LATEST DATES:

New York	mar 21	Liverpool	feb 10
Boston	mar 19	London	feb 12
Charleston	mar 23	Havre	feb 16
Philadelphia	mar 21	Paris	feb 12
Baltimore	mar 22	Havana	[illegible]
Washington	mar 21	Mexico	[illegible]
Tampico	mar 12	Bordeaux	[illegible]
Vera Cruz	feb 20	Matamoras	[illegible]

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

708	Bales Mississippi		10½
348	do	do	11½
127	do	do	11
121	do	do	10½
41	do	do	13½
1006	do	Louisiana prices not transpired	
63	do	do	11
224	do	Alabama	11
144	do	do	10
2792			

NEW YORK, March 24.

SALE OF STOCKS.

50 shares U S Bank 30 do 117
250 do do 30 do 116¾

NEW YORK, March 21.

The Market—Stocks are down another notch, and the state of feeling is bad, though we hear of no new cause of alarm, except that the European news published this morning is unfavorable. Very little is doing in merchandize. Some lots of cotton are offered at a great decline, say 2 a 3c. below the prices of two weeks ago. Good Mississippi can be had at 15d a 16c, and Carolinas at 12 a 13c. Prices on the Corn Exchange are nominally the same.

BALTIMORE, March 22.

Flour—The market for all descriptions is quite dull and the tendency is downwards. Retail sales of Howard street are making from stores at $10. Wagon price 10.

Whiskey—Is without change in price, and we continue to quote the store rate for bbls at 47 a 49c and for hhds 46c. The wagon price of bbls is 43 a [illegible] exclusive of the barrel. The Susquehanna River is now open and supplies from that quarter are soon expected.

SAVANNAH, March 23.

Cotton—Arrived since the 10th inst 8265 bales Upland and 451 bales Sea Island, and, cleared in the same time 5413 bales and leaving a stock on hand [illegible] and on shipboard, not cleared on [illegible] Upland and 2215 bales Sea Island. Since our last report, successive accounts from Liverpool to the 22d January 3d February, and 5th February have been received, also from Havre to the last named date, each one quoting a depreciation in the value of cotton, and increasing difficulties in the monetary affairs of England these, with reported extensive failures at New Orleans and New York, have made the [illegible] gloomy than any experienced during the [illegible] the extent of the reduction in Upland Cotton [illegible] sales having been made from 1 a 2c. per [illegible] under the prices of last week, during the present [illegible] state of the market we abstain from giving [illegible] of the business reported was transacted previous to the receipt of Liverpool advices to [illegible] February. The sales of the week amount to [illegible] the particulars of which are as follows [illegible]

[illegible] and has receded 1 a 2c per lb. The sales of [illegible] week amount to 174 bales, as follows [illegible]

CHARLESTON, March 22.

Cotton—The late European accounts received [illegible] by a direct arrival at the port, showing a [illegible] in cotton generally; and the more recent [illegible] of the deranged and unsettled state of our [illegible] money market, have had a material effect on [illegible] Upland Cottons which are in a drooping condition, and the market closed last evening with a tendency to a further decline. Each cotton as were sold on Saturday for 16 cents, were purchased on Monday [illegible] cents. The market is in a very unsettled state [illegible] some instances the articles has been sold at a considerable sacrifice. The operations of the week [illegible] some about 4400 bales at the following prices: [illegible] 120 at 12½; 27 at 12½; 180 at 13; 185 at 13½ [illegible] 550 at 14; 463 at 14½; 768 at 14½; 123 at 14½ [illegible] 11 7 8; 649 at 15; 387 at 15½; 7 at 15½; 79 at 15½ [illegible] at 16½; and 150 at 16½—we would remark, that [illegible] sales are quoted above 15½ were, with one or [illegible] exceptions, made at the close of last week. In [illegible] Islands the sales comprise 177 bales at from 60 to [illegible] and 50 bales Santees at 32 a 34.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 10.

Cotton—The market was very quiet in the beginning of the week. The large quantities of cotton offered for sale, and which the holders endeavored to [illegible], has caused a further decline in prices, and [illegible] the demand somewhat improved toward the [illegible] of the week for superior qualities, we reduce our [illegible] notwithstanding ¼ a ½d on American cotton, which we quote as follows.

	ord to mid	fair to good fair	good to fine
Upland	7¼ a 8¼	9 a 9¼	9½ a 9¾
Mobile	7¼ a 8¼	9 a [illegible]	9½ a 9¾
New Orleans	7¼ a 8¼	9 a 9¼	9½ a 10½
[illegible] & T	6¾ a 7½		

The sales of this week have been, 8080 bales Upland 7¼ a 10½d; 60 do Sea Island 2s 3d a 2s 6d; [illegible] 7¼ a 10d; 4650 do New Orleans 7 1/4 a 10 [illegible] 650 do Mobile, Alabama and Ten 7 a 10¼; [illegible] Surat 1¼ a 11d; [illegible] do Egyptian 11¼ a 16; 80 do [illegible] 7 a 10; 180 do West India, 9½ a 12½; 330 do Bur[illegible] 7; of which only 250 up on speculation, and 160 for exportation.

The arrivals have again been large, amount to 60, [illegible] American; 12,425 Brazilian; 221 Egypt; 160 West India; 380 East India. Total 24,906 bales.

Stock 10th Feb 1837, 214,950 but which 120,800 [illegible]
1836 149,800 73,600 do

LIVERPOOL Feb 13.

The market was quite calm in the first days of the week. The great quantity of cotton brought forward and pressed upon the market caused a still further decline, and notwithstanding we have had a little more [illegible] towards the close, for fine qualities, prices [illegible] reduced 3/4 a 1/2d per lb upon the United [illegible] kinds which we quote as follows—Upland 7 [illegible] Mobile, 7 1/4 a 9 [illegible] Orleans 7 1/4 a 10½. The [illegible] the week are 15,480 bales, of which there were [illegible] Upland, at 7 1/8 a 10½; 80 Sea Island, at 2s 3d a [illegible] do stained, at 7 3/4 a 10 1/4; 4550 Orleans, at [illegible] 10 3/4; 2750 Mobile, &c at 7 a 10d. The arrivals are 31,346 bales. Stock, 241,950 bales against [illegible] this time last year.

LONDON, Feb 10.

Cotton—Market continues very dull, in prices there [illegible] variation.

Sugars—The market for West India Raw Sugar is [illegible] still importers will not sell at a reduction. Foreign little change. There are still partial inquiries for Havana. Sales have been only 250 chests [illegible] at 27s and some small parcels low white [illegible] In yellow Havana no sales have taken place. Strong Bahia is inquired for but purchases [illegible] previous rates.

Coffee—Importers have again abundantly supplied [illegible] with all unclean kinds of British Plantation [illegible] has again rendered these sorts very difficult [illegible] although they are offered at lower prices. All [illegible] of which there is but little at market [illegible] good demand and realize less prices. The business [illegible] foreign descriptions continues dull, and public [illegible] have taken place, and by private contract the [illegible] which existed last week for the colory sorts [illegible] have abated, and the only transactions are [illegible] brings good ordinary brownish Havana at 58s [illegible] St Domingo still held for high prices, the [illegible] sorts at 50s to 53s per cwt.

Tobacco—In Virginia there is very little doing for [illegible] consumption, and no sales are reported for exportation. Of Kentucky leaf the present stock is large [illegible] there is no demand. Kentucky strips are inquired [illegible] at 7d to 8½d per lb for fine. Maryland unaltered [illegible] and but few sales are making. Market is [illegible] Negrohead. The good qualities of Havana [illegible] steady by low rate. Columbia [illegible] sale, and the good qualities of [illegible] market is barely supplied, have brought [illegible] prices. Good Havana Cigars, in consequence [illegible] stock being short, had ready buyers at fully late [illegible] This branch of trade has been thrown into [illegible] excitement by the failure of one of the [illegible] and oldest established firms in London, and [illegible] holds the principal part of the Tobacco in the [illegible]

HAVRE, Feb 15.

Ashes—There is no inquiry for American Ashes and our rates are nominal. On the 8th inst 12 bls Pearls, second sort, were taken at 49fr and 13 bls New York Pots also 2d sort at 46f 50 New York Pots, Havre assortment are held at 54f; but there are no buyers at this price.

Our stock of this article now amounts to 1200 bbls, of which 500 in second hands.

Cotton—Our cotton market has remained excessively heavy, since our last report of the 8th inst. each successive sale having been marked by a further concession on the part of holders. In these transactions however, prices have continued to be very irregular.

The sales of the last eight days, comprise 3685 bales, consisting of, 2253 B N Orleans at fr 110 [illegible] 142 50, 331 Mobile at f 120; 574 B Upland at 115 to 137, 327 [illegible] Tennessee at f 98, and 335 B Pernambuco at f 130 [illegible] the whole duty paid.

The arrivals within the same period have amounted to [illegible] 27 bales, viz; 8534 B U States, and 63 B Capet[illegible]

Stock 31 Jan	70542	b of which 58737	b U-S
Arr up to 14 Feb	17157		15485
	87706		74122
Sales up to Feb	6417		8736
[illegible] 14 Feb	81289		65390

Exclusive of the cargo of the Ernest in the Roads from N Orleans.

Rice—The market is rather depressed owing to the late arrivals. The sales have been as follows: 12 [illegible] Carolina [illegible] 250 do do per Osprey 27f; 60 [illegible] 15 half tierces do resale 29f 50; 1908 bags Brazils [illegible] Imports—536 tcs from Charleston, per William Engs.

Arrival sales at Havre Feb 15—75 bales Louisiana [illegible] 118 to 126 50 Mobile, 186, 803 Georgia 113 50 [illegible]

Feb 16—479 bales Louisiana Cotton 112 to 140 133 Georgia 106 50 to 140; 10 Tennessee 95.

Feb 17—146 Louisiana 105 to 125, 105 Georgia, 120.

HAVRE Feb 14th.

[illegible] bales Louisiana f 117 50 a 127 50; 156 Uplands 117 50 a 127

ANTWERP, Feb 7.

Cotton—Our market which now, in consequence [illegible] arrivals has a better assortment, has regained some activity—About 600 bags Georgia have been sold at prices not made known. It was believed that the remainder of the cargo was also taken, but others have [illegible] been made for it without any definitive sale.

SMITH & ALLEN.

HAVING lately established themselves at the City of Houston, Texas, for the purpose of transacting a general forwarding and commission business, inform their friends and the public, that having built a large and commodious warehouse, are now prepared to attend to any business that may be intrusted to them.

References.
JAMES REED & Co.
THOS TOBY & BRO.
TURNER & WOODRUFF.
m 29—3m

DRAYS, CARTS & DIRT BARROWS—Now landing from brig Franklin and Robert Wilson from Philadelphia and for sale by
I N MAYNARD, 36 Poydras st
m18

FANCY DRY GOODS.
MADAME FRYER,

BEGS leave to inform the public that she has just received by the last arrivals from Havre, a large [illegible] assortment of Jaconas, Muslins, Ladies Hats and Bonnets, for the Spring season, and plain [illegible] embroidered muslins for mosquito netting. [illegible] above goods will be open for inspection on [illegible] next, 25th inst.

Residence at the corner of Toulouse and Royal sts. [illegible]

THE subscriber, going to France, begs the persons to whom he may be indebted to send their [illegible] to his general agent, Mr A [illegible] No 126 [illegible]
SIMON SACERDOTTE.
m24

CHARITY HOSPITAL,
New Orleans, 24th March, 1837.

THE annual election of the officers of the Institution will take place on Monday, the 3d April [illegible] Candidates will leave their applications at the office at the Hospital. By order of the board.
SAML. [illegible], Secy

MADAME DE PERCY [illegible] Portrait Painter in [illegible] that she is now [illegible] painting. Apply at [illegible]

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1837.

☞ For new list of [illegible] first page.

Late from France.—The packet ship Albany, Capt. Johnston, arrived in New York from Havre in 28 days passage, having sailed on the 16th of Feb. brought dates of the 15th from Havre, which contain London dates of the 14th. The only political news from France is that of the removal of Marshal Count Clauzel as Governor General of the French possessions in the north of Africa, and the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Count Denys de Damremont in his stead. The act was immediately followed by an order from the War Department to suspend the departure of troops from Toulon for Bona, and thus put a stop to the expedition of Constantina. The removal of Gen. Clauzel created quite a sensation in the political circles of Paris. According to the Messager, many other military changes were to take place, in consequence of the distrust of government in the fidelity of certain officers of high military rank.

It was also said that Marshals Soult, Gerard and Mortier had sent a message to Marshal Clauzel, which amounted to a quasi-protest against the act of government in removing him from his command in Africa; and giving it as an affair which the war of the Duchess of Berri in Brittany had more recommended, or Prague and alleged [illegible] that at Paris, among the adherents of the revolution of July.

A letter from London of the 13th, published in the Paris National, speaks of a failure in Liverpool for nearly a million and a half of dollars.

The Journal du Commerce of Paris, has an article on the probability of approaching war. The peace of Europe hangs by a single thread. The "Eastern question" of the "three glorious days" is gone, and our enemies are bethinking themselves of warlike movements. Our bounconcessions policy has emboldened them in decision of unworthy treatment. The attitude assumed by the King of Holland towards Belgium is not an isolated fact, but is intimately connected with the policy of the Northern courts. It is in that quarter that an European war will surely commence; but there must previously be three restorations accomplished, viz. in Spain, in Portugal, and in Sweden. Things have not yet come to this point, but they are gradually tending towards it; the affairs of the Vixen may be the spark destined to kindle a vast and universal conflagration.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

This unpleasant subject is a theme so fruitful of reflection, that if we had twenty columns daily at our disposal, and the physical force, we would find some difficulty in filling them. We must, however, notwithstanding, approach it with the utmost circumspection—a circumspection which its importance, and the influence it exercises upon all classes from the highest grade of financial and commercial talent, down to that of the humblest citizen who sees himself exposed momentarily to lose the bread of his hard-earned gains, requires.

A question so delicate as the existing derangements of the monetary system, is one which, in fact, should be treated with all the prudence imaginable, for it is with the currency as with an epidemic when it rages at its height. We see the imminent danger, but the apprehension of it strikes us with perfect stupor. All our intellectual and moral faculties are so absorbed that we make no effort to escape the danger by prescribing a remedy. And should the journalist raise his voice in this moment of peril, and public calamity, either to recommend the adoption of some sanitory measure in order to guard his fellow-citizens from the dangers with which they are menaced, or to trace the uniform of varied form of the disease, and seek by close reasoning, and profound investigation, to paralyze its effects by exhibiting its immediate source, the alarm becomes more general and each one then despairs of his own safety and that of his neighbor. Strange man is a singular absence of all that moral courage, so necessary to support us amid the reverses of life, and enable us to resist the changes of fortune. What, abandon the vessel, to the winds and the tides, to the fury of the elements, because a voice on board shall admonish us that the breakers are before us; and that we must avoid them. Will the epidemic make more ravages, or will it be more fatal than before, if science and observation (if we may make the comparison) shall endeavor to investigate its causes in order to suggest an efficacious antidote? In a word, would the financial crisis that hangs over our city, be greater or expose the community to more disasters, should the publisher, the economist or the statesman declare the result of his conviction, that the system of legislation which promotes and encourages the evil complained of, is vicious; that too many opportunities are offered to wild speculation, to cupidity, and even to fraud itself, and that with the disappearance of these abuses, things will assume their natural equilibrium. The fortunes of private individuals, the well being of society, and the honor of the country would be assured, if a system which has been demonstrated so pernicious were abandoned. For if some speculators intent upon gain, find themselves stopped in their ruinous course, and compelled to abridge the circle of their commercial operations, will it not result in partial profits—and these partial profits combined, will turn to the advantage of all. Never was a truth more forcibly illustrated than by the actual position of affairs. Each one is conscious of the existence of the evil; and all seem disposed to be convinced as to the fatal consequences, which it must indubitably occasion.

As to ourselves, we aver formally, that it is not our intention to treat this important subject as alarmists, and represent it under more unfavorable colors than is justified by actual events. So far from this, we shall even admit that the present crisis is but an ordinary one, and that its effects upon commercial operations, will not be more disastrous to the community than it has before been felt under similar circumstances.—We feel disposed to think that after the present derangement, the equilibrium will be restored without serious injury to any one. But the question is a financial commotion, the premonitory symptoms of which gives grounds to suppose it will be followed by the same results which have accompanied its precursors. Reasoning therefore, from analogy and questioning whether similar out breakings will not hereafter involve the whole of the commercial world, and diminish the amount of our credit at home and abroad, we conceive it a duty to analyze the causes of the malady, and see all our efforts, to subject the commercial system to a legislation, the effects of which will be to diminish the extent of our credit which the public are continually exposed under the present order of things; and thereby establish public confidence upon a more solid and durable basis. This is our sole and only design.

Happy therefore shall we be, if the remarks we are about making should be considered worthy the attention of our Legislature at their next meeting; and induce them to adopt a code of laws which shall impose obligations and duties similar to those which control most of our other civil and political institutions.

Commerce, like the generality of these institutions, forms an immense circle, composed of several links, the union of which produces a perfect equilibrium.—And if these links should be detached by any cause, the equilibrium is destroyed; the connexion ceases to support the several links and all becomes a chaos.—Ruin and beggary stare the whole community in the face, and the fortunes of every member is shaken to the very foundation. But, we may be asked, how is this equilibrium to be maintained? It will be an easy task to resolve this question, if those who feel an interest in it, will examine with us for a moment, the principal elements of commerce, and the various revolutions to which it is exposed.

A part from the produce of the soil and the manufactured fabrics, which compose its vital principle, commerce in general is based chiefly upon two foundations: 1st, the private resources of the individual who engages in it; and 2dly, the amount of credit which is accorded him. And so long as the merchant does not involve more than his own individual fortune in his commercial operations, he may with impunity to the public interests, engage in all kinds of speculations, however wild or obnoxious to censure they may be; but when he attempts to combine together the two ingredients we have just spoken of, that is, his individual resources and public credit, he suffers himself to be actuated by a fatal cupidity to embark in speculations regulated by sound reasoning, policy, justice and equity, should he under these circumstances, be forced to make an appeal to his creditors in order to abandon to them the remnant of his property, which alone is composed of a chimerical exhibit of his affairs, where the profits and losses absorb the whole amount, the law should be invoked in all its majesty and power. It should visit the bankrupt with a punishment commensurate with conduct which cannot be shielded under the plea of mere imprudence. In such a case, as we have here supposed, will be found all that characterizes the most manifest fraud—an abuse of confidence carried to the most blameable extent; the public weal is here rendered subservient to individual aggrandisement, and the result of the fraud and folly or avarice of one man is felt by the entire community. Social order is for a while suspended; no one feels certain of the fruits of his labor—the rich, the poor, the artisan, the financier, the woman, the child, the old man is in a word, every member of society, feels more or less the shock of this volcano which agitates the commercial world.

The system of credit, such as at present controls the mercantile operations of the country, is the principal evil, which the sage and enlightened legislator—the man who understands the wants and spirit of the age—will attempt to eradicate and destroy. What remedy shall be employed? We shall not allow ourselves to suggest it. It will suffice that we make known the nature of the wound, and leave it to legislative acumen to discover and apply the caustic. But, we may call to mind the popular adage, "that extreme ills require extreme remedies," and the solution of the question will naturally suggest itself.—Modify the responsibilities and circumscribe within proper boundaries, the unlimited credit hitherto accorded to all speculators.

When we reflect upon the disasters without number, by which great financial convulsions are too usually attended, we cannot but consider severely the conduct of our moneyed institutions, which are in a great measure accessory to the evil, that which stood under first the conditions they owe the State, and the whole community by abusing their privileges, in granting a monopoly of favors for a very limited number of individuals, among whom generally are the directors themselves and their intimate friends. Their favors are the public reproaches, all the public confidence, all the public [illegible] for they are [illegible] the source of [illegible] embarrassment: the law never intended this kind of favoritism, which by promoting the cupidity of a few favorites, finally occasions their bankruptcy, and the fearful consequences by which it is attended. In pursuing this course, they not only contribute greatly to the public distress, but endanger the stock of the institution, the credit of the State, and the honor of the country abroad.

The administration of the affairs of our banks occupied the attention of our legislature during the session which has recently terminated. We heard the senator from the parish of Orleans raise his voice, and declare most emphatically, that an immediate investigation of all the banking institutions was indispensably necessary. The senator from St John the Baptist, with that candour and patriotism which so eminently distinguishes him, also took up the subject in a very valuable report insisted that this investigation should embrace the private accounts of each individual with the banks, if future malversation were to be guarded against the possibility of occurring. Let us hope that the Legislature will not abandon so useful a measure. And that what has been so happily begun, will be brought out, when they next meet.

A Mistake.

"The last packet from Europe states that the demand at Liverpool cotton markets were wretchedly low, and several more failures had occurred. One large house there, connected in extensive transactions with New Orleans, had been severely run, and the branches of the house of Lizardis, (said to be under-acts heavily for the Josephs), had sent off unexpectedly to obtain specie to meet unmade [illegible]."

The above paragraph is taken from a paper lately established in this city, called the Herald, adopted as news under the editorial head. In reference to the transactions of the Lizardis would induce a belief that the concerns of that wealthy and extensive house are affected by the embarrassments which seem so pervade a greater part of the commercial world. But nothing could be more at war with the actual truth. To support this assertion we shall mention some facts of which we are cognizant.

1. The Lizardis have no banking house at Liverpool, the branch of their house, established there being exclusively engaged in selling produce, and is never drawn upon from any part of the world.

2. The Lizardis have no house at New York, and therefore cannot be considered as the Josephs.

The allusion to importations of specie is doubtless founded on their importations into New Orleans.—These importations have been very extensive, and were made with a view to sustain the paper currency of our city as its par value, and must, unquestionably they had this happy effect. It is dreadful to reflect upon what would have been the condition of the New Orleans Banks at the present moment, if the money imported by the house of the Lizardis had never found its way to their vaults. These importations of specie have kept our money market in a sound state up to the date of the great failures which have occurred here and at New York, in which the Lizardis are not involved in the most remote degree, having (as we have reason to believe) no connection with those unfortunate houses.

It is a most delicate matter to allude in editorial language to the concerns of a commercial firm at a time like the present. Unless it be done on substantial and well established grounds, and with a view to promote the public good, no newspaper is justifiable in taking such a step.

Perhaps no house in the United States has contributed so much to the soundness and safety of the paper currency as that of the Messrs Lizardi. Certainly no other house has introduced as much specie into the country, and independently of this, the gentleman, spoken of in another part of this paper, the chairman of the committee of finance, whose projects for the safety of the currency, would, if they had been acted upon by the legislature, have saved it from all future fluctuation, is the active partner of the Lizardis in this city. It is unjust and unfair to bring before the public in a dubious light a commercial firm constituted and situated as this is.

To gratify our private curiosity, we have examined the Custom House report of specie brought into New Orleans from foreign ports since the first day of last October, and find the astonishing amounts which follow, imported by the Messrs. Lizardi:

Specie imported by M. de Lizardi & Co.

Date	Vessel's names,	From	Amt.
Oct. 1	Halcyon,	Matamoras	$ [illegible]
17	Creole,	Tampico,	[illegible]
30	Banner,	Havana,	50,000
Nov.	Catolina,	do	[illegible]
	Louisiana,	Tampico,	24,000
	Mexicana,	Havana,	60,000
12	Lucy,	Tampico,	84,000
	Delaware,	Havana,	50,000
	D H Miller,	Tampico,	64,250
Dec.	Creole,	do	[illegible]
Jan.	Sarah Ann,	do	169,654
16	Watchman,	do	169,651
	Ouatachoe,	Vera Cruz,	1,200
Feb. 4	Natchez,	do	7,459
11	Cora,	Tampico,	106,530
Mh. 11	Creole,	do	160,461
			$1,174,737

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Albany, Johnston, from Havre, we have numerous files of Paris papers to the 16th of February inclusive. These papers contain London dates of the 14th. The Albany sailed from Havre on the 16th. She brings one million and eighty thousand francs in gold, being another instalment of the indemnification, consigned to the President of the Bank of America.

The cotton market was dull in France, and we find that in Liverpool it was a shade lower than by our last direct advices.

FRANCE.

The expedition against Constantine is countermanded, or at all events postponed, as appears by the following telegraphic despatch received at Toulon on the 12th February.

PARIS, Feb 12.

3 minutes past 6 o'clock in the morning.

The Minister of War to Baron de Stofest, Commandant of the Fourth at Toulon—"All transport of troops to Bona is suspended till further orders. Give directions for stopping those which have embarked, or are on the point of embarking. In case the two ships which you were announced to me as about to sail for Bona to-day, have taken their departure, you will desire the marat me Prefect, to send off immediately a steam vessel to recall them to Toulon."

The Paris papers do not state to have been advised of this proceeding so late by the 15th, for we find upon mention of it in other of our files; but at Toulon it caused much wonder and speculation. Nobody could divine the cause of a determination so abrupt. It may be that some light is thrown upon the subject by the following extract from a letter dated Oran, Feb. 1, which we translate from Le Constitutionnel.

"The principal topic of conversation here for some days past, is the treaty of peace, said to be in train of negotiation, and not, it would seem, without some truth. The report is that the celebrated Jew, Ben-Durand, has been charged by Abd-el-Kader to represent him at Paris, and there negociate the treaty; and it is worthy of remark that this same Jew, who is the great agent of the Emir, arrived yesterday in this harbor, on board the Steamboat Ramier.

"Marshal Clauzel was superseded in the government of Algiers, on the 10th of February, by Lt. Gen. Count de Damremont."

The ordinance appointing in the Moniteur of the 14th. This measure appears to be construed by some as indicating an intention to abandon the colony, and retain possession only of Algiers, Oran and Bona.

Four persons were killed by an avalanche in the Pyrenees, on the 7th of February. They were crushed, a mile from Gay-raid, the last village in Spain, where a mass of snow rolled and buried them. Four others, travelling in company, were dug out alive.

The Countess of Vandamme, widow of the celebrated General, died at Ghent on the 10th of February.

The trial of Meunier was not to come on in February, and probably not until the middle of March.—There were rumors of new revelations and discoveries, in consequence of this delay, but the others indisposition of the president of the Chamber of Peers seems to account for it sufficiently. The president, M. Pasquier, had been violently gripped.

A company has been formed, to run steamboats between London and Paris direct.

The grippe was prevailing very extensively throughout the provinces and provincial cities.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb 14, half past 4.—The market has been firm business, however, for the [illegible] brisk and prices are but a trifle higher than yesterday. For cash, Fives have improved 10c; Threes, 5c. For the end of the month, Fives have improved 10c, and Threes, 5c: Threes per Cents, 78f 25c. 40c. to 40c.

A Bordeaux journal announces the failure of the house of Messrs. Edmond, Richard and Lionel, estate agents, at Annonay, for the sum of two millions. The partners deposited their balance sheet on the 2d inst. This event has spread consternation in the town of Annonay the inhabitants of which are interested in the bankruptcy for a sum amounting to about 600,000 francs.

The Journal de Cherbourg states that the house of Etienne & Son, of Isigny has stopped payment, for 500,000 francs.

ENGLAND.

Tithes.—In the Dublin Court of Exchequer on Thursday, orders to substitute service of a process for the recovery of tithes were granted in the case of the executors of the Bishop of Cloyne versus Fitzgerald and one hundred and fifty one others, by posting on the Roman Catholic chapels the notices, that the officers of the court dare not, at the peril of life, serve at the houses of the defendants. Several other similar notices, against about one hundred more defendants, were granted in the same case, which, the Chief Baron said, had repeatedly been disturbed so much lately, as to become a perfect bear garden.—Ib. Paper.

The House of Commons was engaged upon the affairs of Ireland, and the bills brought in for the benefit of that unhappy country. The principal of these are the poor-law bill and municipal reform bill. The subject of education has also been introduced. Lord John Russell gave notice that he intended to move for a committee of inquiry into the operation of the present system, although he himself was satisfied that it worked perfectly well.

The distressed condition of Ireland by famine was under most anxious consideration by Parliament—occasioned by Lord Morpeth.

Lord John Russell's motion for leave to bring in a municipal reform bill for Ireland, was debated for 3 nights, and finally was adopted without a division.—This speech attracted great attention, as developing the policy and hopes of the government and its intentions.

We copy the following from the London Globe of the 9th Feb.

There is rather a gloom in the city this morning owing to the announcement of two failures, one in the American trade, and the other in the grocery. It is stated that these stoppages may, in both instances, be attributed to the extreme difficulty of selling colonial produce at anything like a remunerative price.

The Gazette gives the aggregate amount of the notes circulated in England and Wales by the private and joint stock banks, from the 25th of September to the 31st of December, 1836, which were as follows:

Private Banks	£7,758,500
Joint stock banks	4,258,197
	12,011,697

The following is the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from 15th Nov. 1836, to 6th Feb 1837, inclusive:

	Liabilities
Circulation	£17,868,000
Deposits	[illegible]
Securities	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]

London, February 9.

Money for commercial purposes is very scarce, and credit in some quarters at an unsatisfactory state—and there appears to be a disposition at the bank to re-agitate the question of an advance in the rate of interest to 5 or six per cent, which was imagined early in the last week to have been wholly disposed of.—This is a point upon which the directors are divided in opinion, but the party in favor of it are supposed to form a majority of the board, though they have yielded to the representations which have been conveyed to them from all quarters against it. The revival of the subject is owing, without doubt, to the languid state of the exchange yesterday, and it has added very much to the general alarm resulting from the state of credit and the large failures which have occurred here and in Liverpool.

The London house which has failed is that of Wetwick & Grant, largely engaged in the American trade. Their difficulties have arisen, it is said, not so much from their general business, which was of a secure and profitable nature, as from large speculations in tobacco, through which an immense stock has been accumulated in a market which the state of monetary affairs has brought into a situation of the utmost embarrassment and difficulty. The liabilities of the firm are stated broadly at £600,000 but there [illegible] to be very much greater. The failure at Liverpool is that of W. & J. Rodwick, and it is understood to be quite equal in amount to the other; but the principal house failed instance will fall on other houses in London.

London, Feb. 13.—We are sorry to state, that the failure of a discount house has been announced. It appears, however, that the parties have no prospects of ultimately that their embarrassments will but temporary.

London, Feb. 14.—Money Market.—The indications of distrust and commercial risk, which were so decided a character in the past week, do not as yet disappear; but as no new cases for it has transpired, people are beginning to hope that the alarm, which is by no means so unanimous case, has been much exaggerated. This is a point which it is always desirable to ascertain, as money is never so scarce as when it is made so by doubts of commercial credit; but the hints thrown out by journals and reports in the city to speak the continuance of the bank directors, lead to the conclusion that they at least are far from considering the worst part of the crisis as yet past. They intimate plainly that the rate of discount must be further advanced, with whatever effect it may be attended, because it has already advanced to 5½ per cent. in the open market, and the principle with the bank always has been to keep somewhat above the charge made in all other places.

SPAIN.

Letters from Saragossa of the 31st Jan. announce that the army of the centre had broken up, on account of funds said, of the lack of means to pay the troops; other accounts say that 6000 men of this army had been ordered by forced marches into Valencia, where a body of upwards of Carlists had appeared.

Hostilities appear to have been resumed on a small scale in the Basque provinces. The Carlists had concentrated between Irun and Hernani. Cannon were heard at Bayonne through the whole of the 9th Feb.

The English had broken out on board the French frigate Hermione, lying in the harbor of Passages, and three fourths of the crew were seized with it.

Confident expectations were entertained at Madrid from the combined movement, which was postponed to be made before the end of February. Gen. Evans had arrived at St. Sebastian with 5000 men. The united forces, British and Spanish at that place was 2 battalions, besides which there were five steamboats and a strong park of artillery.

Gen. Iturralde (Carlist) whose capture by half a dozen British officers was mentioned some time ago, has died in prison.

Extract of a letter from Bilbao, dated Feb. 4—"The Carlists have been greatly alarmed at the late movements. From a source on which I have reason to rely, I learn that some influential persons among the Carlists say that the war will be finished almost immediately, and in a manner which will surprise most people. The fact is, that the immense and efficient army now about to be brought against the dispirited bands of the Pretender has created a panic among them; and the belief is becoming stronger every day. Don Carlos is about to quit the country on which he has brought so much affliction."

NEW GRANADA.

The Bermuda papers furnish later advices from Carthagena, in extracts from the Jamaica papers, the British brig of war Wasp having arrived at Kingston on the 21 of February. Mr. Russell, about whom the difficulty with Great Britain arose, was a passenger in the Wasp. The remuneration required for him—$5000—was paid, the judges and magistrates concerned in his sentence were dismissed, and the apology demanded was made to the British flag.

The blockade was of course at an end, and the ships had returned to their West India stations. Mr. Russell had sailed for England in the Wasp.

THE MONEY CRISIS.

At the time when the constitution of the United States was formed, there were but three banks in the whole country, with a capital of $4,550,000, the Bank of North America at Philadelphia, with a capital of $2,000,000; the Bank of Massachusetts at Boston, with a capital of 1,600,000, and the Bank of New York with a capital of 950,000. The framers of the constitution therefore could have little apprehension of danger from a paper system, and still less could they apprehend that in half a century the country would be overrun by eight hundred and seventy three banks, with a paper capital of $378,424,136! These great men had witnessed the mischievous operations of the paper money issued by Congress, and by the several States during the progress of the war of independence, and though the danger of a recurrence of similar scenes was so remote as not to be visible, yet they took care to guard against it, by inserting a clause in the constitution that "no state shall emit bills of credit or make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

This clause has been evaded by incorporating companies, with power to emit not BILLS OF CREDIT but notes payable on demand. This evasion would most certainly have been provided against, had it been foreseen. But however the evil may be corrected, it has grown up and now pervades the whole nation in such a manner as to be interwoven with every man's business and fortune; and it is so firmly fixed upon society as to defy any process of eradication short of a total re-organization of our fundamental laws, and perhaps a dissolution of the body politic.

The only task that is left for our legislators to perform is to mitigate the evil as much as possible by modifying the system of action pursued by the banks.—The evils of excessive and injudicious banking arise chiefly from the supposed irresponsibility of the corporation, the total exemption of their directors from individual responsibility, from which they derive the power, which they have exercised with most destructive effect upon the morals and happiness of the country, of creating and diffusing a circulating medium of paper, or (which is the same thing), of expanding, contracting and regulating at will the currency of the nation.

It is an absurdity, a solecism to assert that the sovereign power founded by a free people to advance, promote and secure their welfare and happiness, ever intended or ever possessed legal authority to create institutions with a view to inflict such wide spread and fatal mischiefs upon the community, as have been witnessed in former years, and are now felt here and in almost every city of the Union. The evils may be mitigated and borne in Lousiana and states where the human mind is bowed down, and enslaved by the potent magic of a charter or the spell of vested rights—as our forefathers were by the superstitions of the darker ages. Happily for Louisiana she not thus bowed down or enslaved. Her fundamental laws give the legislature the power to control and govern the operations of corporations and to annul them when they become injurious to the public interest. This power cannot be denied, because it was conferred before any corporation in this state was created, with the sole exception of that of the Navigation Company. This power ought to have been exercised more than twenty years ago, and its salutary effects would now be felt in averting the evils with which the community has been afflicted, and with which it is now menaced from the misuse of the banking privilege.—Even at this—too late unfortunately to check the mischief—every citizen of Louisiana ought to deplore the failure of the bills on the subject of the currency, introduced into the house of representatives last winter by Mr E. J. FORSTALL, Chairman of the Finance Committee: those bills passed that house by a large majority, and would have passed the senate, had not the time of the latter body been restricted by the approaching day of adjournment: these measures could not have suppressed the mischief which has now befallen us, or even arrested its progress—so frightfully gigantic had it become—but they would forever have prevented its recurrence—and when the present storm has blown over, no one can doubt that similar benefits will be gained, unless these bills or something of the same nature be enacted and enforced.

This is the propitious season for legislative action in this matter—every man perceives and deplores the calamity which has been inflicted upon the community, and every man acknowledges the necessity of providing against its recurrence. What then is to be done to defeat the our bitter and dear bought experience may not be in vain? It behoves individuals like ourselves were permitted to offer advice on this subject, we should say that the governor could not perform a more acceptable, a more popular or a more useful action than by convoking the general assembly to meet on the first Monday in May, in order to take into consideration the condition of the banks and the general finances of the state.

That our readers may be aware of the nature of the bills introduced by Mr FORSTALL, we insert them below at full length.

AN ACT

For the better protection of the currency of this state, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the banks of this state, who shall accept the provisions of this act on a part of their original charter, to transmit to the state treasurer on the first Monday of January, May and September, a true account of the amount of silver and gold in their vaults, of their individual deposits and of their circulation; which accounts shall be laid before the Legislature by the State Treasurer on the second Monday of January in each year.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of said banks to have at all times in their vaults an amount of specie equal to at least one third of its circulation and deposits, and that all Banks which on the quarterly return provided for in the first section, shall have had less on an average during said quarter than that proportion of specie on hand; shall pay a fine of five hundred dollars in favor of the charity hospital and stand the bank notes of their bank shall not be considered as specie.

Sec. 3. Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of the banks subject to the provisions of this act, to balance their accounts at least once a week, with the other Banks of the city of New Orleans, and to pay or require the payment forthwith of any balance due, [illegible] and to extend the means of the Banks [illegible] to submit to the weekly settlement.

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, &c. That the provisions of the first, second and third sections of this act, shall take effect from and after the first of September next.

Sect. 5. Be it further enacted, &c. That as soon as the president and directors of any of the Banks of this state shall inform the governor of the state, of their acceptance of this act, it shall be lawful for said Banks to change interest at the following rates, viz. [illegible] all notes originating in and drawn by citizens of [illegible] at and having more than twelve months to run, eight per cent discount: and on all such paper having more than twelve months to run, nine per cent, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, however, that this section shall not be so construed as to raise the interest on loans made on the stock of the property banks as required by their charters; and provided also, that one named shall not be required on notes having two responsible signatures drawer and endorser.

An act to prohibit the circulation of certain bills of Banks not chartered by the laws of this State, and for other purposes.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That it shall not be lawful for any person, body corporate or politic, from and after the first day of June next, to pass, circulate or receive in payment, within this State, any Bank note, bill of promissory note for the payment of money, by any person or by any body politic or corporate not authorised to issue the same by the laws of this State, under the denomination of fifty dollars, nor after the promulgation of this act of any Bank note granted by a moneyed institution in liquidation.

Sect. 2. That any person offending against any of the provisions of the preceding section shall forfeit the nominal amount of such bank note, bill or promissory note, with cost of suit to be recovered in the name and for the use of any person who shall sue for the same and prosecute such suit to judgment in any court within this State having cognizance thereof.

Sect. 3. That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer on any day that he may think proper, to designate for that purpose in the month of December every year to require from all the moneyed institutions the following statements, to wit:

1st. A general statement of the affairs of all the banks made up on the same day, and that the exchange between the different Banks shall have taken place so as to show the exact amount of each bank debt of every thing but specie and gold.

2d. A statement by each bank of all specie and full and detailed account of the bills receivable and exchange containing the names of the drawers and endorsers.

3d. A statement of the specie on hand in each bank, on each Monday in every month during the preceding twelve months, and the total responsibilities, in with their individual deposits and circulation, for the same epochs.

Sect. 4. Be it, &c. That every Bank, cashier, or clerk of monied institutions who shall make false statements or false entries in the books of such institutions, or who shall exhibit false papers with intent to deceive the State Treasurer or the commissioners of said institutions shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be subjected to imprisonment in the Penitentiary of this State, for a term not less than three, nor more than ten years.

Sect. 5. That the said State Treasurer shall not disclose the names of the debtors of the Banks contained as above provided, but shall transmit on the first Monday of January in each year the statements required by the 3d section under a sealed cover marked (private) to both houses of the Legislature.

Sect. 6. That should the Commercial Bank and Orleans Bank fail to submit the statements required by the 3d section of this act, they shall be fined each in the sum of $50,000, the recovery of which shall be by action to be one any competent tribunal brought by the Attorney General in the name and for the benefit of the State.

Sect. 7. That all laws or part of laws contrary to the dispositions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Bazaar, Heman, Liverpool, C Morgan
Bark Heliespont, Trail, Boston, L H Gale
Brig Hokum & Tubnah, New York, L H Gale
Brig Lawrence Copeland, Madegan, New York, L H Gale
Brig Grand Turk, Franklin, New York, S & J P Whitney
Sch Patterson, Brewster, Boston, S & J P Whitney
Sch Dreden, Landery, Tampa Bay, S & J P Whitney
Sch Odeon, Howes, Richmond, Pascall & Brothers
Sch Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, Master
Sch Ingullis, Kelly, Mobile, Mayhew, Bliss & co
Sch Glide, Marsh, Mobile, B Rodriguez & co
Sch W A Turner, Johnson, Pensacola, Hammett & Abel
Sloop Regulator, Griffin, Norfolk and Petersburg, Bailey & Abbott

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Porpoise, Davis, from the passes, towed to sea ship Senato, bark Beehaw, sch Wm Bryan and packet San Jose; brought up bark Ella Hand, brig Wm Prize and sch Kacenia left the pass on the 30th at 7 P M, reports nothing in sight or new in the river, Yazoo on the bar.

Tow boat Pacific, Martin, from the passes, towed to sea ships Mobile, Royal William, bark Leonidas, sch Sarah Ann; left the pass on the 29th, brought up, ship Choctaw, brig Dale and sch Titus; reports nothing new.

Ship Choctaw, Foster, from Liverpool, 45th Jan. to master.

Barque Ella Hand, Mathues, 16 days from Philadelphia, to James Reed & co.

Brig Wm Price, Hetson, 15 days from Baltimore, to H Gale

Brig Delta, Francis, 16 days from Havana, to master.

Sch Thetes, Lombard, 8 days from Matagorda, to master.

Sch Providence, Burnham, from Pensacola, in ballast.

Sch Lookout, Wattington, from Pensacola, to master, ballast.

Sch Meguntecook, Mayo, from Tampa Bay, to master, in ballast.

Sch Excel, Sellew, 18 days from Brazos Santiago, to master.

Sch Ajax, Sanders, from Mobile, to master.

Steamboat Bounslick, Jones, from St Louis, to master.

Steamboat Daniel O'Connell, and 2 flat boats, Shaw, from Randolph & Memphis, to master.

Steamboat Chief Justice Marshall, Wright, from Columbia, to master.

Steamboat Splendid, Shillito, from Cincinnati, to master.

Steamboat Bayou Sara, Lutrent, from Bayou Sara, to master.

Steamboat Cotton, Bell, from Opelousas, to master.

Steamboat Washington, Breck, from Lafourche, to master.

Steamboat Columbia, Chandler, from Mobile, to Forsail, High & co.

EXPORTS

LIVERPOOL—ship Bazaar—1921 bales cotton.
BOSTON—bark Hellespont—390 bales cotton, 294 bbls flour, 114 do pork, 30 do molasses, 95 kegs lard, 30 bags corn.
—sch Patterson—[illegible] bbls flour, 600 bushels corn, 300 kegs lard, 130 bags dried sundries.
NEW YORK—brig Hokomock—504 bales cotton, 1857 pigs lead.
—brig Lawrence Copeland—121 bales cotton, 73 hhds bacon, 1121 bbls pork, 495 kegs lard, 1 cask and 8 half casks ginseng.
—brig Grand Turk—840 bags and 2 bbls lard, 30 bbls flour, 397 bbls pork, 49 hhds and 6 casks bacon, 170 bbls beef, 98 tcs do 4 and 30 bales cotton.
TAMPA BAY—sch Dresden—U S stores.
RICHMOND—sch Odeon—115 tcs and half do sugar, refined.
PENSACOLA—sch Elizabeth—sundries groceries, provisions, &c.
—sch W A Turner—groceries, provisions, &c.
MOBILE—sch Dry[illegible]—groceries, provisions, &c.
—sch Glide—groceries, provisions, &c.
NORFOLK & PETERSBURG—sloop Regulator—33 hhds and 800 pieces bacon, 54 [illegible] pieces fresh pork.

IMPORTS

Per ship Choctaw—1234 sacks salt, 20 kegs white lead, to H C Cammack & co, and order.
Per barque Ella Hand—sundries.
Per brig Wm Price—sundries.
Per brig Delta—1575 bags coffee, 215 boxes sugar, to order.
Per sch Thetes—186 bbls cotton.
Per sch Excel—235 bags wool, 390 hides, 8 boxes, 6000 specie.

CONSIGNEES

Per barque Ella Hand—Hopkins & Wilcocks; J Bridge; Yeatman & co; B M Brandt; J Landis. For Pitt, Goodwin & co; R Yeatman & co; W Gallaher; J H Oral and W Massey; J Reed & co; J Wilde; Berman & McMahon; R L Tracy; Eakins, Robert & co; Hale & Combined; Warris, Pleasants & co; Buckner, Stanton & co; F Fair & co; J A Turrell; Rice & Sleeper; Williams Anderson & co; J Deblagnier; Avery & co; N & J Dick & co; W H Sanderson; Burke, Watt & co; A Phillips; Eastman & Brothers; Major J Clark; Malcolm & Salvanson; T G McGill; Robeson, Wood & co; Price, Johnson & Vorks & Brothers; A Kirkman & co; Blot & Byrne; J Branson; Reily, Mahoul & co; J G Stevenson; W Eagerton; J D Denegre; and order.
Per brig Delta—C Wurzell; Huggins, Nelson & co; Morrison, Craiger & co; W G Mears; Cucullu, Lapeyre & co; J A Merle & co; Byrne, Huff & co; R & J Corrie; Chamonneiro & Giraud; D Francisco; J A Barrelli & co; R Gonning & co; Franklin & Allen.
Per sch Thetes—James Reed & co; Brandor, Morena & co.
Per sch Excel—F Frey & co; J A Merle & co; F & A Soule; and order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Bayou Sara—15 bales cotton, Hoyt & Hardy; 79 A Ledoux; 39 Burke, Watt & co; 23 Lambeth, Thompson; 39 W Fosse; 30 J Armstrong; 15 Thomas Barrett & co; 16 Fowell, High & co; 5 de la Pinache; 8 J Sawyer; 5 Dallis, [illegible] & co; 1 Bucharon; Briggs & co; 1 B L [illegible]; 3 to order; 1 box made, A H Wallace & co; 9 do Lumsen; 1 do Mouvel; 1 bbl and 1 demijohn, J G [illegible]; sundries owners on board.

Per steamboat Corinth—155 bales cotton, A Maurin & co; 63 Lestrapes, Durnast & co; 18 C Toledano; Irwin & Lawrence.

Per steamboat Splendid—[illegible] bbls flour, 732 sacks corn, 19 hhds bacon, Stetson, Avery & co; 12 casks, tons; J A Pazes; 15 hhds bacon, 12 do tongues, 1 bbl half bbls beef, J Gilmore; 77 bbl flour, A Quay; 29 hhds bacon, 1 bbl do, J Goddard; 252 sacks, S Thompson & co; 193 kegs lard, 4 hhds bacon, Layet & Ameling; 25 bbls, 23 half bbls pork, 3 Beside & co; 227 bbls flour, J Landry & co; Hanet & Hawks, 76 bales cotton, 97 bbls flour, 23 half bbls beef, Bridge, Vose & co; 24 bbls pork, 50 do lard, J Thayer & co; 63 bbls tobacco, 87 kegs lard, 16 bbls jowls, Hall, Walton & co; 16 kegs butter, 40 boxes sundries, owners on board.

Per steamboat Chief Justice Marshall—161 bales cotton, 31 & B Ford; 122 Burke & Beeson; 76 Buckner, Newman & co; 144 Harris, Watt & co; 16 Lambeth & Thompson; 34 Bellim, Rhos & co; 1 [illegible] & co; 2 [illegible]; 8 J Dick; 37 C Follin; 2 [illegible] & Paight & Albert; [illegible]; 3 bales [illegible], Layet & Ameling; 20 kegs butter, G G Jenkins; 2 boxes goods, 30 sundries, owners on board.

Per steamboat Bounslick—98 sacks beans, 3 hhds pork, 25 kegs lard, 8 barrels do, 4 boxes tobacco, 14 [illegible] 74 boxes tobacco, W C Woodbury & co; 6 hogsheads, 20 sacks beans, Winston & [illegible]; 22 bales corn, 4 [illegible] and 10 hhds bacon, Layet & Ameling; 700 sacks corn, S W Miles.

Per steamboat Daniel O'Connell—136 bales cotton, Wilson, Adams & co; 385 N & J Dick & co; 16 do, Carruthers, Harris & co; 80 Martin, Pleasants & co; 130 Brandly, McKeona & co; 124 Fowell, Goodwin & co; 15 Lockhart & Arrell; 149 W White; 71 Kirkman, Hower & co; 36 Rebecca, Wood & co; 6 Leigh & co; 3 Gamble & Marsh; 10 Purn[illegible]; 14 Gray, Darrow & co; 39 [illegible] & Lloyd; 4 Jno Reed & co; 15 Burke, [illegible].

Per steamboat Washington—31 bbls molasses, 19 sacks, Lambeth & Thompson; 11 do Champonier; 46 sacks, W Bayers; 30 Harrison, Clement & co; 25 [illegible]; 16 do F Arcinel & co; 6 do and 1 bbl sugar, [illegible]; 2 boxes to order; 100 bbls molasses, to [illegible]; sundries to order.

MEMORANDA.

Per ship Ajax—wine, fruit and 600 sacks [illegible] for order.

Cleared at New York for this port, [illegible] Woodhouse.

Ship Monarch, hence for Havre, was spoken on the 13th March, lat 28, lon 70.

Ship Sully, hence, for Liverpool, was spoken on the 8th March, lat 36, lon 75.

Arrived at Havre, 16th Feb the Zenco, Oneida, the Geneva, Cornelius Teneda, the Essex, the [illegible] Columbus, the Emperor, Chaffin, the Rossell, Gallatin, the Cumberland, [illegible].

Sailed from Havre for this port, 10th February, the Horace, Fope; the Harold, Hall, 9th the Mary Kimball, Freen.

Hence at Cork, 8th Feb the Jean, Ritchie.

Hence at Liverpool, 28th Feb, the Waverly, Phelps, 8th the Arnold, Wells.

At Bordeaux, 6th, James Wilson, Otis, Charleston; 6th, Pacific, Ingraham, Philadelphia; sailed, 9th, Ohio, heard, Philadelphia Advertiser, Canada, for Rio Janeiro, Feb 22.

Sailed from Bordeaux for this port, Feb 8, brig Diliger, Perdagon.

Hence at Nantes, 7th Feb, the Perry, Healy.

Sailed from Nantes for this port, 7th Feb, the Tiger, Little.

Sailed from Marseilles for this port, Feb 10th, the Boston, Woodbury. Hence at the same port, 8th the Cyrus, Bangle. Sailed also from the same for the port, 4th, the Donnelly, Bange, and the Sterling, Andrews, Thompson.

At Marseilles, 13th, Persona Jo, for Havana; 8th, Cyrus, Sande; [illegible] Orleans; 4th, Harriet, Andrews, Boston, Dunmark, Bangs, N Orleans; Clarissa, Andrews, Thompson's, do; Orleans, Gray, New York; [illegible], 8th, Moscow, Woodbury, New Orleans; 8th, Wm. Rowland, Ongamon, New York; 8th Walter, mine, Rose, do.

At Falmouth, 7th, Parat, Healy, N Orleans. Sailed Tiger, Little, do.

Hence, 8th, sailed, Ville de Bordeaux, Longstreet, Philadelphia; Diligent, Ferdinand, N Orleans.

At Havre, 15th February, packet ships Dince, E. R., to sail on the 18th; the ship Sully arrived on the 15th; Left ships Poland, Kentucky, Birmingham, Drummond, Columbia, Sultan, all to sail the same day for New Orleans; Wilson, Saint, Idol, Belvidere, Hill, for Rotterdam; Hermione, for New Orleans; Lucy, dg, Russell, Rodney, discharging; Edinburgh, discharging; New England, Kirkham, for New Orleans, ready; Delaware, Arrived; Ann Mary Ann, Clark, ship Globe, Forsy, taking in ballast; Abbott, Moore, for [illegible], barques, just arr; Lucretia, Lewis, discharging; Caldwell, [illegible], Congress, Harvey, repairing; Hudson, Albert, the Susan, Neptune, do; Eot 42, 30, ordered, [illegible] Robin, &c.

At Havre for this port, 15th Feb, ships Sidney, Cotton; Birmingham, Birmingham; Columbia, Sirmons, [illegible] to sail that day. Ships Hermione, [illegible] New England, [illegible] also the Wm Engs and brig Delaware, Belvidere, Hull; brig Hydomelly, Hardy.

Hence at Charleston, 22d brig Dimon, Sherwood.

Key West, March 4—On the night of the 1st inst, the sch Hickory Tenze, of Warren, 25 days from Campeche, Mr. for New Orleans, with lime, got ashore on Look Key. On the 3rd, she bilged—the hide [illegible] and she has turned to the wreckers. The materials saved, were sold on the 3d for $598 36, and the hull for $12 27. The salvage amounts to $332 31.

Cleared at Newport, R I, for this port, 16th March, brig Sea Bird, Maybury.

Hence at Portsmouth, N H, 15th March, brig Armadillo.

Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, March 20, ship Walter, Fowler; brig Rudah.

Steamboat [illegible] left St Louis, March 23d [illegible] Vandalia at [illegible] Beard's [illegible] ha d Mo & Madison at No 21, [illegible] passed [illegible] St Louis reporting at [illegible].

By Authority.
(No 77.)
AN ACT,

To increase the salaries of the District Judges, the Attorney General and District Attorneys [illegible] named.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened: That the sum of five hundred dollars per year be and the same is hereby added to the annual salaries of District Judges, to be paid, as provided by existing laws, this act shall not apply to the Judge of the First District.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted &c. That the salary of the Attorney General shall hereafter be three thousand dollars per annum, and the salaries of the District Attorneys throughout the State shall be one thousand dollars per annum to be paid in the manner now provided by law.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 13th, 1837.

(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

(No 78.)
AN ACT,

To amend an act entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company, approved January [illegible] and thirty six.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That section [illegible] of the act to which this is an amendment, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all such powers and duties as said act imposed upon or intended to be imposed upon the Board and Directors of Bayou Sarah, be and the same are hereby conferred and imposed upon the Board of Directors of the said bank.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, March 11th 1837.

(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

(No. 79.)
AN ACT

Providing for the appointment of an additional notary public and auctioneer in the parish of Natchitoches.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened: That there shall be appointed for the parish of Natchitoches, a notary public, who shall reside and keep his office at Shreve Port, and also an additional auctioneer for the same place.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. that the governor shall be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint and commission said officers in the recess of the legislature, and that the person appointed shall be [illegible] to [illegible] by this act an act to authorize the governor to make certain appointments.

Sec. 3d. And be it further enacted, &c. that the said notary and auctioneer shall be authorized to discharge and receive the same fees which are allowed to the parish judge, as notary, auctioneer and recorder, adding thereto the fees for recording, which shall be by him paid over to the parish judge.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, March 13th, 1837.

E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Extract from the Natchez Advertiser.

In our last we noticed, that Dr. Williams, the celebrated English Oculist had arrived in our town. He leaves in the ship Vandalia [illegible] New Orleans, where it appears to be his intention to remain till the end of April, from which he purposes to visit the Falls of the Niagara, stopping at Natchez and other cities on his way up by the steamboats. He is to be found at present at the Mansion House. He will give [illegible] of the [illegible] he [illegible] each [illegible] from 10 to 1 o'clock [illegible] he [illegible] to the [illegible] church [illegible]

We copy the following from the [illegible] Advertiser of the 7th March.

Dr. Williams, Oculist, leaves this place to-day, for Mobile, then New Orleans, thence up to Mobile [illegible] New York, thence ascending to New Orleans, where he will remain some time. [illegible]

The following is copied from the Washington Globe of Dec 1836, relative to the English oculist.

(Extract.)

We have been favored with the following letter from A. Pageot, Ambassador from his Majesty the King of the French to Mr. John W[illegible] to the Dr[illegible].

Washington, Dec. 12, 1836.

Sir—I have, this instant, the satisfaction of your letter, bearing this day's date, by which you request that you may be permitted the advantage of accompanying the committee [illegible] is a diploma from [illegible] the different diplomas which have been granted to you by the sovereigns of Europe, since the year 1814.

After a close examination of these diplomas, I feel at liberty to say that they bear most perfect authenticity, and which I consider to be fully authentic, and would have no hesitation in giving you an official certificate of my belief in the genuineness of these documents, if I had the authority of certifying legally the signature of any other functionary than that of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I have equally examined the medical diplomas given you in Paris, and in the principal cities of France, and the declaration of their authenticity.

I take the same view of the numerous [illegible] written to you by several eminent personages whom I knew, and who have testified to the extreme [illegible] to [illegible] in France, which [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] any [illegible] in Europe.

[illegible] A. PAGEOT.

[illegible] King of the French.

IMPORTANT.

Mr Williams may be consulted by persons in easy circumstances, whether they are blind, or who may be afflicted in their eyes or ears, and [illegible] may be [illegible] in any part of the world (unless [illegible] letters post paid, containing the detail of the history of the disease, with its nature, length, or duration, and the results of the treatments which have been [illegible] to be [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] resulting from [illegible] treatment.

[illegible] the circumstances of the persons [illegible] to some [illegible] bankers or merchants of the city of Mr Williams may [illegible] the [illegible] of which amounts to 25 dollars [illegible] forward his remedies, and to [illegible] the time and [illegible] for [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] remedies to [illegible] to [illegible].

[illegible] from the [illegible] who cannot [illegible].

[illegible] N B. Mr. Williams receives no letters unless the postage is paid, even though they may contain fees.

[Copied from the Mercantile Advertiser, New York, 25th September, 1836.] "Hebrew Blind Asylum." The [illegible] the [illegible] on Saturday last at the [illegible] the skill of Dr. Williams, the celebrated oculist; for [illegible] for the first blind of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] large crowd before the Herald office, for the reception of poor blind patients. [illegible] many respectable persons had the [illegible] which [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the prodigious number of poor sufferers, who had assembled at the call of the good Samaritan. Every room in the house was filled with persons, of every age, suffering under different degrees of blindness; some who had been benefitted by previous applications, and eager for a repetition of a dressing which had effected an almost miraculous amelioration—and others, elated by the evidence of those around them, thankful for the healing draft by which they hoped regain to see the

"Holy light, offspring of Heaven, first born."

The sight of human misery favoured the heart; but the hope which irradiated the countenances, even of the blind, was balm to the pain which pity felt; whilst the overflowing gratitude of very many, eager in expressions the "tear of joy," was most pleasing to the sympathetic principle. From the combined exertions of so many patients, nearly 3000 persons were [illegible] at Manchester, all gratefully eager to offer [illegible] testimony of benefit received, it was impossible to give the amount of praise to Mr Williams, which [illegible] and who, were actively employed [illegible] for such a number (many hundreds) in [illegible] the [illegible] reward, save that he allowed all prices; he is entitled not only to the applause of the country, but to handsome remuneration from those persons who profit by his audience, giving attention in life the [illegible] to exhibit their [illegible] of his services.

march 31

Plaisance. [illegible]

Under this title are to be sold at 12 o'clock at the new Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, several most eligible sites for summer residences, situated about forty three miles from New Orleans, between Lake Maurepas and the manufacturing city of Uncle Sam. The New Orleans and Nashville rail road runs through the middle of these lots, which are to be sold measuring in depth 3 to feet about a mile, fronting the rail road on both sides.

A depot for the company has been placed on the Silver Creek, which has deserved this name, as it is well known on account of the argentine purity of its waters.

There are few occasions, if any more, of buying such well situated land. The proprietors, as we are informed, have preferred dividing their land in lots of great magnitude, in order to offer a chance of speculation to those wishing to subdivide.

There is little doubt but that these lots, placed as they are near a depot at about one hour and a half from New Orleans by the rail road, will increase with a ten fold value, as soon as the cars of the company will have commenced their running, which will be the case next year.

At the same time and place, will be sold in block, 3 lots, half 20 acres, and one of 116, at one mile and a half from Uncle Sam. The advantages of the position are so well known, that it is useless to speak of it.

F. S.

☞ Mr. Editor—Please to announce that Mr. JNO. DAVIS, Jr. will be supported as Alderman for the 2d district of the 1st municipality, by a

m31 GREAT NUMBER OF VOTERS.

☞ The following gentlemen will be supported at the election of Aldermen for the third Municipality:

1st District,	L. R. FERRAUD, W. C. O. CLAIBORNE.
2d District,	F. SAUTON, J. BERTRAND.
3d District,	JOHN KILSHAW, LOUIS D. PERRIET.

m31

The following gentlemen will be strongly supported at the election of Aldermen for the third municipality:

1st District,	C. MONTAMAT, LOUIS FERRAUD.
2d District,	H. MARRONY, J. R. BERTRAND.

m27

☞ The following named gentlemen will be supported as Aldermen in the 4th District, 1st Municipality:

E. A. CANON,
JULES CORNEILLIER,
GALIEN PREVAL.

m 30

☞ LOUIS LUVIGNAUD, Esq. will be supported by a great number of voters as alderman in the 4th district of the 3d municipality.

m27

☞ We are authorised to announce that Mr. Francois Bonnabel will be supported at the next election of Alderman for the 2d District of the 1st, municipality, by a great number of Electors.

m28

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

CELESTE'S BENEFIT,
And positively her last appearance.
THIS EVENING, MARCH 31,
Will be presented the new Drama of
THE ORPHAN OF RUSSIA.
Yelva, ... Mlle Celeste.

After which, for the last time,
LE DIEU ET LA BAYADERE,
Or—The Maid of Cashmere.

Zoloe, ... Mlle. Celeste.

In the course of the evening, a variety of New and popular Dances by Celeste, And a Farewell Address to her kind patrons of New Orleans.

☞ To-morrow, Mrs. Pritchard will appear in a new Drama.

AMERICAN THEATRE

CAMP STREET.

Three favorite Pieces.
THIS EVENING MARCH 31,
Will be performed the favorite Drama of
VICTORINE,
Or, I'll Sleep on it.

Victorine, ... Miss Russell.

After which, the favorite Interlude of
THE PURSE,
Or, The Benevolent Tar.

Will Steady, ... with a song ...Miss Russell.

During the evening, a Dance, ... By Mr and Mrs Bennie.

To conclude, with the much admired Farce of
A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

Catharine, ... Miss Russell.

Saturday night, Old Gray's Benefit.

Saturday night, the new National Drama of
LAFITTE,
Or, The Pirate of the Gulf.

LOST in the afternoon of the 29th inst. a little negro boy, JOHN BULL, six years old, stout built, large face, very black skin, flat lips, his hair was shaved, having a check [illegible], and [illegible] pantaloons. A good reward will be given to who ever will bring him to Mrs Marguerite, suburb Marigny, Frenchmen st., between Casacalvo and Grand Hommes No 161. m31 6t

For Memphis, Randolph & Mills Point—The steam steamer Black Hawk, will leave for the above ports on Saturday, the 1st April. For freight or passage apply on board, foot of Gravier st or to
m31 STERNS & CO. 26 New Levee.

FOR MOBILE.—The steam boat Merchant, Capt Baker, will leave the lake end of the Railroad for the above mentioned port on the arrival of the 11 o'clock cars, on Thursday the 30th inst.

For passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
m29 JOHN KILSHAW, Jr

FOR NEW YORK.

The fine schr ELIZA HUPPER, Hooper, master, having her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch, and can take a deck load: for freight of which or passage, apply to
m 31 BAILEY & ABBOTT,
14 Bienville st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine A 1 barque Stratford, Capt Winslow, can have good accommodations a few passengers, apply to
L H GALE, 22 Common st. m31

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The superior and fast sailing barque Hesdd, Duke, lying at the upper press, can take 600 bales cotton,—For freight or passage apply to L H GALE,
22 Common st.

FOR CORK.—The A 1 and fast sailing ship Constellation, Capt Simpson, can accommodate a few passengers, apply to
L H GALE, 22 Common st.

FOR PORTSMOUTH.—The A 1 brig Mobeta, Capt Bathet, can accommodate a few passengers, apply to
L H GALE, 22 Common st.

FOR NEW YORK.—The fine A 1 brig Margaret, Capt Spear, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to
L H GALE, 22 Common st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing A 1 ship Katharine Jackson, Peabody, master, 750 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight or passage apply to
L H GALE, 22 Common st.

FOR NEW YORK.—The good brig Report, Capt. Rankin, will have despatch for the above port, and can take a deck load. For freight of which or passage, apply to
BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The fine fast sailing schr Venus, Johnson, master, has her cargo engaged, and will meet with despatch. For freight only apply on board, or to
BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.

FOR NEW YORK.—The fine fast sailing schr Peru, ... master, having her cargo engaged, requires a deck load. For freight of which or passage, apply to
m31 BAILEY & ABBOTT, 13 Bienville st.

LOUISIANA GREYS.

The Members of this Company will attend a regular monthly meeting, on Monday the 3d of April, at half past 7 o'clock, P M. Punctual attendance is required as business of importance will be brought before the Company.
W. EMERSON,
m31 1, Sergeant.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS.—Will be sold at auction by Carriere & Willon, on Tuesday next, 4th of April, at 10 o'clock, A M, at the new hall of Cantrelle & Villavaso, situated at the St. John [illegible], about 200,000 feet of lumber and planks. Terms at sale.

m30 CANTRELLE & VILLAVASO.

THE Subscriber going to Europe, begs those having claims against him, to send their accounts to Mr. L. DeCarpentier within 15 days from this date, and also request those gentlemen to [illegible] to settle their accounts [illegible] with [illegible] H. [illegible] Levy, in the same place.
m31—3t MORDECAI LEVY.

St. Mary College.
(BARRENS MISSOURI.)

THE Director of this Institution, the Rt. Rev. M. Paquin, is at this moment in town, and will go to the College about the 10th of April next, on board the steamer United States. Persons wishing to trust their children, or send any thing to those already there, are invited to apply to the Rev. L. Mani, where said Director is, or at No 8 Exchange Alley.
m31—3t JOS. DEVENPORT.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of B. B. Lane in the Dry Goods Establishment No 27 Chartres street, and having made arrangements for further supplies, is prepared to accommodate his friends and the public at the same stand.
m31 3t R D SYKES.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THREE thousand dollars to be loaned on good and undoubted security in the city for one year.
EDW. GOTTSCHALK, Broker.

RUSSIA SHEETINGS.—16 bales heavy Russia Sheetings for sale by
FROST & CO. 9 Custom House st.

EXCHANGE on Paris for sale by
m31 JOHN DARON & CO.

TOBACCO.—40 hhds landing from Rebecca and for sale by LAYET & AMELING,
m 31 77 Commerce st.

CINCINNATI BACON, very superior, received, in store and for sale by
LAYET & AMELING,
77 Commerce st.

MISSING from barque Augusta, Capt Gamble, from Baltimore, supposed to have been taken away by some drayman through mistake, 2 casks marked F H J R.

Any information of the same will be thankfully received at the office of L H GALE,
m29 22 Common st.

LARD—400 kegs good quality, for sale by
m31 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

COMMON WHISKEY—High proof, for sale by
m31 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

BACON—17 casks western packed, consisting of 11 casks of hams, 2 of shoulders, 2 of sides, 2 assorted, for sale by G DORSEY,
m31 44 New Levee.

WANTS a situation as salesman in the dry goods or general business. The subscriber is a young man who has had experience, having done business in the Northern, Western and Southern country. Has acted in the capacity of out door clerk, is well acquainted with the city, and can give satisfactory references. A note addressed to R. left at this office, will meet with attention.

CHEWING TOBACCO—12 boxes of chewing tobacco new landing, for sale by
m31 J MATERRE, 10 St Louis st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A sorrel Horse, marked with a white star in his forehead—Had one Spanish saddle and double reins bridle. Any person returning said animal will be handsomely rewarded, at No 14 Bourbon st.

Sales at Auction.

BY J. A. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 1st of April, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, by order and under the inspection of the wardens of the port, for account of whom it may concern

2 cases merchandize, imported in and damaged on board the steamboat Neusbe, Capt Stevenson, from Arkansas. m31

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, the 1st of April, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, for cash on account, 190 kegs Green Paint, 20 do [illegible] of the best quality, 40 kegs western Butter. m31

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Saturday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. at his auction store, by order and under the inspection of the Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern.

1 bale Woollen Blankets

damaged in and damaged on board the ship Hyperion, Capt. Wood from Bordeaux. m31

THREE THOUSAND LOTS OF GROUND.
in Suburb Franklin, Bons Enfans, Champs Elysees, Morales Enghien, &c. &c.

BY Messrs. BARNET, T. MOSSY, GARIDEL & J. R. BEAUREGARD,

SATURDAY, April 1, at 11, A. M. precisely, will be sold, at the Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets,

3,000 Lots of Ground.

situated in faubourg Franklin. The advantageous situation of this faubourg is too well known to require any comment. Bounded on one side by the Pontchartrain Rail Road, Bons Enfans street, through which the Rail Road to Terre aux Boeufs is to pass, and moreover by Lafayette Promenade, where the basin of Lake Borgne Canal is expected to be; this suburb combines the most favorable chances for speculators. It is enough to look at the plan of the city to be convinced of it.

TERMS.

Six, 12, 18 and 24 months credit for approved endorsed bills, with mortgage until final payment. In case of non-payment the notes to bear an interest of ten per cent, without the purchaser being authorised to postpone their payment.

Acts of sale before T. Seghers, Esq. notary pub. to be signed within 30 days after sale; vendors will have the right to consider null and void the sale made to those who do not comply with the terms, and to have them sold again at their own risk.

Acts of sale and taking possession at the expense of the purchasers. A discount of ten per cent for cash payment.

SUCCESSION SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probates, of the parish of East and West Feliciana, in the matter of the succession of Hugh R. [illegible] Josiah and Nancy Nettles, and also of an order of the District Court of the third Judicial District, for the parish of West Feliciana, in the suit of [illegible] and [illegible] his creditors, and by and with the consent of the creditors and heirs of said insolvents [illegible] said succession, and of those interested.

Will be sold at public auction, by Isaac L. McCoy [illegible] for the purpose of effecting a partition between the owners, and the payment of the debts and [illegible] against said Estate, and successions, &c. at [illegible] in Magazine street, in the city of New Orleans, [illegible] commencing on Thursday, the 20th day of April, 1837, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. and to be continued from day to day, until the whole property will be sold. That valuable tract of land, comprising the TOWN OF PORT HUDSON and its environs, situated in the parish of East Feliciana, State of Louisiana fronting on the Mississippi river, bounded below, by the parish line of the parish of East Baton Rouge, and above by the meanderings of Sandy Creek, and on the back or west side, by a line dividing it from other property—containing about eight hundred acres, more or less, the whole laid off in squares, town lots, and out lots, the particulars of which, and plans, will be laid before the public previous to the day of sale together with a statement of the old mortgages which said property offers to purchasers.—The terms and conditions of said sale will be a credit of 1, 2 & 3 years from the day of sale, without interest, for notes drawn and endorsed in such a manner as will be approved of and accepted by the Agents of the representatives and in sums to suit their convenience; said notes to be made payable at the Commercial Bank in New Orleans. Should any of the notes be suffered to remain unpaid after maturity, an interest of 10 per cent per annum must be paid on them from the time they are due until paid; the whole to be secured by mortgage on the property sold, until the payments are made.

The deeds of sale to be passed before H B Cenas & Felix Morel, Esqrs. notaries public at the city of New Orleans, at the expense of the purchasers. 1 27 3t

BY M. BARNETT & GUINAULT.

Sale of Plaisance on the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 31st of March inst, by the above named auctioneers, at the Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, several eligible sites for summer residence, of half an acre front on the Nashville Railroad from 90 to 80 acres in depth.

A depot for the company has been placed on Silver Creek, which runs through a portion of said property.

Plaisance is situated at forty-five miles from New Orleans, being nearer to town than the city of Uncle Sam.

It is useless to go into details on the advantages attending to Plaisance for summer residence. In the space of one hour and a half a person can travel from New Orleans to Plaisance by the Nashville Railroad. The proprietor request those wishing to purchase to visit the premises.

TERMS.

One-fourth at sixty days, and the balance at 1 & 2 years credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing mortgage; in case of non-payment, the notes shall bear an interest at 10 per cent per annum.

Said clause is not to be construed so as to delay the payment of any of the notes.

The acts of sale, to be passed before Theodore Seghers, not. pub., and shall have to be signed in a delay of 30 days from the day of sale, and at the delay expired the vendor reserves the right to dispose of the adjudication null or to sell the same at the count and risk of the purchasers who did not comply with the conditions of the sale, without being obliged to put them in possession.

The acts of sale and the putting in possession at the expense of the purchasers, 10 per cent discount will be allowed to those paying cash. Also, 2 lots of ground, 2 containing 20 acres each, and the other 116 acres, not more than a mile and a half distant from Uncle Sam.

Terms—Half cash, and the other half at 12 months, for endorsed notes to the satisfaction of the vendor, bearing special mortgage until final payment. m16 3t

BY THOMAS J SPEAR & S. GUINAULT.

Sale without reserve of Natchezville.

WILL be sold on Monday, 3d of April, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the Exchange, corner of Chartres & St Louis streets,

3000 Lots of Ground.

situated in Natchezville, about 3 leagues below New Orleans, and on the opposite side. The healthiness of that place and the beauty of the site need no have any eulogy, in favor of Natchezville. Speculators cannot make better investment.

Terms—One fourth in six months and the balance in one, two, and three years credit, in notes endorsed to satisfaction, with mortgage until payment.

The act of sale will be passed before W. Y. Lewis, notary public. m21

BY A. D. DUBOCQUET.

ON Friday, the 31st instant, will be sold at twelve o'clock, at the new Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets,

1st. A lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated on the Bayou Road, near St Claude, adjoining the property belonging to the heirs of Femm Lambert, said lot of ground measures 33 feet, more or less, front on the Bayou road, on 150 feet in depth.

2d. One corner lot, situated at the north angle of Marigny and Ursuline streets, measuring 27 feet, seven inches front on Morais street, by 104 feet 5 inches on Ursuline street, 11 inches on the line [illegible] separating it from the property of D. Guesnon, 95 feet 10 inches on the line of the property of Mr. P. Foley, together with the buildings thereon—said houses rented at 30 dollars per month.

3d. A negro woman, named [illegible], good cleaner, good washer, ironer and plaiter, and good house servant.

4th Henry, a young negro boy from 12 to 13 years of age, very intelligent good house servant, and supposed to become a first rate servant.

TERMS.

The landed property at six, twelve and eighteen months credit.

The Slaves to sell at six and twelve months credit.

The acts of sale before Hughes Pedesclaux, Esq. N. P. m28

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Council of the 1st. Municipality.
Session of Monday, March [illegible]

Resolved, that the Mayor be and is hereby requested to advertise in the official gazette of this city, the elections to be held of the Aldermen of the Municipality No. 1, on the first Monday in April.

Resolved, That said elections shall be held at the places and under the direction of the persons hereinafter designated, viz:

1st ward, At Mr. Richardson's Coffee house, [illegible] Messrs A. Phillips and [illegible].

2nd ward. At the Café de la Ville, corner of [illegible] and St. Peter streets, inspectors, Messrs [illegible] Cuvillier and Pendrar, clerk, Mr V. [illegible].

3rd ward. At Mr John Davis, inspectors, Messrs O. [illegible] and Lafargue; clerk, Fr. [illegible].

4th ward. At Mr. Seguin's Hospital at [illegible], Messrs Saurinet and J. B. Lapeyre; clerk, Mr. Dufour.

5th ward. At Messrs B. Planché on the Bayou road; Inspectors, Messrs D. Planché and J Jones; clerk, Mr. A. Lange.

Be it further resolved that in case of refusal on the part of any of the persons above mentioned to serve as inspectors, or clerk, or in case of refusal of the person designated, the Mayor be and he is hereby authorised to appoint such other person and to designate another place of election as he may deem expedient.

(Signed) PAUL BERTUS,
Recorder.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolution, and in virtue of the provisions of an act approved the [illegible] 1836, entitled

"An act to amend an act entitled 'an Act to incorporate the city of New Orleans,' approved the 17th February, 1805, and other acts amending the same," notice is hereby given that on Monday, 3d April, next, between 8 o'clock A M and 5 P M, the annual elections of Aldermen for the 1st Municipality, will be held at the different places and under the superintendence of the persons mentioned in the aforesaid resolution. The number of representatives to which each ward of said Municipality is entitled as follows:

First ward, seven Aldermen.
Second ward, five Aldermen.
Third ward, six Aldermen.
Fourth ward, three Aldermen.
Fifth ward, three Aldermen.

March 20, 1837. D. PRIEUR,
Mayor.

AMMELUNG Family Flour [illegible] sale by LAYET & AMELING, 77 Commerce st.

HATS—Just received a complete assortment of fashionable Hats for the spring trade, consisting in part of superfine Black and Drab Beaver, and Fur Russia, Otter and Silk Hats of the latest styles, for sale by J EVANS & CO.

Ducloux & Co. vs A. Grand.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon O. F. Jackson, [illegible] judge of the city court of New Orleans, [illegible] at public sale on the 10th of April, 1837, at [illegible] o'clock, M. at the bridge of the Bayou St. John [illegible] a Coffee House seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above suit.

Terms. Cash.
New Orleans, March 30th, 1837.
m31 J. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

NOTICE—The subscriber, the owner of [illegible] establishment belonging formerly to Mr. J. B. Fleury, has the honor to inform the public, that he is [illegible] to France, and [illegible] sell said establishment [illegible] a coffee house and [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] and terms [illegible] Christine Bohem, Attakapas Hotel, [illegible] side of the river.

EXCHANGE—Bills on London and Paris for sale by MARTINEAU, CRUGER & C.
mar 29

Ventes à [illegible]

BY B. [illegible]

ON Monday, April 13 at [illegible] the Exchange, corner [illegible]

BY M. BA[illegible]

ON Saturday, 1st of April [illegible] Exchange Coffee House [illegible]

BY F. DUTILLET

ON Friday, March 31, at [illegible] the Exchange, corner [illegible]

BY H. J. [illegible]

BY THOMAS J SPEAR & S. GUINAULT [illegible]

BY HEWLETT [illegible]

BY J. B. B[illegible]

BY J. MOSSY A[illegible]