parish Judge of the Parish of St. Landry shall appoint another day or days for holding such election and until the same shall be holden, to the end that this act be carried into effect—and should any of the subsequent elections ordered by this act not be held on the days hereinafter specified, it shall be lawful for the Board of Police of said town to fix another day or days for holding such election or elections and until the same shall be holden and in case of the neglect or refusal of the said Board of Police to fix any day for holding such election for the space of one month after the same should by law be holden, then the Parish Judge may fix such day for the said election.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That public notice shall be given by advertisements in French and English, posted up at three public places within said town, at least ten days before any such election shall be held, stating the time and place when and where the same will be holden, and signed by the person or persons who shall hold the said election.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the persons who shall be annually elected to serve as members of said Board of Police, shall assemble at such place as they shall agree upon within said town on the Monday next succeeding the day of their election, or on such other day as they shall agree upon, not exceeding thirty days after their said election, and shall then and there elect one of their number to serve as President of said Board until the next election for members of said Board. Provided, That it shall require a majority of the whole Board to vote for the person to be elected President, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings of the Board—to sign all ordinances passed by the same, and commission all officers lawfully appointed by the same—He shall also have power to call special meetings of said Board whenever he shall think the public interests require such a course; Provided, also that in case of his absence from any meeting of said Board they shall have power to elect a President *pro tem.* who shall perform all the duties required of the President during such absence—and provided also that if the said President shall die, resign or permanently remove from said Town during his term of service, the said Board shall have power to elect another President from their number.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act shall be, and the same are here by repealed.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 7th, 1836.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the state of Louisiana.

AN ACT

To incorporate the subscribers to the Saint Charles Theatre, Arcade, Arcade Baths Company, and New Orleans Theatre Company.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Sen