	Last Sales.		Last Sales.	
New-York	may 3	Boston	april 30	
Philadelphia	" 4	Baltimore	may 4	
New Orleans	" 9	Washington	" 4	
Paris	may 24	Liverpool	april 4	
Havre	" 26	London	" 1	

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SALES OF COTTON ON YESTERDAY.

429 bales Mississippi,			16¾
31 do	do	(choice)	20
13 do	do		17¾
100 do	do		15¾
27 do	do		17¾
24 do	do	(ordinary)	13
18 do	do		17¾
90 do	Louisiana,		16¾
60 do	Arkansas,		15
81 do	Alabama,		15¾
913			

LIVERPOOL, March 31.

The present week opened with a very good demand for Cotton, which increased as the week advanced: extensive purchases have been made on speculation, and the trade have bought largely. The sales of Monday were 10,000 bags; those of Wednesday 12,000, and the total sales of the week are 36,810 bags.

Sea Islands are offered sparingly, and they have advanced 1d per lb: all other kinds of American are in great demand; and they have commanded a general advance of fully 1 per lb; the inferior qualities are scarce and relatively very dear.

Brazils are in good demand, and they too have advanced from ½d a 1d per lb.

Egyptians have been taken very freely; and they have advanced 1d per lb.

Surats are also in general request, and they now command an advance of ½d per lb.

11,500 bales of American, 650 Pernams, 1150 Bahias, 300 Maranhams, 850 Egyptians and 1900 Surats have been taken on speculation, and 900 of American, 400 of Bengal and 400 of Surat for export.

The import during the present month has been 129,510 bags, against 69,324 bags in March 1835. The total import of the first three months in the present year has been less than that of the corresponding period in 1835, by 3395. In the import from the U. States there has been a decrease of 8997 bags, from the Brazils of 1059 bags; but from the East Indies there has been an increase of 11,184 bags, and from Egypt of 2587 bags, as compared with the import of 1835 to the same period.

During the first ten days in the present month the trade bought cotton sparingly: the import was then large, and under its influence prices of American declined ½d per lb. Since that time the trade and speculators have purchased largely, undeterred by the general but gradual advance in prices which has been established; and during the last few days the sales have been unusually extensive. The quotations of this year show an advance in Sea Islands of ½d per lb; in all other kinds of American and of Brazil generally of ¼d a ½d per lb; in Egyptians of ¾d per lb, and in Surats of ½d per lb, since the close of February.

The animated demand which has prevailed during the last few days is occasioned by the generally encouraging state of trade, by the unusually retarded import of Cotton, and the very reduced state of the stock, and in some degree, perhaps, by the general spirit of speculation which is just now so prevalent. The sales during the present month have been 120,550 bags, including 27,000 American, 2800 Brazil, 2800 Egyptian, 2600 Surat and 2500 Laguira on speculation, and 2000 American, 1300 Surat, and 1800 Bengal on export. There have also been 4750 American, 300 Brazil, 50 Egyptian and 200 Surat forwarded to importers in the country, making the total quantity so forwarded this year 17,500 bales.

The home consumption is fully maintained, and with the most encouraging prospect for its continuance and increase.

The stock of Cotton now here is only 143,870 bales, a supply far too small to protect so important a trade from the prejudicial influence of speculation.

Comparative Statement of Prices on 31st March,

	1836	1835	1834	1833
Sea Island,	7d a 8½d	9½a 10d	7d a 10d	11½a 12d
Upland, bowed,	4d a 4½	9½a 11½	8 a 9	6¾a 8
New Orleans,	4d a 4½	9½a 12	8 a 9½	6¾a 8
Alabama, Mobile,	4d a 4½	9 a 12	7½ a 9	6¾a 7½

LIVERPOOL, April 2.

We have had a very active demand for Cotton throughout the week, both from the trade and on speculation, nearly one half of the business transacted has been on the latter account; prices of all descriptions have experienced a gradual advance, say on American ½d a 1d per lb, on Egyptian and other long staple ½d per lb, on Egyptian ¼d per lb. 7990 bales N Orleans have been disposed of at 8d to 12¾; 4240 Alabama and Mobile at 7¾ to 13.

The total sales are 36,810 bags, of which speculators have taken 11,500 American, 650 Pernambuco, 1150 Bahia, 300 Maranham, 1900 Surat, 850 Egyptian, and for export 900 American, 400 Surat, 400 Bengal. There has been forwarded this month into the country, and not returned in sales 4750 American, 50 Pernambuco, 250 Bahia, 200 Bengal, and 50 Egyptian.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.

Yesterday was a holiday. Today the sales are 5000 bales at very full prices.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.

Monday—There is a fair show of business this morning in the cotton market.

HAVRE, MARCH 19.—Cotton—The sales of the month have been 27,000 bags, the arrivals 26,000 bags: the arrivals for the year 103,600 bags, the sales for the year have been 101,000. A lot of 100 bales cotton American singlenos, per Caledonia from New York, has just been sold at 155. We quote as the prices of to-day, Louisiana 130 to 175, Georgia 127 to 155, Mobile 127 to 165.

HAVRE, March 25.

COTTON.—The demand for this article has neither been, during the last eight days, so regular nor so steady as for some time previous: consisting of 1585 bales Louisiana, at f.131 50 to f.172 50 (this last price for a lot of 48 bales choice quality,) 1207 bales Mobile, at f.117 50 to f.157 50; 2300 bales Upland, at f.132 50 to f.145; 116 bales Tennessee, at f.122 to f.123; 380 bales Pernambuco at f.155 to 177 50; 894 bales Bahia at f.127 50 to f.172 50; 175 bales Pevia, at f.123, and 484 bales St. Domingo, at f.130; the whole duty paid, and without change in prices. The arrivals, per contra, have been 5010 bales, of which 4313 bales U S descriptions, and 1597 bales Brazils.

Stock up to 29th Feb.	25,952 of which	19,407 U. S.
Arrived up to 14th Mar.	19,274 "	18,677 "
	45,226	38,084 "
Sales up to 14th March,	14,914	14,655 "
Stock 14th March,	28,312	23,429 "

It is to be remarked that the frequent instances of false packing of Cotton received from the U. States, lead to difficulties on the delivery here, and the buyers in America, in their own interests, are recommended not to overlook any evident intention to augment the weight of the bales by any false packing. A large number of round bales received lately from Savannah, have been found to contain in the corner sometimes cotton seed and sometimes a stone, augmenting the weight nearly two pounds a side, of which an allowance has been justly claimed and made here.

HAVRE MARKET, March 26. (via Liverpool.)—The cotton market is flat. There are more sellers then purchasers.

NEW YORK, May 2

250 shares U S Bank,		124¼
50 do	30 days,	125
100 do	N O Canal co,	102
25 do	30 days,	104
250 do	N O Gas co,	103

NEW YORK, May 3.

Every thing is dull. Money is lighter and Stocks have fallen today.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

FLOUR.—We have to note a small decline in the store price of Howard street Flour, sales of which are now making at $6 75 per bbl, and occasional lots of extra brands at a fraction more. Yesterday the dealers generally paid $6 75 from wagons, but today they refuse to pay more than $6 62½, but no actual wagon sales at the price just named appear to have taken place when this report was made up.

GRAIN.—There are no receipts of memem of Maryland wheats; some small parcels of prime red have been sold at $1 40. We note sales of Md white Corn at 75 cents, and of ye low at 80 a 81 cents. Sales of Md Rye at 96 cents, and of Pennsylvania at 97 a 98 cents. Sales of Md Oats at 45 cents.

WHISKEY.—Large sales of Susquehanna bbls have been made at 27 cents Sales of hhds at 35 a 25½ cents. The receipts by wagons are light—the wagon price of bbls is 24 cents.

Sales of Apple Brandy at 40 cents.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.

THEATRICAL CARD—Miss Cushman begs leave to announce that her benefit will take place on Friday evening, May 20, 1836, when will be presented, (by particular desire,) the Tragedy of

MACBETH.

Lady Macbeth.....Miss Cushman.

After which the new interlude of

THE MARRIED RAKE.

Mrs Trictrac.....Mrs Meader.

To conclude with (2nd time) the dramatic Romance of

BLUE BEARD.

m 19-2t

American Theatre.

CAMP STREET.

12th NIGHT OF THE JEWESS.

THURSDAY, 19TH MAY,

Will be presented for the 13th time, the Drama of the

JEWESS!

(Characters as before.)

☞ Friday evening's entertainment will be for the benefit of the Orphan Boys' Asylum.

Saint Charles Theatre.

For the benefit of Mr. Meader.

THE EVENING, THURSDAY, 19TH MAY, 1836,

Will be performed, first time, the drama of

THE ROBBERS WIFE.

Mark Redland.....Mr Pearson,
Rose Redland.....Mrs Meader.

To conclude with, first time, the celebrated Romance called

BLUE BEARD.

Bersheba, Mr Decosup; Selim, Mr Lakin
Fatuvia, Miss Cushman; Beda, Miss Duhar.

To-morrow a variety of entertainments for the benefit of Miss Cushman.

CHARLES H. GRANT & CO.

No. 40 Chartres Street,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Elegant & useful Furniture:

MAHOGANY, MAPLE, FANCY & COMMON CHAIRS;

LOOKING GLASSES;

HAIR, MOSS, AND RUSK MATRESSES, &c &c

THE BEE.

Official Paper of the City.

PRINTED BY J. LAYTON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FIRE. A dreadful fire broke out last afternoon in the forge belonging to Mr Miller's mills in the lower part of the city; and in less than half an hour destroyed about 50 of the adjoining wooden houses. Many families have thus been rendered miserable and destitute; and two children are reported to have been the victims of the flames.

The council of the lower municipality being then in session, the following resolutions, as proposed by Mr Marigny, were adopted:

Resolved that a sum of $10,000 by bonds payable in 30 years, and bearing 6 per cent interest payable every 6 months, shall be loaned for this municipality; and that the mayor be authorised to emit these bonds under the guaranty of this municipality.

Resolved that this sum will be loaned in the proportion determined by this municipality, to the proprietors who have lost their houses by the fire that has occurred in the 3d ward of this municipality.

Resolve 1 that the lots which may be offered as security for this loan shall be valued by the appraisers for this municipality; and that plans of houses to be constructed on said lots shall be placed in the office of this municipality—that the lots and houses will be mortgaged to this municipality, so that the interest and principal of the sums loaned will be paid at the period as the bonds of the municipality.

Resolved that as soon as the mayor can negociate the bonds mentioned in the present resolutions, they shall be enforced in all their extent.

☞ Appeal to the good citizens of New Orleans, and more especially to those of the 3d Municipality. This day, the 19th of May, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. a meeting will be held in the building known as Weymouth's Hotel, situated at the corner of Victory and Marigny Canal, for the purpose of devising and adopting such measures as shall be deemed correct to come to the relief of the unfortunate persons that suffered from the conflagration that took place on the 18th instant, in said suburb. It is to be hoped that those who have suitable means will not be backward, since the poor will not fail to give proof of the commiseration that they have and do still feel for the unfortunate.

By many of the residenters of said Municipality.

The evening papers will please insert the above.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL. At a late hour yesterday morning, we announced per postscriptum the arrival of the Arab from Liverpool—whence she sailed on Monday the 4th April, having been detained near port by contrary winds from the 1st.

Thro the politeness of Messrs Lincoln and Green, we have obtained the Liverpool Mercury of the 1st ult—4 days later than the dates received via New York, which again proves the advantage of having regular packets hence to Liverpool: for the same advices may not be received here from New York for 7 or 8 days, during which period our merchants can speculate on the cotton and other products designed for European consumption. The annual advantage of such speculation by timely notice might be some 6 or 7 millions to New Orleans merchants.

The principal item of intelligence is that the Messrs Rothschild of Paris have drawn on the French government for the 1st instalment of the 5 millions voted as an indemnity; and that the amount was instantly paid. The remainder of the debt with the interest, will be liquidated in the course of 2 years

The British parliament had been engaged in discussing several important reform measures—the English municipal and tithe bills; the Irish ditto, and bankrupcy bills,—with others relating to civil and ecclesiastical courts, to the marriages of Roman Catholics; the Spanish and Jamaica slavery bills, and several relating to the railways. The occupation of Cracow by Russia, Austria and Prussia elicited some very strong remarks in the house of commons, against the usurpation of the Russian autocrat; and Lord Palmerston, the minister for foreign affairs declared that it was a direct infraction of the treaty of Vienna, as no intimation of it had been given to the British government. The Kaer of Russia has with impunity prosecuted his schemes of aggrandizement. He has Turkey in his clutches—levelled Poland with the dust—seized upon Cracow—and now he has established a station at the mouth of the Danube, under the pretext of quarantine purposes, but really to blockade the navigation of that river. The English are becoming exasperated at this treatment: so much so that Lord John Russel requested a more moderate tone of denunciation, in the house of commons, unless it was absolutely resolved to follow it up by definite action.

The house of lords had a discussion on the savagery pursued in the Spanish war, and it was suggested that the British auxiliary force of 10,000 men should be withdrawn from Spain, if the system of repeated assinations and murders be continued by the queen's army. The same threat has been held out by the French government to withdraw the troops of France; and the cabinet have resolved on affording no active assistance under any circumstances.

That so indolous system of butchery is pursued with unrelenting severity. Cabrera is now a Carlist chief and a renegade priest; but ascertaining that his mother had been murdered by Nogueras, the Christinos governor of Tolosa, he immediately slaughtered 25 females, wives and sisters of officers in the queen's service. He is now at the head of 5 or 6000 ruffians as bloodthirsty as himself; and he has marked his route by vestiges of blood. He had advanced to Cuenca, within 30 leagues of Madrid on the 14th of March.—His constant boast is that he spares neither age or sex; and that Spain will yet join him in deploring the death of his mother

But the system has been adopted by both sides.—Tristani, a Carlist chief and friend of Cabrera, having murdered one of the national guard, the Christinos immediately seized and shot both the father and brother of Tristani. Thus has the war in Catalonia degenerated into a system of base butcheries and cowardly assassinations.

The main body of the queen's army remained inactive at Vittoria, and Don Carlos was obliged to fly for shelter to Aspeitia. Batenero with his bandits had been driven from Santander; and General Rodil had been appointed commandant of Catalonia.

LIVERPOOL PACKETS. The adjourned meeting of the merchants and others interested in establishing a line of packets between this city and Liverpool will be held today; when the committee last week appointed will present a report on the subject, as approved of on Tuesday,

It is earnestly to be hoped that a subject of so much importance to the vital interests of New Orleans as regards the prosperity and population, be seriously considered; and that energetic measures be efficiently pursued. We confess our utter astonishment at the apathy which hitherto prevented some regularity and punctuality in the despatch of proper ships from this port to the proper ports in Europe, altho aware of the difficulties which present themselves. It is true that many trading vessels from the Atlantic states have come here for an European voyage, during the past two or three years; and that some of them have not succeeded as anticipated. But it should be remembered that their coastwise voyage was a complete drawback on their European; and that some of them arrive here from the Atlantic cities on mere speculation and in ballast—hoping that their charges for freightage on our merchants will indemnify all previous expences. Thus some vessels sail in the fall from New York, Philadelphia and Boston; arrive here; go to Europe; and thence return to their station—averaging more or less by this circumbendibus voyage. Yet had they been ships of New Orleans, without trading to or from a third port, they would have been handsomely paid; but as it is, they cannot realize much, while they injure the shipping trade: for were regular packets established, every merchant who knows the necessity and propriety of punctuality and dispatch in business would give them a preference, even were the freightage somewhat greater than in other ships.

The regular packets of all parts supersede greatly all other ships—precisely as regular stages, etc supersede other inland conveyances, from the same obvious reason, that whatever will facilitate intercourse in trade or travel, will add much to the value of property. Diminish the time of intercourse, and you increase that property in a reciprocal ratio; and doubly so if regularity and punctuality accompany that diminution. Every facility in commercial transactions is a decided advantage.

Were regular lines of packets established here, there can scarcely be any doubt of the preference given to them: so it is with those at New York, where other vessels are merely subordinate to the regular packets; and as there and in Liverpool so would it be in New Orleans. The project of packet lines is therefore likely to be not only practicable; but profitable to all those who may engage in it.

Establish a company with a capital of half a million; and the legislature will accord it extensive insurance privileges, marine and fire.

We are glad to see the commencement of fruiterers' stores in New Orleans. Probably there is no city in the world that more requires them; or could better sustain and supply them;—yet in consequence of the pernicious system tolerated by the late corporation, of allowing stands etc to be in the markets and public squares, and the power given by privilege of forestalling the fruit market, they have heretofore been shamefully overlooked—while shops for soda water, frog etc have been permitted to supply their place.

[illegible] directors of the Carrollton railroad company have begun the work on the new opening. We suggested and expected the long city of that company that many of the entire front of the tenements are for the airbuilt castles. Why do they not erect comfortable little dwelling houses for private families, on the lots which they retain in Carrollton, in order to promote their own interests and property, by the increase of travel?

St. Louis street affords an excellent specimen of the absurd and injurious system of paving adopted and obstinately followed in this city. It has to be paved once or twice every year, altho not a thoroughfare; and now the stones are literally embedded in mud and filth. Why cannot this system be altered?

That of gutters curbed on both sides, so as to secure free irrigation, with bridgelets at the intersections of all streets so as to preserve the uniform level of the streets, is the only proper and certain mode to secure permanency and comfort. The stones should be oblong blocks of granite.

It may not be amiss to call the attention of the aldermen of the 1st municipality to the lighting and watering the streets. They can appoint committees to confer with the Commercial and Gaslight banks—the directors of which are willing to enter into the necessary contracts, agreeably to their charters.

Now that they have appointed a civil engineer, a surveyor and a deputy ditto, they should see that all improvements necessary for the wharves etc of the port, and for the paving of the streets, should be promptly enforced and diligently pursued

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

SITTING OF THE COUNCIL, May 17, 1836.

Present: the Recorder, Messrs Armas, Bertus, Bouligny, Buisson, Canon, Cougot, Crusat, Duplessis, Guillot, High, Johns, Lafarque, Laurent, Lee seps, Pedescleaux, Mercier, Philips, Pichot, Pitot, Roselius, Thomas and Wilcox

The journal of the last sitting was read and approved.

The Mayor informed the council, by a message, that the number of privates in the city guard of the first municipality was quite insufficient.

Mr de Armas proposed that the message be, for a few minutes, laid on the table.

Mr Thomas, without opposing the motion, asked that the message be refered to a committee.

Mr Pitot thought there could be no objection to lay this letter on the table. By his position, the Mayor is the best judge of the number of men necessary to constitute the city guard. The first motion was adopted.

A letter from Mr Arrowsmith was read, to obtain leave of carrying his railroad to Rampart street. It was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr Canon, as chairman of a committee, presented a report on the repairs to be ordered at the parish jail—It was adopted.

Mr. Pedesclaux presented a report, to determine the division of the port, in the following manner: All that part between Canal and Toulouse street, will be appropriated for the use of Steamboats; from Toulouse street to Hinatsr street, for schooners and boats, and from Main street to Esplanade street, for ships and brigs. This ordinance was adopted with a proviso, that the Ferry should not be displaced.

In accordance with the opinion of the mayor, Mr. Armas presented a resolution increasing the number of privates in the city guard to 50, and the lamp lighters to 15—Adopted.

Mr. Armas also presented a resolution, to appoint a permanent committee to inspect the works which may be executed in the port of the second municipality and on the batture ground, with instructions to report from time to time the effects such works are likely to have on the interests of the first and third municipalities.

Mr. Cougot thought the member ought to give some explanations.

Mr. Armas said he was prepared, but would only present now such considerations as would show the necessity of adopting said resolution. At the time the batture grounds were conceded, it was distinctly stipulated no works were to be raised on them. It seems the second municipality, by a positive infraction of this clause, are going to erect improvements which will operate injuriously on both the other municipalities—The only right to be exercised on these grounds is that of taking earth from them. Far from blaming the insolent proposition projected, he would approve of them if they were not contrary to the law and to the rights of the other corporations. These are the motives which prompted him to offer this resolution.

This resolution was adopted, with an amendment proposed by Mr. Lesseps, to require the civil engineer to furnish the city council with a plan of wharfs in order to facilitate the discharging of vessels in the first municipality. The recorder appointed MM. Armas, Canon & Lesseps, on said committee.

Mr High offered a resolution, authorising the Recorder to employ a clerk, with a salary of $60 a month, to be paid by the treasury, as also an appropriation of $200 for the expenses of his office.

Mr Pedesclaux opposed this resolution; the duties of the Recorder are not so heavy that he should require a clerk. He did not object to appropriating $200 for his office expenses, but he thought there was not yet any necessity for appointing a clerk.

Mr Thomas thought the appropriation of $3000 a year for the Recorder was to cover all his expenses and that he would pay his clerk from this amount.—The treasury had to support heavy burthens, and there was no necessity for appropriating so precipitately. He moved to postpone this resolution to the next sitting.

Mr Cougot did not object to this motion, but he proposed as a substitute that a place be selected where the Recorder is to keep his office.

Mr Pedesclaux supported this proposition; which was adopted with this proviso, that the rent of said office does not exceed $500 per annum.

Mr Thomas offered a resolution to appoint a committee with instructions to frame an ordinance on the best mode of distributing the funds appropriated for the poor. It was adopted, and Messrs Thomas, Buisson and High were appointed on that committee.

Mr Laurent presented a resolution to appoint a committee with instructions to agree with the land owners in Ursuline street, in order to open it as far as Derbigny street. It was adopted, and Messrs Laurent, Pichot and Mercier appointed.

Mr Wilcox presented a resolution requiring the surveyor to inspect Dorsiere street. Referred to the committee on paving.

Mr Canon presented a resolution to create a comptroller's office. Referred to a committee of three members, with instructions to frame an ordinance.

Motion was made to proceed to the election of the officers of the corporation.

[These nominations were published in our paper of esterday.]

On motion, the Council adjourned until Friday next, at 5 o'clock, p m.

COMMUNICATED.

LITERARY MURDER.—On Monday the new tragedy of the Martyr Patriots suffered martyrdom at the St. Charles theatre. Probably many may think that praise is due to the manager for the opportunity he thus seems to have given to the author to obtain his just meed of praise from the public; but all those who had read the play in print came away with a quite indifferent impression. Never was any composition more completely garbled, butchered and parodied—not ten lines of the authors piece were performed, but the most ridiculous and crude conception substituted in the place of the language as originally written. Now the result has been that the piece has not succeeded, and whose fault is it—the authors? no! no! for his play was not heard—the play performed was a manufactured concern of the stage manager and his supernumeries.—And therefore blame must lie; for the author can't be condemned only on the merits of his own composition, which we have every reason to believe would have been eminently successful had it been presented to the public, as it is written.

The getting up of this was the most mere thing imaginable, with the exception of the dream scene which would have succeeded had the scene shifter and stage manager done justice to the beautiful paintings of Mondelli. The dresses were all out of time and place and so shabby that they would have been more fit for carnaval masquerades that a decent theatre. To give an idea of the manner in which the play was got up we will give one fact among many. In the fifth act five men are to be shot by a detachment of soldiers—in order to make the illusion complete this detachment is made up, at the St Charles theatre, of four men! So that we must suppose them to be even greater shots than Crockett himself; for, not only do they kill five men, but one of their stray balls puts to death the heroine of the piece.

Alas! alas! dramatic authors must wait for other times than the present in this city, to meet with proper encouragement Look at the manner in which Lucretia Borgia was performed the other day at the St Charles. It is one of the most affecting and interesting plays in the French language and was ably translated by Mr Haynes, yet by the mania for improving the author and by the poverty of the arrangements the play was destroyed and was a failure Let the fault be laid at its proper door. We do not so much blame Mr Caldwell for he has so many pots in the fire he cannot attend to them all, he is obliged to have things to others who do not feel sufficiently interested, and who have not Mr C. taste or experience

CHARLES.

U. STATES FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, Pensacola Bay May 15, 1836.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 9th instant, has just been received. The United States schooner Grampus will leave this in a day or two for the S W Pass of the Mississippi with instructions to give convoy to any of our vessels that may be ready to sail on the 20th or 21st inst. to any of the ports of Mexico.

She will also be directed to receive on board and transport to N Orleans any specie belonging to American citizens that they may desire to remit from Mexico.

The sloop of war Warren is now on that coast and has similar instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A J DALLAS.

To Thos. Urquhart, Esq. President N O Insurance Comp'y, and others.

Much excitement, we understand, exists in middle Florida, growing out of the late inroads of the Indians in that neighbourhood. There is something very strange—we had almost said disgraceful to the government—in the fact that a handful of lawless savages are thus permitted to roam the country, and commit all manner of depredations. This is the result of all the war-like preparations, made with so much expense and parade. The army, it seems, has established itself for the summer; along the Indian boundary line, waiting for time to solve the problem, whether the Indians will choose to come over on the southern side of this line, or to submit to the corn bread of the northern shoot it. Why do they will choose to remain within the limits until the right wing and the left wing and centre, of Gen. Scott's army come to scalp or whether they will not prefer to come and scalp the whites.—Pensacola Gazette.

April 27.—Public Sale.

The whole number of lots disposed of at the late sale was 160, and the aggregate amount produced was 248,638 dollars. One thousand and two hundred feet of wharf brought 113,300 dollars. A number of lots had been previously sold at private sale, from which had been realized the sum of 100,000 dollars. So that the sales up to this time have amounted to $463,135. Not more than a third part of the lots already laid off are yet sold; and it may be reasonably calculated that the proprietors will realize a million and a half of dollars from the sale of lots in the city.

The sales of the last week were all bona fide, and a large number of the purchasers will commence improving their lots as soon as mechanics can be engaged. Some of the purchasers of front lots have already contracted for the erection of 80 fire-proof stores, 30 front by 80 feet deep to be completed the ensuing year. The purchasers of wharf or water lots, have engaged to make solid and substantial wharves, under the direction of the city council; and it is expressly stipulated that no buildings of any description are to be erected thereon. These regulations are deemed highly important to the advancing prosperity of the city.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

EDWARD CROSS, to be surveyor General of public lands in Arkansas.

CHARLES N. GARRETT, to be Marshal for the Western District of Louisiana.

Rather Tough.—Flocks of wild pigeons have recently visited Coburg and Hamilton, in Upper Canada. A number of them which had been killed, were found, according to the Editor of the Montreal Herald to contain masses of ice in their crops.

The trial of Hamilton for the murder of Mr Duffy, manager of the theatre at Albany, has resulted in an acquital

St. Louis, April 16.

Negro Insurrection.—The Salt River Journal notices a threatened insurrection of some of the negroes in the neighbourhood of Loutre Island, Mo. Those concerned in the plot were overheard when communicating their designs to other slaves, and by this means were detected before their schemes was ripe for execution. The plan was to murder their masters, take whatever they could find, and make for Canada. Their destination was changed to the South.—Repus.

PARIS, MARCH 21.—We learn by letters from Vienna that the Aulic Counsel of War manifests much activity, and its sittings are very frequent. Persons who are well informed say that it is in contemplation to increase the number of Fortresses in the east of the Austrian empire, and to repair the ancient fortifications.—After the revolution of July, measures for the protection of the western frontier in particular were taken, and great military works raised at Linz. Since the affairs of the East have drawn the attention of the cabinet of Vienna it thinks it necessary to secure its frontiers on that side. It is also announced that an army of 60,000 men will be assembled in that part of the empire where the frontiers of Hungary, Galicia, and Transylvania meet, and that the command of it will be given to General Badetzki, one of the most experienced of the Austrian Generals, and who enjoys high favour, in consequence of his improvements in the army in Italy. Troops are already on their march to the appointed stations.

Another change mentioned in the letters is, that instead of abiding by the system of reciprocal surveillance, and sending the Hungarians to Italy, and the Italians to Hungary, the troops will serve in their own country. It is possible that the affairs of the East may lead to serious embarrassments; and where a country is to be defended against a foreign enemy it is best to employ native troops.

The Military movement has given rise to a report at Vienna, that the Austrians may perhaps occupy Bosina, but there is nothing to confirm this news. The approching conclusion of a loan for one hundred millions of florins was still spoken of, and the negociation was said to be in a state of great forwardness.

One report circulated that the Emperor Nicholas has asked the hand of the Archduchess, Theresa, daughter of the Archduke Charles, for his eldest son, Alexander, heir-apparant to the Russian throne, but that this proposal, which has already been mentioned at Toplitz, meets now with greater difficulties than at that time.—*Messenger, March 31.*

THE MORMONS.—A gentleman living in Loraine county, Ohio, writes that a more extraordinary sect has not sprung up since the days of Mahomet. In the town of Kortland they have erected a stone temple at the expense of 40,000 dollars. It is 60 by 80 feet broad, and 50 feet high. It has two rows of Gothic windows. The first floor is the place of worship, with four rows of pulpits at each end, having three pulpits in a row. These 12 pulpits behind and above one another, and are designed, the uppermost row, for the bishop and his counsellors, the second for the priest and his counsellors, the third for the teachers, and the fourth or lowest for the deacons. Over the division between each of the rows of pulpits is a painted canvass, rolled up to the ceiling, and to be let down at pleasure, so as to conceal the dignitaries from the audience. The area can be divided into four apartments at pleasure to carry on the objects of imposture. The second and attic stories are for a theological and literary seminary, which is expected to have the manual system attached to it. The Mormons are very eager to acquire an education. Men, women, and children are studying Hebrew. Some of the women in middle age pursue their Hebrew till 12 o'clock and attend to nothing else. They pretend to have remarkable revelations, work miracles, heal the sick, &c.

TRIALS OF A SCHOOL-MASTER.

Master.—"Boys—Noah had three sons—Shem, Ham, and Japhet.

"Now, who was the father of Noah's three sons?"

(The boys of the "third class" pause—look dubious—but there is no reply.)

Master.—What!—cant you tell?" Let me illustrate. Here is Mr. Smith, our next neighbour—he has three sons—John, James, and Joseph Smith. Now who was the father of John, James and Joseph Smith?"

Boys.—(Altogether, in eager, emulous strife,) "Mr. Smith."

Master—"Certainly!—that's correct. Well, now let us turn to the first question:—Noah had three sons—Shem, Ham and Japhet. Now who was the father of Noah's three sons."

Boys—(Unanimously—after a little hesitation,) "Mr. Smith!"

A late Dublin Magazine has a story somewhat akin to this, save that the teacher and pupil were alike thickheaded. An Irish tutor is examining a lad in Scripture History.

Tutor—"Is there any account given in scripture, Phelim of a dumb beast speaking?"

Lad—"Yes."

Tutor—"What dumb beast was it that spake!"

Lad—"It was a whale?"

Tutor—"To whom did the whale spake?

Lad—"To Moses in the bull rushes!"

Tutor—True. What did the whale say to Moses in the bull-rush.s?"

Lad—"Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian!"

Tutor—"Very well. What was Moses reply?"

Lad—"Thou art the man!"

The twelve days sale of the eighth part of the late Mr. Heber's celebrated collection of ancient books, closed with the following other rare ones:

2471. "Criticism on the Rolliad, with a manuscript of the names of the authors, by Sir J. Mackintosh—There was a sharp contest for the volume, it fetched 2l. 13s.

2583. "A terrible Tempest in the Sea of Canterbury, by Thomas Stirry." This very rare little poem (consisting of nine small pages) is a satire against Archbishop Laud. Sold for 4l. 17s.

1394 "Lucina, or Poem of Love, 1593." A volume of great rarity The author quite unknown. The sonnets are in obvious imitation of Daniel. Sold for 10 pounds.

1367. "Kalender of Shepherdes." With numerous wood cuts; one leaf, B IV, is wanting, and the corner of one leaf is torn away. London: Wynkyn de Worde. Sold for 6l 6s.—London Paper.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S LECTURES.—The lecture last evening, April 8, was upon Electro-Magnetism and Galvanism. He stated that Galvanism is not altogether an independent power, but is, in some degree, associated with light, heat, attraction, and repulsion. The effects produced by this power are very extraordinary. This science has arisen within the last half century, and although some isolated facts are recorded, showing that some of the effects of Galvanism were known long before, yet the honor of the discovery of this powerful agent belongs to the Professor Galvani, who first brought it into notice in 1790.—There are instances of animals possessing the power of producing the effects of an electric discharge, and communicating the shocks by a power which amounts to a galvanic battery. This power is controlled by the will of an animal. The Sorinam eel is the most remarkable animal of this description. Some of them are described as eighteen feet in length, give a very severe shock—and are capable of charging a battery.—Galvani made the discovery by accident. He had some frogs, skinned and dressed, ready to be cooked for his wife, who was an invalid—they were lying on the same table with an electrical machine—when the machine was put in operation, the limbs moved with a convulsive motion; this attracted his attention, he pursued the subject, and was afterwards able to produce the same result without electricity. These phenomena attracted the attention of the scientific world; and for eight or ten years it was supposed to be an attribute of animal life. This however was proved to be a mistake by a pupil of Galvani, who tried an experiment with piles of silver and copper, consisting of about one hundred numbers—and thus produced a small shock. Zinc has since been substituted for silver, and various other improvements made, one of the most important of which was by Professor Hare of Philadelphia, who hit upon the beautiful experiment of immersing all the piles in deluted acid at the same time, which adds to the power, and produces a great flow of heat—although but little projective power is manifested.

A learned professor of Copenhagen discovered the magnetic power of the galvanic battery. And here Mr. Silliman introduced a number of interesting experiments illustrative of his power. The interesting investigation of this subject has produced a curious and beautiful result. A celebrated French philosopher has made the theoretical suggestion that magnetism is caused by perpetual currents of electricity flowing round the earth—and this theory has been all but demonstrated. It is provided that magnetism may be produced by the circulation of electricity, in currents, approaching as near a circle as possible. It is found experiment that great magnetic power may be imparted to a piece of soft iron by means of convolutions of wire—and it occurred to Professor Henry, of Brunswick, (Me.) that if the wire was not in one continued piece, but divided into several, the power would be increased. He accordingly took a piece of wire 340 feet in length, divided it into eight parts and by this means communicated magnetic power to a piece of iron, insomuch that it lifted a weight of 750 pounds. The iron was not a magnet before the operation commenced—and did not continue to be for a moment after the experiment ceased. Temporary magnets of more powerful construction, have since been prepared. This power of the battery is satisfactorily illustrated by experiments. A piece of soft iron of the form of a horse shoe, which was not a magnet, was by means of galvanism endued with magnetic power, sufficient to suspend a weight of nearly 500 pounds.—The whole mystery of this power consists in the convolutions of the wire. The cause of this singular result has not yet been ascertained, it is one of the most wonderful secrets of nature. Professor Henry has recently made a magnet which will lift 400 pounds Dr. Turner in his fifth edition of his able work on Chemistry, has mentioned the fact of the great increase of magnetic power by means of separate pieces of iron, but has most unjustly omitted to give the credit of this valuable discovery to Professor Henry, or even to mention that it was made in this country.

A small galvanic instrument was used, consisting of cylindrical pieces of copper and zinc, which also communicated extraordinary magnetic power to a piece of iron, enabling it to suspend 320 pounds. Professor Henry is also the inventor of the magic circle or magnetism by influence, producing a power, not by contact, of an extraordinary nature. By means of galvanism applied to magnetism, many curious results have been obtained—indeed they are so remarkable that they would be incredible, were not sensible evidence produced of the fact.

It is seen that by means of spirals a great magnetic influence is produced. This may also be produced by heat, though in a less degree. Mr. S. alluded to the effect produced by the sun in warming the earth. In the apparent progress of the sun through the tropics, from one temperature to another, continued chain of spirals is produced around the earth—and it has been produced an electrical excitement—it is not improbable that this is the cause of the magnetism earth. This theory has been confirmed by various experiments. Among others, a hollow globe of wood has been constructed, with wires circulating around it, an effect, which goes strongly to confirm the above theory, has been produced. There is therefore reason to believe that the earth is a great magnet, and that this power is an effect produced by the action of the solar rays.

It may be a question whether electro-magnetism can ever be applied to use as a moving power. A machine has been constructed by Professor Henry, which, owing to an ingenious application, reversing the poles, moves like the tumbling beam of the steam engine. It has been doubted, however, in this country, whether this power can ever be applied to useful purposes—but in England, it is confidently believed that it may.—Boston Mer. Jour.

SALE POSTPONED.

☞ We are requested to inform the public, that the extensive sale of very valuable Real Estate advertised by Isaac L. McCoy, to take place this day, (Thursday the 19th inst.) at the Arcade Exchange Magazine st, is unavoidably postponed till Wednesday next, the 25th inst. when it will positively take place at 11 o'clock, A M. m19

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Globe, Porter, Cowes & market, J B Roy.
Ship Renown, Goldthwait, Philadelphia, master.
Ship Ohio, Garvin, Philadelphia, T Toby & Brother.
Ship Francis Ann, Steele, Cowes & market, J B Roy.
Ship Tallahassee, Mesary, New York, H C Cammack.
Ship John Hale, Crowell, Havre, L H Gale.
Barque Sycamore, Knight, Havre, L H Gale.
Brig Splendid, Varney, Boston, L H Gale.
Brig Julia, Conklin, New York, R Groning & co.
Brig Mary, Morton, Liverpool, Hagen, Niven & co.
Schr