COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	feb 27	Boston	feb. 25
Philadelphia	" 27	Baltimore	" 27
Charleston	mar. 5	Washington	" 29
Paris	jan. 18	Liverpool	jan. 21
Havre	" 16	London	" 20

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS, March 12th.

COTTON.

550 bales Mississippi		17½
101 do	do	16½
30 do	do	19
25 do	do	14
8 do	do	18
164 do	do	prices not transpired.
129 do	do	& Louisiana 16
43 do	Florida	17½

1021

NEW YORK, Feb 26—By the ship Chatham, arrived this morning, we have Liverpool advices to the 21st Jan. The sales of the week ending the 16th Jan were 30,251 bales, 3520 were on speculation. Import 17,807 bales, the stock 162,338 against 172,000 bales last year, the sales of American 84,490 against 138,700 bales last year, there was a general advance of an 8 during the week. The sales on last Saturday the 16th, and Monday the 18th were 20,000 bags at an advancement of 8d on the rates of which 6000 American, 600 Pernams, 1000 Egyptian, and 1900 Egyptian are on speculation. On Tuesday the 19th, the demand was only moderate, the sales 3400 bags at full prices. On the 20th the sales were 5500 bags, of which 1000 were American on speculation; 18 cents had been offered and refused for prime uplands, the lot, '—' so we go—our market will go wild tomorrow.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 19—Sugar—The sugar market opened this morning without any briskness, on account of the reported crops in the West Indies and also that the importers are generally anxious to secure the present prices. By public sale this day 101 hhds Barbadoes sugar, low yellow to fine sold 64s 6d being about 6d lower.

COFFEE—The British plantation descriptions were rather higher last week, the advance was 2s a3s, and a greater disposition to do business; about 500 bags Samarang sold 52s to 54; the Macoa did not find buyers. In foreign coffee very few purchases were reported; prices little varied.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 20—The sales on Tuesday last, were 4000 bales; Friday 4500; Saturday 8000, of which 4000 were taken on speculation; Monday 12,000—5000 on speculation; Tuesday 3530; and today 4500. The demand since last week has been very extensive both as regards the trade and speculators, who have bought freely. Today the demand has been good: holders have met it willingly, and appear quite as anxious as sellers. In prices an advance had taken place of 4d to 8d per lb generally. The week's import amount to 18,061 bags.

HAVRE, Jan 16—We have continued to have but little animation in business. Holders of cotton having submitted to but a small decline, while the arrivals remained scarce, the trade bought very sparingly. Now 14 cargoes have been brought in by westerly winds within two days. The advices from Liverpool, showing some further advance, while the letters from America, in general, express the opinion that the crop will not exceed 1,300,000 to 1,150,000 bales, and the stocks in the hands of manufacturers being nearly exhausted, our markets may for a few weeks be better supported than we had reason before to hope. But so long as this reduction of the crop is not made certain, low prices must be apprehended. The sales for the week are 3700 bales, the arrivals 21,000 bales, making our stock 126,000. Little doing in coffee, market steady.

CHARLESTON, March 5.

We yesterday took an account of the stock of Cotton and Rice, the result of which can be ascertained by referring to our tables. The amount of Uplands for sale is about 4500 bales; of Long Cotton, including Maines and Santees, about 350 bales, and of Rice about 600 tierces.

COTTON.—Yesterday, accounts from Liverpool to the 20th January were received, which announced an advance in that market of ¼ to ⅜d. This news created considerable excitement in our market, and prime and choice Cotton commanded fully 1 cent advance upon previous prices, while inferior descriptions, being more in request, advanced ½ cent upon the quotations of last week. The sales of the week amounted to about 5000 bales, of which we give the following particulars, 4 bales at 12½, 20 at 13, 26 at 13½, 175 at 14½, 246 at 14½, 10 at 14¾, 158 at 15, 8 at 15½, 137 at 15¾, 129 at 15¾, 442 at 16, 50 at 16½, 76 at 16¾, 161 at 16½, 131 at 16¾, 303 at 17, 31 at 17½, 339 at 17¾, 77 at 18½, 1397 at 18, 481 at 18½, 322 at 18¾; 40 at 19. We quote Uplands, inferior, 15½ a 16½, ordinary to fair 17 a 18, good fair to good 18½ a 18¾, prime to choice 18¾ a 19. In long cottons, large transactions have taken place, the likewise probably to the amount of 1500 bales, including all qualities. The principal sales were, however, of the finer descriptions of Sea Islands.

SUGARS.—The demand is equal to the receipts. All the Muscovadoes arrived have been disposed of—prime qualities at 8½, very inferior at 8¼—holders are firm.

COFFEE.—This article has advanced, and several sales were effected during the week—old Cuba, at 12½; new green at 14½ a 15; very prime above 15.

MOLASSES.—Two cargoes of Cuba sold at from 33 a 33½. A cargo of Trinadad sold at prices not transpired.

SPIRITS.—Several sales of domestic spirits have taken place: 200 bbls Baltimore whiskey at 40 cents; 40 bbls NE Rum, at 40 cents; and 25 bbls Northern Gin, first quality, at 48 cents. A small lot of French Brandy, direct importation, sold at $1 50 a 1 75.

BALTIMORE, Feb 21.

CATTLE.—There has been a fair supply of beef on the hoof during the past week, and we continue to quote at $5 75 a $6 for ordinary to common stock, and $6 25 a $6 50 for fat cattle. The transactions of the week have been limited, about 2000 bags of Rio were sold at prices ranging from 11½ for old crop to 12½ a 13 cents for new crop. About 400 bags Cuba were taken at 13 cents.

COTTON.—Sales of 100 bales Mobile at 18½, and of 70 bales Georgia at 15½ cents. Sales of inferior Uplands, reported at 15½ cents.

MOLASSES.—A cargo of West India Molasses was sold, but on a private sale, on terms not transpired.

OILS.—Spermoils remain without change. Linseed is scarce and has advanced a shade—we now quote American at $1.00 a $1.06.

PROVISIONS.—Some parcels of new Western Bacon have arrived this week, and sales have been made at 12½ cents for assorted. We continue to quote No 1 Western Lard at 13½ cents. The inspections of the week comprise 84 bbls pork, 113 kegs butter, and 456 kegs Lard.

SUGARS.—Sales of prime Porto Rico at $11 cash. A sale of 50 boxes Havana brown at $10.15. A cargo of white Brazil was sold in anticipation of its arrival at $10.75.

TOBACCO.—There was a fair inquiry during the week for common to good red Maryland, but there not being sufficient stocks on hand to meet the demand transactions were confined to limited parcels at former rates. Some sales of Ohio, of the old crop, were made at prices fully sustaining the rates of last fall; it is expected that the market will open in the Spring with much animation. The inspections of the week comprise 2 hhds Maryland and 11 hhds Ohio.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Cotton is still in good enquiry, and prices tending upwards. Coffee and Sugar also continue in favor.—Money stocks have recovered considerably.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Board.

250 shares U S Bank			124½ a 125
150 do	do	90 days,	126
100 do	do	60 days,	127 a 127¼
50 do	N Orleans Commercial,		105
200 do	N Orleans City Bank, 60 ds		111
100 do	O Orleans Canal Bank,		102

AUCTION SALES WINES—Cargo brig Grampus—Terms, under $500, 4 months; over, 6 months—200 qr casks Port at $1 a 1 07½ ss; 50 do do (SS brand) at 93 a 95c. ss; 50 do single grape at 89 cts ss; 50 do double do at 89½ cts ss; 14 pipes red Lisbon at 46½ a 47 cts; 750 qr casks Samos Wine at 46½ a 47 cents.

February 27.

MORE WINTER.—A northeast snow storm commenced early this morning and still continues. The new snow is already full six inches deep.

Rules at the Stock Exchange Board.

775 shares U S Bank			123 a 123½
100 do	do	30 days,	124 a 124½
100 do	do	60 days,	125
25 do	N O Commercial, 30 days,		110
125 do	N O Canal Bank,		105½ a 105
100 do	do	B, 30 days,	106½
100 do	N O City Bank, B, 90 days,		111
300 do	N O Gas Bank,		104½ a 104

COTTON.—There has been a brisk demand throughout the week, of which a considerable portion has been by the speculators, the sales amount to about 3600 bales—of which 1600 bales are Uplands, at 15½ a 23½, and the remaining 200 New Orleans, Alabama & Florida at from 16½ a 19 cts per lb. There has been all along a great confidence shewn by the holders, and prices have gradually advanced to our present quotations.

FLOUR.—There has been but a trifling business doing in Western flour since our last, but prices have remained without important alteration. In Southern there has been considerable doing, and sales to some extent have been made to the dealers. Philadelphia at $7 37, Georgetown $7 42, New York and Baltimore $7 31.—We do not hear of any sales of Alexandria or Richmond county.

RICE.—There is a fair demand, and since our last about 700 tierces have been sold from 3 37½ to 3 62½, 4 months. Prices of all descriptions have receded about 12½ per 100 lbs. Prime is scarce, and the stock of all kinds is moderate. Import 1731 tierces, 18 half do.

SUGAR.—We consider the market this week 1 per cent better than our last quotations. Two cargoes of Porto Rico and St Croix, of the new crop have arrived, but are not yet landed. We advise sales of 200 a 300 hhds New Orleans at 11 a 11½; 400 a 700 boxes Cuba brown at 10½ a 11; 40 a 50 do white at 13½; 80 hhds Cuba new crop at 11½; 40 hhds St Croix, old crop, at 11 a 12; and 15 do, new crop, at 12½.

EXCHANGES.—The sales of bills for the packets of the 24th, which are still detained by the weather, were chiefly at 9½ per cent. on England; 5 a 27½ on France.—Money continues scarce and in demand; the banks have discounted of late but very sparingly.

NEW ORLEANS STREET RAIL ROAD—This road will be opened to the public on Sunday the 26th, 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

EXTRAORDINARY SPECTACLE.

Mr. Adrien,

Will give a few nights more of his wonderful and recreating amusements at the room, corner Royal and Orleans streets.

This Day, at 7 o'clock, Brilliant Soiree.

Mr. Adrien will divide his representation in three parts. In the first, 15 new experiments and feats of legerdemain, executed with his well known dexterity. In the second, new illusions in which the spectator will not discover the least deception and numerous and wonderful recreations offered to the ladies. In the third, phantascopy, with new forms and apparations.

Mr. Adrien will not enter into any other details, as he feels certain not to disappoint the public, for whose past favors he offers his most sincere thanks.

Box office, open 6 o'clock P M. The performance will begin at 7. Admission, $1—Children under 8 years half price. m 11

CARROLLTON BANK—The appointment of a general book keeper to this institution will be made on Tuesday next the 15th inst, until when applications will be received.

m 13 JNO. NICHOLSON, Cashier.

THE BEE.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1836.

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

☞ For Legislative proceedings, see first page.

☞ Today the legislature will adjourn *sine die;* and a many of them may not and should not be again sent from their respective districts, we heartily bid them farewell.

We may be induced in a short time to give a rapid review of the 'sayings and doings' of most members of both houses—so far as they are useful or interesting.

The National Intelligencer of Washington in expressing the wonder concurred in by all the eastern journalists of the enormous extension of banking capital Louisiana, during the present session of our legislature, states that the banking capital of this state amounted to $754,000 in 1811; $1,432,000 in 1815; $2,597,420 in 1820; $5,665,980 in 1830; $27,172,145 in 1835—and about *seventy-two* millions in 1836.

Scarcely one sixth of this amount is owned in Louisiana; and about the same proportion is assigned as capital for branch banks in the various parts of the state. The faith of the state is pledged for about 20 millions of this whole amount; and now an application is pending to grant that pledge in favor of the Canal bank—because its directors lavished ignorantly and foolishly about $500,000 more than they might in erecting steam engines for excavating 7 feet to raise 7 inches of sand; and in building bridges to be thrown down immediately when found worse than useless.

Yet we are not only censured but condemned for using our pen in behalf of the public interests, to arrest such a ruinous system of cupidity and ignorance! *Odi profanum vulgus* etc

VALUABLE CARGOES.—Under this caption the Charleston and Savannah papers boast of their trade. The Charleston Courier of the 5th inst states that the ship Troy cleared thence for Havre with a cargo of 508 bales sea-island and 1270 of upland cotton, with 3000 feet of boards—valued at $136,443-72. The Savannah Georgian remarks that the British ship Malabar left that port for Liverpool with a cargo of 2335 bales upland and 89 sea-island cotton, valued at $125,061-28.

Eh bien! but the Bee to the rescue for New Orleans. On Saturday the ship Pactolus cleared for Liverpool with a cargo of 2183 bales of cotton, weighing 894,080 lbs, and valued at $156,562;—and same day the ship Senator cleared also for Liverpool with 2087 bales, weighing 884,207 lbs, and valued at $141,573. Put that and that together; and the value of the two cargoes exported on the same day will be $288,035. The Charlestonians may have their boards in the bargain or account.

And this week our cotton merchants are likely to ship cotton in amount valued at not much more than 1,000,000, in consequence of the favorable advices from Liverpool. *Verb. sap. sat.*

CHARLESTON may soon be the grand emporium of southern commerce. Her natural advantages from her situation on the Atlantic, which renders superior the facilities for intercourse of all kinds with the northern states and foreign nations, have not hitherto been properly considered, in consequence of her citizens having devoted their attention to the distractions and dissensions of political strifes and heresies. But when politics shall be rendered subordinate to commerce—when she obtains intercourse with the rearward regions, which she can easily do by the railroad to Louisville and Cincinnati—when her lines of packets to ports in England and France, and her steamboats to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York are the full tide of successful experiment, her greatness and glory are eventually and permanently ensured.

If there is that redeeming spirit in the citizens of Charleston for which we are disposed to give them full credit, in relieving themselves from the incubus of politics and the palsy of strifes, the road to greatness is before them. By the railroads thence to the interior country, they effect an intercourse with Georgia and Virginia; Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and all the regions to the rearward—and while they can penetrate to the northern lakes and induce their trade thro the genial districts of the south, and so in part emulate New York;—they can also have continued roads westward from Cincinnati to St Louis, and so in part emulate New York;—she will be competing for the westward trade in fur, metals, flour, and other agricultural and mineral produce.

The same facilities for obtaining the products of the interior and west in swelling the exports of Charleston, exist to augment the demand for her imports: but the facilities for procuring the latter, excel those probably of any other city in the union—New York not excepted; and certainly not New Orleans. Her port is well situated for trade with any port on the Gulf of Mexico; and every port on both sides of the Atlantic ocean, whether on the continent of America north and south; or on Europe or Africa. Her situation is central; and while ships can arrive earlier there in port from the gulf or South America, than to any of her Atlantic rivals; they can arrive equally soon from England, France or the Mediteranean, as to any port north and, and certainly much sooner than to New Orleans. The diminution in time and space in all the facilities of intercourse, Charleston may possess if her citizens will, in a greater degree than any other city in the union—combining in this aggregate and average all the facilities of interior and exterior trade with all places of the world.

The legislature of South Carolina has nobly advanced to promote this onward course of Charleston by chartering and assisting the companies to maintain ticket lines to New York and Liverpool; and to construct the great western railroad—which like a giant of internal improvement may extend its arms in all directions north, west and southwest, till it approaches New York in the east—Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and Natchez on the great river—and till it thence shall penetrate to St Louis and Alton, to the Missouri or the Rocky mountains—nay till its course reaches Columbia on the Pacific ocean. A then advances to Asia itself: connecting thus the western coast of the Atlantic with the western coast of the Pacific. Yet if the communication with China and the East Indies were opened by the isthmus of Panama rather or sooner than the route indicated above, Charleston then would have superior advantages for the trade so secured.

Let the noble citizens of South Carolina pursue commerce and eschew politics; and while they will so avoid disorders and strifes among themselves and with their brethern of other states, they will shortly and permanently ensure their own prosperity, greatness and glory. Politics have hitherto blasted all their prospects.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Feb 27.

LETTER XXXI.

I mentioned to you that the 22d was a beautiful day, warm, bright and serene. On the evening of the 23d we had a rain, on the night of the 24th a severe storm of thunder and lightning and wind, and on the morning of the 26th the ground, to the astonishment of every one, was covered with snow to the averaged depth of a foot, and in places to that of four feet. The sleighs are running in all directions, while the blue bird the harbinger of spring, is warbling his 'wood note wild' from every bough. I state this fact, to give you some idea of the nature of the climate of this section of our country. Notwithstanding the depth of the snow and the inclemency of the weather, however, the galleries of both houses were pretty well charged with female politicians, who go to Congress for no other purpose than to murder time, get into society, and prattle with the beaux, to the great annoyance of those who attend for the purpose of being enlightened and benefitted by the discussions in Congress. These lady politicians are as much interested by the calling of the ayes and noes, as by the keenest encounter of parliamentary wit; and payment as much attention to the one as the other. The railroad cars and the numerous soirees, fêtes, routes, &c, have brought a large collection of ladies to the metropolis this session; who flock to the galleries of both houses, during the day, and repair to the soirees, &c during the night: thus leading a life of joyousness and gaiety, that but few elsewhere have the opportunity to enjoy. The volumes of plates in the library of Congress, are almost worn out by the frequent handling and constant inspection to which they are subjected, to gratify the eye of the female visitors with whom this department is almost daily crowded

Fridays and Saturdays in the two houses are usually very uninteresting for some time after the commencement of the session, being devoted in the house of representatives to the consideration of private business, and in the senate to no business at all. The secretary of state, in compliance with a resolution of the senate, communicates the fact, that the commissioners under the French treaty of 1831, have received claims to the number of 2,125—that they have made allowances on 361, and that on 2,187 no allowances have been made. It would seem that the revenue from the sales of public lands, has been greatly augmented within the last year—and indeed during the last month as returns have been received from the land offices. In that month the receipts from public lands amount to $2,045,019, being $2,131,126 more than the receipts in the same month in 1835. Your state alone has yielded $979,169. The *surplus* revenue is now upwards of 20 *millions of dollars*, and will in the course of a year, unless distributed [illegible] 50 millions. The rest [illegible] from the sale of public lands alone will, it is estimated, during the next year, amount to millions of dollars. Shortly these receipts will cease as to Indiana [illegible] the removal of the Canal lands as to Indiana [illegible] measure: and if the surplus revenue be provided to effect this object, be found insufficient, then he suggests the adoption of more energetic measures. It is apprehended here, that the this war may not be very formidable, it may nevertheless continue for a number of years, in consequence of the superior knowledge possessed by the Indians of the country, the facilities it affords for ambuscades, and the destructiveness of the climate to the constitution of the whites.

Governor Taxwell has refused to communicate the instructions of the assembly of Virginia to the senators Tyler and Leigh; and the secretaries of the two houses have, in consequence, been directed to do it. Mr Leigh, it is thought, will not comply; but Tyler will.—The New York relief bill has not yet passed the house of representatives. Dutee J Pearce has been disembouguing the contents of his mind on the question, in a manner not at all agreeable to his hearers or those concerned. He has been endeavoring to act the orator for the gratification of the galleries; but has failed. No one listens to him, tho his voice is pitched on a key, calculated to make the welkin ring. The truth is, this man is deficient in *nous;* he wants the moral and intellectual qualities necessary to give him distinction.—He does not exceed mediocrity, and tho according to Theocritus *matron d'antiqua*, mediocrity is best, Mr D J Pearce is of opinion that he is elevated beyond that standard, and deserves the favorable opinion of the administration, as well as the undivided attention of the body which he flatters himself he is capable of enlightening. While the Congress of the nation are deliberating on the expediency of granting relief to the sufferers in their own country the citizens of Paris, the capital of the nation with which we were on the eve of a war, and at the very moment this impression existed, were subscribing largely and liberally for their relief.—It is almost too late now to do any thing. The relief of the sufferers required, should have been granted to them immediately after the unfortunate cause which reduced them to the necessity of applying for it. The senate dispatched it with the promptitude which the occasion demanded; but the speech-making representatives and stump orators of the house, could not let it pass, without an effort to show their constituents the superiority of their knowledge, and their meritorious vigilance in preventing the prodigal waste of the public money.

Politics do not greatly in vamix or interfere with the literature of this country; altho unfortunately a few attempts have been made to wed them: but happily the banns of matrimony were forbidden by a discerning public; and such works as Cooper's Monnikins are and should be decried by all. There should be no political party in American literature; and indeed no party except as the tenets and practice of the different arts and sciences may absolutely require.

But not so is it in England. The spirit of party controls and directs literature in most respects, and to such a degree that a literary gentleman of one party whig or conservative, finds little forbearance and no encouragement from those of the opposite. Not only are the newspapers of England political and literary, but all her other periodicals weekly, monthly and quarterly—when not restricted to some art or science. The line of demarkation is so broadly drawn, that the whig periodicals will as a matter of choice and courtesy praise whig authors in literature as well as politics, and seek every occasion to censure and condemn the authors and abettors of the conservatives.—Bulwer being a whig obtains no quarter from a tory periodical; and Croker being a conservative has no literary merit in the eyes of his political antagonists.—So is it with Brougham on one side; and Lyndhurst on the other: and so is it with one and all. Coleridge is praised by tories and censured by whigs, as was even Sir Walter Scott, whose politics damned his literature in the eyes of many: and the political tenets rather than the literary demerits of Lord Byron produced the wholesale censure of his 'Hours of Idleness' in an early number of the Edinburg Quarterly Review.—while the same prejudice produced the condemnation of Keats in the London Quarterly.

It were well that American citizens understood this subject correctly, not so much to discern the accuracy of any critique in a British periodical of a British work—as that they might be convinced of the reasons which urged English travelers to censure our manners and customs, in order to attack our republican institutions and form of government; and why their misrepresentations were so eagerly promulgated by a portion of the British press, while they were deprecated and denounced by another. The travelers who so misrepresented were tories—Hall is a tory; Hamilton is a tory; Trollope is a sad tory. It squared with the political prejudices of these gentry to malign the customs and manners of Americans, in order to denounce our republican government, and thereby aid the aristocracy and monarchy of England: it became then the interests if not the duty of the tory press to forward this design as much as possible: for there are many who believe that the manners and customs, the literature and happiness of society depend on the form of government; and they believe that if they can decry those existing in republics, they laud those experienced in monarchies.

British travelers and critics thus view us thro the glasses of political prejudice or predilection. The liberal among them like Stuart, Tudor and Latrobe perceive much more to commend than censure: and their candid representations are seized and published with avidity by the whig and radical journals of England, who are contending for a liberal and cheap government, and for the general welfare of the public: while the politically prejudiced of the tory party visit but to condemn, and their misrepresentations are as anxiously embraced by the conservative journalists.

This may be a melancholy picture of British liberality and literature; but unfortunately it is too true. Yet as it furnishes a key or clue to Americans to determine on the credit given to the accounts of English travelers who ramble thro this country, it should be distinctly remembered—lest we should suppose that such credence is that of the British people, rather than (as it is in truth) only that of a party who have their political interests and aggrandisements to subserve. The works of Hall, Hamilton and Trollope were warmly praised by the London Quarterly Review and all the tory journals;—while they were as eagerly scanned and depreciated by the Edinburg, and Westminster Review, and all journals of the whig and radical party. Americans should then learn and remember that if the tory press of England is against us to deprecate our republican form of government—the liberal press is invariably for us to support our institutions. It is not a national affair, but the concern of a party: and we should seriously reflect whether it is preferable to have the admiration and applause of the liberal portion of the British people, than to fret and fume because we do not command the approbation of the tories. But we should also do justice to England by not inculpating all her inhabitants in the wholesale censures which have occasionally been so lavished on all for the sake of a few—and those few having political or party purposes to subserve and promote. The great mass of the people of England love America and her institutions and mode of government; and with them country makes no difference, the distance separates—and that 'distance lends enchantment to the view:' for an American finds a ready and welcome reception in all parts of England.

NEW YORK, February 27

By the ship Chatham, arrived at Boston, we have received London papers to January 20th, and Liverpool to the 21st, both inclusive.

Cotton had advanced ½ to ¾ cents per pound.

A partial change has taken place in the French ministry. LONDON, Jan. 20.

We received last night, by express, the Paris papers and letters of Monday. They report the termination of the ministerial crisis as regarded M. Humann, the minister of finance, whose projects for the reduction of the five per cent stock, our readers are aware, have awakened so much attention in the cabinet and in the chamber. The minister has fallen, his economical plans have failed before the selfish cupidity of the king and the shopkeepers of Paris, and the French nation remains saddled with a serious burden, which but few these obstacles might have been removed.

M. Humann is supported by the people of France generally, and by a majority of the chamber; he has been opposed by the king personally, and the shopkeepers opposed by the king personally, and the shopkeepers of Paris, who form the national guard, and are the principal holders of the stock in question. It is then Paris against France once more, and the triumph has been with the capital. The question, however, will be eagerly discussed in the departments, and warmly contested in the chamber, and the result is doubtful.

M Humann's successor is the Count d'Argout. It was on Saturday that M Humann resigned, and on Sunday the king accepted it. The funds were naturally affected by the ministerial change. At Torloni's, before one o'clock, the three per cents opened at a fall of ten centimes, as compared with Saturday's prices, but they soon rallied.

Our Bayonne letter of the 14th, states that, in the afternoon of the 8th, an engagement had taken place between the 6th battalion of Navarre, under brigadier Don Pario Santz, and a column of 2,000 Christinos, commanded by general Aldama, who were escorting a convoy from Lerin to Puente la Reina. The firing continued from two o'clock until five, when the Carlists having fallen back on Maneu, left the road open to the convoy to proceed to its destination. The Christinos had 18 killed and 30 wounded, and the Carlists 10 killed and 20 wounded.

The expedition into Catalonia was still in progress of organization. Brigadier Guergue was acquitted by the council of War, and has since been appointed to the command of four battalions, which are intended to operate in the Asturias. Advices from Tolosa, of the 12th, mention the departure of two battalions for St Sebastian, on that day. The main force of the Carlists was stationed along the Vittoria road, from Tolosa to Salinas.

LONDON, January 19.

In the character of the money market, as regards commercial discounts, there is no material alteration to remark; the premium upon exchequer bills continues at 17 19; on India bonds it is 3-5.

Consols for money closed at 90½ to 91; and for account at 91½ to ¾.

Transactions in the foreign market have been chiefly confined to Spanish bonds. During the morning they ruled at from 49½ to ¾, but as the private letters state that the affair at Barcelona had been checked, and that the new loan of £2,000,000, which it is anticipated M Rothschild will undertake, and which would [illegible] Spain, [illegible] announced under [illegible] of the new [illegible] light of a [illegible] persuaded if they will not give [illegible] consent.

Mr High observed that it is customary to place the number of insertions on the advertisement; if this were omitted they were charged while they remained in.

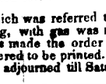
Mr. Hall observed that he should not be [illegible] the difference of he extension of conscience on the Ohio and on the mississippi; but it appears to him that [illegible] great. The same work for which we are now charged $658 was done in Cincinnati for $75; and yet at the head of the paper stands the same charge as on the True American.

Mr Schmidt begged to remove the member from the 8th ward, that it had only been published in Cincinnati in one language; and that the expenses of living and labour are comparitively nothing in Cincinnati to New Orleans.

The Resolution was adopted. Yeas and nays called for—Messrs Schmidt, High, Baldwin, Caldwell, Labatut, and Gaiennie voted for; Messrs Thomas, Allard and Pichot against.

The committee which was referred the propriety of the city and Faubourg, with gas was reported by an ordinance which was made the order of the day for next sitting; and ordered to be printed.

The council then adjourned till Saturday next at 5 o'clock p m.



BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the New-Orleans Improvement Company."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened; That the New Orleans Improvement Company chartered by an act of the Legislature approved, February twenty-six one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall hereafter be styled the New Orleans Improvement and Banking Company.

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

Approved March 1st, 1836
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

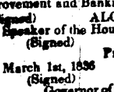
RESOLUTION.

Whereas the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, has contested the right claimed by the state to investigate the affairs of said Bank; Whereas the Commercial Bank would lay before the joint committee of the two Houses, only that part of its operations relating to the water works which are to furnish the city of New Orleans, and its suburbs with water; and whereas such a question is entirely within the competency of its jurisdiction.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened: That the Attorney-General is hereby required to give in writing to the Legislature during the present session, his opinion on the right of the state to examine the affairs of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans; and, in case his opinion should be favourable to the state, he is further required to apply to the competent tribunals in order to obtain a decision of the question

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

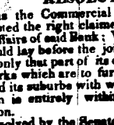
Approved March 24, 1836.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.



For Louisiville and all intermediate landings—The well known steamer HOMER, Wm Gay master, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board, will start on Wednesday 16th inst. For freight or passage having superior accommodations for both cabin and deck passenger Apply on board or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
28 & 29 New levee.

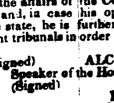
m 12



For Louisville, Cincinnati and Maysville—The substantial built steamer TUSCARORA, F B Pillay, master, having the most of her cargo engaged will positively depart for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday morning the 15th inst at 10 o'clock A M. For freights or passage apply on board, or to

FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS.

m 12

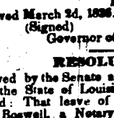


For Mobile this day.

THE U. S. Mail and Daily line.—The fast running packet steamer Mazeppa, Capt Carson, will leave for Mobile this day at 5 o'clock, p m. For passage, having fine accommodations, apply to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
28 & 29 New Levee.

mar 14

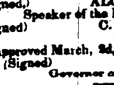


For Liverpool.

THE A I British ship CELIA, John Black, master, yet wants 200 bales, for freight of remainder, or passage, apply to

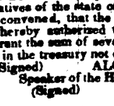
G VANCE & R GAMBLE,
51 Customhouse st.

mar 14



For Gibraltar—The A I, coppered and copper fastened brig MARINE, Davis, master, having one half of her cargo engaged will be despatched for the above port in this month. For balance of freight apply to the captain on board, or to R. GRONING & Co.

Advances will be made on consignments by the above vessel. m 11



For Richmond—(To sail positively on Sunday next 13th inst)—The superior brig DANIEL H. MILLER, Failes, master, will sail as above, and can take the bulk of 600 bbls: for which, or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to EASTMAN & BROT'S.

m 11 30 Old levee.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA—The office of this bank is now open for business at the corner of Royal and St Louis street, where deposits will be received. The board will begin to discount on Thursday next, 17th inst, and continue every Monday and Thursday. Notes offered for discount must be deposited in the box on Saturdays' and Wednesdays' before 3 o'clock.

The office of the commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital, is removed to no 84, St Louis st, near the bank. By order of the board.

CHS. LESSEPS, Assist. Cashier.

m 14

Exchange Hotel Company,
New Orleans, March 12, 1836.

THE Stockholders of this company are requested to call at the office of the Ocean Insurance Company for the purpose of transferring their stock to that of the Exchange and Banking Company, in conformity with the 2d Section of the supplementary Act amending the charter of said Exchange and Banking Company, promulgated this day. By order,

F BELANGER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—The following valuable property, all located in the most desirable part of the faubourg, and well worthy the attention of capitalists or speculators—

The block of five 3 story stores at the corner of Poydras and Magazine sts.

The house and store in Poydras st, between Magazine and Tchepitoulas sts, at present occupied by Messrs Bier & Steever.

Two dwelling houses and lots on Camp st., adjoining St Patrick's church.

The whole of the property on Annunciation and St Thomas sts, consisting of a large brick two story dwelling, with gardens, outhouses, stables, &c., recently occupied by J M Reynolds, together with a dwelling and outhouses on St Thomas st, and the whole of the vacant lots adjoining.

The lot on the batture, with a new 4 story store, now erecting, and a two story store in the rear, fronting on Thomas st.

Eight lots fronting on Commerce and Phillippi sts,

The dwelling house and o—ses on Canal, corner of Carondelet st.

Several squares in various parts of the faubourg Livaudais. For further particulars and terms, apply to

BYRNE, HERMAN & CO,
101 Royal st.
Canal st

mar 14—10t

FOR SALE—by HARROD & QUARLES.

200 boxes superior Boston soap; 100 do sperm candles; 200 kegs white lead; 200 do black paint; 100 bags Sumatra pepper; 100 coils Manilla cordage; 10 hemp hawsers; 200 kegs salmon; 200 boxes sweet and common chocolate; 200 (6 lbs) boxes gunpowder and imperial tea; 200 kegs of tongues and sounds, at 24 Customhouse street. m 11

BALANCES AND DOUBLE SCALES—Weighing from 1 oz to 2250 lbs, constantly for sale by FROST & Co,
8 Custom house st

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT COST—The subscribers wishing to close the clothing branch of their business, now offer for sale their stock at cost prices. It is composed in part of superfine blue and black dress, frock and three quarter coats, cloth and cassimere pantaloons of various colors and vests of all kinds. These goods have been made this season in the best style and latest fashions, and are mostly of the finest quality. Gentlemen wishing to purchase for their own wear or to sell again will find it an object to call and examine the goods.

m 14 J. EVANS & Co, 31 Old levee st

SUGAR—A crop of 125 hogsheads sugar on plantation, for sale by

m 14 A. QUERTIER & ALBERT.

WHISKEY—50 barrels rectified whiskey, landing from steamer Adriatic, for sale by

TOURNE & BECKWITH.

mar 14

NEW OR[illegible]NS.

CLEARED.

Ship Fre[illegible], William, Rukeyser, Hermann & co
Ship Ohio, [illegible], Boston, Stanton & Avery.
Ship Senator, Stacey, Liverpool, Byrne, Hermann & co
Ship Pactolus, Wise, Liverpool, Levi H Gale.
Barque Cossack, Murch, Portsmouth, G Bedford.
Brig Rupert, Bankin, Matanzas, Forstall & Brothers.
Schr May Flower, Tarr, Key West, W Porter
Schr Lone, Delesdernier, Sabine River, W Bryan.
Schr Caroline, Sherwood, Tampa Bay, master.
Schr Caledonia, Huxie, Savannah, master.
Sloop Huntsman, Hernandez, Pensacola, master.

ARRIVED.

Steam Tow Boat Post Boy, Marun, from the Passes, having towed to sea brigs Privilegio & Aldrich; bro't up Schr Laurana. Left S W Pass on the 9th inst. at 6 p.m. nothing in sight in the offing. Brig Charlotte, from Porto Rico, schr Francis, and 2 others unknown at the Fort.

Brig Baltimore, Choesbrough, 14 days, Boston, to master: cargo, assorted mdze. to J A Merle & co, and J Thayer & co.

Brig Elbe, Providence, (R I) to master, (at Slaughter house point.)

Schr Branch, Marchant, Mobile, Forstall & High:—cargo, 400 sacks salt, to Forstall & High.

Schr Glide, Marsh, Newburyport, to master: cargo, 285 bbls mackerel, 125 do potatoes & onions, to master.

Schr Lamanta, Burdick, Atukapas, to master: cargo, 96 hhds sugar and 12 bbls molasses, to H Palfrey

Steamer Black Hawk, Templeton, Cincinnati.
Steamer Despatch Streick, La Fourche, interior.
Steamer Levant, Parker, Natchitoches.
Steamer Huntsville, Selleck, Bayou Sara.
Steamer Manchester, Shockley, Cincinnati.
Steamer Princeton, Perry, Cincinnati.
Steamer Adriatic, Perry, Cincinnati.
Steamer Plough Boy, Patterson, St Martinsville.
Steamer Chancellor, Shallcross, Louisville.
Steamer Chief Justice Marshall, Clark, Lafourche.

IMPORTS.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Adriatic—8 hhds clover seed, R R Springer; 60 bbls whiskey, Tourne & Beckwith; 44 hhds bacon, 2 bbls butter, G Dorsey; 143 hhds bacon, Sloo & Byrne; 435 bbls flour, Orain & Mignion; 110 do whiskey, 60 do pork, 150 hhds bacon, 329 kegs lard, to same; 83 kegs tripe, 3 do & 1 bbl butter, 443 kegs lard, 25 hhds bacon, J Gilmore; 184 bbls pork, 120 half do beef, 50 k