COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	april 9	Boston	april 8
Charleston	" 14	Baltimore	" 6
Philadelphia	" 8	Washington	" 9
Paris	feb 28	Liverpool	march 3
Havre	" 29	London	feb. 29

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Sales of Cotton on Saturday.

900 bales Mississippi, (selections) ..... 18c.

NEW YORK, April 9.

Cotton.—The market has been rather quiet since our last, and some sales have been made at rather lower prices. The transactions of the week amount to 1350 bales, of which 200 Upland at 16 a 19; 750 Florida at 16 a 20, 560 Mobile at 18 a 21; and 155 N Orleans at 20 a 31 cents.

Coffee.—The market is not so brisk, but prices have been maintained. Sales of 1500 bags Brazil at 12½ a 13 cents, chiefly at 12; 100 bags Java green at 13; 100 Cuba at 13½; 200 bags St Domingo at 13; 200 bags Laguira at 14; and 150 inferior do at 13½ cents.

Freights.—There is rather more offering for Havre and Liverpool; the Havre packets are filling at 4 a 4c.

Exchange, Foreign.—Bills on London fell off by the last packet. Exclusive sales at 107½. The scarcity in the Money Market has had the effect to depress prices.

HAVANA PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTATION.		
Northern Rice, per cwt.		2 50
Codfish, "	$5 00 a	5 50
New Orleans Flour, "		14 50
Northern Flour, "		18 50
Lard, Northern, "	18 a	20
Do. New Orleans, "		20
Pork, mess, "	20 00 a	22 00
Beef, prime & mess, "	12 00 a	19 00
Candles, tallow, "	14½ a	15
Do. sperm, "	19 a	22
EXPORTATION		
Sugar, mixed, "	1 76 a	1 87½
Do. white, "	2 37½ a	2 62½
Do. quebrada, "	1 62½ a	1 75
Coffee, ordinary, "	13 a	13½
Do. 2 " "	11½ a	12
Do. 3d " "	10 a	11
Do. inferior, "	9 a	10½
Wax, white, "	9 a	10
Do. yellow, "	6½ a	7
Segars, "	6 00 a	20 00
Tobacco, leaf, new crop, "	1 00 a	1 25
EXCHANGE.		
On London,	4 a 4½	prct prem.
On Paris,	5 "	disc.
On Spain,	4 "	prem.
On the U States,	5 a 6½ "	disc.
Dollars, Spanish,	3	pr ct prem-scarce
Dollars & Doubloons, Mexican,		par.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Feb. 27.

Cotton.—In the early part of the week the demand continued extensive, and the extreme rates of Friday were currently obtained for all descriptions since Tuesday, however, American has receded fully ½d per lb been dearer quotations. Brazil remains without any material alteration. Sales of Egyptian and Surat have been active, owing chiefly to the large arrivals from the States, which must bring us a supply of at least 30,000 bales—prices however are very steady, the sales reaching 2030 bales—the intelligence received yesterday from all parts of the states, seems calculated to uphold our market, the highest estimate of the crop now coming, at 1350,000 bales

CANDIDATES

☞ *The elections will take place this day 25th April.*

General municipality:

FOR RECORDER.

G. PREVAL.	LOUIS ALLARD.
D. AUGUSTIN.	PAUL BERTUS.

ALDERMEN:

FIRST DISTRICT:

G. Schmidt,	Alexander Phillips,
S. High,	Martin Gordon jr.
E. Bertus.	J. Wilcox.

Maurice Canson.

☞ The election will take place at Richardson's Hotel, Conti street.

SECOND DISTRICT:

A. W. Pichot,	Chs Lesseps.
H. F. Coupot,	Chris. G. de Armas.
Jh. Guillot jr.	

☞ The election will take place at F. Verrier's, Chartres, between Toulouse and St Peter streets.

THIRD DISTRICT:

H. Pedesclaux,	Dr. Thomas.
H. Cruzat.	A. Grailhe.
C. Roselius,	A. Lafargue.

☞ The election will take place at John Davis', Orleans street.

FOURTH DISTRICT:

A. Pitot,	E. A. Canon.
J. Boutigny,	

☞ The election will take place at Sauvinet's, Hospital, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets.

FIFTH DISTRICT:

F. Buisson,	J. J. Mercier.
A. Fernandez.	Henry Colson.
Joseph Laurent.	B. Planché.

☞ The election will take place at Bowman's, at the Basin.

Second municipality:

FOR RECORDER

JOSHUA BALDWIN	EDWARD RAWLE,
SAMUEL D. DIXON.	

ALDERMEN:

FIRST DISTRICT:

D. H. Twogood,	J. P. Freret.
Daniel Dinn.	

☞ The election will take place at Bank's Arcade.

SECOND DISTRICT:

Thos. Sloo, jr.,	Samuel J. Peters.
Edward Yorke,	James S. McFarlane.
J. L. Florance,	

☞ The election will take place at Charles Dimond's Tchoupitoulas street.

THIRD DISTRICT:

C. W. Shaumburgh,	E. A. McNair.
Robert A. Marye.	V. Berthe.
Wm. T. Hepp	G. Hubert.

☞ The election will take place at H. Norton's, Tchoupitoulas street.

Third Municipality:

FOR RECORDER.

ALFRED DUCROS,	C. CUVELLIER.
L U GAJENNIE.	

ALDERMEN:

FIRST DISTRICT:

L H Feraud	W. C. C. Claiborne,
A. Guirot,	F. Percy.

☞ The election will take place at Philip Power's corner of Champs, Elysees and Levee streets.

SECOND DISTRICT:

Philippe Guesnon,	B. Marigny.
A. Lara,	

☞ The election will take place at Franklin's Hotel, corner of Champs Elysees and Levee streets.

THIRD DISTRICT:

J. Kilshaw, Jr.	Alexander Lesseps.

☞ The election will take place at the Free Port Hotel, Levee, between Ferdinand and Montegut sts.

FOURTH DISTRICT:

Louis Davignaud.	

☞ The election will take place at L. Bringier's Bayou road.

Mr Bayon: Sir, please to announce Dr. James S. McFarlane as a candidate for Alderman in 2d Ward 2d municipality, and you will oblige

MANY VOTERS

New Orleans, April 8th, 1836.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1836.

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

The municipal elections will occur today. We have studiously forborne to recommend or oppose any of the candidates before the public—at the same time that we have indiscriminately given the names of all. This we thought the most eligible course to prevent those ridiculous squabbles and personalities in newspapers, which are derogatory to all concerned.

We are anxious that the voters should think and judge as well as act for themselves; altho solicitous that none should be elected who are not eligible by integrity, intelligence and the necessary legal qualifications of property, etc. If ever there was a time in which energy should be adopted without personal or merely local interests in the elections of corporate officers—that is the present: for the future prospects and prosperity of New Orleans may mainly depend on the action of the first municipal councils.

Charity Hospital.—This will be the second year that the legislature has left the Charity Hospital without state support: it will therefore be obliged to depend on donations or individual support.

It is earnestly to be hoped that our fellow-citizens will not be wanting in generous support to so useful and essential an institution. On Friday, a benefit was given for it at the Orleans street theatre; and a sum of of $824 was the collection. Were similar benefits given at the other theatres—were concerts or balls or other public amusements given—and were charity sermons preached in the various churches, so as to afford collections, we may hope that the institution will be preserved. The councils of each municipality should also afford their assistance: for something must be done, or the Charity Hospital may cease; and what a stigma would that be on the known iberality of Louisianians.

By an arrival yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have obtained journals from that city to the 6th inst; and from the capital of the 2d.

The information of the defeats of the Texians at San Patricio and San Antonio had been received in Mexico; and caused great joy on the part of the government and subordinates. [illegible] filled; but no men: as the Mexicans fancy their president invincible, and believe his army sufficient to overrun Texas. Happy delusion!

Money was in abundance at Vera Cruz, as several conductas from the interior had arrived.

The inhabitants of Mexico made a pompous funeral for the late president pro tempore—Manuel Barragan.

Dr Antommarchi was in the vicinity of Mexico—analyzing mineral waters.

Tornel, secretary of the interior, was tried and acquitted for the imprisonment of a brigand.

Nothing of importance transpired in the interior of the country, which appears to be tranquil; but the Texians will be in the capital by the first of May.

About 500 Seminole Indians have arrived here from Florida, for the western country.

The war in Florida is considered at an end this year; as those who would not submit to transportation, have retired into the everglades south of the territory.

There was however a battle with the Indians on the 7th inst, rather severely contested, when many of the Louisiana volunteers were wounded—among whom was the son of Dr Davidson. The remaining volunteers are returning; and will arrive in New Orleans in a few days.

We have been indirectly censured by a few friends for the warmth with which we have consistently advocated the cause of Texas. Let us candidly explain to them; and probably they will agree with us.

We have been fully persuaded of the land speculations in Texas; but knew it was restricted to a few individuals, and that the actual tenants of the soil were not responsible for the conduct of the empressarios. We have been persuaded that the former government of Texas disposed of public lands, we knew that this had been rectified. We knew that the Mexican trade with New Orleans would suffer; but we were convinced that that this would be for a short period only.

But being thoroughly imbued with the spirit of liberty being conscious that the actual settlers of Texas were innocent and contended *pro aris et focis*, we were even anxious that the freedom of the press should contribute to the liberty of the world; and accordingly lent our humble assistance. Yet further, fully identifying [illegible] with the interests of Louisiana and the American Union, [illegible] and from that perspicacity common to intelligent experience; and perceive that if Texas becomes a member of the central government of Mexico, it will sometime become a receptacle for runaway slaves; and will offer inducements for slaves throughout the southern states to leave their [illegible] Louisiana would then be the neighborhood of a negro colony, [illegible] vagrants and rascals. Can such be doubted? No. Then does it not present many arguments in favor of our protecting Texas, and aiding her struggles for liberty? decidedly: reflect dispassionately, and you will agree with us.

Yet again—as the independence of Texas has been declared, its connection with Mexico being cut off, the relations between that country and the United States according to the treaty of alliance cannot operate now against Texas. She is free, so far as declaration and determination go: she should be free by the recognition and assistance of this country:

Major-general Macomb arrived here on Saturday from Mobile. The intelligence brought by him and suite is copied from the information given to the editors of the Mobile Register.

A seaman lately arrived in the Bonita from Tampico states that when at Vera Cruz, he had been pressed into the Mexican service to proceed against Texas; and that many of our countrymen were similarly treated there.

What! shall the United States government suffer the seamen or citizens of this country to be pressed into the service of a foreign nation—and such a nation, for such a cause?

Mrs Gibbs is to have her benefit this evening at the St Charles theatre; and displays an attractive bill. She has not had that justice done her here, which her vocal capabilities and musical knowledge deserve; and has therefore not made that impression on the public which she otherwise could. It is not however our duty to interfere with managerial arrangements; still we may regret that merit like hers has so studiously been kept back, or been subject to drawbacks from the bad support given her. On the intelligent portion of the community, she has made a very favorable impression, despite the obstacles encountered.

Miss Russell will appear this evening in two of her favorite characters for her own benefit—is the Youthful Queen, and Perfection. Her Kate O'Brien is a delightful portraiture; and is probably unequalled at the present day. A bumper this evening at Camp street theatre.

Miss Cushman appeared as Lady Macbeth on Saturday; and realized the hopes entertained of her. To such line of characters, she should confine her attention, if she means to excel on the stage; and then she may command approbation and applause: but as for her singing, it is pro-di-gious!

[FOR THE BEE.]

Strangers who wish to become acclimated are respectfully invited to take a walk from Richardson's Hotel to St Charles street, every morning immediately after the gutters are cleansed and perfumed. Those using this precaution for a few mornings, and having lungs suited to the odoriferous operation, may afterwards remain throughout the summer with perfect security.

HUMANITY.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Phrenology.—Dr Powell's second lecture on this science will be given to night at 8 o'clock, 41 Royal street. The subjects to be treated of, Destructiveness, Secutiveness, and Acquisitiveness, with their uses and abuses, are interesting and should be understood by every one.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Sir,—It was with regret that I heard on Saturday the 23d inst, at about 9 or 10 o'clock, a. m. that a rumor was afloat that I was to be supported by a portion of my fellow citizens at the approaching election for the office of Mayor of this City. I say, sir, with regret because I am not a candidate for the office, and never intended to be, at the approaching election; my name never having appeared before the people for the same.

Should I ever become a candidate for that office, then the people shall have a full knowledge of the fact, and if elected otherwise, I could not consent to serve.

Respectfully, sir, your obd't serv't,

JOHN CULBERTSON.

New Orleans, 23d April, 1836.

Mr. Bayon:

Sir, Intending to be absent from New Orleans for some time, I am constrained to decline being considered a candidate for the place of Alderman. With acknowledgments to my fellow citizens who have signified their intention of supporting me,

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant, JAS. SAUL

Mr. Bayon—In your remarks on the 23d, you mention about an importing company with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars; you ought to consider that there exists in this city commercial firms each of whom has at least half a million of dollars capital in actual employment in their business; yet they are contented to remain tributary to the New York market for their supplies of goods imported from Europe.—No company whatever with even a capital of three million of dollars could possibly command the im-

[illegible] city or [illegible] of any pe[illegible] stockholders at [illegible] of any [illegible] city in which it is located. A large com[illegible] slugfish to compete with individual enterprise. Industry is a [illegible] of details. Let individual interests of [illegible] be properly encouraged; let the people in the interior of the country of as well as those residing in the city be properly appraised of the importance to the prosperity and growth of New Orleans: in regard to direct importation from the manufactory in Europe and from the eastern states, and soon will public opinion be attained that will give an impulse to direct our importations in the city in which business hundreds of energetic individuals will embark; and by that means in time render this city the largest market in the United States for foreign and domestic goods, as it is now the most extensive market for the sale of the products of the Mississippi valley.

The inhabitants of this part of the United States are beginning to be awakened to their own interests and to notice the folly of being tributary to a distant northern city for imported articles, which can as well be obtained in New Orleans, if the importations are duly encouraged; and it is not prophetic now to say that but few years will pass, before those traders who are now dependant for supplies on New York, will look back with astonishment that such an unnatural course of trade with New York should have existed undisturbed so long as it has, without being removed by the correct encouragement of that wholesome state of trade—direct importation.

Correspondence of the Bee.

Washington, April 9th 1836.

I proceed to furnish you with a few additional items of information from the valuable report of the secretary of the treasury on the cultivation &c. of Cotton: The name of the cotton plant is of Arabic origin. It was probably grown and used largely in ancient times in Arabia, India, and Africa except in Egypt where lines superceded it as manifested in the clothing of the mummies. The kind used in the U. S. is no. the true shrub, but the annual herbaceous variety. The growth of the cotton in the U. S. began as early as 1787. The Sea Island cotton is supposed to have come originally from Persia, and in 1786 from Bahama to the U S. This kind is cultivated in South Carolina Georgia and Florida, but grows to perfection only in certain districts near the sea coast. During the last thirty years the annual average crop has been between 9 and 12 millions of pounds. It has taken the place, in Europe, of the fine cotton from the Isle of Bourbon. The exports from New Orleans, says the report are composed in part of the crops of Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. Part of these crops is consumed at home, and part exported coastwise to the Northern States. Part of the crop of Georgia is exported from Florida and part from South Carolina, part of the crop of Florida from Alabama and part of North Carolina from Va. For the production of the whole cotton crop of the U S. it is estimated that only about 2 millions of acres of land uncultivated. The whole exports of this article in the world do not exceed 535 million of pounds, of which the U. S. alone exports 381 millions a large portion of the remainder is from the remote parts of Asia—very little comes from Europe. This could, if necessary, be occupied, by the U. S. by putting 500,000 acres more of cotton into cultivation, and employing less than 100,000 additional field hands in that branch of industry. It is conjectured by the secretary that we have now not in cultivation, more acres of land suitable for cotton than would be sufficient to raise all the cotton now grown in the world, as that would require 3 or 5 millions of acres. Hence he infers that there is good cotton land enough in the U. S. to grow not only all the cotton wanted for foreign export in the world; but to supply the income demanded for ages to come. The only obstacle, he conceived will be in the augmented price of labor, so that it may not be raised so low as to keep possession of the European market against all competition. The getting possession of that market heretofore, has been much aided by the good quality of the cotton, the low price of land and the facility of cleaning cotton by Whitneys cotton gin since 1793. By this machine one person is able to perform in a day the work of 1,000 without it, the old mode of cleaning still used in India and Columbia, is by wooden rollers and with the bow by hand. The fluctuations in the price of cotton in the U. S. has been very striking. The price has not however, in any year been but a fraction below 10 cts. per lb. which a. times has been as high as 28, 34 and even 44 cents, and being on an average over 16 cents per lb. since 1802 and over 21 cents. since 1790 Cotton is supposed to be a profitable crop in the Southern states at 10 cents per lb. The expense of clearing wild lands, the secretary states, averages from 10 to 15 dollars per acre. Land in a condition for cultivation will yield in the U. S. on an average from 250 to 300 lbs. of clean cotton, and in the old States 125 lbs. clean. One field hand can cultivate on an average 8 acres, and at the same time will assist in raising five to eight acres of corn—the secretary then enters into a calculation of the expense, attending the culture of cotton. He estimates the whole capital employed in this branch of industry in the U. S. at from 800 to 900 millions of dollars. This report is replete with valuable information on the subject of cotton, its cultivation, manufacture &c. The secretary of the navy has recommended an increase of our naval force and the appropriation bill [illegible] depots has finally passed the House of Representatives. There is no doubt but that a very large amount will be appropriated this session for the defences of the country. The bill establishing the territorial government of Wisconsin, which passed the Senate, some days ago has been amended and passed the house. A string of resolutions has been offered by Mr. Robertson of Va. on the subject of retrenchment. It is rather too late in the day to make such an attempt. Several efforts have been made during the existence of our government to effect this object; but without success, and to attempt it now, with a surplus revenue of 30 millions is as idle, as to attempt to remove the Andes. The expenses of the government will be more likely to increase than diminish and the employed will at last be so well paid that the pursuit of office, as it is at present, will supersede every other pursuit. The excessive issues of paper by the state banks are beginning to have their usual deleterious effect on the currency of the country and the price of commodities. The Senate did not sit today and the House has been occupied with private business.

DIRECT FROM FLORIDA.

Major General Macomb and Captain Cooper, his aid, of the United States Army, arrived in town yesterday, from Pensacola, which place they reached night before last, in a United States Cutter, from Tampa Bay. Dates from Tampa are down to the 15th inst.

Three divisions of the army, under the command of Generals Scott and Eustis and Colonel Lindsey, continued at Tampa Bay on the 3d and 4th instant by different routes. Colonel Lindsey had marched up to the Withlacoochee and failing to meet with General Scott there as he expected, returned to Fort Brooke.—He was fired upon and harrassed by small parties of Indians concealed in hammocks. The division of Generals Scott and Clinch crossed the Withlacoochee at Camp Izard, on the 27th and 28th. They were also fired upon by small parties of Indians. They burnt Oseola's town. On the evening of the 30th they discovered a number of Indians, and the next morning an engagement took place, in which four whites were killed and eighteen wounded. Three of the Indians and a negro were found dead, and it was evident from the marks of blood that many more had been killed and wounded, but carried off. The Indians were driven back over the Withlacoochee. Major Cooper, of the Georgia Volunteers, was left in their Nation with a battalion, and the rest of the army of about 4,300, under Scott, Lindsey and Eustis, met at Tampay Bay, on the 4th instant. On the 11th, General Smith of the Louisiana Volunteers, was sent with 500 men to Charlotte Harbor, to ascend the stream and capture all the Indian families supposed to be secreted there. Another force consisting of about 200 mounted cavalry was despatched to drive the Indians in that direction.

General Scott shipped off, on the 12th, about 400 Seminoles, men, women and children. They were Black Dirt and his tribe. On the 15th the army started to return on both sides of the Withlacoochee.

There are 400 now at work at Tampa Bay, and the climate is getting worse and worse for the army. It is said to be the design of General Scott to discharge the volunteers, and send them home before the 1st of May and to select the most healthy points compatible with the service, to establish posts of regulars, of whom there are about 1300, to keep the Indians in check until the hot season shall have passed.—*Mobile Register.*

TEXAS.

By Major Norton, who came passenger in the Texian government schr. Invincible, we learn that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado, 800 were at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend: and that Gen. Houston's effective force was 2300. The Colorado had overflowed its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat. Houston had despatched Maj. Baker, with 400 men against the 400 Mexicans, and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible.

The total destruction of the 1200 Mexicans is certain; all was joy and confidence at the seat of government. The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado and Brasos, is already defeated.

Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday.

We also learn that 72 unarmared emigrants that left this city in the William and Francis, for Copano, and were landed at that port, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiery, in sight of the vessel; the schooner escaped to Matagorda.

The Pennsylvania is expected this day with further information. The Brutus was to sail the day after the Invincible with women and children.

Dr Harrison, son of Gen Harrison of North Bend, Ohio, was, while travelling with three American gentlemen taken by the Mexicans, tied, his bowels torn out and left in that situation before life was extinct! The wife of Dr Harrison came passenger in the Invincible.

The Texian armed schooner Invincible, Capt Brown fell in with the Mexican schooner Montezuma, at anchor off the Brasos Santiago. An action immediately took place, with a running fight of several hours, which terminated in the sinking of the Montezuma before she reached the shore to which she was running. When last seen her yards were under water.—She was preparing to convoy to Galveston Bay about 200 men; the expedition is now destroyed. The Invincible partially cut in her rigging, but had not a man wounded. The fate of the Montezuma's crew is not known.

NEW CHARLESTON, April 14.

The Steamboat Wm Gibbons, Captain Spinney, arrived at this port yesterday from New York, bringing the news of the passing of that city to Saturday evening, and also other Northern papers to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette, of Thursday morning says "It is rumored that Mr Cambreleng, will take the vacant mission to France."

Levi Cutler, Esq. appears to have been re-elected Mayor of Portland by a majority of five votes. The Argus says his election will be contested.

The Senate of Massachusetts has rejected the bill passed in the House of Representatives, to abolish capital punishment in certain cases, by a vote of two to one.

The land belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, was sold, with the exception of a square immediately around the Monument, for $25,000 with the right to redeem it in three years. The time is now nearly out, and the land being worth much more than the sum, efforts are to be made to raise the amount necessary for the redemption of the mortgage.

The two hundreth anniversary of the settlement of Providence, R I occurs in June next, and the citizens are making preparations to celebrate the event.

The Philadelphia Sentinel mentions Geo M Dallas, as a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Monmouth (N J) Enquirer states, that a gentleman from New York has purchased a large tract of land in that country, with the view of planting it with Chinese mulberry.

The Cylinder Mill connected with Messrs Verner & Solomen's Powder Works, near Spottwood, N J blew up on Wednesday evening 4th inst. and killed one man employed in it, Mr Harrison Ware, of Vi— The explosion, it is said, was sensibly felt seven mil s off. Mr Ware's body was found at the distance of near 400 yards from the mill, dreadfully mangled, the mutilated fragments being scattered in every direction.

The New York Gazatte, of the 7th inst. says—"The laborers made a partial turn out yesterday, for ten shillings a day. In about two hours, all were at work to work, some at eight shillings, and some at nine, and the rest went without their dinner.—The labourers are pouring into the city from all quarters. Hundreds may be hourly expected from Europe—old Ireland alone will send out at least 40,000 emigrants to this city, this spring, and most of them will be here the first of June. An unusual number of mechanics are arriving here from different parts in England."

The ship John Jay, on the rail way at the dry dock, New York, was found on fire on the morning of the 7th inst. on the top of the round house, which was extinguished with trifling injury—supposed to have been the work of design.

Five seamen were lost overboard from the packet ship Formosa, at New York from Havre, on the 4th, ultimo in a gale of wind, by the shipping of a heavy sea.

The American question has been lost sight of during the ministerial crisis, but was brought into view a few days ago, by an article in the Jururnal des Debats, which blames the Message of the 15th of January, as taking away the good impression made by that of the 7th December. The opposition journals still consider the affair as settled by the mediation of England and so do most people.

The war in Spain goes on without any decided advantage on either side. England, you will notice, continues to increase her naval force in the Mediterranean.

From the Mobile Register of April 22d, 1836.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Hector, Post, direct to this port, we have received dates to the 3rd of March from Liverpool. Our London papers are only to the 29th February.

The commercial dates, are to the 2nd at Liverpool, inclusive, we have been also favored with commercial letters to that day, extracts from which appear in this evening' paper.

We find no political intelligence of much novelty. The British House of Commons had adopted an address to the King for the suppression of Orange Societies, to which he returned a favorable answer. The leading Orangemen in Parliament, thereupon, announced their purpose voluntarily to disband their association.

The Carlists were making considerable headway in Spain,—so much according to some representations as to alarm the English with the fear of a very protracted contest, if not the success of Don Carlos. Mendizabal, it is said, was trying some of his popularity.

There was a shocking accident at Liverpool, about the 28th ult. by which a house in Thomas street fell down, and killed six of the occupants, wounded some dozen or fifteen more.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To divide the parish of Plaquemines into election districts and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act, the praish of Plaquemines shall be divided into five districts of election for the election of governor, members of congress, members of the general assembly of this state and of president and vice president of the United States, as follows, to wit: the first district from the upper line of the parish to the Jesuite Bend on both sides of the river; the 2d district from Jesuit's Bend to Poverty point on both sides of the river; the 3d district from Poverty point to Pointe de la Hache on both sides of the river; the 4th district at the Berras settlement and the 5th district at the Balize. And the voters of said parish may vote at any one of these, provided he swears that he has not voted at any other district during said election if required by the commissioners of election or any other elector.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc, That the sheriff of the parish judge and two justices of the peace, unless prevented by sickness, absence or other cause, then the said election to be presided by one justice of the peace and two freeholders of said parish, and in the two other districts to be presided by a justice of the peace and two freeholders in each district, and in the absence of justices of the peace, by three freeholders in each district.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc, That the election shall be held one day in each of the aforesaid districts, and return of said elections to be made without delay to the parish judge, who shall, on receiving said returns immediately transmit to the governor of this state, and deliver to the candidates elected their credentials.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc, That the parish judge and police jury of said parish shall at their annual meeting on the first Monday of June, designate the different places in each district where the elections shall be holden; in case the said police jury do not meet or fix the several places of election, it shall be the duty of the parish judge to do it immediate after the first Monday of June.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc, That the sheriff of said parish shall attend the elections at the main precinct, shall provide suitable deputies for each of the other two districts, who shall, at the designated place obey all legal orders given them by the judges or commissioners of the election, and see that good order is observed during the election.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc, That if one of the justices of the peace of the said parish, appointed and notified by the parish judge to attend at either of the districts of election as commissioner thereof, refuse or fail to do so, he shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollals for the benefit of the parish, which said fine shall be recovered by an order of the parish judge to the sheriff at the expense of the defaulter.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc, That the parish judge and police jury shall provide the necessary boxes of election for the two lower election districts of said parish

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted etc: That all laws or provisions of laws contrary to this act, shall be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Be it further ennacted, etc, That whenever a senator to the state legislature for the first district shall take place, the parish judges of St Bernard and Plaquemines shall meet as soon as all the returns are made known and make the return of said senator, and to deliver to the candidate elected his certificate of election.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc, That the commissioners of the elections at the several precincts shall be bound to transmit to the main precint a certified list of the names and number of persons admitted to vote.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc, That there shall be established two additional precincts in and for the parish of Concordia; one at the house of Edward P King and one at the town of Tuscembia

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, etc, That three commissioners of elections for each of said precincts shall be appointed annually in the manner prescribed by law, whose duties and responsibilities shall be the same as those of other commissioners of elections in said parish.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate
Approved, March 14th, 1836.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana

Saint Charles Theatre.

☞ MRS GIBBS' BENEFIT! ☜

MONDAY EVENING, April 25,
When will be performed (first time at this theatre) the
DEVIL'S BRIDGE.
Countess Rosalvino, (with songs) Mrs GIBBS.

After which (by desire) the finale to
CINDERELLA.
To which will be added the grand scene from
DER FREYSCHUTZ.

The whole to conclude with (first time in New Orleans) the drama of
CHARLES THE XII.
or
The Seige of Stralsund.
Eudige, (with songs) Mrs Gibbs

Tomorrow evening the new drama of
THE JEWESS.

American Theatre.

CAMP STREET.

☞ MISS RUSSELL'S BENEFIT. ☜

THIS EVENING, APRIL 25, 1836.
Will be performed Mr Reed's new drama of
CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.
Charlotte Temple, - - - Miss Russell

Previous to which the farce of
PERFECTION.
Kate O'Brien, (with songs) Miss Russell
To conclude with last time, the drama of the
YOUTHFUL QUEEN.
Christine, (Queen of Sweden) Miss Russell
With other entertainments as will be exhibited in the bills.

POTATOES—250 hampers for sale at No 57 Tchoupitoulas. ap 8

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Andes, Thing, Boston, C Bedford.
Ship Brunette, Trales, Boston, L H Gale.
Ship Alabama, Berry, N York, Bogert & Hawthorn.
Barque Mary, Tucker, Liverpool, S Heath & co.
Brig Mattawamkeig, Higgins, N York, D Marston.
Brig Isaac Franklin, Smith, Sisal, J W Zacharie.
Brig Damon, Outerbridge, Boston, G Bedford.
Brig Lightfoot, Wilson, Liverpool, H C Cammack.
Brig Charles Joseph, Frost, New York, C Bucklin.
Brig Neptune, Higgins, Boston, J Thayer & co.
Brig Virginia, Horton, Matamoras, M de Lizardi.
Schr Nimfa, Frilles, Campeachy, S Fernandez.
Schr Teresa, Cervera, St Johns de Nicaragua, Harrison, Brown & co.
Schr Fanny Butler, Patterson, Campico, Herman & co
Schr United States, Jenkins, Pensacola, Chapman & Castillo.

ARRIVED.

Tow Boat Whale, Faulding from the Passes, having towed to sea ships Cabota, Dublin Packet, brigs Hercules & Malgre; brought up to the Turn brigs Emorald & Clarion from Florida with Indians, and to the city schrs Bolina, Hero & Conception. Reports on the Bar ship North Star, a brig unknown ashore at N E Pass, and in the river below ship Jacob Perkins, and a brig from Tampa Bay with Indians.

Brig Wm Henry, Morrell, 16 days, Philadelphia.
Brig Carroll, Young, 6 days, Havana, to H Oxnard & co: cargo, 718 bags coffee, 400 boxes & 29 hhds sugars, 130,000 segars, sweetmeats, saffron & fruit, to H Oxnard & co; T Barrett & co; Kloppenbergh, Bleker & co; F Verde; Morat Segnis; O Velalga; S Fernandez; E Trillo; H Worseley; Hermann & co.
Brig Zoriaster, Tomond, 23 days, Thomaston, to master: cargo, 1000 casks lime, to master.
Schr Concepsion, Alfaro, 10 days, Vera Cruz, to F Tio, with 85270 specie.
Schr Bolina, Cliff, Apalachicola, to Tourne & Beckwith: cargo, 250 bales cotton, to Brander, McKenna & Wright, A Prieur.
Schr Hero, Latham, 5 days, Havana, to master: cargo, 193 boxes sugars, 735 bags coffee, segars & fruit to Martinean, Cruger & co; Forstall & High; J A Merle & co, Kloppenberg, Bleeker & co; S Thompson & co; T Barrett & co.
Steamer Revenue, Lott, Lake Fourche.
Steamer Madison, Scott, Cincinnati.
Steamer Missourian, Crawford, Mo Wabash, towed down steamer Uncle Sam, with cattle, horses, &c.
Steamer Columbia, Clark, Vicksburg.
Steamer Chickasaw, Colla, Bayou Sara.
Steamer Claiborne, Barrett, Vicksburg.
Steamer Splendid, Gordon, Cincinnatti.

IMPORTS.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Madison—47 bbls beef, 258 do apples, 4 do potatoes, to order; 152 do pork, 250 kegs lard, J J Kendrick; 51 casks bacon, 350 bbls pork R M Haines; 2 hhds bacon, 6 bbls dried apples; 104 do Bologna, Craig & Pomroy; 154 bbls pork, Stetson & Avery; 122 do S C Ogden; 151 hhds tobacco, 6 bbls whiskep, A H Wallace; 58 hhds tobacco, 27 bbls whiskey, Bier & Stever.

Wabash—Per steamer Mississourian—3000 bush corn, 1 hhd tobacco, L Williams; 5600 bush corn, 27 sacks oats, 22 bbls nuts, 5 do pork, 6 bbls & 11 hhds tobacco 6 kegs lard, 1 do butter, 5 hhds bacon, J Wood; 783 sacks corn, 9 hhds tobacco, Bloss & Byrne.

La Fourche—Per steamer Revenue—50 bales cotton, J B Plauche & co; 184 hhds sugar, Lawrence & Legendre; 70 bales moss, order; 48 do, F. Jourdan; 10 do & 8 bags feathers, J Nichols; 10 hhds, Lambeth & Thompson.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Columbia—164 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 22 do, Stanton & co; 59 do; Brander, McKenna & Wright; 31 do, J Armor; 18 do, T Barrett & co; 10 bales moss, B Laudemey; 4 bales cotton, Marin, Pleasants & co; 2 bales wool, and sundry hides & furniture, to order.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Chickasaw—20 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 18 do, M White & co; 41 do, T Barrett & co; 18 do, Lee & Hardy; 31 do, Lambeth & Thompson; 5 do Bullit, Shipp & co; 18 do, Byrne, Hermann & co; 1 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 8 bales moss, B Laudemeiy; 8 do, J Laurens; 90 bbls molasses, 10 bales cotton, order.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Claiborne—407 bales cotton, Pickens, Stanton & co; 335 do, Burke, Watt & co; 207 do, N & J Dick & co; 164 do, Barrett, Hermann & co; 62 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 62 do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 17 do, T Barrett & co; 49 do, Bogart & Hughes. 94 do, Bier & Stever; 53 do, J Armor; 15 do, Buchanan & Hagan; 14 do, Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 10 do, Wilcox, Anderson & co; 3 do, Leigh, Maddux & co; 5 do & 200 bbls flour, 53 bales deer skins, order; 50 bbls whiskey, Byrne; 278 boxes sugar, 1 large box do, Bernaud; trees & sundries.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Splendid—450 bbls Pork to order; 38 hhds & 15 bbls hams, 98 bbls pork, 457 kegs lard, half bbls beef, Bridge, Vose & co; 568 bbls pork, 2093 kegs lard, J J Kendrick; 147 bbls pork, 104 hhds bacon, 175 kegs lard, J Landis; 1 box books, Stetson & Avery; 18 bbls pork, 4 hhds hams, order; one hot machinery, W L Robeson; and sundries to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Wm Henry—R Groning & co; J H Graham; W A Read; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; J W Swain & co; Stetson & Avery; Martin, Pleasants & co; T Toby & Brothers; J G Bell; W Massey; M G Clark; H B Hart; J M Fontain; Slater & Kerr; Bleeker & co; Barkmer, Stanton & co; R Grimes & co; A D Crossman; Tourne & Beckwith; D Adams & co; N & J Dick & co; Damarin