COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	mar 26	Boston	mar 23
Charleston	" 21	Baltimore	" 25
Philadelphia	" 22	Washington	" 25
Paris	feb 13	Liverpool	feb. 19
Havre	" 19	London	" 17

NEW-ORLEANS MARKETS.
SALES OF COTTON, YESTERDAY.

1288 bales Mississippi		18
369 do	do	17¾
289 do	do	18½
205 do	do	16½
173 do	do	16
14 do	do	15½
2318		

REMARKS.

Cotton—There was a good demand on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, on which days the sales amounted to 12626 bales; on Wednesday and Thursday we could hear of but 538 bales in the two days. Yesterday there was more animation in the market, and sales were offered to the amount of 2318 bales. The total sales of the week, as far as came to our knowledge, amounted to 14482 bales, being 4193 bales less than the week previous; and at an advance over the prices of that week, of from ¼ to 1 cent per lb.

The sales were as follows, viz.—31 bales Mississippi, at 21¼ cts, 328 at 19¾; 90 at 18½; 270 at 18¾; 267 at 18½; 1899 at 18; 130 at 17½; 70 at 17¾; 370 at 17; 1114 at 16¾; 1382 at 16½, 790 at 16¼; 303 at 15¾; 34 at 14¾; 33 at 14; 57 Louisiana, and Mississippi at 18; 2827 at 17; 97 Louisiana at 20; 75 at 19¾; 30 at 19½; 377 at 18; 25 at 18¼; 400 at 17¾; 63 at 17½; 1754 Western District at 15¾; 312 at 15¼; 206 at 15; 37 Arkansas at 17¼; 114 at 16¾; 30 Alabama at 18½; 58 at 18¼, 163 at 17½; 91 at 16½; 96 at 15¾; 246 at 15; 273 Mouths at 19¾ 96 at 17½; 91 Florida, at 18½; 180 at 17.

We have advanced our quotations; nothing, however, but extremely fine will bring as high as 21½, and the quantity of that kind is very small.

Tobacco.—We reduce our quotations of this article 1 a cent, say to 5½, 6½ and 7¼ for large parcels lots round; none but something superior will bring over these prices. The market seems to be fairly open for foreign shipments: hitherto it has been principally to coastwise. The sales of the week amount to about 1400 hhds.

Sugar.—We continue our highest quotations of 12 cents. The market is dull; but it is attributed more to a scarcity of money which prevails, than to any other cause; for there is no doubt of there being a very short crop.

Flour.—There has been a decline of 25 cents since our last weekly report; it is in fair demand, but there are no extensive sales at the price.

Provisions.—All articles continue high, and there does not appear to be any prospect of decline during the season. Sales are not extensive, but they meet with fair demand.

Freights.—Dull at 5 8d to Liverpool; we hear some British vessels are offering to take less.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

COTTON—Good & Fine,	per lb	20 a	21¼
" Good Fair,	"	19 a	19¾
" Fair,	"	17¾ a	18
" Middling,	"	16 a	16¾
" Ordinary,	"	13½ a	15
TOBACCO—First quality,	"	7¾ a	7¾
" Second,	"	6¾ a	6¾
" Crossed X,	"	5¾ a	5¾
" Cubs,	"	22 a	24
SUGAR—New Orleans,	"	11 a	12
" Cubs—white,	"	13¾ a	14¾
" brown,	"	10¾ a	11¾
MOLASSES,	"	40 a	42
BAGGING—Western,	per yd	30 a	32
" Dundee,	"	23 a	25
BALE ROPE,	per lb	11¾ a	12¾
COAL—Western,	per bbl		62½
" Liverpool,	"	75 a	1 05
" Scotch,	"		70
CANDLES—Sperm, N Bedford,	per lb	35 a	36
" Nantucket,	"	34 a	35
" Tallow,	"	13 a	14
COFFEE—Cuba,	"	14 a	15¾
" Brazil,	"		13¾
" St Domingo,	"	11¾ a	12¾
FLOUR,	per bbl	7 25 a	7 50
FRUIT—Raisins,	per box		2 87½
"	half box		1 75
"	qr box		88
" Almonds, soft shell,	per lb	15 a	16
" hard do,	"		10
FISH—Cod,	per box		1 50
" Herring,	"	75 a	87½
" Mackerel, No 1,	per bbl	00 00 a	12 00
" No 2,	"	00 00 a	10 50
" No 3	"		7 50
GRAIN—Corn in ear,	per bbl	75 a	87
" shelled,	per bush	63 a	65
" Beans,	per bbl	7 00 a	7 50
HAY,	per 100 lb		1 75
HIDES—La & Miss,	per lb	11 a	11¾
" Mexican,	"	12 a	13
LEAD—Pig,	per 100 lb		5 62½
" Bar,	per lb	7 a	7¼
LIME—Western,	per bbl		
" Thomaston,	"	2 25 a	2 50
BEEF—Mess,			13 00
" Prime,		10 50 a	11 00
PORK—Clear,			
" Mess,		22 50 a	23 00
" Prime,		18 00 a	18 50
" Hog round,			9 50
BACON—Hams,	per lb	14 a	16
" Sides,		12¼ a	13
" Shoulders,		9¼ a	10
" Hog round,		12 a	12¾
LARD,		13¾ a	14¾
BUTTER—Northern,		30 a	32
" Western,		15 a	16
SALT—Liverpool blown,	per sack		1 75
" ground,			1 25
" Turk's Island,	per bush	25 a	27½
RICE—Carolina,	per 100lb	4 00 a	4 25
BRANDY—French, 1st proof,	per gal	2 25 a	2 62
" American, 1st proof,		50 a	52
RUM—New Orleans, 1st proof,		42 a	45
" Jamaica,		1 20 a	1 25
" Northern,		50 a	55
GIN—Holland,		1 00 1	1 25
" American,		50 a	55
WHISKEY—Common,		43 a	44
" Rectified,		44 a	46

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	..1d
Havre, " "	..1⅛c.
Northern pts in U S, cotton, per lb	..1 a 1c
" " " tobacco, per hhd	..$5 a 7.

Friday, April 8.

STOCKS.

As corrected by Thomas Fellows, Exchange Broker.

Louisiana State Bank.....none offered.
Bank of Orleans.....107 asked.
Bank of Louisiana.....125 offd.
Consolidated Association.....107 last sales.
N O Canal and Banking Co.....107 asked.
City Bank.....106 asked
Union Bank of Louisiana.....122¼ last sales.
Citizens' Bank.....
Commercial Bank.....106 asked.
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank.....531 last sales
Gas Light Bank.....105 asked.
Carrolton Railroad Bank.....264 asked.
Amelioration Bank.....par asked.
Atchafalaya Bank.....50 prem. asked
Louisiana State In. Co.--$40 for $20 paid—$100 shares
Orleans In. Co.....$130 for 200 pd—last sales.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co....$3 prem. asked.
Merchants' Ins. Co.....935 asked
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co.....58 asked
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co.....par asked
Ocean Ins. Co.....53 asked.
Commercial Co.....45 for 50 paid
Eagle Ins. Co.....none offered.
Orleans Navigation Co.....no sales
Pontchartrain Railroad Co.....none offered.
Nashville Railroad Co.....no sales.
Orleans Cotton Press Co..150 for 500 pd.—last sales.
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.....par asked.
Old Architect Co. of 1828.....65 for 100 paid
Architect Stock of 8th District.....no sales

EXPORTS OF COTTON & TOBACCO SINCE 1st OCT. 1835.

EXPORTED TO	BALES COTTON. This wk.	Previously	Total.	HDDS TOBACCO. This wk.	Previously	total
Liverpool,	4747	119711	124458	....	509	509
Other Br ports,	1001	920	1921	....	21	21
Total to Br ports,	5748	120631	126379	....	530	530
Havre,	3927	66922	69559	....	.....	.....
Other Fr ports,	.....	18396	18396	....	.....	.....
North of Europe,	.....	8047	8047	....	362	362
Other For. ports,	611	8043	8654	....	390	390
Total to for ports	9276	221759	231015	....	1219	1219
Northern pts U S	4259	50736	54985	362	4308	4570
Total,	13535	272495	286000	362	5620	5888

NEW YORK, March 26.

Cotton—Since our last report we have had a fair demand without change in price. The sales have been chiefly of the better qualities for home use, Mobile and Orleans at from 19 a 21c, Florida and Uplands 18 a 20c. A large portion of the week's business was done on Thursday (the sales amounting to 1500 bales) for home use and shipment at full prices. Yesterday the transactions were less extensive than the same days. Our stock is now 25,000 bales, against 37,614 at the same period last year, and our prices range from 15 a 21 against 16 a 21 at the same date in 1835.

Coffee.—There is a steady demand for all descriptions, but not so extensive as a few weeks since.—With the exception of Brazil, the stock is very much reduced. Prime green and good Java is wanted.—Among the sales were an entire cargo of Brazil to go out of this market, consisting of about 5900 bags on terms not transpired, and about 2000 bags for home use, from 12 for fair to 13 prime, on the usual credit.—The other sales, as far as they have come to our knowledge, come at about 150 bags Sumatra at 11¾, 500 green Java at 13, and 300 white at 14¼, four months—Import 7711 bags Brazil.

Flour.—There has been only a moderate business done in western since our last report, prices remain unchanged. In southern there has been sales to some extent: Howard at $7 62½ to 7 75; Richmond City Mills about 1000 bbls, sold at 7; Alexandria & Georgetown 7 62½ to 7 75; all other descriptions of southern at 7 50 to 7 62; sales of Rye Flour continue to be made at 5 50. We hear of sales of Indian Meal at 4 62½ to 4 75 for bbls and 2 25 for hhds. A parcel of 2660 bbls Flour has been received from England, but is still unsold, supposed to be American

Rice.—This article has advanced since our last, in consequence of an improvement at the south, and many parcels have been withdrawn by the holders. This state of the markets has had a tendency to limit the transactions, and we have to notice only about 250 tierces which have been taken from the market from 6 3/8 a 7¼ to 8¼ 12½, on four months. We have advanced our quotations. Import 637 tierces and 77 half tierces.

Molasses.—Two or three cargoes of Havana Molasses have been sold at 33c, and one or two of Trinidad at 43c. The stock afloat is fast accumulating.

Sugar was rather heavy early in the week, but recovered towards the close, and the sales were large particularly of Muscovados at full prices, and a considerable advance on white Havanah, some of which were sold as high as 13½c per lb.

At New York, on the 25th inst, 700 shares U S Bank Stock sold at 122, 15 ds; 400 do do do, July 19, 125; 300 do do do, 121¼; 100 do do do, 121½; 100 do N O Canal Co, 104, 30 ds. On the 26th, 50 shares U S Bank stock at 121¾; 200 do do do, 121¾; 250 do do do, 121¾; 50 do N O City Bank, 102.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

☞ The merchants and citizens generally are reminded that it is expected they will assemble every day between the hours of two and half past two at the Exchange, Royal street.

Mr Bayon: Sir, please to announce Dr. James S. McFarlane as a candidate for Alderman in 2d Ward, 2d municipality, and you will oblige

MANY VOTERS

New Orleans, April 8th, 1836. tf

☞ The attention of speculators is called to the sale which will take place this day at *Hewletts Exchange*, at 2 o'clock, by Hewlett & Bright, of a valuable property, at the corner of Royal and Barracks streets.

This being the last day allowed to correct the lists of voters in each municipality, every qualified voter should see that his name is registered. The census for this year will be the standard for four years.

The Seminoles continue their ravages in Florida. They have spies on all the movements of the forces against them. They learned that General Eustis had been ordered from Picolata to Volusia; and while he was crossing to the hither side of the St John's river, they attacked his advanced guard, killed four and wounded several. This was on the 24th ult.

General Scott had left Fort Drane, and was to cross the Withlacoochee on the 26th. The Indians are resolved to oppose his progress; and if defeated are determined to fall back on the southern part of the territory. They have prepared an encampment at Pease creek, a river emptying into Charlotte harbor; and have even menaced Key West.

The execution by hanging of John Bird for the murder of Harvey, took place yesterday, before a vast concourse of persons, most of whom seemed to be interested if not delighted with the scene. When will our citizens learn, and our legislature determine, that all capital punishments shall be private? Those crimes are fostered and engendered by public executions than at any other exhibition; yet such spectacles are those of vengeance and misrule rather than deterring examples. Such is unfortunately the nature and the history of man.

Latest from France. By the arrival yesterday of the ship Franklin from Havre, we have obtained Havre journals to the 20th of February; and advices from Paris to the 18th.

Fieschi and his accomplices have been sentenced to decapitation; and Victor Boireau to 20 years imprisonment.

The French ministry had not been formed; but it was considered impracticable to restore the former ministry.

Samanoseff, chief secretary of Russian affairs at London, has been appointed ambassador for Russia to this country.

Austria has required and accepted the mediation of Prussia, between her and Russia, relative to the secret treaty between the latter and Turkey. The terms of the mediation have been prescribed, so that Prussia must engage that the armaments of Russia shall be discontinued, while Austria the same for those of England. The system of international law in its pacific relations, is becoming better understood in Europe; and more beneficially practised.

Ambassadors extraordinary have already been interchanged between the contending parties—Russia, Prussia, Austria and Great Britain; and others have been sent to Constantinople.

The special message of the president has produced a great alarm in the provincial towns of France, so that much exports and many expeditions to this country have be countermanded. The Havre *Journal du Commerce* in commenting on this circumstance, naively remarks, that those cities had not the same opportunities of judging of the friendly dispositions really existing between the American Union and France; and that such botheration would soon cease.

Negotiations have been opened at Berlin, for the recognition of Belgium, as a kingdom separate from Holland, under the mediation of England and France.

The advices from Spain are to the 13th of February. Don Carlos had then made Mondragon his head quarters, and menaced an attack on Bilboa. Gener a Cordova was expected at Bayonne on the 16th, and had had an interview with Harispe, the carlist general. General Rodil of Estramadura, had been appointed commandant-general of Arragon, and of all the queen's troops in that neigubrhood. He had therefore left Badajoz for Saragossa, on the 10th of February.

The southern provinces being restored to tranquility, the queen's troops and the foreign auxiliaries were becoming gradually concentrated in the northern frontiers, where the chief strength of Don Carlist exists. The regular army has had an increase of nearly 7,000 men; and the detachments of recruits and volunteers amount to nearly 100,000. This energy may at length terminate the petty but dreadful war which has lately raged in Spain; and secure the throne for the young queen.

The Mobile Mail.—The mail between New Orleans and Mobile has been much more regularly transported than previously. Messrs Tourné & Co—the contractors for the route—have used every exertion, not only to fulfil their contract with the post office department, but to give satisfaction by affording convenience and comfort to all trading and travelling between both cities

They have now established four good steam boats on the line; and are purchasing more: so that during summer we may expect six superior steamboats on the U S mail line hence to Mobile. They have also obtained a charter of incorporation for a steamboat company between New Orleans and that city; and will therefore be more capable of doing justice to themselves, the public, and the postoffice department.

The Carrollton Hotel has increased in its attractions to the curious and epicurean among our citizens; and also in its accommodations, since it has been leased to Mr McDonnell. The hotel will be capable of accommodating many families and gentlemen during the summer; and every inducement that healthiness of location, and care and comfort in attendance can afford, will be held out to visitors.

Please read the advertisement of Mr M Donnell himself, and afford him your generous support. He is the best caterer to an epicurean appetite among us; and is always ready for breakfast, dinner or supper parties We believe he is willing to accommodate whole families, ladies and gentlemen, in such parties, on timely notice.

The City is to have her concert this evening, and to exhibit the Chinese lady.

Gambatti's concert this evening will be the best this season; and is likely to command a full, fair and fashionable audit ory.

Mobile.—The journalists of that city should not feel irritated at any of our late remarks. They were not intended to be severe nor unkind; and certainly were not made with the least conviction of being erroneous. We stated simply and briefly what we saw and heard: if they were really incorrect, the Mobile editors have been afforded an opportunity not only of vindicating their city, but of detailing all its local advantages and its destined greatness. They have hitherto been too careless of affording statistical information of their whereabouts and whatabouts—except merely as regards their cotton exports.

We could vindicate all our assertions; but being anxious to benefit rather than injure Mobile,—to stimulate its citizens to increased exertions, rather than seek to blight their prospects, we shall resign the subject to the Mobile journalists—thanking them however for candidly and truly giving us credit for integrity of purpose, the chief or only qualification upon which we pride ourselves.

In the album of a gentleman who has travelled through parts of Africa, much of Europe, and most of the United States, we have seen the autographs of many distinguished persons, who have occasionally indited their prominent sentiments. Jackson had copied an extract from his first message to Congress—that he is resolved to do nothing which is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.

But among other opinions thus recorded, our attention was arrested by the remarks of Dr Duponseau of Philadelphia, the venerable and intelligent president of the American Philosophical Society—that were the productions of wine, silk and oil carefully cultivated and manufactured in this country, they would prove a greater source of wealth than all its mines of precious metals.

The time may arrive when this opinion will be verified by experience. The manufacture of silk and oil has already commenced; and the culture of the vine will follow. This may not occur very soon nor simultaneously, in consequence of the great profits arising from the cotton and sugar plantations of the south, and also the tobacco of the midland states. But as it is now found that the tobacco produced in Kent and other counties of England bear as high a price in Europe as that raised in Virginia, that agricultural production may not be so extensively cultivated; and another may be substituted—such as silk, whose manufacture has been fortunately commenced in Nantucket and a village near Philadelphia. The enormous cost of our silk imports should awaken the attention of capitalists to this subject, in order to compete with the manufactories of Lyons, etc, which depend principally on American consumption. Yet the money exported for all such foreign products could well be retained among us; and even silk exports from the United States could command a profitable income for our agriculturalists and merchants. Say that the silks imported annually cost at an average 20 millions—not only could that amount be retained among us by cultivating silk as a domestic production; but an greater quantity could be produced than might be essential for home consumption, the surplus being exported might produce 10 millions—*making annually* an actual addition to our national wealth and resources of 30 millions, even at this low estimate.

In all articles of commerce, the agriculturalists and merchants at least, if not the mechanics and manufacturers, should be persuaded—and would be convinced were they conversant with political economy—that it is more blessed to give than receive: far better to export than import such natural productions as can be raised at home. Domestic consumption for such products should alone demand serious attention: and equally so should a regard to foreign, in order to compete with distant markets.

Wines also drain annually from the United States, a very large portion of our wealth, which might be retained among us. The vine could be cultivated with success and profit in most of the lands south of the 31st degree of latitude—parts of Georgia, of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Its cultivation is now postponed in consequence of the great price and ready profit made by cotton products: for agriculturalists like others will of course pay greater attention to the cultivation of what will cost less time and trouble, and realize the greatest profit. It is well known that 10 cents a pound for cotton would be an ample remuneration to the planters; and it must be obvious that so long as they obtain from 15 to 21 cents as now, they will not forego the cultivation of cotton—particularly as they chiefly supply the world. Their supply will of course continue with the demand for the article at home and abroad. But should that demand diminish on competition in foreign markets increase, then the cultivation of cotton will meet less attention. That time is however distant in appearance.

The cultivation of sugar crops has not been attended with the success required—altho' there are now about 60 millions embarked in sugar plantations in Louisiana alone; but this partial failure can justly be attributed to the ignorance or inexperience of planters, rather than the nature of the soil, or the inclemency of the climate.

The production of oil both from olives, almonds and other fruits, as well as from cotton or flax seed could easily be cultivated in the southern states; and realize an immense income. The oil from cotton seed is now in the full tide of successful experiment; and a company has been chartered with insurance privileges to ensure it complete success in Louisiana. But the oil from other natural productions of the southern states has been wholly neglected.

Indeed we are daily convinced that the natural agricultural, mineral and other resources of the southern states, are yet but very partially known; and that probably they will not fully be developed, till we are thrown on our natural resources in the maintenance of our reserved rights. Nature has done so much that art and attention are comparatively inert.

Correspondence of the Bee.

Washington, March 26th, 1836.

Mr Davis has presented some resolutions from the legislature of his state concerning the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, which have been laid on the table for the present. This has been a long disputed point. The country claimed has been recently explored and ascertained to be very fertile and covered with a heavy growth of pine timber, which was now only found in large quantities on that territory.—The extent of this territory in Massachusetts & Maine is thought to be ten millions of acres, which would yield large sums to both these states. The boundary line, you will recollect, was left to the arbitrament of the King of the Netherlands, who decided in favor of an intermediate line, which satisfied neither the U S. that claimed a line running nearly north from the river St Croix to the highlands; nor Great Britain, which claimed a line turning westwardly, so as to cut off about a third of the state of Maine. Massachusetts requests that the government would adopt some efficient measures to bring the boundary question to a final and just decision, or to make some immediate provision to prevent the sacrificing of the property and interests of the two states.

Mr Calhoun yesterday called up his resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of providing proper measures for the safe keeping of the journals of both houses and public records, and of protecting them from being erased, obliterated, expunged, &c. This resolution was discussed today by the mover and several other senators, and finally laid on the table by a vote of 19 to 15. On the one side it was contended that the resolution was unconstitutional, inasmuch as the constitution requires each house to keep its own journal; and to pass such a law would be to empower the senate to dictate and prescribe the mode of keeping its journal to the house. On the other hand it was urged that no law existed punishing any mutilation, defacement or destruction of the journals of congress—that it was important such a law should exist, and the journal could not be protected but by an act of both houses; and therefore it was no dictation. Such a law would have rendered Benton's resolution inoperative and useless; as the expunging process would thus be arrested. The present impression here is that the expunging resolution will not pass. It will however consume three or four weeks in its discussion, and it is proposed to adjourn both houses on the 30th May next, at which time it seems to me impossible that congress can adjourn. From the character and importance of the business before them, and the very little that has yet been done, they cannot get away before July. This prolongation of the sessions is becoming an evil; but as long as a compensation is allowed, it will continue to exist. It is very evident that the session is lengthened more for the per diem than the good of the nation. During the first month or two nothing is done; and towards the close of the session the business is hurried through, or acted on in such haste that nothing is done well. It is an evil, however, that results from the nature of our government. But few could afford to attend without a compensation; and the great majority wishing to retain their seats, cling to their respective parties and engage, from session, in the business of President making. This seems to engross their attention to the exclusion of almost every other subject, to the injury of the country. As soon as one candidate succeeds and is installed, new parties are formed and marshalled for another four or eight years contest; and thus the nation is kept in a kind of perpetual fever which, unless remedied by a change in the constitution, will at last destroy it.

Mr Mercer has reported a bill authorizing the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company to construct their road through the public lands. The North Carolina contested election has been, and continues to be under consideration in the house. It will be most likely decided today. The petitioner, an odd-looking mortal, has a seat in one of the angles of the house, to enable him to make good his pretensions to the honor of membership. It is ascertained that the receipt from the public lands alone since September last, amounted to nearly ten millions of dollars. Mr Clay leaves the city for his residence next month. Mr Grundy has reported a very important bill in relation to the transportation of the mail by rail road cars. Don Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza has been presented to the President of the United States as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic.

New scientific expedition.—The Bonite departs this month from Toulon for Brazil, the Sandwich Islands, and the Indian and Chinese seas. Though not destined to purposes of science, the commander and officers of this vessel have offered to advance its interests with all possible care and attention. The French Academy of Science has named a committee for drawing up the proper instructions, which is composed of M Arago for natural philosophy in general, M de Blainville for zoology, M Cuvier for mineralogy, M de Mirbel for botany, and de Frycinet for navigation.

Cannibals at Barcelona!—The following paragraph is from a Spanish correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle. After such a statement, human nature must stand appalled!!—

"It appears that the blood-thirsty wretches who dragged one hundred Carlists from the citadel of Barcelona, and savagely put them to death, were not quite satisfied with the perpetration only of this barbarous act of cruelty, but consummated their atrocity by feeding upon the flesh of their slaughtered victims. The highest classes, even ladies prized as a patriotic act, the eating of O'Donnell's body! By this you see the lowest or uneducated, not the most corruptible class here. I myself saw several persons eating O'Donnell's flesh, after having cut off his feet and head. I hope the free press of England will not omit to stigmatise the cannibals of both classes the governing mob, as well as the educated one. I finish with the remark that accounts like the one here detailed, are often, if not actually distorted, at least drawn up in conformity to the personal feeling of the writer; but my object has been to give the facts, and so correctly as to defy tradition on the part of any truth-telling persons.—[London paper.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To authorize the Police Jury of the parish of Claiborne to divide said parish into election precincts.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the police jury of the parish of Claiborne to divide said parish into not less than four nor more than six election precincts, which precincts and places of election shall not be changed, unless in conformity to resolutions passed by two successive juries; and all elections which shall in future take place in said parish for the governor of the state, members of congress, president and vice-president of the United States, and for members of the general assembly of the state, the commissioners to be named in conformity to this act, shall receive the votes in each one of said districts, during two days for each election.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc, That it shall be the duty of the police jury of the parish to name on the second Monday of June of each year, or before, three notable freeholders of said Parish to be commissioners of elections in each one of said precincts, a majority of whom, in case of the absence, sickness, death, or other incapacity of one of them, shall be sufficient to hold any election, and they shall make oath before some judge or justice of the peace, to conduct said elections conformably to law; and each and all of them be subject to the laws which at present exist, or which may be in future enacted against the mal-administration of the judges of elections.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc: That in case of the death, absence or refusal to act of any person or persons named commissioners, or of the negligence or refusal of the police jury to appoint them, it shall be the duty of the parish judge of said parish, assisted by the justices of the peace of the same, to name if necessary, other persons qualified to preside at said elections, until the police jury of the parish shall have made an appointment conformably to law.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of said parish to appoint a deputy to assist in the election precincts above mentioned, at every election with a list of the persons subject to taxation, or who pay tax in said parish, and said deputy shall execute all legal orders which he shall receive from the commissioners of said election precincts, and shall attend to the preservation of good order during the time each election shall last.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc, That as soon as the time appointed for the closing of votes shall expire at each one of said election precincts, the commissioners at each one of said precincts shall be bound to deliver to the deputy sheriff a list duly certified by them of the names of those who shall have voted, addressed to the parish judge; and it shall be the duty of said deputy sheriff, on receiving from said commissioners said duly certified list, to repair immediately to the courthouse, and deliver said list with the ballot box, to the parish judge, under penalty of a fine of twenty dollars for every day of delay, to count from the second day after the closing of said elections.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc, That it shall be the duty of the police jury of the parish of Claiborne to procure for the different election precincts of said parish, ballot boxes, with one or more locks and keys, and in case the police jury shall neglect to procure them, the sheriff of said parish is authorised and required to procure them at the expense of the parish.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc, That any duly qualified elector of said parish may vote in any one of the precincts of the abovementioned parish; provided, that if it is required of him by the judges or commissioners, or by any duly qualified elector, he swears that he has not voted in any other district during the pending election, and any person who shall have voted twice at the same election held in said parish, shall on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be condemned to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and not to exceed five hundred dollars, and to imprisonment during not less than ten or more than sixty days, and shall moreover be subject to all the penalties attached to the crime of perjury, if conviction of having sworn falsely when required to make oath as above enacted.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc, That if it should happen that an election should take place before the commissioners mentioned in this act shall have been named by the police jury as above enacted, it shall be the duty of the parish judge, assisted by two justices of the peace, to appoint commissioners for the districts created by this act, which commissioners shall be and are hereby authorised to perform the duties imposed upon them by this act, and by the constitution and laws of this state, until said commissioners are removed by the police jury.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate
Approved, March 7th, 1836.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT

Further to amend an act approved March the sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty four, (amended March the fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty five) incorporating the Commercial Insurance Company.

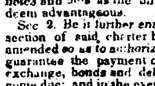
Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the eleventh section of the act incorporating the Commercial Insurance Company, approved March the sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty four, and amended March the fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty five, be and the same is hereby amended so as to authorize said company to employ their surplus funds in dealing in exchange or in notes and bills as the directors of said company may deem advantageous.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc, That the seventh section of said charter be and the same is hereby amended so as to authorize said Company to insure or guarantee the payment of promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds and debts at the time they may become due; and in the event of their paying said notes, bills of exchange, or other moneyed obligations, in virtue of their guarantee thereof, the said company shall, from and after the payment of such obligations, be subrogated to all the rights which the person or persons, to whom they shall make such payments had in and be the same; and shall have all such right of action and remedies for the recovery of the same that said person or persons had.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc, That an annual tax of two hundred dollars per annum be paid by said company during its existence, to the Firemens' Charitable Association of New Orleans.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, etc, That a majority of the stockholders in amount of said company, shall have the right to accept this amendment; otherwise the same shall not have the force of a law.

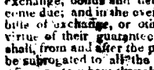
(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) JOHN BROWNSON,
President of the Senate.
Approved, March 14th, 1836.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.



☞ For Mobile (daily line) The United States Mail packet steamer, will leave THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P M. Passengers must be at the Railroad in time for the 2 o'clock cars. For freight or passage apply to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
28 & 29 New levee.

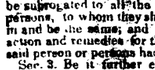
Dinner served on board at 3 o'clock. ap 9



For Mobile, via the river The steamer SCOTLAND, Aldridge master, having part of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
28 & 29 New levee

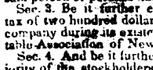
ap 9



For Mobile—The low pressure copper boiler steam boat MERCHANT, Capt Swiler, will resume her regular trips to the above port every Sunday and Thursday, on the arrival of the 11 o'clock cars, until further notice. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or to

JOHN KILSHAW.

ap 6



For Boston—The fine brig DUNLOP, Sturtevant master, having part of her cargo engaged will have despatch. Apply on board opposite the beef market, or to

HARROD & QUARLES,
24 Custom house st

ap 6

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS!

A MEETING of those in favor of forming a Company to emigrate to Texas, immediately, will be held this Evening, at half past seven o'clock, at the UNION HOUSE, opposite the American Theatre.

A VOLUNTEER.

April 9.

Carrollton Hotel.—The Carrollton Rail Road Company has leased the above hotel to the subscriber. In therefore presenting his grateful compliments to the many friends who have generously seconded his efforts to please them and the public, he earnestly entreats the continuance of their patronage on his own behalf, as had been granted to whom—while acting as the agent of the Company.

Select parties can be accommodated on the shortest notice,—both ladies and gentlemen. He has daily prepared a dinner at half past 3 for such gentlemen and ladies as choose to visit him.

He is now ready to accommodate boarders for the summer. The parterre and gardens, galleries, piazzas, allies, will furnish agreeable amusements; and hunting parties may be formed and accomodated at the Hotel. The best of wines and liquours can always be found, and either breakfasts, dinners or suppers can be served up for parties.

ap9 6t JOHN McDONNELL.

Bleached Russia Sheetings—10 bales 5-4 Russia Sheeting; 8 do 10 and 12-4 do do, just landed and for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS.

april 9 19 Chartres street.

NOTICE TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Alabama, Florida and Georgia Rail Road Company in the city of Pensacola until the first day of May next, for forming the embankments of the bed of the Railroad leading from Pensacola, to Columbus, Georgia, for the space of fifty miles.

The specifications of the work to be performed will be exhibited to persons offering proposals, at the above mentioned.—Proposals will be received for the whole of the distance stated.

Office Ala. Flo. & Geo. Rail Road Company, April 6th 1836. } W. H. Chase, Pr'st of the Board of Directors.

ap9—7d,6s3w

$25 REWARD—Stolen or detained somewhere in this city, a pointer dog, black and white with a collar round his neck. The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring him back to the undersigned, corner Toulouse and Dauphin streets.

ap 9-3t J. A FONTENETTE.

Exchange—On London, Paris and New York for sale by ap 9-4t WM NOTT & Co.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Commodore Tucker, Robinson, Boston. J & J P Whitney.
Brig Frederico, Rivera, Barcelona, J Prats & Son.
Schr Ontario, Presscor, Savannah, Harrod & Quarles.

ARRIVED.

Tow Boat Porpoise, Martin, from the Passes; having towed to sea ship Margaret Forbes, brigs Dusean & Flora: brought up ship Saratoga & John Hale, and barque Flora. Reports nothing new.

Ship Yazoo, Eldridge, 17 days, New York, to Bien & Cohen.

Ship St Cloud, Colburn, Liverpool, Feb. 19, to master: cargo, 2000 sacks salt, crates, &c. to J H Leverich, Stetson & Avery; Hyde & Goodrich.

Ship Saratoga, Hathaway, 12 days, New York, Bogert & Hawthorn.

Ship John Hale, Crowell, 15 days, Portsmouth, to master: cargo, hay & potatoes.

Barque Flora, King, Boston, 22 days, to master.

Brig Sir Stephen Chapman, Hunt, 17 days, Bermuda, to master: cargo, 5 puncheons rum, and ballast.

Brig Margaret Farrow, 14 days, Baltimore, to master.

Brig Jerusalem, Simmons, 22 days, Portland, to master: cargo, lime, apples, butter and lumber, to master.

Schr Flor del Mara, Seaver, 6 days, Havana, to C Worsely: 81 hhds, 19 tierces, 5 bbls molasses, 20 bbls honey, 37 bbls & 47 boxes sugar, 1 m, 1 C Worsely, W W Caldwell, J Hart and master.

Schr Mary Hamilton, Mallary, 6 days, Tampa Bay, to master, in ballast.

Schr Toraza, Cedera, St Bias, to master: cargo, 484 hides, 1 ton tastic, 30,000 cocoa nuts, to S H Hughes.

Steamer Clouterville, Bonsiet, Natchitoches

Steamer Teche, Dougis, St Mary's ville

Steamer Mohican, Knight, Waterloo, (Tennessee.)

Steamer Revenue, Gabarche, Lafourche.

IMPORTS.

Lafourche—Per steamer Revenue—156 hhds sugar, Edger & Hawthorn: 52 do, J Mattere; 115 bbls molasses, 16 do sugar, 1 box. Bullit, Slidp & co: 1 bbl sugar, S Field; 1 do, V Wilson; 1 do, L Bringer, sundries to order.

Waterloo, (Tenn)—Per steamer Mohican—261 unlet cotton, N & J Dick & co; 1 do, Carruthers & Harris: 1 do, Lockhart & Arrott; 17 do, Buchanan & Gray: 82 do, Robeson, Wood & co: 1 hhd tobacco, 116 bales cotton, Brander, McKenna & Wright: 29 do, Wilcox, Anderson & co; 12 do, M rton, Pleasants & co; 12 do, Forsyth Goodwin & co: 7 do, Leigh, Madd