EW-ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEB 28, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Our readers will find a happiness and interesting connection upon the subject of the finances in Louisiana, over the signature of "Bienville." The writer is fully acquainted with the commercial affairs of the city, and the suggestions which his communication contains in reference to the funding and liquidation of the debts of the three municipalities, are worthy the most serious consideration. If opinion do not run counted out should be adopted, as criterion in reaching the credit of the city abroad, public meeting all its energies, men with pure hearts, and place its property and its hope but to its use the temporary embarrassments which aggravate depress the money market.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Intelligence by the barque Leopard, arrived at this port last night, that the United States Sloop-of-War Vincennes, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 8th inst. for the Pacific. The officers and men were in excellent health and in fine spirits. The brig Porpoise had preceded the Vincennes, coal. Nicholson, was left at the port of Rio Janeiro.

TIPPLING SHOPS.

Among the causes which exert a deleterious influence upon the public morality of New-Orleans, may be enumerated the large and increasing number of groceries and cabarets. We have noticed with surprise, now, that these receptacles of vice and intemperance are encountered at every step. In the suburbs they literally swarm. Gambling-dens also have constructed us, that they constitute an unbearable magnitude. They are the central point which disorderly, licentiousness and crime most frequently radiated. It is here that our negroes commonly congregate, and indulge in that mechanalog orgies which inflame the passions to acquiesce in the precepts of infidelity, diligently inculcated by their philanthropic teachers, and render them the fitting instruments of rapine and murder. The incentives to unchastity, drunkenness and debauchery proffered by this species of iniquity, are generally too powerful to resist. These number, the cheapness of liquor, the latter being a general rendezvous, especially on the Sabbath, for the unruly spirits are wont to be found among our colored population in attraction in the eyes of the thoughtless, and invest them with an evil taint that cannot be regarded without apprehension by those lovers of drunkenness frequenting solely as a sad imitation. Enquiry will satisfy the mind, that they are the ordinary places of resort for the worst ingredients of our motley population for the refuse of other lands, the lees and dregs of society make these tippling shops their customers—here they assemble to institute their plans of villainy, or perchance, to divide the plunder of some social scheme of villainy. How often have we seen for which the slave or free man of color was apprehended in the unseen and unsuspected instigation of some white miscreant, and how often has the search traced to one of these detested depots of vice!

Within late years this evil has attained its acme, and these tippling shops flourish in rank luxuriance as dens containing within themselves the germ of vice and fellest infamy. Nevertheless, our legislators appear insensible to its baneful influence. While the paving of streets, the erection of wharves and other projects of laudable embellishment or improvement attract their utmost attention and care in the spirit of enterprise, they seem to forget that the public needs a preliminary negativity—the removal of that which may be fair, the interior may be corrupt—that of its apparently healthful condition may be but a sound organization, deleterious in itself but a gilded and painted lie—that the prodigious number of cabarets are the sole source of profitable revenue to the different municipalities, and that they are indispensable to many groceries and other articles to poor families, to whom such as their limited means enable them to purchase. But if it can be shown, that the number of these diminish the number of tipping shops, without injuring the amount desired from them, or causing their usefulness to retailers of sugar, tea, &c., to families we apprehend that these objections would be entirely obviated. Few attempt to controvert the baneful influence of the cabarets: the only question seems to be how to curtail the evil without a remedy contracting the benefit. This, we conceive, may be accomplished by imposing on these establishments a license tax at least quadruple the amount now paid by the present ordinances. Such a necessary augmentation of such a law, a very large number of these shops would be at once shut up for the pro-payment of the tax, insufficient to meet the expenses of a family, and at the same time realize a fair interest on the capital invested. The closing of so many would not only break up the custom of the remainder, and thus compel them to pay the tax, without abridging in the least degree the extent of their usefulness. In fact it would be only the lowest kinds of cabarets which, under the operation of such an act, would be closed. Those a grade above them in respectability, or rather benefits it by its removal, at the same time, the revenue of the municipalities, derived from this source, would certainly be large as before. This enactment would have the happy effect of abolishing the very kind of tippling houses that are most to be dreaded, viz. those where the worst and most degraded traits of the coarser persons without character or reputation, who, as a consequence of the results of encouraging the visits of the most suspected individuals, so that they can carry on their nefarious existence a few paltry dollars.

We submit these desultory reflections, with some confidence to the attention of our councils. They would seem to us to be based upon rational and ten grounds. All will acknowledge the prevalence of the evil, the necessity of a remedy—if a more effectual one can be offered, we shall be the first to urge its immediate application.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]
Washington, Feb. 14, 1859.

The House of Representatives sat last night until after 4 o'clock. The bill to prevent the sending or receiving of fight a duel in the District of Columbia was taken up at a late hour, and after a debate was passed. This measure having passed the senate, only requires the signature of the President in order to become a law.

Early to-day, the speaker announced the usual business of the morning hour, to be the report of the select committee on the subject of the public printing, and finished as the morning hour expired.

Mr. Montgomery announced the decease of the Mr. Cambreling rose and said he held in his hand a memorial, which he hoped he would be allowed to present to-day before the house. It was respectful in its language, otherwise he would not present it. It came from the collector of the port of New York.

Objection having been made Mr. Cambreling said that it was a matter of sheer justice that this memorial should be presented, he would move a suspension of the rules. And he asked the yeas and nays upon the motion which were ordered.

Mr. Millson requested the gentleman from New York to state what the object of this memorial was.

Mr. Cambreling said there was no instance in our legislation in which the house had failed to pass the necessary appropriation bills, and he was sure there was no danger of such a result. He urged this as a reason why the private orders of the day should not be set aside. And the question was then taken and decided in the affirmative, yeas 126, nays 49. So the rule was suspended.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bankhead in the chair, and resumed the subject of the general appropriation bill. The pending question being to strike out all appropriations for the board of navy commissioners.

Mr. Pope, of Kentucky, was entitled to the floor, and spoke at great length on the general principles and policy of the past and present administrations.

The debate again returned to the subject immediately before the committee, and was further continued by Mr. Ingham in opposition to the motion, Mr. Petrikin in its favor, and Mr. Parmentier against it; when Mr. Crary replied to Mr. Adams' statement in his former speech, and strenuously supported his own motion. Mr. Bronson also replied to Mr. Adams and explained his reasons for proposing his own modification of the amendment. The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

The celebration of the 22d was in every way, worthy the occasion, and the numerous companies engaged in it. It would be invidious to institute comparisons between the various volunteer corps which turned out, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, to contribute to the imposing splendor of the parade; suffice it to say, that, with the exception of a noticeable exhibit which occasioned the loss of a hand of a gentleman engaged in the management of the ordnance, he day was passed in joyous conviviality, and in a manner to stimulate the patriotic enthusiasm of all who witnessed the brilliant military displays of the 22d and 23th. We noticed amongst the throng of visitors at the encampments on Lafayette square, many of the citizens of 1776-'15, who fought their battles over again, and in the rekindling of whose age dimmed eyes the recitation of early exploits, could be seen the spirit that brooked not the desecration of our soil by the presence of an enemy. Long may they live to witness the celebration of their own deeds o chivalry and to join in that of the forth day of George Washington.

THE MERCHANT.

We regret the necessity of announcing that the superiors of this splendid steam packet have determined to withdraw her from the Havana trade. The Merchant had been equipped as a regular packet between this port and Havana at a very considerable expense, and her patronising owners looked to the liberality of the public for the means of sustaining them in their heavy outlays. But as the patronage has been altogether inadequate to sustain the expense, we will be for the present withdrawn, and will continue among the Mobile line of packets. The Merchant sails for Mobile on Wednesday the 26th inst.

SCRIVNER'S SOUTHERN COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, &c. The first number of this paper was issued on Saturday last, on 8 handsome royal sheet. It contains a very perfect list of counterfeit notes, broken banks, and fraudulent institutions, which from the immense quantity of spurious paper which finds its way to this city, must prove of great service. It gives also, a complete prices current, the rates of exchange, prices of uncurrent notes, and other matters valuable to both citizens and strangers.

We are indebted to Mr. CLAY, for a copy of his speech upon the abolition question.

Our representatives Messrs. Johnson and Gayand, continuing to merit our sincere acknowledgments for the many documents with which their attention furnishes us.

MISSOURI SENATOR.—On the 6th a United States Senator was balloted for in the two branches of the Michigan legislature separately. There were several candidates in each house and no choice was effected on either. Augustus S. Paddock (V. E.) received the highest number of votes in the assembly, and Mr. Wing (V. B.) in the senate. The former body balloted three times; the latter a still larger number. A further attempt was to be made on the following day.

MR. CALHOUN.

Various circumstances combine to strengthen the opinion that this distinguished statesman leaves not the service of the present administration, and is becoming rapidly cured of his short-lived and unnatural attachment. Calhoun has not during the present session voted with the friends of Mr. Van Buren—he opposed through the gratification bill—he opposed them on the outrageous resolution to expel newspaper reporters from the senate—and he acted in direct opposition to their implied, if not expressed wishes, in countenancing Mr. Clay in terms of praise and well-merited encouragement, on the conclusion of his masterly speech in defence of southern rights. When we add to these assertions the forbearance exhibited towards the whigs, and the silence observed on the subject of decadency, by Mr. Calhoun's organ, the Charleston Mercury, we have strong reasons for believing that that powerful aid of the South Carolinian statesman will soon be restored to that party, whose objects and purposes is combating executive usurpation and tyranny, he ever went to vindicate with all the vigor and energy of his splendid intellect, until alienated from his party ties by the defensive fanaticisms of the divorce question.

DISASTERS AT SEA IN 1858.—The Sailor's Magazine states that four hundred and twenty-six vessels have been totally lost in the course of the past year. Of these there were 189 ships and barks, 112 brigs, 109 schooners, 11 sloops 17 steamboats, and 13 vessels class unknown. The greatest number of wrecks (106), occured in December. Twenty-seven vessels are missing—supposed to be lost, with all on board—in the above-named vessels, there was reported the loss of 736 lives.

FREE BARBECUE.—A large meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati was to take place on the 16th for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed advisable to influence the action of the state legislature in favor of a free banking law.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Among the editorial items which deserve on the conductors of the most important journal in Louisiana, "you assured your readers, that while you would abstain from interference in local and sectional questions, which might occasionally divide the people of this city, you would zealously and strenuously labor for the interests of the whole city."

During the recent exciting contests between our municipal out of the councils, I have closely watched your course. It gives me pleasure to say it has been such as your readers had a right to expect, and has placed the Bee on an elated ground, which I doubt not it will ever retain its primacy.

Viewing your journal, then, as one advocating the interest of our whole city, unconfounded by sectional interest on national prejudices, I select its columns through which to make some suggestions touching the finances of the three municipalities, hoping they may secure the attention of the people, and of their councils, a leadership to all to the great permanent benefit of the three municipalities of New Orleans.

Previous to the division of this city into three separate municipalities, in 1836, the people of New Orleans, paid taxes at the rate per annum, [illegible] and [illegible] a premium in the northern cities and in Europe. The municipal subdivision being little understood abroad, and it being a universal principle among foreign bankers, to prefer the greater security to the lesser, it would, of course, be impossible to make best use of the value of the franchise of the city and the high credit of its citizens, without a knowledge of either of the three corporations constituting our city, but this is not so well known abroad, and I hesitate to say the money is now [illegible] here for our municipal bonds to hold such bonds, is less than the same bonds in first dividends on the questions of foreign capitalists.

If I thought existing things has been no sale of bonds at the south of an Europe of either the first or second municipalities. These sold have been of the second municipality, and at about $90 to $100, payable in from twenty to thirty years. It is true that the hundred thousand dollars would have been sold without the endorsement and guarantees of some one of our banks. It results therefore that premiums to the division of the city, money was borrowed for our public improvements at less than 6 per cent per annum, and the effect, in consequence of that division, it costs almost 6 per cent, which cannot be had at that without the intervention of bank credit, which the people have to pay for. The difference of two per cent per annum against at compound interest in thirty years, amounts to more than the principal—this alone which I submit, will, if carried into effect, save us from this enormous loss, and will at once place at the disposal of our councils sufficient money to [illegible] them promptly to meet all their payments, redeem the small note circulation of our specie, and ensure the forbearance of the paving of our streets, the improvement in the port and other works of great importance to the interests of the city and the health of its citizens.

I propose: 1. That the state issue to each of the three municipalities, an amount of its bonds sufficient to redeem all such as above enumerated, say $600,000, to the first municipality; $300,000 to the second; and $200,000 to the third. These bonds to be payable in twenty-five years, with five per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

2. That in exchange for these bonds, each municipality shall issue a corresponding amount of its bonds in favor of the state, falling due at the same time, and bearing six per cent per annum interest, also, payable semi-annually.

3. That each municipality shall be required by law to establish a sinking fund, to be created by an annual deposit of a certain sum arising from some branches of its revenue, say the port charges, or from the markets. Said sinking funds to be kept in the Union and Citizens Banks or such other bank or banks as future legislature may require; such bank or banks to allow five per cent compound interest on the money in said funds.

4. Either of the councils, with the consent of the treasurer of the state, to have the power to invest the money belonging to the sinking fund in the securities of incorporated banking companies of this state, paying a higher rate of interest annually, than six per cent.

5. That each of the municipalities of New Orleans shall hereafter be prohibited from issuing its bonds unless authorized by an act of the legislature.

6. The annual deposit that would be necessary to extinguish the debt and pay the one per cent. difference of interest to the state would be as follows.

The 1st municipality,	$81,000.
2d municipality,	17,000.
3d municipality,	10,500.

The result to the state treasury in the operation will be $14,000 per annum during twenty-five years, or $350,000.

The gain to the city, supposing the state bonds can be sold to net par, will be two per cent. per annum on $1,100,000 during 25 years—say $44,000 per annum; or total $1,000,000 which at compound interest would, at the maturity of the bonds, amount to more than the whole debt, say $1,509,000.

If this arrangement is made the credit of the three municipalities will be placed on a firm footing, our public improvements will progress with unexampled rapidity. The first and third municipalities will keep pace with the second, and all will be guided by a noble spirit of emulation.

The proposition is too just and too advantageous to our state to be refused, and independent of the pecuniary advantages, the claims of one hundred thousand people, forming a third of the population of Louisiana and paying even a higher proportion of the taxes—will not be disregarded by the enlightened representatives of the state.

If this be done the mayor will give this important subject his attention and unanimously recommend to the council their immediate action on it. I do not doubt there will yet be time to obtain the favorable action of the legislature before its adjournment.

BIENVILLE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Hibernia, capt. Cobb, which arrived at New-York on the morning of the 15th, brings London dates to Feb. 16th and Liverpool to the 17th, being seven or eight days later than the previous dates—The intelligence is of little interest except what regards the disastrous gale of the 6th and 7th. We subjoin the most important details. The flour market was still dull and prices considerably lower. The Liverpool cotton market extremely quiet, at a slight decline in prices.

Gen. Narvaez has announced his intention of leaving Spain, on account of the continual danger of assassination to which he is liable.

THE STORM—LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Albion of January 12.

FOR WRECKS—The whole of the sandbanks and the beach on the south end of the Wirral Peninsula, from the Rock Point to Hilbre Island, have, since Tuesday, presented a lamentable spectacle of the effects of the storm. During the latter days of the past week the five fine ships, the Brighton, Pennsylvania, Dockwards, St. Andrew and Victoria were seen a ground in various positions, and exposed to the beating of the Mersey. The Victoria, which struck on the main, a little below Mockbeggar Light House, and should the weather remain moderate, she may possibly be got off after the cargo is discharged. The others will be, or are total wrecks, much of their cargoes gone, and, doubtless, great wealth forgotten, of other smaller vessels and portions of their contents are strewed along the whole line of coast. The beach was full of wreck, and most of the small boats destroyed.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—Ever since the fatal morning of Monday week, the north shore, strewed as it is with wrecked vessels, has been the scene of great attraction. Thousands upon thousands, on foot, on horseback, in gigs and coaches, visited it, and the beach presented a most animated appearance. The business of discharging the stranded vessels was carried on, particularly at low water, when the tide left them dry, with great activity, and the spectators around them, especially around the Orford, were as thick as flies on a lump of sugar. The visitors to the Cheshire shore were numerous, but few compared with the number that visited the Lancashire sands.

Never did the tempestuous hurricane the weather has with few intermissions, been of a very boisterous character. Almost every day we have had severe gales, varying from the southwest to the northwest, but setting directly from the west at their height. On Monday night, and Tuesday morning last, we had a violent gale from the westward, which would have been called a hurricane, but that the terrible visitation of last week has caused all minor storms to assume a character of insignificance. By the last gale we have not heard that any injury has been done beyond a few chimney pots having been blown in upon houses. The wrecks on the outside have borne the weather astonishingly well. According to the latest accounts last night all the vessels except the Lockwoods were still holding together. The Pennsylvania was entire, with all her masts standing, but apprehensions were generally entertained that none of the vessels, when they were, would be long able to withstand the shocks to which they were exposed should the wind not moderate. The Lockwoods it was feared had gone to pieces, as not a vestage could be seen of her at tide time yesterday. Last night the wind had got round to the westward, and had fallen considerably. It was accordingly expected by those who were experienced in atmospheric prognostics, that the weather would settle into some degree of quietude.

THE CARGOES OF THE WRECKED VESSELS.—People have been busy, since the subsidence of the storm, in saving their goods from the vessels stranded during the tempest. Bootle bay has for several days been crowded with revenue officers, porters, and carters, with their lorries, unloading the Oxford and other vessels wrecked there. Flats and other craft have proceeded to the beach, and to the banks, for the purpose of joining up as much of their cargoes as can be saved—The cargo of the St. Andrew will, we believe, be landed in better condition than could reasonably have been expected. The woollen goods will be quite spoiled, but those of silk and cotton, though damaged, will be in tolerable condition. As the hold of the Pennsylvania has, from the first, been under water at high tide, her cargo of course very seriously damaged, whilst no small quantity of it has been plundered by the wreckers, who selected this fine ship as their especial prey. We are assured that the value of the cargoes on board the St. Andrew and the Pennsylvania will not less than 400,000l, and might reach 500,000l.—The Crusader's cargo is valued at from 60,000l. to 70,000l.; and others of the stranded vessels had valuable cargoes on board.

FUNERAL OF THE MATE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. Hopkinbergh, chief mate of this unfortunate ship, was interred yesterday in Wallasey church yard. His mortal remains were attended to the grave by all the American captains in port, as well as by hundreds of seamen. The sight was most mournful.

FRANCE

The Paris journals of Friday and Saturday have all been received together with a report of the debate in the chamber of deputies on the address. To the small majority of all parties, the first division of the chamber on an important amendment upon the first paragraph of the address, gave the ministers a majority of seven votes. This division, at which 425 members voted, took place on Thursday last. On Friday the second division on Friday, the ministerial majority dwindled to four—although it is remarkable that ministers had precisely the same number of votes on both divisions, that is to say, 216. The minority, on the contrary, had only 209 on the first division, but on the second they mustered 212.

The high price of bread is filling France with discontent. We understand that the government is about to fix a minimum as the only plan to prevent a famine.

SPAIN

Madrid, Jan 6—There is little or no hope of an amelioration in the condition of this distracted nation. The wants of the army increase in the same proportion as the discredit of the government; industry and agriculture continue to decline in the most alarming manner, and the distressing accounts that flow in from the provinces, tell plainly the opinion that during the winter the fire and sword of the belligerents will make far less havoc than famine amongst the unfortunate population of Spain. Nothing is to be expected from the actual disturbed, and, in truth, what can they do? They [illegible] there is a limit that must be arrived at, and thanks to their endless dissensions the cause of the young queen is now so desperate as scarcely to admit of remedy.

TURKEY

Letters from Constantinople of the 19th ult. have come to hand. They announce that the recent successes of the Circassians over the Russians was owing to the receipt of a despatch, purporting to be addressed by Lord Ponsonby to the Circassian chiefs, imploring them to hold out, and that they would eventually obtain succor from England. As no such despatch was written by our ambassador at the Porte, we much regret an occurrence which, while it must militate against any reliance on the part of a simple, chivalrous people, on the friendly professions of Great Britain, may likewise lead to the wanton effusion of much innocent blood. There is great cruelty in deceiving a people, with whom we sympathies with the premature of the support of a government fatally deaf to their most earnest supplications.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE

Guadaloupe papers to the 12th ult. have been received at Charleston. In Guadeloupe, as the journals have heard little or on the subject of any damage effected by the earthquake in that island, it is presumed that its destructive powers did not extend beyond Martinique, in which island the devastation has been frightful. Capt. Mitchell of the brig Beliah at New York, from Guadaloupe, reports, that fifteen lives had been lost in Martinique.

Extract of a letter published in the Journal Commercial de Fointe a Pitre, Guadaloupe, 16th January, 1859.

Pointe a Pierre, Mart. Jan. 14—You have undoubtedly heard of the dreadful calamity which has befallen our unfortunate country, already so much to be pitied in every respect. The dimness of yesterday are incalculable. There is not a single house in St. Pierre that can not be re-built or entirely repaired. We have been very cautious, who were crushed under the ruins, and about twenty who were wounded. But Fort Royal is completely laid even with the ground, as we have heard of in the history of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Messina. Not one fourth of the city has yet been acertified, and they have already found [illegible] dead bodies. The hospital at Fort Royal is likewise destroyed, and all the sick therein perished.

According to other letters, and reports of different persons arrived at Pointe a Petre from Martinique on the 13th and 14th inst., it would appear that all the wooden houses had escaped the disaster. Nothing cannot be said of the state of the fortifications of Fort Royal, and of the establishments of the government, of which no mention is made in the letter of our correspondent, but from the reports collected from the adjacent country, we would infer that the sugar factories had suffered considerably. Already the known losses are estimated at more than ten millions of francs. On the 16th a vessel arrived at St. Pierre from St. Lucia, by which we heard that that island had felt but lightly the shock of the earthquake.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Leave of absence was granted to some four or five members on account of indisposition.

Mr. Phelps introduced a resolution authorizing the secretary of state to exchange 34 copies of "Louisiana Report," for 51 copies of "Martin's Reports, new series."

Mr. Morse offered a resolution instructing our senators and representatives in congress to use their endeavors to obtain the passage of a law, authorizing the sale of the lands reserved for public schools in Louisiana. The resolution was opposed by Messrs Brashaw and Dunbar, and on motion of Mr. Dunbar the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Ratliff introduced a resolution instructing the board of public works to examine and report to the next session of the legislature, on the cost and expediency of building a bridge over the river Amite between Greensburgh and Clinton, in the parish of East Feliciana.

Some two or three bills that had been referred to especial committees, were reported, and will be published when undergoing their readings.

Mr. C. M. Conrad on behalf of the special committee to whom certain charges preferred against Isaac Bosworth, judge of the parish of Catrell, had been referred, stated to the house, that in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the house on the 21st inst., two of the persons who had signed the memorial had made application to the committee of the charges contained in it but the remainder of said charges had been withdrawn by them by any of the memorialists—that the accused through his counsel had suggested to the committee, that under the section 1st of the law of 1836, relative to the impeachment of public officers, the committee have no jurisdiction in any of the charges contained in the memorial, except such as had been sworn to by some of the memorialists. That this being a question in relation to which the committee entertained some doubt, they had thought it proper to state it to the house—upon the decision of it depended the further action of the committee in relation to the charges.

After considerable discussion upon the subject the further consideration of the same was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. C. Mc Conrad, agreeable to previous notice introduced a bill appointing a district attorney for the parish of Lafayette.

After suspension of the rules Mr. C. introduced a bill granting leave of absence for six months to John Hewlett, auctioneer in New Orleans. Read third time and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Mouton, on behalf of an absent member, presented a bill to extend the right of suffrage, by the payment of a poll-tax, which was to go to the support of the public schools.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A long list of acts were read the second time, by their titles only, and several made the special order of the day for future days, all of which will be reported in due time.

The bill amending the act incorporating the subscribers to the New Orleans Canal and Banking Co. having been made the special order of the day now before the house, and during discussion of the same the house adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Liverpool—Per ship Phidias, 1,616 bales cotton and 1 case domestic.
Mobile—Per ship Queen of Islands, 1,615 bales cotton and 1 case domestic.
Per sight September—2 bbls sugar, 30 bbls flour, 10 casks bacon, 1 bbl pork, 1 bbl domestic, 10 pcs carriage, 50 cases cigars and 1 package.
Per sch'r Rapid Shot—Pilot—21 bbls sugar, 20 do pork, and less quantities of molasses, flour and bacon.
Per sch'r Dove—50 bbls sugar, 60 bbls molasses.
Per sch'r Mary Carver—Bradley—Galveston—200 bbls sugar, 25 bbls molasses, 2 bbls pork, 2 bbls flour, 2 bbls bacon, 2 bbls lard, 125 bags beans, 200 bbls potatoes, 50 bbls onions, 20 bbls apples, 20 bbls cranberries, 20 bbls turnips, 50 bbls cabbages, 20 bbls domestic, 20 [illegible] in glass.
Per sch'r Rio Grande—Hall—Rio Grande—1,000 hides, 20 bbls tallow, 20 bbls horns, 20 bbls bones