COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	april 25	Boston	april 22
Charleston	" 23	Baltimore	" 25
Philadelphia	" 23	Washington	" 25
Paris	mar 5	Liverpool	mar. 20
Havre	" 16	London	" 20

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.
SALES OF COTTON ON YESTERDAY.

50 bales Mississippi,			164
68 do	do	(choice)	194
22 do	do		16
59 do	Arkansas,		17
2300 do	Alabama,	prices not transpared.	
2498			

In 1830 the whole number of blacks, bond and free, in the United States, was 2,328,641. Out of this number 2,015 were returned as of one hundred years and upwards. At the same period the entire white population was 10,537,378, out of which only 539 had attained a century and upwards. Making every allowance for want of proper registering, these results show an astonishing difference in the comparative longevity of whites and blacks. The number of deaf and dumb negroes is proportionably small to that of the whites, while the number of blind is much greater in comparison.—N Y Jour. Com.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Rubicon, Rogers, Boston, L H Gale.
Brig Warsaw, Sheffield, Charleston, J A Barelli.
Brig Dimon, Sherwood, Charleston, J A Barelli.
Brig Hacyon, Crowell, Tampa Bay, Grivot & Page.
Schr San Jacinta, Henry, Harrisburg, (Texas) E Hall.
Schr Reaper, Wood, Mobile, J Arrington.
Schr Horison, Golden, Boston, J A Barelli.
Barge Conard, Talbot, Mobile, Grivot & Page.

ARRIVED.

Schr Fair Lady, Merrill, 4 days, Havana, to master: cargo, 200 hhds molasses, to A Guering.
Steamer Cumanche, Brown, Big Black.
Steamer Columbia, Clark, from Wade Hampton's Plantation.
Steamer Despatch, Streck, LaFourche.
Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman Opelousas.

IMPORTS.

W Hampton's Plantation—Per steamer Columbia—200 hhds sugar, to order; 6 bales cotton, O'Dunig & Chatignier; 2 bales moss, C Toledano.
Big Black—Per steamer Cumanche—95 bales cotton, T Barrett & co; 92 do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 86 do, Baker, Wait & co; 65 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright & co; Byrne, Brigs & co; 50 do, Byrne, Hermann & co, 34 do, Buckner, Stanton & co; 42 do, N & J Dick & co; 36 do, Beer & Stever; 21 do, Lambeth & Thompson; 18 do, Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 15 do, Forsythe, Goodwin & Ford; 4 do, Bogart & Hoopes; 2 do Lockhart & Arrott; 1 do, Buchanan & Hagan; 1 do, order; 1 car of maize, J Lovell.
LaFourche—Per steamer Despatch—9 hhds sugar, H Lawrence & co; 65 bales cotton, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 25 bbls molasses, T Barrett & co; 28 bales moss, F Jourdan; 18 do, order; 67 bbls molasses, 18 bales cotton, J Mather; 29 bbls molasses, Brugier; 59 bbls do, J B Nolan.
Opelousas—Per steamer Semaphore—61 hhds sugar, Buchanan & Hagan; 10 bales moss, E Hyde, jr; 12 bales cotton, R P Gaylord; 44 do, Lastrape & Desmarc; 24 C Toledano.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Rubicon—1573 bales cotton, 2300 bushels corn, 16 half & 6 qr boxes segars.
Charleston—Per brig Warsaw—130 kegs lard, 28 bbls do, 50 hhds sugar, 285 hhds bacon, 50 bbls pork.
Charleston—Per brig Dimon—226 hhds sugar, 174 hhds bacon.
Boston—Per schr Horizon—254 sacks corn.
Tampa Bay—Per brig Halcyon—150 bales hay: 1967 sack corn.
Mobile—Per schr Reaper—120 bbls pork, 110 do flour, 40 do whiskey, 15 do beef, 35 do rum, 15 casks bacon, and sundries.

MEMORANDA.

Up for this port at N. York—Ship Vicksburg, Woodhouse, to sail 25th April; ship Kennicky, Butker, 24 May; ship Flavius, Jones, 25 April; ship Tuscany, Littlefield, 24th April; ship John Sargent, Vandyke, 27th April; ship Cincinnati, 27th April; ship Hilah, Hammond; ship Andrew Scott, Hartley; barque Coylon, Hamilton.
Hence at New York, April 20, ship Annawan, Rathbone.

American Theatre.
CAMP STREET.

TUESDAY, MAY 10th.
7th night of the grand spectacle of the
THE JEWESS!
Previous to which, the laughable piece of the
ROMAN NOSE!!
or the
Misfortunes of a Good Looking Fellow.

Benjamin Button	F S. Hill,
Gabriella	Mrs Russell,

Saint Charles Theatre.

Owing to circumstances THE MARTYR PATRIOTS is postponed for a few days.
This evening will be performed the opera of
THE NATIONAL GUARD.
To conclude with the new patriotic drama of
TEXAS.
To morrow evening will be produced the new opera of
LA STRANIERA,
For the benfit of Signora Montresor. On Thursday the benefit of Signora Montresor.
In preparation Lucrece Borgia.

A CARD.—Signor Gambati respectfully announces to his friends and the public of New Orleans, that his benefit is appointed for Wednesday evening, May 11th, on which occasion will be presented the highly successful drama of the JEWESS, with a musical Olio and other entertainments. For particulars refer to bills of the day.
Camp street Theatre, May 9. m10-2t

PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Court of Probates.
The State of Louisiana.—To all whom these presents may concern,—greeting. Know ye that whereas Levi Peirce a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to me W F C Duplessis, register of wills, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, and ex-officio clerk of the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans aforesaid, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to the act of the legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales" approved on the 10th, March 1834. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that by virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale from the honorable the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, in the matter of the succession of the late Robert Evans, deceased, said order bearing date the twenty fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, the undersigned did, as Register of Wills, aforesaid, on the nineteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, expose for public sale by auction for account of the succession of the aforenamed Robert Evans deceased, the landed property hereinafter described, and adjudicated the same to the said Levi Peirce he being the last and highest bidder, as follows, to wit:
Description of the property as given in the judicial conveyance.
A certain portion of ground situate in the suburb St. Mary, above this city of New Orleans, at the corner of Carondelet and Hevia streets, measuring in English measure, fifty six feet front on Carondelet street by one hundred and 10 feet in depth and front on Hevia street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, adjudicated to Levi Peirce for the price of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.
Terms of sale; one third cash, and the remainder at six and twelve months credit for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage until final payment.
Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title or claim, in and to the lot of ground and buildings herein described, in consequence of informality in the Order, Decree or Judgment before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or by any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.
WITNESS my hand and the Seal of said Court of Probates, this twenty first day of April A. D. 1836.
W. F. C. DUPLESSIS.
Register of Wills
April 22

LANDING from ship John Dunlap, from Liverpool—camp ovens, spiders, table knives, with and without forks, pocket and dirk knives, superfine razors in cases, cast steel hand and mill saw files, socks chisels, plane bits and drawing knives, and sheet lead to m9 J LABADIE, 59 Levee st.

WANTED—Immediately a nurse, a white woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from the month. Apply at no 55 Tchoupitoulas street: none need apply but those who can be well recommended. m9

FOR SALE—Several Tracts of valuable Sugar & Cotton Lands, most eligibly situated. For the terms, which will be accomodating, and for further particulars, apply to L. Millaudon, Esq. m 9—6m

From the New York Courier and Enquirer,
April 18, 1836.
(Translated from the Spanish.)

EXTRAORDINARY LEGATION of the MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—Washington, 1st of April, 1836.—The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic in the United States of America, in conformity with instructions given him by his government, and with the view of refuting misrepresentations and removing every pretense for future complaints, declares that the Mexican Government will never recognise, in any manner whatever, the engagements or debts which those persons that have been, or may still be at the head of the revolted Texians, may have contracted or might contract hereafter, be what it may the authority which they are temporarily exercising there, or the mission which they have assumed.
The undersigned also declares that his Government will neither recognise any alienation of national property or lands in Texas, made, promised or agreed to by the said persons, or in their name, either under the title of sale, engagement, donation, or compensation, or in any other shape, as the Government considers them, from this moment, should there be any, as null and of no value.
(Signed) MANUEL E. DE GOROZTIZA.
May 7—3t.

MARINE HOTEL BATHS,
Ready at all hours of the day and night.
F. PROCTOR, Proprietor.
may 5-3t

Atchafalaya Rail Road & Banking Co.
New Orleans, 7th May, 1836.
THIS bank will buy bills on New York, Boston and Philadelphia at 30 days sight.
ROBERT Y. DIXON, Chashier.
may 9

THE BEE.
Commercial State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1836.

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

The central municipality has all the means of prosperity within its limits or in its resources. It has not only a very extended front on the river, by which it can accommodate a large number of vessels and other water craft; but a communication rearward with lake Pontchartrain by the bayou St John; and it may have an entrance for the New Orleans and Nashville railroad, if duplicity or ignorance does not prevent. It has therefore an open communication by land and water for imports and exports.

The line of steampackets to be established by the improvement and banking company, will ensure for it the landing of most of the produce brought from Louisiana—as those packets will extend on one side to Bayou Sarah and all the intermediate landings; and on the other to Nachitoches and all the intervening towns. The importing and exporting merchants of the central municipality should immediately establish a regular line of packets both to Liverpool and Havre: and having their lines of steamboats on the Mississippi, and of steamships on the ocean, their import and export trade could well be secured.

Warehouses would then be a very valuable acquisition; and might easily be effected. If to these, were added public stores for the sales by auction of goods imported direct from the manufacturers in Europe and this country, the benefit would be almost doubled. This may appear in advance of the times and partly ideal, yet it is evident to any acquainted with the merchants and resources of the central municipality, that the objects could readily be attended by prompt and harmonic action on the part of those interested.

Look at the number of banks already located in this municipality. The Union, Orleans, Citizens, Consolidated, City, State, Louisiana, Gaslight, Improvement and Theatre banks are situated within its limits; and possess a capital upwards of 50 millions—being nearly three fourths of the banking capital in Louisiana. This must necessarily give a great influence to the municipality, as regards its commercial facilities. Most of the insurance offices being also in the central municipality, must promote that influence.

So far then for trade. Nor are the resources of rest here less availing. The splendid hotel in progress in St Louis street, and that in Chartres street, under the improvement company, with indeed all the building likely to be erected by that company will present attractions for visitors. The Merchants' exchange in Royal st, and the exchange that will be in the St Louis hotel will also prove beneficial. And as for the private residences that may be or are erected in this municipality, they may not be surpassed. When the streets bounding that part termed the city proper are completed, then the river on one side, the planted and shady streets of Canal, Rempart and Esplanade on the other, will give it almost a picturesque appearance. These improvements may be expected in a year or so; and may be greatly enforced by having all the streets paved, lighted and watered in the same limits.

The markets for beef, vegetables and fish are not without their importance—particularly in affording facilities, and in raising a revenue for the corporation.

The commercial facilities, resources and opportunities of the central municipality are therefore superior to those of the upper part of the city—the value of real estate is greater—and the attractions of residence are at least equal.

It must be very consolatory to the mind of every American citizen that the commerce of the country is at the mercy of three or four Mexican and Texian vessels; and it must be quite gratifying to the New Orleans merchants engaged in the Mexican trade, to learn that the captains of two of the latter have condescendingly made a declaration that they do not immediately intend to attack the vessels sent out from this port under the American flag.

The insurance companies of New Orleans are wrong in resolving to close all their open policies from Mexican ports; and in resolving to send to Commodore Dallas for a convoy for ships sent hither to those ports or immediately to discharge all their vessels engaged at present. Very wrong indeed, when they should rather have asked the captains of the Mexican and Texian privateers to cease robberies and plunder on the high seas; or submissively implore their noninterference. This may be the true policy, since the American flag is no longer respected; and American commerce no longer protected. All freebooters can now go out privateering, and by getting commissions from Texas or Mexico, may insult our flag and destroy our commerce with impunity. There was a time when America would not have submitted to this degradation.

THE MOBILE MAIL.—The arrangements made relative to the departure of the eastern mail from Mobile to New Orleans, are highly prejudicial to the interests of our merchants. That mail arrives in Mobile scarcely an hour after the departure of the mail boats: and therefore the Orleans mail remains actually one day in Mobile, because the boats will not delay their departue *one hour*. What may be the necessity for leaving Mobile at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning instead of 10, we are at a loss to discover; nor do we perceive the benefit to our merchants from having the mail boats arrive here one hour sooner in the day, and the mail itself one day later. This system may possibly be beneficial for the moment to the contractors in order to secure the competition with other boats for passengers; but if seriously considered, it will be found injurious to all concerned.

Were the mail boats to start regularly from Mobile at 10 a m daily, the eastern mail might be immediately forwarded, as it is always in from Montgomery about or before that hour; and if the mail boats had even equal accommodation as the others that compete on the lake, they would be preferred, on account of the regularity and punctuality of their sailing.

It is almost immaterial at what hour the eastern mail arrives or departs as regards New Orleans it ell as there are no mail routes westward to be traversed; but it is very important for our merchants that there should be no delay in the transmission of the eastern mails hither at any intervening city or place.

The evil may be evident by knowing the simple fact that on Sunday last we had Washington and Charleston papers containing the New York markets of the 23d ult. without the New York papers; and on yesterday only we had the journals of New York, and simultaneously their contents as copied into the journals of all the states and cities thro which the mail route passes. The mails and intelligence of New Orleans are therefore made completely dependent on the delays, vexations and inconveniences of all the intermediate routes and contracts. It is time merchants should protest against this ruinous system, or their markets and trade will be rendered subsevient to those of the Atlantic and other southern cities.

Texas. There can now be no doubt of the capture of Santa Anna and the other Mexican officers, whose names were published yesterday—as the account is confirmed by respectable persons who have been in the Texian army, or have received private letters from Texas.

The loss on the part of the Texians was 7 killed and 24 wounded—among the former were Lieutenants Lamb and Hale, and Dr Motley; among the latter is General Samuel Houston, who was wounded in the ancle, and had two horses shot under him.. Captains M Baker and Billingsby, with Lieutenant Neil are also among the wounded.

The contest was a regular battle, the Mexicans having manouvered for some time previous; and the Texians having positively demanded Houston to fight—The latter consequently ordered an advanced guard against the Mexicans: yet enjoined them not to attack but retreat to bring the enemy towards the marsh into a defile. This being accomplished on the afternoon of the 21st ult, Houston immediately flanked the enemy and attacked him front and rear, on both sides—opened first with artillery, which on the second fire, dispersed to atoms the powder boxes of the Mexicans; and then with rifles, whose effects are seldom useless in the hands of such as then used them. The Texians then poured in from their ambushment with hatchets etc and so consummated the work of destruction, leaving nearly 600 killed on the plains. This lasted about 15 minutes, when Santa Anna ordered a retreat. But after he left his carriage he mounted on horseback to secure his flight, he was betrayed by some of his own officers. The real Simon Pure is therefore the victim of the treachery of his own officers, who appeared to have urged him on to this battle and then betrayed him, nearly as much as he is of the well-laid plans of Houston.

But this contest cannot terminate the war in Texas. There are still nearly 3,000 Mexicans there under the orders of generals Andrade, Urrea and Sesma; and about 5000 more at Saltillo; ready to enter. The Texian war is national in Mexico; and Santa Anna contained his power solely by directing the popular fury against Texas. His death would give general satisfaction through the Mexican republic; and the Texian war will enable some other brave to rise into power in Mexico.

[illegible] William Gurney, Esq, nat[illegible] Jere-[illegible] Brown of the Texian schooner [illegible] captain Wm A Hood of the Brutus, that [illegible] purpose hereafter to attack any [illegible] any ship belonging to American citizens. The [illegible] sentiments are seriously entertained [illegible] by many of our merchants engaged in the Mexican trade, as to the insecurity of their property on the high seas; some of whom have partially resolved on forwarding their orders and commodities in that trade to London, which would deprive New Orleans of about 4 or 5 millions annually of her commerce; and of a commission made on additional orders.

This subject was yesterday taken into consideration by the different insurance companies, and merchants of extensive trade with Mexico—whose first and almost firm resolve was to obey orders for goods received from Mexico, by sending to Europe, and transporting them thither in British or French bottoms rather than in American—as they do not consider the American flag any protection to their commmerce. If the right of capturing vessels when owned and shipped by American citizens under the American flag, be conceded to any country or colony, than farewell guarantees for American commerce; and be it forever forgotten that to preserve our commerce against an unassumed right of this kind, was the gist or burden of last war with Britain. If we concede to Mexico or Texas, what we peremptorily and successfully denied to England, the national honour has been singularly bankrupted.

Whether the Texian system of privateering is or is not piracy, it is preferable that they should promptly forego it, to prevent the efforts of their enemies, and secure the energies of their friends.

BATON ROUGE CONVENTION.

The following eloquent address was delivered by Mr Marigny, the President of the Democratic Convention, recently assembled in that town:

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The occasion approaches when the delegates of the democratic party of Louisiana will be called upon to make known to the State, the candidate proposed by them for the high office of the United States.

You are about, fellow-citizens, to add to your efforts in the accomplishment of an object intimately connected with the welfare of the State and Nation.

It is well on such occasions, before your votes are given, to recall past events in our political history, and analize the situation of our country, previous to, and since the triumph of the democratic party. The national embarrassments which preceded it, and the brilliant results of which it has been the cause.

Under the administration of Adams, a specious system had been adopted, which bore down the liberty of the citizens. The whole country seemed to succumb to the paralizing influence of the bank of the United States; this institution wielded solely by the commercial class, had subjugated the agricultural to its rigorous authority—that class, with whom is found, not the mass of the industrious only, but the sterling worth of the country.

Moreover, a system known under the specious title of "internal improvements," had been devised to aggrandize the resources and strength of the general government, at the expense and rights of the States, whose sovereignty, secured by the constitution, was thus insidiously attacked. By means of this insidious system, millions might be squandered, and the public debts swelled to an immense extent. Our Southern frontiers were constantly harrassed by hordes of Indians, those external enemies of the whites—whose laws, usages, and industry could never be congenial to them. Our foreign relations were embarrassed by claims around which diplomacy had wrapped its tortuous folds, and held them helpless and unresisting during a disheartening period of twenty years. Such in fine, was the situation of our country, when those who still cherished the principles of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, roused the people to a sense of danger, and asserted their forgotten rights. But how was that despotic power to be broken down, which thus seemed destined to become perpetual in the United States? The men most distinguished among the statesmen of the time, were the advocates of the existing administration. It seemed to them, that no one was worthy of the Presidency who had not waited in the courts of kings in our foreign embassies, and that the school of republican notions was the school of European diplomacy. Such were the sentiments which they had sought to instil into the minds of our citizens: when the people turned their eyes to a veteran patriot, as proud of his republican principles as of the sword he had so bravely worn at Jackson, the conquerer of the haughty Albion, upon the battle ground of Louisiana, was advanced by the democracy of the United States, as the champion in the contest against these anti-republican principles, which his predecessors had maintained in behalf of that better cause, and those better principles, which, if duly supported, will preserve forever the honor, the happiness, and the independence of the United States.

Fellow Citizens,—our triumph was complete; the patriot of the hermitage was strong in the affection of all true republicans, and like Cæsar of old, he could well exclaim, "I came, I saw, I conquered.—You remember well, fellow citizens, the gloomy prophesies of our disappointed antagonists, the misery they predicted would overwhelm the country, under an administration which was to be at once misguided and turbulent. Yet at what era of our history has our country enjoyed so great a share of dignity abroad, and prosperity at home?—and why? We may well seek the cause in the overthrow of those false principles of government which were pursued by the predecessor of Andrew Jakson.

The system of internal improvement has passed away, and its stead, a generous rivalry has sprung up between the States individually, in the acquisition of all State means and State industry, of rail roads and canals. The money of the people is spent, but it is spent by the people themselves.

The bank of the United States, whose liquidation was to be the precursor of national improvishment, has caused to exist, Local banks have reflanded and our independance has increased, while our wealth has not diminished.

The Indians of Florida, who, for eighty years have harrassed our fellow citizens of Georgia, have recently raised the standard of open revolt, have been promptly chastised, and will soon be driven bey ond the Mississippi.

Our claims against Portugal and Spain have been adjusted,—and we have at last obtained an indemnity for our commerce, that had suffered by the decrees of Milan and Berlin; France alone seemed to embarrass the accomplishment of this general settlement of our foreign relations. At the prospect of a conflict, the blood of the two nations was chilled with horror, as of two brothers about to unsheath their two swords against each other. But the sentiment of ancient friendship asserted its influence, and we have at length peaceafully established our rightful claims against that great power, without sacrificing the national principles, those principles, which based upon our institutions, have ever guided our foreign relations. The man who has secured us these blessings to our country, has who has secured us these blessings to our country, has been rewarded the calumny—but the eagle towering in his pride of flight stops not to listen to the hooting of the owl, or the hissing of the reptiles beneath him.

And now the question presents itself,—shall we support the principles of the present administration? Shall we seek to perpetuate the power of our country? Shall we, in a word, confide them, to strong and skillful hands, to men distinguished for their patriotism, their talent, and their fidelity? Men, whose democratic principles have been conspicuously displayed under the glorious administration I have attempted to portray—or shall we, in a moment of thoughtlessness and folly, trust our dearest interests to weak hands and cold hearts bearing principles? Fellow citizens, I will not doubt what choice you will make, when such an alternative is presented to you!

The picture I have drawn fellow citizens, if it be not true, will awake your sensibilities, and you will be prepared, with patriotic order, to espouse the cause of Martin Van Buren;—a man of the school of Jefferson, one of the fathers of our country, to whom, not the American people only, but the world, owe their immortal address of '76;—the man, fellow citizens, who first conceived the noble project of rescuing Louisiana from despotism, and adding another star to the constellation of the Union.

It is useless, fellow citizens, for me to detail at large all the services which have been rendered to our country by the distinguished individual whom we would fain have proposed to Louisiana as candidate for the Presidency; I would merely give you a very brief sketch of his career—He entered at an early age into political life, and the manner in which he has filled the various offices to which the people have advanced him, give us a full assurance of his capacity as an orator, a statesman, and an executive officer. As an orator his voice has been often heard with effect in the halls of Congress; as an executive officer, New York, who has seen him at the head of her affairs, can attest his energy an fidelity; in the cabinet at Washington he has shown the skill of an accomplished statesman.

The immortal Washington, when after having achieved the independence of the United States, he was called to the Presidential chair, availed himself in a great degree of the councils of Thomas Jefferson. Jackson, who, during the last war, rendered such distinguished services to the country, being afterwards called to the highest civil trust, chose as his coadjutor the Jefferson of the patriot of the hermitage. It is Van Buren who still possesses his esteem and affection—it is he, who, when elevated to a still higher place than he has yet attained, will sustain our democratic principles; who repelling the suffrages of the American people will also receive the suffrage of Jackson—who, more than any other in our time, has engaged their confidence and love. This latter fact is not the least of the varied circumstances which recommend Martin Van Buren to your high consideration.—As respects the candidate whom you would propose for the Vice Presidency—R M Johnson—his political principles and his long services, civil and military, well entitle him to your confidence and that of your constituents.

Delegates of the democratic party here assembled, let your votes be given with heartfelt acclamations.—Of the name of Van Buren—the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi as of the beautiful valley of the Ohio, will repeat this name so dear to the country; its echo will be heard from the Alleghanies to the Atlantic, and the whole Union will declare itself with enthusiasm for this our well tried and faithful fellow-citizen.

JUNIUS.—We find the following paragraph in a late London paper:

In the library of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, is deposited a box containing papers, which are secured with three seals, said to be those of the late marquess of Buckingham, the late lord Grenville, and the right honorable Thomas Grenville. The contents of the box are understood to be the manuscript letters of and documents relating to "Junius."

TENNESSEE ENTERPRISE.—The small town of Franklin, alone has subscribed $100,000 towards the Nashville and New Orleans rail road.

A WIFE'S SOLICITUDE.—In Bertrand's Plagne of Marseilles, an affecting incident is related, which shows the disinterested feeling which characterises female [illegible] of the nature of the horrid disease—and [illegible] only anxious that her husband [illegible] During her illness she uniformly re-[illegible] him—not would suffer him to [illegible] carrying her carcass for his safety [illegible] even beyond the grave of life, when she found her last [illegible] desired him to throw her the end [illegible] round her body, enjoin-[illegible] with her expiring breath, not to touch her [illegible] to drag her by means of the cord to her [illegible] grave.

PRACTICAL MORALITY.—[illegible] of "high standing and literary repute" went [illegible] Boston a few days since to deliver a lecture before the Athenæum at Lowell, on the "Poetry of the scriptures"—But his audience found as soon as he had commenced that he was too drunk to stand straight, but reeled from one side to the other with the Bible in his hand!

At the sale of the late William Cobbett's effects at Ash, near Farnaham, Surrey, a box was brought forward which, on being opened, was found to contain human bones; and a coffin plate was also exhibited bearing the name of Thomas Payne. Mr Higgor, the auctioneer, refused to put up the relics of humanity, as a "lot" of the people might be disposed to knock him down for the set. As it was, no one appeared to take "Paines" to bid or to offer a bonus, for the bones, and the skeleton remains of the infidel were returned to their wooden receptacle.

CURIOUS FACT—The fascination of birds by reptiles has often been heard of—and many facts are brought forward in support of the theory. A curious instance is related in a late English Periodical, where the operation was not a *snake* as is usual in such cases, but a crocodile, or as it is called in India, an alligator. Lieut. Col. Ross, then Captain in the 10th Infantry, while taking a stroll round the works at Vellore, had his attention attracted by strange restlessness and apparent distress of a kingfisher bird (Alcedo smyrnensis), perched upon one of the pinnacled bastions of the hussa-braye: on his cautiously approaching near enough to ascertain the cause, he observed in the ditch immediately underneath, a crocodile lying perfectly quiet in the water, and intently watching the bird with open jaws; in the mean time the victims agitation continued to increase; it fluttered down, to a projecting point of the works, then rapidly again and again farther down, till at last it actually dropt into the gaping mouth waiting ready to receive it.

At Pompeii, in the street Mercuro, a house rich in antiquities has lately been uncovered. The exterior, though not remarkable, has paintings of Narcissus and Endymion, and within were four silver vases, with a quantity of medals, including twenty nine of gold, at the first Roman Emperors. Two other vases of silver, of five inches diameter, are chased with [illegible] of Cupids and Centaurs, and Bacchus and Ceres.

ADVERTISING A STATE.—Signor Gorastize, the Mexican Minister, has cautioned every body not to trust the Texians. It is something like an advertisement of a runaway wife. "Whereas my wife Fanny Texas has absconded from my bed and board, therefore take notice, I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date." Sally Texas may answer thus—"Whereas Signor Gorastize Mexico, having no bed nor board of his own that I care for, this is to give notice, that he had better pay his own debts before he refuses to pay mine."—Nosh.

MALTA, Jan. 27.—Mr. Joseph Wolff, the indefatigable missionary of the Jews, embarked last week in the Steam-packet African for Alexandria. His object is to penetrate into Abyssinia and Timbuctoo, preaching the gospel to the Jews and Mahomedans through Egypt and Yemen, and all the other countries through which he will have to pass.

SHAKESPEARE AGAINST THE BIBLE.

A young gentleman happened to fall into the company of a number of aged Christians, whom he thought to astonish by reciting sublime passages from the poets and orators of the age; and among other things of that description, he quoted, with great emphasis and effect, the well known lines of Shakespeare—

"The cloud-capt towers, the gorgous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
Yes all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

Having finished the quotations, he began to pronounce as eulogium upon it, affirming that there was nothing to be found equal to it in sublimity and grandeur in ancient or modern literature. An aged christian who had attentively listened to the whole harangue at length interposed and ventured to question the decision, affirming that he could produce a passage equal by sublime. The young man, startled with surprise, challenged the point, on which the old gentleman, in a grave and solemn tone responded—"And I saw on a great white throne, and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heavens fled away; and there was found no place for them.

LA SOEUR DE CHARITE.

Who leaves the pleasant paths of home,
Compassions dictates to obey—
And loves 'mid scenes of woe to roam,
La Saur de Charite.

Who steals with soft and noiseless tread,
Unawed by danger and dismay—
Around the sufferers fevered bed,
La Saur de Charite.

Who wipes the brow with death dew damp,
The cheek whose rose has fled away—
Watches lifes pale and flickering lamp,
La Saur de Charite.

Who ever kind, benevolent,
Will, for the troubled, watch and pray—
As if on mercy's errand sent,
La Saur de Charite.

Oh! when the cares of life are past,
And comes the spirit parting day—
May heaven send us at the last,
La Saur de Charite.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

After a long and painful illness, departed this life on Friday the 5th sulimo at 8 o'clock p m, at Baton Rouge, Miss Josephine Ferry. If patience, resignation and moral fortitude in enduring long sufferings can titles to eternal mercy, she undoubtedly enjoys the happiness of angels. Endowed with a superior mind and many accomplishments, accompanied with a modesty which made them shine with more brilliancy. Miss Josephine was truly the ornament of her sex, and possessed all the virtues which made her esteemed and beloved by all who approached her. Her name alone pronounced by her numerous friends, carried with it all that was virtuous and good!

Oh! who is the one that knowing her, did not love and respect her? Who is the mother that did not propose her to her daughter as a model? the husband to his wife, the brother to his sister? But she is no more! that unmerciful destroyer "death" has deprived us of her, who when living was the consolation of an aged and beloved mother. Oh! who could depict the grief of that mother, when parting with her dear Josephine forever?

Oh! Josephine, couldst thou look down from thy celestial abode, on this world, thou wouldst judge by our regrets, our tears, and thy many friends accompanying thy mortal remains to their last home, how dearly thou wast beloved. A FRIEND.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to a large and valuable sale of Real Estate to be made this day, Tuesday, 10th inst, at half past 11 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, by Messrs Tricou, Domingon & Canonge and Isaac L McCoy, auctioneers.

The property lies in faubourg Delassize and is too well known and too highly appreciated to require comment: it is sufficient we presume to make the fact known that every square and every lot comprising the entire faubourg, will positively be sold without any kind of limit or reservation whatever. The terms are extreme y liberal, and will afford to persons disposed to purchase every facility of making investments that must inevitably yield an immense profit in the course of a few years.

THE squares and lots comprising this entire Faubourg will be sold, without reserve, on this day, Tuesday, 10th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, by Tricou, Domingon and Canonge, and Isaac L McCoy, Auctioneers. The immediate vicinity of this valuable property to the centre of business and the advantages which it offers for saw mills, wood, lumber, and brick yards, the facilities offered by the Carrollton La Course and Jackson street rail road cars, for the transportation of passengers, brick, lumber and other building materials, and its proximity to that section of our city, which must ere long, become the great thoroughfare for the landing of our upper country produce, and the safe and extensive harbour which it offers for our shipping, must, at all times render it an object highly worthy the attention of capitalists, and those desirous of making a safe and indicious investment. Those therefore, who have not already examined the premises, and the many advantages which they offer, would do well to do so previous to the day of sale, as another opportunity equally favourable for making profitable investments will not probably offer during the present season, and as the sale will be peremptory, it will at all events, afford a fair opportunity of forming a just estimate of the value of property in this highly desirable and valuable section of our city. Lithographic plans of the whole property will be furnished by the Auctioneers, No 47, Arcade Exchange, and any additional information given that may be required. m 10.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A good House Servant to be taken on trial, griffe, cook & washer, aged 28 years, since 6 years in this country; she has never been sick. To be sold with her three children, a girl 10 years old, another girl 2 years and 6 months, and a boy about one month old. Apply to Mr J D, corner of St Peter & Rempart sts. may 10-3t

THE subscriber will receive in his store Western goods and produce, at favorable prices for merchants His warehouse, situated in faubourg Lafayette is large and airy. Apply on the premises, to
may 10-6t L. DE FERRIET.

LADIES BATHS.—At the earnest request of numerous families, the proprietors of the Arcade Baths in Camp street are induced to try the experiment of appropriating them to the use of the Ladies every Monday and Thursday, to commence on Thursday next the 12th of May, and will continue the practice weekly, if sufficient encouragement be given. The Baths will be open from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening, *for ladies only*, after which hour gentlemen can bathe as usual. The ingress for ladies will be by the private side entrance near Poydras street,—and every endeavour will be made to render the bathe agreeable, and the strictest privacy invariably observed. Proper female attendant will be ready, but ladies wishing to have their own servants, can bring them at their pleasure. Price for lady's bath, 75 cents. m10 1w.

VIDAL & LONGIS, no. 65 St Louis st., between Royal and Chartres st., offer for sale 12 half pipes cognac brandy, from direct importations—200 cases Medoc wine, P Estapie; 200 do St Julin, 1832; 90 do Loville, 1828; 75 do high Sauterne; 16 do superfine Curacao; 25 do assorted cordials; 15 do Swiss Absynth; Burgundy wine, Elos Vougeot & Volnay; White wines in barrels, and a large assortment of claret wine in casks and barrels. m9

RIO COFFEE—The cargo of the ship Olive & Eliza, just arrived, a superior article selected for this market. For sale by
may 9 THOMAS BARRETT & CO.

The consignees of goods per ship EDWIN, from Marseilles, are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, now landing opposite Hospital street.
Those who have not made their entries yet will please to give them made immediately, or the same will be sent to the custom-house store.
may 3-3t L G SASSINOT.

Ship EDW BONAFFE is discharging opposite post 83. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods: all goods not sent for will be stored at their expense. may 10

FOR LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATTI—The steam boat Baltic, capt Quarrier, is now ready to receive freight and will leave for the above ports on Tuesday the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to m 10 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORD.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine fast sailing barque ELEANOR, Captain Davidson, will sail for the above port in a few days.—For passage only, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, a few tiers below the railway, or to WILLIAM VANCE,
may 10 18 Customhouse st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A I coppered and copper fastened fast sailing barque JOHN WALKER, William Black, master, will sail for the above port on Wednesday the 11th inst. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, at the upper cotton press, or to WILLIAM VANCE,
may 10 18 Customhouse st.

FOR LONDON.—Wanted from 50 to 100 bales cotton or any light freight of the bulk thereof, to complete the cargo of ship HARRIET; Strout, master, to be despatched immediately: apply to HARROD & QUARLES,
may 10 24 Customhouse st.

For Freight or Charter.—A port in the Mediterranean preferred. The fine fast sailing coppered & copper fastened ship OLIVE & ELIZA, can carry the bulk of 2200 bls. Apply to THOS. BARRETT & co.
may 10

FOR MARSEILLES—The fine brig Comet, Marcy master, will be ready to take in cargo in a few days, and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having good accomodations, apply on board or to LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
may 9 No 47 Toulouse street

FOR HAVANA.
The packet brig ROARER, Weldon, master, having been unavoidably detained, will receive freight this day and tomorrow. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, foot of Conti st, or to R GRONING & CO.
m9

FOR NEW YORK—The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig JULIA, Gerkling master, wants the bulk of 200 bales cotton to complete her cargo, for freight of which apply to the captain on board opposite post 50 or to R. GRONING & CO.
m 9

SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.—56 bales landing from ship Neva, for sale by R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.
may 10

EXCHANGE on France for sale by A S GEORGES.
may 10

DRAFTS on Norfolk, Virginia, for sale by HUGO C GILDEMEISTER, 45 Bienville st.
may 10

FLOUR.—1500 bbls superfine, landing from flat boat, for sale by G DORSEY,
May 10 38 New Levee.

IRISH POTATOES—200 hampers at 57 Tchoupitoulas, to be sold low. may 10

HAMS—Canvassed and uncanvassed in hogsheads and tierces for sale by G. DORSEY.
may 10 38 New Levee.

LOWELL COTTONS—7-8 and 3-4 L