LATEST DATES.

New York	apr 11	Liverpool	mar 12
Boston	apr 16	London	mar 11
Charleston	apr 13	Havre	mar 31
Philadelphia	apr 12	Paris	mar 30
Baltimore	apr 13	Havana	apr 7
Washington	apr 9	Matanzas	marshall
Tampico	mh 23	Bordeaux	mh 26
Vera Cruz	apr 3	Matamoras	dec 16

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—We have again to remark that we can hear of no sales, those are shipments to some amount making, but on owners account.

We reduce our quotations of Flour and all articles of Provisions, at which rates sales are made, but not to any extent, they continue to be confined to small parcels.

Money continues the same, scarce as ever.

Price Current of Cotton and Produce
April 18th, 1837.

COTTON, Good and Fine	per lb	00 a 00
Good Fair		00 a 00
Fair		00 a 00
Middling		00 a 00
Ordinary		0 a 0
SUGAR		5 a 6½
MOLASSES	per gal	22 a 29
TOBACCO First Quality	per lb	3 a 4
Second		3½ a 3
Cross do		1½ a 2
FLOUR	per bbl	6 a 6
PORK Clear		17 a 18
Mess		18 a 18½
Prime		15 a 15½
Hog round		6 a 6½
BACON Hams		10 a 10½
Sides		9 a 9½
Shoulders		7 a 7½
Hog round		8½ a 9
BEEF Mess		14 a 15½
Prime		10 a 11
LARD		7 a 8
CORN	per bushel	50 a 55
OATS		35
WHISKEY Rectified	per gal	23 a 24
Common		20
BAGGING Western	per yard	23 a 24
BALE ROPE	per lb	9 a 11

MOBILE April 17.

Sugars—New Orleans per lb 7c.
Bagging—Western per yard 27c
Bale Rope—Per lb 11½ a 14c.
Candles—Sperm, first quality per lb 36
Coffee—Cuba per lb 13, St Domingo per lb 12 13½
Flour—Per bbl 9.00
Whiskey—Quoted at 40c gal.
Grain—Corn shelled per bushel, 90—plenty
Butter—Goshen 30c a 35 per lb.
Molasses—At 40 in bbls—scarce
Rice—Is dull at 4c
Oats—Sales have been closed 75c
Pork—Mess is quoted at $23—prime 18c—Sarce
Bacon—Hams sell at 11c sides 12, and shoulders at 9c.

NEW YORK, April 11.

SALES OF STOCKS.

38 shares U S B	cash	114½
50 do do		114½
155 do do		114¾

PHILADELPHIA April 10.

SALES OF STOCKS.

125 shares U S Bank 115¾ a 116

AUGUSTA AND HAMBURG, April 13.

Cotton—Is still a dull article with us, and our buyers shew great reluctance to operate even at present rates which are fully one cent lower than at the publication of our last Letter Sheet. Our planters continue to hold on, and they can do so with safety and prudence, as they will take timely precautions instead of planting all cotton this year, plant a good portion of their crop in grain—unless they do this the present year can be but little better or worse than it they will find difficulty in procuring grain, which will bring enormous prices. The sales this week in the warehouses amount to 233 bales which are distributed as to lows, 3 bales at 7½ cents 18 at 8¼, 52 at 9¾, 1 at 10, 48 at 10¼, 36 at 10 5/8, 6 at 11¼ 23 at 12, and bale at 13¾.

Of the above, all over 11 cents were sold previous to the receipt of Liverpool advices to the 10th ultimo, which time the highest sales that has come to our knowledge were made at 10¾, and from that time to the present no one could gather yesterday,it would be difficult to find a buyer, if the best lot of Cotton in the mark was put up, at 13 cents.

SAVANNAH April 13.

Cotton—Since the 6th inst 3749 bales U, and, and 11 bales Sea Island, and closed at the same to-day at 12½ for the former, and 30 for the latter. Showing a stock on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 13th inst of of 23681 bales Upland and 2267 bales Sea Island In the present derangement of the money concerns of the country there has been felt in this city more during the last week than in any preading one, we can scarcely give correct idea of the state of the market, we therefore refer to the sales which have taken place, marking that the accounts received from the North are daily by the Express Mail, are likely to render the value quite nominal. The sales of the week amount to 1598 bales, at the following prices, viz 9 at 8¾ 9 at 9 11 at 10; 56 at 10½; 62 at 11; 165 at 11¼; 97 at 11¾ 181 at 12; 95 at 12 1/4 254 at 12½, 181 at 12¾; 233 at 13.

Bank & Company's Notices.

IMPROVEMENT BANK.

UP to the first of December next this bank will renew all paper discounted, with deduction of interest on notes at 60 days and 90 per cent on notes at 4 months, the board reserving to itself the right of requiring additional securities if deemed necessary. a18 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 notes payable at 120 days, the Board of Directors reserving the right of requiring additional securities whenever deemed necessary.

A true copy

A. BAUDOIN, Cashier.
april 18

CARROLTON BANK.

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 to the first day of December next ensuing, the bank will renew all notes discounted at 60 days, at 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.

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 the 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. a17 tw J B FERRAULT, Cashier.

COLLECTORS OFFICE.

New Orleans, April 14, 1839.

I Robert Eager, Charles Allen, John Waddell, Adelle Turre, Amedee Gardanne, or either of them, are in this city, and will call at this office, the latter of something of interest, respecti g glass ware shipped some years ago, on board the Brige Comet at Carrollton, which glass ware was seized—and liberal to the British authorities those Islands.

JAS. W BREEDLOVE, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE N. O. INSURANCE CO.
April 14th, 1837

AN Election for nine Directors of this Institution will take place on Monday the 24th inst.—The stockholders are respectfully invited to attend.

apr 15 A. SC MARTIN, Secretary.

CARROLLTON BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that every Friday morning, the discount days of this institution are in the afternoon of Mondays and Thursdays. All notes for discount must be left at the bank before two o'clock p m of those days, otherwise they will not be placed in the discount offering book.

Answers will be given at 11 o'clock the next morning.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.
apr 6

NOTICE.

THE Books of subscription for the Lake Borgne Canal Company, will be opened on the 18th inst., at Mr P J Tricou's office, St Louis st, between Carondelet and Royal sts, under the superintendence of Messrs P J Tricou and L Duvigneaud.

By order of the commissioners.

DUVIGNAUD, Sec'y

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE—On Thursday, 20th inst. the Councils of this municipality will proceed to the election of officers.

a13 J. B. S. SAMAND, Sec'ry.

FOR HAVANA.—The fast sailing schooner Hope, Hodgson master, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

HARRISON, CLEGG & Co.
apr 11 Custom-house street.

FOR TAMPICO.—The fast sailing brig Ringleader, G. Schneidan master will have quick despatch. having part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, apply to A. G. TIERREL, 108 Old Levee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The barque Isaac, Black master, will meet with despatch 200 or 300 bales to fill up. For freight or passage, apply to N. B. DUQUENE.
a3 38 Common st.

FOR PORT AU PRINCE.—The fast sailing copper fastened copper fastened schooner Alert, Capt Beaudevin, will leave above port on the 16th instant. For freight of 15 barrels or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply on board opposite the public square, or to N. B. DUQUENE.

BY A CARD.

MR. WILLIAMS,
The English Vocalist,

INFORMS the public that he so arrived 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 affected in their throats or voice, and will also gladly attend to the cases of the poor gratis, every day at two o'clock till 4 to 5 o'clock.

He also consents to visit any ages or infirm ladies, who reside within the limits of the city, on receiving one day's notice by letter, containing address, and a line stating when he will wish to call on the same, or the following day, between 4 and 5 o'clock, and give his opinion on the case.

Entrance by the private door of No. 11, next before mentioned.

It is his intention to leave this city on the 1st of May next Natchez, thence he will go on the 15th for Vicksburg, thence to Memphis on the 30th, thence to Louisville on the 5th of June, and thence for Cincinnati on the 10th.

N B A second edition of Mr Williams' Treatise on the EYE and EAR, dedicated by their Majesties the Kings of the French and the Belgians, (300 pages, 8vo) may be had of the Author, at New Orleans

a8 tw

CLERK WANTED—In a dry good store, a young man acquainted with the business, one who will make himself useful; the best of recommendations will be required. Address box 73 Post office. a3

MILLINERY STORE.—For sale or to rent on advantageous terms, a Millinery store, well assorted and enjoying good custom for that article. Apply at third door, at which persons disposed to purchase may apply.

LARD—25 kegs and 5 bbls, just received, for sale by LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON,
17 Magazine st.
april 14

THE BEE.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1837.

☞ For the new List of Letters, see first side of this paper.

Louisiana Hose Carriage.—The carriage will be exhibited to day at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street.

The Banks.

We regret to observe in one or two of the daily papers a recommendation to the banking institutions of the city to suspend the payment of specie. We regret the open recommendation of such a measure, because the mere fact of its having been thus recommended will undoubtedly injure the credit of New Orleans in Europe, and in the northern cities, impair the confidence of our own citizens in the banks, and aggravate the distress of our commerce. We are inexpressably happy, however, in being able to declare in the most positive manner, and from the surest information, that such a step is not at all called for by the condition of the banks or by the wants of the community. There is at this time a much greater amount of specie in the vaults of the banks than there was six months ago and their liabilities have decreased fifty per cent. Six months ago their specie on hand would have scarcely sufficed to meet the balances against them in the country banks—now, our banks have a million of dollars in specie more than they had then, and the balances are in their favour.—Where, then, is the necessity for refusing to meet their liabilities in money?

We know not in what manner this recommendation may be received by some of the monied institutions in this city—but we are very sure that several of the banks, of the largest capital, not only oppose the adoption of the measure under any circumstances, but that under any circumstances which can possibly occur, they are resolute and able to persist in meeting all demands that can be made upon them in gold and silver. In the state of things it would be the last degree of rashness, it would be voluntarily to rush upon certain self destruction, for those institutions to stop payment, which in the last and worst step they could take if their condition was bankrupt.

But the argument urged in favor of this recommendation is as unfounded as the measure itself would be mischievous to trade and fatal to credit. What is that argument? Why, that a refusal on the part of our banks to pay specie would retain the specie in the country!!! Shade of Swift and Cervantes! you who depicted the follies of mankind in imperishable colours, did or could ye invent such an extravagant absurdity as this to place in the mouth of one of our madmen! A suspension of specie payments, retain the precious metals in the country!!! Why it would be the most effectual and expeditious mode of driving them from the country that could be devised by human ingenuity. The moment the precious metals cease to circulate as money, they become merchandize, and they would find a market wherever there was a demand for them. Not all the stop laws that could be enacted, not all the bars and bolts that could be forged would hold them here while there was a demand for them. There are now about 3,000,000 of specie in the vaults of our banks—this amount is gradually increasing, and we know that before the 5th of June it will be augmented by the receipt of half a million from Mexico—does any one suppose that the three and a half millions would be permitted to remain in New Orleans one hour after there was no use for them? The question involves such a grossness of absurdity that discussion seems misplaced.

But the ancient inhabitants of New Orleans have in their recollection the scenes of the year 1814 to convince them how foolish and absurd it is to assert that a suspension of specie payments by the banks is calculated to retain gold and silver among us. In that year there were three banks in the city, whose capital collectively was $1,429,000. In April of the same year, they stopped payment, under the alleged excuse, (similar to that now urged) that the consular trade was drawing off all the money. What followed the suspension? The specie was all drained off, not by the smugglers, but by remittances to the north and to Europe to pay the debts of our merchants.

Indictment of that year a Spanish dollar was as rare as a eagle and a guinea were to legs. Nothing of silver was to be seen but misshapen Mexican dollars, cut in the sand and divided and subdivided into pieces one and two bits. At that time, too, the banks were authorised to issue paper of any denomination from one dollar upwards, which gave them a facility in supplying the wants and administering to the convenience of the community, which the banks are now possessed of at this time. And here we are inclined to believe that the individuals who have urged a measure of suspending payments, have not reflected on this branch of the subject. The banks now assuming in New Orleans are restricted to the issue of notes above five dollars: What method, then, can be devised, in case there were no specie in circulation, of meeting the constant demands of household economy—of paying laborers and draymen—and how again would these people be able to purchase the supplies of clothing, provisions and fuel, even of the lowest denomination of money was a five dollar note? How is that difficulty, not known in the troubles of 1814, to be overcome? This is the claim of men who would most severely feel the mischiefs of a suspension of specie payments, and are those who have recommended it, prepared with the means of allaying the distress, the alarm, the agitation, the angry passions, perhaps the turbulent and unlawful acts, that would follow?

But there is no necessity for adopting such a fatal measure. The relief afforded to the merchants by a propitious action of the banks, already begins to be felt. The anxiety and perturbation depicted on the countenances of those gentlemen ten days ago, is now visible or at least so strongly marked. During the last week one bank (the Citizens) discounted to the amount of more than 400,000 dollars. This shews at least that public confidence is not greatly impaired. The balance in favour of New Orleans must soon be restored, and the vigorous and healthy movement of her commerce renewed. There are 3000 bales of cotton now on hand, we know not how many thousands hogsheads of tobacco and sugar—besides vast quantities of other articles of product, all of which must be disposed of, because they are indispensable to the wants of the inhabitants of other countries, of Europe of the northern States, and the West Indies. The debts must be paid for, and the proceeds remitted in some shape or other to the merchants of New Orleans. There is no room for despair—there is no reason to fear, but many unconquerable reasons against rushing upon the fatal and suicidal measure of a suspension of PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS.

To those who argue that a suspension of specie by the banks could retain the precious metals amongst us we would submit the following facts which we have collected from a very able work, entitled History of paper money and banking by M. M. Gouge. During the war nearly all the banks in the United States, suspended payment of gold and silver, except those of New England, the consequence of which was an influx of the precious metals into that section of the Union. This influx was so great that the Massachusetts banks, which had only $1,560,000 in specie in 1811, had in 1814, in specie in their vaults, $6,393,731! It was useless to keep such an amount of specie lying dead. The abundant issues of treasury notes by the government afforded a ready means of paying duties. There was enough either of specie or of paper of different kinds in circulation to supply all the wants of domestic trade. The specie was therefore exported in such quantities that the amount in the Boston banks, which had been $5,466,759 in June 1814, was in one year reduced to about $2,800,000. Such was the effect of a suspension of specie payments upon one part of the country, and of a non-suspension upon another. The precious metals in the former were entirely drained off into the latter—and the latter had not only enough for its own use, but an overplus, and found it convenient to export large quantities to Europe.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
April 9, 5. P. M.

Messrs. Hale & Halloch—Gentlemen: The ship Oconee, of New York, Wilson, arrived the day 28 days from Liverpool, bringing a London paper of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 13th ult. The news by her does not appear to be of much importance. Cotton is quoted at a decline of 1 to 1d, and in some few instances 1d. The money market remains about the same.

Office of the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, April 12.

Money Matters.

It gives us sincere pleasure to say that the money market was decidedly easier yesterday, and contentances on change much less lengthened than they have been for a week or two passed; it is said, though we vouch not for the truth of the report, that a host of merchants and brokers collected casually together did actually raise a laugh among them; which excited great attention on change, and had a decidedly favorable effect.

MUNICIPALITY NO. 1.

Resolved. That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery and conviction of any incendiary, caught setting fire in any part of this Municipality.

Signed PAUL BERTHOLD, Recorder.

Approved, June 20, 1836.

Signed D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

A true copy. THEARD, jr. Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned in the Fire Companies, and particularly to the Foremen of said Companies, that, in future, whenever a fire breaks out in any part of the city, the alarm bell will ring during a quarter of an hour only at the parochial church of St. Louis and then be stopped; and if the bell should ring a second time soon afterwards, it will be a sign that another fire has broken out in some other direction

D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
april 19

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Board of Municipality No. One, notice is hereby given that on Monday, 24th inst, there shall be held an election of Alderman in the third ward of said Municipality, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Rogers. Said election will take place at Mr. John Davis' Coffee-house, in Orleans st, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 5 P. M. Messrs. Hennessy and Lafargue have been appointed Inspectors, and Mr. Kelly, clerk of the same.

D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
apr 19

By Authority.
(No 192.)

AN ACT

To incorporate the Louisiana and Mississippi 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 William Wolfe, Thomas W G Penn, Thomas J Morris, J J Marsh, Lyman Briggs, Moses Hampton, and George T Gilbert, or any one or more of them, their successors and assigns shall constitute a body corporate, and are hereby incorporated, under the name of the Louisiana and Mississippi Rail Road Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall have the power and rights now given by law to private corporations, on condition that said company shall construct said road in the manner hereinafter described; provided that the duration of said charter shall expire in the year eighteen hundred and eighty seven.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, &c, that the capital stock of said company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, and if that amount, shall be deemed insufficient to complete the road, it shall and may be lawful for the President and Directors of said company to increase the said stock by the addition of so many shares as may be necessary; provided, that the whole amount of the capital shall not exceed eight hundred thousand dollars, which capital shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be subscribed for in such a manner as the President and Directors shall prescribe, and the said President and directors may sell the said additional stock for the benefit of the said company, at any price not under their par value.

Sec 3. Be it further enacted &c, that the said corporation is hereby invested with all the powers and rights necessary for the construction of a rail road from some point on the Bogue Falia, within the limits of the town of Covington, to Lake Pontchartrain, on the most advantageous route through the parish of Washington to the dividing line between Louisiana and Mississippi States, at such point between this section of the west line of Marion county and Pearl river, said road to terminate at the said line; the said road not to exceed one hundred feet in width, with many and all of those powers, privileges and immunities and they or their agents may enter upon, use, excavate any land which may be wanted for said road, or to procure any building necessary or useful for the same, and it is stipulated and agreed that for and during the period of fifty years from the passage of this act no other person or persons shall have the right of constructing and using a rail road between Covington and the State line as above designated: Provided that the road be so constructed and made as not to prevent or obstruct the use of public roads, which may be the same be done with the consent and approbation of the police jury of the parish in which the same be situated, and that the said road shall not be completed within three years after the passage of this act, the this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That the said company may agree with the owner or owners of any land which may be wanted for the construction or repair of any rail road, or any of the works or edifices constructed therewith, for the purchase or lease of the same, and if they cannot agree, or if the owner or owners of any such land be under any disability to contract, or be absent or unknown, it may be lawful for said company to apply to the judge of the district of the parish in which the land is situated, describing the same in their opinion necessary for the purposes required, with the name of the several owners or occupants, if any, and shall annex a map of survey which shall distinguish the land of each of the several owners or occupants, if any, respectively, and the quality thereof and the improvements thereon, and the said parish Judge shall thereupon summon a jury of twelve disinterested freeholders or householders, majority of whom may be chosen by said judge, to examine the land so required, after ten days' notice to said owners or occupants, of the time of making said examination & to ascertain the damages that may be sustained by the said owners or occupants by the appropriation of said land to the use of the said company, and certify the same to be a just, fair and impartial valuation and assessment to the best of their knowledge and belief, and the said jury shall reduce their valuation to writing, therein describing the land condemned, and shall sign the same, which shall be filed in the office of the parish Judge, and said valuation or assessment shall, after ten days' notice in all public papers, be confirmed by the said court, if no sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, and if no cause be shown, and if no appeal be taken as in other cases, the said parish Judge shall order a new assessment to be taken in the manner before prescribed; and such valuation or assessment when paid or deposited in the hands of the owner or owners of said land, or his or their legal representative, shall entitle the company to the right title interest and estate in the same, and fully as it had been conveyed by the owner or owners of the same, and the amount of damages assessed; if not accepted when deposited as aforesaid, may at any time thereafter be claimed from said company, but the same, if not claimed and accepted by within twenty days after being deposited in court, may be withdrawn by said company, subject to the control of the court by said owner or owners, at any time within a year, and in case the owner or owners of any land wanted as aforesaid may be unknown, the court shall appoint a curator and ad hoc to represent and defend for such land interest, and the said company shall be bound for any damages awarded to any person absent or unknown, if application be not made within the time limited, or not applied for within that time, the claims of all and every owner of land so taken for the purposes aforesaid, shall be prescribed, except that of a minor, against whom prescription shall run from the time such minor shall have attained the age of twenty one years.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., that there shall be seven directors of said company, each of whom must be owner of at least ten shares of the stocks of said company, and a majority of whom shall form a quorum to do business, and the said directors shall elect a president annually out of their number as any vacancy shall occur, and shall fill all vacancies occurring in the board of directors, and the amount of stock in May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, of June it will be augmented by the receipt of half million from Mexico—does any one suppose that the three and a half millions would be permitted to remain in New Orleans one hour after there was no use for them? The question involves such a grossness of absurdity that discussion seems misplaced.

But the ancient inhabitants of New Orleans have in their recollection the scenes of the year 1814 to convince them how foolish and absurd it is to assert that a suspension of specie payments by the banks is calculated to retain gold and silver among us. In that year there were three banks in the city, whose capital collectively was $1,429,000. In April of the same year, they stopped payment, under the alleged excuse, (similar to that now urged) that the consular trade was drawing off all the money. What followed the suspension? The specie was all drained off, not by the smugglers, but by remittances to the north and to Europe to pay the debts of our merchants.

Indictment of that year a Spanish dollar was as rare as a eagle and a guinea were to legs. Nothing of silver was to be seen but misshapen Mexican dollars, cut in the sand and divided and subdivided into pieces one and two bits. At that time, too, the banks were authorised to issue paper of any denomination from one dollar upwards, which gave them a facility in supplying the wants and administering to the convenience of the community, which the banks are now possessed of at this time. And here we are inclined to believe that the individuals who have urged a measure of suspending payments, have not reflected on this branch of the subject. The banks now assuming in New Orleans are restricted to the issue of notes above five dollars: What method, then, can be devised, in case there were no specie in circulation, of meeting the constant demands of household economy—of paying laborers and draymen—and how again would these people be able to purchase the supplies of clothing, provisions and fuel, even of the lowest denomination of money was a five dollar note? How is that difficulty, not known in the troubles of 1814, to be overcome? This is the claim of men who would most severely feel the mischiefs of a suspension of specie payments, and are those who have recommended it, prepared with the means of allaying the distress, the alarm, the agitation, the angry passions, perhaps the turbulent and unlawful acts, that would follow?

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To those who argue that a suspension of specie by the banks could retain the precious metals amongst us we would submit the following facts which we have collected from a very able work, entitled History of paper money and banking by M. M. Gouge. During the war nearly all the banks in the United States, suspended payment of gold and silver, except those of New England, the consequence of which was an influx of the precious metals into that section of the Union. This influx was so great that the Massachusetts banks, which had only $1,560,000 in specie in 1811, had in 1814, in specie in their vaults, $6,393,731! It was useless to keep such an amount of specie lying dead. The abundant issues of treasury notes by the government afforded a ready means of paying duties. There was enough either of specie or of paper of different kinds in circulation to supply all the wants of domestic trade. The specie was therefore exported in such quantities that the amount in the Boston banks, which had been $5,466,759 in June 1814, was in one year reduced to about $2,800,000. Such was the effect of a suspension of specie payments upon one part of the country, and of a non-suspension upon another. The precious metals in the former were entirely drained off into the latter—and the latter had not only enough for its own use, but an overplus, and found it convenient to export large quantities to Europe.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Pocahontas, Poole, Boston.
Brig Independence, Paris, New York.—W Davis.
Brig Howell, Sally, Savannah & Charleston.—Baker & Abbott.
Sch Pocahontas, Wade, Providence, R I.
Sch Emblem, Bishop, Pensacola.
Sch Mobile, Mobile.
Sch [illegible] Talbot, Baltimore.—Baker & Abbott.

ARRIVED.

Sch William Wallace, Spaulding, from Mobile, to master.
Sch Samuel L Southward, Sharpe, from Mobile, to master.
Steamboat Commerce, Make, from St Martinsville, to master.
Steamboat Asia, Church, from Portsmouth, to master.
Steamboat Louisiana, Dillon, from Louisville, to Forstall, High & co.
Fourteen flat boats from Lawrence, Morgan and Jackson counties, Ala.
One keel boat from the Coast.

EXPORTS

BOSTON—brig Pico—1293 bbls pork, 664 do flour, 1682 kegs lar, 300 boxes glass and sundries.
——sch Rienzi—534 bbls pork, 115 do flour, 93 do beef, 8 hhds bacon, 315 kegs lard, 5 bbls molasses.
NEW YORK—brig North America—307 hhds, 90 tcs and 9 bbls molasses.
SAVANNAH & CHARLESTON—brig Howell—80 hhds bacon, 19 do tobacco, 336 sacks corn.
PROVIDENCE—sch Pocahontas—84 bbls flour.
PENSACOLA—sch Emblem—220 bbls bread, 144 sacks corn, 16 bbls flour, 10 do whiskey, 57 barrels coppers, &c.
MOBILE—sch Mobile—1300 sacks corn, 190 bbls whiskey, 300 do flour, 200 bbls molasses, 30 do pork, &c., 100 kegs lard, 20 casks bacon.
BALTIMORE—sch Lebanon—904 bbls flour, 84 bales cotton.

IMPORTS

Per sch William Wallace—lime, fish and potatoes, to order.
Per sch Samuel L Southward—91 bales cotton, 20 bags coffee, 8 boxes mdse, to order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Commerce—35 bales cotton, Lapeyre, Desmarre & co; 2 do Lee & Hardy; 11 do C Tudenau; 25 do F Henry; 5 do Maurin & co; 26 hhds sugar, N & J Dick & co, 20 do and 1 bbl m dasses, 1 bbl sugar, A H Wallace & co; 26 bales cotton, Maurin & co.

Per steamboat Asia—12 bales cotton, Burke, Wert & co; 21 do Lee & Hardy; 9 hhds tobacco; D Warren; 3/5 hhds flour, 17 do pork, 8 do flax seed, 200 kegs lard, 24 hhds hams, 2 lots; 100 hhds whiskey, 30 do do, 2 bales do; Landis & co 60 hhds whiskey, One do Mignon; 1 box mdse, Turner & Beckwith; 25 bbls hams, Ferguson & Parker; 10 bbls country oil, Gray, Darrin & co; 1 cot wheel; 8 mill stones and sundries, Smith; Shipp 2 do do; Stone & Byrne, 10 bbls whiskey, 16 bales cotton, M White 26 casks hams, J M Broad well; 248 bbls whiskey, J A Merritt; 157 bbls flour, J Varins; 8 casks lard, D Dorsey; 100 bbls whiskey, J Varins; 50 bbls whiskey, G Dorsey; 30 bbls potatoes, 6 bbls flour, 3 bbls apples, E L Edington.

Per steamboat Louisiana—100 hhds tobacco, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 104 sacks corn, 9 bbls wheat and sundries, Martin Turner; 1 f ur wheel waggon, Parker, Shannon & co; 85 bales cotton, N & J Dick; 36 bales cotton, 18 do pelitries, J Landis; 18 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 84 do Martin, Pleasants & Leigh, Maddox & co; 8 Pickets & co, and others.

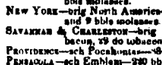
PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Louisiana—Jewell and 2 sisters, T Hayes, Garrot, Long, D berry, Dr Weems, Landrum, Anderson, Duncan, Walker, Prust, Judge Brown, R McKee

MEMORANDA

Cleared at Charleston for this port, April 13, brig Frederick Pearle, Lane.
Hence at Boston, April 10, brig Plymouth, Robbins; brigs Maria Theresa and Rosalie.

U. S. MAIL TO ALEXANDRIA & NATCHITOCHES

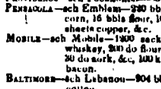


STEAMBOATS.

The undersigned have contracted from the Post Office Department, this commenced the regular transportation of the U. S. Mail twice a week in steamboats, via Natchitoches and Alexandria.

Letters for Fort Jessup, Castle Comfort, and for all offices above Alexandria, will be sent by this route.
april 18 5t GEORGE KING, Agent.

FOR ST LOUIS & ALTON.



The steamer George Collier, captain Tay or, will be ready to receive freight or passage on Wednesday next, and will leave again Saturday following. For freight or passage apply on board or to

EASTMAN & BROTHERS,
a15 20 Old Levee.

FOR NEW YORK—The packet ship Mocteszuma, capt Maurian, will positively sail on Sunday next, 23d inst. without fail. For passage apply on board opposite the lower end of the vegetable market, or at the office of the subscriber.

LEVI H GALE.
a19 93 Common street.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.—The fine fast sailing schr Minerva, burthen 500 bbls, and draws only 5½ feet water. Apply on board
JAMES REED & Co
a15 85 Royal street.

FOR BOSTON.—The superior and fast sailing A 1 brig Horace, Capt Foss, will receive immediate despatch for the above port for freight or passage apply to LEVI H GALE,
a19 93 Common street.

FOR NEW YORK—The copper fastened schooner Mechanic, a first rate vessel, can take the bulk of 800 barrels and deck load, and will have despatch; for freight or passage, apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT,
a10 14 Bienville st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 and fast sailing ship North America, Capt Hall, will meet with despatch, and can handsomely accommodate a few passengers. For terms apply to
a18 BAILEY & ABBOTT,
14 Bienville st.

FOR BALTIMORE—The fine and fast sailing schr Colmer, capt Rodgers, having the most of her cargo engaged, requires a deck load, for terms of which or passage apply to
a15 BAILEY & ABBOTT,
14 Bienville street.

FOR HAVRE—The A 1 first rate and fast sailing ship Prussian, Wood, commander, requires 300 bales cotton to complete her cargo, for freight of which or passage apply to
a14 BAILEY & ABBOTT,
14 Bienville street.

FOR HAVRE—The splendid A 1 very fast sailing ship Havre, capt R H McKeen, requires 900 bales to complete her cargo. For freight of which or passage having beautiful accommodations apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT,
a14 14 Bienville street.

FOR BOSTON—The fast sailing schr Mary Ann, Henderson, master, will have despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to
a13 R GRONING & Co

FOR BOSTON—The A 1 Bremen Hollander, Emerson master, will have immediate despatch, having the most of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT,
april 12 14 Bienville st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.—The A 1 fast sailing brig Bremen, capt Bailey having the most part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to
a18 BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st

LEAD—300 pigs lead just received, and for sale by LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON,
april 14 17 Magazine st.

TO LET.

Two offices in the building at the corner of Canal and Carondelet sts. Apply to
a19 PRIMESHAW, Canal st.

DOCTOR EASTON, Accoucheur, No 87 Mary ann street, Arcade buildings. Residence No. 23 corner Bourbon and Customhouse.

References: Dr. Valentine Mott, James Webster, M D. New-York; C. A. Lazenberg, M. D. Havre de Grace.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 19,
Engagement of Signori's Grand Opera of NORMA

Norma, Signora Pantanelli
Adalgisa, Mazzoni
Oroviso, Elise Rossi
Pollione, Signor Pelzi
Crevasse, Clarke
Flavius, Radiale

With all the Choicest chorus.

Tomorrow evening,
2d Night of Mlle. CELESTE.

AMERICAN THEATRE

CAMP STREET.

Miss CLIFTON & Mr PARSONS will appear.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 19,
Will be performed the tragedy of
THE APOSTATE.

Pescarro, Mr Parsons
Florinda, Miss Clifton
Indiana, Pas de Deux by Mr and Mrs Bonale.

To conclude with the farce of
A HUSBAND AT FIRST SIGHT.

Ferdinand, Mr Foster
Gundersdorff, Gray
Catherine, Miss Russell
Augusta, Mrs Russell

NOTICE—At a meeting of the Lake Borgne Canal Company, the following resolutions giving the modes of the share payment has been adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Lake Borgne Canal Company shall pay when they subscribe, 50 Dollars cash by share, and give their notes for the balance as follows 50 Dollars by share in notes payable at 90 days, and balance by tenth from 6 months to 6 months in notes endorsed to the order of the Company.

april 19 6t L DUVIGNAUD, Secretary.

TO LET from the 1st June next, a small store in Chartres street, between Canal and Custom House sts, a good stand for a hat or shoe store. Inquire of TOOLE & BARRIERE.
a19 3t 20 Chartres street.

CHEESE—100 boxes cheese, 25 casks do, landing from ship Vicksburg, and for sale by
a19 R H WHITE, 34 Gravier st.

CIDER—60 bbls landing from ship Vicksburg and for sale by R H WHITE.
a19 34 Gravier street.

TAMARINDS—70 kegs landing and for sale by
a19 R H WHITE, 34 Gravier st.

FRENCH Bombazines—Superfine heavy black French bombazines, suitable for coats and pantaloons; just received by ship Havre and for sale by TOOLE & BARRIERE,
a19 20 Chartres street.

FRENCH Bretagnes—3 bales of superior quality ticking and for sale by TOOLE & BARRIERE, 20 Chartres st.

COLOGNE WATER—5 cases of an excellent quality just received per ship Havre and for sale by TOOLE & BARRIERE, 20 Chartres st.

FRENCH Patent Thread—1 case dmb, white and assort d colors, for sale by TOOLE & BARRIERE, 20 Chartres st.

SPANISH BRANDY—100 bbls 6th proof white Spanish Brandy, now landing and for sale by QUARLES & co.

WHISKEY and FLOUR—50 bbls rectified whiskey, 1400 bbls superfine flour, for sale by
a19 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

HOPS—Just landing a handsome assortment of cambric hubbs, worth the attention of retailers, for sale by KOHN, DARON Co
a19 28 Bienville street

EXCHANGE—Bills on London, Paris and Baltimore for sale by L. MILLAUDON & CO.
a19

COMMON