The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.
Official Journal of the State.
NEW-ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1845.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
LUDLOW & SMITH'S.
Second Night of the
SABLE HARMONISTS,
Under the direction of Mr. ARCHER,
Formerly of the Opera Troupe.
FRIDAY, March 28th, 1845.
The evening's performance will commence with the popular Drama of
ELLEN WARKHAM;
Or, the Wife of Two Husbands.
Mr Neafie
Mr Crosford, Dick, T Placide
Blue Waistcoat, Mr Farren.
After which a
GRAND CONCERT
By the Sable Harmonists, in which will be given a choice selection of Ethiopian Melodies, Songs, Duetts, Choruses, &c.
To conclude with the Farce of
PLEASANT NEIGHBORS
Christopher Strap, Mr Barry,
Nanny Strap, Mrs. Kent.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Thirteenth appearance of the Italian Opera Company.
FRIDAY Evening, March 28, 1845
Will be produced for the first time this season,
MARINO FALIERO,
A Grand Opera in three acts, by Donizetti.
With new Scenery, Decorations, &c.
For particulars see bills of the day.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquite to, $1 00
Second Tier, 50
Third Tier, 50
Pit, 25
Seats can be secured for respectable colored persons, may be obtained at the office.
The GREAT FOOT RACE, which was postponed on account of the inclement weather, will take place on SUNDAY next, 30th inst.
T N OLIVER, Proprietor.

ST. HELENA GARDEN.
COBINI has the honor of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the fine ST. HELENA GARDEN, on the Carondelet Promenade, where refreshments of every kind can be obtained. He will keep a choice assortment of liquors. He hopes that his numerous friends will pay him a visit.

Giquel's Ball Room.
SOCIETY BALL.
THE Superb Hall for the Fifth Society Ball, to take place on the 26th MARCH, the 9th, 12th and 26th APRIL, is now opened at Mr. MAANS' Office, corner of Grammont street and Elysian Fields.
COMMITTEE:
Ed Maxus, T Sachemin,
Fen. Mooney, Geo. W. Harby,
m19—tf20

National Gallery.
SPLENDID PAINTINGS added to the National Gallery 18 St Charles street, (open daily.)
The Early Christians imprisoned at Rome, by Hugh Ingles.
On first discovering the Mississippi, by Rotherstoll.
Deliver us from Evil, Illustrated by Lentze.
The Entombing of Christ, after Carracciolo.
The Crucifixion of St Peter, after Guido.
And six splendid Landscapes, by Doughty and Bellington.
These Paintings will remain but a short time. m17

HEADS OF FAMILIES' BALL.
At a meeting of the subscribers of the 4th March, held at the WASHINGTON ARMORY HALL, it was resolved that the Ball be given on Friday, the 28th instant.
MANAGERS:
J W Behan, J B Walton, R Black,
F Bakmann, J M Boehl, H Farrar,
M Lamarque, J M Fernandez, S J Peters,
A B Sarlo, J G Quirk, F Jacky,
G W Spelman, H G Hanson, J Rayburn.
Managers are requested to meet on Sunday, 30th inst at 7 o'clock P. M.
ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
GRAND DRESS AND MASK BALL.
WHITLOCK has the honor to inform the public that he will continue to conduct the Ball in the Orleans Ball Room, HALLE AUX VINS, every SUNDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY nights.
The ORCHESTRA will consist of the most skilful artists in the city.
A strong police will be constantly on hand to maintain order.
Doors opened at half past seven o'clock.
J. WHITLOCK, Manager.
WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN BALL ROOM
St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon.
GRAND DRESS AND
MASQUERADE BALL.
THE Manager would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that his Room having been thoroughly repaired, will be opened every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, during the season.
Admittance—Gentlemen, $1—Ladies, gratis.
J. WHITLOCK, Manager.
No weapons are allowed in the Room.
The doors will be opened at half past 7 o'clock. m18
WILLIAM DAVIDSON. JOHN PARSSON.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 81 Canal Street,
m4 New Orleans.

HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 29, 1845.
GENERAL ORDER, No 11.
A Meeting will be held on the first Saturday in May next, in each Division, L. M.) for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General Gaines.
The polls will be opened from 10 to 12 o'clock, A M, at such places as designated in each Brigade, viz:
4th Brigade ..... at ..... Carrollville.
5th do ..... at ..... Algiers depo.
6th do ..... at ..... Natchitoches.
6th do ..... at ..... Monroe.
6th do ..... at ..... Vidalia.
By order of the Commander in Chief:
J. A ARMANT, Adj and Insp General.
m18—1m (c) May.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division, L
New Orleans, March 1st 1845.
GENERAL ORDER No. 2.
A election will be held on Saturday, the 29th day of March instant, for a Brigadier General for the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division L. M. vice Brigadier General H B Shaw, resigned.
2. The polls will be opened at Donaldsonville, from 10 o'clock, A M, to 4 o'clock P M, under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel W P Rogers, of the 7th Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel V Armant, commanding the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment.
3. Should it happen that any regiment, battalion, or separate corps within the brigade be not organized, the commanding officer will cause the necessary orders for the election of company officers, which, when elected, shall be mustered by him for the election of field officers.
By order of John L Lewis, Major General commanding 1st military division of the State of La.
STE. COLOMBE DAVIS,
m20 Aid de-Camp.

DAVID & CHAPUS,
82 CHARTRES STREET.
HAVE just received by late arrivals from Europe and the North, the following goods, which they will sell at very reduced prices for cash—to wit:
Ladies' straw hats, ribbons, flowers, umbrellas, jaconets, new patterns, bal'r prints, light colored prints, printed lawns, Swiss, Brewster, Brewster, and checked Swiss muslins, thread and cotton damask, in checks and stripes, towels and nappings, linen and cotton for mosquito bars, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton do with white and colored edges, mixed petticoats, ladies' neckerchiefs, genuine kid imitation kid gloves, mitteens with fingers, fresh teas for family use, warranted pure Hyson, by the piece and half piece, Hyson and souchong, white cambric, white cotton, Yankee domins, paper muslin, assorted colors; bal tickings, fine silk twisted hankerchiefs, thread lace, thread netting, Russian and jaconet veils, fancy stamine, spotted and dotted tulle for veils, Warren's needles, stockings, socks, pins, buttons, hooks and eyes, Marshall's thread, suspenders of all kinds, etc, etc, etc.
ARTICLES FOR TAILORS
Bombazet cloth from Paturle, Lupin and other manufacturers.
Blue and dark colored Arabian, small checks (all linen) Bob woolens—a new article for pantaloons.
Pantaloon cloth, very fashionably new style.
Hercules for lining—extremely new style.
Satinets, of all kinds, very cheap, several numbers, small and large checks.
Gambroons—a new style.
Brown Hollands, pebbled and canvas.
Cambric for lining, silk lining, vest to be lined.
Linen Canvas, black, small and large, silk, do.
New Commodes for pantaloons.
Drap lions.
Buttons suited to the marks Ferrapie, Riccardi and Sobelli.
Black tassels for silk vests, and for garrison.
Black silk and velvet serge—best quality. m26
VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We have to day landing from barque Avenon, an assortment of Virginia manufactured tobacco, of the following well known and highly approved brands:
J Thomson's 16 to the pound; Osborne & Gregory's do do; Johnson & Gregory's do do; Johnson & Gregory's pound and half pound plugs, direct from the manufactory of Osborne & Gregory, Petersburg, Virginia, which we warrant equal to any in the city.
A T BURNLEY & Co, 98 Camp.
m18 1m
LANDING per barque Eleanor, from Liverpool—
Chess printed jaconet;
Ginghams striped and plain ginghams;
Bishop wide lawns;
Scotch Britannias;
Wide linen sheetings;
Fine Paris Marseilles quilts. For sale by
DUNCAN KENNEDY, 68 Tchoupitoulas.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

In one respect the foreign news received by the *Cambria* must be considered highly important to this country. The financial exposé for the current year, brought forward by Sir ROBERT PEEL a few days after the opening of Parliament, indicates that the government is prepared to recommend further and very material alterations in the tariff, which so far as the magnitude of the interests which they will affect, is concerned, may be regarded as the most serious and radical change in the system of impost duties ever contemplated by the British Government at any one time. These proposed innovations upon the existing order of things are yet more significant, emanating as they do from the tory party, which has hitherto inflexibly adhered to a high protective tariff, amounting in many instances to actual prohibition. As we have not many instances to actual prohibition. As we have not the ministerial *project* before us, we must content ourselves with the mention of a few articles specified by the Boston *Times*, and which more particularly affect commercial interests in this quarter. They consist of cotton, staves, turpentine, lard and lard oil. Another article is "thrown silk," which we presume to mean "raw silk." If such be the case, the removal of the duties will operate as an indirect bounty upon this branch of manufacturing industry in the United States, for nowhere do the facilities for the production exist in greater cheapness and abundance than with us.

The proposed reduction of the duty on cotton, which is now 5 16d., will diminish the current revenue of Great Britain nearly $4,000,000 on the American article alone, and though we cannot expect that the full difference will be obtained in proportion on this side of the Atlantic, there can be no doubt that it will redound sensibly to the benefit of the American planter.

Twenty-two days later from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The steamer CAMBRIA arrived at Boston on the morning of the 18th inst., after a remarkably short passage of 14 days. The news is interesting in a commercial point of view, cotton having improved one-eighth, with an animated market. Politically speaking, the intelligence is of some interest, in consequence of the proposed reductions in the British tariff.

An allusion is made to a calamity of the most frightful character in China, occasioned by the overflowing of rivers in the northern part of that empire, before which all previous inundations on record dwindle into insignificance. It appears to have been a second deluge.

The Rev. Sydney Smith, after an illness of some weeks duration, expired March 2d, in his 74th year.

It is rumored that the Queen and Prince Albert will, during the summer, pay a visit with great state to Louis Philippe at the Tuileries.

The Hamburg papers announce the failure of the firm of James Paton & Co. of Stockhom; and of Buckholz, of Gottenburgh.

The sugar market, in consequence of recent events in the Legislature, has been a good deal excited, and the British plantation sugar has improved in value.

MINISTERIAL DINNERS.—Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and other members of the Ministry, have given several official dinners, at which Mr. Everett, the American envoy, had been present.

The Bank of England, it is said, is about to reduce the rates of discount at their various branch banks. During the past month, the bullion in the bank has increased from £14,787,987 to £15,453,303, an increase of £665,476. In the same period the circulation has decreased £849,476. The funds exhibit a quiet and steady appearance. Mexican stock, in consequence of the last advices, has improved a little.

Few things have given more satisfaction, says Willmer & Smith's Times, in commercial circles, than the intelligence that came to hand by the last packet that the State of Pennsylvania had paid the interest of its debt for the current six months. It is devoutly to be wished, for the credit of America in Europe, that the payments for the time to come may be punctual. There is one respect in which we fear the satisfaction—poor Sydney Smith is dead. Pity that he was not permitted to see the restoration of American credit and character, which if so thought, he was not a little instrumental in bringing about. The remittances on the dividends have already come to hand.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PORTLAND VASE.—The celebrated Portland Vase, one of the greatest attraction in the British Museum, which always commanded admiration for the beauty of the workmanship and the elegance of its superstructure, was dashed to pieces on the morning of the 7th ult. by a wretch named Lloyd, a native of Cork, and completely destroyed.

Parliament, our readers are aware, assembled on the day that the last steamer sailed, namely, the 4th of February, but nothing of striking interest occurred until Sir Robert Peel brought forward his financial exposé for the current year, some days after. That statement is not usually laid before the House until April, but as the magnitude of the interests affected by the changes are great, it was brought forward at this early stage to give the parties timely intimation and warning.

In the House of Lords last night, Earl Clarendon put a question to the Earl of Aberdeen respecting the American tariff, which he said was not in accordance with existing treaties, and operated very prejudicially to British interests. The Earl of Aberdeen replied that the subject had engaged the serious attention of her Majesty's ministers, and respecting which considerable correspondence had taken place between the governments of the two countries, but he was not prepared to say that our representations had been favorably received by the government of the United States.

On the night of the 3d, Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, asked Sir Robert Peel for full information regarding the present state of negociations with the United States Government on the Oregon question, justifying his question by the recent proceedings in the American House of Representatives.

Sir Robert, in reply, refused to give the information required, stating that her Majesty's Ministers had not to deal with the House of Representatives in the matter.

The financial expose of the Premier has been the chief topic of conversation in commercial circles. The reduction of the duties are considered generally unexceptionable, as far as they go; but the Premier would have required the disposal of another ten million pounds per annum, at the least to have satisfied the claims of all the applicants. The aggregate amount of the reduction proposed is, however, beyond the previous expectation of even the most sanguine upon the subject. The list of articles which it is proposed to free entirely from duty, contains a number of commodities, which, when freed from duty, are likely to come into rather extensive use in this country. Cotton yarn, linen yarn and thrown silk are all to be admitted free of duty, and amongst other things we find a few rather important articles from the United States, particularly staves, turpentine, lard and lard oil. Of these the last will be peculiarly acceptable, as it forms an excellent substitute for sperm oil, and owing to the increased demand for the latter, and to the inability of the fisheries to supply it, the price has so risen, as to make it very expensive to manufacturers. The import of lard oil from the United States, where it is now manufactured in great abundance, will, no doubt, be extensive, as well as of other commodities named.

The business transactions of the last fortnight are favorable for the extension of trade—foreign and domestic. Cotton market, in Liverpool, is buoyant, and every one prognosticates the happiest results from the abolition of the import duty on the raw material. The sales up Saturday were 11,500 bags, yesterday 12,000, and this large demand has advanced the price of some descriptions about an eighth, but the improvement is not general. The remission of the duty will take place when the bill passes.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are encouraging. Goods, at steady rates are in request at Manchester, and although the last advices from India were less flattering by the last overland mail, the question has been but little influenced by them. In the neighboring districts of Yorkshire, the Woolen markets are steady and improving. Indeed, throughout the manufacturing parts of this and the adjoining country, the prospects of trade continue as bright as the most ardent men of business can desire.

The Foreign events of the last two or three weeks possess little interest, if we except Switzerland, where the violence of party conflict has again made itself felt, in the affair of the Jesuits. Matters look threatening; but hopes are entertained that the quarrel may subside, as family quarrels ought—in both parties giving way a little for the purposes of harmony and good fellowship. M. Guizot has triumphed in the Chamber of Deputies, on the vote of supply for the Secret Service, by a majority of 24. This majority is deemed satisfactory, as it may enable him to "rub on" during the remainder of the session. Rumor adds that the Chambers will be dissolved in the autumn, for the purpose of testing the Minister's popularity with the electoral body of France.

[From Willmer & Smith's European Times.]

The right of search—that irritating surveillance of the high seas, which has proved of late years an endless source of annoyance to American shipping—is virtually at an end. The commission which has been appointed on the part of the English and French cabinets to modify the evil may throw dust in the eyes of the Exeter Hall saints, but it will assuredly deceive no one else. For all practical purposes the power is gone.—Public opinion in France is so potent against the principle, that no ministry can withstand it—and some of the most clear headed of English statesmen think that not only does this obnoxious right of search constantly keep us on the confines of a collision with the United States, but that so far from mitigating the horrors of the slave trade, it has actually increased it. Lord Hayrick—whose talents as a statesman and keenness as a politician place him foremost among the master spirits of the British Senate, has unequivocally given vent to his belief that the right of search might be abolished with advantage to the African and to England. Public opinion in England, overrating the power of the seats, whose clamor they have mistaken for popular feeling, have gone beyond their mark in carrying out measures for the suppression of the slave trade. Admitting the purity of the motives which actuate those who oppose the traffic in human kind—it is somewhat ungracious for us to be always acting on the "holier than thou" assumption, and embravoring to force our sentiments down the throats of nations as potent and righteous as ourselves. Unfortunately, the necessities of the greatest conservative government obliged them to carry on the delusion which, in Opposition, they resisted. The proprietors, through themselves or their nominees, of West India property, the tory party, when the negro emancipation act passed, and the Stacks it was found would not work—when the productions of the colonies fell off, and the estates became all almost worthless in the market—called out lustily for protection against the competition of slave produce. The debates in the House of Commons during the last week on the sugar question, show that the pocket is the primary cause of the outcry in that quarter. The slavery question is thus tainted with selfishness on the one hand, and morbid religious sympathy on the other. But all the world is not mad. We are. The French nation have long seen through the delusion—they see as the greatest consumers on the earth of slave grown sugar and tobacco, while we make such a pother about suppressing the traffic in slaves—Henceforth, nations, like individuals, will be permitted on this question to entertain their own views and act upon them. And one thing is perfectly clear from all we see passing around us—from the growing return to reason on the part of this country, and from the strong opinion which prevailed in France—that the right of search, after a long trial, has been found a failure and is in fact at an end. We are far from being the admirers of slavery, but knowing that there or even the abettors of slavery, but knowing that there is an immense deal of "humbug" has long existed in connexion with this subject, we are rejoiced to see it come to this speedy and inglorious termination—a feeling, we are sure, in which we shall be joined by numbers of our transatlantic friends.

IRELAND.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on the 27th ult., the rent was announced to be £752, which included a handsome remittance from Washington and a still larger one from Baltimore. The proceedings possessed little interest, beyond the fact of Mr O'Connell's stating that the new grant for the Catholic College of Maynooth would be 20,000 pounds, and that he would take all he could get for that establishment.

The usual meeting of the Repeal Association was held on the 24th ultimo, R. A. Fitzgerald, the newly elected member for Tipperary, in the chair. Messrs R. D. Browne, W. S. O'Brien, H. Grattan, and other true members of Parliament, held forth in answer to the observations of Mr. Roebuck and others in the House of Commons, on the neglect of their Parliamentary duties by Mr. O'Connell and his followers.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon, of the 16th ult., state that on the preceding day the Queen had her accoucheur, and gave birth to a Princess. The medical bulletin of the 18th ult., announces that her Majesty and the Infante are going on well. Three days of rejoicing, with illuminations, are decreed, to celebrate the event. The intelligence of a political character is entirely destitute of interest.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The news by the overland mail is of more importance and interest than has been brought for some months. The Punjaub is again in commotion. A revolution broke out, and Heera Singh, the Rajah, and Jella Pandit, have been killed.

A revolution had taken place also in Nepaul.—The Rajah had promised to abdicate in favor of his son. When the time came, he refused; on which the son assisted by some chiefs, deposed him. The new Rajah is only 17 years old, and an idiot. The Government would be compelled to interfere. The war, however, was expected to be one of diplomacy rather than of arms.

A letter from Moean, published in the Handelsblad, gives an account of the overflowing of rivers in the north of China, before which all previous inundations that have been recorded during the last few years, shrink into relative insignificance.

On the shores of the Yellow Sea the phenomenon took the character of a second deluge. The provinces, with populations respectively larger than some of the second class kingdoms of Europe, were almost entirely submerged. The retreat of the waters left corpses in thousands. Touching episodes are given as pictures of this awful calamity. On the river Yange-Tse were found large floating casks, which, when examined, were discovered to contain the bodies of young children, whose mothers, when all hope for themselves was gone, had committed them to these floating arks, as a last plender chance of salvation.

Upwards of seventeen millions of human beings, escaped from the inundation, have poured themselves over the adjacent provinces, beggared of all things and crying for bread.

There has been rather a serious disturbance at Hong Kong in consequence of a registration issued by Government, which was resisted by the Europeans, who, in an address to the Council, styled it as iniquitous, arbitrary, unconstitutional and despotic. The Government refused to answer the address.

The Natchee which arrived at Hong Kong, has completed a voyage around the globe in nine months and eighteen days, having left this on the 14th January last.

The intelligence from China extends to the 28th of Nov. The Emperor was not then dead, but it is alleged that little hope of his recovery was entertained.

Opium is looking down in the Chinese market.

The report that the Emperor had abdicated in favor of a new creation is totally without confirmation. Trade was dull in China. The French Ambassador had concluded the treaty, which was sent to Europe for ratification.

We find not a word in our English papers respecting the missing New York packet.

Mr. Henry Russell, the popular American vocalist, is running a brilliant career in England. He has appeared in Liverpool at the Saturday concerts with great success, and is engaged to give two more performances. He is now delighting the lieges in the capital of the Emerald Isle. Mr. Russell's voice has improved in quality, more delightful and substantial—abundance of Queen Victoria's most pleasing and costly coin—sovereigns, reward his exertions.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.—Miss Cushman and Mr. Forrest are playing a round of leading characters at the Princess's Theatre. Of the lady, the critics speak in the most refined and fastidious of the adjectives in terms which seem to border on the hyperbolical. The gentleman is in less favor with the audiences and the press. He has been subjected to unsparing lacerations; and the impression seems to be that since he last appeared in London he has become a mere mannerist. Perhaps he has retrograded—not advanced in his profession. Miss C. promises to push from their thrones all the combinated London favorites. She has proved her versatility by playing Rosalind so archly and she delivered Lady Macbeth so powerfully. Without her, it seems, poor Forrest would hardly "go down" with the Cockneys.

After making up our account of the foreign news, we received through the politeness of Mr. Bravo, of the Commercial News Rooms, a copy of Willmer & Smith's *European Times* of the 4th inst., which enables us to complete our summary of the advices. Mr. Bravo was fortunate enough to receive a few copies of the paper which were dispatched by express over a portion of the Northern mail route by the Agent at Boston of Willmer & Smith.

U. S. SENATE.

The National Intelligencer of the 20th says—"The Senate was in session nearly four hours yesterday, most of which time was with closed doors, in executive business. A large number of nominations, principally of revenue officers, &c., and those reported on from the Committee on Commerce, were confirmed. The nominations rejected were those of John H. Prentiss as Marshall of the Northern District of New York—(this appointment had been paragraphed as confirmed)—and the nomination of William Shelby to be Consul at Hong Kong, China. Previous to the adjournment on yesterday, the Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the vote on the resolution offered by Mr. Berrien in secret session, on the 11th instant, which is here appended.

The Senate, it is generally understood, will adjourn to-day *sine die*.

VIRGINIA.—The election in Virginia does not take place until the 4th April, but already the Congressional canvass has commenced with great spirit and activity. In the Richmond district Messrs Boyd and Jeffries are the opposing candidates and have announced each other several times on the stump.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The Mobile papers of Wednesday, contain an account of the opening of Parliament, together with the Queen's Speech received by the ship *Nicholas Biddle* from Liverpool. As we have already published this document, two days since, we omit it in our abstract of the foreign news.

THE WHIGS of New York had a most numerous and enthusiastic gathering on the evening of the 19th inst., at National Hall, to ratify the nomination of DUDLEY SELDEN for Mayor. The Hon J. P. PHENIX presided, and the proceedings are described as spirited and harmonious. The whigs of the Empire city are thoroughly aroused, and determined to make a good fight at the April election.

THE POST OFFICE.

In reply to a call from the Senate, Mr. Wickliffe recently submitted the following comparative exhibit of the revenue and expenditures of the Post Office Department from April 1st., 1841, to June 30th, 1844, excluding the appropriation of $497,857 made September 9th, 1841:

REVENUE:		
Gross revenue, from all sources, for the quarter ending June 30th,	1841	$1,398,999 [illegible]
ditto "	1842	4,546,849 [illegible]
ditto "	1843	4,290,225 43
ditto "	1844	4,227,28[illegible]
		$14,184,3[illegible]
EXPENDITURES:		
Expenditures for the quarter ending June 30th, 1841		$1,035,7[illegible]
ditto "	1842	4,491,717 [illegible]
ditto "	1843	4,372,753 [illegible]
ditto "	1844	4,596,519 [illegible]
Total of Expenditures		$14,304,761 98
Total of Revenue		14,184,965 16
Excess of Expenditures		$16,796 20

This excess of expenditure is more than counterbalanced by the sums remaining to be collected of the postage which accrued between the 30th June, 1841, and the 30th June, 1844.

ANTI RENT WAR IN DELAWARE COUNTY.—An extract from the office of the Albany Argus contains a letter dated Delaware county, 17th March, 1845, stating that the Anti-Rent campaign furnishing more exciting incidents than any other in that county. A party under deputy sheriffs Steele and Edgerton, had just returned from a tour through the town of Roxbury, bringing with them twelve "Indians" captured with arms in their hands. This exploit had been effected after considerable skirmishing, in which officers and men conducted themselves with great skill and intrepidity. On the previous morning the party, after reconnoitering, discovered a body of 130 Indians, well armed, and immediately charged them. The Savages fled to the woods. The Indians, during the skirmish, fired, and Mr. Edgerton narrowly escaped the shot. He immediately grappled with the villain who fired, and disarmed him. Mr. Steele also closed with another Indian armed to the teeth, and upon stripping him of his sheep skin mask, Mr. S. found he had captured a constable and collector of Roxbury. The eight Indians, with the previous ones on the bench warrant, in Roxbury, and five others taken at Bloomville, on the return of the officers and their posse, are safely lodged in jail. The immediate area at the court house, detained men to guard the jail and the village during the night. In the meantime the horns were blowing and guns discharging on the mountains undoubtedly for the purpose of raising forces to attack the jail and rescue the prisoners. We hope, however, that their true aims will give a good account of the "false knaves."

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY NIGHT,
March 27, 1845.

The *Columbia* steamer arrived at Boston on the 18th instant, after a remarkably short passage for this period of the year. The commercial advices which come to hand this morning are extremely encouraging, for more so than deemed the business anticipated by the most sanguine. The proposition of Ministers to admit Cotton free of duty, together with the continued good state of Trade in the manufacturing districts, had communicated a powerful impulse to the Liverpool Cotton market, which resulted in large sales at an advance of 1-16 [illegible] on the lower qualities, and of [illegible] on the descriptions as of "fair" and upwards. Full particulars will be found elsewhere.

As a natural consequence of these favorable accounts, our own market opened this morning with a very animated demand, almost exclusively on English account, and by the close of business hours the operations had reached fully 10,000 bales at an improvement of one quarter of a cent on yesterday's prices, and at this advance the market closed with extreme firmness. For the present we omit quotations.

The demand for sterling Bills has fallen off, and as there is more offering, the rates have declined to [illegible] per cent premium. France are at [illegible] New York 60 days is at [illegible] per cent discount, and Checks are quoted at [illegible] per cent discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Night, March 25.

A large amount of business was transacted at the Board of Brokers' this morning. Ohio Bonds advanced 3; Pennsylvania Five 1; Illinois Bonds 1; Norwich & Worcester Railroad 3d; Farmers' Loan 1; Long Island Railroad 1; Morris Canal 1; Erie Railroad 1; Huntington Railroad 1; East Boston Co 1; Reading Railroad 1; and Castleton Co 1 Bank Stocks are in good demand, and Cotton Co of Baltimore 3 per cent, with an upward tendency in prices.

Money is easier. Rates of eight months paper were made at 8 and four months paper at 6 per cent per annum. The Bank of England are not so freely supplied with paper as they were a few weeks ago.

Foreign Exchanges are dull and declining. Bills on London are at 109 [illegible] per cent; Paris [illegible]; Amsterdam 40; Hamburg 34; Bremen 79. With the decline in rates bills the enquiry for specie for shipment has enlarged.

The importations into this port since have been moderate with a plentiful and fair amount of business doing, and upon the whole the markets appear to be in a wholesome condition.

Cotton—Spanish Indemnification Stock was sold by auction in the Merchants' Exchange at 36 per cent, $1000 do at 37, and $1000 at 37 per cent.

Cotton—There was a fair demand for cotton this morning. The market has been gradually improving this week, resulting in an advance of 1/16 cent [illegible] The sales of the last three days amount to 5,000 bales of which 2,500 are Upland and Florida, and 2,500 Mobile, yesterday's quotations are [illegible] We quote inferior [illegible] to [illegible] good ordinary [illegible] to [illegible] middling fair to fair [illegible] fully fair [illegible] good fair [illegible] fully fine [illegible] and good fine [illegible]

Flour—The market [illegible] The Flour market [illegible] Ohio [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Brandywine [illegible] Meal—[illegible] Grain—[illegible] Corn—[illegible] Provisions—[illegible] Pork—[illegible] Lard—[illegible] Whiskey—[illegible] Sugars—[illegible] Molasses—[illegible] Rice—[illegible] Tobacco—[illegible] Freights—[illegible] Cotton to Liverpool [illegible] Flour to N. O. Post Office [illegible]

Cotton—[illegible] Flour—[illegible] Corn—[illegible] Pork—[illegible] Lard—[illegible] Whiskey—[illegible] Sugars—[illegible] Molasses—[illegible] Rice—[illegible] Tobacco—[illegible] Freights—[illegible] Cotton to Liverpool [illegible] Flour to N. O. Post Office [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, February 21, 1845.

Report for the Week ending February 21.

[illegible] Circular of Messrs. George Holt & Co.]

[illegible] subject of great interest during the week has been the [illegible] of Cotton. The sales and sales [illegible] would have been more old and appreciated had [illegible] manufacturers of Great Britain been in a state [illegible] Continent. Cotton will undoubtedly [illegible] this country that encouragement to the production of [illegible] of all qualities, which our ingenious and [illegible] can so well desire, and will be duly appreciated [illegible] of the Continent. So far however, [illegible] operations of our markets go this place, as [illegible] transactions of the week, we have sufficient [illegible] to warrant the belief that a decided [illegible] more. Both buyers and sellers inquire, with equal [illegible] when the duty will be remitted, and whether it will [illegible] Cotton in bond, or only that which may arrive [illegible] 28th of the month, a very short time will put an [illegible] on these facts, giving both native and foreign [illegible] an unknown destiny in the most important [illegible] of the great Cotton market of Europe. This week's [illegible] has not been large, from the causes above alluded [illegible] at the moment, but there is much more than a [illegible] feeling in the article, and our present stock of [illegible] this whole, have been steadily augmented [illegible] been a slightly increasing difference between [illegible] in bond and that which is already duty paid. The [illegible] remain much as before. 14,000 American and [illegible] have been taken on speculation, and 480 American [illegible] Total sales of the week 37,700 bales.

Report for the Week ending February 21.

[illegible] Circular of Messrs. George Holt & Co.]

[illegible] the week with a pretty strong feeling in favor [illegible] it was not so before the arrival on Wednesday, of [illegible] "from New York. The brig's letters [illegible] the last [illegible] which caused on the last [illegible] accounts brought by her as to the extent of the [illegible] comparison of the receipts at the ports for the [illegible] years, give indicate a that we will not have an [illegible] crop, which at one time was considered [illegible] certain, or, at any rate, confidently reported able result. Upon this supposition the Mobile [illegible] Orleans [illegible] Indeed, so far as [illegible] operations go, the prohibitive are becoming [illegible] stronger that the crop generally had been over [illegible] the last [illegible] of these advices our market [illegible] to turn to from a dull and rather drooping state, [illegible] and animation. Speculators and consumers [illegible] considerable business, and the [illegible] a week at an advance on most kinds of [illegible] in bond, most other descriptions are much as before [illegible] are inclined to be somewhat lower, and in [illegible] [illegible] not be lost sight of, that the moment [illegible] are withdrawn from Cotton in bond, an immense [illegible] stock will be thrown on the market, and [illegible] of the 1st inst. imports leave a fair margin of [illegible] circumstance may now add another feature to the [illegible] of reckoning. 175 American and 250 East Indian have [illegible] this week, and 130 Surat for export. Sales [illegible] this week, 6000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET,

March 21, 1845.

The [illegible] at present much inclination to embark capital [illegible] railway schemes, but many of the more important [illegible] are in request, and as yet speculators appear [illegible] confined to operate in the English funds, which [illegible] uninterrupted undergoing some fluctuation. A portion of the deposits required to be made by projectors may Lose before their plans can come before Parliament, but in the same purity becoming a serious question were again to prevail. Exchequer Bills have undergone a considerable advance, have also [illegible] Bonds have risen last dune at 99; Reduced [illegible] Consols 100[illegible] the Quarter New at [illegible] Exchequer Bills from 67 to 69 pm [illegible] foreign market the last intelligence from Mexico [illegible] Bonds of that country on upward impetus. For [illegible] have not risen higher, but Spanish is now [illegible] Bonds have been sold at 47; Chilian 101; Columbian 14[illegible]; Mexican 26[illegible]; Deferred 16[illegible]; Portuguese 3 ditto per Cents [illegible]; and the Three per Cents [illegible]; Venezuelan Bonds have been done at 4[illegible]

HAVRE COTTON MARKET,

FEBRUARY 26, 1844.

Previous to the commencement of this week the Cotton trade had a very lively aspect; considerable purchases were made by speculators and prices had advanced 1-2 since the above period, however, the market has become quiet, the holders are not forthcoming daily to a fair extent, and prices have fully maintained themselve at our quotations. The large amount of sales lately effected, and the difference in prices, are no doubt the chief motives by the buyers, to be more reserved and cautious, which is the nature of the advice to the 6th inst. brought by the St. Nicholas, from New York, appears to have engaged a degree of hesitation amongst dealers, but our accounts generally state a firm tone, and as the next accounts from the other side of the Atlantic are expected to be more conclusive, little or no change is looked for on if they come forward. Within the last week several large sales have come in, and the importation since the commencement of the month are 31,862 bales, whilst the sales have reached 31,994 bales, but the ongoing engagement stand at more than 30,000 bales, the demand from the trade, although the week in the interior districts is far from heavy, being merely to supply immediate wants, the principal portion of the operations have been as upon latter date. The sales of the week amount to 6917 bales, amongst which are 2,900 bales New Orleans, duty paid, 1,550 [illegible] Prices of United States short staple Cottons, according to Havre classifications:

	Bas.	Tres ord	ord	Bon ord	Fair	Beau
N. Orleans	55	60	65	67	71	73 77
Mobile	55	60	65	66	68	— —
Uplands	55	60	64	65	68	69 —

Stocks this day 69,076 bales, of which 54,807 are United States. At this period in 1844 they were 110,269, of which 90,847 were American.

LARD—200 brls strictly prime in store and for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas.

Mr. EDITOR—Will you please recommend the following gentlemen as candidates at the Municipal Election to be held on Monday, 7th of April:

FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.
First Municipality.
M. OR. ZAT,
J W ZACHARIE,
J. FILLEN,
LS EYMA.

ALDERMEN,
1st. District—First Municipality
A. CROSSMAN,
A. GRAILHE,
EUGENE MUSSIN,
J. J. SWARD
2d Ward
NICHOLAS GURLIE,
EDOUARD FORSTALL.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.
FIRST MUNICIPALITY—First Ward.
FOR ALDERMAN
A D CROSSMAN
JACQUES DUPLESSIS,
JOSEPH CURTIS,
P SHIELDS.

Mr. Editors of the Bee—Please nominate in your estimable journal that Mr. JOSEPH MATHIEU MAUREAU will