at Philadelphia, was no more exchangeable for at Cincinnati; the only difference consisting in the greater degree of security which renders a fluctuation in the rate of exchange more probable. When, therefore, it is cheaper than other persons. Without admit-objected as a want of uniformity, that the notes objected as a want of uniformity, that the notes of the policical events in Belgium, at the same time, its rency: Secondly; the great charge more probable. When, therefore, it is cheaper than other persons. Without admit-objected as a want of uniformity, that the notes of the policical events in Belgium, at a distance, as well always endeavor to contribute to government in its fine and benefit accruing to the community, from its objected as a want of uniformity, that the notes of the community is securing with certainty is securing with certainty; securing want certainty a very paintul one by without source in the object of a security uniform; and, as far as paper con, a sound curtry to go and await elsewhere the issue of the complete security and special events in Belgium, at a distance, as well to government in its fine as when among you, my good wishes are with objected as a want of uniformity, that the notes of the community, from its objected as a want of uniformity, that the notes of the community is securing to go and await elsewhere the issue of the paper con, a sound curtry to go and await elsewhere the issue of the complete security and to government in its fine as which they offer; whilst, at the same time, its fine and await elsewhere the issue of the complete security and the paper con, a sound curtry to go and await elsewhere the issue of the complete security and the paper con, a sound curtry to go and await elsewhere the issue of the complete security and the paper con, a sound curtry to go and await elsewhere the issue of the complete security and the paper con, a sound curtry to go and await elsewhere the issue of the complete security and the paper con, a sound curtry to go and await elsewhere the issue of the complete security and a co gold or silver, at Bedford, in Pennsylvania, than change more probable. When, therefore, it is objected as a want of uniformity, that the notes issued by the Bank of the United States, and its several offices, are not indiscriminately made ry where precisely equal in value to specie, they admitted, that the notes of the Bank of the Unitnot peculiar to them, but would equally attach ninety thousand dollars.

to any other possible species of bank notes of "We have also heard complaints made against to any other possible species of bank notes of

paper currency. of uniformity imposed by the Constitution is years, amounted to 2,580,000 dollars. strictly fulfilled, but by far the greater part of 6th. That it maintains the general soundness the notes which may happen to circulate out of of the currency by its effectual yet gentle conthe states in which they are made payable, is altrol over the State Banks. as ansorbed by that operation. The objection "Those statements also show, that the Bank probability that, if that distribution proceeds a succeed to the simple fact, that individuals who of the United States, wherever its operations slower than had been anticipated, the subscribers no still hold such notes cannot always exchange have been extended, has effectually checked ex

the n at par at a place distant, from that where cessive issues on the part of the state banks, if stalments, to sell the stock, and, by glutting the found in that situation, but by the act of the parties themselves. The bank and its offices nev- that time those of the Bank of the United States have been paid, such portions of each succeeder issue or make bayments' in notes payable at another place than that of issue, but at the request of individuals whose convenience it may suit to apply for such notes. Through whatever channel a man residing in New-Orleans may have come in possession of ten thousand dollars in notes payable at Charleston, it has always been with his own consent, and never by the act of the bank. When this objection is bank will not, or cannot, transfer the funds of individuals, as well as those of the public, from place to place, gratuitously; an operation which has no connexion with the uniformity of currency. Supposing there were no bank notes in circulation, and there was no other but a uniform metallic currency, the man who had taken a cargo of flour from Louisville to New-Orleans, must, in order to transfer the proceeds back to Louisville, either have purchased a bill of exchange, or transported the specie. This he may still do, since the institution of the bank; and he has no more right to ask from the office at New-Orleans, to give him, in exchange for specie, quire that it should pay the treight of his flour from Louisville to New-Orleans. "But supposing there was any weight in the

which cannot, in that respect, be made better than a met life currency. If A contracts to pay a certain sum to B, it must be at a certain specified place. He cannot engage to do it at five or six different places, at the option of B, since it would compel him to provide funds at all those different places, and ther, fore to five or six times the amount of his debt. It is true, that the Bank of the United States has, through its extensive dealings in exchange, facilities to give accourmodations in that respect, which no individual can have. But it is its interest to extend as far as is safe and practicable, the circulation of its notes; and one of the best means to effect that object, is to pay their not s, who ever issued. whenever that is practicable. The five dollar notes are acreasy made thus payment; and in rendity, payment of notes of every denomination,
which rever made payable, is rarely refused at any
of the office. The bank may be stifly truste
for giving the greatest possible extension to a

species of accommodation, which it is it vintersst. notes are aiready made thus payable; and in respecies of accommodation, which it s its interest to give: but the condition can never be made obligatory, either on that it stitution, or on any oth r bank, by whatever mme designated, or on whatever princ p'e constituted with at et danger ing its saf ty. It is obvious that no bank which has branches, can have funds at every place aufficient to meet a sudden de rand for the pay ment of a large amount of notes payable elsewhere, which may fortuitously or designedly have accumulated at some one place. Even supposing this to be practicable, the condition im posed must necessarily occasion an additional expense, much greater than the benefit derived from it; and if this is done through the means of a bank founded on the public revenue, it would be a tax laid on the community, for the advant-

age of a f-w individuals. That its operations in exchange and the cheap transfer of funds which it is thus enabled to make, are of great advantage to the whole

country. "A similar objection has been made with re spect to the dealings in domestic exchange of the bank. These consist of two correlative but distinct operations. The bank purchases at Phil adelphia, and atever, one of its offices, bills of exchange payable at different dates, and on all parts of the United States where there are s cil offices; and the bank and its offices cell that fifth part of the aggregate of its notes in circuladr f.s on each other, payable at sight. The s tion and d p s s; whilst the state banks had lit to and it both has been progress vely increasing. the more than one-eight; and the Bank of the U. to the great convenience of the public. That of calls of exchange was 29,335,251, and that of million of dellars in Europe. The difference bank drafts 21,381,332 dollars, during the year would have been more striking, had we taken a 1529. In the same year the transfers of public monies, which are effected by treasury drafts, cluding those on estimate; for the difference beanalogous to bills of exchange at sight, have a mounted to 9,066,000 dollars. The three items to rether make a total of 62,685,586 dollars. transmitted by the bank in one year through the medium of bills and drafts, which are thus substituted to the transportation of specie to the same encounter, and has reached a high degree of amount. The purchase of bills of exchange is prosperity. It did not go into operation till the stituted to the transportation of specie to the same amount. The purchase of bills of exchange is an operation similar, as relates to interest, to commencement of the year 1817, and such were doke de Broglie. The left centre is thus out the discounting of notes. The interest accroing the losses which it first experienced, that its divfrom the time of purchase or discount to that idends, during the first six years of its existence when they become due, is equally allowed in fell short of three and a half per cent, a year. both cases. Deducting this, the gross profit, on The dividend has since gradually increased from both cases. Deducting this, the gross profit, on The dividence as since gradually increased from the rate of 5 to 7 per cent.; but the average, during the try.

It is said that M Dupont wants a ministry seexchange at which tiev were purchased, a thirteen years and a half ending on the first of mounted, in the year 1829 to 227,224 dol- July, 1830, has been but 4 eighty-eight one hunlars, or less than three-fourths per cent. The premiums on the sales of bank drafts amounted about nine per cent, during the residue of the to 12,823 dollars but to this must be added the time to which the charter is limited, would side (all the rest being out of the question) had interest accraing on the deafts actually in circulation, and which, estimating, as before stated, the time during which, on an average, they remain so, at fifteen days, amounts to near six'yone thou and do lass. The profit on those dafts turns are too imperfect in that respect to enable is therefore near one hundred and four thousand us to estimate the average: but it has containly dollars, or about three-sevenths per cent. The interest lost by the bank on the treasury drafts, is from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars; and the charges for transportation of specie, postage, and incidental expenses, amounted, in the year 1829, to 49,847 dollars. The nest profit of the bank, on the aggregate of those transactions. is, therefore, about 2,64,000 dollars, or a fraction more than two-fifths per cent, on the whole amount.

"There is not, it is believed, a single country where the community is, in that respect, served with less risk or expense. It is obvious that no one will sell his bil sto the bank, unless that institution purchases them at a higher, or at least as high rate as any other person; and that no one will purchase its drafts, unless they are as cheap as any others at murket, or are considered safer. There is no other ground of complaint, unless it be that the bank can afford to purchase bills dearer, and to sell its drafts cheaper than any body "The principal advantages derived from the terests of the country in the national Congress cale. This is certainly a public benefit; and the Bank of the United States, which no state bank, which is preparing. I think then, that I have er, and to sell its drafts cheaper than any body

or of the Bank of North America, both payable only consideration which has been urged, with and, as it appears to us, no bank established on fulfilled, as far as depends on me at this moment, some degree of plausibility, is, that one of the different principles could afford, are, therefore : my duties towards you, and I intend to fulfil a easons which enables it to obtain a higher price First and principally; securing with certainty a very painful one by withdrawing from your coun- go 87 bales comost. ting the validity of this observation, or denying and benefit accruing to the community, from its your real welfare, that the current rate of exchange ought to regularity extensive transactions in domestic bills of exlate the price of those drafts, we would wish that change and inland drafts. We have not advert-

payable at every one of those places, the objective might be sold at par, whenever it happens ed to the aid which may be expected from that inton does not go far enough. In order to attain that the operation, from the situation of its funds, it itution in time of war, & which should we think perfect uniformity, or to rander those notes evelis in no degree inconvenient to the bank. The Government receives its full share of the profshould be made payable in every town or village its on those operations. As its business is done in the United States. But, although it may be gratuitously, it not only saves the interest, as above stated, but also the premium which it would ed States now consist nominally of twenty-four otherwise have to pay on the sale of its drafts. ourrencies, each payable at distinct place, they This, calculated at the same rate as for other still fulfil the condition of uniformity required by bills of exchange, would amount to more than must be at once created. The utmost diligence the Constitution; and the defect complained of is seventy, and together with the interest, to about and skill cannot render such new taxes productive

the purchase of foreign bills by the bank at the to that extent, including at least the estimated Those notes, wherever made payable, are, south, and the sale of their own bills on Europe by the charter, receivable in all payments to the at the east. This may interfere with the busi-United States; and as the bank is obliged, with- ness of capitalists who deal in exchange, is true, out any allowance on account of disterence of but the only public consideration seems to be, exchange, to transfer the public funds from place whether the bank confers a benefit on the southto place within the United States, any loss arising from that cause falls on the institution. For competition for the purchase of their bills, and sum beyond what may be untirely convenient and that purpose, therefore, all the notes issued by on the public by offering for sale cheaper or safthe bank constitute but one uniform currency, er means of making remittances abroad. The with which all the duties, taxes, imposts, and branch of business, either for the year 1829, or excises, may be paid. Not only the condition for the average of that and the two preceding stance, subscribe to a public loan, do not intend

6th. That it maintains the general soundness

States were nominally twelve, in reality about eleven millions greater in November, 1829, ihan made, what in fact is complained of, is, that the in November, 1819. The whole amount of the paper currency has, during those ten years, increased about forty-five, and that portion which is issued by the state banks only twenty-two and a half per cent. We have indeed a proof, not very acceptable perhaps to the bank, but conclusive fact; that it has performed the office re quired of it in that respect. The general complaints, on the part of many of the state banks. that they are checked and controlled in their operations by the Bank of the United States, that, to use a common expression, it operates as a screw, is the best evidence that its general operation is such as had been intended. It was for that very purpose that the bank was established. bank notes rayable at Louisville, than to re- We are not, however, aware that a single solvent bank has been injured by that of the United States, though many have undoubtedly been restrained in the steat of their operations, much more than was desirable to them. This is certainly inconvenient to some of the banks, but in objection, it is inherent to the nature of a paper, its general effects is a bublic benefit to the com-

"The best way to judge whether, in performing that unpopular duty, the Bank of the United States has checked the operations of the state banks mere than was necessary, and has abused, in order to enrich itself at their expense, the power which was given for another purpose, is to compare their respective situations in the ag gregate. In order to avoid any erroneous interference, we will put out of the question those banks of which we could only make an estimate. and compare, with that of the United States, those only of which we had actual returns.

"The profit of banks, beyond the interest on 1829, of 281 banks, with a capital of ninetyfour million two hundred forty five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, the deposits and circulating uotes of which amounted together to 871,275,505

from which deducting the specie in 11.919.353 their vaults. \$59,356,151

leaves for the said difference, or 613 per cest, on their enpital.

"The notes in circulation of the Bank of the United States (deducting two millions for those in transitu, and adding one million for its drafts in circulation, amounted in November, 1829. to fourteen malion eight hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars, and together with the deposites, to \$29,623,793 from which deducting the specie in 7.178.274 its vaults.

#22 448 519 leaves for the difference

or 613 on its inpital. It is clear that those state lanks, taken in the aggregate, halve no just reason to complain, since that of the United States imposes no greater restraints of them than on itself. It will be perceived that it had in specie, more than oneview of the stuation of all the state banks, intween the aggregate of their notes and deposits,

and their specie, is 671 on their capital.

"This view of the subject applies to the present time, when the Bank of the United States has surmounted the difficulties which it had to dredth per cent. a year. An annual dividend of be necessary in order that the stockholders should then have received, on an average, six per cent. a year on their capital. The dividends of the state banks vary too much, and our reus to estimate the average: but it has certainly

far exceeded that of the Bank of the United States.
"The manner in which the Bank checks the issues of the state banks is equally simple and mission by his father, and the resistance to his obvious. It consists in receiving the notes of all those which are solvent, and requiring payment from time to time, without suffering the balance due by any to become too large. Those notes on hand, taking the average of the three and a half last years, amount always to about a million and a half of dollars; and the balances due by the banks in account current, (deducting balances due to some) to about nine hundred thousand. We think that we may say, that, on this operation, which requires particular attention and vigilance, and must be carried on with that it was in my power to effect, without havgreat firmues and due forbearance, dedends al-

the cuntry. These advantages are recapitulated as follows:

"First. The experience of the last war has sufficiently proved, that an efficient revenue must be provided, before, or immediately after that event takes place. Resort must be had, for that purpose, to a system of internal taxation, not engrafted on taxes previously existing, but which before twelve or eighteen months. The estimated amount must be anticipated: and advances proceeds of one year of all the additional taxes aid during the war, may justly be expected from the Bank of the United States.

" Secondly. It will also be expected, that is will powerfully assist in raising the necessary loans, not by taking up on its own account, any consistant with the safety and primary object of the institution, but by affording facilities to the money lenders. Those, who, in the first into keep the whole, but expect to distribute i gradually with a reasonable profit. The greatest inducement, in order to obtain loans on on very moderate terms, consists in the probprobability that, if that distribution proceeds will not be compelled, in order to pay their in they are payable. In answer to this, it must, in not in every instance, certainly in the aggregate. market, to sell it at a loss; and the assistance the most place, be observed, that notes are never They had been reduced before the year 1820, expected from the bank is to advance, on the defrom sixty-six to less than forty millions. At posit of the scrip, after the two first instalments fell short of four millions. The increased amount ling payment, as may enable the subscribers to required by the increase of population and wealth | hold the stock a reasonable length of time. As during the ten ensuing years has been supplied this operation may be renewed annually, on in a much greater proportion by that bank than each successive loan, whilst the war continues by those of the states. With a treble capital, the aid affinded in that manner is far more use they have added little more than eight millions ful than large direct advances to government to their issues. Those of the Bank of the United which always cripple the resources, and may endanger the safety of the bank."

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NEB=ORLEJNS.

Tuesday (Morning.) January 4, 1831.

By the ship William Nelson, from Li verpool, arrived below, and whose letter bag was received at the Post-Office on Sunday, London papers to the 1st, and Liverpool of the 2d of November, were received by some individuals in town. We are indebted to a morning paper for their contents, not being able ourselves procure any of them. We have, however een favored with the perusal of two letters, ad dressed to commercial housts in this city. from which we make the following extracts in relation to the cotton market:

" We take this opportunity of handing you a omparative statement of the stocks, imports and prices of cotton, up to the present period. Our mark't has, for the last two months, from the unsettled state of continental athers which induced the manufacturers rather to work up the stock which they had accumulated than to lay factories are now out of work in consequence of side we are sorty to hear, as they will raise prices with you and have no effect whatever

here.' accounts about the injury sustained by the containerop generally throughout the United-States, seem to be altogether disregal led under present discumstances, and if they should be icted upon on your side, we apprehend the reuit will but be favorable to the parties who may engage in operations at high rates. The accounts received testerday from Havre are bad : further failures have occurred there and at Ronen, am their market is in a very depressed mate. It appears too, that Artwerp has been bombarded and part of the town burn, including the large entrepot warchouses, and we apprehend, so long as the political ferment which seems to prevade the most of the continent at the present moment continues, there will be rather a disposition on the part of the capitalist to narrow his operations than a launchlout in new or extensive engagements When we look at the aspect both of the Fren h and English cotton markets, we cannot help Brig Jasper, Rich, Baltimore, thinking that it will be found to have a strong tendency to keep down prices on your side, and Brig George, Lord, Providence. to prevent any very sangume anticipations being indulged in. If there is really a considerable and clearly a certained deficiency in your crop, compared with that of the previous sesson, then our present rates might be looked upon us being tolerably moderate and safe. We hall rather more demand yesterday from

spinners | but it was entirely for low qualities of Uplands and Alabama, worth from 61 a 61d." London, Nov. 1

The French papers of Friday, which arrived last night, contain no difinitive news respecting and no account of the formation of the new French Ministry.

The Journals des Debates tells us that the of the question in the formation of a cabinet.—
The majority of the administration think that Mr. Cassimair Perrier is indispensable. He is therefore considered the basis of the new minis-

lected from the extreme left.

The Journal des Debats states, that on Wednesday evening the different portions of the left been reconciled; but that on Thursday morning the arrangement had been broken. The real difficulty felt by these cabinet mak-

ers is, that of finding a security for the new throne in the narrow basis of a party. The Messager des Chambres contains a proc

lamation by the prince of. Orange to the people of Belgium. It it is extremely humble and con ciliatory. Probably, after the recall of his com authority by the provisional government, the onby which he can attain his object, is to ly step leave his country till the meeting and decis-National Congress. From the Messager des Chambres, dated Sat-

urday, BRUSSRLS. OCT. 19. "The Prince of Orange has embarked for London. Before his departure he issued the fol-

lowing proclamation :
"Belgians, I have tried to do you all the good" ing been able to attain the noble object to which most exclusively the stability of the currency of all my efforts tended, namely, the pacification of

your fine provinces. "You are now going to deliberate on the in

" Inhabitants of Antwerp,-I'ou have given change and inland drafts. We have not adverted to the aid which may be expected from that inyour attachment. I shall return I hope in more
Ship Montpelier, Wel tranguil times to contribute with you to increase the prosperity of this very fine town.

Given at Antwerp, Oct, 25. Signed " WILLIAM, prince of Orange." MADRID, Oct. 10.

"A royal order has just been issued for the for the levy of twelve regiments of provincial militia, in order to oppose the consitutionalists, who have penetrated across the frontier of Nav.

"The ex-embassador of the court of France has signified to M. Grouchy that he must remove from his house all papers relative to the legation because he would not have in his house any thing relative to the French government. Panis, Oct. 29.

"We are still in the same uncertainty; the ame efforts are still defeated by the same impossibilities. Mesars. de Broglie and Guizet persist, it is said, in withdrawing from the cabinet, because the necessities of the parlimentary government, and of public order, do not appear to them to be satisfied. It is added, that Messrs. Casimir, Perrier, Mole, Louis and Gerard, will not remain in it, unless measures are adopted which may satisfy these nacessities.

M Lafitte, it is said, thinks that no concess ons ought to be made to the movement; but he will not enter into a new ministry, if Messrs. Perrier, and Mole do not make part of it. "M Dupont de l'Eure in the council, and M

le Lafayette out of it, demand more compliance without movement and more legard for proper " Now names are here nothing in themsrives, Two systems are evidently opposed to each other; which will prevail? No body yet knows

any thing about it. Latest from Venezurla .- By the sohr. Wil iam at this port, and by an arrival at Philadelphia, we have received advices from Maracaiba

to Nov. 12th. We subjoin the following extracts.

The writers, it will be seen, and true Venezuele-

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. Maracaibo, Nov. 6, 1830-We are overrun with troops. The garrison now consists of 1600 men, and is to be increased with two battalions more. Much diffleulty is experienced in turnishing them raitions, and the contributions upon the people are very severe. are exempt from forced loans by our Treaty; but 28th Cumberland 10 miles below Little Frairie diey force us to give voluntarily. From one A-

merican house \$000 has been obtained.

Maracaibo, Nov. 7, 1830.

You will have learned that the garrison here has been augmented, and more troops and vessels are daily arriving. All this doubless means something, but it is kept very secret. Wether it is intended against Carthagens, or the "Reino" [kingom] is the question. Rio Hucha, which declared against Bolivar, has been taken by a force sent up by sea, but the inhabitants to a man des erted the town. They are in arms within a league of the town under the command of Carnjo, and are represented as determined to conquer or die. There is another force under Gen. Bianco at Valle de Paz, but he is opposed by the first troops raised in Hacha. Carmo has been successfull in a skirmish, having killed many, and tak-

en a me prisoners. Yesterday desputches were received by Express, stating that a force under Col. Lopez, from in fresh supplies, been gradually drooping and Cauca despatched by Gen Obablo, had reached the amount of business is very small. At present we are inclined to believe that the stocks in the purpose of re-establishing the Constitutional the country are light, but a temporary cause fully Government which was put down by Urdaneta. counterbalances any improvement which might as you have doubties heard. The despatch also on this account have been expected, as many announces that Socorro has populated another Acta, doing away the one which Justo Birceno

week. The reports of short crops from your anew the commund, I doubt not will be viewed in every country as it deserves. In Neuezuela, the Congress have closed their

session. The new Constitute it is as liberal and republican as can well be wished; but if it is not better observed than former ones, it will be of inthe avail. Venezuela thus far, has acted with great printence in avoiding to interfere with the concerns of her neighbors. Rio Hacha could have been easily succored from this, by land and by sea, but the orders were positive to the contrary .- . V. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

MARINE JOURNAL PORT OF NEW-ORLEADS.

CLEAREO. Bark Wm Smith, Thomas, New-York,

Brig Milton, Jackson, Charleston, Foster & Hatton. Brig Knott, Wooster, Baltimore, W G Hewes Harrison Brown & co.

Cockarne, Watts & co. Schr. Altamira, Palamo, Tampico, master Sloop Signal, Criffin, Charleston, master Schr. Hannah & Llizabeth, Shannon, Apalchicola. master. Schr. Lindsom, Smith, Mobile, P B Phelps.

ARRIVED. Steamer Grampus, Wood, from the English Turn-brought up ship Rolla, from Baltimore, and brig Allies, from Charleston, Left at the Turn, ship Mount-Vernon and schooner Mary. Steamer Grampus, Wood, from the Balize; took to sea ship Caravan and brig Ivory-Lord; brought up ship Louisiana from New-York and brig Margaret. Left the Balize on the 1 t at 10 a. m .- In the offing, one brig and a schooner unknown. Aground on the bar ship Wm. Nelson and brig Blackstone. Passed at Grand Prai-

ric brig Atlas and schr Transport, Steam towboat Florida, Leech, fm the passes, having towed to Sea Brig Neptune for Livcrpool, and on the Bar Ship Alm Mary Ann. Martin 24 passengers. brought up schr New-York, Winchester, from Steamer Souvenir, Magnolia, and from the Turn brig Agenoria fin son off the N E pass and a Brig ashore name unknown--Ship Bolivar agroupd on the S W Bar.

Steamer Atlas, Davis, from the Passes, with leans-Passed in the river bound up, ships Mount. pelier, Rolla, Mount Vernon, brig Agenoria, from Cuba, and brig Atlas, from Charleston.

Steamer Porpoise, Howrin, from sea, brought up schrs Oscar, and Iris. Off S W Pass schr I'ransport, nothing new in the river-12 sail off South West Pass.

Brig Exchange, Barton New-York, to L H

Gale, cargo to consignees, W & J Montgomery, Thompson and Grant; Hill & Handerson; Geo Wellard; Wm Bullett, Andren Elliot; S Haynes & co; M McDugall, J & L Brenster; W A Gasquet de co; John Linton. Schr. Nelson, Fuller, Texas.

Schr. Josefa, Casario, Campeachy. Schr. Iris, M'Elroy, Brasoria.

Brig Sultana, Smith from Baltimore, to Lin-

boln & Green—cargo, 50,000 bricks and slaves. Schr Seraphin, Cordero, Matanzas—cargo to Lizardi brothers. Ship Sarah Ralston, Winslow, Gibraltar

argo 50 casks wine. Schr Jalapena. Vigne, Vera Cruz—with specie & hides to sundries. Brig Exchange, Baratow, New York,

Brig Margaret, Scudder, Boston Schr New York, Winchester, St. Marks car-

son & Grant; L H Gale; A Partare, W H Ire-Ship Montpelier, Welch, New York-J Pope C Byrne; J H Field & co; Whiting, Stark & co; E C Bushnell & co; J Dews; W Frost, jr; Reynolds Byrne & co; Thomson & Grant; J Linton; J Welch & co; W & J Mentgomery; the master & order-Pussongers, Dr Hitchcock Messrs Anderson, Riddle, capt Ripley and La Jones, 71 men and 1 woman of U.S. troops under their command, destined for Sandy river.

Ship Louisiana, Studdard, New York-to G Wilbor, cargo P M & J Sargeant, C Redon, Duclaud, G Wilbor, Peters & Millard. W Bul litt. J H Field & co, Lincoln & Green, Foster & Hutton; Bridge & Vose; N Cox; J G Washington; & Pollock; L Courcelle; G Brusle; R Marsh; & co; S W Oakey & co; W A Gasquet on board opposite the Blue Stores. & cu; H N Pollard, Palmer & Southmayd; & order. Passengers Mrs Studdard, child & serv't Col. Willis, J J Farmsworth, Rev. F Nesmith

W.F. Hodge, J. Taylor.

Brig Margaret, Scudder, Buston, cargo to H N Poliard: S Gloyd & co; A Dunbar; Tizzell; Nicholl, Hill & co; A Carrice; Haynes & Durell; W Tufts & co; J Littlefield; Puech. Bein & co; Carrier & Burduzat; T P Rich; W G Hewes; Brldge & Vose; Whiteall, Jaudon & co; W Frost jr; E Jenkius jr; V David, Lincoin & Green; Pico & Peabody; C D Jordan; H & W Grant; W Tufts & co; J A Merie & co; S Curson; A Fisk & co; J Littlefield; T G Chamberlain & co; A Oliver; W J Mayo; V Aicard Grass; Cockayno Watta d-co.

Brig Progress, Havens, Boston, cargo to H & W Bell; R D Shepherd & co; Bridge & Vose; W H Beacou; M Carroll; A Carrice; W Frost, jr; C D Jordan; M Livermere; Peuch, Bein f- co; the master and order. Ship Rolla, Bevins, Baltimore, cargo.

Brig Atlas, Thompson, Charleston, cargo. Brig Progress, Howes from Boston-with as-

orted cargo to sundries. Steamer Western-Virginia, Harkins, from Pittsburg-with 700 bols flour, 500 kegs lard, 50 do. beef to Yorke, Macalester & co. 10 half bbls do. 150 kegs lard to CD Jordan. Passengers, Mrs. Page, capt. Green, Dr. D M Porter, lady and servant, Messrs. J Aitken, L Rhincrost, J Woods and lady, H A Griswald, J M'Kee, W Rockwell, Thompson, J Yost and lady, D B Beers, A Bosley A Short, M'Callain, T Haley, FClaybourn, J H & L A Mills, H J Croger, 75 75 on deck-Ertruct: Dec. 27th, met the steam boat T Yateman 20 miles above the mouth of the Cumberland River; Herland 8 miles above ditto; 29th Trenton at No 53; Huron at foot of Council Bar; Pa-sed Cincinnation, bound down, at Wal nut Bend; met Huntsville at No 58: 30th Chief tian at White River: Hibernia below do: Consti tution 10 ms below do: Jan 1st Molican and 2 America at Big Black Island; Feliciana at Nat Cora above, and Amazon at Baton Rouge; Ken- baving excellent accommodations. Apply to mekian near Plagumine; Belvedere 12 miles

Steamer Beilist, Jackson, fm Louisville, with tobacco, bale rope, larging, yarn, beef, pork, lard bacon, onions, claret, cornmed, flour, cotton, poultry, etc to W Buc isnan: Yorke, Masaleste & co; T Toby; H McDonald; CA Jacobs; P E Sorbe; A and W Bell; Carrier and Borduzat; CD Jordan; A Fisk & co: Reynolds, Byrne & co; W Bognet, - Passengers, Messrs Van Pradelle & sister, J Honge, J H Ward, R G Blackwell & son, H Barrett, J Wilson, A Holgdon, J Hancock jr. Gregory, McDonald, C Buchanan, D Smith, S Bell, R Bell, J Prolen, CP Bertrand, Anderson, G Davidson, B FOwen, J B Bond, S St John, A Willars

Blackman's Bend; 3 boats unknown near Hamp-

Bouvas's conduct at Carthagen, in accepting Wallace, Lambern & 1998; v. J. Lamon, v. Staws below deck 500 barrels or the bulk themew the command, I doubt not will be viewed 50 Reynol is Byrne & co.; 14 W. M. Beal; bale reof; sails well and is of easy draft of water. andze S W Oakey & co- 2 cabin and 25 deck For further particulars apply to the captain on

suscingers.
Steamer Telegraph, Vance, Cincinnati, cargo 103 bbls flour, 3 do brans, 49 do whiskey, 39 kegs lard, 30 bedsteads to Cheevers, 404 kegs ard, to M b' Maher: 20 bbls beef to Capt Vance: 38 hf bbls beef 150 bbls flour to S M Hanna, 12 oxen 10 biles hay to Harrington: 13 bales cotton W L Robeson; 4 B F West, 14 White; 53 N K I Beal: 33 N & J Dick d- co; 2 W Breedlove; puncheon whiskey Mr Burns-90 passengers. Steamer Talma, Walker, Manchester, with (6) bales cotton 28 ps bagging, 28 coils rope, to A Fisk & co; Bagley d. Merritt; L Millandon & co; J Linton; W Eogart; L. Maddox; & own

ers on board—60 passengers.

Steamer Niegars. Hill Natchitorhes, with
259 bales cotton to A Fish—a bat of beef hides

to P Burk-8 passengers. Steamer Gen. Harrison, Halt. Louisvillewith full carga to Turner & Woodruil; Groaning, Wright & co; H & W Bell; C Byrne Reynolds, Byrne & co: and owners on hoard-passengers Steamer Coosa, Cain, Bayou Sarah-with 6 bales cotton Planche & Courcelle; 14 M White; 18 P Dubertrand & co; 9 Williams & Lee; 61 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 19 do 3 libds 1 bbl sugar ton, from Gibraltar, for sale fly I Linton 25 bales indice to J V Jenningson: 2 Jan. 4 WM. G. HEWES. J Linton; 25 bales indze pr J V Jenningson; 2 laxs Rogers Slocomb; sundries to orders-29 pas-

sengers.
Steamer Beaver, Kimball, Alexandria, with 114 bales conton to J Hagan & co; 204 N Cox. 80 Tolenodo & Gaillard, 180 J Linton 9 passentingers.

CANDLES & HAY.

GO BOXES sperm candles 4s. 2s. & 6s. 32 bales hay landing from brig Margaret, for sale by Jan. 4

Steamer Integrity, Lafontaine, Baton Rouge cargo, cotton, sugar and molasses to Maurin & O Duhigg: A Fish & co; Tolanado & Gaillard; T Segond: Davenport & Maxent. Steamber Walk in the Water Buckner, from

Natchez, with 1050 bales cutton 9 passengers. Steamer Pooshontas, Strong, Bayou Sarah, with 268 bales cotton to A Fisk & co; J Hagan & eo; J Linton; Williams & Lee; S C Bell; M White: N Cox: Cooper Caruthers d. co: N & J Dick & co; L Millaudon & co; Forstall of Magnire, Reynolds, Byrne & co; C F Hozey; G W

Steamer Souvenir, Streck, Donaldsonville, with 20 bales cotton to P Dubertrand, 10 hhds Brennen. Left the S W pars at sunset and the sugar Toledano & Gaillard; 10 Maurin & O'Du-Balize at 10 pm of the 1st inst.—Ship Wm Nelhigg; 27 to owner on board—10 do 30 bbls molasses to A Lemee; I bx mdze Babcock & Gardiner-13 passengers.
Steamer Sarataga, Patterson, Alexandria-

schrs Nelson and Josefa-reports the loss of schr with 40 hhds sugar J Hagan and co; 130 bales Reaper, on Brasoria bar, 30 lays from New Or- cotton N and J Dick and co; 49 A Fisk and co; 50 W Bullitt; 13 Plauche and Courcelle; 52 Peyroux, Rivard and co.

> OF The brig MARGARET, from Bos ton, is discharging cargo opposite the vegetable market. Consignees will please attend to recei-Jan. 4. ving their goods.

EXCHANGE.—Checks at sight, on the Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, Philadelphia, and on Nashville, Termessee, for sale by YEATMAN, WOODS & Co.

january 4 Canal street 250 dozen first quality Madeira Wine, for sale at No. 40, Toulouse street, between

Royal and Chartres. M. S. ISRAEL & Co.

TO RENT A commodious two story brick dwelling house, situated in Foucher street, near the corner of Julia street. P. M. TOURNÉ, 15. New Levee

FOR LOUISVILLE. The substantial and fast running Steam-boat CEI-TERION, Levi Lawless master, having the most of her cargo engaged, will positively depart on Wednesday the 5th instant. For freight or passage, having good accommodations both for sabin

and deck passengers, apply on beard or to P. M. TOURNE, Jan 4 No. 15, New Levee.

FOR BOSTON (a packet.)
The fine fast sailing brig MARGARET, SCADLER mester, will be resdy to receive cargo in two or three days, for freight or passage having good accommodations,

apply on board or to STETSON & AVERY.

FOR ST. YAGO DE CUBA. (Passage only.)
The fine schooner UNITED The fine schooner UNITED-STATES, S. Creaghead master, will sail for the above place in a few days. Apply

Schr. EMPEROR, eapt. J.G. Nar-TIGUE, having the lest part of her freight engaged, will leave in eight days. For freight passage, apply to SIMON CUCULLU, or to the master on board. FOR HAVANA. The fine fast sailing schr. FOR-

FOR TAMPICO.

TUNA, PEARSON master is now rendy to receive cargo, and will meet with despatch, for freight of which or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board opposite Blue Stores, or to dec 24 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR NEW YORK.—The first class fast sailing ship GEORGES, Fales master, has most of her cargo ready and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to Wm. G: HEWES,

No. 9 Camp street, or to P. B. PENNY.

28 Bienville street. FOR NEW-YORK.

100 bales cotton are wanted to complete the loading of the (A 1,) brig SAR-DIUS, capt. Daggett. Apply to Wm. G. HEWES.

No. 9, Camp street FOR HAVRE. The Brig AVIS Capt. WINKLOW, will have immediate despatch. For freight of a few hundred bales of Cotton, apply THEODORE NICOLET & co.

FOR BOSTON. The fine new ship HELVETIA. B. F. MINER Master, is now loading up the Coast and will be ready in a few days to take in light freight, for which apply to dec 21 THEODORE NICOLET & co.

FOR BOSTON America at Big Black Island; Feliciana at Nat chez; Courtland at Ellis! Chils: Patriot at Dead Man's Bar; Missouri at Fort Adams; unknown at mouth of Red River; another below do; 2nd of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage,

WM G. HEWES. No. 9. Camp street. WANTED. A vessel of 250 to 300 tons burthen

for Europe, apply to STETSON & AVERY. 27 Camp street.

FOR VERA-CRUZ. The superior fast sailing achiever GENERAL GEDDES, Hague master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail with descritch. For the residue of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply

to the master on board, or to J. W. ZACHARIE & Co. Perc. 11

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. A Wyeker.—22 ways and 55 on deck.

Steamer Car of Connectee, Glover, Vicksburg—with 265 bales conton A Fisk & co; 40 every respect a good vessel. The Attakapas Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 47 J Limon; 70 M and Appalachicola trade would be preferred.

> board. nov. 26 THOMSON & GRANT.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The fine new brig AVIS, stands A No. 1. Is coppered and copper fastened. Apply to

nov. 25 THEODORE NICOLET & co.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having taken Mr. P. Hebbard into partnership, their businets will, as heretofore, be conducted under the F. GILLET & co. firm of (jan 4)

LANDING TAROM ship Alabama, from New-York, and

for sale by the subscribers, 50 firkins Goshen Butter, 25 casks Goshen Cheese, 100 boxes manufactured Tobacco, 8's, 12's &

16's to the pound. THOMSON & GRANT.
39, Levde street January 4 WINE. -50 quarter casks surrang quality dry Wine, received per ship Sarah Rals

\$5 Dollars Reward. RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 14th inst., an American negro, called HENRY, about 35 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, well known a

bout the vegetable market, where he has been employed. This negro is rather brown than black, and has lost several teeth from the upper The above reward will be given to whoever shall lodge the said negro in any jail of the Etate.

or return him to his mixtress.
THE WIDOW ST. AMAND,

Jefferson Parish, right bank of the River. BALL-ROOM

At the corner of Bourbon & Orleans streets. On Wednesday, January 5th,
A DRESS AND MASQUERADE

BALL. ADMITTANCE-Gentlemen, 81 No ladies will be admitted without a personal ticket. Gentlemen will find a private room

where they can deposit their canes, cloaks, hats, december 30 COSTUMES FOR MASQUERADE

BALLS. MISS L. St. PAUL, no. 49, St. Peter, be-tween Burgundy and Dauphin streets, has the honor to inform the ladids of this city, that naving a barge assortment of fine contunes, her store will be kept open, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock in the evening, during the

BILLS on New-York at sight or at thirty or sixty days sight, for sale at 30, Leves street.

carnival, for ladies only.

THOMSON & GRANT. january | EXCHANGE an New-York and Boston.

WE G. HEWES. dec 31