LATEST DATES!

New York	apr 10	Liverpool	mar 13
Boston	apr 10	London	mar 13
Virginia	apr 11	Havre	mar 11
Philadelphia	apr 11	Paris	mar 11
Baltimore	apr 11	Hiram	apr 9
Orleans	apr 9	Mexico	march 31
Charleston	mar 23	Bordeaux	feb 10
New Orleans	apr 3	Matamoras	dec 10

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—No sales yesterday which we could here of.

Business remains the same, there appears to be a complete stagnation; nothing selling except at retail, and in small quantities Money is scarce as ever

NEW YORK, April 10.

SALES OF STOCKS.

50 shares U S B 115

NEW YORK April 10

On Saturday the heavens were not more black and lowering than the money market. The number of failures exceeded those of any other day during the past week will long be remembered; nor were those we think, have failures to such an extent upon an amount, taken place in the same space of time. On Friday and Saturday, no less than twenty firms were recorded; So distrustful is the state of things, and so long has it continued, that houses that have been doing a small, careful and legitimate business have been obliged to stop, as some of the late failures on Saturday will show. It has been declared by some of the "respectables" (alias sapient magnetizers, the premature could not affect the speculators—who had gone out of the way of "regular business." They are lamentably mistaken. The consequence of a pressure, when money is worth from 18 to 24 per month, for a year, politically speaking, is not small. The panics of 1825 and 1829, severe as they were, are as nothing to the present, which will be much equalled. The rush of people was great in Wall street, on Saturday, at 1 and 3 o'clock, in much, and the holders were glad to be shaken out that exorbitant rate.

Various the astonishment that they have evinced to strong whilst they could, but the long, unparalleled and unprecedented difficulties, have, no doubt, actuated by these sentiments, to rise any more—we hope the crisis has passed, no doubt but with newly awakened energies of the country. The undying spirit and energy of New York merchants is now well known to fear. It is our sincere hope, and our firm conviction, that the experience as dearly bought will ensure to steer clear of the difficulties now prevailed. The Liverpool packet that was detained till this morning at Hoboken. She will carry a large but inadequate amount of specie. Exchange on Saturday closed at 110 a 114. The rates are allowing to the importers refraining to remit, at possible moment. The arrival of this vessel at an early hour look for in Europe, and decide of some banking houses here. The remittance so small that it is impossible but that some failures there. Stocks in general have all a little; United States Bank 1 per cent; Del ware and Hudson Canal Co 4 per cent; Bank of New York 3; Farmers Trust Co 1; Mohawk 1 and 2; Boston and Providence Rail road 3; Illinois Rail road 3; Long Island Rail road 1; Phenix Bank stock has declined 9 per cent since Friday and since Tuesday 15 per cent. It is considered by many that they have got a large quantity of shaving paper that has failed.

FOR MAIL TO ALEXANDRIA & NATCHITOCHES

BY STEAMBOATS.

The undersigned by authority from the Post Office Department, his commenced the regular transportation of the U. S. Mail twice a week in steamboats to Alexandria and Natchitoches.

Leaves for Fort Jessup, Cole's Creek, Coupit, and for all above Alexandria, will be sent by this route.

apr 18 3t GEORGE KING, Agent.

FOR ST LOUIS & ALTON.

The splendid and fast sailing steamer George Collier, capt Tay or, will be ready to receive cargo on Wednesday next, and will dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board or to

EASTMAN & BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fast sailing ship North America, capt Hall, will meet with despatch, and can handsome by accommodate a few passengers. For terms apply to

LILGALE, 93 Common st.

FOR BALTIMORE—The new and fast sailing schr Comer, being full under deck, requires a deck load, and will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to

BAILEY & ABBOTT,
No 14 Bienville street

FOR HAVRE—The A 1 and superior ship Equator, capt Rason, will receive immediate despatch. For passage apply to

L H GALE, 93 Common st.

FOR BOSTON, To sail on Sunday, 22d inst.—The A 1 light draft very fast sailing ship Euphrates, Emerson, commander, will have a large portion of her cargo engaged, and having 4 large and comfortable state rooms and accommodations for 20 steerage passengers, apply to

BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The very fast sailing light draft brig George, Wise, commander, will have immediate despatch. For 100 bales or passage having three state finely furnished, apply

BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.

FOR BORDEAUX—The fine brig Louisiana, capt How, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail on the May next. For freight or passage having accommodations, apply on board, or to

F SELIGNOUREET, 141 Royal st.

FOR MOBILE—The Rover, takes steam The regular packet schooner Pauline Forrest, captain Sydlem, having most of her cargo engaged and being now loading, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Custom House, or to

N. S. DUQUENE.

LYCEUM CARD.

MR WILLIAMS,
The English Occulist,

Will be public has his arrival at Mrs Worthington's private boarding house, No 9 Canal street, where he may be consulted from 10 to 1 o'clock, by Ladies and Gentlemen afflicted in their eyes or sight, and will also gladly attend to the cures of the poor, every day at two o'clock till 4 to 6 o'clock. Also constant to visitants aged or infirm ladies, to reside within the limits of the city, on receiving a note by letter, containing address, and a fee, will, when he will attend on the same, or the day between 4 and 6 o'clock, and give his opinion on the case.

Notice by the private door of No. 11, next before Hogan's shop.

Gentlemen intending to leave this city on the 1st of May or before, thence he will go on the 12th for Vicksburg, thence again for Memphis on the 25th, thence will be on the 5th of June, and thence for Cincinnati on the 17th.

A second edition of Mr Williams' Treatise on EYE and EAR, dedicated to their Majesties the Kings of the French and the Belgians, (300 pages, may be had of the Author, at New Orleans

NEGRO WANTED—In a city good size, a young man acquainted with the business, can make him of useful; the boy or boy wanted will be required. Address box 73 Post office.

MILLINERY STORE.—For sale or to rent on transgressions terms, a Millinery store, well and enjoying good custom location, No 77 Royal st which place persons engaged to purchase apply.

THE BEE.

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

NEW ORLEANS

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1837.

In entering the present crisis of commercial affairs, we have endeavored to avoid intermixing political topics, as far is consistent with our duty; altho we have endeavored to show that whatever blame may fairly be attributed to the action of the general government, results chiefly from the act ordering the distribution of the surplus revenue among the respective States, in a manner that was certain to produce evil effects. The object of the treasury circular, in ordering specie payments for public lands purchased, was to counteract the effect of the distribution as far as practicable: and that it was evidently well designed, its only injurious results arose from the manner in which its operations were sought to be thwarted and denounced by the artful politician. Apart from these consonantes or consequents, it was a measure designed to benefit the community—to prevent outrageous speculations in public lands; and to prevent the exportation of specie from the United States. The late administration knew well the necessity of having a sound capital to represent and promote commercial transactions with foreign nations; and its evident utility in domestic affairs. The tendency of its acts was not to destroy commercial credit, but to base it on a proper foundation at home and abroad; and to render credit legitimately proportioned to the capital of the country. The specie acquired by enforcing the payment of its limitifications from foreign countries, gave our capital and so gave it, as to give the foreign exchanges and commerce in favor of the United States. To keep that specie, so as to propose that result, should now be the prominent object of all our merchants and monied institutions, of all our cities.

Such is the proper and just conclusion, to which our Minister at London has come, by a close inspection of the intrigues and measures of the Bank of England, in her late arbitrary proceedings against the American banking and commission houses in London and Liverpool, in conformity with the suggestions of the aristocracy of their country. If she succeeded, all those houses must become bankrupt, while American credit and commerce must inevitably be seriously endangered—but should she fail to accomplish her ends, the credit and commerce of the United States must be elevated far beyond what they have been—its capital and population and products must be augmented—and its government and institutions not only respected and imitated, but rendered prevalent in Europe.

How then can American merchants and banks preserve the specie they have obtained thro the wise measures of the Jackson administration? Not assuredly by having recalled the treasury circular, and transmitting the specie for exportation to the Atlantic and southern marts; but by devising all methods and adopting all means to send to Europe substitutes for that specie, as bills of exchange and post notes bearing interest. It post notes of our banking institutions, bearing a certain interest, and redeemable in a certain time, be more acceptable to British merchants, than private bills of exchange, they should assuredly be preferred in redeeming all foreign responsibilities due by our merchants, and be substituted immediately. The purchase of such bills for those notes can be done at home, on good security, which cannot be afforded to the English creditor; and private credit can therefore be preferred by substituting public.

The securities for those bills of exchange, or for the other paper of our merchants may not be immediately available to our banks, but if they act simultaneously and cordially, with proper energy, so as to convince the public that they are for the general welfare, in a local and national view, there is not the slightest doubt that their conduct should meet with approbation and support. They give respite to merchants, and in the meantime, they have such a period allowed to them selves before their post notes can have arrived at maturity, that by the bills of exchange and other means they can augment the specie in their vaults by importations from Mexico, to meet all demands.

We may hope that the present crisis has reached a period decided influence; but we may also justly apprehend that unless unanimity of feeling and unity of action be accepted by our merchants and monied institutions, we are only in the midst of the evil, for respect on this crisis. And as we are aware that all Atlantic cities now look to New Orleans for their lead, and that England looks to the action of this country for her ultimate measures and prospects, we must be the duty as well as the interest of all the influential and monied institutions of New Orleans, to act promptly, unanimously, definitely and efficiently.

Money Affairs

We are confirmed in the opinion expressed in our last, that the crisis has passed, and that the banks, by prompt and united action, have in their power in general measure to counteract the present embarrassments of the community, and to avert the further currence of suspensions of payments, except in cases where the parties are already in a state of hopeless insolvency. We hope no institution will be to reel the loss of the public welfare, as to refuse to cooperate with a world of public good; and we trust moreover, that should any one be so lost to duty and to patriotism he may be exposed to public reprobation. At the same time, the advantages of any mode of relief proposed for adoption, cannot be too carefully considered, lest an evil be murdered by quack nostrums, or dangerous disease. If the symptoms of the malady are known, the proper remedy can easily be applied. But let us have no temporizing—no resort to medicines to alleviate for the moment, and afterwards to aggravate and strike worse. Men who are in a desperate state, are aware that nothing is so easy for them, as to mentally incline to render every one as miserable as themselves. It is some consolation, if we are to be ruined, to have good company in our misfortunes. But the more just and the more natural way of thinking will be adopted by those who conceive and know themselves to be safe, and this is the mode of thinking and of action that is best for the community in general, and which cannot but be approved of by all who have a correct notion of what they owe to themselves and to society.

CONNECTICUT.

The whole Van Buren ticket for Congress in the State has been re-elected, and the Democratic Governor Edwards is chosen by a largely increased majority The Whig papers anticipated a triumph in Connecticut and since the election they have even boasted of success. Men may not be able to bear defeat with equanimity—but that is no reason why they should resort to misrepresentation.

Arrival of the French Minister.

The Frigate Sirene, com. Duperier, having on board M. Pontois, Minister from France to the United States, arrived at Hampton Roads on the 6th inst. The Sirene sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st of February.

Banking.

The following article, written by one of our correspondents, is worthy of perusal, and of serious attention. He is aware of the size of the received affairs of the city are (at least in our very humble opinion) entire correct. It is evident that the use of all the banking capital of the city could not have promoted this failures that have occurred up to this day: but those failures have relieved the banks, and given them an unexpected use of their means. Many houses are involved to a far less considerable amount than that for which some others have suspended payment, and in the evil of being compelled to adopt the same measure, while in reality they are perfectly solvent, and possess property, in which there is no sham, no flowing—property of real intrinsic value—to twice the amount of their liabilities. These men ought to be sustained by the banks, and the banks can sustain them if they choose to act promptly and unanimously for the good of the community. Those institutions have seldom been in a sounder state than they are at present, and never were more deserving of public confidence. They are bound by their obligations to the community, by whom and for whom they were created, to do their utmost to arrest the further progress of commercial distress. We repeat, they have it in their power, by prompt, decided and consentaneous action to save many houses from a ruinous resort to a suspension of payment, and thus they can do without the slightest risk—we mean of course when they deal with solvent houses—balance not solvent they will not and ought not to touch.

We perfectly agree with "Common sense" in his view of the nature of the malady and of the remedy to be applied.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The Banks.

It is said the Banks are making endeavors to relieve the community, to some degree, from the present pressure—and mutual agreements to waive claims for the excess from each other, and the notes of post notes are each spoke of in the turn. The only course the writer conceives is proper and therefore expedient—for each one is true exchequer, for the large banks who have paid value to obtain specie, and know their strength, and have the desire to maintain their currency sound—to have the only understanding together that is proper and right for them to have, that is, to liquidate the balances with each other, whenever they shall amount to a certain sum agreed on—that any bank that refuses to settle a balance any one day when due, the bank holding the debts against the other, to refuse their notes, and to give notice to the other banks of the same, that they may pursue the same course. All the banks of this place to be admitted on these conditions, and to remain as long as they observe them. In this way only the currency can be kept sound, for then every bank will hound its issues by its means, and will keep a steady supervision over the same. Confidence will be so far sustained, that none in the city will be disposed to draw money or without their specie, and no discounts will be generally to pay debts in the place, very little demand can come from abroad. If the banks should, on the contrary, issue without reckoning on each other for balances, the small banks might generally over-issue and the large banks being withheld from calling on them for specie, would be obliged in almost all cases, to receive the paper of the small banks, and thus the customers of the small banks would be accommodated, while those of the large would be so much curtailed; and embarrassment might thus be transferred to where it would properly belong, and to the whole derangement of the whole currency. The writer believes it is to the fact, that now so many large or too houses have stopped payment, the banks are able to carry along and accommodate all other houses, whose affairs are in a healthy condition, and who have not had large transactions in uninvested real estate—this for instance a cotton house wing six millions,—what is the probable question of their paper? A large portion of this is held by the banks on account of the banks of Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, and for which bank checks and other paper would be expected to be discounted to pay them. If these houses had not stopped, only a small part of the paper is probably discounted for account of the banks in other States—Another portion of this paper, and a large one, is held by per one who have taken it at high rates of interest and seasonably with certain funds, and where they must continue to hold it, at least for a time, as they have not certainly the right claim on the banks for accommodation. But there is another class of paper held by those houses, who have the first claim on the banks for accommodation, and where the banks are amply able to carry along. It is the dry goods dealers, grocers and others who hold acceptances and notes of these houses for regular business transactions. With a cotton house owing six millions, it may be assumed that the description of debt is not over $50 or 200,000 dollars; and if this view be correct, the aggregate amount from all the cotton houses that have stopped, will not exceed the sum that the banks can easily carry through the summer. New Orleans can pay its own debts, but it cannot pay the debts of other States; and when the amount of bills drawn from other States on the cotton houses that have stopped payment and held by the banks for collection, are obstructed and sent back, it leaves comparatively a small amount to be provided for here.

COMMON SENSE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Let a meeting of the presidents of the banks take place once a week, and let each president bring with him to the meeting, a statement of the situation of his bank with an estimate of its income for the ensuing week; then let the amounts be prescribed at such meetings which each bank may discount, whether it be within, or over the amount of income of each bank for the ensuing week; is there any thing more reasonable than such an arrangement should take place? and that such board of directors should agree to the amount so prescribed? Because such amounts can be correctly ascertained by comparing the statements of each bank by the presidents at each weekly meeting. In that there will be nothing done from hearsay, which in these times especially, cannot be the case. Let the Banks, will then have a good understanding with each other; the presidents will report to their respective boards, the intentions, the views and the situation of the other banks, and such will go on harmoniously in respect to each other, and now main and most important object of sustaining each other, and preserving inviolable, the safety and honor of our banking institutions, and the high credit of the state of Louisiana. The banks can safely have matured the above plan, pledge each other to their mutual support; and whenever that is effected the banks will present a phalanx of strength or credit, which will invite the flow of capital to their vaults, and there is now one desirable which the mind capitalists withdrawing from the usual channels of industry and trade, to be paid out of the country. If one case has passed over the public generally will then estimate the notes of our city banks as superior and safer than those of any other city in the Union; and our banks thus constituted, will exhibit a phalanx of credit, which will be the rallying point for capital of all the western and southern states.

Our banks have strong in means, they have collectively twice the amount of the precious metals in proportion to their respondibilities, to that which is in possession of the bank of England. But our banks cannot stand against the present storm unless they act in unison, which cannot be arrested, and those in connive who cannot withstand the blast now so spring over, with the understanding amongst their friends, must fall; because, although our banks have strengthened themselves by large curtailments during the last three months, yet it is now no time for the majority of them to increase their business, unless it may be in special discounts of post notes bearing interest of 6 per cent or deemable for 12 months.

From a New York Paper.

The following view of the character and result of the Connecticut election will interest our political readers.

HARTFORD City, April 5th, 1837.

Before this reaches you the result of our election will probably be known in New York. After a very spirited contest, and more than ordinary exertions on the part of the Whigs, the Democrats have carried it. Whole State ticket and every department.

The rebuke been more involved in this contest than the Democrats abroad have generally supposed. Here was the first battle ground under the administration of Mr Van Buren, and had the Democrats been defeated, it would have been followed up as the first of a series of disasters. This was the game played in 1834, and a part of the great power of that memorable year. Foreign influence was brought to bear on our elections, and the exertions of members of congress and other individuals from other States contributed in great measure to the defeat which the Democrats then experienced. Believing that the same scenes could be re-enacted, extraordinary efforts were made, and a gentleman admitted to be the most popular man of the Whig party, was persuaded to consent to be a candidate, and give up if elected, his profession.

Mr. Webster, three weeks preceding the election, travelled through our State, making speeches at New Haven and Hartford. The rouse were in as bad condition at the time as I ever knew them, and Mr. Webster was the only individual on the side of the democrats preceding and succeeding, who travelled thus way to Boston. He was waited upon by committees, and great efforts were made to get up a large county meeting, by hand bills announcing no arrangements.

The distribution of the "pitch pressure," the "specie circular," &c., were brought in support upon the speeches of Mr. Webster, and in the newspapers, but all were of no avail. The people were not influenced by them.

The Democrats have elected their whole State ticket—have elected fourteen of the twenty one Senators and the House of Representatives will stand in about the proportion, and they have carried six of the congressional districts—including all the present members, who were chosen two years ago by a general ticket. They have nevertheless a majority in every county as well as every congressional district in the State. If there is another state in the Union, which under like circumstances has done, or can do better for Mr. Van Buren and democracy, I shall be glad to have you mention it.

I have, yours, &c.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Rendered by Mr E. SOMMEREAU, Cashier, *Of the Receipts and Expenses of the* THIRD MUNICIPALITY, From the 1st June 1835, to March 9, 1837.

To wit:	
RECEIPTS	
Notes payable,	$127,941 34
Duty on Brewer,	13,797 0
Duty on Taverns, &c	11,914 38
Duty on Carts and Carriages,	2,631 10
Qui Rents,	1,313 93
Taxes,	45 0
Licences,	916 0
Sale of materials,	905 0
Duty on Boats,	318 39
Sale of property at auction,	719 0
Sale of Oyster Stands,	1,470 0
Duty on Wholesale Dealers, &c	340 0
	$173,191 97
EXPENSES.	
Notes receivable,	$412 0
Salaries,	10,276 42
Works of the Municipality,	32,735 37
Lighting of the Municipality,	5,061 45
Cleaning of the Municipality,	12,394 95
Expenses of the Guard House,	1,096 18
Do of Officers,	8,217 77
Cleaning of the streets,	7,479 41
Extra expenses,	285 83
Beneficence,	4,523 91
Premium,	76 50
Interest,	2,997 41
Paving,	2,137 85
Fire Engines,	899 0
Commissions,	1,173 84
Expenses of the police,	179 25
Do of Printing,	166 3
Private police,	70 15
Purchase of Cypress wood,	4,224 74
Do Iron, iron tools, &c	3,185 76
House Rents,	1,170 12
Purchases of Lands,	27,700 0
Bricklaying of the Banquettes,	2,366 2
Cost of Justice,	2,094 97
Legion of Louisiana,	131 34
Materials for paving,	6,651 57
Flying bridge of all pa,	4,613 26
Washington Railroad,	25,000 0
Contractors for making good their respective streets,	4,745 93
The Printer of the Municipality, Mr Jerome Bayon,	500 0
Balance in cash,	5,972 1
	$173,194 67

A true copy from the Books, errors and omissions excepted.

E SOMMEREAU.

New Orleans, March 9, 1837.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

A. LA NEUVILLE, Judge,

New Orleans, 15th April, 1837.

Controlled.

G D FERIET, Controller.

IMPROVEMENT BANK

UP to the first of December next this bank will renew all paper discounted, with deduction of 10 per cent on notes at 60 days and of 30 per cent on notes, at 4 months, the board reserving to itself the right of requiring additional securities if deemed necessary

J. H. RABOTEAU, cashier.

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION
Of the Planters of Louisiana.

New Orleans, April 17th, 1837.

THE Board of Directors have unanimously adopted the following resolutions

Resolved, That the following facilities be granted to the persons indebted to this institution, to wit:

One-tenth to be curtailed in renewing notes payable in sixty days, and one-fifth in renewing those to be paid at 120 days, the Board of Directors reserving the right of requiring additional securities whenever deemed necessary.

A true copy.

April 18 A. BAUDOIN, Cashier.

CARROLTON BANK

Monday afternoon, April 17, 1837.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following facilities be granted to the persons indebted to this institution, to wit: that up to the first day of December next ensuing, this bank will renew all notes discounted at 60 days, with a deduction of 10 per cent; and notes discounted at 4 months with a deduction of 20 per cent. The Board reserving to itself the right of requiring additional security if deemed necessary.

ap 19 JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, 15th April 1837.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted—viz:

Resolved—That up to the first of December next this bank shall renew with a deduction of 10 per cent for 60 days and of 20 per cent for 4 months, all discounted notes the board reserving to itself the right of requiring additional security if deemed necessary.

ap 17 1w

COLLECTORS OFFICE,

New Orleans; April 14, 1839.

IF Robert Eager, Charles Allen, John Waddell, Adolis Forte, Amedie Gardanne, or either of them, are in this city and will call at this office, they will hear of something of interest, respecting slaves lost by them some years ago, on the Bahama Banks, in consequence of the wreck of the Brig Comet and Encomium, which slaves were seized and liberated by the British authorities of those Islands.

ap 14 4t JAS. W. breckenlowe, Collector.

LAFAYETTE FIRE ENGINE, No. 3

The members of said company from their thanks to ex capt n Dionisio Torregrosa for his zeal and security at all the great fires when he did command. We are extremely sorry that he has been obliged to resign on account of sick ness.

J ASBERQUET, Sec ry.

GARLANDS CHERRIES IN BRANDY, in white bottles—101 cases just received and for sale by GUERIN & POUTERIN,

a 15 Corner Royal and Dumaine sts.

EXCHANGE—Bills on London and Paris, for sale by MARTINEAU, CRUGER & Co.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS,

CLEARED

Ship Huntsville, Kidridge, New York, Bell & Cohen.
Brig Frances, Given, Boston, Geo B Gedard.
Brig America, Crawford, Boston, Geo B Gedard.
Brig Hiram, Bacon, Charleston, Bailey & Abbott.
Sch George Henry, Burns, Charleston, Fry Fox & co.

Sch Talma, Merihew, Baltimore, Fry Fox & co.
Sch Excel, Bellew, New York, Bailey & Abbott.
Sch Warner, Miller, Richmond, D Brown.
Sloop Acton, Simpson, New London, Master

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Pacific, Marion, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Herald, bound Augusta and brig Harvey left the pass on the 15th a 9 A M, reports I barge outside the bar; brought up ship Peruvian and ship Hull, getting now in the river since last report.

Tow boat Hudson, Howe, from the Passes, towed to sea a ship Tiger and sch Peru; left the pass at 9 P M, on the 15th, brought up ship Palestine and Globe; reports nothing new since the Pacific in the river brigs Angel and Cyclopes.

Tow boat Tiger, Bebee, from the Passes, towed to sea ships John Harvey, Hobart and Henry, and brig Mc Leod; they bring up from sea ships Vandalia and Dundee, barque Diligent, brig Horace; left the bar on the 15th, at 10 A M, reports British ship Rachel and Hope in sight, and a schooner ashore to the east of the bar; all the outward bound vessels had gone to sea, several sail in the river brig Comet and sch Pennsylvania.

Tow boat Sarah, Thomas, from the Passes, towed to sea brigs Tom Paine, Uzanie, and Franklin, schs Watchman, R Center, and John Jay; brought up ship Vicksburg, brig Cameo and sch W A Turner; left the pass on the 16th at 11 A M, reports in the offing, a British barque, in the river ship Mexico, brig Comet and brig Cyclops.

Packet ship Vicksburg, Woodhouse, 17 days from New York to Bern & Cohen.

Ship Vandalia, Sistegue, from Pensacola, to Sam'l Thompson & co.

Ship Dundee, Gilfney from Belfast, to master.

Ship Palestine, Littlefield, 50 days from Havre, to master, on ballast.

Ship Peruvian, Spear, from Liverpool, 23th Feb, to master.

Ship Hull, Paine, from Liverpool, 27th Feb, to Joe Leland.

Brig Globe, Porter, from Havre, 28th Feb, to master, in ballast.

Brigue Diligent, Frederigo, 64 days from Bordeaux, to Duestal, fils & co.

Brigue Louisiana, Thore, 46 days from Havre, to J Seignouret.

Barque Poacher, Howe, 19 days from Boston, to master.

Ship New England, Swanton, from Havre, to master.

Brig Angel, Lodeldorff, 5 days from Havana, to Christopher & Girard.

Brig Horace, Ryas, from Havre, 10th, February, to master, in ballast.

Brig Caroline, Cushman, 30 days from Boston, to Bickham, Avery & co.

Sch W A Turner, Johnson, from Pensacola, in ballast.

Steamboat Mississippi, Birch, from Louisville, to J H Graham

Two flat boats, S. Bey, from Barren county, Ky.

Two flat boats, Davis & Beard, from Green county Ky.

Two flat boats, Porter & Hendricks, from Butler county, Ky.

One flat boat, Jones Edmonston, from Ky.

In the River.

Brig Cyclops, Fanney, from Liverpool, to master

Brig Comet, Dickerson, 6 days from Havana, to master.

EXPORTS

New York—ship Huntsville—152 bales cotton, 1190 bbls pork, 100 do flour, 537 sacks wheat, 215 casks and bbls hams, 147 casks hafins, 70 pieces bagging, 473 kegs lard and sundries.

Sch Excel—306 bbls pork, 86 bbls molasses, 19 casks cheese, 30 tubs butter, 30 bbls, 4000 hoops.

Boston—brig Frances—125 hds tobacco, 46 do molasses, 19 casks cheese, 30 tierces honey, 50 bags coffee 498 bls pork, 763 kegs lard, 30 bbls am dasses.

brig America—161 bales cotton, 94 hhds molasses, 19 casks cheese, 30 tubs butter, 915 do flour, 24 bbls and 137 kegs lard.

Charleston—brig Hiram—150 hhds bacon, 6 kegs lard, 72 boxes tobacco, 349 hides, and 79 bags sugar.

Sch George Henry—63 hhds bacon.

Barrataria—sch Talma—2000 bricks, 10000 head staves.

Richmond—sch Warner—72 casks shoulders, 11,201 pieces pork.

IMPORTS

Per packet ship Vicksburg—sent mdse.

Per ship Peruvian—1030 sacks salt to master.

Per ship Hull—sent coals, pipes, &c.

Per Palestine—150 pipes sot.

Per ship Globe—iron, slates, iron castings, potatoes &c.

Per New England—350 bushels and 150 hampers potatoes.

Per barque Diligent—wines, brandies, fruit, &c.

Per Poacher—sent mdse.

Per barque Poacher—2511 tunns sand stone ballast, to J Seignouret.

Per brig Caroline—ice and mdse.

Per brig Angel—1301 bags coffee, 130 boxes sugar, raisins and oil.

Per brig Horace—5000 francs in money.

Per brig Cyclops—mdse, hardware, coal, tin ware, spermaceti, &c.

Per brig Comet—coffee, sugar, segars and fruit.

CONSIGNEES

Per packet Vicksburg—Wells Barker, Leady, Lane, Wells, T W Greenleaf, Stevens & co.

Per ship Dundee—J Jerne, L W Gaffney, E McAllister, mrs McAlister and child, J Henry, J Oneil, Pate, W Owens, T Gilmor.

Per ship New England—G Harvy, J Carnowski, Lelebire.

Per brig Angel—Cabi Soler and Clerck, J D Williams, Brestc son and daughter, Gegoil Maria Mendez.

Per steamboat Mississippi—Mrs Warren, miss Warren, Martin and lady, J Simmons, Walker, Wolfe, A Gwestmy, Watty, Raymond, Aldridge, D P Caldwell, Writer, S Russell, Alexander, Kugnar, Griffin, Nora, Tobin, Theis, Ikan, Howe, W Hutchins, Harry, Ford, Burt, Finley, Cooper, Knibler, Hyde, Course, McGee, Thompson, Guard, McDonald, Nimar, Thomas, Chaine, Cauritan, Keghan, Stuck, Bisson, Kingbury, Mortamat, T Hutchinson; 52 on deck.

MEMORANDA

Hence at Boston, April 10, scha Black Hawk sp Rowena, Sayes.

Sch Rosalie, which was announced yesterday morning at Norfolk, left that and entered at Philadelphia on the 11th April.

Sailed on the 7th March, from Havre for this port, ships Anton, Marvel and Cumberland, 11 ary; Olympia, Gray, Russel, Robinson, and Wm Penn Vaughan, also for this port, left on the 5th, the Talma to sail on the 15th March.

Sailed from Marseilles for this port, Feb 28th, Serius, Hughes.

Up at Marseilles for this port, March 24, the Dispark, Banger, to sail in 10 days; Clarissa Andre Thompson, in 4 days.

Sch Neptune, Knowles, hence for Baltimore, arrived in Hampton Roads on the 8 inst.

Brig Sportsman, from Bilbao for this port, was taken on the 27th March, lat 21, long 67.

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.

(By the Courier—at the port.)

Liverpool, March 18—Wind E fresh, no arrivals from the United States. 11th, wind NW, fresh—ship Walter Scott, Rea, from Savannah, via Thomas; ships Margaret, Chesmore; Nashville, Pope and Dalhousie, Castle, Sannary, Mobile; Lowell, Jackson, New Orleans.

From Lloyd's List, March 11.

Bristol, March 9 h—A boat with Orange, The Blair, on her stern was picked up on the 3d inst Padstow.

DELAHOUSSAYE, PLANCHARD & Co.
Auctioneers.
57 EXCHANGE ALLEY 57

By Authority.

(No 252.)

AN ACT

To incorporate the Lafayette Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 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 A. Coffee, Jr. Geo B Gedard, H T. Williams, D. H. Randall, R. Bond, Freeman Landry, Thos Coleman and E Gaudin, and all persons who may hereafter be same members of said company, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, be and are hereby incorporated and made a body politic by the name of the "Lafayette Mutual Fire Insurance Company," for the purpose of insuring their respective dwelling houses, sugar houses, stores, shops, and other buildings and merchandize, against loss or damage by fire, whether the same shall happen by accident, lightning or by any other means, except that of the origin in the assured, or by the invasion of an enemy, or insurrection of the people of the State, or any or the United States, and by that name may sue and be sued, and may have and use a common seal; may purchase and hold such real and personal estate as may be necessary for the transaction of their business, and the same may sell and convey at pleasure; may make, establish and put in execution, such bye-laws, ordinances, and resolutions not being contrary to the laws of the State, as may seem necessary or convenient for their regulation and government, and for the management of their affairs, and do and execute all such acts and things as may be necessary or necessarily incident to the purposes intended by this act.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, &c, that all and every person and persons who shall hereafter be admitted and entered in said company by insuring therein, and also their respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall be members of said company, and shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges and benefits of the said company, and shall be subject to the rules, regulations and provisions hereinafter provided, and to such other rules and regulations, not being contrary to the laws of the State, as may be made and established by the President and Directors of said company, and shall be liable to pay such sum or sums of money, and perform such duties as may be required by the President and Directors, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of said company, and shall be entitled to receive such sum or sums of money, and such other benefits as may be required by the President and Directors, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of said company, and shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges and benefits of said company, and shall be subject to the rules, regulations and provisions hereinafter provided, and to such other rules and regulations, not being contrary to the laws of the State, as may be made and established by the President and Directors of said company, and shall be liable to pay such sum or sums of money, and such other