THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:
B. MARIGNY.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS:
1st District—CHARLES GAYARRE.
2d " " JAMES BRADFORD.
" " " L. MOORE.
" " " A. MOUTON.

☞ For legislative proceedings, see supplement.

To the Editor of the Bee:—

Sir: Permit me through the medium of your respectable journal, to return my grateful thanks to those of my fellow-citizens who have contemplated elevating me to the office of Chief Magistrate of this City at the ensuing election, and to make known at the same time, that from causes beyond my control, I am induced to withdraw and respectfully relinquish my longer considered a candidate for that important station. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN H. HOLLAND.

☞ The conflagration of Friday night, which originated in a dry-goods store a few doors from the office of this paper, although quite inconsiderable at first, spread with such alarming rapidity as to induce serious apprehensions for the safety of our establishment. Prudence suggested the removal of the materials attached thereto, and by the assistance of several members of our craft and a press of citizens who thronged with a generous ardor to the rescue of our property, we effected the precautionary measure to a pretty considerable extent. We anticipated at first the suspension of our paper for several weeks—aware of the risk incurred in removing type by unskilful hands in the hurry and confusion attendant upon the occasion; but find ourselves happily enabled to resume our publication to-day, with but a trifling loss, our materials having suffered little or no deterioration.

Our neighbor, unfortunately, have not been as lucky as we are. The flames having extended to the building occupied by Mr. Bonny, as a bakery, it was entirely consumed, and the loss sustained by that gentleman is considerable. One of his slaves were burnt. Mr. Cantelbury, who occupied the next building as a coffee-house, dreading the progress of the fire, had his furniture, &c. removed; but experienced, as we understand, a heavy loss by the manner in which the removal was effected. Several other individuals have likewise suffered serious losses. At one time, apprehensions were entertained that the whole block of buildings would be consumed, and serious fears were even felt for Richardson's hotel. The night being very calm, the devouring element was arrested without progressing farther than Mr. Bonny's premises. We have every reason to believe, that had it not been for this favorable circumstance, nothing could have prevented the impending ruin.

The house occupied by Mr. Bonny was owned by Mr Cucullu. It cost $19,000, and was covered by a policy of insurance for $12,000, effected at one of the insurance companies in the city, which sum was paid immediately upon the demand made on Saturday. The property where the fire originate belonged, we believe, to Mr. Duchaisse, and was insured for two-thirds of its value.

The progress of this fire demonstrated the insufficiency of the protection afforded by our fire companies, and we think it proper here to offer a few reflections upon the subject.—With the exception of No. 2, which prolonged its arrival until the flames had assumed a threatening aspect, we noticed not a single engine worthy of the name. We have scarcely a doubt that if two good engines had been at hand, the fire might have been arrested without extending beyond the immediate premises where it originated. The protection of property and life imperiously demand that there should be greater security against the awful effects of conflagrations. Scarcely a city in the Union that is not in this respect better provided for than New-Orleans. It is high time that our attention should be called to so important an object, and that our citizens should be aroused to the necessity of providing for themselves more adequate protection. Our present inference is unnatural. One or two good fire companies will not suffice to protect the city and its extensive faubourgs. We should look forward to the organization of several companies, and some suitable plan to furnish a supply of water at fires, until the latter desideratum be be attained by the Commercial Bank.

☞ The editor of this paper returns his sincere acknowledgements for the aid afforded him in the removal of his office on the occasion of the late fire. Without drawing an invidious distinction, he feels peculiarly grateful to the persons employed at the offices of his contemporaries for their disinterested exertions.

THE MEETING.

The meeting called on Friday evening last at Davis's, was decidedly one of the largest and most respectable ever convened in this city. It was organized by appointing H. Landreaux, Esq. President, S. D. Dixon, Esq. Vice-President, and B. Montreuil, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, it was addressed in an animated and spirited manner by Messrs. Marigny and Soulé.

B. Marigny, Esq. was put in nomination as the proper candidate to be supported for senator from this district in the place of Mr. Burthe, the present incumbent. He accepted the candidature, and in a neat and pertinent address thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him.

The whole proceedings were characterized by the greatest unanimity of feeling and concord in sentiment.

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted on the occasion:

WHEREAS, The wants and the interests of the citizens of the second Senatorial district were not represented in the late measures adopted by the last Legislature of this State, at the close of the session; and particularly in the Bill, bearing an amendment to the act for the incorporation of the Citizens' Bank;

Whereas, that said wants and interests were, on the contrary, sacrificed to the exigency of a monopolising aristocracy, which seem desirous to retain both the public power and wealth:

Whereas, the power the people designed giving to their legislators, is essentially one free from all private interest, and not a delegation of an arbitrary and uncontrollable sway;

Whereas, the duties confided to the Senator to whom was entrusted the representation of this district, were either misunderstood or improperly executed: Be it therefore

1st. Resolved That Senator D. P. Burthe, is considered as belonging to a party, which are in direct opposition to the wishes of a great majority of the democratic citizens of this Senatorial district, and that, therefore, he ought to be removed from his present post.

2d. Resolved, That those composing this meeting will concentrate all their efforts to promote the triumph of the candidate who shall be nominated for that purpose.

3d. Resolved, That the name of the candidate chosen, shall be sent to all the newspapers of this city, with proceedings of this meeting, to be publicly announced.

4th. Resolved, That the members of this meeting will endeavor, by all proper means, each in his sphere, to promote the election of the citizen thus designated.

5th. Resolved, That Mr. * * * *, being deemed worthy, in consideration of his former services, his fidelity, talents and ability, shall be the person whom this meeting will support, and shall be accordingly announced for the post, as indicated in one of the preceding resolutions.

N. B. The address of Mr. Soulé, which was received with enthusiastic applause, shall appear in our next.

The mail of yesterday duly arrived; but furnishes nothing of moment.

Havre papers have been received, through the politeness of a friend, to the 28th Jan.; but being devoted to commerce, they furnish no political news.

The ship Austerlitz, Hammond, which arrived at this port yesterday, left Havre on the 30th Jan. in company with the Marengo, Hood, and Tacitus, Button, for this port; also the packet ship Henry IV, Fame, for New York, Minerva & Rambler, for Charleston, America and Louisa, for Mobile, Hoggart, for Savannah—the Creole and Mozart, to sail on the 31st; the Olympia and Natchez, 10th Feb.; Salem arrived on the 25th, and was to sail 1st march. Spoke on long. 22 lat. 25, ship Choctaw; from Liverpool, for Mobile, long. 66, lat. Aurora, for Gibraltar, off the Tortugas, brig Enterprize, from New York, for this port.

An evening paper indulges in some very uncalled for and improper comments upon the proposed announcement of James H. Caldwell as a candidate for alderman of the sixth ward. We cannot see why that gentleman is not as fit to become a candidate for that post as any other citizen. He is intelligent—is a man of talents, and has a deep interest in the prosperity of the sixth ward. Whether he has popularity sufficient, or whether he desires to be selected, is quite another question; but certainly, if chosen, he would not, as intimated, reflect discredit upon the partiality of his fellow-citizens.

IMPORTANT!

Private letters received in our city by Saturday's mail state, that Gov. Wolf has transmitted a message to the legislature of Pennsylvania relative to the state loans, in which he denounces the U. S. Bank and approbates the measures adopted by the administration to bring that corrupt and dangerous monopoly to a termination.

☞ Since the above was in type, the mail has arrived, and the foregoing is confirmed by the Pennsylvanian of the 27th ult., as follows:

GLORIOUS NEWS!
PENNSYLVANIA ERECT—THE REPUBLIC IS SAFE!

The long looked-for message of Gov. Wolf on the subject of the State Loans, came to hand last night, overwhelming the Bank faction with confusion, and rousing the spirits of the friends of democracy and equal rights. The Governor has proved himself "founded as the rock" in the cause of the people; he has shown himself to be, what we ever thought him, a patriot impregnable to threats or flattery, neither to be seduced by the fawnings of pretended friends, nor to be alarmed at their well painted scenes of horror. The applause, warm from the heart, of the whole State will follow the manly and virtuous conduct of Geo. Wolf, and prove to him how well they estimate his fearless bearing.

It will be seen that the Governor attributes the embarrassments of the day to the true source—the reckless determination of the U. S. Bank to wring a recharter from the people, by putting them to any torture which may be necessary to that object; and that he agrees with the people that it is better to suffer than to submit. He is also of opinion that necessities of the Bank can much longer continue to check upon the improvements of a State, the credit of which stands so high abroad, and points out means for obviating in part the present inconvenience.

Again we say that the Governor has redeemed the reputation of Pennsylvania, and has earned a right to the gratitude of his fellow citizens. The dark hour is past. The Bank has received its death blow.

The message of the Governor has been referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and 6000 copies have been printed for distribution.

The Richmond Whig finds great fault with the style of the report lately made by the legislature of Maryland by the joint committee on the boundary lines between Virginia and Maryland. The territory in dispute between the two states contains about half a million of acres of land, some of it of the best quality, lying about the north-western extremity of Maryland, and comprising part of the counties of Randolph, Pendleton, Preston, Hardy, &c. in Virginia. The controversy is of ancient date, prior to the revolution, and various unsuccessful attempts have since and recently been made by Maryland to bring it to a settlement.

Mr. Hugo C. Gildemeester has been recognized by the President as Consul, ad interim, of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, for the State of Louisiana.

The New-York Bank Commissioners, in their late report to the legislature, state that the average circulation of banks having a capital of $100,000 is about $150,000—of banks with a capital of $200,000 the circulation is about $240,000—while banks of $300,000, and upwards, can seldom keep more than the amount of their capitals in circulation.

FOR THE BEE.

The directors of the U. S. Branch Bank in this city, have begun to discover that a movement of public opinion, is on the eve of breaking out against them among our citizens—in consequence of the enormous curtailments of their local discounts during the last twelve months; and at the meeting of the Board on Friday morning last, a majority of the directors, were in favor of calling a halt, and to go no farther in the villainous curtailments in their local discounts to force a re-charter for the U. S. Bank. They notice that the people discover these curtailments of the U. S. Bank in its true colors, and that the curtailments of that bank, is different from the curtailments of a state institution. When a state institution diminishes its discounts, the circulation of its paper is diminished, and very little affects the discounts of other banks; but the curtailment of the Bank of the United States does not diminish the circulation of its own notes, and tends only to diminish the circulation of the notes of the other banks, because all its curtailments operates as so much drawn from other banks in specie.

The last order from the money-king and his ministers of state at Philadelphia, to his myrmidons in this city, was, to curtail another half million, between the 1st of March and the 1st of April; and so well have the directors manœuvered, so well have those worthy conductors of Nicholas the 1st responded to the orders. That although the month is scarcely half through and four-fifths of the half million was found already called up; and that amount subject to the greedy grasp of the cashier, to be drawn in specie from the state banks in this city.

These directors were a little frighted at their last meeting by noticing that the discounts were diminished too fast, and were already too low. They began to wince as from a dream; and now begin to fear the execrations of their fellow citizens of New-Orleans, for the oppressive acts they have been parties to execute and put in force. They perceive that a storm is about to break on their heads. They discover that the enormous withdrawal of specie from the other banks in this city by their curtailments of upwards of three millions in the space of a few small months, is about to be viewed in its correct light by the intelligent community of New-Orleans; they perceive that their fellow-citizens can endure much without a murmur; but that if their ire is once raised, that the British Bank or the United States will be in danger at the next session of this legislature of being driven from this city, as quickly and as completely as the overwhelming British army was twenty years ago.

These directors also discover, that the power of Nicholas Biddle in this city is fast fading in the same ratio, as the reduction of $6,000,000 is to $3,500,000, and that they now have more reason to fear the anger of their abused fellow-citizens, than the present revered power of the money-king of Philadelphia, Nicholas the 1st.

LATE FROM EUROPE VIA NEW-YORK.

By the arrival at Charleston of the fine new steam packet *William Gibbons*, New-York dates have been received to the 1st March, which are in anticipation of the mail two or three days. We copy the following extracts from the Charleston papers:

New-York, Feb. 27.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

London papers two days later than were announced yesterday, have been brought up from the ship Francis Depau, Capt. Robinson. We add such items to the summary given yesterday as appear to be worth noting.

SPAIN.—It is not certain that a new ministry had been formed in Spain; but the Parish journals of the 17th and 18th of January, contain reports that the Marquis de las Amarillas will be called upon to form a new Administration in Spain, and will be enabled, by possessing also a seat in the council of Regency, to give unity to the system of Government, which the opposition of the Council to the Ministers has sometimes destroyed. There is as yet however, no confirmation of the report, that he has actually received the appointment. According to letters from Madrid, his accession to office would go a long way towards reconciling all parties, except the Carlists, and consolidating the Queen's Government.

In regard to the movement of Gen. Llander, a Paris paper, referring to previous advices, says—"We can now add as positive, that when the Queen's answer arrived at Barcelona, Gen. Llander called together the Ayuntamento, and laid the answer before it, which not being conformable to the wishes of the Catalonians, the Ayuntamento resolved it ought immediately to arm the 8th battalion of the National Guard, and to send a second message to the Queen to declare to her that they were resolved no longer to obey the Government, unless the present Ministry are changed, and unless she gives a Constitution."

STILL LATER FROM SPAIN.

The editors of the Daily Advertiser are indebted to the late Governor Cabrosa, now an exile in this city, for the following highly interesting intelligence, received from his correspondents at Cadiz, under date of the 22d January, by the brig Herald, arrived at Boston on Monday last. The letters are from the most authentic sources.

The dates from Madrid are to the 17th January, nine days later than those received by the Francis Dupau.

On the 16th January, a deep-rooted conspiracy of the Carlist party was discovered. The plan was to destroy the Queen Regent, her two daughters, the infant, Don Francis, his wife and all his children—in fact, to destroy all the Royal family. Many of the most distinguished persons of all ranks, had been arrested and thrown into prison.

The Liberals became so indignant at the conduct of the Premier, Zea Bermudez, and his fellow ministers—by whose negligence the conspiracy had been so near being accomplished—that they repaired to the house of Zea Bermudez on the night of the 18th, for the purpose of destroying him; but being unable to find him, they vented their rage by destroying all the furniture and valuables.

The excitement was so great, that the Queen Regent changed her government at once, by removing all her Ministers, except Zarco Del Talle of the War Department. Martinez de la Rosa is appointed Premier, in the place of Zea Bermudez; Gurell is called to the Department of Justice; Vasquez Figueroa, Minister of the Marine; and Arriaide to the Finance Department.

Nearly all the Captains-General of the various Provinces, have addressed the most energetic representations to the Queen, requiring a representative government, and demanding the immediate assembling of the Cortes. A new state of things had taken place; the Liberals were again in power; and exiles from foreign countries were returning to the land of their nativity.

Mr. RIVES'S VALLEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Mr Tyler presented resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress to exert themselves to effect the restoration of the public deposites to the Bank of the United States.

After a few remarks by Mr. Tyler, the resolutions were read. Mr. Rives rose and said—

Mr President: The Senate will indulge me, I hope, standing in the position I do, with a few remarks on the subject of the resolutions just read. It is very far from my intention to attempt to impugn, in any manner, the force of those resolutions, or to derogate, in the slightest degree, from the high respect to which they are entitled here and elsewhere. On the contrary, I recognize them as the legitimate expression of the opinion of my State, conveyed through the only authentic organ known to her Constitution and Laws.

The Senate will have perceived, from the reading of the resolutions, that it is my misfortune to entertain, and to have expressed, on the grave questions now occupying the public mind, opinions very different from those asserted by the resolutions. Notwithstanding this difference of opinion, I should feel it my duty, as one of the representatives of Virginia on this floor, to conform to the views expressed by her Legislature, if, in the circumstances in which I am placed, I could do so without dishonor. I hold it, sir, to be a vital principle of our political system, one indispensable to the preservation of our institutions, that the Representative, whether a member of this or the other House, is bound to conform to the opinions and wishes of his constituents authentically expressed; or if he be unable to do so, from over-ruling and imperious considerations operating upon his conscience or honor, to surrender his trust into the hands of those from whom he derived it, that they may select an agent who can better carry their views into effect.

On all occasions involving questions of expediency only it is, I conceive, the bounden duty of the representative to conform implicitly to the instructions of the constituent body, where those instructions are to be carried into execution by a *Legislative act*, which, as a mandate of the public will, prescribes and directs what *shall* be done for the public good. But where the instructions contemplate a *declaration of principles or opinions*, which are contrary to the sincere and honest convictions of the Representative, as there is no means of forcing the assent of the understanding to abstract propositions, the only course left to him is by the surrender of his commission, to put it in the power of his constituents to confer it on another whose opinions correspond with their own.

To apply these principles to my own case, I do not hesitate to say, that if the instructions of the Legislature of my State had required me specifically to vote for a law or other legislative act, providing for the restoration of the public deposites to the Bank of the United States, however highly inexpedient I deem such a measure to be, I should never the less have felt it my duty to give the vote required. Such, it will be recollected, was the precise demand of the memorial of the citizens of Richmond presented a few days ago by my honorable colleague, and was concluded by asking, that Congress would provide a law for the immediate restoration of the public moneys to the Bank of the United States." But, sir, this is not the shape in which the question is presented to me, by the resolutions of the General Assembly of my State, or by the proceedings pending in this body. Those resolutions instruct the Senators of Virginia, in general terms, "to use their *best exertions* to procure the adoption by Congress of *proper measures* for restoring the public moneys to the Bank of the United States." Now, sir, I am bound to inquire what are those proper measures, in the contemplation of the Legislature of Virginia.

We all know, that the only measures proposed or contemplated in this body, are the two declaratory resolutions offered by the Senator of Kentucky; the first affirming that the conduct of the President with reference to the removal of the public deposites, was a dangerous and unconstitutional assumption of power; the second, declaring the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal, to be unsatisfactory and insufficient. When the latter of these resolutions, together with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was referred some days ago to the Committee of Finance, that committee did not report a bill, or joint resolution for the restoration of the deposites, but simply a resolution, that the Senate adopt the declaratory resolution of the Senator from Kentucky. In short, it is now avowed and understood on all hands, that all that is declared necessary, or will be proposed here, to effect a restoration of the public moneys to the Bank of the United States, is a *mere declaration* by Congress, of unconstitutionality of the acts assigned for the removal.

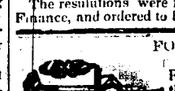
The only measures, then, of which I shall be called to carry into effect the instructions of the Legislature of my State are, the declaratory resolutions moved by the Senator from Kentucky, and now depending before the Senate. For these resolutions are, in the estimation of the General Assembly of Virginia, proper measures—that the opinions and principles declared by them, are believed by the General Assembly to be correct and well founded—it would be a mere idle blindness to the language and tenor of their instructions not to see. At the same time, it was known to the Senate, that on each of the propositions declared in these resolutions, I had said I will take leave to add after the most mature and anxious reflection, I could come to no other conclusions, which I had earnestly asserted and maintained on this floor. I am, therefore, prepared by the instructions of the Legislature of my State, in this shape, either to vote for the declaratory resolutions of the Senator from Ky., and thereby express opinions which I not only do not entertain, but the reverse of which I have sincerely and earnestly maintained on this floor; or by voting against them, to oppose the only measures which are likely to come before this body, having in view the restoration of the public deposites to the Bank of the United States and thus seem to act in direct contradiction to the express wishes of the Legislature of Virginia. I am sure I need not expatiate to the Senate on the painfulness of such a situation. I am sure I need not say, that the best feelings of my heart are in sympathy with those of the Legislature to whose wishes I have alluded, while the last reason I have given for my course, shows that I am not less a friend to the rights of my State, because I am also a friend to the rights of my country. The only course left me is to do what I think the Senate can be all to a single Senator.

Before I close the few remarks with which I have felt myself called on to trouble the Senate, I beg leave to say, that while I unreservedly the resolutions introduced as the legitimate and constitutional expression of the opinion of my State, I wish it to be understood, as a saving fact, they express the public opinion of the State, not that of the People. On the contrary, my firm and clear conviction is, that the sentiments of the people on the present occasion are not in unison with the proceedings of the Legislative authority. The numerous petitions of popular meetings already communicated in various quarters of the State to principles and opinions herein expressed, fully convinced me of this. Highly communications received from the most respectable source, I may only know, I may be permitted to add, of a people with whom I have been connected, in the relations of public service, for now near twenty years, assure me that this is not, and the revolution of few months, will, I confidently believe, prove the fact manifest to all the world. But in the regard to my *official* conduct here, I am not permitted to look beyond the constitutional expression of the opinion of the State, by its regular and proper organs. I am sure we cannot wish to set up against the public opinion of this State, as officially and solemnly declared by her Legislature, a hypothetical public opinion which may or may not be that of the people of the State, it is obvious that a doubt would be opened for the total evasion of all effective responsibility of this body to public opinion. It is on the Legislatures of the States that the Constitution has devolved the choice of members of this body, and the same Legislatures must be the interpreters of the public opinion of their respective States to the Senators chosen by them, whenever an occasion shall arise which may call for a solemn manifestation of that opinion.

It is indeed, the only *practicable* mode of bringing the opinion of the sovereign communities represented in this body to act, with authoritative influence, on its proceedings; and when it is considered that the Senate is, by the greater permanency of its official tenure, farther removed from the salutary controls of the representative system than any other branch of the Government, all will see the necessity of keeping open a clear and designated channel by which public opinion may promptly reach it, in an authoritative form, and be made effectual on its deliberations. It is thus essential to the practical supremacy of the popular will itself, that the State Legislatures should be recognised as the authentic and constitutional expounders of the popular opinion of the respective States, in all relations with this body. If, in any instance, the Legislatures of the States shall mistake the opinions of the people, it is, as I conceive, for the people themselves, and not for us, to correct the mistake.

These, Mr. President, are very briefly the opinions I entertain on the delicate questions presented for my consideration by the instructions of the Legislature of my State, just read; and the only alternative they leave me, in the circumstances in which I am placed, is to surrender the trust with which I have been honored as a member of this body into the hands of those from whom I received it. I know well, Mr President, and I feel how much of honor and of satisfaction I give up in abandoning my seat on this floor. I abandon what I have ever regarded the highest honor of my public life—an honor, than which none higher, in my opinion, can be presented to the ambition of an American citizen. I sacrifice social and kindly relation with many members of that body—I would fain hope with *all*—which have been the source of the highest satisfaction to me here, and the remembrance of which I shall cherish with sincere pleasure in the retirement whither I go. I know and feel the weight of these sacrifices; but great as they are, I make them without a sigh, as the most emphatic homage I can render to a principle I believe vital to the republican system, and indispensable to the safe and salutary action of our political institutions.

The resolutions were read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.



FOR MOBILE.

The Steam Boat ATLAS, M. Eldridge, master, will depart from the Rail-Road on Wednesday the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or to

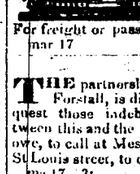
mar 17 SLOO & BYRNE.

NOTICE.

THE partnership known under the firm of Fortier & Forstall, is dissolved by mutual consent. They request those indebted to them to settle their accounts between this and the 15th of April; and those to whom they owe, to call at Messrs. Planchard & Charbonnet, No 41, St Louis street, to obtain the payment of their bills.

ma 17—3t

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th inst, a mulatto woman named JANE, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, English measure; she absconded with her daughter Emeline, aged 18 months. Jane speaks good French and English.

The above Reward will be given to whosoever will have her secured in one of the State Jails, or brought back to her owner, at Mr Forstals, No 25, Main street.

Captains of vessels and steam boats are warned against harboring said slave, under the penalties prescribed by law.

ma 17—10t VALSIN FORTIER.

NOTICE.

PURCHASERS of the estate of the late Mr. Simon Cucullu, are requested to call at the office of Mr Octave De Armas, in order to settle the details of said sale.

march 14

COMMERCIAL.

We have been favored by a respectable mercantile house, with the following price-current, dated

HAVRE, Jan. 27.

COTTON.—This article has experienced a good demand during the week, and our prices are generally maintained.—Some transactions have been made on the Long Staples, in first and second quality, and this kind of cotton is considerably reduced on the market. The Pernambuco is still highly in demand—the increase on that kind may be estimated at 4 a 5 centimes per 1-2 kilo. since a fortnight.

The sales of last week were 6,353 b. as follows:—1731 Louisiana 107 a 140f.; 2891 Georgia, Mobile Albama and Tennessee 100 a 120.; 422 Georgia, long staples 210 a 400; 1162 Pernambuco 132 a 140; 121 Bahia 127 50; 23 Para 120.

Stocks on 31st Dec.	31,628	of which 30,453 U S.
Arrivals on 25th Jan.	23,666	20,982
	55,294	51,441
Sales to the 25th,	21,991	19,151
Stock on hand do,	26,303	22,290

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.

We have experienced a very limited demand for Cotton this week, and prices have again declined 1-4d. particularly for new Uplands, the highest quotation for which is now 9d. Brazils are about 1-4d. lower. The import of the week is 15,741 bags, and the sales are 6480 bags, including 170 Sea Islands, at 14 1-2 to 17d.; 60 stained do. 10 to 13 1-2; 3900 Boweds, 7 3-4 to 9 1-8; 2[illegible] New-Orleans, 7 1-2 to 10; and 650 Alabama, at 7 to 8 3-4d. The market has been very dull to-day—sales only 1500 bags.

From Benjamin Levy's New Orleans Price Current of March 15.

COTTON.—The past has been a dull week. The bad weather may be truly alleged as the great cause, to which added the late unfavorable news from Liverpool and Havre, which has had some little bearing. The sales have been about 6,000 to 7,000 bales, composed principally of small parcels. The stock of Mississippi Cotton is very small, of Louisiana still less; the stock from Tennessee is also small, and that of Alabama, though more plenty, is not great. Merchants, who are in the habit of advising us on this subject, and who have extensive means of information, say that the crop will fall short of what was expected. Our quotations remain without change. Sales of the week: of Mississippi, 8 0 at 11; 300 at 12 1-2; 100 at 13 cents; of Tennessee and Alabama, 750 at 10; 500 at 10; 900 at 10 1-4; 400 at 10 cents per lb. round. Our highest quotation for these descriptions is 11 cents; choice, if in the market, would command, perhaps, 11 1-2 a 11 3-4 cents per lb. Arrived since the 7th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 11,450 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 1295, Florida 178, Texas 2; together, 12,931 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool 5764, Havre 7721; Marseilles 150, New York 150, Providence 417, Baltimore 41, other ports 173; together, 9,931 bales—making an addition to stock of 3000 bales and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 13th instant a stock of 9[illegible] bales.

LIVERPOOL.		CLASSIFICATIONS.
Ordinary,	9	a 9 1-2
Middling,	9 3-4	a 10 1-4
Fair,	11	a 11 1-2 } Prohibitory.
Good fair,	12	a 12 1-2 }
Good and fine,	13	a 13 1-2 }

SUGAR.—There has been a good demand throughout the week, and sales in the city range from 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 cents per lb. That of superior quality would command 7 1-4 cents per lb.; but the latter description is rare. On Plantation the rates is nominal. Cleared this week, for New-York 75 hhds, 11 bbls., Charleston 332 hhds, Baltimore 730 hhds, Alexandria 9 hhds, Wilmington, N. C. 91 hhds, Apalachicola 19 hhds, 79 bbls., Providence 1 hhd.

MOLASSES.—The sales have quoted remain without change, 20 a 21 cents on plantation, and in the city 23 cents per gallon; in the latter instance casks included. Cleared this week 250 hhds, Charleston, Baltimore 20 hhds, 16 bbls, Providence, R. I. 5 hhds, New Haven 553 hhds, 211 bbls, Wilmington, N. C. 215 bbls.

TOBACCO.—All the descriptions in town have been doing some trifling sales this week, and prices are regular, viz: 3, 4 and 5 cents for low, and 1 1-2, 3 1-2 and 4 1-2 per lb. for Cavendish. Second and Fine quality of the old crop. Freight for this article is going up; we are informed that 1 cent gross for Antwerp, and 1 cent net per lb. for Hamburg, has been paid. Cleared this week, for Havre 1 hhd, New York 303 hhds.

New York, March 1.

Since our last we have received accounts from London to the 24th January, two days later than were previously received. The advices from Liverpool and Havre are not, however, near so late. These advices appear to have had no effect on our own market. The prospects of business have continued to improve since last week. The river has such an open look, which is usually a month earlier than this; steam boats have commenced running, merchant are beginning to arrive in the city, and operations have commenced with double spirit. Cotton and Tobacco have been playing a tiresome game, which has given a sufficient taste of the game. The sales of cotton have been not more than usual. COTTON.—Imports in the last week, 552 bales. The sales have been confined to the wants of the manufacturers, and prices have ruled very low. Prices in Liverpool are likely shortly to be lower. The Liverpool market is now quoted at 9 1-4 a 9 3-4 d. for Orleans—say, Ky 11 cents, and Mississippi 11 1-4 cents. Sales of Orleans at 11 a 11 1-2 cents. For the last day or two the sales have been inactive. We quote as follows:

MOLASSES.—Sales of Cuba, comprising about 1500 hhds, Cuba, have arrived since our last, which is still selling at about 20 cents; sales of about 40 hhds have been made at 24 cents. Imports from New Orleans, about 300 hhds, sold at 22 cents, and Porto Rico at 23 a 24 cents. The market is very quiet, and we quote prices well down.

SUGARS.—Muscovado is very active and sell as fast as landed. The Havana and Porto Ricos have been selling 500 hhds at 6 1-2 cents. Sales of Cuba have also been off freely at 9 to 10 cents. The sales of New-Orleans have been very limited; there is not at present over 500 hhds in market. In stock Havanas the sales have been considerable, and prices have ruled 7 a 7 1-2 cents, and a few white at 8 1-2 a 10 1-4 cents. The stock of the Mississippi is the lowest for this week. In 25 hhds sales we have quoted at 9 1-4 a 9 1-2 cents. The market for export from first hands.

EXCHANGE.—Yesterday, being packet day, prices were firmly established at 9 to 9 1-2 for cash, which is a small reduction on Prices. Bills sold at 5 a 5 1-2, which is also a decline.

STOCKS.—After weeks of despondency and depression, we are glad to be able to state to a week of improvement and of better prices. There is a decided improvement in nearly all descriptions—this is not only cheering but is a great relief to holders, particularly those who have to borrow on stocks, for in a state of decline the lenders were constantly falling on borrowers. United States Bank has risen from 102 to 104 1-2 per cent.

FREIGHT.—The rates of freight to Liverpool are 7-16 per lb. for Cotton in bales, and 9-16 per lb. in bags. To Havre, 3 4 a 1 cent per lb. for cotton, and $10 per ton for Rice.—Adv.

THE MONEY MARKET.—It is difficult to give a precise account of the fluctuations of this thermometer. It has not, however, varied essentially from its position last week. A gradual declension in the price of stocks had taken place until within a day or two, when there was a little more animation with a small advance, particularly in the stock of the United States Bank, for which 104 1-2 was offered and large quantities in demand. This is an advance of 1 3-4 from the highest sale of last Saturday. Exchange on England, for the packets to-day, was at par a 1 per cent discount. We have strong doubts whether any arrangement has been made to connect the United States Bank in any measures with the State Banks in reference to the present state of the currency. Rail-road stock has advanced about 2 per cent upon this day week.

SPECIE.—This article, we believe, was never more abundant in the city. We are told that the Branch yesterday sent off large quantities to the South.

PAPER CURRENCY.—It affords us great pleasure to state that the currency of this state is much improved—the Western paper is now redeemed at 11-4 per cent.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Atticus, Martin, Preston, R I, — L H Gale
Ship Henry Thompson, Williams, Boston, — Bogart & Hawthorn
Brig Abigail, Swift, Charleston, — J B Allen
Brig Adamant, Higgins, Portsmouth — D Masston
Brig Magoun, Thubee, Providence, — G Bucklin
Brig Harriet, Smith, Savannah, — W W Caldwell
Schr Caroline, Crocket, Baltimore — W S Summers
Schr Magellan, Alexander, Apalachicola, — Bogart & Hawthorn
Barque North Star Kilgore, Liverpool, — Harrod & Quarles
Barque Cyrus Butler, Maurdu, Liverpool, — G Bucklin
Brig Ann & Leah, Goldsmith, Philadelphia, — S Thompson
Brig Tribune, Smith, Alexandria, — J Franklin
Brig Florida, Blaisdell, Portsmouth, — L H Gale
Brig Herschell, Durant, do — master
Schr Edward, Snow, Baltimore, — L H Gale
Schr J A Stewart, Kellan, Norfolk, — master
Schr Lenurnin, Arnett, Mobile, — master
Schr Packet, Wells, Baltimore, — master
Schr Hero, Staunton, do — master
Sloop Bob, Albury, Nassau, — J W Zacharie & co

ARRIVED.

Steamer Porpoise, Marshall, fm S W Pass—towed to sea brigs Peri and Kanawha—brought up ship Hobart, brig Roxbury and brig Paz. Left the Bar Thursday evening. Reports outside ship Chancellor, Price, ship Burnet of Thomastown, brig Madrid, fm New York, brig Mary, of Portland, and several others, names not known. Nothing new in the river.

Steamer Shark Bebee, fm Poverty Point—brought up ship La Grange, brigs Antelope and Natchez, and schooner Dart.

Ship Princess Victoria, Paul, fm Liverpool,—to Harrison, Brown & co.

Ship La Grange, Winchell, fm Havre, in ballast.

Ship Hobart, Sprague, 27 days fm Boston—to Lincoln & Green—cargo to the consignees.

Brig Roxbury, Page, fm New York—to C Adams—cargo to sundries.

Brig Natchez, Tyler, fm New York—to P Laidlaw—cargo to the consignees.

Brig Antelope, Walden, fm Providence, R I—to the master—cargo.

Schr Dart, Haywood, fm Aranzas—in ballast.

Ship Sarah & Caroline, Russell, fm Havre, via Portsmouth 75 days.

Ship Michigan, Dyer, fm Charleston.

Barque Madeline, J McManus, 17 days fm Philadelphia—to B Toby & co.

Spanish barque Isabella, Bargos, fm Matanzas,

Brig Amazon, Bedford, fm Boston.

Schr Bon Homme Richard, Rose, from Charleston via Key West.

Ship Austerlitz, Hammond, 40 days fm Havre—in ballast to Peuch & Gally.

Steamer Cincinnatian, Perry, fm Cincinnati—cargo 483 bbls pork, 601 kegs lard, 17 hhds hams and shoulders, etc to the consignees.

Steamer Halcyon, Edwards fm Tehula—cargo 23 bales cotton, Harris, Wright & co; 29 do 2 trks, 1 bbl 7 hids etc to sundries

Steamer Chesapeake, Griffin fm Natchitoches—cargo 360 hides 18 bales deer skins, 1 pack otter skins 1 lot hams, etc to the consignees.

Steamer Lafourche, Gillet, fm Lafourche—cargo 12 hhds sugar, J Linton; 100 bbls molasses J B Plauche & co, and J Hagan & co.

Steamer Red Rover, Donne, fm Cincinnati—cargo bacon hams etc.

Steamer Friend, Brand, fm Lafourche Interior—cargo molasses, etc.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, fm St Martinsville—cargo cotton etc.

Steamer Adelphi, Carrier, fm Opelousas—cargo cotton and hides.

6 Flat boats fm Alabama, with 2050 bales cotton to sundries.

3 Flat boats fm Tennessee, with 925 bales cotton to sundries.

Barque Isabella, Burges, 9 days fm Matamoras,—cargo 894 bags cotton etc.

Schr Elizabeth, Arnaud, fm Port au Prince—to Goule & Lambeth—cargo

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, 18th Jan, the New-Orleans, Page.

Hence at New York, March 1st, barque Osprey, Gaylord.

(By authority.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the several acts to incorporate the town of Opelousas.

Sect. 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act all the free white male inhabitants, above twenty-one years of age, within the incorporated limits of the town of Opelousas, who have resided therein six months previous to any election, who are citizens of the United States, and shall have paid, or be liable to pay a corporation tax, shall have the right of electing six members of the Board of Police of said town, and a President; the voters shall designate on their tickets the person to be President of the Board.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That no person shall be elected as President or member of the aforesaid Board of Police, who is not, at the time of his election, a citizen of the United States, a resident in the town of Opelousas, at least twelve months preceding the election, be at least twenty-one years of age, and the owner of immoveable property, situated in said town, of the value of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c. That the President and members of the aforesaid Board of Police, before proceeding to the discharge of their duties, shall take an oath, before some judge or justice of the peace, to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of this State, and to faithfully perform their duties impartially and to the best of their abilities. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Police, and all elections to fill v