COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	mar 23	Boston	mar 20
Charleston	" 29	Baltimore	" 24
Philadelphia	" 25	Washington	" 24
Savannah	feb 19	Liverpool	feb. 19
Havre	" 19	London	" 17

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS

SALES OF COTTON, YESTERDAY.

61 bales M assiss	18
7 do do	17¾
36 do do	14¾
30 do do	17¾
14 do Alabama	16¾

NEW YORK, March 23

425 shares U S Bank,	123 a 123¾
Delaware and Hudson Bank,	99¾ a 100
50 shares N O Canal,	103¾

Saint Charles Theatre.

Italian Opera Night.

THE fourth representation of the grand opera of Norma, attracted a house crowded with the beauty, taste and fashion, of the French American population. The numbers exceeded those of any previous night and the applause was enthusiastic if possible than ever. It will be repeated this evening.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1836.

Will be performed the grand Opera of

NORMA.

Composed by Bellini.

Pollion,	Signor Montresor.
Oroveso,	de Rosa.
Flavio,	" Sapignoli.
Norma,	Signora Fedrotti.
Adalgisa,	" Marozzi.
Clotilde,	" Thilman.

American Theatre.

CAMP STREET.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1836.

Will be performed the farce of the

FOUR NOWBRAYS.

The Four Mowbrays,	Miss Meadows.

After which the

ICE WITCH.

Magnus Snoro,	Mr. Willis.
Hecla,	Miss Meadows.
Minna,	Russell.

To conclude with the farce of the

MY FELLOW CLERK.

Tactic,	Hill.

A CARD.

Camp Street Theatre.

Mr. Williamson has much pleasure in informing his friends of New Orleans and the citizens generally, that he has fitted up the Camp Street Theatre, and will take place on Monday 11th inst. when will be performed two new dramas of great interest—*The Youthful Queen & Will Watch the Bold Smuggler or the Black Phantom*, in which Miss Russell will sustain the principal parts. In the course of the evening Miss MEADOWS the celebrated Infant Prodigy will appear in one of her favorite characters, particulars hereafter.

The box book is now open. ap8 3t.

Orleans Theatre.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9TH.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

BY

MR. GAMBATTI.

PART FIRST.

1. (By general request.) Overture to Semiramide, performed by the Orchestra of the French Theatre.
2. Aria, from Anna Bolena, by Donizetti, sung by Mr Sapignoli.
3. Duo, from La Gazza Ladra, sung by Mme St Clair and Mr de Rosa.
4. First concerto of E Beer, for the clarionet, performed by Mr F Kroll.
5. Aria Bella, from La Cenerentola, sung by Mr de Rosa.
6. (By particular request.) Cavatina from Il Pirata, "Tu vedrai la sventura," performed on the valve trumpet by Mr Gambatti.

PART SECOND.

1. Thema with variations for the Obee, performed by Mr Valliere.
2. My sister dear, from the English Opera of Masaniello, by Auber, sung by Mr Hodges.
3. Duetto for two valve trumpets from Mathelde di Shabran, arranged by Mr Gambati, and performed by Messrs Loffing and Gambati.
4. Aria, by Rossini, sung by Mme St Clair.
5. Aria, from Anna Bolena, come incidente giovanne, by Donizetti, sung by Mme St Clair.
6. Adagio, tema, variazioni and finale. Dalla Gioja, performed on the trombone by Signor Cioffi.

PART THIRD.

1. Aria, de la violette, by Caraffa, sung by Mr Heymann.
2. Duo, from le Maitre de Chapelle, by Paer, sung by Mme Dupuis and Mr Bailey.
3. Aria, by Pacini, sung by Mr Ravaglia.
4. Fanfare, for three trumpets from Il Crociato in Egitto, by Meyerbeer, followed by the Marseillaise Hymn on the valve trumpet, and performed by Mr Gambatti.

Leader of the Orchestra, Mr Paradol—Mr Nores, will preside at the piano forte.

The Concert will begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

Price of admission, Boxes, first tier $1 50; Parquet $1 50; Pit $1 00; Boxes, second tier, $1 00. Apply at the box office, at the Orleans Theatre. ap 5–3t

BY virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* to me directed by the honorable J Bermudez, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans; I shall expose at public sale on the 12th of May 1836, at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, a negro woman named Nancy, aged of about — years, seized to satisfy the claim of Henry Hills.

Terms cash.

ap 8 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

BY virtue of a writ of *seizure and sale* to me directed by the honourable J N Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans; I shall expose at public sale on the 12th of May, 1836, at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, the certain lot of ground with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in square No twenty-four, suburb Saulet and designated by No nine on a plan drawn by Charles F Zimple, on the 27th day of January 1832, and deposited in the office of William Christy, Esq, notary public. Said lot measures twenty-nine feet front on Frenchmen street, by one hundred and five feet in depth, (American measure,) seized at the suit of Lewis F Bunday. Terms cash.

ap 8 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

Henry Kopman vs. Crawford.

BY virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* to me directed by the honorable J Bermudez, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans; I will expose for sale on the 12th of May 1836, at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, the materials of a wooden house built on a lot of ground situated at the corner of Grandpommes and Louisa streets, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case. Terms cash.

ap 8 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

A. Legoie vs. W. M. Coull

BY virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* to me directed by the honourable J N Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans; I shall expose at public sale on the 12th of May 1836, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, two lots of ground situated in suburb St Mary, in Pigonnier or Perdido street, and designated by Nos 21 and 22 on a plan drawn by J Lelio, city surveyor, on the 16th February 1832, and annexed to an act passed before F de Armas, notary public, on the 12th March 1832. Lot No 21 measuring 25 ft 7 inches front on Pigonnier or Perdido st, between St Jean and Circus sts, by 112 ft 1 inch in depth.

Lot No 22 measuring 25 ft 7 inches front on Pigonnier or Perdido st, between St Jean and Circus sts, by 112 ft 1 inch in depth together with the buildings thereon consisting in a new dwelling house, a cotton press or pickery, &c. Terms of sale cash.

ap 8 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

E. Mandeville vs. L. Dubreuil.

BY virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* to me directed by the honourable J N Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans; I shall expose at public sale on the 12th of May 1836, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, two lots of ground situated in suburb St Mary, in Pigonnier or Perdido street, and designated by Nos 21 and 22 on a plan drawn by J Lelio, city surveyor, on the 16th February 1832, and annexed to an act passed before F de Armas, notary public, on the 12th March 1832. Lot No 21 measuring 25 ft 7 inches front on Pigonnier or Perdido st, between St Jean and Circus sts, by 112 ft 1 inch in depth.

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ap 8 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Monday the 4th day of April, 1836—Present the honorable Charles Watts, judge—No 10,298—Jean Vivas vs his Creditors.—On motion of A Hoa, Esq, of counsel for F H Peitmann, syndic of the creditors of the insolvent, and on filing a final tableau of distribution in this case: It is ordered by the court that the creditors of said insolvent and all others interested show cause within ten days from the publication of this order, why the said final tableau of distribution should be homologated and said syndic discharged. Extract from the minutes.

a 8–3t104 JNO I. LEWIS, clerk

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—No. 8778—Wm. P. McNeill & Wm P. McNeill & Co vs their creditors. On motion Jno Culbertson Esq of counsel for the insolvents. It is ordered that a meeting of their creditors be held before Wm. Y. Lewis Esq notary public, on Monday the 18th April instant, then and their to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioners, and in the meantime all proceedings against their person and property are stayed. Extract from the Minutes—clerks office, New Orleans, April 7th, 1836.

apr 8,—3t. ARMAND PETOT, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—No. 8603—Rufus McLellan vs his creditors—Upon reading and filing the petition and schedule in this case, it is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of said insolvent be take place in open court on friday the 29th of April instant, then and there to show cause why the prayer of said insolvent should not be granted and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. Clerks office, New Orleans, April 7th, 1836.

8—3t ARMAND PETOT, Clerk.

New Orleans & Carrollton Rail Road Co.

NOTICE—Persons having claims against this institution on account of the Rail Road, are requested to present them at the office of the Bank on Fridays, and payment thereof will be made on Saturdays between the hours of 10 o'clock and 2, P M.

mar 31 By order. L. F. GENERES.

REMOVAL.—The office of the Eagle Insurance Company, is removed into the Exchange on Royal street, adjoining the Union Bank. a 1–6t

DOCUMENTS OF ALL KINDS, public notices, hand bills, pamphlets and in French, English, Spanish or Italian, translated at the shortest notice. Apply at the office of the Bee. ap 7 3t

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 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. McFarland as a candidate for Alderman in 2d Ward, 2d Municipality, and you will MANY VOTERS.

New Orleans, April 8th 1836.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public to a sale to take place to day at the corner of Hevia and Carondelet streets, of the rich and elegant furniture belonging to the succession of the late Mrs. Baldwin, consisting of Sofa's, looking glasses, amoir chandeliers, a great quantity of cut glass, and a variety of other articles of household furniture all of the best quality—no doubt great bargains may be had. The sale to take place positively at 10 o'clock.

☞ We call the attention of the public to the sale of the property this day, by Joseph Le Carpentier, situated in the new faubourg Marigny in faubourg St. Mary in the rear of the city, and in St. Philip street, made by order of the Parish Court in the case of the syndics of Wm. T. Thompson, vs. Laurent Millaudon.

We have been requested by our news collecter to state that several gentlemen direct from Texas, confirm the statement previously made by him of powder kegs being found in the flour barrels of the schooner Pelicano. He states that one gentleman avers that he himself saw 300 of the kegs. Doubtless this was without the knowledge or consent of Zacharie & Co. who forwarded the flour.

TEXAS.—The rumor that had been current in this city for a couple of days, was confirmed by the arrival last evening of the schooner Equity from Brazoria.—Capt Martin of that schooner states, that Col Fanning preferring to join the Texian army, then concentrating at Montezuma on the Colorado river, had blown up the fort at Goliad where he was garrisoned, and completely demolished the town. With the 500 troops under his command, he then cut his way thro the Mexican army, encamped in the neighborhood; and effected a junction with the Texians under General Houston. A decisive action was daily expected between Santa Anna and Houston. The Mexican army amounts to nearly 5000 men, infantry and cavalry; the Texians to about 2500, more determined than well equipt.

Sant a Anna has prosecuted his intention of exterminating the Texians. Agreeably to his positive and personal orders, none are exempted from slaughter, of any sex or any age over ten years. Several women and children have therefore been brought hither in the Equity, as a refuge from destruction. All the Texians capable of bearing arms have volunteered or been summoned to the conflict: but as Houston and his forces are anxious for vengeance as well as victory, he has resolved if possible to bring the war to a speedy issue; and expel the invaders from the country.

Previous to blowing up the fort at Goliad, on the 23d March, the Georgia volunteers, consisting of 150 men under Col Ward, attacked a body of 600 Mexicans under Col Ward, killed 250 of whom are reported to have been killed and the rest routed. It is also stated that on the 29th ult. Gen Houston attacked the advanced guard of the Mexican army, which was repelled on the main body; and some prisoners were taken, among whom were two spies of the enemy.

It is also stated that the brig Privilege which sailed hence with provisions for the Mexican army, had been captured by the Texian cutters.

It had been rumored that the Mexicans had captured Matagorda; but this is doubted.

It may be well that our citizens should reflect that the relative of this country has been altered by the late declaration of independence by the Texians. Previous to that, doubts might reasonably have been entertained of the propriety of interfering, in consequence of the alliance treaties between the United States and Mexico. This position has been totally altered by Texas being declared a free and sovereign people: so that Texas is now placed in the same position with regard the American Union, as the Confederacy of the Thirteen United States was with regard to the nations of Europe, after our declaration of independence had been proclaimed. Before that event, the continental nations of Europe doubted the propriety of interfernce, in consequence of their treaties with England; but after it, France and Spain willingly and openly countenanced and supported our revolutionary struggles. The United States dissolving their connection with Great Britain became a sovereign nation: so Texas having dissolved her connection with Mexico, has become a distinct nation. Any support consequently given to Texas, cannot be considerred as given against Mexico, according to international law—Texas being no longer an integral part of the Mexican empire.

If we were anxious that our revolutionary struggles should supported as well countenanced by France and Spain, shall we fail in conceding that support to Texas which we desired and required when placed in similar circumstances? Where would then be the magnanimity and spirit of liberty among the citizens of the American Union.

The Italian opera continues to attract our play-going citizens. The third representation of La Norma, by Bellini, was witnessed by about 2000 persons—most of whom were of the most fashionable and respectable class of our citizens.

It is believed that many persons from religious feelings did not attend such representations during the Lent: that season having now elapsed, they should gratify their curiosity and cultivate their taste for good music. There are four very good singers in the company—Signoras Pedrotti and Marozzi, and Signers Montressor and Ravaglia. Nor should the vocal merits of Derosa be overlooked.

The opera will again be repeated this evening. It is probably the best by Bellini, and has delighted all amateurs of music.

TALLAHASSEE, March 31.

The most recent intelligence from the seat of war is up to the evening of Tuesday, the 22d inst. Gen Scott, then at Fort Drane, in immediate command of about two thousand men, contemplated marching on the 25th or 26th inst. to attack the Oithlacoochee, where he expected to be joined by the forces under General Eustis from the south east, Col. Lindsay's corps, and our troops from the southward, and Gen. Gaines' late command, now under Gen. Clinch.

In our last paper we suggested the belief that this disposition of the army would be attended under proper care and vigilance with the happiest results, and we still feel inclined to think that if the Seminoles will risk or have already risked a general battle, the issue cannot be a matter of doubt. We fear, however, that they have as usual cunningly avoided coming to any decisive engagement. It was expected that our army would encounter their united force on the day before yesterday, and we may therefore reasonably expect an express here in a day or two hence.

From the Charleston Courier, March 28.

FROM KEY WEST.

By the U. S. Mail schr Laura, Capt. Walker, arrived yesterday, we received a file of the Key West Inquirer to the 12th instant.

We learn from Capt Walker, that one white man and two Indians were taken up at Indian Key, under suspicion of being spies, and were confined there at the time he left. The white man was first suspected, and after having been made a prisoner, was compelled to disclose where the two Indians were.

KEY WEST, March 5.

Admiralty Decision.—Since our last, decrees of salvage have been pronounced by his Honor Judge Webb, in the following cases:

Bark Grecian of Portland, Thomas, Master, fifty per cent. Vessels condemned. Sale of cargo ordered on the 23d March.

French brig Courier de Vera Cruz, Dolbabaraste master, twenty five hundred dollars. She has proceeded on her voyage to Bordeaux.

MARCH, 12.

Admiralty Court.—During the last week, salvage has been awarded in the case of the brig Stranger. The vessel and cargo were valued at $24,354, upon which the court gave thirty five per cent to the wreckers—and sufficient quantity of the cargo was sold on the 9th instant, to pay the amount with the accruing expenses.

Intelligence from Indian Key via Key West, up to the 17th of March, received at Charleston on the 29th, gives strong indications of continued Indian troubles. It is said to be ascertained beyond doubt, that there is a large body of hostile Indians encamped at Capoblanka—within 30 miles of that place. Great alarm prevailed there, lest the whole body of Indians, defeated in the north, would be driven to the southern capes and keys which are now entirely defenceless. The intelligence from the seat of war, on the Withlacoochee, is vague and unsatisfactory. Some apprehensions are evidently entertained, that the Indians have been gaining time, to escape into the hammocks and glades, and that the difficulties in this quarter are far from a satisfactory final adjustment.

SAVANNAH, March 24,

Major Gen. MACOMBE, with his aid Capt. COOKSE, arrived last evening in the steamboat *Dolphin* from Charleston at the City Hotel.

General MACOMBE was accompanied from Charleston by Gen. Hamilton and son.

THE SAILOR KING.—When the King read the late speech in the house of lords, it was very dark, and he could with difficulty read it. He made many mistakes and called to Lord Melbourne, 'Melbourne what word is this?' and 'Melbourne what the deuce is this?' At last, he said, loud enough to be heard by the reporters —'Melbourne, why the d——l don't they bring in candles?' At last one was taper was brought in, the king then told the parliament as he had not, he feared, been able to make himself intelligible, he must commence reading the speech *de novo*, which he did.

The following statement of the condition of the Bank of the United States, at the beginning of February, and also on the 5th inst., when the charter expired, is derived from the returns made to the Treasury Department:—

	2d Feb.	4th March.
Loans on personal security	$23,318,994	$20,349,033
on bank stock	3,783,705	3,050,640
on other securities	13,088,188	17,995,706
	40,190,887	40,894,401
Domestic bills of exchange	19,860,759	17,759,704
	60,191,477	58,345,107
Funds in Europe	343,652	nothing
Specie	7,650,589	6,224,197
Circulation	21,802,355	20,114,227
Due from State bank	4,611,046	4,376,265
Due to do	3,021,797	2,413,417
Notes of state banks on hand	2,319,881	2,350,691
Individual deposits	3,933,770	3,484,141
Public money of all sorts	592,108	346,653

The legislature of Ohio has adjourned after passing four hundred and one acts—a moderate sample of legislation, without question. Among them is one prohibiting the establishment in the state of any branch or agency of the Bank of the United States—which is "tantamount to nothing," a modification of what the New York American calls the *spite proposition*, transmitted from the kitchen at Washington, for preventing the circulation in Ohio of the notes of the bank. This miserable effort of unprincipled faction and spleen, was nullified by a vote of 41 to 23.

Revenue.—The amount of revenue collected in the port of New York for the last year, exceeds the revenue of the former year by *forty per cent*. The estimates being the same, the surplus of course goes into the Deposit Banks. In 1838 the amount was ninety millions.

The Equitable Insurance company, of N. York, will pay 90 per cent. on the amount of its losses by the late fire in that city.

According to the catalogue published this month in the number of students in the University of Georgia is 120.

Mr Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals reported a bill to authorize the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company to construct their railroad through the public lands. Read twice, and committed.

The legislature of Ohio, adjourned on the 15th ult. They passed a bill prohibiting the establishment within that State, of any branch or agency of the Bank of the United States.

Johnson having expressed a decided opinion against suicide, Mr Boswell said, 'suppose that a man is absolutely sure that if he lives a few days longer, he shall be detected in a fraud, the consequence of which would be utter disgrace and expulsion from society.' 'Then,' said Johnson, 'let him go to some place where his is not known: don't let him go to the devil where he is known.'

A SPLENDID PROJECT.—A letter from one of our representatives in congress to the editor states, that the postmaster general has it in contemplation to establish a *Daily Express Mail* between New Orleans and Portland, Me. The mail to be carried on horseback, except where he is aided by steamboats and railroads, and to be run at the rate of 12 miles an hour—and it is believed he will be able to deliver the mail between New York and New Orleans in six days and a half! The mail to be opened at the principal cities and towns on the great mail line only, and to carry slips from editors, containing prices current, foreign news, important domestic events, with commercial and other letters, on which an increased postage will be charged. No newspapers or free letters to be admitted into this mail.

It is to be hoped this measure will be carried into effect. Its importance will be duly appreciated by every business man in the country. But, in the first place, an act must be passed by Congress, authorising the measure; and we hope public meetings will be had in all our principal towns, and resolutions adopted recommending the measure. Let the citizens of Mississippi act on the subject at once, and let memorials and petitions be forwarded to congress without delay.

Macon Ga. Telegr apk.

The brig Ark, arrived at the port of New York from from London, having on board 1789 bags wheat, 600 bags oats and 2750 barrels of flour!!!

An Unusual Occurrence.—There was a fall of snow at Malta on the 3d and 4th of January last, with a keen north wind.

A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, who, 'in the battle of knives and forks,' accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a yankee joker sitting near by, who bawled out, 'I say, friend, dont make that are hole in your countenance any larger, for God's sake, or the rest on us will starve to death.'

A celebrated poacher, who had emigrated to America, being met in his new country by a person who his propensity in the old, was congratulated on being able to pursue it with impunity; towhich he replied, 'if you believe me, I scarcely ever think about it, for there is nobody here who seeks to hinder me.'

In very warm weather a gentleman observed to a friend, who paid him a morning visit, 'it is so hot that one is quite melted.' 'True and his friend, so that in paying you a visit I have literally *dropped in*.'

In the neighborhood of Kingston, Ireland, a young couple were married the 6th ult. and after the ceremony the bridegroom, in lieu of opening his purse-strings to pay the usual due to the clergyman, made a brief bow, and hoped his reverence would be pleased to give him and Judy a shilling to procure break-fast with.

An anxious and faithful father had been lecturing and counselling a dissolute and incorrigible son. After a pathetic appeal to his feelings, discovering no signs of contrition, 'What!' exclaimed the father, 'not one relenting emotion—not one penitent tear?' 'Ah, father,' replied the hardened son, 'you may as well leave off boring me—you will obtain no water I can assure you.'

'Lord Li's head is quite a study,' remarked a member of the athenaeum, referring to the finely developed head of one of the cleverest men in England. 'No wonder, replied Mephistophiles; and there are few that contain so much *reading*, let me tell you.'

A gentleman expatiated on the justice and propriety of an hereditary nobility. 'Is it not right,' said he, 'in order to hand down to posterity the virtues of those men who have been eminent for their services to the country, that their posterity should enjoy the honors conferred upon them, as a reward for such services?' 'By the same rule,' said a lady, 'if a man is hanged for his misdeeds, all his posterity should be hanged too?'

DAMASCUS BEAUTIES.—The women of Damascus are small, but extremely beautiful, with hair of glossy black, and eyes whose brightness streams upon and dazzles the beholder, who, thus resistless defenceless, is exposed to an unerring shaft. Though some have black, their eyes are more frequently of a deep blue; but not as in the northern regions, where the full dark eye and raven locks of the brunette, indicate a morbid pulse, and frigid temperance; these, fired by those genial sun, glow, and speak, and breathe of passion; and those inquiring looks, which among Europeans belies seem to be a labored science, in them are the coruscations of nature, gleaming, penetrating and warming, like the fierce beams that dart from a cloudless sky, in

"The clime of the east, and the land of the sun;"

and then they have, withal, such laughing faces, that their life should seem to be perpetual May. But it is their supreme bliss never to have courted the folly of wisdom; with minds entirely uncultivated, they appear scarcely capable of understanding the plainest proposition; for the monks, when lamenting to me their lost condition, said that even compliments were lost on them; they barely understood the sense of the words, and thus being the rudiments of knowledge in the "young ladies' book," it is to be supposed they know nothing.—*Ramble in Syria.*

The experiment of running the engine upon inclined places was tried on Tuesday on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with complete success. The Baltimore Chronicle says: "The first inclined plane is 2150 feet long, 20.59 feet at an elevation of 197 feet 2 inches per mile. Up this plane the engine travelled with the following weight:

Weight of engine and tender,	12½ tons.
Large car,	5½
Three smaller cars at 4½	4½
Fifty passengers at 140 pounds,	3½
	26 tons.

The second inclined plane extends in length 3,000 ft, of which 2800 feet have an elevation of of 170 feet in 1 inches per mile; 100 feet 227 feet 3 inches per mile; and 100 feet 264 feet per mile. The engine carried the train of cars up to the last 100 feet, when the three small cars were detached, and the engine started itself carrying the remaining car and passengers to the summit."

Dangers of Litigation.—A Mr Ward, a bank director and of one of the most respectable mercantile houses in London, lately failed in consequence of expenses incurred in a chancery suit.

Current through the Straits of Gibraltar.—A writer in the Nautical Magazine for September, explains thus the current which sets constantly from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, through the straits of Gibraltar. The specific gravity of the water of the Mediterranean, has been ascertained to be 1030, while that of the Atlantic is about 1028. The depth between Ceuta and Europe point is 4900 feet. A column of water of the specific gravity of 1030, and of the 4200 ft. would balance one of the specific gravity of 1028, and of the height of 4208 1-2. The difference of level of the two seas, if a barrier were placed across the surface, and equilibrium produced by the pressure on the water below, would be 8 1-2 feet. The waters of the Atlantic tend to press in therefore at the surface, while the denser water of the Mediterranean flows out at the bottom. Observations in proof of such an undercurrent have been made.—*Jour. Frank. Inst.*

The Globe of the 21st inst. says,—"We learn that the receipts from public lands, since first of September last, amount to nearly 10 millions of dollars, and that there are now outstanding transfer warrants for about seven millions of dollars."

The Kentucky State Arsenal, at Frankfort, was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. All the arms contained contained in it were consumed.

American Emergency.—A merchant from New York was at the London Coffee House in Ludgate Hill, when the news of the great fire which lately occurred in that city arrived. His premises were totally consumed, and he found himself, as in a moment, a ruined man. His plan was instantly formed. In a minute from the time his eyes had rested on fifteen minutes from the time his eyes had rested on his paper, a chaise and four was at the door in which he hurried to Dover. Arriving in the night he hired a steam boat for 75 guineas, which soon landed him at Calais. Thence he hastened, with all the possible expedition to Lyons. He reached that city eight hours before the news of the fire, and employed his time in purchasing silk goods to such an extent, and on such terms as to secure a profit of at least 250,000, the destruction being principally of French silks, and to so large an amount as to require more than all the existing stock at Lyons to make it good.—*London paper.*

In the progress of the great trial at Paris, an artist who was in court made a drawing of Fieschi, and handed it to him for his opinion thereon. Fieschi looked at it for a few moments and then wrote beneath, "I find myself a very ugly fellow," signed his name, and then returned the book. Immediately after, the sketcher was offered 400 francs for the drawing and autograph.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—On the morning of the 22d ult. a fire broke out at the corner of Hudson and Charlton streets, which was not extinguished until it had destroyed Nos 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, and destroyed Nos 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, and 95 on Charlton st, on Hudson street, and damaged 95 on Charlton st. On the same morning, a building in the rear of the Phoenix Soap Manufactory, 48 Charles street, occupied as a turpentine manufactory, was destroyed by fire.

Booth has written the manager of the Tremont a letter saying that he is prevented from fulfilling his engagement by a very lame leg, which his physician thinks may require amputation!

From the New York Evening Star.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

As an evidence of the quantity of snow which has recently fallen in some parts of England, it may be mentioned that the Cheltenham coach, "Paul Pry," in the beginning of February was four times dug out of the snow previous to reaching Oxford. The land there is very elevated, being in the region of the Cotswold hills.

Lord Melbourne has given £50 of the royal bounty fund to the widow of the poet, Hogg.

An unusual occurrence.—There was a fall of snow at Malta on the 3d and 4th of January, with a keen north wind.

Gustavus III. of Sweden when at Paris, refused to see Franklin, saying that "it was not prudent for kings to see such men."

Lord Melbourne is a literary nobleman, and possessed therefore of sympathies for men of genius suffering under their unusual misfortune or concomitant of poverty. In addition to other recent generous acts of his, he has granted a pension of £150 per annum to Mr Benjamin Thorpe, the learned translator of Rask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, and Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase.

The workshop of a manufacturer of fire-works at Paris (where, from the love of the French for pyrotechnics, they exist in great numbers) lately exploded, killing a number of persons, and damaging the neighboring houses.

Two gentlemen being lately a rabbit shooting in England, one of them shot the other through the head, causing his instant death.

An iron steamer lately made a passage on the river Limerick in a tremendous gale, and in a remarkably quick time, spite of the seas that dashed over. Great confidence is placed in this species of craft.

For the best designs for the new houses of parliament, the first prize, £1500, (a sum worth contending for) has been awarded by the king to Charles Barry, esq. Prizes of £500 each were awarded to Messrs Buckle, Hamilton and Railton. Ninety-seven plans have been submitted, embracing 1400 drawings.

Coins of French, American, Spanish and Portuguese currency, to the amount of £200, and which had been buried about 20 years, were recently found near Stanmore by some laborers. They were secreted in an iron chest, tea-caddy and earthen lamp, and a general search has taken place between the finders and bystanders.

Mr Benim, the young Irish novelist, is to have a pension of £150 a year.

Kaskoman, manager of Hengerford market, lately absconded with £20,000, but was overtaken by a hotel-keeper of Dover, who pursued him to Boulogne, and there arrested him in the theatre. He had £16,000 of the money upon him.

Joseph Antonio, indicted in London for the murder of John Shipley, carpenter of the New York packet ship President, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to Botany Bay for life.

The prima donna at the Liverpool Italian Opera, is the Countess D'Antonji.

A Polish refugee lately shot himself at Beauvais, at the door of a French milliner, who had rejected him.

A young brother of the king of Naples, a notorious spendthrift and libertine, has fled, disguised as a postillion, with a young English lady, named Miss Smith, valued at £20,000 a year, to Switzerland, where he will doubtless soon abandon her. The king is in a great rage at this plebeian alliance.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Union Insurance Company and the Red River Insurance Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That an Insurance Company shall be established in the city of New Orleans, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into six thousand shares of fifty dollars each share, to be subscribed and paid for by individuals, companies or corporations in the manner herein after specified.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That subscription books shall be opened for the said six thousand shares at New Orleans, at any time prior to the first day of April next, under the direction of Thomas Banks, Samuel Thompson, T. P. Freret, Leigh Maddux, P. M. Tourné, W. De Buys, A. Desmare, Charles Jacobs, Thomas C. Cash; who are hereby appointed commissioners for that purpose. The time of opening the books of subscription shall be advertised in at least two of the news papers, in the English and French languages, published in the city of New Orleans, for not less than ten days previous to the opening of the same. The books shall continue open at least twenty days; and if at the expiration of the period during which the subscription books are required to be kept open, the amount of the sum subscribed shall be more than three hundred thousand dollars, then, the commissioners aforesaid shall deduct the amount of such excess from the largest subscriptions, and that no individual, company or body corporate shall be permitted to subscribe for more than one hundred shares, during the first seven days after the books are opened. If, however, the whole amount of stock should not be subscribed for during the period the same are required to be kept open, and the books are reopened, the subsequent subscriptions shall not be subject to any reduction, but shall be given to such individuals, company or corporation in the order in which the same has been subscribed.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc: That the subscribers to the said company shall pay, at the time of subscribing five dollars on each share, and give their notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the commissioners, for five dollars on each share, payable in sixty days from the date; and for five dollars each share payable in ninety days from the date; and for five dollars each share payable in four months from the date; and for ten dollars, each share payable in six months from the date; and the remaining twenty dollars, for each share, shall be paid or secured to be paid at such time and in such manner as the president and directors of said company shall direct; Provided that the payment thereof shall be made by instalments at such periods as shall be agreed upon by the president and directors; and any subscriber or stockholder who shall neglect to pay any instalment as ordered, or may be ordered by the board of directors, shall forfeit to the company all previous payments and shall cease to be a stockholder in said corporation, unless the board of directors in their discretion, should determine to compel the payment of said subscription by suit.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc, That the subscribers to the said insurance company their successors and assigns shall be and are hereby created a Corporation by the name and style of the "Union Insurance Company," and as, shall continue for thirty five years, and by that name shall be and are hereby made capable to buy, receive and possess property of every kind, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same; to have a common seal, and to make contracts and to do all acts that may be necessary and proper for an insurance company to do; also, to sue and be sued and to arbitrate, transact and compromise as they may think proper, and shall have all other powers which may be useful and necessary to carry into complete effect the purposes of this act.

Sec 5. Be it further enacted, etc. That for the management of the affairs of said corporation, there shall be nine directors who shall be annually elected at the office of said company by the stockholders thereof, and that as soon as fifteen hundred shares shall be subscribed for, said commissioners shall give public notice thereof in at least two of the news papers printed, in the city of New Orleans, and by said notice they shall appoint the day and place for the stockholders to meet, for the purpose of electing nine directors. The directors so elected shall constitute the first board of directors, and shall elect one from among their number to be president of said company; and the said president and directors shall be capable of serving, by virtue of said election, until the fourth Monday of March next and until other directors be elected. They shall appoint a secretary and officers of said corporation, and are authorised to fill any vacancies that may occur in the board of directors or officers of said corporation, on the second Monday in March eighteen hundred and thirty seven and of every succeeding year, the stockholders of said company shall at their office under the superintendence of three of the stockholders appointed by the board of directors, elect nine directors, who shall be capable of serving by virtue of said election until the first Monday in March ensuing and until other directors shall be chosen. The time and place of electing directors shall be advertised in two news papers in New Orleans, in both languages, at least twenty days before the election. The board of directors shall annually at the first meeting after their election, appoint one of their number to be president of the said board, who shall hold his office for the same period for which the directors are elected, and in case it should at any time happen that an election of a president or directors should not be made on the day appointed by this act, it shall be lawful at any other time and as soon as possible afterwards to hold said election, and the manner of holding said elections shall be regulated by the By-Laws of the corporation. In case of a vacancy by death, resignation, non-residence or any other cause of a director or other officer of a corporation, the vacancy shall be supplied by the board of directors.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc. That the board of directors for the time being, shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, agents and servants under them as shall be necessary for executing the business of said corporation and to allow and pay them such compensation for their services as may be reasonable and to ordain and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as they shall deem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation and shall carry into effect all the powers granted by this act of incorporation.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc, That the said company shall have full powers and authority to make insurance upon ships or other vessels and upon produce, manufactures, goods, wares and merchandise, gold and silver bullion, freight, wages and all other kind of property whatsoever, and against all maritime risk or risks of the river; to insure houses, stores and other buildings and all kinds of property against losses by fire; to lend money on bottomry and respondentia; to insure lives; to insure or guarantee the payment of promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds and debts at the time they may become due; and to fix the premiums of said insurances; and in the event of their paying said notes, bills of exchange or other moneyed obligations in virtue of said guarantee, the said company shall be subrogated to all the rights which the person or persons to whom they make such payment had in and to the same and shall have all such rights of action and remedies for the recovery of the same that the said person or persons had; the said company shall also have the power to cause themselves to be insured against all maritime risks and upon the interest they have in any vessel or vessels, goods or merchandise in virtue of any loans that they may have made on bottomry or respondentia, or