THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON,
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

B. MARIGNY.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
1st district—CHARLES GAYARRE.
2d " " JAMES BRADFORD.
" " L. MOORE.

The northern mail of yesterday duly arrived, and furnished little or nothing of interest.

Three great fires occurred in New-York on the 7th inst.—Two of them amounted to heavy conflagrations.

On reference to our columns, it will be seen that the opposition in the senate of the U. S., have made a move for a renewal or elongation of the charter of the present U. S. Bank. The Globe has taken a very proper view of the subject, and its remarks are worthy of attentive perusal and serious consideration. The mask is now off. The motives for creating the panic and the pressure are now apparent.

STARS OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE.—Mr. Booth, Mr. and Miss Kemble, and Mr. and Mrs. Wood, were all playing at the Holiday-street theatre, Baltimore, at the last advices.

Never, we feel confident, were the republican party in this state more united or better able to cope with their old enemies than at present. The attempt to create discord and engender antipathies among them, for the purpose of effecting division in their ranks, is now perfectly understood, and will serve only for the future to make them more watchful. Let it now be remembered—Edward D. White is the candidate of the discomfitted and twice defeated Clay party. John B. Dawson is the candidate of the democratic party, which in the late presidential election were in a majority of upwards of 1500. (See the statement of the last presidential election in Louisiana.)

Once a week we may expect advices from New-York via Charleston, four days sooner than received by the direct route, as an arrangement has been effected by Mr. Barry with the proprietors of the Charleston and New-York packets, to transmit a mail *once* a week between those cities.

The northern papers mention, that resolutions have passed the legislative assembly of Lower Canada, impeaching Lord Aylmer, and calling conventions of the people, on the 21st of January, by a vote 56 ayes to 24 noes. Every amendment and substitute, designed to moderate their tone was lost by a like vote. A special committee were appointed to prepare an address to the king and both houses of parliament.

The proprietors of the New-York and London line of packets have lately issued a circular, in which they announce their determination to reduce the freight on tobacco to 25 sailings per hogshead, in order, as they expressly state to invite shipments of the article from southern ports to New-York for re-shipment.

The brig Medina, at New-York, furnishes the editor of the Commercial Advertiser with intelligence from Carthagena to the 12th February. The affair of the French consul is represented as still pending. It is difficult, however, to reconcile this account with the intelligence received and published in this paper on Wednesday via New-York. The Jamaica Herald of the 14th of Feb., stated that the difficulty relative to Mr. Barrot, the French consul, had been settled upon the terms that his functions as consul should cease, and that on the other hand, the Alcade should be punished. This result is confirmed by the circumstance, that the same paper contained a copy of a letter signed by many respectable gentleman of Carthagena, addressed to M. Odillon Barrot, a distinguished member of the chamber of deputies in France, and the brother of the consul, bearing testimony to the integrity of his character and the correctness of his conduct. We are hence led to conclude that the account by the Medina is erroneous.

The Harrisburg Coronicle states that the governor of Pennsylvania has received a proposal for the whole of the state loan of seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars; and an offer, from another quarter, to take a portion amounting to one hundred thousand. The names of the parties, and their terms, are not yet made known; as the proposals are not to be opened and inspected before the 25th of this month.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says that a report was again current in that city on Wednesday, that the loan had been taken by the Union Bank of Maryland.

An estimate of the comparative growth and production of sugar throughout the world, for the years 1791, and 1831, is given in a late number of Blackwood. The aggregate for 1791 is 9,556,000 hundred weight and for 1831, 14,310,000.—The increased production, in forty years, is therefore equal to 4,743,000 cwt. or more than five hundred millions of pounds.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY members of the Massachusetts legislature have forwarded a memorial, approving the course of the president in relation to the bank and the deposite question.

The Harrisburg papers have published the correspondence between the state authorities and Messrs. S. & M. Allen, on their assuming the three million loan last year, and on their recent failure to pay up the balance due, $729,000. The governor and secretary hold these gentlemen responsible for any loss which the commonwealth may sustain by the non-fulfilment of the contract. The premium on the loan was $13,51, per centum, and the whole premium on the deficiences is therefore nearly $100,000.

A statement has been published by the directors of the Bank of the United States, in which an attempt is made to induce the public to believe that their curtailments have not been as excessive, nor their oppressions of the community so gross as they are shown to be by the state of the times and the posture of affairs. It appears from their report, that from the 1st October to the 1st of March, the reduction of the deposites have been $7,929,934, and the reduction of loans, during the same period, have amounted to $3,926,373. While we have vaunt ingly exhibited here the aggregate list of discounts, the directors have taken good care, to conceal the immense fluctuations that have been made in them in different cities. If this were exposed, we might come to some reasonable conclusion. But as it is, we have only a partial account, shewing it is true, *perhaps*, the total of the reductions; but not the discounting operation as affecting those cities, from which the hue and cry of distress seem alone to be raised.

A literary periodical is to be established in Charleston, under the name of the Southern Magazine. It is to be edited by James Haig, a gentleman whose literary acquirements are highly spoken of. Such a work cannot but prove valuable as a record of mental and moral improvement in the south.

We have seen an interesting enumeration of the cotton trade of France with the U. S. from 1643 up to the present period. The number of bales which arrived in France during the last year are stated at 306,402. In 1832 they amounted to only 260,600. The greatest importation into France was in 1826, when 320,000 were entered. In 1832, it was 276,109, making nearly an equal balance for the last two years. The general sales in 1832 and 1833 show an average of 23,000 a month. At Havre alone, it amounted to 60,000 a month.—Of these 276,000 bales, about 261,000 were consumed by the French manufactories. The stock on hand in the ports on the 31st of December, exceeded that at the end of 1832 by 52,000 bales.

The Packet Ship Mississippi, hence for New York, went ashore on the 5th inst. on the Shoals, about 5 miles south of Little Egg Harbor, after having knocked off her false keel. She afterwards got off, and was entering in port on the 8th.

Louisiana Penitentiary.—The brick work of the building which was for a time suspended in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, is again going on. Ten iron gates, seventy six iron doors, and a quantity of other iron work, also eighty-five tons of granite, have been received, to be used in the erection of the building.—[La. Reg.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER.

Mr. Webster, yesterday, on introducing a Bank panic memorial, gave notice that he would, on Monday next, present a bill renewing or elongating the charter of the Bank—in other words, a bill substituting the Bank Government for that of the Government of the People. In his very mode of announcing his measure, Mr Webster assumed a competency for the Bank to perpetuate itself. Because he, in effect, commits to it the control of the public will, against the sense of the community.

He asserted that the country must have relief—that nothing could relieve it but the rechartering of the Bank, and that he would not consent to an adjournment of Congress, until the measure contemplated was effected.

In this we have at last the explanation of all the debate—the pouring out of speeches by the Bank from its presses in this city—the general outcry of its partisans from one end of the continent to the other, about the Deposites!—the Deposites!—the Purse and the Sword!—the Sword and the Purse!—Usurpation!—Despotism!! The whole object has been to excite universal alarm, to aid the universal pressure which the Bank has attempted to make—to shake the nerves of men! Members as could not be bought—and, finally, to achieve a triumph for the Bank, by mining, and then storming, the fortress newly garrisoned by the People, to protect them from its power.

And now Mr. Webster frankly tells the House of Representatives, that he will never consent to adjourn until he carries his point. The House must submit, or the Senate will turn it into the *Rump Parliament!* The House shall remain in a state of siege under the fire of the Bank, and its corps of mercenaries, banded in every quarter of the Union, to thunder memorials, petitions, remonstrances, and threats, in its ears, until it surrenders at discretion. The disappointed politicians, who have so often appealed to the People at the polls in vain, will not await the test of the elections and the decision of a new Congress. No.

The present representation of the People are to be put in duress until they consent to revise the decree that sent them here. Mr Webster most kindly suggests, as a substitute for the public opinion declared at the polls, the more immediate expression of it, furnished by the activity of the Bank, in the shape of memorials, and Legislative instructions, he would supersede by the instructions, brought on by the Bank committees, voted by the assembled drones of that institution. All this is in perfect keeping, proceeding from the attorneys and representatives of the Bank in the Senate, who do not acknowledge the right of States to instruct their Senators; or of the people to instruct their representatives—whose aim it is to establish the power of a moneyed aristocracy, and who, as a means would make the power of the Bank paramount to the authority of the legitimate agents elected by the people's suffrages.

We cannot but rejoice, that after three months spent in chicanery, the Bank attorneys have found that the country cannot be deceived with their false issues. We rejoice, that they are constrained, at last, to avow their real object. It is to force the country to succumb to the power of the Bank. Its advocates have boldly taken the stand, that the nation must surrender to its demands—that a cumulating distresses are to be visited on the People, unless they submit; and that Congress is to be held in durance until it makes a capitulation for the country.

The People of the United States will look to the men who thus threaten them with seige, with oppression, and confiscation, on the part of the Bank. They are the natural enemies of the rights of suffrage—the principle which makes us a nation of freemen. They are ambitious leaders who have aspired to the chief power of the republic—and have had their hopes voted down at the polls. They are a body of disappointed politicians, who, having secured a retreat in the Senate, under false professions now set at naught the wishes of those whom they represent. They are, in a word, men who have nothing now to expect from public favor, and are resolved to set up a control above it, in the corrupting influence and compulsive power of a Bank, which is ready to subserve all their political views, in converting the Government into an oligarchy.—[Globe.

Correspondence of the Mobile Commercial Register.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1834.

The recent movements in Pennsylvania have already produced a most evident effect in both branches of Congress upon the Bank question. Before this reaches you, the Message of Governor Wolf to the Legislature, in which he denounces the management of the Bank, and which from the best information, will be sustained by large majorities in both branches of the Legislature of that State will have been received by you. In addition to this, the late meeting in Philadelphia, the most numerous ever assembled in that city, which was addressed by Mr. Rush, late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. C. J. Ingersol, and other distinguished men, in support of the measures of the President, and where resolutions of the most explicit character were adopted, sustaining the removal of the Deposites indicate the popular feeling in the very centre of Bank influence. To day, in presenting to the Senate, a petition from the honest weights of Philadelphia, Mr. Webster took occasion to express his views at length upon the necessity of restoring the Deposites. He was followed by Mr. Clay who went into a moving description of the distresses and disasters which had been brought upon the country by the removal and made a most pathetic appeal to Mr. Van Buren personally, to exert his influence to procure the restoration of the public money to the Bank. As President of the Senate, the Vice President of the United States has no power of explanation or reply, but Mr Van Buren received this attack with great apparent composure. Whether this appeal was merely one of those flourishes of oratory in which Mr. Clay sometimes indulges himself in moments of high excitement, or was a premeditated attempt to excite odium against an individual who had no power of defending himself, I will not undertake to decide. To my mind, Mr. Van Buren's opponents are men of such infinite wisdom, as to be entirely above regarding all the lessons taught in the school of experience, and are determined to make him President, in the same mode by which they have already made him Vice President. Among a high minded and liberal people, nothing so effectually recommends a man to their sympathy and affection, as unprovoked attacks, where he cannot descend into the arena and do battle in his own behalf.

Another indication of the feelings which prevail in the minds of Mr. Clay and his friends was given to day by the introduction of a series of resolutions stating that the President has no constitutional power of removing from office,—but it shall be provided by law that all removals shall be made only with the concurrence of the Senate,—and that all post masters whose emoluments exceed a certain sum, shall be appointed by the President and Senate. These resolutions were made the order of the day, for the first Monday of April. When ever they shall come up for discussion, we shall no doubt have some valuable dissertation upon the extravagance and enormity of an unconstitutional power, which has been continually exercised from the very commencement of our form of Government, and which though liable like every thing human to be abused, seems to be inseparable from the idea of an efficient executive authority.

The House was principally devoted to private business, and nothing occurred there worthy of special mention.

THE BANK ABROAD—AND THE DISTRESS.

It will be seen by the following article from the London Times, how and why a National Bank can cause distress.

The power postessed by the Directors of the Bank of England in regulating the circulation, has always been regarded with great jealousy by the merchants at large, and although that power seems to have been exercised with more discretion of late years, and particularly since the passing of the new charter, we do not find that the jealousy which it creates has, on the whole, undergone much diminution, and the late speculations in colonial produce, joined with the part which the Bank has acted with regard to them, though in itself proper enough, has caused it to be manifested in a very remarkable degree. It is observed, but without meaning thereby to impugn the honor of the parties—1st, that the Directors of the Bank are many of them partners in some of the most active and extensive mercantile houses in London; 2d, that it is no unfair supposition that some of these establishments partook of the late very general excitement, and that they may have been large purchasers of tallow, cotton, sugar, and indigo, all at that time very favorite articles of speculation; 3d, that the houses alluded to might naturally, through their partners in the Direction, be promptly informed of the resolution taken on a late occasion in the Bank parlour, to reduce the circulation of notes, and to refuse the discount of bills connected with such transactions, both of them effectual means of damping the spirit of speculation; 4th, that the parties thus forewarned would naturally employ themselves without delay in converting their goods into money before the Bank measures were generally or officially promulgated; and 5th, that the favored few would thus reap the fruits of their prior information, while the herd of speculators in their rear would be exposed to ruin, or to heavy losses at all events.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY!

The Legislature of Kentucky concludes its session with the melancholy office of attending the funeral obsequies of His Excellency JOHN BREATHITT, Governor of the State. We have received a paper containing the ceremonial directed by the General Assembly, to pay its last honors to the excellent and amiable man, who was so endeared, by his public and private virtues, to his fellow citizens. He lived through all the bitter party strifes of Kentucky, and we firmly believe he died without an enemy.—[Globe.

[From the Pennsylvanian.]

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF MARCH.

Rally of Democracy—The Voice of the People.

Philadelphia never saw so large, and so imposing an assemblage of the People, as that which was congregated in the square of Independence, yesterday afternoon, to celebrate, in befitting style, the holiday of Democracy. In obedience to the call, at least *Fifteen Thousand Democrats* appeared on the ground, punctually at the hour. We had been told, that the once powerful party, which sustained the measures of Jefferson and Jackson, was annihilated in the city and county of Philadelphia, by the tremendous power of the Bank—that in open day it could not bring twenty men to the rescue—that the banner was deserted—its glory departed. The exhibition of yesterday was our answer:—the indignant voice of fifteen thousand freemen reverberated through the very halls of the Bank, causing the gentlemen with pens behind their ears, to quake at the storm they had aroused. A second Declaration of Independence awoke the echoes of the venerable pile, where the first was promulgated, loudly announcing that the spirit of our sires exist in their sons.

The gathering was an exhilirating scene. Long before the designated hour, a dense mass of human beings clustered around the staging, and as their fellow citizens of the neighboring districts entered the yard, in the regular order in which they had marched through the city, they were received with loud and enthusiastic acclamations, to which they responded with equal fervor—"The pressure" at length became so intense, that the troops were pressed into the service, and every one that could be rendered available, was loaded with anxious spectators. The steeple of the State House accommodated numbers, and the neighboring windows and streets were alive. Candid men, of all parties, united in declaring, that they had never witnessed so immense a collection of people in Philadelphia.

Precisely at four o'clock, Colonel John Thompson arose, and opened the meeting with a short and spirited address, which was answered by hearty and repeated bursts of applause. The Colonel made several neat and excellent hits at the cause which had brought the people together, and the sounds they brought forth informed us that all were well harmonized. Col. Thompson then nominated the Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS as President, by whom the meeting was organised, as may be seen on reference to the regular proceedings published in another column.

Mr Dallas then engrossed the attention of the assemblage by a number of admirable remarks upon the importance and solemnity of the crisis, brought about by the struggling of the Bank against the People and their constituted authorities—the necessity of a strong demonstration on the part of the democracy to vindicate themselves, and sustain those who faced the storm in their service. The orator was received, and stopped in the course of his address, by the most unequivocal tokens of popular approbation.

C. J. Ingersoll, Esq. presented and read a number of resolutions, which he prefaced with a short speech, abounding in the most cutting satire upon the opposition, which, if heard by them, might have proved beneficial. He spoke of the cramp panic pervading the Bank and its satellite Banks, and instanced Doctor Jackson as the physician, whose practice was confessedly the most efficacious in such cases, his metallic currency being the remedy, and salivation the cure. An allusion was made to the entire impunity granted to all men who battled for the Bank, and to judges in particular, as Hankism is a no party cause. "But," continued the speaker, "had one of our democratic judges but peeped over the fence, which a Bank judge has overleaped, he would have been accused of sheep stealing." Mr Ingersoll's remarks were as gratifying to the people, as we presume their reception of them was to him.

Additional resolutions were then read and offered by Mr Dallas, after which he read the memorial, all of which were unanimously adopted.

It being ascertained that the Hon. Richard Rush was on the ground, a loud and general call was made for him, and promptly complied with. He addressed the meeting with much earnestness, and at considerable length, drawing all his arguments against the Bank from the reasons urged by his friends in favor of its extension. He looked upon it as a gross libel upon the people and the resources of the country, to assert that the Bank is essential to their prosperity, and that they cannot do without it. He gave the Bank fair play, and granted that it had done some good; but argued its dangerous tendency, from the very fact that it had so entwined itself with the frame-work of society, that to tear it off, was to bring about the convulsions which are now rending the land. The control it would have upon us in our foreign relations, and how completely in that respect the country would be held in check upon any emergency on which its stockholders should disagree with the people and the government, were ably pointed out. Mr Rush was listened to with flattering attention, and applauded, as his devotion to the great work so richly deserves.

(By authority.)

AN ACT

To amend the act to incorporate the Carrollton Rail Road Company.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That instead of the number of twelve freeholders directed to be summoned by the fifth section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the New-Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company, the judge of the first district court of the judge of the parish and city of New-Orleans, as the case may be, shall cause to be summoned eighteen disinterested freeholders residing in the parishes of New-Orleans or Jefferson, nine of whom shall decide the amount of damages sustained by owners and occupants of land in the manner and form prescribed in said fifth section.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed,) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 26, 1834.

A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

COMMERCIAL.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, MARCH 8.

250	shares U. S. Bank,	103
36	do N. O. Canal Bank,	95 1-2
65	do N. O. City Bank,	103
100	do N. O. M. & T. B.	99
31	do Planters' Bank Mississippi	97 1-2

NEW-YORK, March 8.

COTTON.—The sales of the week extend to about 1500 bales, of which 700 were Uplands, at 10 3-4 to 12 1-2 cts; 600 bales Florida, at 11 2-3 to 12 cts; 100 bales Mobile, at 11 3-4 to 12 3-4 cts.

LARD.—Sales of 700 kegs at 7 3-4 to 8 cts, and of city rend. rat at 9 cents.

MOLASSES.—New Orleans has advanced, and there is very little remaining in first hands—some of the other descriptions have also advanced.

SUGARS—Between 450 and 500 hhds Porto Rico at 7 3-4 to 8 3-4 cts; between 6 and 700 boxes Cuba brown, at 7 1-4 to 7 3-4 cents, and some St. St. Croix at 7 1-2 to 8 cts.

TOBACCO—Since our last 25 hhds. Kentucky Leaf have been sold at 6 to 8 cts.

From Benjamin Levy's New Orleans Price Current of March 22.

COTTON.—The market has been brisk throughout the week; many sales were made on the day of, and evening prior to, our last publication, and the same may be put down at 12,000 a 13,000 bales, ranging at every rate from 9 1-4 a 11 cents per lb, viz: 1200 at 11 1-2; 250 at the 1st; 900 at 11 1-4; 300 at 11 1-4; 900 at 11 1-4; 700 at 11 1-4; 450 at 11. 750 at 11 5-8; a lot Louisiana and Mississippi and 500 at 10 5-8; 700 at 10 1-2; 100 at 10 1-4; 600 at 10 3-4—of Tennessee and Alabama. The stock for sale is very much reduced; choice cotton, in particular, is extremely scarce, and all descriptions are very rare. The late news, accompanied by orders to purchase for Liverpool, has caused an advance of, at least, 3-4 cent per lb. on every description, perhaps more on choice cotton, our highest quotation being now 11 cents per lb. There appears to be rather more facility in negotiating Foreign Exchange than there was a few weeks back, and, considering the difficulty of the times, we consider business in this line fair. Arrived since the 14th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi 14,570 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama 4627; Lake, (from 13th December last,) 1357; Florida 64, Texas 70—together, 20,688 bales. Cleared, in the same time: for Liverpool, 3364; New-York, 309; Boston, 2,300; Providence, 325; Philadelphia, 36; Baltimore, 275; Portsmouth, 147; Bristol, 155; together, 8271—making an addition to stock of 12417 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 20th instant, a stock of 102,517 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Ordinary,	9 1-4 a 9 3-4	good dem'd.
Middling,	10 a 10 1-2	
Fair,	11 1-2 a 12	
Good fair,	12 1-2 a 13	
Good and fine,	13 1-2 a 14	

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand 1st October, 1833,	Bales	7406
Arrived this week	20688	
Arrived previously,	236943—307531	
		314937
Exported this week,	9271	
Exported previously,	204149—213420	
Stock on hand,	Bales	102517

SUGAR.—The demand for Sugar still continues fair, without any change in price; that, however, of superior quality, is much sought after, and sales have been made this week at 6 8-2 cents on plantation, for a fancy parcel—in town, no change; for that of superior quality, we quote, as formerly, 7 a 7 1-4 cents per lb. Cleared this week: for New-York, 663 hhds. 1 bbl.; Baltimore, 500 hhds; Philadelphia, 424 hhds. 10 bbls; Boston, 17 hhds; Providence, 2 bbls; Charleston, 140 hhds; Savannah, 34 hhds; Apilachicola, 50 hhds.

MOLASSES continues to be in good demand at our former quotations, on plantation at 20 a 21 cents, and in the city at 23 cents per gallon. Cleared this week: for Baltimore, 107 hhds. 244 bbls.; New-York, 53 bbls.; Philadelphia, 4 hhds. 108 bbls; Boston, 3 hhds. 50 bbls.; Providence, 416 hhds. 194 bbls.; Bristol, 773 hhds. 194 bbls., Charleston, 146 bbls; Apilachicola, 76 bbls.

TOBACCO.—We have no change to make in our quotations for this article, but the demand is unusually good, and sales, as fast it arrives, have been made at the prices we quote. Arrived this week, 1231 hhds. Cleared, for New-York, 155 hhds; Nassau, N P., 4 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st October, 1833,	Hhds.	717
Arrived this week,	1234	
Arrived previously,	4944—6178	
		6892
Exported this week,	159	
Exported previously,	2470—2629	
Stock on hand,	Hhds.	4263

FLOUR.—The arrivals this week have been limited; we have no change to make in price, it is in fair demand at $4 per bbl. and sales of small lots are made at $4 25—Arrived this week, 2926 bbls.

PORK continues to be in good demand; and Mess, as we observed last week is asarce—we have, hower, no change to make in price, and our quotations remain the same as last week. Arrived this week, 4309 bbls.

LARD, of superior quality, continues to be in good demand at former rates, say 6 a 6 1-2 cents per lb. Arrived this week, 329 bbls. 518 kegs.

WHISKEY—There is no improvement in the price of this article, and the prices we quote are nominal. The article fins but few purchasers. Arrived this week, 328 bbls.

BEEF continues to be in good demand, Mess $11 a $11 50; Prime, $8 a $8 50. Arrived this week, 141 bbls.

COFFEE.—Havana Green we quote 12 1-2 a 15 1-2 St. Domingo at 10 a 11 cents per lb. Demand moderate.

FREIGHTS—We make some alteration in our quotations, viz: we omit the remark "more being asked," as all those wanting Freights are willing to take the going rates. The times are now more lively, and the prospect better than we have noticed them this season. See the table.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, Cotton per lb.	3-4d	brisk.
France—Havre, Cotton per lb.,		1 1-2 c.
Cowes, &c., Tobacco per hhd.,		1 cent gross
Northern ports in the U. S., Cotton,		3-4c. a 1c.
Do. do. do. Tobacco, pr hhd,		$6 00 a $9
Do. Sugar per hhd., from the coast,		$5 a $6
Do. do. from the city,		$4 a $4 50

☞Consigners of ship Marengo from Havre, will please attend to the receipt of their goods, opposite New Market. m 22

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Everett, Fitch, Havre,	F Ganaught & co
Brig Criterion, Wise, Marseilles,	L H Gale
Brig Romp, Chaffee, Port au Prince,	Martin, Coffin & co
Schr Prevoyante, Hughes, Brazoria,	master
Schr Creole, Cormier, Tampico,	Harrison, Brown & co
Schr Sarah, Starke, Mobile,	master
Schr Titan, Davis, Vera Cruz,	J Pratz & Son
Schr Dart, Holden, Charleston,	Penny and Harrington

ARRIVED.

Steamer Whale, Riddle, towed to sea Brigs Victory and Geo Washington, schrs Manhattan and Evaristo. Brought up from sea ship Tacitus, fm Havre, and ship Caroline Augusta, fm Cowes; also schr Matamoras, Noyes, fm Matamoras. Left the Bar 8 p m on Thursday. Reports in the offing, ship Cashmere, Pierce, fm Havre via Cowes, ship Louisa, fm Havre, Br ship Albion, and Br barque Martha, both fm Liverpool; and a ship to the Westward, name not known—a Mexican schr in the West Bayou. Nothing new in the river.

Steamer Post Boy, fm the Turn, with ship Mattakeset.

Steamer Post Boy, fm Poverty Point. Brought up brig Nancy, fm Baltimore, schrs San Felipe, Highlander and Calleo. Reports a brig and schr above McCall's.

Steamer Porpoise, fm Grand Prairie. Brought up ships Florence and Asia, both fm Liverpool.

Steamer Shark, Bebee, fm Grand Prairie. Brought up ships Courage and Walter Scott, both fm Liverpool, and brig Enterprize, fm New York.

Ship Courage Bryson, fm Liverpool—cargo 218 tons salt to B Booth & co.

Ship Tacitus, Britton, fm Havre—to Lincoln & Green—in ballast, Memoranda: March 11th, spoke off the Little Cayman, ship Tecumseh, fm Liverpool for Mobile. On the morning, off the ——— spoke ship St Cloud, fm Liverpool for this port.

Ship Caroline Augusta, Sibley, fm London via Cowes—to the master—cargo assorted to Martineau Cruger & co; Hagan, Nivan & co; S Heath & co; W Vance; La Sugar & co; S & J George; Gordon, Forstall & co; T Hart; Harrison, Brown & co; S J Brown; J De Pass. Passengers; Messrs T Oxnard; A Darusmont.

Ship Florence, Smith, fm Liverpool—cargo assorted merchandise to R & J Currell; Hill & Henderson; J McMillan; Babcock, Gardiner & co; S T Hobson; & co, Bell, Cassedy & co; G Saltkelj.

Ship Matakeesat, Thomas, fm Liverpool—cargo 2200 bags salt, etc.

Ship Asia, Graham, fm Liverpool—to B Booth & co—cargo 64 pa cs tings, 153 bundles pipes, 7861 bricks and tiles, J H Caldwell; 5 bales merchandise W Russell; 100 crates bottles, 130 bags salt B Booth & co; 40 hampers potatoes to the master.

Ship Walter Scott, Thompson, fm Liverpool—cargo assorted merchandize to White & co; Mollard & co; Lillie, Patterson & co; Hermann & co; Whitall, Jaudon & co; W Vance; Ben. Cassedy & co; R & J Currell; Whiting, Slark & co; A & J Dennistoun & co, M White; B Booth & co.—Memoranda: 7th Feb. spoke, in lat 47 3, long 10 40, schooner John Richards, 26 kays fm New York—18th, in lat 31 43, long 34 44, American barque Mexico, 18 days fm Norfolk for South America—15th March, exchanged signals, with Br ship Tenwail, in lat 23 48, long 86 52.

Brig Nancy, Titcomb, fm Baltimore—cargo to S K Baron; J H Field & co; J Vairin & co; Whiting, Clark & co; Adams and Buckner; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; Sloo & Byrne; J Woods & co; N & J Dick & co; J Dicks; Harrison, Brown & co; Yorke, Macalester & co; J Linton; Thompson and Grant; Bell and Buchannan; J W Breedlove & co; R P Gaillard & co; R M Carter; J W Zacharie & co; L Miller; W & C Tate; R Groning & co; and order.

Brig Enterprize, Lewis, fm New York—cargo assorted to Flint & Carnes; Stetson & Avery; Malcolm & Wood; G Wilbor; L Lincoln; Thompson & Grant; J G Washington; E Rose; J H Field & co; A T Wood; Bogart & Hawthorn; Taylor & Kilgore; Coleman & Ward; W Bryon; J Minturn; T Lewis; J W Meeks & co.

Schr Calleo, Poole, fm Falmouth, Ja—cargo old copper, lime juice etc.

Schr San Felipe, Howland, 12 days fm Havana—to E W Gregory—cargo 1126 bags coffee, beswax, segars, sweet meat, fruit etc to Sloo and Amelung; V De la Cova; E Larade & co; Cucullu, Lapayre & co; J Thayer & ca; A Lockhart & co; J Vairin & co; S G Blanchard; Haines and Geddis; A Fisk; W & J H Leverich; A Quartier and Boutin; J A Merle & co; E W Gregory; Gordon, Forstall & co. Passengers, Mrs Andrews and daughter, A Gordon, J Ashhurst and servant, A Hoffman, A Allers, S M Brockway, J Geoheegan, J Hernandez. Memoranda: Spoke in lat 26 28, long 85 30, ship Asia, of Thomaston, 14 days hence for Hartford, Conn.

Schr Cultivator, fm the coast—cargo 82 hhds tobacco to J Mager and others.

Schr Matamoras, Noyes, fm Matamoras—to G Wilbor—cargo hides, specie etc to sundries.

Steamer Freedom, Woodward, fm Baton Rouge—cargo 17 bales cotton A Fisk, Watt & co; 21 hhds sugar T Segond; 15 do do 27 bbls molasses N Cox; 42 do do 23 hhds sugar Mecamond, O Dubuig & co; 15 bales cotton Vandricourt & Laudumeig; 7 do do, hhds sugar, 28 bbls molasses J Linton; Passengers: B S Wiley, lady, child and servant, Madame Jones, Mrs Castera and child, Mrs Felix, Miss S Saunders, T Norris, C La Blanc Ody, S P Frenald and son, Goodwin & P Gosjh, E Bell, Lour, B H Willis, Emmerson, E Maury, Wood, Decloux, Gaudin, J P Tippinny, P Munroe, S Babin.

Steamer Huntsville, Lastrat, fm Baton Surah—cargo 151 bales cotton, 107 bbls molasses, 14 hhds sugar etc to A Lesdernier; 3 bales moss, 176 do cotton J B Plauche & co; Sou H M Hart, 3 bales cotton W Flower; 11 do Reynolds, Byrne & co; 30 do Peyroux, Rapide & co; 10 J Hagan & co; 43 Williams and Lee; 14 A Fisk, Watt & co; 5 do M White; 1 J Linton, 2 do N Cox; 25 hhds sugar A Quartier and Boutin; 12 do Allen and Dupress; 5 do, 1 bbl do, 14 bbls molasses, I demin, fm W L Hodge—1 coop fowls, F De Armas—sundries to owners on board. Passengers: Madame Pressoty and servant, Mrs C Vignes, Miss Beziaus, Miss Carter, Mrs Baker, Mrs Rulon, Mrs Landry and child, M Wharton, Dr S Smith, Judge Farrar and daughter, P Dubessis, S Rowan, Shadaker, Doughty and servant, Robert lady, child and servant, C Moriane, F H Peace, J Edwards, E Mayor, Elene, Miranau, L Blance J V Jarrand, E Fagot and others.

Steamer Ohio, Hart, fm Cincinnati—cargo 126 bbls pork Slon and Byrne; 419 do do Tourne and Beckwith; 65 A Gurney; 164 do do, 500 kegs lard, 60 hhds hams and shoulders W Hutchins; 30 hhds, 5 casks hams, 500 kegs lard, 302 bbls pork J Littlefield; 56 bbls pork, 10 hhds hams Bogart & Hawthorn, 6 bbls oil J H Field & co; 338 kegs lard Sloo and Byrne; 3 casks buck hams, 2 bales deer skins Wilcox and Fearn; 34 bbls eggs and sundries to owners on board. Passengers: W B Chetton, Eastman, W W Wiggins, Seres, McCobb, J W L Moore, Alston, Cain, A P Williams, C W Anderson, B B Pouraim, several way and on deck.

Steamer Lafourche, Gillet, fm Lafourche—cargo 41 hhds sugar, 8 bbls molasses J Linton; 119 do A Lawson; 49 do J H Field & co. Passengers; Col Gibbon, J M. Murry, son and daughter, R D Boyer, Labadie, D Morth, V Lablanc, and others.

Steamer Pacific, Wood, fm Nashville—cargo 354 hhds tobacco, 792 bales cotton, 104 boxes tobacco, 25 tons iron etc to the consignees.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at New York for this port, 8th March, brig Elbe, Boardman; schr Avner, Sharp.

Hence at Boston 5th March, brig Globe; brig Triumph; brig Monticello, 6th do.

Hence at New York 8th, ship Cincinnati, Barstow; ship Florida, Tracy; brig Pantheon, Bradley; ship Arkansas, Dennis.

Hence at Philadelphia, 6th, brig Mary, Garwood.

AMERICAN THEATRE:

(CAMP-STREET.)

FOURTH NIGHT OF MR. E. FORREST,
And positively the only Night during Mr FORREST'S Engagement, the GLADIATOR will be repeated.

THIRD NIGHT OF Mr. & Mrs. G. BARRETT.

THIS EVENING, March 24th,
Will be enacted, Dr. Birds popular Tragedy of the
THE GLADIATOR.

Spartacus, - - - -	Mr. E. Forrest,
Phasurius	Mr Field
Senora,	Mrs Rowe

After which, the popular petit Comedy of the
DUMB BELLE!

Vivian	Mr G H Barrett
Elvira,	Mrs G. Barrett.

☞In rehearsal, Doct Bird's last new and highly successful Tragedy of the
BROKER OF BOGOTA.
Also his celebrated Tragedy of ORALLOOSSA! *Son of the Incas.*

American Theatre

(CAMP STREET.)

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHAN BOYS.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 25th,
Will be presented, the very interesting Melo-Drama of the

Broken Sword!

[*The Male Characters by AMATEURS.*]

Myrtello,	Mrs Rowe,
Rosara,	Miss Petrie,
Stella,	Mrs Russell,

At the end of the Drama, Mr. SINCLAIR AND Mrs KNIGHT, [who have volunteered their services]
Will sing each a *Favorite Song*, and Mr
G. H. BARRETT, [who has also volunteered his aid]
Will recite, "BUCK'S HAVE AT YE ALL!"

During the evening the ORPHAN BOYS will appear on the Stage and an APPROPRIATE ADDRESS Will be spoken by a GENTLEMEN OF THIS CITY.

The Evenings' performance to conclude with the laughable Farce of the
SLEEP WALKER.
[*The Male Characters by Amateurs.*]

Mrs Decorum,	Mrs Salesman,
Sophia,	Mrs Petrie,
Susan,	Mrs Gay,

☞The private boxes, dress circle of boxes, and parquette boxes, will be offered by Auction at the American Theatre on Tuesday morning precisely, at 10 o'clock.

SUGAR—1500 hhds of sugar, for sale by
mar 8 BLANC & BRUGIER.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & PITTSBURG.

THE fast steamer OHIO, Jesse Hart, master, will meet with despatch. For Freight or passage apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
m 24 No 28, New Levee

FOR BOSTON.

THE superior new ship HOBART, captain Sprague, will sail on the 27th inst. and has fine accommodations for several passengers. Apply on board, or to [m 24] LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR HAVRE,

The packet ship CREOLE, captain Page, will sail on the 10th of next month. For freight or passage, apply to
HAGAN, NIVEN & Co.
march 24

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public, not to trust a man by the name of Letellier, formerly an actor, and now a teacher of music, inasmuch as he took advantage of the law for insolvent debtors, for a coat and a pair of pantaloons, which I was compelled to pay for, being security for the same.
m 24 J B LATOUR.

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