COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	mar 14	Boston	mar 11
Charleston	" 31	Baltimore	" 16
Philadelphia	" 16	Washington	" 17
Paris	feb 13	Liverpool	feb. 13
Havre	" 12	London	" 9

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

PRICES OF COTTON, YESTERDAY.

1800 bales Mississippi		17½
752 do	do	18
224 do	do	17
150 do	do	17½
140 do	do	18
135 do	do	17½
119 do	do	17½
72 do	do	16½
61 do	do	18
10 do	do	17½
514 do	do & Alabama	16½
681 do	Alabama	15
100 do	Western Dist	16
180 do	Florida	17½
4398		

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.

March 29, 1836.

COTTON,	Good and Fine	c 19	a 20
	Good Fair	17½	a 18½
	Fair	16½	a 17½
	Middling	15½	a 16½
	Ordinary,	14½	a 15
SUGAR		11½	a 12
OLASSES		40	a 42
TOBACCO	First Quality		8
	Second		7
	Crossed		6
FLOUR		$7½	a 7½
PORK	Clear	none	
	Mess	22	a 23½
	Prime	17½	a 18
	Hog round	9½	a 10
BACON	Hams	14	a 16
	Sides	12½	a 13
	Shoulders	7½	a 10
	Hog round	11½	a 12½
BEEF	Mess		13
	Prime	10½	a 11
LARD		c 14	a 15
CORN		.70	a 75
WHISKEY		.44	a 46
BAGGING	Western	.28	a 30
BALE ROPE		.12	a 12½
LEAD			5½

LIVERPOOL, Feb 12.

We have had an extensive business done in cotton this week, more particularly in the early part of it.—The market has fully recovered the decline noticed in our last, and is very steady at our present quotations The Sea Island sold steadily, quite equalling the sales by private contract. Speculators have taken 5000 American and 150 Surat; and exporters 600 American 500 Madras, and 200 Surat. The import this week is 11,593 bales, and the sales are 33,620 bales, viz: 90 Sea Island, 22d to 25d; 17,700 Bowed, 8½ to 10½d; 7910 N Orleans, 7 to 11½d; 2210 Alabama, 8½ to 11½d; 1150 Pernambuco, 10 to 14½d; 1320 Bahia, 9½ to 12½d; 450 Maranham, 11 to 12d; 30 Barbadoes, 11d; 80 Bahama, 10 to 10½d; 350 Egyptian, 13 to 15d; 1820 Surat, 5½ to 8d; 100 Bengal, 3½ to 6½.

By auction—60 Demarara, 14d; 160 Sea Island, 14 to 25d, and 150 stained do, 6½ to 15½d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.

COTTON.—Our cotton market was dull for 10 days previously to the present week, and prices declined ⅛d in fair and good qualities, and ¼d per lb in the lower descriptions. On the 8th inst however we had rather a brisk revival of demand, which has continued good—the business having been extensive, and the depression removed. The sales for the week ended last evening amounted to 33,620 bales; of which 17,700 were Upland at 8½ to 10d, with 14 bales at 10d; 7910 Orleans at 7 to 11½; 2210 Alabama & Mobile at 8½ to 11½; and 250 Sea Island at 14 to 27, with 150 stained at 6½ to 15½ per lb. About 5000 bales of it have been taken on speculation. The demand has not been quite so active the last day or two, as in the early part of the week; but the market remains firm at the improved prices.—Trade in the manufacturing districts is encouraging. The import since 1st January amounts to 103,000 bales, against 149,000 to same period last year—in the supply from the U States the decrease is 39,000 bales. The stock in this port is estimated at 146,000 bales against 166,000 last year at same time: the stock of American is about 75,000—being a decrease of 39,000.

Turpentine has declined 1s to 6d per cwt; 1200 lbs having been sold at 15s6d, at which it is dull. The Flaxseed market has not fairly opened yet: some small sales have been made at 70s per cask. The demand for Tobacco is very limited, but no change in price.

Cotton.—Upland 8½ to 10½; Orleans 8½ to 11½; Mobile 8½ to 11; Alabama 7 to 10; Sea Island 17 to 28; stained 8 to 14.

Flour is bond 18s6d to 26s. Rice 18 to 19½. Cloverseed 60 to 72. Flaxseed 63 to 70. Turpentine 15s to 16s. Tar 13 to 14s.

Tobacco—Va leaf 4d to 7½; stemmed 6½ to 9; Kent leaf 4½; stemmed 7 to 9.

NEW YORK, March 14.

COTTON.—The demand continued active, and prices advanced ¼ cent per lb. The sales reached 4500 bales of which 1700 were Uplands at 16 a 20 cts; 1500 Florida at 17 a 20½ cts; 900 Mobile at 18 a 21 cts; and 200 Orleans at 19 a 21 cts. We give as the whole range—Upland, 15 a 20 cts; Mobile, 17 a 21; Florida, 16 a 20, and Orleans, 17 a 21 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

COTTON.—There is a good feeling for Cotton, but no stock remains in the market. About 2000 to 2500 bales are below in the river. A small lot of N Orleans sold at 18½ a 19c for ordinary quality; some good Uplands at 21c. Moderate sales of N Orleans, deliverable at Newcastle, at 19c.

SUGAR.—The demand continues unabated, but no stock of consequence remains in the market. We understand that the entire import of Batavia, per ship Eliza, has been taken, price not made public. Sales of 3 a 400 boxes brown Havana made at 11½ 11½c, white 13c; small sales of old Porto Rico at 11½c N Orleans, 11½c.

FLOUR.—The stock of Flour is very light, and during the latter part of the week holders have advanced their prices for immediate delivery. Considerable sales deliverable after the opening of the navigation, at $6¼ per bbl; for immediate delivery sale at $7 per bbl—another sale since at $6¾. To day it is generally held at $7, for present delivery; in all next month $6¾.

March 15

203 shares U S Bank,	cash to 4 ds.	123½
129 do	do	123½
303 do	do	123
100 do	do 30 ds.	123½

BALTIMORE, March 15.

FLOUR.—There does not appear to be much doing in Howard street Flour. The store price is uniform at $6¾, and the wagon price at $6¼. The stock of City Mills is quite exhausted—last sales at $6¾.

GRAIN.—There are no supplies of Wheat. We quote good to very prime reds at $1.45 a 1.50. Some sales of white Corn, afloat, were made yesterday at 72 cents, and of yellow at 74 cents. To day there is a decline in prices; sales of good yellow have been made at 71 cts, and the highest offer for white is 70 cents. There is no Rye in market. Sales of Oats at 46 cents—now believed to be worth more.

WHISKEY.—There appears to be no change in the market, which is bare of hhds, and but a limited stock of bbls. We quote hhds at 36 cents, and bbls from stores at 37 a 37½ cts. The wagon price of bbls is 33 cents.

AUGUSTA, March 21.

COTTON.—On Thursday and Friday last, our Cotton market was rather dull, and lower prices we understand were submitted to in some instances. On Saturday last however there was a revival in the demand, and a good business was done at prices fully equal to those reported in our last review. The receipts continue light, which in a measure accounts for the limited business at present doing. We quote 19½ a 19 cts: fine will demand more.

Saint Charles Theatre.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1836.

Will be performed a new petite Comedy called the

KILL OR CURE.

Mr. Brown, - - - Mr. Finn.

The overture to Fra Diavolo.

After which

TIMOUR THE TARTAR.

Principal characters by

Mr. Pearson, - - Mrs. Banister,
Decamp, - - - Miss Debar.

For scenery &c. see small bills.

American Theatre.

CAMP STREET.

Mrs. Knight's Benefit,

And last appearance.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1836.

Will be performed a new Opera called

PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

AUL, (the pet of the petticoats) Mrs. KNIGHT.
t Pierre, - - - Mr. Williamson.
Col. Belair, - - - Radcliffe.
Monsieur Zephyr, - - - Thorne.
Capt. Cannonade, - - - Reynolds.
Kinna, - - - Mrs. Keppel.
Madame Bravara, - - - Lowell.
Mami, - - - Herbert.

(For songs, duetts, &c. see bills.)

Previous to which the petit Comedy called

MY DAUGHTER SIR!

Mary, - - (with songs - Mrs. Knight.

Mr. Wille, will sing his celebrated song of

BILLY BARLOW.

To conclude with the farce of the

DUKE BELLE.

Eliza, - - (with songs) - Mrs. Knight.

Orleans Theatre.

On Saturday the 9th of April next.

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

MR. GAMBATTI.

A Grand Vocal and Instrumental

CONCERT.

This Concert will be divided into three parts in which many of the most distinguished talents of St Charles, Camp street and Orleans Theatres, will play and whose names and a list of the pieces to be executed by them will be hereafter published in the hand bills.

☞ For the location of boxes, apply at Davis' saloon. The prices of admittance remain the same as for other representations. m 29

POWER'S AMERICA, &c. &c.

Impressions of America, during the years 1823, 24 and 25, by Tyrone Power, Esq. in 2 vols.

2d vols. of Jaquet in Search of his Father. Adventures in the Rifle Brigade, or the Peninsular, France and Netherlands, from 1809 to 1815, by Captain J Kincaid.

Also, a fresh supply of "The American in England," in 2 vols. and "Scott's Revised Infantry Tactics," in 3 vols, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

m 28 BENJ. LEVY.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No 222 Canal st.—Lessons 2 times a week, in the evening: studies, Book-keeping, Mercantile Correspondence and the operations of Arithmetic in use in the most extensive business. m 28—3

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

For Auction and Judiciary advertisements see supplement.

☞ J. L. Florance is a candidate for alderman of the Second District, second municipality and possessing every qualification for the office, will be supported by a majority of VOTERS.

☞ We are authorized to announce Robert Preaux Esq. as a candidate to represent the 3d Ward of the first municipality and that he will be supported by a great number of VOTERS.

☞ The following gentlemen will be supported by a large number of stockholders, as Directors of the Improvement and Banking Company, at the election which will take place on Thursday 31st, inst.

P. Soulé,
Joseph Pilié,
F. H. Pettipain,
J. Materre,
J. Girard,
R. Brugier,
J. Barthet.

☞ The election of Directors for the Improvement Company, will take place to-morrow, 31st inst. at the office of the company in Chartres st, from 9 o'clock A M, until 3 P M.

The following gentlemen are candidates:

P. Soulé,
Armand Pitot,
Octave de Armas,
Frederick Buisson,
Joseph Barthet,
R. Brugier,
Pettipain,
Delasuze,
Viosca,
Delpeuch,
Johns.

☞ Pamphlet copies of the late law and its supplement for the division of the city into three municipalities, may be had at the office of this gazette. They are neatly printed with large and legible type on fine paper. Those of our citizens interested in the affairs of the municipalities, should immediately purchase copies.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING to be held this evening, 7 o'clock, at Davis' saloon for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the parish of Orleans at the state convention to be held in May at Baton Rouge, is likely to be numerously attended. The object being one of general policy and interest, should command attention on the part of the republican party in this state; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the example thus set in our district may be followed throughout Louisiana: so that the convention will be composed of delegates intelligent, influential and determined. None but such should be chosen.

The democratic party in this state have hitherto been too much divided among themselves, owing to various personal and local causes. These differences should now be merged in considerations of general policy; and all the petty disputes between its leading members should be foregone and forgotten. They have already produced defeat in many instances; they have produced apathy in many otherwise willing advocates and supporters like ourselves; and have produced too much dissensions and strifes among members: hence chiefly that justice has not been done to the merits and claims of Van Buren and Johnson in Louisiana, which might and should have been; and hence lukewarm friends have been changed into decided opponents, and have nominated White as their candidate. These differences and defection are not beneficial to our cause: they let us hereafter be united among ourselves.

By the arrival of the ship Victoria in port yesterday, we have obtained the Liverpool markets of the 12th and 13th of February. It will be perceived that the cotton market was good—prices avanced and firm; and likely to be so, as a less quantity has been received this than last year.

The address of the British parliament to the speech of the king had noticed the agricultural distress of the country; and a committee of enquiry was ordered to enquire into the causes and ascertain the remedy.

Mr Hume announced a bill to deprive every officer in the army of his commission, if proved to be connected with an Orange lodge.

The question of war in Spain provoked much discussion in the house of lords, most of whom are favorable to the cause of the queen; altho the tories are not very solicitous for the overtures of Don Carlos, whom they consider as the legitimate monarch.

Lord John Russell had not only introduced a bill for the commutation of tithes in England, but to modify the alien act. The custom of the United States is the model of the modification; and here again the compliment of imitation is paid by England to our liberal institutions: as it is perfectly ridiculous to maintain the same rigid formalities of scrutiny in times of peace as may be indispensable during a war between contending nations. The necessity of passports will be obviated, and general and friendly intercourse promoted.

Most of the state legislatures are beginning to perceive the propriety and utility of ordering a scientific survey within their jurisdiction. A bill has unanimously passed the representatives of New York to appropriate $26,000 for 4 years to defray the expences of a geological, botanical and zoological survey; and 4 gentlemen ordered to be appointed.

Similar bills have passed the legislatures of Ohio, New Jersey and Maryland; and we believe that a survey had some years since been ordered of Pennsylvania.

At the last session of our legislature, we had endeavored to urge this subject on their attention; but we were however aware that our exertions would be ineffectual from the complication of interests pending, and from the apathy of members on this point. Yet were a proper geological and botanical survey made, the state possesses so many natural resources and means of wealth, that we feel confident of population and prosperity being almost an immediate and direct consequence.

In his valedictory address to the people of the United States, Washington has written as a memento and monition—'whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independence of America.'

Guided by this memorable dictate, we have occasionally been obliged to deprecate all measures establishing geographical divisions in the American Union. We have opposed the call of South Carolina for a convention of the southern states, because we do not desire any distinction even in name between the states where slavery does or does not exist: the same constitutional rights and guarantees belong to all, and should be maintained by all unimpaired without any distinction of place. The only difference should be that of party prevailing among all ranks and classes and states throughout the union, as regards the construction and tendency of the charter of this union; but no distinction should exist as regards its applicability or force to certain districts. A difference of party as regards the administration of the general government does not imply and should not induce a division of persons as regards districts. Let such a division once exist—let a civil or political line of demarkation be once drawn between state and state district and district, or a combination of these—and the dissolution of the union will become inevitable. All geographical distinctions of states into southern and northern, eastern or western—whether relating to slavery to tariff duties, to constitutional rights or legal enactments, and (let it be well considered and remembered) to elections, have the tendency deprecated by the Father of his country; and should be considered by every honest and intelligent citizen as hostile to the liberty and independence of America.

When therefore we see politicians—to subserve their own selfish or ambitious views—seek to draw a geographical distinction between the states northern and southern, on account solely of constitutional slavery not actually existing in the region, and obviated in another, we may consider them friends of their party, but must consider them as enemies of the American Union—as hostile to its liberty and independence.

The ideal constitution is alike operative on all, alike imperative on all. Shall we therefore suppose against reiterated demonstrations and accumulated proofs that any are alien to the rights and ties of that constitution, and make a difference by geographical distinction as between those who more immediately enjoy the rights and those on whom the guarantees are imperative as well as voluntarily obligatory? Shall we suppose that none will maintain these guarantees without enjoying the privileges? Can honorable feeling and common obligation consist in mere possession of the privileges and property to be protected and secured? No, certainly not.

Why then shall we denounce a citizen of a northern state as being opposed to our institutions, because he happens to be nonresident among us? Is not the constitution his guide as well as our protection? Why then shall we suppose that he would knowingly or wilfully violate it? Why imagine that he could if he would interfere in any manner with the right of property in any state, with the right of slave property in [illegible] Is there any [illegible] worthy [illegible] Ame[illegible] to end [illegible] the land [illegible] in order to protect the [illegible] institution? Why then this absurd outcry against Van Buren because he is a citizen of a northern state? Is he or the state of which he is a citizen, opposed to the interests or sovereignty of any other state? Shall not a citizen resident in one state be considered a citizen of the United States? Why therefore excite a political difference by drawing a geographical distinction?

This system of determining the qualifications of any man or candidates chiefly or solely by his birthplace or residence, without regard to his personal merits and the principles which are the guide of his conduct, is likely to lead to the most deplorable results of exclusivism—to bitter contests between states, sections and classes, which may and must eventuate in the dissolution of the union, the dismemberment of the neighboring states: and should therefore (in the language of the immortal Washington) be considered hostile to the liberty and independence of America.

South Carolina sought to establish commerce by tariff duties as a bone of geographical contention: we are all apprized of the injurious effects. Yet her conduct was based (as she supposed) on constitutional rights, altho' congress in according with the constitution had imposed uniform duties on imports. Let us set up the manufactures or produce of different states, as a source of contest between geographical districts, would not the evils be equal or greater than if the difference were based on commerce? Set up the tobacco-growing states against the cotton, and pit these against the sugar, what would be the consequence? Yet would not this system be equally wise and expedient as to oppose the states east against those west of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—or those north against those south of Mason's and Dixon's line?

Yet this culpable expedient is the miserable policy of those who advocate Judge White as a candidate for the presidency,—placing his merits solely on his residence and casual connection with a particular class of his countrymen, regardless of the inevitable evils certain to result from opposing the south to the north. Every warm friend of the American Union should resolutely withstand all differences founded on geographical distinctions between citizens and states in this union, as requested and required by the father of his country.

The Union of last evening thinks it an extraordinary coincidence that the same article should have simultaneously appeared in this gazette and the True American: the wonder should not have been so raised in consequence of an advertisement, which might have been found inserted as an editorial article in the Bulletin and American, and as a communication in the Bee. If we were certain that it would not be attributed to vanity, but rather truly to an humble desire to do justice to ourselves, we would state positively and unequivocally that every editorial article which appeared in the Bee since the 22d February 1835, was written by the acting editor—except a few notices evidently published as advertisements, and probably about four small articles of such a nature as could have been adopted by the editor, as they contained mere facts without expressing an opinion. We are well aware that our articles have been attributed and even claimed by others; but as we have endured the censure of those which were assumed to be objectionable, we may claim the whole merits and demerits of all conjointly.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

It is with a feeling of the greatest pride and satisfaction that we announce that the question whether the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to be completed to the Western waters is no longer doubtful. Both branches of the City Council, with a promptness which does them the highest credit, yesterday evening adopted the resolution authorizing a subscription on the part of the city, of *three millions of dollars* to the stock of the company. This subscription, with the aid which will certainly be received from other quarters, insures the completion of the road. Baltimore will now proceed with steady, unhesitating step in her march to commercial greatness and prosperity.

ANNAPOLIS, March 14th, 1836.

In the senate, a bill to incorporate the Baltimore and New Orleans Packet Company, was reported by Mr Morris.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ROGER B TANEY, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR, to be Associate Justice of the same court.

AMOS KENDALL, to be Post Master General.

ROBERT R. REID, to be Judge of the United States for East Florida.

B. A. CAMERON, to be Judge of the United States for West Florida.

JAMES WEST, to be Judge of the United States for South Florida.

JOHN FORNEYE, jr, to be the Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama.

THOMAS W. OLDFIELD, to be Consul of the United States for Lyons, in France.

RICHARD P. WATERS, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Zanzibar, in the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat.

ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, to be Minister to Great Britain.

JOHN H. EATON, to be Minister to Spain.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON, to be Secretary of Legation to Spain.

RICHARD K. CALL, to be Governor of Florida, vice J. H. EATON.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of the state of Ohio, to provide for making a geological survey of that State.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on the 1st of March, after a session of sixty four days. The Frankfort Argus says—'Large appropriations have been made to the various objects of Internal Improvement; the largest of which is the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to clear the obstructions and dam the Kentucky river so as to make it navigable from its mouth towards its source for a considerable distance—and two hundred thousand to aid in completing the Railroad from Frankfort to Louisville."

THE U. S. SENATE.—The terms of the following Senators will expire on the 4th of March of next year, viz, Mangum of N Carolina, Ewing of Ohio, Moore of Ala; Tomlinson of Connecticut, Porter of Louisiana, Prentiss of Vermont, Goldsborough of Md, Preston of S Carolina, Clay of Ky, Wings; and Wright of N York, Hill of N Hampshire, Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Linn of Missouri, Cuthbert of Georgia, Ewing of Illinois, and Hendricks of Indiana, supporters of the Administration.

The National Intelligencer in alluding to the want of good understanding between Generals Gaines and Scott, says—'It is proper to state that Maj Gen Macomb, commander-in-chief of the army, left this city for the seat of war in Florida, with authority to take command himself, should he think it necessary; but not to supercede Gen Scott, in the special command assigned to him by his orders, unless he (Gen Macomb) be of opinion that circumstances required him to do so.'

The banking house and lot of the Bank of the United States, and the adjoining houses East and West of the same, in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, are advertised to be sold at public sale, on the 12th April next.

Mr Buchanan, it is said, will obey the instructions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to vote against the expunging resolutions, and retain his seat.

Eighteen new steam boats have been built at Pittsburgh during the past winter. We learn also, that the same spirit in boat building has prevailed at Wheeling during the same period.

We have made room to day for a public document of great interest, which will be found on the preceding page. It is a tabular statement of the condition of the banks in which the public money has been place d; from a particular examination of which, every intelligent reader will derive information, some of it curious, and all of it instructive. The following is a recapitulation of the aggregates of the table:

LIABILITIES.

Capital,	$42,256,088	27
Treasurer United States,	23,239,744	61
Public Officers,	2,439,135	30
Due to banks,	14,879,161	45
Contingent fund,	840,270	97
Profit and loss, dis count and interest,	3,189,332	83
Circulation,	36,243,688	36
Private deposites,	15,043,033	64
Other liabilities,	5,637,045	82
Difference,	1,970	20
	$139,170,171	45

MEANS TO MEET THEM.

Loans and discounts,	$65,539,968	64
Domestic exchange,	27,140,035	39
Real estate,	1,815,238	04
Due from banks,	15,712,977	35
Notes of other banks,	7,578,089	53
Specie,	10,198,659	24
Foreign exchange,	406,542	98
Expenses,	96,501	49
Other investments,	8,777,223	79
	$139,170,171	45

Large Appropriation.—The Committee on Internal Improvements in the Legislature of Maryland, have reported in favor of appropriating TEN MILLIONS of dollars to objects of Internal Improvement.

The proposed appropriations towards the accomplishment of their great public works, are as follows:

To the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal,	$3,000,000
To the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,	3,000,000
To the Eastern Shore Railroad,	1,000,000
To the Maryland Canal,	500,000
To the Annapolis Canal,	500,000
Making in all, the sum of	$8,000,000

POWER'S AMERICA.

The following extracts from Power's recent publication, touching some of our principal politicians, will be read with interest:—

I went several times to the senate chamber and the hall of the representatives; but was not fortunate enough to hear a debate in the latter, or find any very important topic under discussion. Speeches I never found much attraction in any where, unless deeply interested in the subject of them: and those of the American assembly are rather made to be read than to be listened to. The arguments, thus delivered in Washington, are in fact, dirty deals, and intended for the constituents of the party, to whom they are directly forwarded in the shape of some formidable-looking pamphlets; no matter to what distance, post-free, serving as an exposition of the author's sentiments, and an evidence of his industry. In the senate I had the happiness to hear a slight matter debated, in which Messrs Clay and Forsyth took part; and I was struck with the force and fluency of the one, and the gentlemanlike tone and quiet self-possession of the other. Mr Henry Clay reminded me strongly of Brougham, when the latter happens to be in one of his mildest moods;—the same facility of words and happy adaptation of them; the same bold, confident air, as though assured of his auditory and of himself; and withal, a touch of sly caustic humour, conveyed in look and in manner, that an adversary might well feel heedful of awakening.—Mr. Webster, another of the thunderers of the senate, was in his place on the occasion I allude to, but did not rise, which I was exceedingly anxious he should do, for I had already heard him speak at Boston, and never remember to have been more impressed. The cast, and setting on of his head is grand, quite antique, his features massive and regular, yet in their expression, and in the calm repose of his deep-set black eyes, there is a strong resemblance to the native Indian, with whose blood, I believe, the great orator claims close affinity. Mr. Van Buren's manner I thought highly characteristic of his political character—cool, courteous; with a tone quiet but persuasive, a voice low-pitched, but singularly effective from the clearness of his enunciation and well chosen emphasis. He bestows an undivided attention to the matter before the house becoming his situation. As vice president, this gentleman is chairman of the senate; a situation at this time of peculiar delicacy, considering his position as the proclaimed director of the measures of General Jackson's cabinet, and heir to his party and his power. His filling this chair will so little reproach under assaults and provocations which it required the greatest good temper and good sense to encounter or turn aside, I consider no slight evidence of that wisdom and political sagacity for which his party give him credit, and which have acquired for him among his admirers the familiar cognomen of the Little Magician. The ladies, however, formed the chief attraction of the senate chamber. Occupying a sort of a passage or gallery, on a level with and circling round two thirds of the floor, here they sit, listening to their favourite speaker wherever he may be engaged, either before the president's chair, boldly advancing the common interest, or behind some fair politician's timidly seeking to advance his own and hence deal forth their award in well pleased smiles, in due proportion to the eloquence of the speaker, public or private.

In every society, in all places, and at all times, this subject is all absorbent amongst the men. Observing with pity a very intelligent friend arrested in the lobby of a drawing room which was occupied by a whole bevy of beauty, and there undergo a buttening of an hour before he could shake off his worrier, I inquired with a compassionate air, just as he made his escape, whether he would not be jaded when the present ferment was over, and this eternal spectre laid in the sea of oblivion? 'No, indeed, 'replied my friend coolly; 'since it would only vanish to be succeeded by some other in reality not quite so important, perhaps, but which, for lack of a better, would be made to the full as absorbing of one's time and patience.' And this is strictly true: whatever subject may turn up is laid hold on, tooth and nail, by the *Ins* and *Outs* of the day, who dividing upon it, lift banners, and under the chosen war cry, be it 'Masonry, 'Indian treaties,' or 'Bank Charter,' fairly fight it out: a condition of turmoil which, viewed on the surface, may appear any thing but desirable to a man who loves his ease and quiet, and troubles himself with nothing less than affairs of state but which constitute it one of the penalties of taxes men must pay who look to govern themselves or who desire to fancy that they do so.

It is a matter of great regret to me that there occurred no levee whilst I was in Washington; because, had one taken place, I should have enjoyed the honor of a closer view of the venerable chief of the States than I could snatch from seeing him pass two or three times on the avenue. Not but that there are facilities enough afforded for a presentation to one who is never denied when disengaged from his public duties,—incidles which it may be very right and proper for the American citizen to avail himself of, but which good taste might suggest to the stranger, especially the Englishman, it would be more becoming in him to forego: as it is, I have frequently, in travelling, heard Europeans talking with the most offensive familiarity of having called upon the President, who at home would have stood hat in hand in their county magistrates' office, waiting for an interview with the great man.

As viewed on horseback, the General is a fine solidarly, well preserved old gentleman, with a pale wrinkled countenance, and a keen clear eye—restless and searching. His seat is an uncommonly good one, his hand apparently light, and his carriage easy and horsemanlike; circumstances, though trifling in themselves, not so general here as to escape observation.—His personal friends, of whom I know many most intimately, speak of him with great regard, and describe him politically as one whose singleness of purpose and integrity of mind, in all that relates to his country, can never be fairly impeached upon any reasonable ground. With these friends, without regard to rank or station, he lives at all times on the most familiar terms. When in his neighbourhood they visit him as they have ever done, without finding the slightest increase of form; and, over his cigar, the President canvasses the events and receives the opinions of the day with all the frankness of an indifferent party, neither affecting nor enforcing mystery or restraint. His address is described as being naturally fluent, pleasing and gentlemanlike."

NOTICE.—The undersigned duly sworn assessors for the Second Ward inform the public that their work being performed from Orleans street to Esplanade, and including the suburb Treme, the tables of assess shall be exposed during ten days, at M Gras. No. 302 Rempart street so as to enable proprietors to bring forward their reclamations.

P. A. ROUSSEAU,
J. M. GRAS,
JEAN JONEAU.

m30

THE UNDERSIGNED, acting in his own name and as agent for the Heirs D'Aurive, having been informed that a number of individuals were preparing to get their flocks inscribed on the lands situated in the Vermilion prairie, parished of St. Martin, bounded on the east by the Turtle River and Lake Tasse, at the north by the Evil Wood, at the west by the Muddy prairie, notifies all whom it may concern that the settlements to be found on all that tract of land which will not be acquired by right of prescription will be claimed by the said heirs D'Auterive, in virtue of unexceptionable titles.

L. BOULIGNY, agent.

m30 5t

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 3th, 1836.

A RUNNING TELLER for this Bank will be appointed on Thursday 7th of April next. By order of the Board. J B. PERRAULT.

m 30 Cashier.

TAR—Tar and pitch in barrels and kegs in good order for shipping in store and for sale by

m 30 W. E. & R. MURPHY, 132 Basin st

BULK PORK—240,000 lbs first quality bulked pork landing from steamer Michigan, for sale by

m 30 JOSEPH LANDIS, 14 Poydras st

THE SUBSCRIBERS, have always on hand a complete assortment of syrups and cordials.

E. TASTET & A. DELAMARE,

m 30 90 St Louis st

WANTED—A good female house servant, apply to No 90 St Louis st. m 30

IRON SAFES—An assortment of money and book chests of C T Gaylers manufacture, for sale by

m 30 COIT & Co, 20 Custom house st

GIN AND BRANDY—5 pipes Holland gin 4 half pipes brandy for sale by

m 30 COIT & Co, 20 Custom house st

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—I hereby certify, that on January 27th 1836, judgment was entered in this court in the suit of Mrs Ursin Valentine ex. her husband, in the words and figures following, to wit—(No 8426)—Mathilde Duclosluange, wife of Ursin Valentine ex. her husband—This case came on this day to be tried before the Court, A M Buchanan, Esq, for plaintiff; J J Mercier for defendant; when hearing testimony and arguments of counsel the court being satisfied from the evidence that the plaintiff has made out the allegations in her petition and that in pursuance of art 138, of the civil code, she is entitled to the relief for which she has applied to this court.

It is ordered adjudged and decreed that a separation from bed and board be declared in favor of plaintiff against defendant and that said defendant pay the cost. February 2d, 1836.

Signed CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.

Judgment recorded in judgment docket, C page 129.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the City of New Orleans, on this 4th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and in the 60th year of the Independence of the United States.

m 20—30 ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!!!

☞ For this week only ☜

(OWING TO OTHER ENGAGEMENTS)

Positively closing on Saturday, the 2d of April!

Every evening this week—at 8 o'clock.

In the large hall of the NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, Corner of Bienville and New Levee streets.

Admission, $1—Children half price.

THE CHINESE LADY!

Lately exhibited in Mobile, Pensacola, Havana, and the principal cities of the United States, will have the honor of appearing before the company in a

SPLENDID CHINESE SALOON!!

Fitted up with rich Canton Satin Damask, Chinese paintings, lanterns and curiosities, brought expressly from Canton to give additional interest to the exhibition.

AFONG MOY is a native of Canton city, about 16 years of age, mild and engaging in her manners, addresses the visitors in English and Chinese, and occasionally walks before the company, so as to afford an opportunity of observing her *astonishing little feet*, for which the Chinese ladies are so remarkable. The size of AFONG'S feet are four inches and an eighth in length, about the size of an infant's at one year old; she will be richly dressed in her native costume, and in order to give an idea of her language and the cadence of the country, she will sing a CHINESE SONG.

She is at present under the care of the lady of the conductor of the Exhibition, and is making great progress in acquiring the English language.

Various Chinese curiosities will be shown to the company, and their uses explained, and every pains taken to satisfy the curious as to the manners, and customs of these singular people.

AFONG MOY was brought to this country under a heavy guarantee of returning her in two years. The time she has already elapsed, and she now is on her way to New York, to embark in the 'MARY BALLARD,' just arrived from Canton, as she returns by the river to Pittsburg, touching at nearly all the large cities on the route, the exhibition can remain but a very short time at each place.

AFONG MOY tenders her grateful thanks for the kind reception she has hitherto met with, and trusts the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans will honor her with their company, after travelling nearly Thirty Thousand miles to solicit the favor.

m28—6t

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT,

To prolong and continue in force the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Montpelier Academy, and to make an appropriation for said academy, and for the college of Alexandria."

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened:* That so much of the above recited act as is now in force be, and the same is hereby prolonged and continued in force for the term of four years, from and after the time of its present expiration

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

Approved, March 11th, 1836.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT,

To amend an act to prevent gambling; approved, 19th March, 1825.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That the fines specified in the second and third sections of the act to which this is an amendment, shall when collected, be paid one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc, That all persons engaged in gambling where no current money is actually exhibited or employed, but where in lieu of such current money, pieces of bone or any other material or substance being the representative of money in virtue of an express or tacit understanding among the parties engaged in gambling, the house in which any banking game may be so kept, and the persons aiding in keeping such house or such game, and all persons engaged in playing or betting for or against such game, shall be deemed and taken to be within the prohibitions of the act hereby amended; and the house in which such gaming may take place, and all the persons so engaged in the same, shall be liable to all the responsibilities and subject to all the penalties, forfeitures and punishment prescribed in the act so amended, in the same manner in all respects as if the said game or games had been carried on with or for current money.

Sec. 3 Be it further enacted, etc, That in all prosecutions which may take place under this act, or under the act to which this is an amendment, the informer who may be entitled to a portion of any of the penalties or forfeitures prescribed by either of the said acts, shall not on that account be an incompetent witness in any such prosecution, but the testimony of such witness shall be left with other testimony and circumstances to be weighed by the jury empanelled to try such prosecution:

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

Approved, 14th March, 1836.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That a leave of absence for a length of time not exceeding four months, be granted to Leufroy Barras, parish judge of the parish of Terrebonne; provided, that the said Barras, shall give to the governor of the state notice in writing, of the day of his departure, from which day only, the leave of absence shall be given; and provided also, that this leave of absence shall begin only after the governor shall have appointed a justice of the peace to fill his duties during his absence.

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

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

RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and house of representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, that all joint committees appointed by the legislature during the present session, and such as may be hereafter appointed to examine the penitentiary and the different colleges of the state, be entitled to milage in going to and returning from the places at which said penitentiary and colleges are respectively located, according to the rates allowed members going to and returning from the general assembly, and that warrants issue