LATEST DATES.

New-York	dec 29	Augusta	dec 17
Philadelphia	dec 21	Baltimore	dec 21
Charleston	dec 23	Wilmington	dec 19
Paris	oct 28	Liverpool	dec 31
Havre	oct 30	London	nov 1
Havana	dec 17	Tampico	dec 13
Mexico	nov 25	Vera Cruz	sept 2
Bordeaux	oct 15		

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

188 bales	Mississippi,	14¾
108 do	do	15¼
78 do	do	15¼
88 do	do	15¼
94 do	do	16¼
28 do	do	16¼
30 do	do	15½
47 do	do	15
60 do	N Alabama	16
703		

REMARKS.

Business continues dull in all branches, for we find a very general conviction, and it is thought it will remain in this state for two or three weeks to come; after it is believed it will revive, and increases rapidly, for the season taken throughout, has been expected to be very favorable. Cotton bringing prices which pays the Planter well, although at not so high rates as the last season, but the crop is larger.

Flour, Corn, Oats, and Provisions are bringing unusually high prices, which has been the case thus far from the commencement of the season for business, and it is thought they will remain without much reduction for some time to come.

The circumstance consequently will enable the Planters and Farmers to pay the Merchants in the Interior, and they to pay, and make new purchases in this city. The weather continues favorable for the transaction of business, we have experienced very little wet weather throughout to obstruct it. The last accounts of the Ohio River was, that there was 7 feet water on the falls; ice running very thick, and some as low down as Memphis.

Coffee—There has not been a very spirited demand for cotton during the week, holders have been firm and purchasers seem to have been unwilling to go into the market to any great extent, as the transactions which have to our knowledge amount to only 10,134 bales, which is from 3 to 5000 bales less than for a number of weeks back.

It is said there has been an advance of about a ¼ct since our last weekly report, and holders evince no disposition to give way from present prices; the sales yesterday were however, but 703 bales, from which circumstance we should judge, that purchasers were waiting for a reduction before they went into the market to any extent. We advance our quotations in accordance to the information received. The sales were as follows, viz 170 bales Mississippi a 18 cts; 107 a 17¾; 198 a 17; 56 a 16¾; 365 a 16; 900 a 16½; 257 a 16; 2170 a 16; 131 a 16½; 1399 a 16¼; 400 a 16¼; 84 a 16; 33 Louisiana at 16; 17 a 17; 116 a 16¼; 108 a 16; 80 15½; 300 Tennessee a 13¾; 596 W District a 14; 383 a 13¾; 60 N Alabama a 16; 30 Arkansas a 14; 75 a 13 & 14; 26 Texas a 14½; & 257 Mississippi prices not transpired.

It is said that the quality of the cotton now coming in, is not so good as what was received in the early part of the season.

Sugar—There is very little demand for this article, and what sales are effected, are in small quantities; we quote it in the city (from the Levee,) 6 a 6¼cts on Plantations 6 a 6¼. Havana Sugar in no demand.

Molasses—There have been but few sales during the week, and those in small parcels, and they it has been found difficult to obtain our highest quotations. We quote it on the Levee 28 a 29 cts, on Plantations 26cts.

Coffee—There is so little demand for this article, that our quotations may be considered nominal if begin; so difficult to effect sales at those prices.

Flour—The price of this article has declined since the fore part of the week, it was then selling at 12¾ 13 dols. We now quote it at 10¾ a 11 dols, and quite common limited, even at the reduction, the price been considered still to high for exportation.

Corn—There has been a decline since last week we now quote it at 112 a 119, but those prices could not be obtained for a larger parcels.

Oats—Turks Island very dull, the last sales we hear of were at 38 cts, which is our highest quotation but it is difficult to obtain that price, we quote it a 25 a 28cts. Liverpool is in better demand at our quotations.

Freights—There has been less demand for vessel during this week than the last, which is attributed to the sales of cotton being less than at any time since the advance, but the former rates are still maintained, and no decline is anticipated for some time to come:

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

		Dls. Cts	Dls. Cts
Cotton.—Good & Fine	per lb	0 18¾	0 00
Good Fair	do	0 17¾	0 18
Fair	do	0 15¾	0 16
Middling	do	0 14	0 14¾
Ordinary	do	0 12¾	0 13
Tobacco.—First quality	lb	0 5	0 5½
Second	do	0 4	
Crossed	do	0 3	
Cuba	do	0 25	0 30
Sugar.—New Orleans	do	0 6	0 6¾
Cuba	do	0 11	0 11¾
brown	do	0 8	0 8¾
Molasses.—	per gal	0 28	0 29
Bagging.—Western	per yd	0 23	0 25
Dundee	do	0 20	0 23
Bale Rope—	per lb	0 9¾	0 11¾
Coal. Western	per bbl		
Liverpool	do		
Scotch	do		
Candles.—Sperm	N Bedford pr lb	0 25	0 25½
"	Nantucket, do	0 26	0 00
Tallow	do	0 15	0 00
Coffee.—Cuba	per lb	0 12	0 13½
Brazil	do	0 12	0 12½
St Domingo	do	0 12	
Flour	per bbl	10 50	11 00
Fruit.—Raisins	per box	2 50	3 66¾
"	half box		
"	qr box		
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 10	0 12
hard do	do	0 7	
Fish.—Cod	per box	1 87	0 00
Herring	do	0 00	0 00
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	11 50	11 75
" No 2	do	10 50	10 75
" No 3	do	7 25	7 50
Grain.—Corn in ear	per bbl	1 37½	0 00
" shelled	per bushl	1 12	1 18
Oats	per bush	0 85	0 87
Beans	per bbl	5	5 50
	per 100 lb	0 62	0 00
Hay	per lb	0 9	0 10
Hides.—La & Miss	do	0 11	0 11¾
Mexican	per 100 lb	6 00	
Lead.—Pig	per lb		0 7¾
Bar	do		
Lime.—Western	per bbl		
Thomastown	do		2 25
Provisions:			
Beef.—Mess	per bbl	15	0 0
Prime	do	11 50	12 00
Pork.—Clear	do		00
Mess	do	24	00
Prime	do	20 00	00
Hog round	do	9	10
Bacon.—Hams	per lb	0 10	0 12
Canvassed	do	0 12	0 14
Sides	do	0 13	0 14
Shoulders	do	0 8	0 9
Hog round	do	0 11	0 11½
Lard	do	0 12½	0 13
Butter.—Northern	do	0 25	0 00
Western do	do	0 19	0 20
Rice—Carolina	per 100 lb	4 00	4 50
Shot—assorted	per bag	2 12½	
Soap No. 1	per lb	0 7	0 8
Salt—Liverpool blown	per sack	3 75	
" ground	do	2 25	
Turks Island	per bush	0 25	00
Spirits:			
Brandy—French, 4th pr per gal		1 25	1 62½
American, 1st proof		0 50	0 52
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof		0 50	
Jamaica		2	
Northern		0 44	0 46
Gin—Holland		1	1 25
American		0 25	0 00
Whiskey—Common scarce		0 [illegible]	0 00
Rectified		0 [illegible]	0 50

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	1½d
Havre, " "	2½c
Cowes and a Market, do do	
Northern pts in U S, cotton, per lb	1½ to 1¾c
Sugar—per hhds from the coast	6
from the city	6¼

EXPORTS

Of Cotton and Tobacco.

EXPORTED TO

	Liverpool.	Other Br ports.	Total to Br ports.	Havre.	Other Fr ports.	Total to Fr ports.	North of Europe.	Other For ports.	Total to for ports.
New York	3908	7706	11614	114	7683	7797	1136	6206	13139
Boston	3549	3969	7518	35	894	929	300	3236	4465
Philadelphia	747		747		377	377		1177	1554
Other pts U S	264		264	95	305	400	174	1341	1915
Total to for ports	8468	11675	20143	244	9259	9503	1610	11960	23073
Total to Br ports	13574	54773	68347	61	61	122	1610	11960	13570
Total to Fr ports	1674	25000	26674						
Total to all ports	15248	79773	95021	305	9320	9625	1610	11960	23195
Same 1st October 1836.	12107	51670	63777	1541	7241	8782	1118	12467	22367
Same 1st October 1835.	9191	46855	56046	1174	7241	8415	1016	10454	19885
Last season.	3057	32918	35975	131	1879	2010	594	1506	4110

SPECIE.

As corrected by Thomas Miller, Exchange Broker No. 2, Camp-street.

Banks.

Louisiana State Bank	none offered
Bank of Orleans	none offered
Bank of Louisiana	225 asked
Consolidated Association	none offered
U. S. Canal and Banking Co	par asked
City Bank	100 asked
Union Bank of Louisiana	234 asked
Citizens' Bank	111 last sales
Commercial Bank	105 asked
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank	102 asked
Gas Light Bank	par asked
Carrollton Railroad Bank	par asked
Atchafalaya Bank	3 discount last sales
Mississippi Bank	93 discount asked
Merchants Bank	none offered
Exchange & Banking Co	30 for 25 paid asked

Insurance Companies.

Louisiana State In. Co	50 for 20 paid—shares 100
Louisiana In. Co	9165 for 300 paid
Orleans In. Co	none offered
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co	60 for 50 paid
Merchants' Ins. Co	34 asked
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co	60 last sales
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co	par asked
Ocean Ins. Co	47 for 50 paid last sales
Commercial Ins. Co	45 for 50 paid, asked
Eagle Ins. Co	par

Various Stocks.

Orleans Navigation Co	prem asked
Pontchartrain Railroad Co	par asked
Nashville Railroad Co	1 prem asked
Orleans Cotton Press Co	9250 at auction
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co	par last sales
Old Artichoke Co. of 1828	par last sale
Architect Stock of 9th District	none offered

LONDON, Nov 1.

The rapid decline which has taken place in Colonial Produce of late, the scarcity of money, and the heavy prompts which will in a short time fall due are much felt amongst all commercial men, and within the last few days several houses have stopped payment to the business doing is still on a moderate scale, and confined to purchases made for immediate consumption.

Cotton—The Cotton Market, like most others, has been very dull for several weeks, being much influenced by the state of the Money Market: under these circumstances public sales to the extent of 10,000 bales were attempted this day, and the result has been that only a small proportion found buyers at very irregular prices, varying from ¼d a 4d lower than former rates leaving the currency unsettled.

Of 5300 Surat 2000 sold very ord to mid 3¾d a 5¾d, fair to good fair 5¾d a 6¾d, fine 6¾d a 8¼d; of 2370 Bengal 250 sold, very ord to mid 4d a 4¾, fair to good fair 4¾d good and fine, 5¾d; of 1550 Madras 250 sold, very ord to mid 4¼d a 5d, fair to good fair 6¾; of 380 American 200 sold, very ord to mid 5d a 8¾d; of 410 Carthagena 410 sold very ord to mid 7¾d a 8¾d; of 80 Smyrna and 70 West India, &c no buyers. The buying was mostly by export houses: some of the best Surats for home use.

Coffee—The British Plantation Coffee Market has been in a very languid state, and prices still continue to give away; the unclean sorts are totally neglected, although offered at prices several shillings below those of last week, and the demand for the clean grory descriptions has been of the most moderate kind at a reduction of 1s 6d a 2s; only a part of 130 casks and barrels offered at auction has been disposed of. St Lucias low mid at 90s, Demerara good ord 88s, Jamaica good mid 110s, low mid and mid 95s a 105s, good to fine ord 72s 6d a 93s; the crop at Berbice will be extremely large. In the East India market much largour has prevailed, there having been nothing done by private contact either for shipping or by the grocers, and the 25 bags Ceylon offered at auction have been all taken in 2s under previous prices, good ord at the 6d duty at 7 4s a 7 5s and at the 9 duty at 4 8s 6d, Mocha is in very limited request, and is again rather cheaper; 110 bales offered at auction went at 65s 6d a 66s for good ord clean garbled, and 77s 6d for mid; some small parcels of ord ungarbled have been sold privately at 51s. In the Foreign Market there is still nothing doing in St Domingo.

Wool—The market for every description has been in a very languid state, and although the stocks in the importers hands are large still they will not submit to any decline; and it is generally supposed that no public sales of Colonial Wools will take place this season; the merchants expecting that the brisk demand which must shortly spring up will cause prices to improve. The large failure in the English Wool trade has produced much heaviness in the market.

Sugar—The West India raw Sugar Market in the early and middle part of last week was in a very inactive state, and prices declined 1s, but on Friday the importers having submitted to a further reduction of 6d, making the fall since this day week 1s 6d, occasioned a brisk and general request from both the grocers and refiners, and the sales for the week amount 1800 hhds and trs; Jamaica fine brown has been sold at 64s mid and good yellow 65s a 67s 6d; Demerara good brown 63s 6d, mid yellow 64s 6d a 65s, and good and fine 67s a 69s; there have been but few arrivals; the deliveries for consumption are still less than last season, and are now 21,000 hhds and trs under those of 1835 up to this period; the prices now rate 5s a 6s under those when the market was at its highest point; there have been no public sales of Barbadoes, and none are advertised.

The stock of West India Sugars is now 41673 hhds and trs being 62 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius is now 36068 bags, which is 24226 less than last year, including the East India Dock. The delivery of West India last week was 1900 hhds and trs, which is 1430 less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius was 2180 bags, being 760 less than the corresponding week of last year, including the East India Dock.

The supply of all descriptions of Refined goods is still moderate, but the demand either from exporters or grocers being extremely limited, has again caused the refiners to submit to a reduction of 6d, and for some small parcels of double Crushed 44s has been accepted, and 85s for Lumps entuled to the double bounty: the Sugar houses are still mostly at a stand still; for Bastards the Market is heavy, but Treacle has met with a good sale at steady prices.

Molasses. The purchases of W India Molasses have been extremely moderate, and rather lower prices have been accepted; a small parcel of good Antigua has been disposed of at 32s.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1836.

☞ It was our intention to issue the Bee on Monday next, notwithstanding that custom would allow us the privilege of claiming a holiday. But we are obliged to forego this intention by the necessity of erecting a mammoth press, just received from New York, which will occupy all the vacant time that intervenes between this and Tuesday—on which day this paper will appear in enlarged dimensions, and, we trust, improved in its appearance, as well as in its contents, so far at least as depends on the zeal and industry of those engaged in conducting it.

DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.

"The late pressure in the money market," say the Whigs, "would never have been felt, if the Bank of the United States had been rechartered. That was the cause of all the evils endured by the commerce of the country, and they will never have an end till the bank shall be resuscitated." Now we are entirely skeptical as to the existence of any pressure that was not produced by a combination of shavers, acting in subserviency to the views of Mr Nicholas Biddle.—with respect to the soundness of the currency, the paper currency, it is easier to declaim against it in words than to prove the currency unsound. How long is it since we have heard of the failure of a bank? Exchange can be procured on the Northern cities at the present time, in this place, and could have been procured at any time since the expiration of the charter of the United States' Bank, at as low a rate as at any time preceding that expiration. More than this, we have been informed by a gentleman from Havana, that the notes of the Bank of America, in New York, one of the institutions in which the public money is deposited, command a premium over Spanish dollars in that city, and that in the same city, produce can be purchased with the notes of several of the New Orleans banks with as much facility as with specie. These facts, it must be admitted, are not very conclusive proofs of a deranged currency. Foreigners never had the same confidence in the notes of the Bank of the United States.

WATER WORKS.

Of the important improvements which have been completed or are now in progress in the city of New Orleans, the first rank is due to that great work which has for its object a regular supply of water in all parts of the city, either for domestic uses or for the promotion of the public health. It is hardly necessary at this time of day to dwell on the benefits to be derived from works of this kind by a large and populous city. In conflagrations we have had experience both of the inadequacy of the ancient method of supplying the engines with water from wells and cisterns, and of the decided advantages of the hydrants. In promoting and preserving the health of our city, the water works will be equally valuable, from the facility they afford of passing any quantity through the streets in all directions, for the purpose of expelling and cleansing all sources of infection arising from filth, and absorbing the pestilential miasma that rise from the ground, thus destroying all germs of epidemical disorder. These good effects of watering the streets, are so manifest and so well attested by our own experience in New Orleans, that an attempt to prove them would be superfluous.

In reference to domestic economy, the utility of the water works, distributing the pure element through every street and to every house, is, perhaps, more to be prized than under any other point of view, especially if we reflect how difficult it has heretofore been for the indigent class to obtain wholesome water for their own use. In fact, works of this kind, of such prime and indispensable necessity to all descriptions of our population, should not have been confided to any private company whatever, although we fully accord to the gentlemen with whom this plan of watering the city originated, and who have conducted it nearly to its consummation, all the praise they deserve, for the great activity, promptitude and intelligence with which they have acted. The work should have been accomplished by the agents of the public, at the public expense, and ought to be the property of the public. The same remarks apply to the lighting of the city, which is done by a contract with the Gas Company.—But after all, perhaps, in both these instances the public is better served and with more economy, by private companies, than they would be (as they might be) by agents appointed by themselves. The water works, in particular, have been carried on with a celerity which could not have been easily surpassed: the pipes are laid through the principal streets of the first and second municipalities, and through the whole extent of Moreau street, in the faubourg Marigny—thus extending from the lower point to the res arour, a distance of not less than three miles and a half. We trust the celerity with which the operations of laying the pipes has been pushed, has left nothing imperfect or incomplete so that untimely repairs may be resorted to, which would be alike injurious to the company, and embarrassing to the community, who would by that means be cut off from an article of necessity, which they had previously possessed in abundance.

Every one is aware of the effects produced on metals by humidity, water, gas and fluids in general.—In laying the pipes of the water works, the company should have taken precautions against the gradual but sure effects of oxidation, and the tubercles which it necessarily causes, and which, growing little by little, diminish the volume of water through the pipes, and at last completely obstruct its passage. The history of similar works in other countries, and the dear bought experience of the companies who undertook them, ought to warn us against falling in to the same mistakes. Without precautions to prevent it, iron hydraulic pipes will inevitably be injured and finally ruined by rust. But, happily, a preventive remedy has been discovered, which is entirely efficacious, and that remedy is the application of hydraulic cement to the interior surface of the pipes, thus preventing all contact between the iron and the hydrogen and oxygen gas.

We find some curious details on the subject of oxidation in a report printed at Grenoble in France in the year 1833 by order of the municipal council. The public attention had been excited by the sudden and unexpected filling up of the main conduit, which was of cast iron, attached to the hydraulic works of that city: the report also mentions, the remedies resorted to for the prevention of future oxidation. The growth of the tubercles of rust was manifested shortly after the admission of the water into the pipe, by a sensible buttery gradual diminution of the volume of water. After a while the increase of these tubercles, attested by the inspection of some of the pipes and by frequently gauging them, was so great, that the supply of water of the chateau d'eau, which was regulated at about 250 gallons per minute in 1826, was diminished to 195 gallons in 1833. A phenomenon like this naturally attracted the most serious attention of all persons who were interested in the work. The chemists endeavored to discover the causes of the disaster and the means of preventing its recurrence, while a special committee of the citizens of Grenoble was appointed to discuss the nature of this sort of ferruginous vegetation. In the meantime it was ascertained that the diminution of water through the pipes proceeded at such a rate that in five or six years it would entirely cease to flow. It was then that two of the committee, Messrs Gueymard and Vicat, suspecting the real origin of the tubercles, sought to find out a kind of plaster for the interior of the pipes, which should be at once cheap, indestructible and efficacious to prevent oxidation. These gentlemen declare that the experience of two years has proved that the hydraulic mortar, mixed to a proper consistence, rather thick than otherwise, applied to the interior surface of the pipes, as of all other compositions, the cheapest and most easy to be procured, the most adhesive, most durable, and most efficacious preventive of oxidation, and consequently the growth of tubercles. Mops are used (says the report) to plaster long pipes, first sweeping out and washing the inside. The mortar is then put on with the mop by passing it through from one end to the other, till the pipe is well coated: in every instance care must be taken to lay on a last coat with finer and lighter mortar in order to fill up interstices, and cover the defects of the former coating, attention being given that the first had dried, which will always be the case in three or four days.

We conceive that this experience of the town of Grenoble may not be without its advantage to the intelligent gentlemen who manage the hydraulic establishment of New Orleans. If not already aware of the mischiefs to be apprehended from oxidation unless precautions be taken to prevent it, we trust they will not deem us presumptuous in making the suggestion.

The usefulness of Luxuries.

The great moralist, Doctor Samuel Johnson, was a political philosopher, as well as a man of profound learning and genuine piety. In a very few words he has overthrown the popular doctrine that the general prevalence of luxury is injurious to a community—"Many things" he says, "which are pernicious are transmitted from book to book, and gain credit in the world. One of these is the cry against the evil of luxury—Now the truth is luxury produces much good. Take the luxury of the buildings in London: does it not produce real advantage in the convenience and elegance of accommodation, and this all from the exertion of industry? People will tell you, with a melancholy face, how many builders are in jail. It is their duty are in jail, not for building, for crime have not fallen—A man gives half a guinea for a dish of green peas: how much gardening does this occasion! how many labourers must the competition to have such things early in the market keep in employment! You will hear it saidvery gravely: "why was not the half guinea thus spent in luxury given to the poor?" Alas! has it not gone to the industrious poor, whom it is better to support than the idle poor? You are much surer that you are doing good when you pay money to those that work, than when you are giving money merely in charity."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

For the New York Daily Express.

Messrs Editors—I am a friend to Banks—am opposed to the doctrine that "all incorporations are inconsistent with the spirit of our free institutions;" but I am most decidedly opposed to the course pursued by the Banks in this city. Banks are incorporated, ostensibly, for the benefit of the public, rendering at the same time certain privileges, such as the right to issue twice, or twice and a half the amount of their capital, &c, &c. which makes it an object always for capitalists to invest their money in Bank stocks; for proof of this, look at the value of Bank stocks in this city.

Why do the Banks do? The story has been told over and over again, and yet the energies of this community are not awakened. The Banks loan large amounts of money to Brokers on the very paper which they refuse to discount when offered by merchants or other regular business men.

It is of no use for the Banks to pretend that they have no connection with brokers—some of them have, and have not: but why do they discount so largely to brokers and on the same paper, too, which they throw out when offered by merchants, when they know that the broker wants it to shave notes with, but the merchant to pay his notes and save himself from bankruptcy.

Look at it: A merchant in Pearl street, who has formerly been counted by the Banks and promised many fine things, offers at the —— Bank five thousand dollars of notes for discount; it is all thrown out; "no money." "clear up;" and after 1 o'clock he is, perhaps for the first time in his life, obliged to go to a broker and pay him 3 per cent a month on this same paper, to save his name from being dishonored. The broker offers the paper the next day, gets it discounted at 7 per cent. per annum, and is prepared to see his Pearl street friend again; a little past 1 o'clock he enters—

Merchant—I am disappointed again to-day about discounts; I do not think the Banks use me well.

Broker—It is hard times: money is tighter than ever.

Mer—Are you buying notes to day.

Bro—Hardly—have you some good short paper?

Mer—Yes, as good as can be made.

Bro—Let me see it.

Mer—What is money worth to-day?

Bro—Almost any price, sir; how much do you want?

Mer—Three thousand dollars.

Bro—If you will come in, about 2 or 3 past 2 o'clock, I will let you know what can be done.

Merchant leaves.

The brokers says to himself, now I've got him—how much will it answer for me to take; the merchant is good and the paper without him is good; it has about 3 months to run on an average; it cost me to get the amount of the paper discounted, which I bought of him yesterday, about 853. I think, as it's getting late in the day, and he'll not have time to get it elsewhere, that it will do to charge him 3¢ per cent a month. He figures it up, and strikes the balance; about ½ past 2 o'clock, the merchant returns.

Mer—well, what's the report?

Bro—Why sir, it's a hard case; but I have had an offer for it at 3¢ per cent.

Mer—3¢ per cent! Why, that would kill a man.

Bro—I know it; but then we must be satisfied with almost any treatment now-a-days.

Mer—Is that the best?

Bro—Yes; and not anxious at that.

Mer—Well, give me a check, I must have the money.

The broker draws his check, and credits Profit and Loss with about 8263; and then, with this same paper, prepares for the next day in the same way.

Thus you see, that the merchants who make their money by laborious days and sleepless nights, are sacrificed upon the alter of avarice and corruption.—Will the merchants stand this much longer. If they would speak out, these little demons (the Bank and Brokers) would tremble. The merchants would stand before the world not only acquitted, but justified, if they should en masse suspend payment smartly, until a change in the currency of our country can be effected—until we can make our banks not only honest, but honorable. Facts could be given which would confirm all that is here insinuated but as no names are given, it is not necessary.

AMERCAN'T.

Aristocracy of New York—This class is defined by the Albany Daily Advertiser of Wednesday:

"A genuine aristocracy of the worst kind, is growing up in the city of New York. Men without brains or ordinary reputation, are now amassing fortunes by the day, in an unholy alliance with a few banks in that city. It is the interest of these men to make the times hard, and they will do so, if they are allowed to have their own way."

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque / Argosy, Plumber, Liverpool, Bein & Co. cotton
Brig Din / son, Sherwood, Charleston, J A Sarelli & co.
Brig Vis / cayna, Torres, Santiago, A M Miranda.
Schr Le / ne, Clark, Tampico, J Prats & Son.
Schr M / rcia, Garnier, Campeachy, P Tio.
Schr Br / avo, Smith, St Joseph's, master.
Schr T / raser, Jones, Havana, W Porter.

ARRIVED.

Towl / oat Hudson, Hourcq, from the Passes—towed
o sea s / hip Benj Morgan, and to the Bar ship George
—brough / ht up ships Abbotsford and Sarah Parker, and
brig En / solument. Left the Pass on the 29th, at 1 A
M—rep / ors ship New Orleans and barque Irene off
the Bar / bound in.
Towl / oat Grampus, Annable, fm the Passes—towed
to sea s / rigs Plato, Eugene & Emelie, Mary Ann, and
OH M / iller—brought up ships Cowper and Burmah,
and sch / r Col Knight. Reports several small vessels
in the ri / ver.
Ship / Abbotsford, Mitchell, from Liverpool, Oct 8, to
J J C / mmack & co.
Ship / Cowper, Hinchman, 21 days from Boston, to S
& J V / Whitney.
Ship / Burmah, Ford, 18 days from New York, to the
master.
Ship / erah Parker, Davis, 14 days from Portsmouth,
to the m / aster.
Ship / Roger Sherman, Lowell, 23 days from Bath, to
the mas / ter.
Brig / Emolument, Rue, 9 days from Turk's Island,
to Swai / n & co.
Brig / Fanny, Lindston, 80 days from Stockholm, to
the ma / ster.
Schr / Col Knight, Stewart, 4 days from Velasco, to
the ma / ster—in ballast.
Steam / boat Orleans, Richardson, from Louisville, to
the ma / ster.
Steam / boat Heroine, McKinney, from Louisville, to
the ma / ster.
Steam / boat Cumanche, Brown, from Big Black, to
Turne / r & Woodruff.
Steam / boat Robert Morris, Massie, from Lafourche,
the m / aster.
Steam / boat Mariner, Lloyd, from Lafourche, to J F
Gourd / in.
Steam / boat Carrollton, Zeno, from Natchez, to Bran-
der, M / cKenna & Wright.
Steam / boat Henry Clay, Holton, from Louisville, to
the m / aster.
Steam / boat George Collier, Taylor, from St Louis, to
Van / rn & co.
Steam / boat Columbia, Chandler, from Mobile.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Barque Argosy—1186 bales cotton.
Charleston—Brig Dimon—25 hhds tobacco, 250 kegs
lard, 313 bbls molasses, 867 sacks cotton seed, 3 hhds
and 8 pkgs mdse.
Matanzas—Brig Viscayna—40 tcs and 279 bags rice,
65 bbls biscuit, 250 bags corn, 50 bbls beans, 50 kegs
lard, 2 bales grass bags
Sisters—Schr Bravo—100 bbls sugar, 20 do pork,
100 do flour, 103 bags coffee, 300 do corn, 100 bales
hay, 3 000 casks lime, 34 bars iron
Havana—Schr Bravo: 15 hhds tobacco. 31 bales cot-
ton, 4 bbls pork, 1497 kegs lard, 7 tcs and 6 bbls oil, 28
pkgs mdse.
Tampico—Schr Lone: Assorted merchandize.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Sarah Parker, from Portsmouth—400 casks
lime, hay, potatoes, mackerel, &c, to the master.
Per ship Abbotsford, fm Liverpool—Iron and coal,
to H C Carmack & co.
Per brig Fanny, from Stockholm—Iron, to Walton
& Wilker.
Per brig Emolument, fm Turk's Island—4000 bush-
els salt, to Swain & co.
Per ship Roger Sherman, from Bath—60 tons hay,
150 000 feet lumber, to the master.

CONSIGNEES.

Ship Cowper, from Boston—Assorted mdze: to W
Vinill; J Beebe; J H Field & co; S Slater; J A Merle
& co / H & W Hopkins; A L Damarin; P Shannon;
Fo ray / th, Goodwyn & co; S & J P Whitney; Grivot &
Pa ge; / Boer & Stewart; F Dominguez; Layton & co;
Ba ker / & Hawthorn; W Davis; Buckner, Shannon &
co; / A H Wallace; E Johns & co; H H Jone; Harwood
& / harles; Bridge, Vose & co; Perry, Kellogg & co;
W H / Sumner; J H Graham; G Whitney; J Tharp; V
Au ed / L Fourniquet.
Ship / Burmah, from New York—Assorted mdze: to
T Lem / erick; Bein & Cohen; Wheeing & Stark; J H
Fo ld / & co; C Clapp & co; J H Graham; H Elwell;
H B / each & co; and order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE

Per steamboat Orleans—240 bbls pork, 240 kegs
lard, Buchanan & Hagan; 150 bbls pork, 28 kegs lard,
rayth, Goodwyn & co; 150 bbls flour, R Maynard;
1 hhd tobacco, J H Graham; 41 bbls potatoes 89 do
corn, 316 do beans, Damain, & co; 94 bbls pork, 18 do
pet, 2 do tallow, 4 do whiskey, 47 kegs lard, 143 bales
hay, 3 horses, 17 cows, 247 sheep, 150 hogs, owners on
bd.
Per steamboat Heroine—99 bbls pork, C Mills; 760
gs corn, Stoo & Byrne; 128 bls wh skey, 24 do flour,
D C Wood; 13 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 5
ks cider, 10 barrels, to order
Per steamboat Comanche—210 bales cotton, Burke,
Watt & co, 145 do Mason, Planagan & co; 142 do N
& J Dick & co, 158 do Buckner, Stanton & co; 89 do
under, M Kenna & Wright; 112 do Kirkman, Romer &
co; 2 do T Barrett & co; 15 do Hermann, Briggs &
co; 21 do Buchanan & Hagan; 20 do Leigh, Montdupee
& co; 17 do N & E Ford & co; 6 do Lee & Hardy; 13
do W H Johnston
Per steamboat Carrollton—170 bales cotton, Bran-
der, M Kenna & Wright; 8 do M White & co; 99 do
Lee & Hardy, 26 do Lombard & Thompson; 78 do T
Barrett & co; 66 do Hodge, Oakard & co; 362 do
Hermann, Briggs & co.
Per steamboat Robert Morris—80 bbls molasses,
Gidney & Boudousquie; 30 do Peyroux, Arnoult &
co; 30 bbls Dubuig & Champignac; 10 do sundries; 180
Bernoudy & Dufilho; 35 do 16 bales cotton, Henri
Laurens; 3 bales cotton, 3 do moss, Brander, Mc-
Kenna & Wright
Per steamboat Mariner—50 bbls molasses, O'Dubigg
& Champignac; 11 do J Materre; 14 hhds sugar, W
Byars; 6 do owners on board
Per steamboat Henry Clay—66 pieces bagging, 65
coils rope, 4 bales twine, Lee & Hardy; 13 bbls flour,
J W Smith; 2 horses, J H McNair; 6 hhds tobacco,
rayth, Goodwyn & co; 216 pieces bagging, 228
coils rope, Martineau, Cruger & co; 3:6 bbls pork, A
H Wallace & co; 239 bbls flour, A D Gore; 349 kegs
lard, 5 pieces flax seed, J Vargin & co; 2877 hams,
W & R M Haines; 500 kegs lard, 18 bbls pork, J
Leonidis; 250 kegs lard, 2 bbls pickles, Carraze, Doran
& co; 152 bbls pork, Layet & Amelung; 126 bls pork,
Bruno & Byrne; 77 hhds bacon, Stetson & Avery; 408
hams, Shields & Turner; 198 kegs lard, J W Zacharie
& co; 100 pieces bagging, 126 coils rope, 4 bs cutwine,
Grinnell, Higin & co.
Per steamboat George Collier—62 bbls beef, 38 do
pork, 11 do lard, W & J Montgomery; 2 casks and 1
box boots, 585 sacks corn, R Groning & co; 110 dog
hair rooms, J Priestly; 48 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat George Collier left St Louis Dec 25th—reports the Pawnee stopped at the mouth of Ohio by the drift ice.

DRUG STORE OF DUFILHO JUNR.

No 140 Chartres street.

LANDING from several vessels lately from Europe, and for sale by the subscriber, a great assortment of drugs of the best quality:

4 boxes chemical preparations } from Pelletier,
2 do sulphate quinine, }
2 do Lamoroux pectoral syrup,
1 do sucking bottles on an improved principle
6 do pure Bergamot essential oil
2 do do assorted
15 do Quintescence of rose water,
1 do Dr Francks, healthful pills,
1 do Clysopump,
4 do Le Roy medicines, guaranteed genuine
1 do preparation for curing corns,
1 do syrup of violets,
4 do Reginauld's pictorial paste,
1 do thermometers, with double scale
1 do barometers,
1 do Hydrometers for syrups,
1 do do for liquors,
1 do marking ink, &c &c &c.

dec 31 DUFILHO JUNR.

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

Mr. Ball last night.

Mrs Shaw, Mr Barton, Mr H J Finn, Mr Latham, Mr Hunt, Mr T Bishop, Miss Melton and Madame Thielman, will appear.

THIS EVENING, 31st December, 1836.
Will be presented Demands' Musical play, called
ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA.

Sir Mathew Scraggs	Mr Finn,
Tom Tape	Mr Ball,
Col Oswald	Mr Barton,
Gulnare	Mrs Shaw
Sally Scraggs	Miss Melton,

Grand Overture to La Dame Blanche.
To conclude with the popular Opera of
JOHN OF PARIS.

John of Paris	Mr Hunt
Vincent	T Bishop.
Pedrigo Potts	Latham.
Grand Chamberlin	Williams
Princess of Navarre	Mrs. Thielman.
Rosa	Mrs. Hunt

To-morrow evening, Rossini's Italian Opera, called L'INGANNO FELICE, and the popular Comedy of THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CAMP STREET.

Mr. C E HORN'S benefit, and last appearance!!!
On which occasion, Miss Horton, Miss Russell and Mrs Knight, have kindly volunteered their valuable services.

First night of John of Paris, with the celebrated Drama of the Jewess

THIS EVENING, 31st December.
Will be performed the Opera called
JOHN OF PARIS.
John of Paris, Mr C E Horn.
With the songs of "he was famed for deeds of arms" and "the Austrian trumpet's bold alarms."
Princess of Navarre, Miss Horton.
Between the Opera and the