## COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | mar 4 | Boston | mar 1 |
| Charleston | " 11 | Baltimore | " 5 |
| Philadelphia | " 5 | Washington | " 5 |
| Paris | feb 1 | Liverpool | feb. 4 |
| Havre | jan 16 | London | " 3 |

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

SALES OF COTTON, YESTERDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 120 bales Mississippi | | 16½ |
| 75 do do | | 18¾ |
| 700 do do | prices not transpired. | |
| 361 do do | & Louisiana | 18 |
| 68 do Louisiana | | 15½ |
| 36 do do | | 21 |
| 18 do do | | 17 |
| 680 do Western Dist | | 15½ |
| 90 do do | | 12 |
| 104 do Florida | | 18 |
| 90 do do | | 16½ |
| 35 do do | | 16½ |

2377

COTTON—The sales of the week, as far as we have been able to ascertain, amount to 9452 bales; at least one half of which was bought for Northern Manufactories. The sales were as follow, viz: 78 bales Miss. at 19½, 75 at 19¼, 208 at 18, 835 at 17½, 93 at 17¼, 700 at 17, 595 at 16¾, 120 at 16½, 25 at 14, 861 at prices not known, 1861 Miss & La at 18, 100 at 16; 21 La at 21, 125 at 19, 18 at 17, 68 at 15½, 45 W Dist. at 15½; 680 at 15½, 90 at 12, 26 Mobile at 18, 1607 at 17, 43 Florida at 17½, 35 at 16½, 90 at 16½ and 183 Texas at 17. Although our highest quotations are 20 cents, it will be perceived that one sale was made at 21 cents, and we understand that some has been sold as high as 22, but what will bring over 20 cents must be something extraordinary.

TOBACCO.—There is but little doing in this article; the sales of the week have been about 350 hhds, generally at our quotations, but some crossed has been sold at 2 to 4 cent below; very fine would command 4 cent above our highest. The present prices are however considered too high by purchasers.

BEEF.—The sales are limited, and principally for city consumption.

FLOUR.—The forepart of the week the price fell 25 cents, but it has since advanced to $7, the same as our last Saturday's quotations and sales are readily effected at that price, for the best quality.

PROVISIONS.—All articles of this kind remain high, and sales are regularly made at quotations. It would seem that there would be a short supply of Pork and Bacon, if we may judge by reports from the Western states.

EXPORTS OF COTTON & TOBACCO SINCE 1st OCT. 1835.

| EXPORTED TO | BALES COTTON. This wk. | Previously. | Total. | HHDS TOBACCO. This wk. | Previously | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool, | 7483 | 100178 | 107661 | .... | 480 | 480 |
| Other Br ports, | ..... | 920 | 920 | .... | 21 | 21 |
| Total to Br ports, | 7483 | 101098 | 108581 | .... | 501 | 501 |
| Havre, | 1233 | 62233 | 63466 | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Other Fr ports, | 1709 | 15858 | 17567 | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Total to Fr ports, | 2942 | 78091 | 81033 | .... | ..... | ..... |
| North of Europe, | 1156 | 6891 | 8047 | .... | 392 | 392 |
| Other for. ports, | ..... | 5283 | 5283 | 11 | 335 | 316 |
| Total to for. ports | 11581 | 191363 | 202944 | 11 | 1228 | 1209 |
| Northern pts U S, | 4436 | 35300 | 39736 | 415 | 3047 | 3462 |
| Total, | 16017 | 226663 | 242680 | 426 | 4275 | 4701 |

Friday, March 18.

SALES OF STOCK AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS

STOCKS,

*As corrected by Thomas Fellows, Exchange Broker.*

Louisiana State Bank .....119 off'd
Bank of Orleans .....108
Bank of Louisiana .....125 off'd
Consolidated Association .....107 last sales.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co. .....103 asked
City Bank .....106 asked
Union Bank of Louisiana .....122½ sales.
Citizens' Bank .....
Commercial Bank .....106 asked.
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank .....54 asked.
Gas Light Bank .....105 asked.
Carrollton Railroad Bank .....26 asked
Atchafalaya Bank .....91½ prem. asked
Louisiana State In. Co. .....$40 for $20 pd—$100 shares
Louisiana In. Co. .....$130 for 300 pd—last sales.
Orleans In. Co. .....no sales.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co. ...$3 prem asked.
Merchants' Ins. Co. .....934
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co. .....58 asked
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co. .....par asked
Ocean Ins. Co. .....52½ asked.
Commercial Ins. Co. .....45 for 50 paid.
Eagle Ins. Co. .....none offered.
Orleans Navigation Co. .....no sales
Pontchartrain Railroad Co. .....85 for 100 pd—offered.
Nashville Railroad Co. .....5 per ct. disc.
Orleans Cotton Press Co. ..150 for 500 pd.—last sales
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co. .....par asked.
Old Architect Co. of 1828 .....65 for 100 paid
Architect Stock of 8th District .....no sales

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.

March 18, 1836

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON, Good and Fine | c. 19 | a 20 |
| .....Good Fair | 17½ | a 18 |
| .....Fair | 16½ | a 17 |
| .....Middling | 15½ | a 16½ |
| .....Ordinary | 13½ | a 15 |
| SUGAR | 11 | a 12 |
| MOLASSES | 38 | a 40 |
| TOBACCO First Quality | | 8 |
| .....Second | | 7 |
| .....Crossed | | 6 |
| FLOUR | | $7 |
| PORK.....Clear | | none |
| .....Mess | 21 | a 22 |
| .....Prime | | 17½ |
| .....Hog round | 9 | a 9½ |
| BACON ...Hams | 15 | a 16 |
| .....Sides | 12½ | a 13 |
| .....Shoulders | 9 | a 10 |
| .....Hog round | 11½ | a 12½ |
| BEEF.....Mess | | 13 |
| .....Prime | 10½ | a 11 |
| LARD | c 13½ | a 14½ |
| CORN | 65 | a 70 |
| WHISKEY | 48 | a 50 |
| BAGGING Western | 25 | a 28 |
| BALE ROPE | 10 | a 12½ |
| LEAD | | 5½ |

NEW YORK, March 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 135 shares U S Bank | | 126½ a 126¾ |
| 100 do do | next week, | 127 |
| 100 do do | 60 days, | 128 |
| 100 do N Orleans Canal Bk. 60 days | | 107 |
| 50 do do | Gas Bk. 60 days | 105½ |

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 200 shares U S Bank, | 10 days, | 126½ |
| 100 do do | | 126½ |
| 796 do do | cash to 4 days, | 126 |
| 525 do do | 60 days | 128½ |
| 100 do do | 60 days b o | 128½ |
| 100 do do | 19th inst, | 127 |
| 50 do do | 44 days, | 128 |
| 125 do N Orleans Gas Bk. Saturday, | | 34½ |

March 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 shares U S Bank, | | 126 |
| 210 do do | | 125½ |

AUGUSTA, March 11.

COTTON.—There has been quite an excitement in our Cotton trade for the last week, and purchasers have not been held back by the accounts to the 4th of February. The sales have been very heavy, at very high prices—say 17 to 19 cents; and an extra article has been sold as high as 20 cents. The number of unfinished orders from the northern factories has no doubt caused the steady feeling which has been exhibited during the last week.

## Saint Charles Theatre.

Second night of the Bottle Imp, with the grand spectacle of Peter Wilkins; being the only night that these two attractive spectacles can be performed together.

The Box Book for the Italian Opera will be opened This Morning, at 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1836.

Will be presented the drama of

THE BOTTLE IMP.

With the spectacle of

PETER WILKINS.

On Sunday, the second representation of the new grand Opera of

OTELLO.

## AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

CHILDRENS NIGHT.

Mrs Knight as Minna, in the Ice Witch.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1836.

Will be presented the grand romantic Drama of the

ICE WITCH or the FROZEN HAND!

Harold, - - - - - Mr. Scott.
Minna, - - - - - Mrs. Knight.

In compliance with the request of many heads of families, the Ice Witch will be presented as the first piece.

To conclude with the Opera of

BONE SQUASH DIAVOLA.

Bone Squash, (with songs) Mr Rice.

Monday, Mr F S Hill's Benefit.

## BROWN & Co.'s CIRCUS,

A FEW RODS ABOVE THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

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

ESTABLISHMENT

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, WITH A VARIETY OF

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

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

Messrs. North, Stickney, Rogers, Rockwell, Minnich, Shay, Mateer, | Messrs. Levi, Ricardo, Wills, Stone, Philippo, Long, Master Lipman.

THE INFANT PRODIGY,

Miss Rosaline Stickney,

AND THE CELEBRATED CLOWN,

Mr. Blackburn.

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

Proper officers are employed to enforce a rigid decorum.

Slaves not admitted without a pass from their masters

Seats can be secured from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 2 P. M.

For particulars of performance see bills of the day jan 17—tf

# THE BEE.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1836

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

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

FOR RECORDER.
FELIX LABATUT.
D. AUGUSTIN.

ALDERMEN.

1st Dist. { G. Schmidt, S. High,
2d Dist. { A. W. Pichot, M. F. Cougot,
3d Dist. { F. Fodesclaux, E. Cazeat.
4th Dist. { G. Preval, U Bouligny, E A Canon.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

The ticket will be published as soon as received.

FOR RECORDER.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.
ALFRED DUCROS,
L U GAIENNIE,
COLONEL CUVELLIER.

ALDERMEN.

B Marigny,
A Guirot,
A Lara,
F Percy,
J Kilshaw, Jr.
L H Feraud

We are authorized to announce D. AUGUSTIN, Esq. as Recorder of Municipality No. 1. viz: the center of the city.

The adjourned public meeting of the citizens of the General Municipality was held last evening at Hewlett's Exchange—Mr D Augustin in the chair; Mr F Labatut vicepresident; and Messrs James Saul and Mr Cruzat secretaries.

Mr Saul reported the following resolutions from the committee appointed to draft them:

Resolved that it is of vital importance, that the 1st municipality should be fully represented in the general council of the city; that the future prosperity of the square of the city and the 8th or 5th ward depends the reon; that all freeholders who have at heart the prosperity of their district,—who do not wish to see their property depreciate in value must bear in mind that the omission of one vote may occasion a loss in the representation of one alderman; and that it becomes the duty of every citizen who is alive to the interests of his ward and the general welfare—who has any property to protect, to come forward in the most prompt and energetic manner to aid in carrying the law into effect; and all are most earnestly exhorted to lose not a moment in having their names inscribed on the assessment roll.

Resolved that the importance of the list of voters now being made, is heightened by the circumstance that it will remain unchangeable for the ensuing 4 years.

[There were two other resolutions passed—one to express confidence in the commissioners appointed by the mayor to take the census; another authorizing the appointment of vigilance committees to aid those commissioners. The names and route of the committees are given on the French side—which please see.]

TEXAS—On the 2d of this month, the general convention assembled at Washington in Texas, declared the Texians to be a free, sovereign and independent people. The declaration of independence will be published in our next number. Speculation in Texian lands would now be available.

It is earnestly to be hoped that our government will not precipitately act on the rumored embassage of Gorostiza from Mexico. Let the independence of Texas be recognized by the United States: but let not that country be bought, and let it become a member of our federal government. Let its boundaries be extended to the Rio Grande, and to California and the Pacific ocean—and we shall have an easy access to Asia.

Rossini's splendid opera of *Otello* was represented last evening by the Italian company for the first time, to an audience full, fair, fashionable and gratified; and will be represented tomorrow to an auditory—similar we hope.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Tuesday is the day for presenting resolutions in Congress. On the 1st inst, Mr Henry Johnson presented one instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of erecting a lighthouse at the junction of the bayou St John and lake Portchartrain; and Mr Rice Garland presented one that the committee on naval affairs attest the discovery of Colonel Charles Morgan of Point Coupee, for preventing dry rot in timber: and another to refer the claims of Colonel Washington Seawell against the U States to the committee on claims

THE SEMINOLE WAR.—Yesterday we gave the latest account received from the scene of war in Florida; and have since received only more minute details of the same transaction recorded.

General Gaines seems to have acted with a degree of gallantry and energy highly creditable. Being aware that the superior and exclusive command of the Florida campaign was given to General Scott, Gaines was equally aware that the Louisiana volunteers had been ordered chiefly on his requisition, and that they were anxious to prove themselves worthy of this state. He had conducted them in safety from Tampa Bay to Fort King, where he intended to leave them under the command and care of General Clinch; but finding that Scott had not arrived nor of course then assumed the control. Grines was willing to act *ad interim*, to gratify himself, Clinch and the Louisiana volunteers. He learned that the main body of the Indians was encamped at the Withlacoochee river; and having taken 8 days' provisions with him, he resolved to improve the few days allowed him to act. He took with him the whole of the Louisiana volunteers under General Smith and Colonel Foster, amounting to about 750 men and the remainder of U S troops, friendly Indians and volunteers amounting to about 1100 men.

On reaching the Withlacoochee, Generals Gaines and Smith were reconnoitring an old pass, and were fired on by the Indians, who were encamped along the banks for 2 miles—not far from where the unfortunate Major Dade and his company were massacred, and near General Clinch's battle ground. The particulars of the action for 3 days, were given in the Bee of yesterday. Lieutenants Izard and Duncan were among the wounded, and also of the Louisiana volunteers 1 officer and 20 men—names not transpired.

General Scott has established a line of posts from Volusia on the St Johns, across the isthmus of Florida to Tampa Bay, so as to cut off the retreat of the Indians southward. General Clinch will command the right wing, General Eustis the left, and Colonel Lindsay the centre. At last advices, Scott was at Picolata; Clinch with 400 men was at Fort King, Colonel Bankhead left Picolata with 400; General Eustis was on the east of the St Johns; and Colonel Twiggs had remained at Tampa Bay.

The volunteers from this state appear to have experienced the greatest hardships from the time they entered on board the steamboats. On their passage to Tampa Bay, they were miserably fed; and during their route thence to Fort King, they were so greatly in want of provisions that many of them gladly gave 2 dollars for a biscuit. But as they have endured the hardships of starvation, so will they brave the perils of war. The Louisianians may end the Seminole war of '36, as they ended the British of '15—in victory.

Spectacles and operas appear to delight our citizens more than any other species of public amusement—ex balls. During the current season, it was not very easy cept to attract a numerous audience to witness the representation of any good tragedy, even when Miss Phillips or Miss Cooper, Mrs Ternan or Mrs Drake appeared; and genteel comedy shared a similar fate.—But operas have generally succeeded well,—our citizens being of rather a mercurial temperament, and more disposed to be actively entertained, than passively excited. The circus for equestrian exhibitions has also fared pretty well during the season, despite its many uncomfortable accommodations for spectators.

Caldwell is however determined to unite all at his theatre. He has an Italian company, an excellent orchestra, a tolerable operatic company, a pretty fair specimen of tragedians, and now he is resolved to add the equestrian to his histrionic company—in order to represent Timor the Tartar, Mazeppa, etc.

'Tis not in nature to control success,
But he does well—endeavors to command it.'

Russell has some good performers at his theatre.—His daughter is admirably calculated to excel in the superior parts of genteel comedy, and could command success even in tragedy, as she may hereafter in operas. Mrs Knight is now with him as a diminished star, deprived of all the laurels which she won as the warbling Miss Povey. She has lost her taste and judgment with her years; and now substitutes grimaces and screaming for the delightful pathos of her younger days: a vague style has in her conquered simplicity; and other habits have trampled on the prettinesses of 'happy nature wild and simple.'

There are however some excellent artistes at the Camp street theatre, who would do credit to any company Mr and Mrs Hodges, Messrs Thorn, Farren, Hill, Scott and Grey, with Charles Mason are a powerful company; and require only proper management to succeed. Russell and his lady are also useful and respectable performers.

RICE also comes to the aid of that company, and will appear this evening. Probably he will engage the services of Tom Reynoldson in Bone Squash Diavolo, as the buffo or buffoon style of the latter is admirably adapted for negro operas—his voice grunting, grumbling, gruffly growling, snuffling snoring, hoarsely howling, being calculated to embellish the diableries of Jim Crow. But if Rice refuses, we must bespeak Reynoldson for Brown's Circus to give Billy Barlow and the Old country gentleman—or rather 'Now Dandini grunts before ye.'

Reynoldson was hissed off the New York boards, as the inhabitants of that place found they could no longer endure his arrogance and pretensions. It is to be hoped he will not compel the Orleannois to a similar resort; let him direct the orchestra as he pleases, but never attempt to sing.

The following just tribute to President JACKSON, is from an address delivered by Alexander Everett in Boston on the 8th of last January to a large assembly of Democratic young men. That gentleman is usually known as Parson Everett. He is the brother of Edward Everett, governor of Massachusetts; and was lately editor of the North American Review.

"And you, Hero! Saviour of New Orleans! Return in peace to your beloved Hermitage! You have done enough for glory. You have set the seal to the bond of your country's Independence! But that grateful country will not permit you to remain in your glorious retirement. She will call you forth to her loftiest posts of trust and honor. She will raise you, once and again, by a sort of acclamation to the Chief Magistracy. She will tell you to carry into the dark chambers of civil policy that dauntless energy and bold unshrinking honesty of purpose that wrought such wonders in the open field of war. Having placed you there, she will not desert you. She will sustain you throughout in this new and untried course—applaud your merits, overlook your defects,—and bear you upward on a constantly swelling flood of confidence and enthusiastic gratitude and love to the close. You shall be successful in all your principal measures abroad and at home. You shall extort from the respect of foreign powers, for your military character, the lingering justice, which better motives had hitherto failed in obtaining. France, Spain, Denmark, Naples, shall, at your demand, acknowledge and satisfy claims which they had for twenty years refused to admit at the instance of your predecessors. The spirit of disunion which, under the specious and seductive shape of State Sovereignty, will attempt to undermine the foundations of our national greatness, shall sink dismayed into silence at your rebuke. For you shall be reserved the glory of paying off the last instalments of the national debt. Under your auspices, agriculture, manufactures and commerce shall assume a new and broader range. You shall fall into errors:—what mortal was ever exempt from them?—but your country in her still unshaken confidence in your honesty of purpose, shall regard them as pardonable frailties, and when, at the termination of your long and brilliant career, you return a second time to the tranquil shades of private life, a general acclamation of applause and gratitude shall be heard throughout the Union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE.

New Orleans, March 18th, 1836.

Dear Sir—Please allow me, through the columns of your journal, to inform my friends and fellow citizens that weighty reasons induce me to decline the honor of being a candidate for the office of Recorder of Municipality No 1. They will please receive the assurance of my sincere thanks and gratitude for the friendship and confidence which many of them have evinced in bringing my name before the people as a candidate for an office of such importance and respectability.

In conclusion, sir, let me express a hope that my fellow citizens of the different municipalities will be judicious in the selection which they will shortly be called upon to make, of the persons that are to compose the Councils of the several sections—for, sir, upon that, in a very great measure, will depend the honor, harmony and prosperity of the whole.

Most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN CULBERTSON.

Correspondence of the Bee.

LETTER XXXII.

A report has been made in both houses, by the judiciary committees, on the Michigan and Ohio boundary line. The one made by the committee of the senate, of which, Mr Clayton of Delaware is the chairman, is very long, argumentative and elaborate. It occupied about an hour and a half in the reading, and concludes by recommending the establishment of a line from the southern extremity of lake Michigan to the northern cape of Miami Bay. Both reports come to nearly the same conclusion, and are both unanimously of opinion that congress has the power, and ought to establish this boundary. The committee of the house have reported a bill to admit the territory of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions. The president yesterday communicated an application from the Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal, requesting congress to pass a special act abolishing discriminating duties upon the cargoes of Portuguese exports imported into the United States from those parts of the Portuguese dominions in which no discriminating duties are charged upon the vessels of the United States or their cargoes.—This will, no doubt, be granted with some restrictions, suggested by the president. The slave question still continues to agitate the two houses, and is waxing warmer every day. The point of controversy at present in the senate is on the right of receiving memorials of this description. Mr Calhoun contends that they should not be received; first, because they apply for that over which congress has no power; and secondly, because their language is indecorous, charging slave holders, and of course the south, with being pirates—traffickers in human blood, &c. On the other side, it is contended that the right of petition is a right guaranteed by the constitution; that every citizen enjoys this right—and if his petition is couched in decorous language, congress has no power to reject it; that the language objected to, in such as grows out of the nature of the subject; in speaking of an evil, without recourse to individuals. Some even from the south have taken this ground—such as King of Georgia, Brown of North Carolina, &c. Iris, however, evident that, however much they may seek to disguise or conceal their feelings on this subject, the representatives of the non slave holding states are in favor of abolition, and will finally give it their open sanction. The only difficulty that now interferes is the apprehension of a dissolution of the Union which, of course, they deprecate, and are willing to avert as a greater evil than the existence of slavery. For the sake of tranquility and the preservation of the Union, therefore, they will not attempt to press the question, till they think it can be done with greater safety.

The introduction of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union will preserve the balance now existing between the slave holding and non slave holding states, and perhaps prevent the further agitation of this question, till the preponderance is obtained by the latter. It may be postponed, and kept back; but rest assured to that savor it will come at last, and to that end the south must prepare itself to come, at no distant day. These memorials are becoming more numerous every session. About eight years ago they first made their appearance, one or two at a time; and now not a petition day passes in the house without the presentation of eight or ten. The north is becoming more emboldened in its career of emancipating quixotism, and will continue to move heaven and earth, till the first step in the march of abolition (the abolition of slavery in this district), shall be accomplished. Mr Wise has stood almost alone against this giant. He has seen the object of its advances, and has thrown himself boldly, but perhaps, hotly, in its way. He is desirous to meet the foe on the very threshold, and to contest every inch of ground, fiercely and gallantly. The concurrence in the report of the select committee, if it should be concurred in, may put the question to sleep for some time; but it will be the slumber of the giant, who will rise again refreshed by repose, and invigorated by rest. I dread the result. No question of great public interest has yet been decided in either house. Procrastination seems to be the order of the day, and "procrastination is the thief of time." It is astonishing what a small amount of business is transacted, during the first session of a congress. All that is done in the course of the three first months, might be done, and as well done, in two weeks. The interest is so inconsiderable, that it is amusing to see the visiters, rushing from one house to the other, in quest of novelty, and going off disappointed at last. Today it was expected that some action would be had in the house of representatives, respecting the affairs of Wise and the speaker, but nothing was done, and I presume the speaker will permit it to pass *sub silentio*. The conduct of Wise, in this matter, is generally censured as rash and improper.

Washington, March 5th '36.

As very little of an interesting nature is now doing in congress, I send you some statistical facts that may not be uncomfortable to your readers. From 1829 the period at which this administration came into power to the 3d quarter of 1835, the whole exports of the U S amounted to $628,119,250 and the exports of domestic products to 489,449,805.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| viz: in—1829, | Whole, exports, | $72,358,671 |
| " 1830, | | 73,840,508 |
| " 1831, | | 81,310,583 |
| " 1832, | | 87,176,943 |
| " 1833, | | 90,140,433 |
| " 1834, | | 104,336,972 |
| " 1835, | | 118,955,239 |

To secretary of the Treasury estimated the revenue of the last quarter of 1835 at $5,000,000; while the actual revenue from all sources, accounts to eleven millions of dollars.

In 1791 the total exports amounted to $19,013,012 showing a prodigious increase in the industry, wealth and agriculture of our country. In the same year the whole imports amounted to $29,200,000, while in the three quarters of 1835, they amounted to $151,030,368. The actual consumption for those three quarters, amounted to $130,606,135. The exports of cottons have also increased in a wonderful ratio. In the three years from 1792 to '94 inclusive, the total value of these exports amounted to but $459,624, while the total value of the export of this product of the south, in 1832, '3 and '4 amounted to $117,250,000, making a difference of $116,790,376. From 1829 to the 3d quarter of 1835, there have been sold of the public land, $25,923,329 acres and 11-100 for which there have been paid into the Treasury $29,506,011,—Of these lands there have been granted from the origin of the government.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Colleges, Academies, | 484,320 | acres, |
| For roads and canals, | 2,290,937 | " |
| For bounties during late war, | 4,452,760 | " |
| For common schools, | 8,546,145 | " |

There are 32 banks in the U S, selected as the depositories of the public moneys, the condition of which is exhibited in the following tables:

| | |
|---|---|
| Discounts and loans | $62,581,064 17 |
| Domestic exchange | 16,642,332 87 |
| Real estate | 1,034,473 46 |
| Due from banks | 11,202,641 01 |
| Notes of other banks | 8,359,529 70 |
| Specie | 9,597,968 94 |
| Foreign exchange | 90,268 84 |
| Expenses | 168,443 48 |
| Other investments | 4,058,261 65 |
| | 114,388,348 03 |
| Capital | $40,479,582 41 |
| Treasurer of the United States | 22,852,343 33 |
| Public officers | 2,371,866 71 |
| Due to banks | 8,726,176 39 |
| Contigent funds | 1,014,673 30 |
| Profit and loss, &c. | 3,446,038 27 |
| Circulation | 21,786,149 27 |
| Private depositers | 12,501,602 33 |
| Other habilities | 1,670,823 57 |
| Difference | 39,112 84 |
| | 114,388,348 03 |

Your Senator, Wm Nicholson arrived and took his seat yesterday in the senate, the expunging resolution of Mr Benton will soon be called up for consideration and it is thought it will pass but not without a long struggle and a display of great eloquence. The proceeding will furnish a singular incident in the Legislative history of our country, and as it will be fully and ably discussed, on both sides, I shall give no opinion on the subject. Mr Preston has introduced a resolution which will be interesting to this district. Its object is to retrocede the District of Columbia to the states of Maryland and Virginia by which it was originally ceded reserving only so much as may be necessary for the government, which will embrace merely the limits of this city. This question has been agitated for a number of years, among the people here; but at no public meeting could a majority friendly to a retrocession, ever be obtained. In the present condition of the District however, I should think there would be less objection than heretofore, and that a majority could be found, willing to go back to the states respectively to which they originally belonged, that they might enjoy the privileges to which those residing in the states are entitled, and from which they have been long excluded.—Washington is 4 miles in extent, which would, I should think, be a sufficient portion of territory for the purposes of government. Congress by exercising exclusive legislation over this metropolis, and extending to it as it ought, its fostering patronage would render Washington in a few years a city worthy of the nation, and make it more prosperous and flourishing than it ever will be situated as it now is,—Almost the whole of yesterday was consumed in the House of Representatives in discussing a point of order. What strange waste of time! and how foolishly employed. The day was closed by the representation of a drama called Pontac, written by Gen. Macomb,—The Theatre was crowded, to see this bantling of a major-gen. of the armies of the U S. performed. Great expense had been incurred in bringing out and though it was permitted to pass by courtesy, it was one of the most wretched efforts of the dramatic muse, that a sensible audience had ever been annoyed with.—With all the auxiliaries of music and scenery, it was so flat and trashy, that the most heavy requisitions were made upon the politeness of the audience to prevent them from giving it its quietus. At the end of the 2d act, the author very judiciously withdrew to avoid being called out, or disgusted himself with this dull, spiritless and ricketty productions of his pen.

Commodore D T Patterson has been appointed to the command of the navy-yard at Washington, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties as soon as he can make arrangements for the removal of his family to this city.

Lieutenant Charles Boadman has been appointed to the command of the U S schooner Grampus, now fitting for sea at Norfolk. The other officers will probably be ordered in a few days.—*Army & Navy Chron.*

A letter received at Baltimore from a young gentleman of that city now at Valparaiso, says: "we have accounts here stating that Pekin (in China) has been destroyed by an earthquake, and one hundred thousand souls swallowed—so that where the city stood there is now a black and stagnant pool."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed an act increasing the capital of the Girard Bank *three millions and a half of dollars.*

*Unprecedented Cold.*—Cayuga Lake was frozen across at Kidder's Ferry, an event unknown to the earliest settlers: The lower Lychine Rapids, on the St. Lawrence, were also frozen across to the head of the nearest Island.

Seventy-three vessels (mostly square rigged) have arrived at New York from foreign ports with full and valuable cargoes, since the 23 inst. to Feb. last.

The Supreme Court of the United States have adjourned, having decided 67 cases—leaving 25 on the docket.

Detroit, the capital of Michigan, contains 8000 inhabitants.

The report of the Adjutant General of the State of New York, shows the following to be the number of the military forces of that State—Cavalry and Horse Traders, 9,467; Foot Artillery, 11,666, Infantry and Riflemen, 168,530—total 188,663.

Richmond, March 4.

William C. Rives, Esq. was yesterday elected by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, a senator of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Tyler, Esq. The votes were for Mr Rives 95, scattering 41. Thirty members absent or declining to vote.

Mr Rives's term will expire on the 22d of March, 1839—just three years from the day of his election.—*R. Compiler.*

LACENAIRE.—This is the name of a young man whose life and character and melancholy end have caused a great sensation at Paris. He had been a student of medicine, and for some trivial theft committed some 8 years since was condemned to prison. On leaving his prison, is anonymous writings in the Bon Sens newspaper on the penitentiary system attracted much notice, but the editor having ascertained that the author was a felon, refused to receive any further communications from him. This soured his mind, and made him swear vengeance against mankind. Shortly after, he commenced a series of murders, assassinations and robberies, the most atrocious on record. For four years or more he carried on these secret murders, and escaped detection until he had reached his eighteenth victim.—This last was a clerk of a banker, and had come to pay him a sum of money. He failed in an attempt to rob and kill him, and was arrested. He then confessed he had murdered the whole eighteen with the same instrument—a species of awl of great length. The wounds of all had been duly recorded at the police as having one character. This miserable young man was possessed of the most brilliant talents. The day before he was guillotined, he composed some verses of exquisite tenderness. His body and head have been preserved. On the scaffold he died a coward.

M Rodde, the editor of the Bon Sens newspaper, one of the most talented journals at Paris, recently died there, nearly at the same time that Lacenaire, of whose atrocities he had been the innocent cause (as stated in the last paragraph), was guillotined.

Four hundred millions of florins, it is said, have been appropriated for the foundation of an establishment for insane in Austria.

The severity of the winter in France, it is feared, may prove as fatal to the vines as it did in 1789, when three fourths of the vines were destroyed. The ground this season is frozen, it is said, 17 inches deep, and many kill the roots of the vines. The olive trees about Montpelier have suffered much.

Besides others present at the splendid ball given by Louis Philippe at the Tuileries, were a number of Scotch gentlemen, among them lord Gordon, all of whom, in spite of the cold weather and ladies, were in full Scotch costume, that is, the legs naked. Count Pahlen, the Russian ambassador, was also there, but disappeared in a twinkling, followed by all his suite, the moment he spied a Polish General who had been in active service in the last revolution of his country.

The head of the radical or reform party, in the Procuradores (Spanish chamber of deputies) is M Perpina, who is as pertinacious in his opposition on Mendizabal's ministry as ever Hume or O'Connell were to Wellington's. Mendizabal, however, is a liberal of the highest caste compared with Wellington.

At Rouen, on the night of the 7th of January, the Aurora Borealis was so brilliant and red that many persons thought the cathedral was on fire.



BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

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

Sec 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, that James H. Caldwell and others, their associates, successors, heirs, administrators and assigns, be, and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the Saint Charles Theatre, Arcade and Arcade Baths Company, and by that name shall have power to sue and be sued, to plead and to be impleaded, to make contracts, to buy, sell and hold property, both real and personal, and bonds and stocks, to issue bonds and obligations, to have a common seal, which they may alter, break or renew at pleasure, to adopt such rules and regulations, and by-laws for the government and management of the affairs of said company, as they may think proper and expedient, not contrary to the laws of the United States, or of this state, and to appoint all such officers, as they may deem necessary for the proper management of the concerns of the company.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That the affairs of this company shall be undertaken and administered by a board composed of five directors, to be elected annually on the first Monday of April of every year by the stockholders of said company, each share full paid in, entitling the holder thereof to one vote, the election to be held at such place as may be designed by the board of directors, provided, the first election shall be held at the Saint Charles Theatre office.

Sec 3. Be it further enacted, &c. That the capital stock of the said company shall be three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to six hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and for which the president and directors shall be authorized to issue scrip, in amounts not less than one hundred dollars; which shall be made transferable in such manner as shall be regulated by the by-laws of the company.

Sec 4. Be it further enacted, &c. That J. Davis, and his associates, successors, heirs, admin strators and assigns, be, and they are hereby created a corporation and body politic, under the title of "Orleans Theatre Company," and under that name, shall enjoy all the rights and privileges accorded by the act to James H. Caldwell and his associates.

(Signed,) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.
Approved March 14th, 1836
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana


A MARCHESSEAU—Just arrived from France, offers for sale the following articles, retail and whole at low price:

Lecacher, Burgundy wines, clos rougeot, Chambertin, Richbourg, Volney, cote rotie, white Hermitage, chablis, Hungary wine, sparkling champagne, currant wine, cherry brandy, assorted fruits preserved in brandy, globes, with axis and meridian, men's hats, ladies do. cloaks, coats, frocks, pantaloons, vests, boots and shoes, jewelery, dried apples, green peas, beans, tunes from Tours, mustard, honey, fetters for horses when grazing, with a variety of new articles.

Store in Royal street, between St. Peter and Toulouse street, opposite No 181. m19 3t


## OFFICIAL.

Twelfth Legislature—Second Session.

JONRNAL OF THE SENATE.

Monday, 14th March, 1836.

The senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present Messrs C. Derbigny, president, Bossier, Brownson, Cuny, Hoa, Dupre, Johnson, Labranche, Lacoste, Landry, Moore, Reid and Tete.

The president submitted the following report from the president of the Citizens' bank of Louisiana, received on the 11th inst:

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 10th March, 1836.

Sir—In compliance with the 6th section of the act supplementary to the charter of this bank, approved 30th January last, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the statement of the affairs of this institution, on the day when the present board of directors entered into their duty.

I am, respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant.
E. J. FORSTALL, Pres'dt.

To the Hon Charles Derbigny, president of the senate of the state of Louisiana.

GENERAL STATEMENT* OF THE CITIZENS BANK OF LOUISIANA, March 7, 1836.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. F de Lizardi & Co. Z. | 207 14 | Cr: | 4 92 |
| Note and bills discounted, | 898,577 97 | State bonds | 999,990 |
| Expenses, | 3,000 00 | Premium on foreign exchange | 89,248 60 |
| Expenses prev'ts to 1st Feb. 1836, | 55,188 24 | Discount account, | 3,771 |
| Real estate, | 90,353 64 | Sundry creditors, | 27,664 |
| Consolidated Association, | 923,266 78 | Bills payable, | 55,056 |
| | | City Corporation, | 3,500 |
| | $1,171,004 83 | | $1,171,004 83 |

In conformity with the 6th section of the act entitled an act amendatory and supplementary to the several acts relative to the act to incorporate the Citizen's Bank of Louisiana, the present board of directors have examined the affairs of the institution, and found them corresponding with the above statement.

E. J. FORSTALL, President.

New Orleans, 10th March, 1836.

A message from the house of representatives bro't by Mr Florian Roussel their clerk, informed the senate that the house had concurred in the amendments of the senate to the amendments of the house in the bill entitled

An act to incorporate an association for the purpose of building a hotel in the town of Alexandria—and that the house had concurred with amendments in the amendments of the senate to the bill entitled

An act for the relief of Florian Roussel, clerk of the house of representatives, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr Brownson,

The senate concurred with amendments in the amendments of the house to the last named bill, and the house was informed thereof.

On motion of Mr Moore,

The secretary was directed to furnish to the governor a certified copy of the proceedings of the senate on the veto of the governor to the bill amending the charter of the Gaslight and banking company.

On