COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	april 29	Boston	april 22
Charleston	" 28	Baltimore	" 25
Philadelp	" 29	Washington	" 25
Savanna	mar 5	Liverpool	mar. 22
Havre	" 16	London	" 26

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SALES OF COTTON ON YESTERDAY.

307 bales Mississippi		17½
336 do	do	14¾
85 do	do	16
41 do	do	17
5.7 do	Louisiana,	prices not transpired.

1394

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.
May 10, 1836.

COTTON,	Good and Fine	c.19 a 20
	Good Fair	18 a 18½
	Fair	16½ a 17
	Middling	15 a 15½
	Ordinary	12½ a 14
SUGAR		11½ a 12½
MOLASSES		40 a 42
TOBACCO	First Quality	8
	Second	7
	Crossed	6
FLOUR		9¾ a 6¾
PORK	Clear	none
	Mess	22 a 22½
	Prime	18 a ..
	Hog round,	8 a 8¾
BACON	Hams	12½ a 14
	Sides	12 a 12½
	Shoulders	8½ a 9
	Hog round	11 a 12
BEEF	Mess	13
	Prime	10½ a 11
LARD		c 14 a 15
CORN		55 a 56
WHISKEY		35 a 38
BAGGING	Western	30 a 32
BALE ROPE		12½ a 14
LEAD, (pig)		5¾

Extract of a letter received by the Denmark.

MARSEILLES, March 22.

Our market is now advantageous to cotton shippers; every bale that comes in is taken up. The cargo of the Louisiana, which alone was held by first hands, has been bought at 13½ to 13¾ 50c. These prices are high; they cannot however afford any room to transmit orders to buoy up our market, at 15 and 18 cents.

We have our daily shipped for your place, in spite of our high prices. We prefer to have nothing to do with cotton paid here at 65 a cask.

Price current: Cotton, Mobile, Alabama & Tennessee, 135 to 150; Uplands, 115 to 145; New Orleans, 135 to 150; Virginia, 115 to 140; Egyptian, 137 50c to 2 00; Levant, 180 to 115, duty paid.

Coffee—Java, 24 to 32; hoghead, 22 to 24; barrel, 14 to 16. Campeachy logwood, 7 a 7 25; Brandy, from 28 to 30 degrees, for the Mexican market, 45 to 50.

CHARLESTON, April 30.

COTTON.—The transactions of the week have been large amounting to upwards of 6700 bales, of which the principal sales were from 16 to 19 cents. The prices obtained were generally from 14 to 2 cents, and in a few instances we understand 2½ cents reduction from our highest quotation this season. Particulars of sales, 84 bales at 14; 5 at 14½; 267 at 15; 168 at 15½; 59 at 15¾; 27 at 15¾; 739 at 16; 412 at 16½; 110 at 16¾; 102 at 16¾; 113 at 16¾; 255 at 17; 535 at 17½; 89 at 17¾; 952 at 18; 908 at 18½; 195 at 18¾; 980 at 19; 101 at 19½; 175 at 19¾; 376 at 20. We quote Charleston classification Upland inferiors, 14 a 15¾; ordinary to fair, 15¾ a 16¾; good fair to good 17 a 18¾; prime to choice 18¾ a 19½.—The sales above our last quotations were for fancy or crack brands, in first rate order. Long cottons,—the transactions have altogether consisted of only 81 bales common Sea Island at from 27½ to 44 cents, also a few bales stained. There were no sales of Santees or Manns.

RICE.—The market for this article has been rather quiet than otherwise. About 1200 bbls were disposed of at our quotations—principal sales were at from 6¾ to 6¾; one or two lots brought 3 7-16 and 3½. We understand that there is no very prime quality in the market.

FLOUR.—In little or no demand, and holders complain much of the heaviness of the market. Such sales as have been made were at and about our quotations. Received since our last, 1000 bbls Richmond.

GRAIN.—There was but one cargo of Corn received during the week, which sold at 78 cents. Two cargoes, 7600 bushels, Virginia Oats, brought 55 cents.

SUGARS.—The transactions that have come to our knowledge amount to 10 hhds Porto Rico from store at 9¾; 100 boxes brown Havana on landing, 120 bags and 20 hhds Manilla Muscovadoes, from stores at prices not transpired; 29 hhds St Croix, a prime article but damaged partially (30 per ct) by sea water, sold at auction at from 8¾ to 9¾. Received since our last, 100 boxes brown Havana and 25 hhds and 83 bbls N C 1 and 2 direct; 7 hhds & 50 bbls Muscovado; 84 bbls Manilla, and 50 boxes white Havana, countwise.

COFFEE.—There seems to be a dead calm in this article. We have heard of no sale except at retail.—Holders however remain firm. Received since our last 300 bags Java, a prime article, countwise.

MOLASSES.—178 hhds Cuba, direct, sold on landing near our highest quotations.

BACON. We perceive no difference in the market since our last. A small lot of North Carolina, of prime quality, brought 15 cents round. Upwards of 200 hhds New Orleans, received late in the week, were not landed, and have not been offered for sale.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Choctaw, Lawrence, New York, L H Gale.
Schr Chase, Chace, Mobile, S & J P Whitney.
Sloop Supply, Tampico, Walker, master.

ARRIVED.

Tow Boat Whale, Spaulding, from the Passes, having towed to sea ship Havre, brigs Snow, Christine, Jasper. Left the pass on Sunday, and brought up barque, 1 brig and 4 schooners. Reports nothing off on the river.

Tow Boat Hudson, from the Passes; towed to the Barque Manchester; brought up ships Denmark and Gracious, and brig Calvin. At anchor outside the Bar ship Elizabeth Frith, barque Richmond, brigs America and Augusta.

Ship Denmark, Bangs, Marseilles, 24th March, to master; cargo, wines, oils, fruits and mdze, to Quertier & Allard, P O Sorbe; A & S Cavanier; T Oxnard jr, W L Hodges, and order.

Ship Gracious, Crowell, 16 days, Boston, to master, in ballast.

Ship Elizabeth Frith, Briard, at S W Pass, from Philadelphia, 14th May, to master.

Brigs C P Williams, Ashby, 13 days, Tampico, in ballast, to master.

Brig Nassau, Mayberry, 16 days, Boston, to master; cargo, to J Turner.

Brig Calvin, Andrus, Tampa Bay, May 1, to master; two companies Louisiana volunteers.

Schr Cash, Falvel, 4 days, Galveston, Texas, to Jas Robertson; cargo, 31 bales cotton & mdze, to J Reed & sons; T Toby & Brother, Tucker & Craig; & order.

Schr Congress, Clark, Galveston, Texas, to T Toby & Brother, with return cargo, and 35 passengers.

Schr Henry, Grimes, 8 days, Galveston, Texas, to W Bryan; cargo returned mdze, to Perkins & Hall and Brander, McKenna & Wright.

Schr Navarre, Towbridge, Attakapas, (Texas) to mas: 50 hhds sugar, 77 bbls molasses, to Lambeth & Thompson.

Steamer Huntsville, Caisse, Louisville.
Steamer North Alabama, Kelly, Louisville.
Steamer Vicksburg, Shanley, St Martinsville.
Steamer Constitution, Allen, Alton.
Steamer Mogul, Payne, Florence, Ala.
Steamer Alert, Walker, Mobile.

IMPORTS.

Louisville—Per steamer Huntsville—347 hhds tobacco, A Prieur; 9 do, A H Wallace & co; 26 do, Robertson, Wood & co; 12 do, Buchanan & Hagan; live stock and horses, to owners on board.

Louisville—Per steamer North Alabama—5 bales cotton, Lee & Hardy, 16 do, Byrne, Hermann & co; 100 pc bagging, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 215 hhds tobacco, J Mitchell; 27 do, J W Seeler; 130 do, A H Wallace & co; 13 do & 257 coils rope, Buchanan & Hagan; 250 do, order; 16 hhds bacon, 150 coils rope, 40 bbls pork, Sloo & Byrne; 16 hhds bacon, J Allen; 4 hhds tobacco, 519 sacks oats, 20 do potatoes, 17 coops fowls, to order.

St Martinsville—Per steamer Velocipede—58 bales cotton, 3000 horns, J B Pinsché; 25 hhds sugar, Peyroux, Arnieil & co; 7 bales cotton, 125 ames, C Duran; 17 hhds & 1 bbl sugar, Lastrape & Desmare; 123 hhds sugar, Buchanan & Hagan.

Alton—Per steamer Constitution—31 hhds bacon, 251 bbls pork, Sloo & Byrne; 133 bbls do, Sloo & Byrne; 117 hhds bacon, Shields & Turner; 37 do, Lavell & [illegible] 5 hhds tobacco, J Thayer & co; 165 bbls flour, 25 kegs & 1 bbl butter; 43 kegs lard, Buchanan & Hagan; 517 sacks corn, Slater & Avis.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Elizabeth Frish—Martin, Pleasants & co; B Merrill; Leigh, Maddox & co; Robeson, Wood & co; S M Barnet; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; Brander, McKenna & Wright; J W Ferguson; T Barrett & co; Yergers, Ghuffin & co; A H Wallace & co; T P Minor; J Prieur; Kirkman, Rosser & co; J Vurin & co; A H Crossell & co; J Hooks & co; R Yeaman; G Mackie, D A Guion; M Maher; Lambeth & Thompson; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; B Levy; Buckner, Santon & co; Wilcox, Anderson & co.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per brig Choctaw—250 bales cotton, 60 do moss, 45 hhds tobacco, 167 kegs lard, 2400 pipe staves, 27 bales sarsaparilla, 30 do jalap root, 6 bbls pork, 15 boxes indze.

Mobile—Per schr Case—76 bbls molasses, 108 do, whiskey, 15 hhds sugar, 56 do hams, 552 sacks corn, 26 pc & 1 bale bagging.

MEMORANDA.

Sailed, Grafton spoke May 1st, off the Hole-in-the-wall, ship Marengo, from Havre for this port; on the 2d, on the Banks, spoke barque Plate, Chase, from Portsmouth for Mobile.

Cleared at Charleston, for this port, 30th ult, brig Anderson, Williams.

THEATRICAL CARD.

MR J K KENDALL, proprietor of the Clarionett, at the Charles Theatre, most respectfully informs his friends and the public that his benefit will take place on Thursday next, May 12th, when will be presented a bill of performance, that he hopes will meet the entire approbation of all those who may honor him with their presence. Mr K is proud to say, that ALL the elite of the profession have tendered their valuable aid on this occasion.

☞ The Box Book is now open. may 11-2t

BALD HEADS, BATHS.—At the earnest request of the gentlemen ladies, the proprietors of the Arcade Baths in Chartres street are induced to try the experiment of appropriating them to the use of the Ladies every Monday and Thursday, to commence on Thursday 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 will be admitted as usual. The ingress for ladies will be by the private side entrance near Poydras street, and every exertion will be made to respect the feelings and give the strictest privacy to lady visitors. Proper female attendants will be ready, but ladies may prefer to have their own servants with them at their pleasure. Price for lady's bath, 75 cents.

E.10 1w.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1836.

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

A meeting is respectfully called at Hewlett's Exchange this evening at 8 o'clock precisely, for the relief of those who have suffered in the Semin olewar and have returned to this city.

Our Texian friends must bear with us, while remonstrating with them on the impropriety of assailing American ships, and committing depredations on American commerce. We are sincere in advocating their struggles for independence as a nation, and in wishing them speedy and definite success: but we must deprecate any spoliation on American trade. The Texians have a right to equip and commission vessels: so has every company or individual—yet that cannot give them the right of searching and capturing vessels on the high seas. Equally might the insurance companies of New Orleans equip vessels of war, and commit depredations on the trade with Texas—as the government of that place has acted towards the merchants and insurance companies of New Orleans: would this meliorate the condition of the Texians? Why therefore will they seek to make enemies of those who might have been friends?

Merchants care little for the cause of belligerency; and their property should be sacred in the present instance, at least from the Texians,—who should rather protect the trade of this country, than wantonly assail it, when they receive, require and expect favors from merchants and other citizens here.

The war in Florida has terminated for the season.—General Scott has returned to Fort Drane with the regulars of the U S army, to remain there encamped during the summer; and has discharged the volunteers from the different states.

Apropos—why do not our citizens confer some marks of public favor on the Louisiana volunteers. The officers and leading men deserve a public dinner: and many of the others merit a public subscription.

The establishment of one or more lines of packets hence to Havre and one or more to Liverpool, must prove of immense benefit to New Orleans; and indeed to all the southern states in general: particularly all connected with the valley of the Mississippi.

The evils experienced by the absence of such lines must be known to many of our citizens; and felt by many of our merchants. From want of regular ships sailing punctually, our exporting merchants are necessarily subjected to great delays, vexations and expences: all is haphazard with them; and they are greatly at the mercy or caprice of ship owners and masters. From the same uncertainty, all those in the Mexican republic, in the western and southern states are compelled to go to New York for the packets there on their voyage to Europe; yet were regular packets here established for European ports, not only would all those in the valley of the Mississippi prefer taking passage from New Orleans to Europe rather than from New York—but persons from all countries in or around the gulf of Mexico.

Our exporting merchants would thus be enabled to take early advantage of the European markets, on the easiest terms of freightage and certainty of despatch: so as to save probably 10 per cent on their present annual charges; and gain 20 on their commodities exported—being thus in their favor about 30 per cent per annum.

The accommodation afforded to voyagers, would induce residence in New Havana, increase the population and wealth, and greatly enhance the value of real estate.

But there is another consideration of equal or even greater importance involved in this subject—that of direct importation of goods for domestic consumption. By her lines of regular packets to various foreign ports, New York has been enabled to control the domestic trade of the United States: for she has been enabled to import the greatest quantity and best quality of every article required for retailers and other merchants—and to sell them on the cheapest terms and best conditions. Liverpool adopted this system during the past 50 years, and from being little more than a town engaged in the West India trade, she has become the first commercial city in England. New York followed suit, and has become the first in America.

But the same means can invariably obtain the same ends, with a like degree of energy and capability. New York was not contented with importing goods her merchants resolved to make their city merely a depot *in transitu*, and compel custom: to their system of regular packets, they added that of commercial credit to their customers; and not contented with giving credit for goods imported by and purchased from themselves, they became the medium for conveying goods from the manufacturers in this country also, as from foreign nations. They had therefore their commissions paid in various ways, by various means the end is one—that of subjecting the domestic manufactures and trade to their own uses and aggrandisement. The-ir plan of sending out agents or factors to the several states or cities, completes the beneficial effect of that system to themselves, and the evils to others.

As a necessary and unfortunate consequent, New Orleans is placed in precisely the same situation with regard to articles for domestic consumption, as are Cincinnati, Louisville or St Louis—with the sole difference probably in the cost of shipping goods hither from New York; and transporting them to the above and other inland cities. Had not N Orleans facilities and means for importing her own goods, we might not wonder at this inferiority in subjugation to New York; but why can forbear a smile of scorn on finding that our means for imports are as great as for exports yet that our merchants yield up all their natural advantages of place, that their eastern rival may be benefited?

If our exporting merchants are able to give a credit to planters, in order to ensure their crops; surely our importing may be enabled to give a credit to retailers, in order to secure their custom. It has been calculated by one conversant with the present system of trade with New York, that our importing merchants have to pay about 25 per cent on their goods thence in favour of the New Yorkers, and for additional charges of insurance, etc. This is a necessary drawback on their selling such goods to country dealers, who think they may as well save that charge, and purchase for themselves in New York, where on: merchants do.—The same market will answer for both. Thus the importing merchants of New Orleans can gain the custom of those persons only who cannot bring their goods from New York: how favourably does this note the enterprise and common sense of our merchants!

Yet were they to have regular lines of packets for the conveyance of their goods direct from the manufacture abroad and afar, they could obtain commodities in quantity, quality and cheapness to vie with those of New York. The same European and other markets are open to the merchants here, as to their rivals there; and on precisely the same terms. An excellent assortment of various goods being secured, custom would be compelled in favor of the New Orleans market in preference even to that of New York, were the system of credit and agencies established: and this from many motives.

Avoiding for the present the idea of southern commerce based on southern rights in opposition to that of northern, the means of competition would be greater. Reflect on the period when the purchases for the southern and western markets are made in the Atlantic cities, and you will find that country dealers would prefer trading with New Orleans in the winter after their summer harvest has been matured into the full returns of wealth; than to deal at the customary time in the eastern states reflect again, and you will find that the importing merchants of New Orleans can better secure their winter market than those of New York can their fall: and reflect once more and you will find that it a much easier for dealers in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, to convey their goods from New Orleans to their own domiciles than transport them from New York. Are you aware of the difficulties and dangers of sending goods from the latter place by her lakes, rivers and canals, and that the navigation on these is annually interrupted for a long period? are you aware of the enormous charges attending such transportation?—No. What! then the Bee should not teach such a booby.

The fact is that New Orleans must have her regular lines of steam or other packets to Liverpool, to Londonne Havre and some port in the Mediterranean, and must wholly or greatly disserver her commercial connection with New York. Let the latter place adopt the abolition of slavery, and we shall adopt the nullification trade. The whole south will now unite for New Orleans, to sustain southern rights and southern commerce.

Another point in discussing this question merits also consideration. The voyage from Europe to this city, particularly from any port on the continent of Europe, can be effected in at least as short a space of time as to New York; and must be much more pleasant, considering the temperature of the ocean traversed. In a voyage to or from New York, there is no resting place—in one [illegible] Orleans, all shipping [illegible] Havana, at they West and eastward the Atlantic. Steady steam can be applied for the [illegible] regards New York, with treble facilities and [illegible] danger may it be used in favor of the [illegible] intercommunication with New Orleans.

Be it recollected that a public meeting will be held tomorrow 3 p m at the Merchants' Exchange to act on this subject; and be it remembered that any companies so formed will be incorporated next session of our legislature, and with insurance privileges if they will.

Yesterday we received more minute and confirmatory accounts of the late Texian battle near Harrisburg. One letter states that Santa Anna and his secretary narrowly escaped being taken prisoners while at New Washington, on the 18th ult, after leaving San Felippe. It appears that on the 20th, Houston made a forced march from Harrisburg, and an unexpected attack on the enemy in the evening; but without much effect, except that of leading Santa Anna into the wood that night. Next day at 4 p m, the attack of the Texian army commenced simultaneously by a preconcerted signal from their general, who had disposed them previously in proper places without the view or cognizance of the enemy. Houston sounded aloud the wood CHARGE; and every Texian promptly responded by shouting ALAMO! ALAMO! in voices that resembled the Indian warwhoop; and struck the terror of vengeance into the souls of the butchering enemy. The Texians opened with the canons, which had been presented to them by the ladies of Nashville; and with their grape shot did great execution. The brass howitzer of the enemy was silenced after the first fire; and all Mexican gunners picked out by the Texian rifles. Humanity and exhaustion alone terminated the deeds of death that followed: for the Mexicans were terrified into inaction; they laid down their arms, were killed, taken prisoners and fled. The cavalry sought to retreat by the bridge, but it had been cut down in the morning; and they were compelled to fly thro the woods, where most of them perished or were captured.

That was the resort and fate of Santa Anna. He escaped on horseback immediately after the action for the bridge, but fell back into the wood that night, where he reposed with the musquitoes up in a tree. But the Texians being on the alert, caught him next morning disguised in common clothes. Two of them seized him without knowing him. He instantly took out 200 doubloons from his belt, which he offered them to permit his flight; but without avail. He then offered also a costly diamond brooch—the two Texians instead of being tempted, suspected him to be an 'hidalgo;' and immediately brought him into Houston's tent. Being still unrecognized, the Mexican generalissimo exclaimed '*Viva los Texianos! Vi ve el General Houston!*' But young Zavala who was lately in this city, coming in recognized the president in the captive hypocrite.

This is one of the most singular contests recorded in history. The enemy had about 1100 men in the action, scarcely more than a score of whom escaped being killed or taken prisoners: not one officer of name or note. The Texians had only 580 in the contest, as a *corps de reserve* was left to guard the baggage; yet out of that number only 7 were killed and 20 wounded.

Most of the privates taken prisoners are employed in constructing a fort at Galveston bay. The officers are reserved for further requisition.

About 300 horses and mules, with large quantities of plate, clothing, etc that the enemy had plundered in his march, became booty to the Texians—with about $14,000 in specie, which was divided as prize money amongst the victors.

Extract of a letter from the President to Col. Robert Triplett, dated

PORT GALVESTON, April 29, 1836.

Dear Sir: You will doubtless have heard of a splendid and decisive victory gained on the 21st by General Houston over Santa Anna and his forces; Santa Anna, Gen. Almonte, Gen. Cos and some others prisoners.—The enemy had had about 5 to 600 made prisoners and 600 killed, about 30 officers were killed on the field—our loss 7 killed, 11 wounded. Our hom has been in suspense since the 18th of every thing, we are without any article necessary to house keeping. I put my family in a tent on Galveston Bay. In haste.

(Signed) DAVID G. BURNET.

The following letter was written by a Mexican general in the army of Santa Anna, to his own wife; and presents a frightful picture of the present war in Texas. It is the only authentic account that we have yet received of the fate of Fannin's troops, from the Mexicans,—who are not of course disposed to herald their own infamy.

GOLIAD, March 25, 1836.

Immediately after leaving Matamoras I began to witness disorders of considerable magnitude committed by M——— and his soldiers, and a capt from Guanajuato named Dr R P———; and becoming considerably disgusted I obtained permission to proceed in advance of that body and incorporate myself with general Urrea's division. I did so, and joined the latter in San Patricio. Before I reached this place the dead bodies of foreigners already mangled by wild beasts, appeared by the way; and in San Patricio I saw the graves of the fallen, both of Americans and Mexicans. On marching to the ruins of the Mission del Refugio we found the enemy in possession of the Church. We commenced the assault at six in the morning and the action continued till midnight, when they fled. They fought with an enthusiastic valour equal to that of our own men. Several of our troops were shot within 4 paces of the wall, the enemy being invincible, and their station only known from the voluminous flashes which issued from the building. Our loss that day, in killed and wounded, amounted to 60; and of the enemy 25 out of 30 who fell into our hands, as also some others whom we found in the church But what an awful scene did the field present when these prisoners were executed and fell dead in heaps; and that spectator could view it without horror! They were all young, the oldest not more than 30, and of fair, florid complexions.—When these unfortunate youths were brought to the place of death, their lamentations and the appeals which they uttered to heaven in their own language, with extended arms, kneeling, or prostrate on the earth, were such as might have caused the very stones to cry out with compassion.

We passed through this town, where, except the fortifications and cannon, we found nothing but ashes, rubbish and wounded men. The number of the latter amounts to 116 Mexicans and 40 foreigners, so badly attended that it sickened me to view what suffering had been caused by the ambition of that ungrateful Austin. Previously to the 18th prisoners had been taken at the Copano, without firing a gun, as I have already informed you: these are all at full liberty. There are now in this place 250 prisoners awaiting their death as pirates and incendiaries, there being only two who did not participate in the latter crime. The images and saints in the church served them for fuel. There are in Guadalope 100 other prisoners who were taken at La Vega. There is, as yet, no intelligence from the Divisions which marched for the towns of Austin and Necodoches but I will send you the first news that may come from that quarter.

You will perceive that neither the rifles nor the double barreled guns with which the enemy were armed; nor the pistols that they carried about them in such numbers; nor the sure aim with which they strike a dollar at so great a distance, nor yet their artillery, have been of any avail against the impetuous Mexicans. Such they certainly are. Horse and foot have visit with each other, and all have fought with order and enthusiasm. It is said that in Bejar 700 of the enemy were killed. Of this I cannot speak with certainty, but it is known that in every place they have encountered, numbers of their brave fallen.

P. S. This day, Palm Sunday, March 27, has been to me a season of most heartfelt sorrow. At six in the morning the execution of 412 American prisoners was commenced and continued till 8 when the last of the number was shot. At eleven began the operation of burning the bodies. Who can tell when they will be consumed!! I assure you that the number of foreigners who have fell in Texas during this campaign must exceed 1600. We have still 80 of them living

* They were taken one league from the town and then shot. (Private letter.)

We have been favored with the following important resolve of the several Insurance offices of this city:

New Orleans, May 9th, 1836.

A. J. DALLAS, Esq.
Commanding the U. States Naval force in the Gulf of Mexico.

SIR—Owing to the officers and crew of the Invincible being discharged by the Judge, and capt Brown commanding said vessel, and capt Hurd commanding the armed schooner Brutus, having stated to R L Robertson, the inspector of three Insurance offices, as per his certificate before the U S Attorney, that their intentions were to endorse the registers of all American vessels which they meet without the jurisdiction of the United States, bound for any port in Mexico, forbidding them to continue their voyage; and if afterwards they should be found doing so, by any Texian vessel they would be captured and condemned as good prize; and as several American vessels are now loading with valuable cargoes for Tampico and other ports in Mexico, on which our respective offices have taken risks to a large amount; we take the liberty to request that you would despatch a vessel to the Balize to convey said vessels to their respective ports of destination, and their captains will be requested to be there ready for sea on or before the 20th inst.

The officers having issued open policies by vessel or vessels at and from any port in Mexico to this, in the belief that the American flag would be respected by Texian cruizers, and finding by the capture of the American brig Pocket, that it is no protection whatever, they request that a national vessel may be employed between Tampico, Vera Cruz, Matamoras and this port, in the transportation of property under the protection of this highly important commerce to this city and the whole United States, or we shall be liable to sustain heavy losses and this commerce totally destroyed, and we request the merchants to whom our respective companies have issued said open policies to immediately address their correspondents requesting that so long as the present difficulties exist that not a dollar must be shipped out by national vessels.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

(Signed) THOS URQUHART, President of the New Orleans Insurance co.
JNO K WEST, President Louisiana State Marine and Fire Insurance co.
R O PRICHARD, President of Ocean Insurance co.
THOS BARRETT, President of the Atlantic Marine and Fire Insurance co.
CHS HARROD, President Mississippi Marine and Fire Insurance co.

☞ Editors throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.

American Theatre.
CAMP STREET.
Signor GAMBATI'S Benefit.
5th night of
THE JEWESS!
Previous to which, a Musical Olio, in the following order:
1. Grand Overture, to Le Semiramide, full Orchestra.
2. Cavatina from the Barber of Seville, on the Valve Trumpet, Signor Gambati.
3. Ballad, by Mrs. Keppell.
4. Donizetti's Well.
On 2 Valve Trumpets, by Mr. Signor Bambati.
5. Billy Barlow, by Mr. Wills.
6. Duetto, two Valve Trumpets, Rossini, by Mr. Loffing and Signor Gambati.

Saint Charles Theatre.
ITALIAN OPERA NIGHT.
First representation of a new opera for the benefit of SIGNOR MONTRESOR.
On this evening will be performed the opera of
LA STRANIERA,
Principal characters by Signor's Pedrotti and Marossi; Signoras Montresor, De Rosa, Gardenghi, Manetti, Sapiguoli.
Signor Cioffi in a solo on the Trombone
Signor Bancher in a solo on the Violincello.
On Thursday the play of the Tempest and other entertainments for the benefit of Mr Kendall.

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

PYROTECHNICAL WORKS, Baronne st, in the government ground.—Grand display of Fire Works, for the benefit of Mr. Bartain.
These Fire Works, composed at a great expense by Mr. Bartain, in honor of the Louisiana Legion and the Victors of Florida, will be executed on Sunday, 14th May. They will be terminated by the exhibition of a Temple of Glory, in front of which will be read:—"Honor to the Louisiana Legion." In the Anidola of this Temple will appear the American Eagle, holding thunder-bolts in his claws. On each side, a large column, crowned by a ball of fire, will show these words. "Long live the Louisiana Legion and Florida volunteers." Martial airs will executed by a fine band of music. An amphitheatre will be reserved for ladies. For details, see small bills.
Tickets of admission can be had in advance, by applying to Mr. Aury, at the Orleans Coffee-House, Orleans street, and to Mr. Merle, at the Coffee-House, corner of St. Louis and Chartres, opposite Hewlett's Exchange. m 11

HAVANA FIGHTING COCKS.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the amateurs of Cock Fighting that he has just arrived from Havana, with five first rate cocks, who have been successful, which he offers for sale. Apply at the corner of Toulouse & Bourbon streets.
may 11-3t P C DUMAS.

HATS.—100 cases black and drab beaver & silk hats; 20 cases black and white wool hats, for sale by R G HOBBS,
may 11 12 Customhouse st.

LINENS.—10 bales sheetings, 5 bales drills, 5 do, diapers, 3 do lawns, 3 do dowlas, now landing ex Echo, from Liverpool. C G ALLHUSEN,
may 11 57 Tchoupitoulas st.

NOTICE.—The public are invited to attend the sale of a valuable and rich collection of Oil Paintings, Furniture, Clocks, Vases, &c. to be offered this day, at 11 o'clock, at auction, at the store of Mr Vito Viti, No 110 Chartres street. may 11

VENTIPOLLAM HOKFS.—6 trunks of superior quality and new patterns, entitled to debenture, now landing and for sale by
may11 WM G HEWES & co, 47 Camp st.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Radical cure of the Syphilis, in the space of six days. The last egyptian expeditions, not only opened a new outlet for our commerce in the interior of Africa, but they made us acquainted with Balsam of Baby. This vegetable balsam is in great esteem and veneration among the savage inhabitants of the country which produces it. Some Europeans, at the service of the Pacha, having penetrated to Sennaar, distributed some of that celebrated remedy on their return to Cairo, its effects were so surprising and the cures so rapid that it soon gained an immense reputation. At a late period, the Doctors Barpher and Pelinan undertook to reach Sennaar. There, they got acquainted with Baby, African physician, who did not conceal from them any particulars relative to the Balsam, which has since received his name among all foreigners. The good and powerful effects of this remedy fulfilled all expectations it even were beyond all what was reported of them. It was ascertained to be a vegetable extract, with a very energetic action, destroying in the most aggravated cases and in very few days, the principles of the venereal diseases, and with cessation of all pain. This remedy enables every man to cure himself with the greatest secrecy and dispatch, without leaving his business or experiencing the least inconvenience.
The only depot of the vegetable Balsam of Baby, is at the subscribers. The remedy is sold with a short treatise on the best way to use and apply it. The method is at the same time simple, and easy to understand and practice. GIBBS & DOWNES,
may 11-6t corner Royal & Main sts

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 24th May, by J. S. Blache, in his auction store, in Conti street, a large assortment of linen clothes for men and ladies, given up by A. Ratti & Pipon to their creditors.
A. BORDERES, Syndic.
by CHARLES FORCADE,
m 11-3t F. VERRIER, Syndic.

LOST yesterday morning while on board of steamer Morovian, a small wallet containing sundrie memorandums and a Note for Jas Bellow jr., bearing date April 8th, 1836, to the amount of five hundred and fifteen dollars, payable on demand in favour of Hugh Graham—the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as the payment has been stoped
m 11-2t HUGH GRAHAM.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, sole owner, cautions the public in general not to trespass in any manner on any part of a land situated on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, in the county of Baldwin, bounded on the North by Bayou Volant, on the west by Mobile Bay, on the south by Cold Water creek, and on the east by lands of which the owners names are unknown.
Said land comprises the Red Bluffs, and the earthenware manufacture at the east of Mobile Bay, and also the place where it is intended to locate the new town of Alabama.
Whoever will settle on said land will be prosecuted according to the law and without any regard for name, rank or station.
LOUIS DE FERRET.
New Orleans, 10th May, 1836. m 11-5t

NOTICE—The subscriber, house painter and import porter of paper, informs the public and those who have hitherto patronized him, that he has transferred his store and work shop to No. 172 Chartres street, corner of Jefferson street.
The subscriber has now in store a fine assortment of paper from late importations; he will undertake to have it neatly put under plaster, wood or canvass; as also painting and repairs of every kind.
m 11—6t CHEVALIER.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.—Court of Probates—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Court of Probates, in and for the Parish of Jefferson, bearing date May 2d, 1836. I will expose at public sale on Monday, the 13th June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Arcade Exchange, in New Orleans, in Magazine street, the following described property belonging to the succession of Pierre Volant Labarre, deceased, to wit:
A certain tract or portion of land situated and lying in the Parish of Jefferson, state of Louisiana, measuring two arpents front on the river Mississippi by fifty-five arpents in depth, contained one hundred and ten superficial arpents bounded on the right side by the land of William Brown and the left side by the land of N. Bele Breton, together with the house, hospital, negro cabins, steam saw mill, stores, carts, drays, instruments of husbandry, horses, mules, cattle, and all and every the construction s, buildings, establishments and appertenances thereon and thereunto belonging; and also the following named slaves to wit: Lou, aged thirty years; 2d, Simon aged twenty seven years; 3d, Nuel aged twenty seven years; 4th, Tony aged twenty five years; 5th Tom aged thirty years; 6th, Tregless aged twenty three years; 7th Washington aged eighteen years; 8th Steven aged twenty two years; 9th Moses aged twenty four years; 10th Jeanne aged twenty seven years; 11th Sally aged thirty two years; 12th, Marianne aged twenty five years; 13th, Mary aged twenty seven years; 14th, Jeannet aged fourteen years; 15th Nind aged twenty years; 16th, Dick aged twenty five years; 17th Eline or Adeline aged eighteen years, and also all the increase of the said slaves which may arise during the continuance of said mortgage.
The whole will be sold to satisfy the following sums to wit: Eleven thousand four hundred and four dollars with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum on the sum of seven thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars seventy five cents from the fourth of February 1835 'till paid, and on the sum of fourteen hundred and forty eight dollars seventy five cents, at the same rate, from the fourth March 1835 'till paid, and on the sum of two thousand one hundred and thirty seven dollars fifty cents at the same rate from the fourth of July, 1835, 'till paid, and costs and conditions of sale cash.
Parish of Jefferson, May 10th, 1836.
J. CHARBONNET, Jr.
m 11 Sheriff.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON—Court of Probates—Estate of Pierre Volant Labarre. By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Court of Probates in and for the Parish of Jefferson, I will expose at public sale on Tuesday, the 24th May, instant, at 10 o'clock A M, on the plantation belonging to the succession of the late Pierre Volant Labarre deceased, situated at about eight miles above the city of New Orleans and on the same bank of the river Mississippi, all the moveable property belonging to the said succession, and consisting of one complete sugar steam engine from Liverpool, instruments of husbandry, cattle, horses, mules, household furniture, two lots silver ware, &c.
Terms of sale: the engine payable at one year credit with note note endorsed to the satisfaction of the testamentary executor, and the other effects cash.
Parish of Jefferson, May 9th, 1836.
m 11 F. DUGUE, Judge.

Orleans Navigation Company,
NEW ORLEANS, May 9, 1836.
THE Stockholders of the Orleans Navigation Company are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at the Company's office, No 180 Basin st, on Wednesday, the 25th inst, at 5 o'clock, p m, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain important measures then and there to be submitted.
By order of the Board,
may 11 SAM'L MORGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims upon the general average per steam boat Velocipede, Capt Stanley, will hand in their respective demands within three days from this date, or they will be excluded from all benefit thereof.
W Y LEWIS,
may 11 Notary Public.

MERINO SUMMER CLOTHS.—3 cases merino summer cloths, just landed from ships Nashville and Arkansas, and for sale by
may 11 ANDREWS & BRO. 19, Chartres st.

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

WANTED—5 or 600 shares of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, will be purchased at very favorable prices. Apply to No. 119 Royal street.
m 10-6t

WANTED—A middle aged man, who could teach young children, from six to twelve years old, will find a situation as teacher in a family living in the country. None need apply, but those who can furnish good recommendations. Apply to Mr Moreau, at the Central School. may 10-3t.

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—The undersigned informs the public that he not will hold himself responsible for any debt which Pierre Jordano may contract, from this day.
may 10-3t GUISEPPE JORDANO.

Sales at auction:

BY JONAS ROBINSON.
DRY GOODS.

ON Wednesday, the 11th inst, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at No 25 Chartres street, will be sold the entire stock in trade, of a merchant