## COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | may 9 | Boston | may 7 |
| Philadelphia | " 10 | Baltimore | " 11 |
| Charleston | " 11 | Washington | " 13 |
| Havre | " 4 | Liverpool | april 4 |
| Havre | " 5 | London | " 1 |

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SALES OF COTTON ON YESTERDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 97 bales | Mississippi | 15½ |
| 19 do | do | 16½ |
| 263 do | do | 16 |
| 67 do | Alabama | 17 |
| 56 do | do | 16½ |
| 501 | | |

HAVRE MARKET, APRIL 2.

COTTON—The arrivals of the week are 6735 bales, and sales amount to 2559 bales. The accounts of the advance of the markets of the United States having been received by the principal buyers, and even the news of an advance in Liverpool, received this week, have not given animation to our market; our buyers have profited of the most favorable opportunities, and are desirous of closing before entering on new crop one. The calm which we experience, therefore, requires no comment; prices at any rate are well supported.

The whole arrivals during the month amount to 36,000 bales, and there have been sold and sent away 35,000 bales.

COFFEE—The demand has been limited, but there is no change in the market.

NEW YORK, May 7

THE MARKET.

Cotton is selling pretty freely at the asking prices of last week. Stocks have risen still further to-day, and the apparance of money affairs is better than for some weeks past.—Jour Com.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 shares | U S Bank | 125¼ |
| 150 do | do | 124¾ |
| 20 do | do | 125 |

BALTIMORE, May 11

CATTLE—Prices of beef on the hoof range from $8 to $9 for fair, and $9,25 for prime lots. Hogs—we quote a decline in price. Sales since our last at $9.

COTTON—The article is rather firmer this week. Sales were made in the early part of the week, of Uplands at 18 a 20 cts, as in quality; and during the latter part of it some small lots have been disposed of at 18c, 19c and 20c.

GRAIN—Wheat—We continue our quotations of $1,35 a 1,40 for best reds; and $1,33 a 1,40 for inferior to good.

MOLASSES—We are not aware of any private operations in this article. The following parcels have been sold at public sale during the week. On Friday 153 hhds sugar and 3 tierces Martinique at 36 a 36½ cts. Yesterday 53 hhds Porto Rico molasses at 36½ a 36¾ cts; and to day 53 hhds, (part cargo of schr Hyperion from Trinidad) at 37½ a 38½ cts; and 60 bbls Cuba, part tart, (part of cargo of brig Rosaldo; from Havana) at 29 a 31 cents per gal.

SPIRITS—We note sales of French brandies, Seignette's brand, at 1,85; and Holland gin, "Strawberry" brand, at $1.

SUGARS—Since our last report there have been private sales of white Trinidad sugars at 14½ cts per lb, and throughout the week the following parcels have been disposed of at public sale:—On Thursday 80 hhds and 60 bbls Porto Rico sugar at 10 a 10 95; and 60 hhds and 175 bbls St Croix Sugar top quality, at $10 12 a 12 50, and to day 43 hhds Trinidad sugar at $6,75 a $10,45.

TOBACCO—We quote for inferior 4½ a 5; very inferior lots 6; fair to good 5½ a 6; prime 6 a 8. The inspections for the week up to Monday inclusive amount to 631 hhds Maryland, 94 hhds Ohio, 19 hhds Kentucky, 4 hhds Pennsylvania, and 2 hhds Virginia—total 746 hhds.

## St. Charles Theatre.

**Unrivalled combination of Talent!!!**

Signors Montresor, Ravaglia, De Rosa, Cioffi, Signora Marozzi, and Miss Nelson.

**Mr Latham's Benefit,**

Which was obliged to be postponed last night, will take place this evening,

Thursday, May 9th, will be performed John Howard Payne's drama called

**CLARI, THE MAID OF MILAN.**

Rolamo, ..... Mr Decatup.
Clari, ..... Miss Nelson.

After which, a Grand Miscellaneous Concert, in which Signors Montresor, Ravaglia, De Rosa, Sapignoli, Latham, Cioffi, and Signora Marozzi will appear.

To conclude with the

**DEEP—DEEP SEA!**

OR THE

**AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.**

Perseus, .... (For this night only.) .... Miss Nelson.

Friday, the last night of the Italian Opera—Zelmira—Farewell Benefit of Signor Montresor, and positively his last appearance.

## Saint Charles Theatre.

**ITALIAN OPERA.**

**First debut of Signor Orlandi.**

On Sunday next, 10th May, for the benefit of Signor Ravaglia.—The first representation of the comic opera of

**IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.**

Bartolo, Mr Orlandi,
m 26-3t

**FOR LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas and all intermediate Landings**—The fast running steamboat steamboat REVENUE, captain P. R. Lott, will receive freight and passage for the above landings, and leave this port Saturday, at 3 o'clock p m. For passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to F. JOURDAN,
m 26—3 No. 30, Old Levee.

**FOR LOUISVILLE.**—The well known steamboat CHANCELLOR, A G Walthall master, is now ready to receive freight, and will depart for the above port on Sunday morning the 29th inst, at 10 o'clock, A M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
m25 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS.

**FOR MANCHESTER, VICKSBURG & NATCHEZ,** and all intermediate landings—the fast running upper cabin Steamer IONE, J M Grice master, will commence taking freight on Tuesday 24th instant and will leave with all possible despatch. For freight or passage apply on board opposite Conti street, or to
BUCKNER, STANTON & Co.
may 24 2 Gravier street

**FOR BRAZORIA TEXAS**—The regular packet schooner JULIUS CAESAR, Lighbourne Master, will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight or passage having superior accommodations for passengers apply on board opposite port—or to
JAMES REED & Co.
m 25 55 Royal st

**FOR PHILADELPHIA**—(30th May) The regular packet ship Edward Bonsall, J. Gallager master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will sail as above. For freight or passage, having superior furnished accommodations for passengers, apply on board opposite post 82, or to
JAMES REED & CO.
m 24 35 Royal street.

The E. B. will be towed up the Delaware by steam

**FOR HAVANA.**—The fast sailing copper-fastened brig SARAH, Farwell, master, will be ready to take in cargo, on Wednesday next, the 25th instant, and will have despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
R GRONING & Co.
may 23

**FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**—The fast sailing Brig CORAL of New York, 127 tons burthen and draws nine feet water when loaded. For further particulars enquire of the Captain on board, foot of St. Louis st. or
EASTMAN & BROTHERS,
m 23 No 30 Old Levee.

**FOR PHILADELPHIA.**—Positively Tuesday, 24th instant.—Passage only.—The regular packet ship CHESTER, William Watson master, will sail as above. For passage apply on board, opposite post 60, or to
JAMES REED & Co.,
m 23 35 Royal-st.

The Chester will be towed up the Delaware by steam.

**FOR LIVERPOOL**—The fast sailing A 1. ship Ambassador, Capt Upton, now loading, and can take 200 bales cotton. For freight of which, or passage, apply to
m 21 LINCOLN & GREEN

**WANTED TO CHARTER**—Two ships of the burthen of 150 to 200 tons, to go to Sisal and thence to New York. Apply to
m 21 J PRATS & SONS.

**FOR PORTSMOUTH**, N. H.—The A 1 ship Apolo, Grace master, wants 150 bales cotton to complete her cargo, for freight of which, or passage apply to captain on board or to
WM G. HEWES & CO.
m 20 No 47 Camp street.

**VESSEL WANTED**—A brig of two hundred and fifty tons for a port of Europe—Apply at the corner of St Louis and Levee sts.
m 19

**FOR GALVESTON BAY—Texas.** To-morrow, the regular packet schr Flask, L. A. Falvel, master, will leave as above. For passage, having superior furnished accomodations, apply on board opposite Jefferson street, or to
m 19 JAMES REED & CO., 35 Royal st.

**FOR MOBILE—via the river.**—The regular packet schooner Oregan, Mildram master, having half her cargo engaged, is going on board, and will have quick despatch. For freight of the remainder or passage apply on board opposite Poydras street, or to
LINCOLN & MAYNARD,
m 15 28 and 29 New Levee street.

**LOTTERY**—Va. Wellsburg Class No 1,—Drawn at Alexandria May 14th, drawing expected on Saturday 28th.

Capitals: $36,000, $15,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2000 $1622, 50 of $1000 &c.

Tickets ten dollars, halves $5. Orders promptly attended to, if addressed to
YATES & McINTYRE,
may 24 New Orleans

**NUTMEGS, CLOVES, &c.**—4 bbls fresh nutmegs, 12 cases cloves, 12 carotels, fresh Zante currants, 2 packages yellow Sumpter landing ex Gallot Helena Catharine. For sale by
HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER.
m 25 45 Bienville street.

# THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper OF THE FIRST AND THIRD MUNICIPALITIES

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1836.

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

It is with regret that we are obliged to postpone the official account of the first supper given by the Typographical Association of New Orleans; for we are solicitous to promote their interests and union as far as proper and practicable. But some of our compositors are unwell; and we have not room at present.

ERRATUM.—In our remarks yesterday on the extensive operations of the steam engine on the Lizardi plantation, it was printed that 100 acres only had been reclaimed. We had written 1000; and believe that an efficient engine and a proper system of draining by canal and ditches would reclaim 2000 or 3000 acres.

*A propos des rien*: this 0 or nought being omitted or inserted makes a sensible altera ion in a statement, at the end; altho it is nothing at the head. Just so is it in life: a nought in the head may make Peter the Simple or Foolish or Proud:

For as in bodies so in souls we find,
What's void of mind and soul is fill'd with wind:

and we may say that a nought at the end—that is a knot on the foot, may make a Byron or a Talleyrand. But this is probably nought to our purpose; altho as excellent a dissertation might be written on this nought as the naughty Lord Rochester has a descant on nothing.

We had hoped that the operations of the Draining company, would have been effected on the 1st and 2d sections of the swamp before this time—as we were aware of the efficiency of the plan proposed, and the energy and attention of the directors. But we forgot to calculate on the ignorant perversity of some of those who own the swamp lands—to whom alone our citizens are indebted for the difficulties encountered and delays experienced.

We are greatly disposed to expose for public scorn the names of some of the most obstinate; but we trust that our fellow citizens will inquire and ascertain for themselves.

Competition will soon be the order of the day in all the commercial facilities, internal improvements and incinage advantages of New Orleans. The citizens of the upper municipality will extend their wharves some 30 or 50 feet into the river; and form a longitudinal section, which must necessarily affect the point or promontory on the opposite side. Be it so: the risk and responsibility will be theirs. But the inhabitants of the central municipality will not oppose their projects; but compete with them on their own plan—of projecting their wharves to precisely the same extent into the river: and should the plan of wharfing stated to us be adopted, it will be almost as ornament as useful to the port of the city proper.

The determination of the lower municipality as the warehouses and wharves to be there erected, must ensure commerce and population in that district.

The success of the Carrollton hotel and railroad above the city has induced several capitalists and proprietors to follow the example by constructing a railroad from the third municipality to the Terre aux Boeufs; and there erecting a hotel and villas. This project will soon be put in operation. The length of the road will at first be about 12 miles; but afterwards it may be extended to the Balize. 'Go ahead'

News arrived in town yesterday from Galveston, stating that the Texian government had effected a negociation or treaty with Santa Anna, as the president general of Mexico.

We have not ascertained the particulars of this treaty; but suppose it is to recognize Texas as an independent nation. Whether this will be done by Mexico, or whether it should be tolerated by the United States, is doubtful. The Texian war is national in Mexico; and was more involuntary than voluntary with Santa Anna. The latter was obliged to concentrate the ardent wishes of his countrymen, to continue his own popularity and power: so that whether he be liberated, held captive or shot, the war will be continued; and may not be concluded for months or years.

We are happy to state that the insurance company of the Orleans theatre has already effected insurances, which produce a premium amounting to $8,000—although their operations have been only for a few weeks. As it is the only insurance company, whose office is located below Conti street, it should be supported by the inhabitants of the lower part of the first and all of the third municipality.

When yesterday noticing the engine employed to drain the Lizardi plantation, we accidently forgot to mention that the wheel was constructed and the machinery erected, under the superintendence of a very intelligent young engineer of this city, now deputy surveyor of the first municipality—Mr CORBURN.

The bonds negociated by Hope and Co of Amsterdam for the Citizens' bank, were all immediately sold by them; and are now resold at a premium of 12 per cent—while the bonds negociated by the Union bank bear a premium of 10: such is the difference already effected by negociating the bonds in Holland, where persons of moderate fortunes can have their shares subscribed and interest paid in guilders, without requiring the calculations or sustaining the losses of exchange.

The remaining bonds can be negociated as soon as the directors of the Citizens' bank think proper; and this banking institution will soon be enabled to relieve sugar and cotton planters by raising the mortgage on estates.

Of all the rhodomontades ever penned from the time of the great Aldiboronthiphoscophornio to that of Bombastes Furioso or S——H——, we have seldom read any to equal what General Green of the Texas army calls his general order to Captains Hard and Brown of the Texian navy.

Omitting to notice the very extraordinary fact of an army officer lecturing or commanding a naval, we could not forbear a sarcastic smile at his prefatory remark—you are required to convoy an American barque'. Poor America! hast thou descended so low in the scale of nations, as to require petty vessels to convoy thy ships? Has the star spangled banner to stop to the Texian flag for protection? Alas! how are the mighty fallen!

After an advice pregnant with events of big importance, he continues—'you must preserve and defend the dignity and honor of the Texas republic; and therefore you will not permit seizure and search of your vessels by the armed vessels of any power on earth, without defending yourselves to the last extremity. The dignity and honor of the Texas republic! Pro-di-gi-ous! But permit no seizure nor search by any power on earth or sea, heaven or hell—right, right. Yet pray if the Texians are so wonderfully sensitive on this point for their novel honor and dignity, why did they claim the right of searching and seizing the Pelican, Privilege and Pocket. O yes, we forgot that having privilege, they could put the commerce of our merchants in the pocket of their pelican. Bravo indeed, General Green.

But the same general issues a proclamation to Major Christy, whose blind enthusiasm leads him to many errors, which his sober reason and matured experience must on reflection teach him to condemn. The publication of that document could scarcely have been the work of philanthropic Christy; for he must have perceived in it, not only the wholesale condemnation of our most respectable citizens; but actually an appeal to the vengeful assassinations or riots of the mob, who require few inducements to inflame passion and create disorder. What can the sensible and orderly among our citizens think of the threat—'these secret affidavit makers will not escape ample punishment, notwithstanding their monied influence. What! shall our notaries and insurance offices be branded as secret affidavit makers! and shall our most respectable merchants be threatened with ample punishment?

Truly it is high time that our fellow citizens should awake to a sense of their danger from those whose equivocals and volunteers they have so freely furnished; and try if an armed neutrality regardless to treaty, cannot prevent the armed interference opposed to national honor and duty in favor of those who turn on those who have as it were fed and supported them.

We regret being obliged so to notice these documents, as we are individually in favor of Texas and her citizens; but acting as the public organ of American citizens, we must support primarily their rights and interests.

The 'Treatise on Astronomy,' by Sir John F W Herschell, written before he voyaged to the Cape of Good Hope, has fortunately been so well received in this country, that its republishers Messrs Carey, Lea and Blanchard of Philadelphia, have issued a second and neat edition, under the superintendence of Mr B. C Walker. This gentleman has prefixed a preface well written; and displaying considerable research and knowledge—he has also appended interrogatories for students.

This edition should have a sale commensurate with its merits, which are manifest and manifold.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. BENTON presented the memorial of the citizens of Philadelphia, on the subject of Texas; and praying Congress to recognize the independence of that country.

Mr. PARSON was not at all surprised that any of his citizens should be in favor of Texas; it was very strange if we who had fought for our liberty in every country, should not be in favor of giving liberty to others. An appeal had been made to us in every quarter, where struggles had called forth our deepest sympathies. A few years since, when a most desperate effort was made by a small community in the centre of Europe, and when from its remote distance, its efforts were certain to be crushed, our most active sympathies were elicited. He meant the unfortunate Poles. He regarded these feelings as honorable to our national character. It was not surprizing then, that our fellow-citizens in the case of Texas had regarded the struggle there with the deepest solicitude. Those who were wrging that war professed the same religion, the same political principles, and talked the same language we did, and were struggling against a great disproportionate power. In this province, lying immediately on our southwestern frontier, were citizens of our own country, seduced to go there under a liberal promise of lands; and when they came there, the republic was overthrown, and an usurper seized upon the Government with the broken fragments of the republican constitution in his hands, and was waging a war at once of abolition and catholicism, and crushing those who, under all kinds of guarantees for civil liberty, had been induced to migrate there. Mr. P. spoke of the inhuman massacre of a number of brave individuals who were swept off at one blow from the ruthless hand of the usurper, in violation of the rules of war among civilized nations. He believed there was no portion of the United States that had not been agitated, and deeply aroused by the tragical events. Scarcely any thing of public note had, in his connexion with public affairs, so deeply affected him, and his hopes were that the standard of liberty that had there been raised, would yet triumph over the base barbarity of the usurper.—They were not to exhibit to the world any highly excited sensibility of feeling, but a high and determined sense of justice. He did not intend to transcend the duties, the laws of nations, imposed on us, but he had heard that Santa Anna had threatened to cross the Sabine and plant his standard on the walls of the capitol at Washington; and such expressions showed the disposition of the man, whether he was determined to cross over into the territory of the United States, or intended to impose upon the ignorance of his fellow-ers in exhorting them to carry on the war. But if, upon the slightest movement of Santa Anna, either in crossing the line or in coalescing with the Indians to harass our frontier, he trusted in God we should be prepared to crush him and his followers at a blow. As the matter might assume a character that would give rise to a discussion at length, and as they could take no measures at this stage of it, he would, for the present, move that the memorial be read and laid on the table.

Mr. WEBSTER concurred, generally, with what had been said by the Senator from South Carolina. The sympathy expressed by him in favor of the Texians he was natural, and was no doubt pervading the whole country. He agreed with the gentleman that in the present state of things it was not necessary for Congress to do any thing but to put the country in a state of preparation. Beyond that he was opposed to any measures whatever. In one respect he differed with the Senator from South Carolina. He would not regret he might form with respect to the manner in which this war was waged in Texas, he could not forget that we were on terms of peace, and had treaty stipulations with the Government of Mexico, constituted and organised as it was at this time. He could not forget that they, themselves, as component parts of this Government, had advised and consented to the execution of a treaty with Santa Anna, and that, therefore, epithets and terms of reprobation applied to him on this floor, were out of place. With respect to the state of things in Texas he would say nothing; he was desirous of hoping for the best, and preparing for the worst; but he could not think it proper to suppose a case of aggression on the part of Santa Anna, and then say how he would act to repel it.

Mr. PORTER said he should like to know the authority on which the Senator from South Carolina stated that Santa Anna had used the language in reference to this country, attributed to him. If true, it must excite very serious considerations in those coming from the interior of the country; but this report, like many others, might rest on very slight foundation; or the person giving the information, might have been misinformed.

Mr. PRESTON said he relied with caution on reports with regard to the events in Texas or Mexico. He was very much disposed to believe that we had, within the last twenty-four hours, received a correct confirmation of a report that had made his blood run cold; but with respect to the information asked of him by the Senator from Louisiana, it would have been better had the gentleman permitted it to go abroad on his own authority. He would, however, now say to him, that the information came in a letter addressed to one of the members of that body, the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Walker,) by a gentleman of the highest respectability now in Mexico.

Mr. WALKER said that as the fact stated by the Senator of South Carolina (Mr. Preston,) in regard to the letter in question had been doubted by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Porter,) he would say that such a letter had been received by him; that he had shown this letter to many Senators, who had no doubt communicated its contents to the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Preston,) that every Senator was at perfect liberty to read the letter, but that a perusal of it would show the impropriety of giving the matter to the world at the public. The writer was, however, well known to him (Mr. Walker,) and to many Senators; and was a most honorable and estimable gentleman, wholly unconnected with the difficulties in Texas: and no doubt every word contained in the letter was strictly true. Here Mr. Walker produced the letter, which was from Mexico, under date of the 25th March last, and was written in an extract which stated that Santa Anna, just before starting to Texas, had stated to the British and French Ministers, "that he would drive the Texians across the Rio Bravo, and into the Territories of the United States; and that if the Texians were protected there, he would drive them to Washington, and burn it too, as the British had done before." Mr. Walker said he felt the laurels from General Jackson's brow, that he would identify the United States with this Texas affair."

Mr. PORTER observed that he was no apologist for Santa Anna; indeed he had heard no apology for him or that floor, as the Senator from Mississippi seemed to have desired. As to going to war with any government whose influence we did not like or because they were oppressors and despots, the idea was absurd. He should like to know in what sort of a situation we should be placed, if we entered into such quixotic contests. Despots predominated all over the world, and we had treaties with many of them. We had treaties with the Sublime Porte, with the Barbary powers; and, as the gentleman from Virginia near him observed, they had treaties with the Autocrat of all the Russias. We had arrangements with all these powers and yet they heard nothing about them like the language they had been used in reference to Santa Anna. He should like to know what was the difference between us; it was to excite in our people those feelings which the Senator from South Carolina said he found so difficult to restrain. He had as strong a sympathy for the people of Texas, as strong a feeling for human rights, and as much hatred of cruelty and oppression as any man: but he was not prepared to go over the world expending our blood and treasure to redress the oppressed.—We should end said Mr. P., by leaving them where they are, while we should be much worse off than when we began. It was in vain to indulge in such feelings—we could do no good by it, and we might involve ourselves in difficulties with a foreign power.—The Senator from Mississippi said that he could not give the name of the author of this letter, but that he was a man of the highest respectability. He had seen too much of the world to attach any credence to reports of this kind. He did not question the veracity of the writer, though he believed that he did not get his information from a correct source. The idea was too ridiculous that Santa Anna should march, 1,800 miles from the banks of the Sabine, to plant his banners on the Capitol, and tear the laurels from the brow of General Jackson.

The memorials were then laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

D. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

SENATE, May 11.

MEXICO.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States concerning an additional article of the treaty with Mexico, reported a bill to provide for carrying into effect the treaty of limits with the government of Mexico; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. CLAY said that the bill was in exact conformity with the former one, and was intended to revive the commission which had expired in consequence of the expiration of the treaty. The Committee on Foreign Relations were desirous that it should pass without delay. There was a peculiar propriety in so passing it, resulting from our existing relations with Mexico. A survey was to be made; and we were endeavoring to ascertain, as precisely as possible, the true boundary line between that country and our own. In the mean time the General commanding our forces in that quarter had taken up a position in or near this disputed territory. Existing circumstances were such as to make it absolutely necessary that proper officers should be authorized to carry out the provisions of the treaty, thereby evincing the sincerity of our intentions, and the fidelity with which we adhered to our engagements.

The bill provided for the services of a commission and surveyor, but not for those of a clerk. A provisional appropriation was introduced, however, to pay the salary of such officer, and the Executive empowered to appoint him if it was deemed necessary.

The bill was then read a second time, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Information has been received at the Treasury Department, that the four instalments under our treaty with France has been paid to the agent of the United States. In communicating the satisfactory termination of our controversy with France, I feel assured that both Houses of Congress will unite with me in desiring and believing that the anticipations of the restoration of the ancient cordial relations between the two countries, expressed in my former messages on this subject, will be speedily realized. No proper exertion of mine shall be wanting to efface the remembrance of the misconceptions that have temporarily interrupted the accustomed intercourse between them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Washington, May 11, 1836.

This Department is now issuing the certificates to claimants in whose favor awards have been rendered under the convention with France. Those of the claimants, who have not given directions respecting the manner in which the certificates shall issue, are requested to inform the department in relation thereto, and also where they are to be transmitted.

Letters from Montgomery states that an express came into that place confirming the mournful intelligence that the passengers who left Montgomery on Monday week were all murdered, and that the bridge at Columbus was burnt down. We think this account may be relied upon. So that our citizens will see that the course of war is not so low down as was at first supposed. Two thousand volunteers, with five hundred friendly Indians, are now in the Nation—Mobile Chronicle.

## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Packet ship Harvre, at New York, sailed from Havre on the 5th April.

The Havre has on board $250,000, being part of the Indemnification money paid by France.

The decree for the payment of the American indemnification was published in the *Bulletin des Lois* on the 2d of April. The following is a translation.

PALACE OF THE TUILLERIES, March 19, 1836.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, king of the French.

Wishing of the law of June 14th, 1835, relating to the treaty concluded at Paris, the 4th of July 1831, between France and the United States, which authorizes the minister of the finances to take the necessary measures for the execution of that treaty, under the condition expressed in the 1st article of the same law:

Considering that the condition has been satisfied and upon the report of our minister of the finances. We have ordained and do ordain as follows:

Art. 1. Our minister of the finances will cause to be paid to the government of the United States, or to the bearer of its authorization, eighteen millions, four hundred and eighty six thousand, six hundred and sixty six francs, fifty two centimes, being the amount due on the 2d of February, 1836, of the twenty five millions, the payment of which was stipulated in the treaty of July 4, 1831, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sum of the instalment of principal for 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836, deducting one million on account of the fifteen hundred thousand frs. applicable to French claims, | 15,666 666 fr. 64c. |
| Interest computed to February 2d 1836, | 2,819,999 88 |
| Total, | 18,486 fr 52c |

Art. 2. The said sum of 18,486,666 francs 52 centimes, shall be carried to the credit of appropriations for 1836, and placed against the extraordinary credit provided by the law of the 15th of June 1825. It will form the subject of a special article in the account of those appropriations.

Art. 3. A future provision will be made for the execution of the 2d article of the law above cited, as regards the million deducted from the amount due to the United States.

(Signed) LOUIS PHILIPPE.

By the King.
The Minister of the Finances.
(Signed) Count D'ARGOUT.

The storm of the 28th March has been attended with more disastrous effects on the French coast than on the English, and the papers are filled with accounts of shipwrecks which have ensued. The New York packet ship Francis Depau was off Havre when the storm commenced, and was compelled by its violence to attempt to enter the port. The greater part of the population collected on the pier to witness the scene. The vessel was driven by the waves on one of the defences of the port, and was not got off and brought along side the quays till the morning of the 4th April, when she made a great quantity of water. She was sold on the following Thursday, in consequence of the damage she had experienced. The inquiry for part of her cargo had been taken out and placed under tents.

The American ship Harriet & Jesse, from Charleston, followed the Francis Depau, and after striking once or twice succeeded in getting safe into the harbor. The American brig Corinthian came next, unexpected to the people of Havre, as, owing to the thick fog, she had not been seen before she was close upon them. She fortunately also succeeded in making the harbor.

The following also concerns our mercantile interests:

*The Sales*—March 31st.—The brig Arzac of Rochelle coming from New York, with 380 bales cotton, 129 tierces rice and about 25 tons of Campeachy wood, has been shipwrecked on the coast of *La Chesnaye*. The crew is saved. It is thought that the Campeachy wood, and the cotton will be got uninjured, but the rice it is feared will be damaged. It is doubtful whether the vessel will be got off as she lies on a spot surrounded by rocks.

Captain Jolly, of the French ship Jeanne d'Arc, arrived at Havre, reports that on the 30th March, being in 70 deg. 20 min. longitude, east, and 47 deg. min. latitute north, he spoke the American ship Eliza Ann, off Baltimore, lying to, with closed reefed topsails, having carried away her jibboon and experienced other damages.

On the same day in the same latitude and longitude he saw a ship which he supposed was an American which had carried away her three topmasts, and was making a port in England.

A petition praying for the repeal of the proscription in force against the family of Napoleon, was to have been presented to the Chambre on Saturday, but the report of it was not brought up, and the circumstances excited much disappointment in the public galleries. Amongst the audience we noticed several personages who figured on the political and military scene during the Imperial regime.

NAVAL SERVICE.—The bill making appropriations for the Naval service for the current year has at last passed both Houses of Congress, and, as it will undoubtedly be approved by the President of the United States, may be considered to be a law.

Here are the principal particulars of the bill:

NAVAL APPROPRIATION FOR 1836.

| | |
|---|---|
| For pay of officers and seamen | $2,318,017 |
| Superintendents, contractors, &c | 68,340 |
| Provisions | 792,263 |
| Repairs of vessels | 1,085,000 |
| Improvement at Portsmouth navy yard | 67,000 |
| Do Brooklyn | 64,300 |
| Do Philadelphia | 11,750 |
| Do Washington | 27,500 |
| Do Gosport | 107,000 |
| Do Pensacola | 40,000 |
| Wharves, &c. at Pensacola | 150,000 |
| Powder magazine and enclosure of do | 41,000 |
| Ordnance and ordnance stores | 64,900 |
| Contingencies (enumerated) | 381,600 |
| Marine corps, pay, &c. | 283,854 |
| Completing steam vessel at Brooklyn, | 150,000 |
| Completing navy hospitals | 45,410 |
| Sites and barracks near navy yards of Charleston, Gosport and Pensacola | 150,000 |
| Completing magazines at New York & Boston | 14,200 |
| Vessels and expenses of surveying and exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean | 150,000 |
| Employment of naval force in the same if deemed expedient | 150,000 |

COUNCIL OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

SITTING OF THE 24TH MAY, 1836.

The council assembled by virtue of convocation of the Mayor, made at the request of Messrs High, Johns and Wilcox.

The secretary proceeded to the nominal appeal, on request of the Recorder, when it appeared that the following members were present:

Messrs de Armas, Bertus, Boulligny, Buisson, Canon, Cougot, Duplessis, Grathe, Guillot, High, Johns, Lafargue, Lesseps, Mercier, Pedesclaux, Philips, Pichot, Pitot, Stringer, Thomas and Wilcox.

The journal of the last sitting being read and approved, Mr High presented a resolution authorising the Mayor to draw for a sum of $2000, on the treasurer of the first municipality, to relieve the victims of the late fire in the 3d municipality.

This resolution was read for the first time, and on motion, put to the order of the day for the next sitting.

Mr High offered a resolution for the repeal of the resolution adopted in the sitting of the 20th instant, authorizing the Mayor to accept the transfer of $50,000 capital stock of the Improvement Banking Company, in shares at par, on condition said Bank opens a credit of $100,000 in favor of the first municipality.

The rules being dispensed with, on motion of Mr de Armas, resolved said resolution be and is rejected.

The Senator from Mississippi said that he could not give the name of the author of this letter, but that he was a man of the highest respectability. He had seen too much of the world to attach any credence to reports of this kind. He did not question the veracity of the writer, though he believed that he did not get his information from a correct source. The idea was too ridiculous that Santa Anna should march, 1,800 miles from the banks of the Sabine, to plant his banners on the Capitol, and tear the laurels from the brow of General Jackson.

The memorials were then laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

D. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

**Obituary**—DEPARTED this life on the 25th inst. *MR. JACOB HART*, formerly of Philadelphia, and late of Capt Burt's company of Florida Volunteers.—It will be a gratification to his friends to know that every attention was paid to him, during his illness, by his friends in this city, and was buried with military honors by captain Hozeys' company—the Washington Guards.

☞ The Philadelphia papers are requested to notice this obituary.

WILL be sold at public auction at Mobile on the first day of June next, by order and for account of the Louisiana State Marine and Fire Insurance Company of this city. The Mexican built brig Bello Indio, as she now lies ashore near Mobile Point with everything saw on board, and the following materials saved from said brig and now in store at Mobile, in lots as follows:

1 al the rigging and blocks,
2 all the sails,
3 a large anchor,
4 a small do,
5 a large chain,
6 a 2d size do.
7 a 3d size do,
8 a figure heads.

For further information—apply at the office of said company, at the corner of Royal and Bienville sts.
m 26-3 t

NOTICE—The public are informed that the advertisement inserted in the Bulletin and Bee of the 11th and 14th May 1836, by Mr. Louis de Ferriet relative to the tract of land on the east side of Mobile Bay destined for the site of the new city of Alabama, is without any right or authority.

Mr. De Ferriet having since the 20th day of January 1818, sold and disposed of the whole of the said land and for full and satisfactory proof of this, the public are referred to the notarial [illegible] at Narcisse Broutin, a notary public in New Orleans, and now in the custody of William Christy, Esq., in said city, under date 29th July 1817, by and before the power of Attorney from Mr de Ferriet to Mr Dominique Sales of Mobile, and in the records of the county court of the county of Mobile, will be found the deed of sale from Mr. Sales by virtue of the said power to Arthur L. Simms, and by which Mr. de Ferriet has been devested of all title to, or power and authority over said land.

THE TRUSTES
*of the city of Alabama*
m 26—3

LINEN Cambrics and Handkerchiefs—A handsome assortment of linen cambrics; do do handkerchiefs, various qualities of plain, hemstitched, colored bordered, open edge and elegantly embroidered, just received per ship Vicksburg, and for sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
m 26 19, Chartres st.

GUNNY BAGS—Gunny bags for sale by
ROBT H. WHITE,
m 26 25, Magazine st.

BRANDY—48 half pipes direct importation and entitled to debenture—and 8 cases 28 and 37 years old.

Wine—Madeira, 7 to 41 years old, sherry 7 to 19 do do, port, red and white in wood and bottle, warranted genuine. For sale by
HARMSON, BROWN, & CO.
m 26 47, Bienville street.

## MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Ophir, Brittingham, New York, J A Merle & co
Brig Harriet, Hooper, Rotterdam, Geo Bedford.

ARRIVED.

Brig America, Williams, 10 da fm Charleston, to J A Barrell.
Steamer Missouriant, Dran, Louisville.
Steamer Sarraphore, Hoffman, fm Opelousas.
Steamer Mississippi, Bitch, fm Louisville.
Steamer Clouterville, Benoist, Natchitoches.
Steamer Despatch, Sneck, Lafourche.
Steamer Chieftain, Egerton, Louisville.

EXPORTS.

Opelousas—Per steamer Semaphore: 34 bales cotton E Ogden; 26 do C Toledano; 15 do and 165 horns, 48 hides Lastrape & Desmare.

Louisville—Per steamer Mississippi; 200 pieces bagging, 75 coils bale rope, 1 bale tuline Sloo & Byrne; 171 ps bagging 271 coils rope Lambeth & Thompson; 992 ps bagging 48 coils bale rope Bier & Steever; 33 ps bagging, 37 coils rope Buchanan & Hugan; 170 kgs lard, 11 bbls, 2 half do lard, 1 cask bacon, Buckner, Stanton, & co; 32 bales cotton Leigh Maddux & co; 8 do Brander, McKenna & Wright; 154 do N & J Dick & co.

Natchitoches—Per steamer Clouterville: 4 bales cotton Robeson, Wood & co; 7 do Peyroux, Arcueil & co; 7 do Lecompentier; 5 do C Toledano; 47 do, 15 hides O'Duhigg & Chauguier; 9 bales cotton T Barrett & co.

Lafourche—Per steamer Despatch: 42 hhds sugar T Barrett & co; 8 hhds do, 75 tcs molasses Lambeth & Thompson; 26 bales moss F Jourdan; 10 bales do to do; 7 bales cotton O'Duhigg & Chauguier; 62 hhds molasses R Jones; 6 bales moss R P Gailward; 58 bales moss 9 hhds sundal owner on board.

Charleston—Per brig America: 360 casks rice to J A Barrell and Saml Chapman.

Louisville—Per steamer Geo Washington: 99 coils rope Bier & Steever; 725 ps bagging 329 coils rope, 2 boxes, 4 bales twine, J A Merle; 561 ps bagging, 95 coils rope, 1 bale twine, C Toledano; 35 hhds tobacco Bier & Steever.

Louisville—Per steamer Missourian: 4 drays, 10 ox carts, 4 tumbler wheels and screws, 1 box linch-pins Tourne & Beckwith; 81 bbls whiskey J Vairin & co; 135 coils rope Forsyth, Goodwyn & Fords; 74 hhds tobacco Leigh Maddux & co; 125 coils rope A S Loughey; 745 ps bagging, 322 coils rope Buchanan & Hagan; 4 hhds tobacco Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 7 bales cotton to Robeson, Wood & co; and 50 tons of way freight.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per brig Ophir: 120 bales cotton and 10,500 bushels corn.

Rotterdam—Per brig Harriet: 109 hhds tobacco, 12,800 staves, 251 bales sarsaparilla.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Mississippi left Louisville at half past 1, P M, 19th May; met steamer Gov Clark at Brandesburg, Lady Madison at Northampton, Nashville at Amsterdam, passed the old Champion at anchor 3 miles below, with her larboard guard carried away: 30th, passed Missourian wooding, met Lady Byron and Farmer at Anderson's bar, Caledonia at Shawneetown, Swiss Boy at Sabine Little Warren below, Mississippian at Ford's ferry, Oceana above Golconda: 31st, Ben Sherrod above the Iron Banks, Augusta at New Madrid, Magnil 5 miles below, Rob Roy under way, U States at Needham's cutoff, met New York: 22d, met Orleans below Helena running with one wheel: 23d, met Iowa at No 93, Memphis below Warrenton, passed Prairie wooding: 24th, met Banker Hill and Sampson at