COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	mar 21	Boston	mar 19
Charleston	" 26	Balumore	" 22
Philadelphia	" 23	Washington	" 23
Paris	feb 13	Liverpool	feb. 19
Havre	" 15	London	" 17

SALES OF COTTONS, YESTERDAY.

270 Bales	Mississippa	18½
140 do	do	17½
90 do	do	18½
33 do	do	14
23 do	do	17
287 do	Louisiana	17
57 do	do	18
1304 do	Tenn & W. Dist	15½
130 do	Florida	17
2203		

BALTIMORE, March 23, 1, P. M.

FLOUR—There is not much doing from stores in Howard street. The sales continue to be made at $6 87½, and an occasional lot of choice brands at a fraction more. The wagon price is $6 75; in some instances a shade higher has been paid.

GRAIN—Sales of good to prime red wheat $1 45 a $1 48. There is a cargo of about 9000 bushels Dutch wheat in market to-day, but no sale had been effected when we closed our report.

WHISKEY—We have to note a slight advance in prices, with a firm and scantily stocked market. We quote hhds. at 36½ cents. Sales of bbls. have been made at 38 cents, and some holders ask more to-day. The wagon price is 33½ cents, exclusive of the barrel.

HAVANA PRICE CURRENT, March 24:

IMPORTS.

Northern Rice, $5 a $5 50 per quintal; Codfish, 5 a 5 50 do; Santander flour, 14 50 do; N. Orleans do, 18 00 do; Northern do, 18 a 20 do; European Lard 18 00 do; Northern do, 18 a 20 do; N. Orleans do, 20 do; Pork, mess, 30 a 32, do; N. Orleans do do; 17 a 20; do do without bones, 24 a 25 do; do do in cases, 12 a 14 do; Montevedio & Brazil tasaso, 1 37 1-2 a 1 75 per arroba; Boston and N. York, do; 2 12 1-2 a 2 25 do; Prime and mess beef, No 12, 12 a 19; Tallow candles, 14 50 a 15 per quintal; Spermaci do, 40 a 42 do. Catalogue wine, 28 per pipe, French do. 19 a 22 per cask; do do in cases, 2 62 1-2 a 3 50 per case.

EXPORTS.

Sugar, mixed, $1 87 1-2 a $2 12 1-2, per arroba; do do 2 a 2 50 do; do white, 2 50 a 2 81 1-4; Coffee 1st quality, 13 25 a 13 50 per quintal; 2d do, 12 a 12 50 do; do 3d do, 11 a 11 50 do; do sweepings 9 a 10 25 do; White wax, 9 a 9 50 per arroba; Yellow do, 6 50 a 7 do; Molasses, 43 1-2 a 6d 3-4 per Jeg; Honey, 38 3-4, do; Rum, 25 a 28 per pipe; Segars, 6 a 20 per thousand; Tobacco leaf, in seroons, new, pure and inspected 1 a 1 25; do do damaged 1st quality, 50 a 87 1-2; do do do 2d do, 32 1-4 a 44 3-4, Tripes, 18 3-4 a 31 1-4.

OBSERVATIONS.—Mixed and white sugar, in demand —brown do, almost none in market—coffee, dull, no demand.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 2 per cent premium; Paris, 9 per cent, discount, Spain, 4 to 5 per cent premium; U. States, 6 1-2 per cent disct. New Orleans 8 per cent.

SPECIE.

Pillard dollars 3 per c. premium, Mexican dols. at par; Mexican doubloons, at par.

Freights—If to 31 25 per case for Sugar—1-4 to 3-8 cents per lb. of Coffee; $3 to 3 50 per hhd. of Molasses.

Insurance—On ports of the United States, 1 1-2 to 2 per cent, tonnage duty, foreign vessels $1 50 per ton; on vessels in distress 50 cts a ton, the duties to be paid; cargoes either landed or taken on board. 1 per cent is collected besides on all importsevery vessel,national or foreign, to pay 15 5-8 cents for the pontoon

Export duty—On Gold, 1 per cent, on Silver 2 per cent, to foreign ports.

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

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

ALDERMEN.

1st District—G. Schmidt,
" S. High,
" E. Bertus.
2d District:—A. W. Pichof,
" M F. Cenger,
" Jh. Guillet jr.
" Chs. Lessepe.
3d District—H. Pedescfaux,
" M. Cruzat.
" C. Roselius,
" Dr. Thomas.
" A. Grailhe.
4th District—A. Pilot,
" U Bouligny,
" E A Canon.
5th District— F. Buisson,
" A. Fernandez.
" Joseph Laurent.
" J. J. Mercier.
" Henry Colson.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

FOR RECORDER.
JOSHUA BALDWIN.
O. P. JACKSON,
EDWARD RAWLE,
SAMUEL D. DIXON.

FOR ALDERMEN.

1st District— D. H. Twogood,
" Daniel Dunna.
" J. P. Freret,
2d District— Thos. Sloo, jr.,
" Edward Yorke,
" J. L. Florance,
" Samuel J. Peters.
3d District— P. Laidlaw,
" C. W. Shaumburgh,
" Robert V. Marye.
" R. A. McNair.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

FOR RECORDER.
ALFRED DUCROS,
L U GAIENNIE,
COLONEL CUVELLIER.

ALDERMEN.

1st District—L H Ferand
" A. Guirot,
" W. C. C. Claiborne,
" F. Percy,
2d District— Philippe Gueanon,
" A. Lara,
" B. Marigny.
3d District— Kilshaw, Jr.
" Chs. Cafin.
" Alexander Lessepe.
4th District— Labedoyère Kernizon

Saint Charles Theatre.

Italian Opera Night.

Third representation of the grand opera of Norma.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1836.

Will be performed the grand Italian Opera of

NORMA.

Composed by Bellini.

Pollion, - - - - - Signor Montresor.
Oroveso, - - - - - " de Rose.
Flavio, - - - - - " Sapignoli.
Norma, - - - - - Signora Pedrotti.
Adalgisa, - - - - " Marozzi.
Clotilde, - - - - " Thilman.

American Theatre.

CAMP STREET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1836.

Will be performed the farce of

MY FELBOW CLERK.

Tactic, - - - - - - S. Hill.
Miss Meadows, will sing "Dashing White Sergeant"

After which the farce of

PERFECTION.

Kate O'Brien, (with songs) Miss Russell.

To conclude with the musical farce of the

WEATHERCOCK.

Variella, (with songs) Miss Meadows.

Orleans Theatre.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9TH.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

BY

MR. GAMBATTI.

PART FIRST.

1. (By general request,) Overture to Semiramide, performed by the Orchestra of the French Theatre.
2. Aria, from Anna Bolena, by Donizetti, sung by Mr Sapignoli.
3. Duo, from La Gazza Ladra, sung by Mme St Clair and Mr de Rosa.
4. First concerto of E Beer, for the clarionet, performed by Mr F Krell.
5 Aria Baffa, from La Cenerentola, sung by Mr de Rosa.
6. (By particular request.) Cavatina from Il Pirata, "Tu vedrai la sventurata, performed on the valve trumpet by Mr Gambati.

PART SECOND.

1. Theme with variations for the Obee, performed by Mr Valliere.
2. My sister dear, from the English Opera of Masaniello, by Auber, sung by Mr Hodges.
3. Duetto for two valve trumpets from Mathelde di Shabran, arranged by Mr Gambati, and performed by Messrs Loffing and Gambati.
4. Aria, by Rossini, sung by Mme St Clair.
5 Aria, from Anna Bolena, come innocente giovane, by Donizetti, sung by Mme St Clair.
6. Adagio, tema, variazioni and finale, Dalla Giojs, performed on the trombone by Signor Cioffi.

PART THIRD.

1. Aria, de la violette, by Caraffa, sung by Mr Heymann.
2. Duo, from le Maitre de Chapelle, by Paer, sung by Mlle Dupuis and Mr Bailly.
3. Aria, by Pacini, sung by Mr Ravaglia.
4. Fanfare, for three trumpets from Il Crociato in Egitto, by Meyerbeer, followed by the Marseillaise Hymn on the volve trumpet, and performed by Mr Gambatti.

Leader of the Orchestra, Mr Paradol—Mr Norea, will preside at the pianoforte.

The Concert will begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

Price of admission, Boxes, first tier $1 50; Parquet $1 50; Pit $1 00: Boxes, second tier, $1 00. Apply at the box office, at the Orleans Theatre. ap 5–5t

SLATES AND CHANNEL STONE—A quantity of queenstones, princess and countess slate, and a few hundred feet channel stone, various sizes now landing per ship John and Robert from Belfast for sale by GAMBLE & R. GAMBLE.

PALM LEAF HATS—Just received and for sale by the case or dozen by
ap 5 FROST & Co, 6 Custom house st

FLOUR—1000 bbls superfine flour in handsome shipping order for sale by
ap 5 G. DORSEY, 38 New levee

THE BEE.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1836.

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

☞ The attention of speculators and capitalists is called to a sale which will take place this day, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, by T. Mosby & Garidel, of very valuable real estate, situated in faubourg Washington, in the square No. 6, at the corner of St Ferdinand street and the promenade des Bons Enfans. The projected rail road, which is to go through the promenade des Bons Enfans to what formerly was Delaronde's plantation and is now known under the name of Versailles, cannot fail to enhance greatly the value of this property.

We have been favored with a view of the Principal and its square, designed and drawn by Thomas Williams; and dedicated to Bishop Blanc. It is neatly and accurately executed; and if framed merits a distinguished place among local designs and views. These are not many; and should be encouraged. Williams is a young artist of much merit, and touches drawing.

The view may be purchased at any of the principal bookstores.

We are requested to state that the adjourned meeting of the Merchants and citizens generally, will take place this day at the New Exchange in Royal street, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Yesterday the first commencement of the MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA occurred, and medical degrees were conferred on 11 of the students.

The meeting was held in the (Congregational) church in St Charles street. It was opened by a prayer from the Rev Mr Clapp; and also an address. Afterwards Dr Luzenburg, as dean of the faculty, delivered an oration in Latin, in conformity to custom, which were much more honored in the breach than the observance. Mr Eustis as one of the trustees of the college, also delivered an address to the graduated students; and the whole terminated by prayer.

The assembly convened on the occasion was more respectable than numerous. But science and literature are yet in their infancy in New Orleans:

The Medical College of this state has some very intelligent and experienced professors—such as Luzenburg, Barton, Harrison, Cenas, Ingalls, Powell and Mackie; and will doubtlessmeet with that success which its many local advantages present, and its real merits deserve and demand. Henceforth it may rival those of older fame; and be honored as well as supported throughout the United States.

A CORRECTION.—It was stated in a morning paper of yesterday that powder had been found secreted in the flour barrels seized by the Texian ship Liberty, on board the schooner Pelican, that had been forwarded from this city by Zacharie & Co; & insinuated that that powder had been so secreted with the knowledge or consent of the exporters. This we are authorized positively to contradict; and to state that Zacharie & Co deny all knowledge of the powder in their flour barrels, and doubt the truth of the statement.

On the subject of abolition in all its bearings, Mr VAN BUREN has written a long reply to some gentlemen in North Caroline, who desired his opinions on the constitutional power of Congress to interfere with slavery in the district of Columbia.

He believes that congress possesses 'unrestricted legislative power over the district'; but that there are objections to the exercise of this power (against the wishes of the slaveholding states) as imperative in their nature and obligations, as the most palpable want of constitutional power could be: that is in short, 'all things are lawful, but all things are not expedient.'

He also again gives it as his settled opinion and conviction that Congress has no right to interfere in any manner or to any extent with the subject of slavery in any state; and states that should he be elected president he will be 'the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slaveholding states; and also (he adds) with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists'.

The candor and conciliation of VAN BUREN, with his known intelligence and determination would render him a popular a deficient president of the United States.

MOBILE is likely to keep pace with the march of commercial prosperity in the southern cities. It has now become the entrepot of a very fine agricultural country, whose produce must annually be augmented with its population. Alabama is one of the best cotton-growing states in the union; and as the legislature of that state has been liberal in policy towards Mobile, this city must advance towards greatness.

It has now a population of nearly 10,000 persons, judging from the last census taken with the evident increase since. The value of its exports was last year rated at 16 millions, altho its imports are not very considerable—its citizens depending chiefly on N Orleans and New York for their commodities of domestic consumption: yet it is said that Mobile surpasses Charleston in the amount of its cotton exports. Much of this amount is derived from the neighboring states of Mississippi and Tennessee; and as rail roads are projected to penetrate into both those states from Mobile, it may reasonably be presumed not only that the amount and value of the agricultural exports of Mobile will be consequently increased, but that its imports will also be proportionably augmented.

During a visit lately made to Mobile, we were greatly pleased with its appearance as well as prospects; altho to the eye of an experienced traveler, the picturesque may be deficient even in his ascending the bay —unless he is delighted with an expanse of waters interspersed with mud banks, trees and other obstacles to its navigation; and the forests on the land, here and there relieved by a planter's cottage. Nor is the port likely to arrest his attention, except to deplore its miserable condition, and its maladaptation to the commercial wants of the citizens—as there are but few wharves ill-constructed; and as the public convenience of the port has been shamefully violated by some speculators who have actually erected stores on the extreme margin of the waters and so destroyed the continuity of the port, and the improvement of the upper part of the city.

But when you enter the town you are better pleased with its appearance of neatness, convenience and comfort. There are two or three spacious streets—particularly Government street devoted chiefly to private residences; and Royal street to hotels and public buildings. Many commercial stores appear to have been lately erected in the streets adjoining the river; and are substantially built. In these most of the wholesale trade in exports and imports is carried on, with little bustle or show: so that a stranger could not conceive that so much business was actually transacted in Mobile.

There are two banks in the city, but poorly constructed. The hotels are little better than country taverns in comfort or convenience; but the Mansion House has appearance at least to recommend it. Few public buildings grace the eye of a stranger; and those few are almost decayed, with the exception of the Hospital; for the churches, court house and banks may be classed with the petty theatre.

On Saturday last in company with Mr Thadeus Sanford of the Mobile Register, we drove thro the vicinity the city, by the roads leading southward and westward. The former is along the banks of the bay to Choctaw point, where the lighthouse is constructed; and passes through pine woods, which are fortunately being cut down for the purposes of building and cultivation. Several villas may in course of time be there erected from the healthiness of the situation promoted by the breezes from the sea: one is already in contemplation by a retired capitalist, which will present a really picturesque appearance from the bay. The road westward is to Springhill, and is studded with many pleasant houses on both sides. The city hospital occupies here a commanding position; but it is not yet finished nor fenced in: it is however highly creditable to the corporation of Mobile, at whose expense it has been constructed and is maintained.

Judging from appearance, as history furnishes little evidence, Mobile is built on alluvial land, chiefly of a sandy texture—which may have been formed by the rivers flowing from the upper country, precisely as are the numerous islands opposite the city. This soil has been taken advantage of by the Mobilians, in their excellent mode of constructing their streets and adjoining roads—chiefly done by shells. The cleanliness and permanence both of the roads and streets are thereby secured; and the health of the city is greatly promoted. Whether shells would have the same advantage on other soils is doubted by many.

Still we think much yet remains to be done by the Mobilians to advance the trade and health of their city. Their wharves are in a miserable condition, owing probably to the neglect of the corporation. The spaces between them are so narrow that the greatest inconveniences result to those engaged in the shipping; and yet those spaces are becoming weekly filled up by broken boats, lumber and refuse. The whole port should be remodelled, and proper wharves constructed both for ships and steamboats.

In wandering through the streets, the forests in the vicinage of Mobile on the north and south sides present a pleasing appearance; but we fancy they must be very conducive to its health. Were most of the trees cut down in the southern suburb, ventilation from the sea would be greatly promoted; altho those towards the north and west might be preserved to prevent the evils of the north and northwest winds.

The meat and vegetable markets of Mobile are rather poor; but good fish abound. The wretched sheds used for markets in Government street should be thrown down as soon as possible, and proper edifices constructed at the expense, and maintained under the care of the corporation. The mayor and aldermen of Mobile appear careless of their duty not only in respect to the wharves and markets, but also to watering and lighting the streets. They have also shamefully neglected to label the streets and number the houses: so that a person not long resident cannot find any particular address.

Should Mobile be ever densely populated it will labor under many disadvantages in consequence of the narrowness of its rearward streets; and its not having even one public square for the recreation of its inhabitants.

The price of real estate exceeds its value many lots not immediately in the business part of Mobile being from 500 to 1000 dollars a foot front; and lands in the vicinity, with nothing to recommend them but that vicinity, are sold for 1500 to 2000 dollars an acre.—Such speculation should confound itself.

But the greatest drawback on Mobile is the condition of its Bay, which completely prevents the approach of any larger vessel nearer the port than 20 or 25 miles: all ships of a heavy draft being obliged to anchor at the bar, where they are exposed to the tempests of the gulf, while smaller craft take and bring them freight. Till the annually accumulating obstacles to the navigation of the bay shall have been removed, we may be permitted to doubt the permanent prosperity of Mobile; and may believe that were a proper port constructed at Pascagoula, or even at Bonsecours bay, the commercial greatness of the former would at once be nullified, as it is now used as an entrepot not in consequence of its natural advantages, but despite its many disadvantages, because it has prior possession, and that no capable rival has yet been presented.

CITY COUNCIL.

At 3 quarters past five the Recorder took his seat. The roll was called, and the following members were present: Messrs. the Recorder, High, Florance, Guirot and Thomas: the rest of the members absent. there being no quorum, the Recorder adjourned the Council till Saturday next.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The Historical Society of Louisiana completed its organization at the meeting held in January last. A constitution was adopted, and officers for the first year were elected. The following is a synopsis of the Constitution:

The right of the society is declared to embrace the investigation of the history and geography of all that country known, at any time prior to the treaty of cession, by the name of Louisiana.

The society is to be composed of members, or persons residing in Louisiana, and of honorary members, or persons residing in the other states or foreign countries.

The officers of the society are a president, four vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary who shall also be curator, and a treasurer.

The general management of the interest of the society, in the intervals between the general meetings, is entrusted to a council, composed of the officers, and five other members. The admission of new members is confided to the council, who are to vote by ballot on the question of the election of candidates: one negative vote shall be sufficient to reject any candidate.—The council meets at least once a month.

The regular meetings of the society are to be held on the second Mondays in January and May, when a discourse will be pronounced by some member chosen by the council, and dissertations may be read by any member. Strangers will be admitted to hear the discourse and dissertations.

The following is a list of the officers for the year 1836. Judge Bullard, president; judge Martin, Mr Alex Porter, Mr Roman, judge Canonge, vice-presidents, Mr J B Harrison, corresponding secretary; Mr L Janin, recording secretary; Dr Barton, treasurer; Mr Clapp, Mr Eustis, Mr Gray, Mr M'Caleb, Dr Ingalls, members of the council.

The first semi-annual discourse was pronounced by the president in January, and has been published. The council have chosen Mr J B Harrison to deliver the discourse in May.

The attention of all persons who take a concern in the objects of the society is respectfully called to this communication; and the public is invited to attend the meeting in May, of which more particular notice will in due time be given.

TEXAS.

New Orleans, April 5.

At a large and respectable public meeting held last evening at Bank's arcade, to express sympathy and afford support in favor of the Texian struggles for liberty and independence. William Christy, Esq. was called to the chair, and Messrs Samuel Ellis and Henry Percy Leonard were appointed secretaries.

The chairman having in an eloquent address explained the objects of the assembly, Mr Randal Hunt presented the annexed preamble and resolutions, which he introduced by an impressive address. Messrs Lavine, O P Jackson and Ode Santangelo also addressed the meeting.

The Declaration of Independence of the people of Texas, has not excited our surprise. It was meet to have been expected that our gallant brethren, educated in the school of American liberty, could have succumbed to the domination of priests or military chieftains. No! they appreciated too highly the principles of liberty, and the blessings of constitutional government ever to have entertained or even conceived the base idea of submitting to tyranny.

Invited by laws extremely favorable to settlers and urged by that spirit of enterprize for which the people of this country are so remarkable, a considerable number of our fellow citizens under the guarantee and protection of the constitution of Mexico of 1824, established themselves in the fertile region of Texas. But scarcely had they settled their plantations before a law was passed prohibiting further emigration from the United States. The tendency of this law was manifestly to prevent the wives and families of those who had, in the first instance, exposed themselves alone to the dangers and discomforts of an incipient establishment in the wilderness, from joining their husbands and protectors, and thus to break up family connexions —or it was to reduce the American settlers to ruin, or to drive them in penury to seek new homes. Such was the first outrage upon the people of Texas—an attempt at a cruel and abominable fraud, which, in itself had numbers permitted, would have justified a revolution. But this outrage, agreeably to the ordinary history of tyranny, was soon followed by another.

The settlers having been assailed by the Indians, applied to the Mexican government for aid. The Indians were repulsed; and did not renew the assault. Tranquility was accordingly restored: whereupon the Mexicans immediately under a pretence of affording military aid, quartered troops upon the citizens, whom, in the hour of need, they had refused to assist. Thus were the feelings of the people again trampled on, their property invaded, and the public through a military power seriously endangered. To these wrongs and injuries succeeded many others, which this occasion will not permit us particularly to mention, and to dwell upon, until at last Santa Anna, a military tyrant, with the cooperation of the priesthood, overthrew the constitution, dissolved or dispersed the federal congress, and took possession of the government.

Under these circumstances, the Texians have taken up arms, and standing upon their natural right, have declared their independence.

In support of their position, they have established a provisional government, raised an army, effected loans, and put into requisition and full operation all the means in their power.

Aware of the progressive nature of free principles, burning with rage and a desire of pulling down a spirit of insubordination which endangers his power and forebodes the fall of tyranny, Santa Anna with his satellites, has ventured to invade the people whom he has wronged. His advances have been met with a degree of lofty spirit which promises, from the superiority of knowledge, talents and character on the part of the Texians, a glorious termination of war, and a consummation of the wishes of every friend of liberty. At present, however, the struggle is violent and the suffering severe. An expression of our sympathies, and the extension of such aid as our laws will permit, will therefore most become us at this time, while it will doubtless prove most gratifying and most beneficial to the Texians. Be it therefore resolved that this meeting regard with the deepest interests the efforts of the people of Texas in the cause of independence, and feel a pride in the glory and probable success of the Texian arms.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chairman of the meeting to collect donations of money, provisions and clothing to relieve the suffering people at Texas; and to hand over the same to the Texian agency in this city.

Resolved, That a subscription list be now opened for donations in Texas

On motion, it was

Resolved, that Messrs J H Caldwell, C Bullitt, Stuart Perry, John S Turner, Wm Bryan, Thomas Banks, C M Shamburg, Thos Toby, H G Hearst and John Hagan, jr constitute the committee of 10 to receive donations.

It was further resolved that the chairman be authorized to add 10 more members to that committee.

On motion resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be requested to be published in all the journals friendly to the cause of Texas.

The thanks of the meeting having been voted to Mr Brainerd for the use of his room.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

WILLIAM CHRISTY, Ch

SAMUEL ELLIS, HENRY P LEONARD, } Secretaries.

UNITED STATES.

The possible destiny of the United States of America,—as a nation of a hundred millions of Freemen —stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—living under the laws of Alfred, and speaking the language of Shakspeare and Milton,—is an august conception.—Why should we not wish to see it realized? America would then be England viewed through a solar microscope,—Great Britain in a state of glorious magnification! How deeply to be lamented is the spirit of hostility and sneering which some of the popular book of travels have shown in treating of the Americans! They hate us, no doubt, but as brothers hate: but they respect the opinion of an Englishman concerning themselves ten times as much as that of a native of any other country on earth. A very little humoring of their prejudices, and some courtesy of language and demeanor on the part of Englishmen, would work wonders, even as it is, with the public mind of Americans.—*English Manuscript.*

Latest from Brazil.—By the arrival of the brig Delaware at Boston, from Rio Grande, sailed January 16th, intelligence has been received of the arrangement of difficulties in that province, so far, at least, as they relate to the choice of president. The gentleman sent by the imperial government, from Rio Janeiro, had at length been received and recognized by the independents, or republicans, and all causes of disagreement were for the present removed. An address to the National Guards was made by their commander colonel Benton Gonsalves da Silva, the leader of the malcontents, in which he expresses himself perfectly satisfied with the intentions of the new president and of the imperial government. The provincial legislative assembly had also proclaimed its contentment.

Capt. Willis of brig Fair American, arrived at Salem from Pernambuco, reports that on the 6th of February, a French bark sailed from that port, having on board 159 troops from Rio Janeiro, with four navy officers, one of them to supersede com. Taylor—and also five schooners war, with 1000 troops raised at Pernambuco —destined for Maranham and Para. About the same number of troops had embarked for the same destination, three or four weeks previous.

We have also information from the Boston Patriot and Salem Register.

An Athenian who wanted eloquence, but was very brave, when another had in a long and brilliant speech promised great affairs, got up and said, "Men of Athens, all that he has *said*, I will *do*."

Nothing is more enchanting than the country of the United States. Nature reigns in all her own native simplicity, beauty and grandeur, blessed with capacious harbors, and noble rivers, with expansive lakes and immense forests, covered with wild vines, which adorn rocks and grottoes, and the trunks of old trees, with verdant vallies and rich harvests; these give an endless variety to the landscape, and place her as far above competition upon the score of beauty as they excel in magnitude and extension. The mountains of Switzerland are less Picturesque, the cottages less neat and carefully managed, than the farm houses which are sprinkled over the beautiful bay of N. York, and on the banks of the Delaware. The Tyrolesian shepherdesses are eclipsed by the daughters of the brave republicans, who have not forgotten, that though Cincinnatus, and William Tell, and Washington, led armies and founded empires, yet they still disdained not to attend to the affairs of husbandry, and to the conducting of the plough.—*Pr. Manuscript.*

Blackwood, in an able article on India, in the last number of Foster's republication, says that the Whig Ministry are seeking to extend the European movement to that important dependency of the British Empire. This attempt is denounced in the strong language which Blackwood knows so well how to use.—In the opening of the article a very striking view is presented of India and the spirit of its numerous people.

The Brahminical faith, says the writer in Blackwood, the division into *Castes*, the Hindoo laws, manners, customs, agriculture and arts, are now very nearly what they were two thousand years ago. Each successive wave of conquerors seems, after a brief interval, to have yielded to the Oriental sloath and inactivity, and to have become blended with the vanquished, while each succeeding dynasty has in its turn fallen under the control of the Brahmins. The British, it is true, have not succombed to this remarkable and morally energetic caste of Hindoos, but still nine-tenths of the higher class of the subordinate public servants in the Company's employment are taken from that caste.

This account of the character and power of a class of the natives of India will probably be new to most readers in this country

"Those of the Brahmins," continues Blackwood, "who are trained for similar employments, are, generally speaking, men of great mental powers, thoroughly acquainted with public business, and accustomed to exercise their ingenuity and their subtlety in studying the character of their superiors, so as, in effect, to manage them. Their ultimate object, unquestionably, is power, and they lose no opportunity of increasing their importance; the consequence of which is, that all over India the real, though not of ostensible, managers of the territorial department, are the Brahmins. To this we may add, that the whole Hindoo population look forward with implicit faith to the advent of a millenium, during which, after every stranger has been expelled from the country, a great Brahminical dynasty is to reign over Hindostan, to restore the suspended Hindoo rights, and to diffuse universal happiness."

If there is among the native Hindoos the degree of mind here described, it will not fail in the end to work out the political independence of India, however still on the part of the British conquerors, and other circumstances, may combine to delay it. These fine intellectual and moral elements may too receive from the European conquerors such a developement and impetus, as to lead, after independence, to general improvement and a far higher state of civilization than has ever yet been reached in the East.

An Opinion by Goldsmith.—It is in the political as in the human constitution; if the limbs grow too large for the body, their size, instead of improving, will diminish the vigor of the whole. The colonies should always bear an exact proportion to the mother country; when they grow populous, they grow powerful, and by becoming powerful, they become independent also. Thus subordination is destroyed, and a country swallowed up in the extent of its dominions.

BACHELORS.—A man who passes through life without marrying, is like a fair mansion left by the builder unfinished. The half that is completed runs to decay from neglect, or becomes at best but a sorry tenement, while the addition of the other half makes the whole both useful, comfortable and ornamental.

CHEERFULNESS is the best hymn to the Divinity, and in fact it is impious to suppose that the Great Father of mankind, whose benignity and love so strikingly pervade universal nature, could delight in the misery of his children, or have created them for other purpose than those of virtuous enjoyment.

God looks not at the oratory of your prayers, how elegant they be, or at the geometry of your prayers, how long they be, nor at the arithmetic of your prayers how many they be, nor at the logic of your prayers, how methodical they be; but the sincerity of them he looks at.—*Brooks.*

Woman's Charms.—'There is something to me,' says Byron, 'very softening in the presence of a woman; some strange influence, even if one is not in love with them. I always feel in better humor with myself and every thing else, if there is a woman within ken.'

A whirlwind of sand, about 5 or 600 feet in circumference and from 450 to 500 in height, formed itself on last Friday week, on the road along the coast from Calais to Dunkirk, and took a direction towards the sea, where it burst at the distance of about a league. A small fishing boat was overturned by it, but the crew were happily saved.—*Havre Jour 15th ul.*

It is stated that in one of the experimental trips on the Greenwich rail way in England, the train of six carriages conveyed at the rate of a mile a minute, or sixty miles an hour. This is annihilating space with a vengeance.

Molasses.—There was imported into Boston, from foreign ports in the year 1834, 5,218,540 gallons of molasses; in the year 1835, 7,477,100 gallons.

Chemical Problem.—M Biot has proposed in one of the sittings of the French Academy of Sciences the following question to chymists. When crystals of pure tartaric acid are dissolved in different proportions of water, at a temperature of from twenty-two to twenty-six degrees centigrade, are there, or are there not, in this aqueous state of solution, molecular properties depending on the proportions which constitute it? and if there are such, can the physical law be pointed out which will define or express them, for each given proportion of the two bodies? If this question should attract the attention, and lead to the researches of chymists, M Biot has no doubt that the results would produce some very remarkable consequences. While waiting for the labors of others, he has lodged a sealed solution of his chemical problem in the hands of the French Academy of Sciences, obtained by himself, and which will be opened at the first sitting in December.

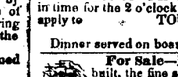
Sugar obtained from Indian Corn.—M Pallas lately presented to the Académie des Sciences of Paris a sample of this substance, extracted from the stem of the plant, which has been found to contain nearly six per cent of syrup boiled to 40 degrees, a part of which will not crystalize before fructification, but it condenses and acquires more consistency from that period to the state of complete maturity. The most favorable time to obtain the greatest quantity of sugar is immediately after the maturity and gathering of the fruit. The matter left after the extraction of the sugar is capital to feed cattle or make packing paper.

DIED—Yesterday morning the 5th inst. William Murphy, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, of whom it is proper to say he made a peaceful exit, having endeavored through his life to do justly love mercy and walk humbly, a blessed example to his contemporaries. His friends will please attend his funeral this morning, at 10 o'clock, from his residence, No 9 Old Levee.

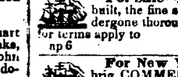
☞ The New York and Philadelphia papers will please copy the above.

For Mobile (daily line) The United States Mail packet steamer MAZZEPPA, Carson master, will leave THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P M. Passengers must be at the Railroad in time for the 2 o'clock cars. For freight or passage apply to TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 & 29 New levee.

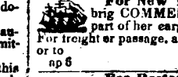
Dinner served on board at 3 o'clock. ap 6



For Sale—Burden 450 barrels, Baltimore built, the fine schooner SWIFT, having undergone thorough repairs and is in fine order; for terms apply to JAMES REED & Co,
ap 6 35 Royal st

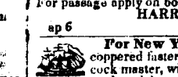


For New York, 10th inst—The A I, brig COMMERCE, Tybing master, having part of her cargo engaged will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite post 48 or to JAMES REED & Co,
ap 6 35 Royal st



For Boston, passage only—The fast sailing A I, copper fastened and coppered ship VICTORIA, Captain Monroe, having her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For passage apply on board opposite post No 58, or to HARRISON, BROWN & Co,
ap 6 47 Bienville st

For New York—The A I, coppered and coppered fastened brig POTOMAC, Hitchcock master, will be despatched for the above port this week and has room for 200 or 300 bales cotton or the bulk thereof. For freight or passage having excellent accomodations, apply to the captain on board or to R. GRONING & Co.
ap 6



For Freight or Charter—The good schooner ONTARIO, Presson master, apply to HARROD & QUARLES,
ap 6 24 Custom house st

BRIMSTONE—50 boxes brimstone in store and for sale by WM. BRYAN, 36 Old levee
ap 5

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT,

For the relief of Stephen Masureau, Attorney General.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened: That the state treasurer shall, from the passage of this act, and is hereby authorized to allow and pay to Stephen Mazureau, attorney general of this state, the commission which is fixed by the act entitled "An act providing for the receiving of claims due to the state," approved, March 9th, 1827, upon the amount recovered by him in favor of the state, in the case of the said state against the bank of Louisiana; which case was finally decided by the sentence of the supreme court, dated June 25th, 1834; provided, that the said commission be not extended to pay part of the then sinking fund, and that it shall bear only on such other claim as was in the said suit contested by the said bank of Louisiana, and recovered by the final decision aforesaid.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate

Approved, March 12th, 1836.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT,

Granting further powers to the police jury of the parishes of St Landry, Rapides and Avoyelles.

SECTION 1st. Be it enacted by the senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the police jury of the parishes of St Landry, Rapides and Avoyelles shall have and they are hereby invested with power so to alter or modify the road laws of the state as applicable to the said parishes, as to grant permission to the freeholders and taxable persons in any of the road districts in the said parishes, to keep up and maintain in good order the public roads within their district by working each on or across the front of his own land, and in a body on such parts of the road as may pass over the public lands, under such rules and penalties as the said police jury may prescribe, whenever a majority of the freeholders and voters in such district shall petition the said police jury so to do.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That the said police jury of the parish of St Landry shall have further power, whenever they shall be requested thereto by the petition of a majority of the freeholders and voters of any road district in the said parish, to levy a tax on such road district, and expend the same in letting out or contracting for keeping up and maintaining in good order the public roads in such districts, for such length of time as may be agreed upon by said freeholders and voters, and said police jury.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc: That the said police jury of St Landry shall have power to ordain that every person who shall be adjudged to pay any fine or fines that the said jury may now lawfully impose upon the infraction of any of their lawful ordinance or ordinances, and who shall not have any property out of which such fine or fines may or can be collected, and who shall refuse or neglect to pay such fine or fines when lawfully called on so to do, shall be imprisoned for a term which shall not exceed thirty days, at the expense of said parish; but which expense may at any time be collected from the said person or persons that shall be so imprisoned; if they thereafter acquire any property, out of which the same may be made on a *writ of fieri facias.*

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc, That all laws and parts of laws contrary to this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec 5 And be it further enacted, etc, that any person or persons may be appointed road overseer in the parishes of Avoyelles and Rapides, although he shall have served in the last seven years; provided he shall not have served as such in the last two years preceding his appointment.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 12th, 1836
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT,

To incorporate a company to construct a road through the prairie between New Orleans and the English Turn, on the right side of the Mississippi.

SEC. 1st, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That George H Mulligan, Armand Lanaux, William H Morgan, Thos H Saul, Augustin Dupré, Francis Delery, Jules Villeré, Felix Villeré, Charles Reggio, Rosemond Fagot, Martin Duralde, Jos'h B Wilkinson, Theodore Packwood, Robert R Montgomery and Isaac Osgood, or any one or more of them, or such persons as may hereafter be associated with them, their successors and assigns, shall constitute a body