COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

STOCKS.

No sales today.

COTTON.

1100 bales Mississippi 15½ cts.
1750 do do 15¾
1657 do do 15¾

4507

PRODUCE.

Sugar—20c to 24 per lb—Molasses—Tobacco, 6½ to 8½ per 100 lbs—Coffee, Havana Gen, 13½ to 14 per lb—Rio do, 10 to 12½ do—Lard per lb. 11to8½—Flour 6¾ to 7½ per bbl—Whiskey rectified 45 to 50c per bbl.

Cattle hides. 11 to 12c—Otter skins 3 to 44 per skin—Deer do 25 to 30 per lb—Raccoon do 8 to 12—Peltries and furs 185 packs.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Our last circular was under date of 9th instant, since when we have had a better demand for cotton, and the low and middle qualities have improved fully ¼d per lb, in some instances the advance obtained 1d on the prices of the lowest point of the market ten or twelve days ago. Good and fine cotton is more saleable, but without any decided advance. The rage for new upland is 9½ to 10¼, with some small choice lots at 10½d, chiefly at 9½ to 9¾d for fair in good fair qualities, and the new crop of Orleans at 9½ to 10d per lb. The business for the week ending 11 h instant amounted to 22,470 bales, of which 9,000 were Upland at 7 to 10¼d; 7030 Orleans at 6½ to 11¼d; 2420 Alabama and Mobile at 6 to 10d, and 530 Sea Island at 13 to 27d, with 150 stained at 7d to 12d per lb. The Sea Island was by auction, and at a further decline of 1d, all along stapled cotton being much depressed. The business since has been to a fair extent raging from 2000 to 4000 bales per day at steady prices without any speculation, and the demand freely supplied.

The import into Liverpool since 1st January is 945,000 bales, against 832,000 to same time last year; the increase of American is 34,000, of Brazil and Egyptian 28,000, and of East India 12,000. The stock in this port is now estimated at 200,000 bales, against 151,000 at same period last year; the stock of American is about 114,000, being an increase of 8000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19, Friday evening.—There is little or no change to remark in the market from last week. The demand has been a steady one, though less animated yesterday and today than in the earlier part of the week, when there was some little improvement realized in the middling qualities of American descriptions, but which has since not been maintained. Brazils, Egyptians, and East India remain without alteration nominally, but the sales made in each of these kinds is upon rather better terms to the buyers. The sales of the week, including 600 American and 200 Egyptian taken on speculation, 4000 American, 250 Egyptian, and 300 Brazil, the amount to 23,820 bags. Import 21,259.

HAMBURG, Dec. 3.—Coffee, Cochin 8 to 9; Batavia 6½ to 7, Sumatra, 5 to 5½; Rio, 6 to 7; Bahia 5½ to 6¾; Dominge 5½ to 6¾; La Guayra 6½ to 7½, Porto Rico, 6¾ to 8½; Havana 6½ to 8.

Prices on raw sugars with 8 1-3 discount.—Havana, white, 10 to 12; brown 6¾ to 8¾; Rio, white 8 to 8½; brown 6¾ to 7; Bahia, white 8½ to 9½; brown 6½ to 7½; Pernambuco, white 8½ to 9½; brown 6 to 6¾.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

This Evening will be presented the Tragedy of MACBETH.

Macbeth — Mr Parsons.
Macduff — Walton
Lady Macbeth — Mrs Drake.

Mr and Mrs Beanie in a 'Pas de Deux.'

To conclude with the farce of the PROMISSORY NOTE.

Fred Scamper — Mr F S Hill

Miss Russell will appear on Thursday.

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

First night of Mr G. H. HILL.
Second representation of the drama of Michel Perrin.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.
Will be performed the admirable comedy of JONATHAN IN ENGLAND.

Solomon, (Who is engaged for 3 nights only.) — M. Hill
Barford, — M. Pesson.
Torrent, — Decamp.
Sir Larry M'Murragh, — Burke.
Andrew Bang, — Cowell.
Mrs. Glastenbury, — Mrs. Brown.
Fanny, — Miss Lane.

In the course of the evening two grand overtures, La Fiance de Brigand and Lestocq.
The entertainments will conclude with the drama of MICHEL PERRIN.

Michel Perrin, — M Finn.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

Mr. E. Bertus informs the public, that on Friday next, February 5, 1836, he will give for his benefit,

A Grand Dress Ball,
PRECEDED BY
A CHILDREN'S BALL.
Which will begin at 5 o'clock, and end at 9.

THE DRESS BALL
Will take place immediately after.
ADMISSION—Grown persons.....$1 00
Children.....0 50 cts

Immediately after the first ball.

Many children will dance a few quadrilles, which will be terminated by a grand galopade by children.

After the first ball, servants whose services will be no more required by the children, will leave the room.

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. Negro, Rockway, Rogers, Rockwell, Minnick, Bray, Mateer, Messrs. Levi, Ricardo, Wills, Stone, Phillipo, 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 decorum.

Slaves not admitted without a pass from their masters

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

For particulars of performance see bills of the day.

TEMPLE OF THE MAGI,

Fitted up at very considerable expense, at no 140 Chartres st. between Conti and St. Louis st.

RAHAB-BEN-ABEL MARCHAEL, the far famed Chaldean Magi, and his Circassian lady, Zilla the Sybil, being the only two persons who have ever been permitted by the initiated Magi to visit a foreign country, will open every evening thereafter.

The very flattering reception they have met with in the Northern States, having been visited by upwards of 72,000 persons, has induced them to visit New Orleans and to hope to receive a portion of public patronage.

The apparatus and furniture are of a splendid description, and the hall is fitted up to represent the Temple of the Magii at Ispahan. The exhibition consists of the

Magic Feast,

In two parts, being a series of beautiful illusions in mechanical philosophy and natural magic, illustrative of the miraculous feats performed by the Ancient Magicians, Sorcerers and Indian Brahmins, as originally exhibited at the Court of Ispahan, before his Mighiness Mahmoud Schah, and also before the court of England, to the astonishment and approbation of their majesties and suite.

The illusions are of the first order, truly magnificent, instructive and amusing, and of such a nature, that persons of the strictest religious principles can feel no repugnance in witnessing

Amongst many others the Dramatical illusion of the Sybillin Taper.

This deception of the Brahmins has puzzled and bewildered the learned of the old and new world. Also

THE TRANSFORMATION OF ZILLAH,
Who will in the presence of the audience,

Change to a Bird or Quadruped.

For particulars and excerpts recommendatory of the exhibition, see small bills at all the principal hotels, boarding houses and stores in the city.

Arrangements are made—The Jewdah is expressly appropriated to ladies and family parties, for which seats can be secured from 10 to 3, daily. Gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies will please take the balconies.

Admittance $1—Children, with guardians, 50cts.—Gallery for colored persons, 75cts.

Doors open at 6½—performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

jan 16

Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates—By virtue of an order of the Honorable Court of Probates, sitting for the parish of Jefferson, bearing dated January 22d first, will be sold by the undersigned judge and ex-officio auctioneer in and for the said parish on Monday the 29th February next at Hewlett's Exchange, New Orleans, at 12 o'clock, noon the herein after described slaves, belonging to the succession of Nathaniel Chamberlain deceased:

Maria, a negro woman aged about 51 years.
Edith, a negro woman 31 years.
Susan, a negro woman 25 years.
Rachel aged about 30 years.
Louisa a girl about 16 years.
Sylvia his wife, aged 26 years and her 3 children, Jonnes 9 years, Willis 6 years, and Barrell about 1 years. Terms of sale, six and twelve months credit, on approved endorsed notes, payable at the Union bank in New Orleans and secured by mortgage until final payment.

F. DUCIUS,
Judge.

jan 26

The undersigned—W. E. & R. MURPHY having made arrangements to keep a constant supply of the best quality of pitch pine wood and knots, will sell to steamboats, and deliver at the shortest notice, or will sell to steamboats, and deliver at the shortest notice. Orders sent to their yard, no. 132, Basin, shall be always meet with immediate attention. jan 13—15t

THE BEE.

Morning Commercial City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1836.

☞ The Editor of this paper respectfully announces to his friends and others in both houses of the legislature that he is again a candidate for state printer; and that should he be elected, he will perform the duties of the station to the utmost of his means.

We have not yet ascertained when the governor and members of the legislature are to give a grand military and fancy ball, for the relief of the people of Florida, and the amusements of the citizens of New Orleans.

The intelligence from Europe inserted today is of a much more agreeable and pacific nature than that previously received; and the remarks quoted from the official papers of Paris, are in perfect unison with the opinions expressed by us in this gazette of yesterday. It is stated that the French ministry will be satisfied, if the president should give his sanction to the letter of Mr Livingston: the president has so sanctioned it in his last annual message; ergo, the explanation required is given; and the first instalment under the treaty of indemnity will immediately be paid. Quod erat demonstrandum, as our Euclid was wont to teach us.

The legislature of this state has passed two appropriation bills for the relief of the citizens of Florida—the amount granted by both is $80,000. The governor is authorized and enjoined to call on the citizens to volunteer; and to incur the necessary expenses of forwarding them to Florida.

But the legislature has yet expressed no opinion concerning the state of our relations with France; although an appropriation has been made of $10,000 for the purchase of swords, pistols and muskets.

The bill to amend the charter of the Citizens' bank, so as to pledge the faith of the state for its capital, in consequence of a negociation with Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, passed the house of representatives last week; and was yesterday read a first time in the senate. It stands as the special order of the day for today. Two members of the senate are now absent—one for and one against it; and of those present 7 are for it and seven against it. The president of the senate being in its favor, has therefore the casting vote for its passage.

CONGRESS. On Monday the 11th inst the senate were occupied in presenting petitions in the earlier part of the day; one of which from quakers in Pennsylvania, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, produced another debate, which was postponed on motion of Mr Clay. The remainder of the day was spent in presenting resolutions—chiefly to provide means for the defence of the country. Same day the house of representatives were occupied in long debates on the presentation of a memorial from the STATE of Michigan; after which, it was agreed to receive the petition, as from the citizens not the state of Michigan. It was then resolved by a large majority that the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the navy.

On Tuesday the 12th, the senate were occupied in presenting resolutions, discussing the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in New York, and resolutions previously presented by Messrs Clay and Benton. Those of Mr Clay were adopted, calling on the president for information relating to the letter written by the duke of Broglie to Mr Pageot; and the last note of Mr Serrurier. Those of Mr Benton related to a demand on the executive government as to the probable cost of certain works, for the defence of the country and the increase of the navy. The senate adjourned without acting on them after a long discussion. The house of representatives were chiefly occupied in receiving reports from the standing committees, accompanied with resolutions for the relief of certain individuals and the construction of certain works—not one however in Louisiana: except one presented and passed on motion of Mr Henry Johnson instructing the committee on claims to consider the expediency of paying John H Holland, marshal of the eastern district of this state, expenses incurred in maintaining certain Africans confided to his charge under the laws relating to slave trade. Much of the day was spent in considering the contingent expences of the house; and the mileage pay of members.

13 Days Later from Europe.

Charleston, Jan 18.

The ship Victoria Capt Merrill arrived at New York on Monday last, in the remarkably short passage of twenty one days from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 20th Dec, being thirteen days later than before received.

There had been a great fire in Paris which destroyed property to the amount of 1,500,000f.

The British parliament was further prorogued to the 4th of Feb.

A Liverpool paper states that the packet ship England, Waite, from New York, which arrived on the 6th, made a run from 8 p m. the 5th, to 12 noon on the 6th, to many equal to any thing that steam boats can perform.

The London Morning Chronicle recommends, in case of a war between France and America, an increase in the British naval armament.

The correspondence of the London Times says; Lord Granville simply offered the good offices of England, without offering any mediation between France and America.

The carpenters at the Charleston (Mass) Navy Yard are very busily employed in cutting down the Independence 74 to a large frigate to mount 62 or 64—one to two hundred men are at work on her. The Boston sloop of war, is said to be nearly ready for sea.

A notice appears that the sufferers by the great fire, will make application to the legislature for a charter for a bank, to be located in the city of New York, and to be styled the Fire bank, with a capital of five millions of dollars, subject to the payment of a sum in ten equal annual instalments not exceeding in all, ten per cent, upon the capital of said bank; for the benefit of such aged men and women and infant orphans, as may have been deprived of their means of support, or nearly so, by means of the late disastrous conflagration.

At New York on the 12th inst, 100 shares N O Canal bank sold at 104; 50 do New Orleans City bank at 105 50.

There were 117 deaths in the city of New York, in the week ending 9th inst, of which 25 were by consumption.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The ship Victoria, Capt Merrill, arrived yesterday most unexpectedly, having sailed from Liverpool on the 20th ult. She has thus made the passage in the short period of 21 days.

The aspect of our relations with France does not seem materially to change; though it is certain that the French ministry have at length intimated, that if the next message approved of Mr Livingston's letter, the indemnity would be paid.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

We have received the Moniteur and the Journal de Paris, together with the rest of the Paris Journals of Sunday. The following paragraph, in answer to some assertions of the Carlist papers, appears in the two former:

"It is false that the communication made by order of the French government to that of the United States had for its object to obtain the insertion of such-and-such phrases in the next message of the President.—The French government did no more than make known officially the existence and the tenor of the law of June 17th, 1835, as well as the duties imposed on it by this law, and the nature of the explanation which they had a right to expect.

It is false that the communication made by order of the French government remained without an answer. This was verbal, as had been the communication:

Of the same kind were those which took place at Paris between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Charge d'Affaires of the United States. The documents relative to these conferences will be laid on the tables of the two Chambers. If it has been impossible to come to an understanding, nothing has passed at least of a nature to render more grave the difference between the two countries:

Nevertheless, the recall of the American Charge d'Affaires, coming after the measures proposed by the President last year to Congress, hostile to French property, has rendered some precautions necessary. It was the duty of the French government, under such circumstances, to be prepared, at all events, to protect French interests. Such is the aim of the armaments equipping in our ports—an aim purely defensive:—There exists at this moment, no legitimate cause of war between France and the United States, and in no case shall the aggression come in the first instance from France.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Paris papers of Tuesday have arrived, with the Madrid journals of the 30th, and a letter from our correspondent at Constantinople, of the 11th ult.

Replying to an assertion of the Constitutionnel, the Ministerial evening journal asserts, that in the communications which passed, either at Washington or Paris, between the representatives of the French and American governments, there was no talk of non-intercourse or war; all the difference, it says, at present consists:

1st. As to the question of right which the two governments take in contrary senses. that of ascertaining how far the United States' government is obliged to give explanations on the subject of the President's message.

2d. As to a question of fact, that of ascertaining whether the explanation offered by Mr Livingston, previous to the adoption of the law of June 15, was or was not of a nature to satisfy the French government.

New from this it appears, that the question is to be reopened, as to whether the explanation of Mr Livingston, was or was not sufficient. The Chamber of Deputies decided that it was not. But we learn now, that if President Jackson would declare in his message, that he acknowledged and adhered to the explanation given by Mr Livingston, this would satisfy the French government. It is on this, we understand that now rests the hope of an accommodation entertained by the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

London Dec 11.

The Paris journals of Wednesday have arrived.—The announcement of the Moniteur, in reply to the Constitutionnel, that the difference with the United States was mere what it was last year, has calmed the public of the Bourse, and occasioned a considerable rise. [illegible] The Moniteur du Commerce declares that "an act of commerce or any other decision of congress, of a coercive nature, ought to be considered by the government as a declaration of war."

From Galignani's Messenger.

The Journal du Havre of Saturday has the following article—

"An extensive promotion was to have taken place in the navy on the 1st of January next, but the king has manifested the desire not to sign the promotions unless a war with the United States should arise to give a greater degree of interest to the measure.

From the Constitutionnel.

Paris, Dec 14.

It appears certain that at the opening of the chambers, the ministry will apply for an extraordinary vote of credit, to meet the expense of the naval armament now preparing. Those already incurred are said to amount 8,000,000f.

Paris, Dec 16, Bourse 4 o'clock.

The market has been more lively, and the prices firm. Some business has been done. The 3 per cent opened at 79f 5c, and remained between that price and 79f 15c.

From the correspondent of the London Times.

PARIS, Dec 15.—In my last letter, I perhaps too confidently stated that the English government had offered its mediation to France, in the differences between that country and the United States. I have now, however, strong reasons for believing, that Lord Granville simply offered the good offices of England, without proposing any official and direct mediation. The French papers, therefore, which state that the Duc de Broglie refused the mediation of England, do not know what they are writing about, and are quite in error. Besides, before England could interfere, it would be necessary for America to consent to it as well as France. England is too wise to interfere officially in this business, and run the risk of being rejected by General Jackson. Is it for France to propose this mediation to the United States? If she proposes such a thing, would it not have the appearance of wishing to prevent a war, of which she was afraid? It appears to me that the mediator ought to offer a mediation to both parties. I would be a fine part for England to play, and no doubt she will perform it. It would be another link joined to the chain, which already unites these two great nations.

The legislative session is approaching, and they begin to discuss in the diplomatic circles the supposed contents of the king's speech. It is affirmed that it will contain a very precise and explicit allusion to the affairs of Greece, and consequently to that of the East. These, however, are mere rumors, which cannot yet have any foundation, for it is doubtful whether the speech has yet been considered in the council.

The deputies are beginning to arrive from the country. The warm ministerial men are anxious to have another president instead of M Dupin, but it is certain that the cabinet does not intend to oppose his re-election.

M d'Appony, the Austrian ambassador, gave a grand concert last night, at which all the ministers and foreign ambassadors, besides the elite of Paris, were present. The political conversations of the evening were in reference to the American question, and the king's speech on opening the French chambers. They seemed to think little about war, and it was stated that the ministers would not come to any hostile decision against America unless the American senate gave sanction to the proceedings which the President will no doubt make in his message.

Private correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle, Dec 5.

Paris Dec 2.

In considering the American and French question, it is a mistake to suppose that president Jackson breathes nothing but war, and that the French cabinet is all as ardent for peace. Having taken some trouble to arrive at a clear view of the case, I have learned somewhat to my surprise, that it is M de Broglie who threatens to let loose the dogs of war. Although no official communications respecting the amendment of Gen Valance and his required explanations were made from delicacy no doubt on the part of the French government, yet many unofficial communications have taken place between influential personages on both sides of the Atlantic, which have rendered each party for a long time aware of the course of conduct which would be pursued and which are likely to ensue. After the debt was acknowledged and the treaty signed, payment was deferred and denied. This called forth from the president a calm statement of what must follow if payment were still denied. The chamber of deputies voted the payment, demanding at the same time reparation for what it considered an insult, but which was a remark, sanctioned by the aftervote of the said chamber, acknowledging the justice of the debt.—Reparation was impossible, nor was fresh insult intended; but most certainly if payment be still denied, the statement to congress of the necessary consequence of such nonpayment will be repeated, and in a manner yet more in stronger language. A bill of nonintercourse will be recommended, and inevitably passed.—'Take care of what you do (argues the American) by nonintercourse you will lose considerably, we not at all, since we furnish you with commodities which you get, not only from us, but from other parts. By nonintercourse, you must continue to get from us through England. On the contrary, what the American get from France they can elsewhere. American cotton will find its way into the French markets, which cannot do without it, whilst Lyons silks cannot reach America thro England.'

'Your remonstrance is just, replies the French minister. So just it is, and so fully convinced are we of its truth that we will not tolerate your nonintercourse law an instant. We will consider it as a declaration of war.'

In reply to this the Americans urge that the French go upon a most unfair and unjust principle, for that every nation has a right to pass commercial restrictions without being called to account for it. The French they represent, will be the aggressors in such a war, and would be a fine part for England to play, and no doubt she will perform it. It would be another link joined to the chain, which already unites these two great nations.

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