COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	april 6	Boston	april 5
Charleston	" 12	Baltimore	" 7
Philadelphia	" 6	Washington	" 7
Paris	feb 26	Liverpool	feb. 26
Havre	" 29	London	" 23

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SALES OF COTTON ON YESTERDAY.

77 bales Mississippi	19½
92 do Alabama	15½
29 do Arkansas	19½
198	

REMARKS.

COTTON—The market has been extremely flat during the whole week; and the only sales we could hear of amounted to but 3683 bales, which is an unprecedented occurrence for this season of the year; and particularly when we take into consideration that there is a stock on hand of at least 110,000 bales. The sales of the last three or four days have been at a decline in prices from last week, of from ½ to ¼ cet per lb. The last advices from Liverpool, which were to the 28th February, were not favorable to paying high prices; those from Havre of the 29th, gave a more favorable account of their market; but there appears nothing sufficiently favorable to induce purchasers to go into the market to any extent at present prices; they look for a reduction of at least one cent, and some say more, to authorise shipments.

The sales which have come to our knowledge during the week were as follows, viz: 44 bales (very superior) Mississippi, 22½; 1500, 20; 77, 19¾; 76, 19; 260, 18¾; 276, 18; 300, 17½; 50, 17; 103 La, 20, 47, 19¾; 93, 19; 19, 18¾; 60, 19; 297, 17½; 29 Ark, 19 1-2; 89, 16; 204, W D; 104; 315, 16; 92, 15½; 50, 15; 434 Florida, 19; 97, 18½; and 700 Mississippi and Alabama at prices not transpired.

It will be perceived that the principal sales, judging from our quotations, were of the finer qualities.

TOBACCO—There has been a good demand during the week; the sales amount to from 1000 to 1200 hhds. at 5½, 6¾, and 8, 8, 7 and 8, 7½ and 8 cts Some few hhds of very fine were sold at 10 cts; the demand however was not so brisk yesterday. Stemming lots are still in demand, but common not sought after.

SUGAR—We retain our last quotations, but the article is very dull at present; holders are very firm at the prices. The well known short crop will no doubt cause them to hold on, and there appears to be very little probability of any reduction.

MOLASSES—There is a fair demand at quotations, but we hear of no large sales.

FLOUR—We reduce our quotations to 6 75 a 7. Sales have been made at the former price.

PROVISIONS—We do not find that we are authorised in altering the quotations of any article except pork, the hog rounds, which we put at 8 1-1 a 6 cts; but the market is dull for all kinds.

THE MARKET in general is represented to be extremely dull, for all kinds of produce, with the exception of TOBACCO (as we have stated above.) FREIGHTS—Although our quotations are obtained; there are but few vessels taken up at those rates, there having been no title in Cotton of late, that the demand for vessels is very limited, they are however holding out for our full rates.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

COTTON—Good & Fine	per lb	20 a	21
Good Fair		19 a	19½
Fair		17½ a	18
Middling		16 a	16½
Ordinary		13½ a	15
TOBACCO—First quality		7½ a	8
Second		6½ a	7
Cropped X		5½ a	6
Cubs		25 a	30
SUGAR—New Orleans		11 a	12½
Cuba—white		14 a	15
brown		11½ a	12½
MOLASSES		40 a	42
BAGGING—Western	per yd	30 a	32
Dundee		23 a	25
BALE ROPE	per lb	11½ a	12½
COAL—Western	per bbl		62½
Liverpool		75 a	1 05
Scotch			90
CANDLES—Sperm, N Bedford	per lb	35 a	36
Nantucket		34 a	35
Tallow		13 a	14
COFFEE—Cuba		14 a	15½
Brazil			13½
St Domingo		11½ a	12
FLOUR	per bbl	6 75 a	7 00
FRUIT—Raisins	per box		2 87½
"	half box		1 75
"	qr box		88
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	15 a	16
" hard do			10
FISH—Cod	per box		1 50
Herring			62½
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	00 00 a	12 50
No 2		10 50 a	10 75
" No 3			7 50
GRAIN—Corn in ear	per bbl.	75 a	87
" shelled	per bush.	60 a	63
Beans	per bbl	7 00 a	7 50
HAY	per 100 lb	2 25 a	2 50
HIDES—La & Miss	per lb	9 a	11
Mexican		10 a	12
LEAD—Pig	per 100 lb		5 62½
Bar	per lb	7 a	7½
LIME—Western	per bbl		
Thomaston		2 50 a	2 75
BEEF—Mess			13 00
Prime		10 50 a	11 00
PORK—Clear			
Mess		22 50 a	23 00
Prime		18 00 a	18 50
Hog round		8½	9 00
BACON—Hams	per lb	13½ a	15½
Sides		12½ a	13
Shoulders		9 a	9½
Hog round		12 a	12½
LARD		14½ a	15
BUTTER—Northern		30 a	32
Western		15 a	17
SALT—Liverpool blown	per sack		3 20
do ground	do		2 90
Turk's Island	per bush	35 a	37½
RICE—Carolina	per 100lb	4 50 a	4 75
BRANDY—French, 4th pr	per gal	1 35 a	1 62
American, 1st proof		50 a	52
RUM—New Orleans, 1st proof		42 a	45
Jamaica		1 20 a	1 25
No rthern		44 a	45
GIN—Holland		1 00	1 25
American		50 a	55
WHISKEY—Common		39 a	40
Rectifie		41 a	42

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	⅜d
Havre, " "	⅛c.
Northern pts in U S, cotton, per lb	⅛ a ¼c
" " " tobacco, per hhd	$7

Friday, April 22.

STOCKS,

As corrected by Thomas Fellows, Exchange Broker.

Louisiana State Bank	123 asked.
Bank of Orleans	102 asked.
Bank of Louisiana	125 off'd.
Consolidated Association	107 last sales.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co	107 asked.
City Bank	106 asked
Union Bank of Louisiana	122½ last sales.
Citizens' Bank	105 offe ed.
Commercial Bank	105 asked.
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank	54 asked.
Gas Light Bank	105 asked.
Carrollton Railroad Bank	27 last sales.
Amelioration Bank,	par asked.
Atchafalaya Bank	par asked.
Louisiana State In. Co.	840 for 600 paid—$100 shares
Louisiana In. Co.	130 for 300 paid—last sales.
Orleans Ins. Co.	no sales.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co.	63 prem asked.
Merchants' Ins. Co.	634 asked
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co	58 sales
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co	par asked
Ocean Ins. Co	53 asked.
Commercial Ins. Co,	par offered
Eagle Ins. Co	none offered.
Orleans Navigation Co.	no sales
Pontchartrain Railroad Co,	99 asked.
Nashville Railroad Co	no sales.
Orleans Cotton Press Co	150 for 500 pd.—last sales.
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co	par asked.
Old Architect Co. of 1828	110 last sales.
Architect Stock of 8th District	130 last sales.

EXPORTS OF COTTON & TOBACCO SINCE 1st OCT. 1835.

EXPORTED TO	BALES COTTON. This wk.	Previously.	Total.	HHDS TOBACCO. This wk.	Previously	total
Liverpool,	6017	128281	135298	....	509	509
Other Br ports,	1433	1921	3354	....	21	21
Total to Br ports,	8850	130202	138652	....	530	530
Havre,	2640	72710	75350	....	....	....
Other Fr ports,	.....	19328	19328	....	....	....
Total to Fr ports,	2640	92038	94678	....	....	....
North of Europe,	.....	8274	8274	....	460	460
Other For. ports,	373	8454	8827	....	390	390
Total to for. ports	11863	239168	250531	....	1380	1380
Northern pts U S	3344	59.64	63308	780	5086	5086
Total,	14707	298932	313639	780	6466	7246

CHARLESTON, April 11.

The following are extracts of letters received in this city by the ship James and Thomas, arrived on Friday evening last, from Liverpool:

"LIVERPOOL, Feb 26.—I wrote you per packet yesterday—our market remains in same state A moderate demand, and cotton freely offered at ⅛ under last week's closing rates."

"LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—I have only to say that the market remains in the same state as I advised you of yesterday. The demand moderate, and cotton certainly offering freely at ⅛ decline on last week's rates."

AUGUSTA, April 12.

COTTON.—Since the publication of our Commercial best, the market has been dull—sales were effected with difficulty, unless it was prime. Yesterday sales were made at ¼ cent decline for mixed parcels, and the market was heavy. We quote extremes at 15 to 19½ cents. dull.

NEW YORK, April 5.

450 shares U S Bank,	120½ a 121	
600 do do 20 days,	122 a 122½	
250 do N O Canal,	103½	
50 do N O Mec & Trad,	103½	
	April 6.	
200 shares U S Bank,	121½	

NEW YORK, April 5.

THE MARKET.—Cotton is rather quiet than otherwise, and not apparently any better than at the close of last week.

NEW YORK AUCTION SALES, April 5.

Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

TEAS—Per ships Turquin, Morrison & Roman—Hyson—19 chests at 93 cts; 53 do at 67; 43 do at 61 to 59; 29 do at 52; 84 boxes do each 12 2lb cannisters at 60½ to 60.

Young Hyson—18 chests at 56½ cts: 36 do at 48 to 50½; 2245 chests & half chests do at 45 to 37½; 150 12lb boxes do at 49; 6 cases each 8 4lb canisters Imp. Hyson at 70

NEW YORK, April 6.

THE MARKET.—Cotton is quiet. In Coffee the sales are not extensive, though the price is firm. Rough Flaxseed commands for crushing $1 50 a $12. Flour no change this week. A cargo of Southern Corn has been sold at 87½ cts.

The Tea sales maintain steady prices. Sugar continues in animated demand. English Linseed Oil has been sold at 125 cts.

There is a sort of money panic to-day, and Stocks have fallen, some of them one and two per cent, as the sales at the Board will show.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

☞ We are happy to state that the laws passed at the last session of our legislature are now nearly published. The last of them will appear on Monday. We hope therefore to have more space for advertisements and reading matter.

The Improvement banking company will commence banking operations on Monday next, under the most favorable auspices. The whole of their stock has been taken; and already shares sold bear a premium of 2½ per cent.

This bank will be of the utmost importance to New Orleans in general, and to the central municipality in particular. The internal impovements which the company are bound and enabled to make will conduce greatly to the beauty of the city; and the lines of steampackets which they will establish hence to various places in Louisiana, cannot but greatly promote the commerce of the state; and contribute to the comforts of traveling, while promoting the interests of trade.

The banking privileges of the company are extensive: and their means to be useful are commensurate. Theirs is a property bank; and consequently safe offering many inducements to depositors and stockholders.

The Orleans theatre company will also soon commence banking operations, as they have now insurance. Their bank and meliorations are likely to be highly useful to New Orleans. They will build on the entire square; and greatly ornament that part of the city.

The schooner Bonita arrived yesterday from Tampico, with $90,000 specie on bond; but without bringing later intelligence.

The fact however proves that the commerce with Mexico is not interrupted.

General MACOMB will shortly arrive in this city, having left the command of the Florida war to General Scott.

Governor EATON, now minister to Spain, arrived yesterday.

The theatres have been almost deserted during the present week. The Italian opera no longer attracts at the St Charles, nor even those of Cinderella and Rob Roy. The Sonnambula has been a complete failure at the Camp street theatre; at least few have witnessed its nightly representations.

The prospect brightens for Texas; and its inhabitants must have their country either by treaty or conquest. We have seen a letter from Washington city, of a late date, from creditable authority, stating that the president and the cabinet, and most of the members of Congress are ready to recognize the independence of Texas, and receive her if necessary into the union The delay of acting on this subject is caused by the neglect of the present government of Texas, in not sending the necessary powers to the Texian commissioners—Austin, Wharton and Archer —since the declaration of independence. The commissioners have effected loans to a large amount.

At the public meeting held last evening in favor of Texas, it being stated that governor White was willing to commission officers of any volunteer companies that might be raised to aid General Gaines, a committee of superintendence and assistance was appointed —Messrs W Christy, M White, W H Kirt, S High, W Debuys, C Bullitt, E Yorke, J H Caldwell, J M Kennedy, C Adams jr, S Ellis, S J Peters and, F Wharton.

TEXAS. The accounts received yesterday from this country are of a more favorable nature; and negative in part the previous rumors relative to Nacogdoches.—It is true that that town had been deserted on the report that the Indians and Mexicans were making a descent on it; but it was not attacked and not destroyed. Colonel Quitman continued there with 200 men; and the Texians having conveyed their families east of the Sabine returned. Some Mexicans had indeed been seen; but they were going to join Houston.

Santa Anna was at San Antonio on the 5th inst: General Houston was at Gross, west of the Brasos, on the 6th; with 2500 men He was raising horses, for a cavalry of 500 to attack the advance guard of the enemy; encamped within 25 miles of him; and had open communication with the gulf—whence he was supplied with provisions by the Yellow Stone and other steamboats. The next arrival may turn the tidings o victory in favor of the Texians.

General Gaines was at Wilkinson's encampment on the Sabine, with 600 U S troops; and was daily expecting reinforcements from Fort Gibson. There was not the slightest apprehension of an attack on him: whatever he does will be on the offensive, to prevent and protect.

Santa Anna had given a commission to Bowles the Indian chieftain; and a bounty to raise and equip his tribe; but it is likely that the energetic measures adopted by Gaines will prevent the schemes of the general president. The Caddo Indians have exhibited symptoms of rebellion; but n'importe.

General Felix Houston will shortly proceed from Natchez to Nacogdoches; and having joined Colonel Quitman, their united forces will march to assist General Samuel Houston.

Every arrival from Texas or its neighborhood, brings a rumor. Yesterday on the arrival of the steamer Ouachita from Natchitoches it was currently circulated that General Gaines had been attacked and defeated by the Mexicans. This was of course to produce an excitement by way of experiment.

There is not the slightest reason to dread an attack from the Mexican army, on any part of the United States; and certainly not on an army of this country within its limits. If Gaines enters Texas with his forces, he exceeds his authority—no matter on what pretext; and puts himself beyond the jurisdiction or cognizance of the general government. His orders are solely to pr eserve the neutrality of the American Indians, and to protect the frontiers: but he is not to hunt Indians, and to protect the frontiers: but he is not to go beyond the frontiers. Not the least apprehension need be entertained that either Indians or Mexicans will attack Gaines; or invade any district of the United States.

The condition of the cathedral square is really a disgrace to the corporation of New Orleans. Instead of its being a delightful promenade for the recreation of ladies and gentlemen—as squares are in other cities, it is permitted to be a thoroughfare for the canaille; and is abused by all. The mayor himself chooses singularly to license fruiterers and others to keep their stall there; and in a short time, he may countenance the location there of oyster stands or fish shambles.

Now that the fountain is erected, the square should be properly laid out into walks; trees should be planted; and benches erected. A keeper should be appointed to superintend. That square might not only be rendered ornamental to the city and convenient to respectable citizens, but profitable to the council of the central municipality were it leased to a person with the privilege of giving evening entertainments, such as fireworks, ices, soda-water, etc., on condition that he kept it in repairs required; and preserved discipline and decorum.

The same should be done by the upper municipality for Lafayette square, as soon as the council shall be organized. Instead of being an expence to the municipalities, the public squares might thus be rendered useful to all.

The N Orleans and N[illegible] railroad company have been so unjustly treated by the legislatures of Mississippi and Louisiana, that their energies are prostrated. We do not wonder so much at the conduct of Mississippi; but what can excuse the penny wise and pound foolish treatment of our own legislature!

The company have been at great expense in making surveys and preparations—to the amount of nearly $30,000; not one cent of which was borne by Louisiana; also South Carolina nobly appropriated $5,000 towards the survey of the Charleston and Ohio railroad. A like appropriat on was asked from our legislature; but was pere mptorily and illiberally refused.

Nay worse—thro the instrumentality of the delegation from Florida, aided by Mr Winn, a clause was added to a supplementary bill, forfeiting the charter of the company, if the consent of the Mississippi legislature be not given in 2 years: thus absolutely paralising the efforts of the company. By it, their charter is null, even as regards Louisiana—so that the infernal improvements of this state, and all the generous exertions of her citizens, are made dependent on the policy or duplicity of another state What a theme of glorification for Larry H Moore and Thomas G Davidson—whose petty railroads must be supported in preference to the vital and general welfare of Louisiana.

IMPORTS. The importing trade of New Orleans has been so neglected; so prostrated by its utter dependence on New York; and so little probability existing of removing that dependence by the present dry-good dealers, who are either partners with or agents of merchants in that city, that those who desire to see the importing trade of New Orleans equal its exporting, and all citizens concerned in real estate or other property here, should seriously take into consideration the necessity, propriety and profits of establishing an importation company, with a capital stock of about $200,000.

This company would be incorporated at the next session of the legislature; and might command the importing trade of New Orleans. They might have an an auction warehouse for the sale of their imports; and and obtain their imports for domestic consumption direct from the manufacturers themselves abroad and at home.

The exporting merchants having credit and agents abroad could easily adopt this system with success and profit.

The doctrine of phrenology is likely to effect a sensible alteration in "the proper study of mankind," both corporeally and mentally. In the physiology of the brain and in the comparative anatomy of animals, it has already done wonders; and by elucidating and evidencing the intimate connection of the brain with the external senses—whence alone are all impressions, and consequently all ideas received into the brain for the consideration of the mind; and the dependancy as it were of the nerves or nervous system (and therefore of all the members of the body) on the brain—it may produce similar benefits to physiology in general.

The study of phrenology is yet in its infancy; and its parents having unnaturally and imprudently forced its growth, it has become a subject of ridicule and raillery with many Too much was attempted; and there fore the hostility and prejudice against it.

Yet its principles are those of probability, not sol ely of plausibility; and therefore demand a candid investigation from every one desirous of acquiring correct knowledge—from all real philosophers, as the primitive term imports. The research for truth is not a mean pursuit; and certainly if 'the proper study of mankind is man,' if it was considered the height of wisdom to adopt the maxim *nosce teipsum*, know thyself, then the investigation of truth as to how wonderfully God has made man in the likeness of himself, deserves pre-eminent consideration. The feel may indeed laugh at the conceits of others as well as his own; and the artillery of wit may be used when the cannon of reason fail; yet still *magna est veritas*, etc, truth is powerful and will prevail. If ridicule alone were considered the test of truth, then is phrenology true: for it has withstood raillery and vituperation; and has go ne forth conquering and to conquer.

The votaries of all new sciences and theories are decided enthusiasts; but it is not generous nor candid to accuse them of imposture. The great change produced in the religious principles of man about 2000 years effected a fundamental revolution in theology It was derided and decried for a period; but as it brought life and immortality to light, it prevailed. Every change in the social customs and political relations of men and nations is apprehended as a dangerous innovation; and so are all important discoveries in the philosophical world. Physiology has had its similar revolutions; and even Harvey was laughed at for presuming to believe in the circulation of the blood.

But the days of folly and prejudice should now have passed away, when we witness the astonishing inventions and improvements of the 19th century: all should now consider possible in practice what is probable in science and theory; and then ascertain how nearly that probability approximates truth. The principles of phrenology are probable; and therefore alone demand candid investigation: but whether the details sought to be deduced from those principles are true, is another question; and problematical at best.

But the attempt is laudable to explain the organization of the brain, and the action of the mind on it as the grand sensorium of all impressions received from the external world. To ascertain that action, it is not essential to ascertain the nature or essence of the mind itself; but the *modus operandi*: the how not the why.—Having ascertained that the brain is the instrument whereby the mind chiefly performs its operations, and thro which it manifests itself, it is natural to follow that fact into manifestations themselves. The philosophy of the mind becomes thus intimately blended with the physiology of the brain, without being however dependant on it.

In order to ascertain the manifestations of the mind it is indispensable to ascertain previously its primitive faculties—that is those which are both simple and fundamental at the same time. This is a great effort in the cause of mental philosophy, akin to that of establishing elementary principles in natural philosophy and elementary substances in chemistry. We thus separate cause from medium and effect; and dissipate the mists of metaphysics, with which knowledge has been so long endarkened.

But whether the manifestations of the mind can accurately be indicated by cerebral developements—whether a like organization of the same parts of the brain can display different functions—whether phrenologists have accurately located on the cranium, what they consider the manifestations of the primitive mental faculties—whether they have not yet ascertained the only elementary faculties of the mind—are questions which we are not now disposed to consider. One thing is however certain, that if they have admitted into the location of their cerebral developements, the manifestation of any mental faculty not primitive or elementary they are in error; and equally so, if they have omitted in their cranial topography, the evidence of any faculty which exists in the mind *per se*. For instance, if benevolence be not a simple and inherent faculty of the mind, it is improper to locate it on the cranial diagram; and if imagination or genius be a primitive faculty, it is equally wrong not to give it a local habitation and a name' among the cerebral developements

NEW YORK, April 5.

We learn from Captain Pederson, of the schooner Columbus, from Havana, arrived yesterday, that the Sibina, Tilyou, at that port for Sisal, had been boarded on the night of the 6th of March, by two officers and sixteen men from a Texian schooner, who forcibly took from her her boat, kedge anchor and chain. They then divided into two parties and attacked the Mexican schooner Pelican, owned by the American consul at Tampico, and took possession of her. The Pelican had just arrived from New Orleans with a cargo of flour and provisions, and was under seizure by the Custom house on suspicion of having gunpowder on board. When the Pelican was attacked five of her crew, two Customhouse officers and five soldiers were on board, all of whom it is said were killed.

The U. S. sloop of War Concord, from Portsmouth, was off the Havana on the 17th ultimo, and sailed on the 19th for Pensacola.

Mr John Bowen, mate of the American vessel lying at the Havana, was murdered lying in his berth on Sunday morning, 20th March, by some desperadoes, whose object, it is presumed, was to rob the vessel.—Courier & Enquirer.

An obliging friend has favored us with a document of some importance relative to a communication by canal or rail-way between the Atlantic or Pacific oceans, across the Sthmus of Darien. Happears that our consul at Panama, Col. Charles Biddle, has been specially charged by our government to obtain all the information relative to the feasibility, &c, of such a communication as well as various other matters important to be known of Central America; and that in the discharge of his duty he has addressed queries to a society existing in that country called "the society of friends of the country" who have answered these queries and accompanied the answers by a map showing the profile of the country on the proposed line of communication.

The document is printed in the Spanish language, and is somewhat too long to be inserted in our paper entire, but we propose to condense it within the limits of a column or two of our paper. In the meantime we state briefly, that we learn from it that the importations of the Republic of New Granada, during the year 1835, amounted to $178,642

While the exportations for the same period were 363,869

Leaving a balance in favor of exportation of $186,127

Of the exportations $216,108 was coined gold, and $13,114 coined silver.

From the same we also learn that the Province of Panama contains 72,665 inhabitants, of whom there are 10,553 unmarried males above the age of 16, and 13,493 unmarried females above the same age:—total 24,086.—Phila. Com. Herald.

We have been amused at a device adopted by the *Arkansas Times*, to shadow forth the nuptial state. Instead of the engraving commonly used for this purpose, exhibing the God of marriage, with flowers bound round his brows and the flame coloured veil in one hand, and the nuptial torch in the other, our Arkansas contemporary surmounts his accounts of marriage celebrations, with a cut which represents a mouse in the act of entering an old fashioned, wire built mouse trap. The editors are, we have no doubt, a brace of graceless batchelors, and deserve to be—married.

Pennsylvania Gazette.

NORFOLK, April 2.

United States Bank.—As we were passing the office of this institution yesterday, we observed several drays drawn up, and sundry kegs in motion towards them, and upon enquiry ascertained that they were filled with specie, and were about to be conveyed to the steamboat on their destination to Philadelphia. The amount exceeded two hundred thousand dollars; and as the specie from the Richmond branch was expected in the steamboat from that city, we have the mortification to see half a million of solid metal exported beyond our borders—*Herald.*

The Bank Investigation.—The investigating committee have at length come to the decision which we anticipated, in regard to the New England and City Banks, and the Legislature we think will come to the same decision, in regard to the two others. Indeed the committee seem to be not far from the same result, for there are two minorities; one of which is in favour of excusing the misdeeds of the two remaing Banks, on condition that their Directors will sign an engagement not to offend again in the same manner; and the other in favour of excusing them without condition.—These two minorities, if we mistake not, constitute nearly, if not quite, half the committee.—*Boston Adv.*

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To incorporate an association for the purpose of building a Hotel in the town of Alexandria, and to incorporate the New Orleans floating dry dock company.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That Chs Mulhollan, Josias Chambers, Wm Waters, James Norment, and William Bailey and others, their associates, successors and assigns shall be, and are hereby created for and during twenty-five years, a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the "Alexandria Exchange and Hotel Company;" and that name shall be capable to sue and be sued, to make and issue bonds, notes or other obligations for payment of the same, to make contracts, to buy and hold only such property as may be necessary for the erection of said building and appurtenances, and to sell, mortgage, lease and dispose of said property, to make all regulations and by laws for the government of the same, not being contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States or of this state, may take and receive all species of property or money whether by donation, inter vivos or mortis causa, and may have a common seal, and the same may break, renew or alter at pleasure.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc, That the affairs of the said company shall be administered by five directors to be elected annually by the stockholders, each share on which the payments have been duly made, entitling the holder to one vote.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted etc: That the capital stock of said company shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be held in shares of one hundred dollars each, payable in such instalments and at such time as a majority of the above named persons shall agree upon, and to be transferable in such manner as the by-laws may direct.

Sec. 4 Be it further enacted, etc, That the books for subscription to the capital stock of said company shall be opened in the town of Alexandria on the fourth Monday of April next, under the superintendence of the whole or any one of the persons above named, and as soon as five thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, they shall appoint a time and place for holding the first election of directors, and give public notice thereof for ten days in the newspaper published in Alexandria.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc, That the said directors when elected, shall choose a president from among themselves; three of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and the said directors shall have power to appoint such officers and servants under them as they may deem necessary, and may allow them such reasonable compensation for their services as they shall deem proper.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted. etc, That if the whole of the capital stock of said company shall not have been subscribed at the time of electing the first board of directors, then the subscription books of said company shall be kept open under the superintendence of said directors and their successors, until the whole amount shall have been subscribed.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc, That after the first election of directors, the annual election of directors shall take place on the first Monday of May in each and every year; but if said election should not take place on that day, the said company shall not be thereby dissolved, but said election may be made at any time thereafter, notice of which being given in the newspaper published in Alexandria, ten days previously.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc, That if said company shall not have commenced said hotel within twelve months from the passage of this act, the same be *ipso facto* null and void.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc, That James W Zacharie, James Foster, jr, Charles M Doughty, Robert O M'Kennell Charles A F Rondeau, William H Rondeau, C Roselius, A Osborne, Andrew Carrico, James Lawton, C M M'Millen, B B Dickinson, John M Bach and others, their associates, their successors and assigns shall, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the "New Orleans Floating Dry Dock Company;" by which name and title shall be capable and shall have the right to sue and of being sued, of making contracts, of buying and selling all kinds of property, real and personal, of making and endorsing bills of exchange and promissory notes, together with all such other rights and powers and privileges as may be necessary for carrying into effect the true intent and purpose of this act, which is to construct or cause to be constructed and used in Louisiana, a floating dry dock, and shall have the power of making all such rules and by-laws for the government of said company as may be necessary, and which shall not be contrary to the laws and constitution of this state or of the United States.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc, That the capital stock of said company shall be two hundred thousand dollars divided into four thousand shares of fifty dollars each, five dollars on each share to be paid in at the time of subscribing for the same, the remainder in such time and in such manner as may be directed by the directors or a majority of them.

Sec 11. Be it further enacted, etc, That James Foster, jr, James W Zacharie, Charles A F Rondeau, A Osborn and C Roselius, or any three of them, are hereby appointed commissioners to open books of subscription for the capital stock of said company; which books shall be opened in New Orleans within ten days after this act shall have been signed by the governor, and after three days notice shall have been given in two newspapers published in said city: That after said books have remained open eight days, if two thousand shares shall have been subscribed for, the said commissioners, or any three of them, shall close said books and on giving five days notice in two newspapers, shall call a meeting of the stockholders of the said company, and proceed to elect nine directors to manage the affairs of said company: It being understood that if more than the said four thousand shares shall have been subscribed for, the commissioners aforesaid or any three of them, shall reject the amount of shares in excess from the larger subscriptions, in such a manner that no subscription shall be reduced in amount while any one remains larger, and at each election each share shall be entitled to one vote, which may be given personally or by proxy.

Sec. 12, Be it further enacted, etc., That on the first week in January of each year, there shall be elected to manage the affairs of said company, nine directors from among the stockholders, who shall elect one of themselves president, five of whom and the president shall form a quorum, and have power to transact the business of the company; to appoint a secretary and other officers, and to make all necessary rules to government said company.

Sec. 13, Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company shall keep an office, and a set of books, in which they shall cause to be entered a faithful and correct statement of the affairs of said company; and which books shall be subject to the inspection of the stockholders, whenever any three of said stockholders shall request the exhibition of the same.

Sec.14. And be it further enacted, etc., That the directors of said company shall, at least once every year, make a dividend of the profits on the capital stock of said company, when the affairs of the same will permit; but are precluded from lessening or diminishing the capital of said company in order to declare such dividend.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, etc, That said company shall, within two years from the passage hereof, cause to be constructed, either in New Orleans or elsewhere, a floating dry dock, which shall be stationed in the vicinity of New Orleans, for the purpose of raising and repairing free of water, the bottoms of ships and steamboats.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, etc, That said company shall have the exclusive privlege of erecting and using a floating dry dock or floating dry docks in the state of Louisiana, for and during the full term and period of five years.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, etc, That said company shall have the right to purchase and to possess, in the vicinity of New Orleans, as much land as may be necessary to keep as a ship yard, and to erect the warehouses necessary to their business; also, to possess and hold, by purchase or otherwise, as many slaves as may be deemed expedient to carry into effect the purpose of said association.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, etc, That said company shall have the right, by and with the consent of the several municipalities first obtained, of moving their floating dry dock in any part of the port of New Orleans, not appropriated to the discharge of merchandize from ships and other vessels, and in a manner so as not to obstruct the free navigation of the Mississippi river, and shall not be liable to any wharfage or port duties for said floating dry dock.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, etc, And it shall be lawful for said company to hold an election of directors on other days than those above mentioned, if by any chance they should not be held on said days.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, etc, In case the whole of the capital stock should not be subscribed on first opening of the books, as provided in the 3d section of this act, the directors shall immediately after their election, open subscription books, after the notice of three days shall have been given, as provided in said section, and continue said books open until the whole of said capital stock shall have been subscribed; provided the books of subscription remain open eight consecutive days (Sundays excepted); and in case of excess in the subscription, the reduction to take place as provided for in the charter of the Union Bank.

Sec. 21. Be it further enacted, etc, That said company may commence operations as soon as one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, etc, That this charter shall be in force for and during the whole space and term of thirty years.

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

NOTICE—The subscriber being about to leave this city for some time, offers at private sale, the goods and merchandize now in his store; being wines, liquors, sirups of all kinds; guignolet, anisseeds in casks, and a quantity of other articles which suit the grocers. The whole will be sold without reserve, and on advantageous terms.

The subscriber offers also for sale, several good negroes, very good workmen in the confectionary line, either for cash or on credit.

He takes this opportunity of tendering his thanks to the inhabitants of the country and city, for their patronage, and requests the persons who may have any claims against him, to present the same to be paid off; and those who are indebted to him, to call at his store and settle their accounts, or pay in the hands of Mr Jennhurt, duly authorised by the subscriber.

TO BE LET, a part of the dwelling house, inhabited by the subscriber, No 21 Old Levee.

a 22-3t LACOUTURE.

NOTICE—The subscriber, on the eve of his departure for Europe, has entrusted M. Pierre Denis d'Abadie with his power of attorney.

a 23 D G BORDUZAT.

RECEIVED—From New York, by packets Saratoga and Mississippi, Manilla cordage; 6 & 9 thread and 3 to 4 1-2 inches; blacksmith bellows 16 to 36 inches: chopping axes; 6 penny nails; Wilson's coffee mills; socket chisels; peg rasps; Venition red and Spanish brown ground in oil; black paint; white lead, blue paint, chrome green in oil, and brown stain.

a 23 J LABADIE, 59 Levee st

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Amnistia, Mestre, Barcelona, J Prats & son.
Brig Arcturus, Foque, Boston, Stetson & Avery.
Schr Clito, Howard, Apalachicola, Bogert & Hawhorn
Schr Banner, Richardson, Havana, master.
Schr Rebecca, Alexander, New York, G Budford.

ARRIVED.

Tow Boat Pelicians, Wood, from the Passes: towed up ship Tamenend, barque Science & schr Bonita—reports sh p North Star outside the Bar ship Jacob Perkins and 3 schrs in the river.

Ship Tamenend, Glidden, 16 days, Philadelphia, to Samuel Thompson.

Barque Science, McLelland, 4 days, Bay of Honduras, to A & J Dennistons, in ballast.

Schr Bonita, Bontemps, 5 days, Tampico, to Brunette, $90,000 specie, bond, to C Palacaris; J R Delhonde; J A Merle & co; J C Lepeyer; A Delpeuch; M de Lizardi & co; Godfrey, Blossman & co; A Blandin; Hermann & Son; Perret & Gally; F Tio, and order.

Schr Horizon, Golder, 20 days, Charleston, to J A Barelli: cargo, 259 tierces rice, 39 half do, 58 bbls tar, 89 bags peas, and mdze, to M Lazarus, Robeson, Wood & co; Chapman & Castillo; H Boumbi; M White; Bein & Cohen; J A Barelli; Lawrence & Legendre; F J Forstall; R Groning & co; Buckner, Stanton & co; Wakeman & Palmes.

Schr Reaper, Wood, Mobile.

Steamer Pontchartrain, Williams, Manchester.

Steamer Ouachita, Johnson, Natchitoches.

Steamer Privateer, Claborne, Coate's Bluff.

Steamer Independence, Manchester.

Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, Opelousas.

Steamer North America, Ross, Cincinnati.

Steamer Tuskina, Hagarty, Mobile.

Steamer George Washington, Clark Cincinnati.

IMPORTS.

Cincinnati—Per steamer North America—535 bbls beef, pork & tallow, 60 hhds bacon, 95 bbls lard and 1644 kegs do, Stetson & Avery; 129 hhds bacon, 100 bbls pork, 596 kegs lard, G Dorsey; 101 hhds bacon, 6 tierces beef, 304 bbls pork, 1000 kegs lard, 1 bbl hams, J Lindie; 22 hhds hams, 527 kegs lard, Bogert & Hawthorn: 100 bbls pork, 1000 kegs lard, Bridge, Vose & co: 632 bbls whiskey, 8 do brandy, 29 half bbls & 3 bbls beef, 5 casks