COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	may 3	Boston	may 2
Philadelphia	" 4	Baltimore	" 4
Charleston	" 2	Washington	" 4
Savannah	apr 24	Liverpool	april 4
Havana	" 30	London	" 1

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.
PRICES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

1280 bales	Upland,	16
471 do	do	15
200 do	do	16½
100 do	Louisiana	16½
1400 do	Western District	15½
11 do	Arkansas	17½
2481		

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Magnet, Glass, Stockholm.
McCalmont, Graves & co.
Brig Emerald, Shaw, New York.
R Frink.
Brig Sophia M, Crocker, Portsmouth, N H. J P Whitney
Schr Florida Havanie, Moncado, Havana.
Byrne, Stiff & co.
Schr Halcyon, Dickerson, Matamoras.
Cecula, Lapeyre & co.
Sloop Huntsman, Hermann, Pensacola, master.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Bayou Sara, Lemont, Bayou Sara.
Steamer Patmos, Stein, Vermillion.
Steamer Converter, Hereford, Natchitoches.
Steamer Merchant, Cuvier, Mobile.

IMPORTS.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Bayou—67 bales cotton, Burke, West & co; 37 do, W Flower; 30 do, Querrier & Albert; 19 do, Lee & Hardy; 14 do, Walker & Walton; 10 do, Forstall, High & co; 6 do, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 5 do, T Barrett & co; 3 do, M White & co; 4 do, A St George; 14 bales moss. 15 hhds & 2 bbls sugar, B Lauduemiey; 65 bbls molasses, T Barrett & co; 12 do sugar, to order; 9 boxes, Forstall, High & co; and sundries, to order.

Vermilion—Per steamer Paragon—38 bales cotton, 32 hhds sugar, 12 bbls molasses, C Toledano; 26 hhds sugar, 65 bbls molasses, T Barrett & co.

EXPORTS.

Stockholm—Per brig Magnus—469 bales cotton, 24 hhds tobacco, 124 tons logwood.

Portsmouth—Per brig Sophia M—3000 bbls corn.

New York—Per brig Emerald—16 hhds hams, 235 bbls flour, 27 do pork, 3409 sacks corn.

Tampico—Per schr Halcyon—ass'd cargo drygoods.

Havana—Per schr Flor de la Havana—[illegible] bbls flour, 1 box linens.

American Theatre.
CAMP STREET.

16th NIGHT OF THE JEWESS.

For the Benefit of the Orphan Boys' Asylum.

FIFTH EVENING, 20TH MAY,

Will be presented for the 16th time, the Drama of the JEWESS!

To-morrow a variety of entertainments for the benefit of Mr. Furose.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.

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

MACBETH.

Lady Macbeth.....Miss Cushman.

After which the new interlude of

THE HARRIED RAKE.

Mrs Thistone.....Mrs Maeder.

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

m 19-4t

Saint Charles Theatre.

For the benefit of Miss Cushman.

THIRD EVENING, FRIDAY, 20TH MAY, 1836,

When will be performed (by desire) the 1st and 2nd acts of

MACBETH.

Macbeth.....Mr Pearson,
Lady Macbeth.....Miss Cushman.

After which the petit comedy of

THE HARRIED RAKE.

Mrs Thistone.....Mrs Maeder.

To conclude with, 2nd time, the celebrated Romance called

BLUE BEARD.

Ibrahem, Mr Decamp; Selim, Mr Larkin
Fatima, Miss Cushman; Reda, Miss Debar.

Tomorrow the Frenchday and the Wandering Boys, for the benefit of Miss de Bar.

FOR LOUISVILLE—The steamboat Homer, Capt. Combs, will be ready to receive cargo to-morrow for the above and intermediate ports, and will depart on Saturday 21st inst. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
or LINCOLN & MAYNARD.
Nos 28 and 29 New Levee.
m 16

FOR NANTZ—The ship Cecilia, Capt. Aagaard, will positively sail on the 10th June next. For passage, apply on board or to
J. MAYER.
(m 20)

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

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

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

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Fast sailing.—The regular packet ship Edward Bonnaffe, J. Gallager master, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch, for freight or passage, having superior furnished accommodations for passengers, apply on board opposite post 85, or to
JAMES REED & CO.
m 19 35 Royal street.
The E. B. will be towed up the Delaware by steam.

FOR TAMPICO—The schr Louisiana, George Halsey master, having a part of her cargo engaged, will sail soon for the above port. For freight and passage, apply to
J. ROBERTS & CO.
m 17-4t No 117 Royal street.

FOR MOBILE—via the river.—The regular packet schooner Oregan, Mildram master, having half her cargo engaged, and going on board; will have quick despatch. For freight or the remainder or passage apply on board opposite Poydras street, or to
LINCOLN & MAYNARD,
m 16 29 and 29 New Levee street.

FOR NEW YORK—The fast sailing copper and copper fastened brig JULIA, Conkling, master, wants the bulk of about 50 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight of which, apply to the captain on board, or to
R GRONING & CO
m 11

FOR MATAMORAS—The schooner HALCYON, Capt. Dickerson, will sail positively for the above port on the 10th instant.—For passage only, apply to
M. & CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & CO.
m 14

FOR PHILADELPHIA, 20th inst. The regular packet ship Chester, William Watson master, having 2-4 of her cargo engaged will sail as above. For freight or passage having superior accomodations for passengers, apply on board or to
JAMES REED & CO.
☞ This ship takes steam up the Delaware.
m 13

FOR HAVRE—The ship Marengo, Captain Larkin, will take passengers and sail about the 25th inst. Apply to
F. PERRET & GALLY.
m 12-3t

TO RENT—Two large apartments and a servant room suitable for this season, situated in Orleans street, opposite the French Theatre.
m 19
J C SALEMANN.

FOR SALE—The handsome 3 story store, situated in Chartres st No 57, between Bienville and Conti Houses sts, and now occupied by Messrs F Gilbert & Co. The portion of this store, in the centre of business, offers to capitalists a chance of a very profitable investment.

Also—a lot of ground situated in Burgundy st, between St Louis and Conti sts, measuring 34 ft front on Burgundy st, by 60 ft depth.

For terms and conditions, apply to
FR PERRET & GALLY
m 18-6 t No 58 Toulous st.

TO RENT—The house and lot corner of Hunter and Levee streets, possession given immediately. Apply to
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
m 16 No 19 Chartres street.

TO LET—Possession to be given on the 1st June next, a Dwelling House, situated in Basin street, between Conti and Bienville.
m 11

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—The Subscriber offers for sale his dwelling house No. 75 Royal street. It combines all the conveniences required by a genteel family, and is in good order. He wishes also to dispose of his furniture and a slave Mulatress, about 25 years of age, an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and in every respect a good subject. Apply at No. 13 Chartres st.
May 17 1m. CHS. GARDINER.

TO LET—A handsome two story dwelling house, No. 114, Hospital street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, adjoining the former property of Judge Pitot. This house is in very good order and perfectly commodious. Possession can be had at the end of this month. Apply to
m 19-5t E. SALAUN, Broker.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Lately corner Royal and Customs Houses sts, informs the public that he has transferred his seed store to his library and book selling establishment, corner Royal and St Ann sts. Having bought the assortment kept by Mr Beauvais, well known for the good quality of his seeds, he can now fulfill all orders, however large, as his assortment comprises every variety of seeds for the season.

Received by the Harkaway, a great quantity of fresh seeds.
LELIEVRE,
26 3m Corner Royal and St Ann streets.

THE TRUE BEE.

Commercial, Political and Literary Paper,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1836.

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

☞ We are requested to state that the meeting which had been previously called at the Marigny Hotel, for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the late fire at Miller's saw mill, has been postponed to this evening at 7 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange. We hope every good charitable citizen will attend.

LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—At an adjourned public meeting held yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, Mr EDMOND J FORSTALL was called to the chair, and Messrs Ballitt and Hall appointed secretaries.

The committee appointed at the previous meeting, presented the following report by their chairman, Mr BARRETTE, who has elegantly expressed in a few sententious remarks, the arguments urged by us in favor of the project of packet ships to Liverpool and Havre; and placed them in a more favorable and striking position.

The committee appointed at a meeting held at the Exchange in Royal street on the 10th instant, to take into consideration the establishment of a line of packet ships between this port and the two principal commercial ports in Europe, Liverpool and Havre, beg leave to report—

That in common with their fellow citizens generally, they are fully impressed with the importance of a more expeditious and regular intercourse between those places, and are convinced that the time has now arrived when it behoves this community to move in a project from which such important results may be anticipated. We have too long permitted the trade naturally belonging to New Orleans, as the emporium of the Mississippi valley, to be diverted from it, when it is evidently in our power, by a little exertion and liberality on the part of those most deeply interested in the scheme, to remove the tribute we have so long paid to our more enterprizing neighbors of New York.

This subject has been fairly before the public, and its vast influence upon our prosperity discussed in the papers of this city, particularly in the columns of the Bee. It is therefore unnecessary for the committee to detail the benefits that must result from prompt action, or the injury which will be occasioned by delay, at a moment when the feeling abroad in the community is decidedly favorable to the accomplishment of the plan. Complaints are daily made by dry goods and hardware merchants, of the serious inconvenience, and consequent loss, sustained by them for want of regular lines of ships, especially between this and Liverpool, by which they could with some certainty calculate upon receiving their goods. To them the project is therefore of deep interest, nor is it less so to the property holder, although the advantages are not so apparent at a glance. The increased business of the place would necessarily enhance rents, and with them the value of unimproved property must keep pace. View it in any light, it presents advantages which the committee trust will be appreciated by those whose interests and influence, enable them to stimulate the undertaking, and carry it into successful operation.

The committee have made particular enquiry of persons competent to afford the requisite information, as to the description of vessels best adapted for the contemplated trade, and the number required to effect with ease, accidents excepted, the semi-monthly voyage to either port. Not less than ten ships for each port, (steam ships being disapproved of at present, in consequence of not being so well adapted for freight of cotton or tobacco,) of the first class, carrying not under 1900 bales, and drawing not over 14 feet of water when cotton loaded, are recommended by the committee to be built for the purpose, under the most experienced commanders, of which, there is no doubt, a sufficient number can be obtained, from among the intelligent and capable captains who are attached to the New Orleans trade.

The committee therefore recommend that subscription lists be opened immediately; and confided to such persons as the President of the adjourned meeting may designate; and that additional lists be deposited in the several Insurance offices; that a committee be named to prepare a memorial to be laid before the next Legislature, praying for an act of incorporation with one million dollars capital, and permission to increase it to two millions, for the above object, and for other purposes connected therewith

Respectfully,
THOS. BARRETTE,
Chairman.

On motion of Mr S W Oakey, the report was unanimously adopted; and ordered to be published.

The chairman then appointed other gentlemen to assist the formerly appointed committee—whose names shall be given in our next.

We have been informed that the Louisiana Insurance company yesterday paid the full amount of $6000 insured on the cargo, etc. of the brig Pocket, that had been captured by the Texian vessel Invincible—yet of course that cargo was not American property; and the insurance should not have been paid!!

Captain Kea, our worthy postmaster, has resolved in future to open the office every Sunday morning from 8 till 10, instead of from 10 till 12. This he is enabled to do, in consequence of the earlier arrival of the eastern mail; and proves his desire to accommodate the public.

The following resolution was adopted by the council of the third municipality:

Whereas the engines belonging to Mr. P. Soulé's foundry and to the Louisiana Sugar Refinery, as well as the different fire companies and a great many of our fellow citizens have rendered signal services at the late fire;

Resolved that the thanks of this municipality are hereby offered to the Fire & Hook Companies, and also to our fellow citizens for their zeal and the essential services they have rendered the unfortunate sufferers by this great calamity.

The council of the central municipality seem in earnest, if we may judge of their future conduct by their transactions on Tuesday last. All the appointments of officers were made; but not the least valuable of them were those of civil engineer, a surveyor and an assistant—to promote and complete the works of improvements required for the port and the streets.

The instructions given to the engineer to report all the projects designed and required for the improvement of the port thro the whole extent of the parish on both sides of the river, are useful, altho not indispensable; but the orders made for regulating the mooring of ships and boats are as essential as useful. The specious extent given to steamboats indicates that our aldermen are fully aware of the value to their municipality of the internal trade carried on by them from the Mississippi and its tributary streams; and they may probably be induced to concede the space between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, to the regular packets belonging to the improvement and banking company, and to those to the Bayou Sara packet company.

We shall cheerfully announce to the public all the benefits likely to result from the action of the central council; and promote their objects as far as our influence and the circulation of the Bee extend; both being now equal if not superior to that of any other paper in New Orleans. Mutual assistance is however necessary or useful in the present instance, as in most others in public or active life; and we trust that the aldermen in their session this evening, will generously remember this maxim of prudential policy.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—Many of our citizens who fancy their sagacity can be better displayed by skepticism than credulity, still hesitate to believe in the capture of Santa Anna; and therefore credit every rumor to which their 'wish is father to the thought.'

The arrival below yesterday of the brig Henry from Matamoras produced additional rumors. They over that when it left on the 1st inst, despatches had been received from Santa Anna, dated San Antonio de Bexar, April 21st—the day on which the action at Lynchburg occurred; and therefore infer that he could not have been in the action. They add also that it was Sesma's division of the Mexican army stationed at San Felipe, which Houston defeated; also that there had been a revolution in Mexico; and that the Camanches Indians had made irruptions along the Rio Grande, so as to intercept all communication with the Mexican states and Texas; had defeated a foraging party of the Mexican army; and plundered all their provisions.

Now let us oppose facts to these rumors. We received three days since journals from the city of Mexico of the 27th ult, when all was quiet; and in which it was stated that Santa Anna had left San Antonio early in April to proceed towards the north of Texas, and then concentrate his forces on Harrisburg and Galveston, in conjunction with those under Sesma, waiting orders at San Felippe; and we heard afterwards that he actually did so—that he passed the Brazos, and descended the San Jacinto, when the inundations of the rivers hemmed him in and prevented succor from Sesma: for Santa Anna was induced unless coerce to fight.

Again, several days past, a vessel arrived from Matamoras, whence she left 4 or 5 days later than the Henry which left on the 1st inst; and brought decided confirmation of the capture of Santa Anna.

[illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] there recommended expedition [illegible] the Texians.

But it is said that the Commanders [illegible] and defeated contending parties of the Indians [illegible] on the Rio Grande. God grant that the report be true; and that the Indians contend against those who sought to provoke and [illegible] their attack on the Texians.

Dr CALDWELL will deliver an interesting lecture this evening at the state house.

The performances at the St Carlos theatre this evening are for the benefit of a very deserving actress—Miss CUSHMAN, who will appear as Lady Macbeth

PAVING.—The system of road and street making must be modified in all places according to the nature of the soil. A Macadamized road may answer excellently well on elevated ground, but it would be ridiculous as well as useless to attempt that plan in a marshy bottom: equally injurious must the system of paving on high or sandy soil be found when attempted in a wet soil without any preparation. Hence the inutility and injury of the mode of paving hitherto in New Orleans. The streets can never be kept in repair, although ten times the amount may be spent on them, that might be done by the same system elsewhere.

The paving of the city last year cost about $200,000; yet a stranger acquainted with other cities, who would visit us for the first time, could scarcely conceive that so large an amount had been expended on the streets since New Orleans was incorporated: but by looking over the treasury accounts of the corporation he might be still more astonished to find that nearly $5,000,000 have been expended for that purpose. Was that expenditure of any avail? If not, was not the system of paving pursued, radically defective?

Decidedly. Who would fancy in constructing a common road passing several stream lets, that the road should pass thro not over them? or that the courses of the rivers should be palpably manifest on the road?—Who then would adopt the system of allowing the intersections of the streets to be formed as at present—so that the level of the streets is perpetually destroyed; the stones broken and unbedded; the waters permitted to inundate the streets; and all vehicles required to travel over them exposed to all hazards and dangers?

Yet this system has been obstinately pursued in New Orleans without the slighest attention being paid to the nature and quality of the marshy soil; or having any idea of the proper mode of promoting the free irrigation in the streets. Draining has not been thought of in laying out any street; or constructing any house—which is also a radical evil, as sensibly injurious to to the salubrity of the city, the health of its inhabitants and the comfort and durability of their houses. Hence there is scarcely an old house in the city built on the ground, that any person can inhabit it with safety to himself: articles of apparel being laid by for the day become musty and offensive: and this because draining the city had not been uniformly adopted when laying it out.

But many of the evils which of course reproduce a degree of insalubrity in New Orleans, arise from the present injurious system of paving. Every inhabitant of a year must be aware of this: for he must have seen the streets literally become mud during wet weather; and palpable dust in dry.

We have hitherto indicated the remedy. All the streets reserved of Bourbon should be prepared for paving, by proper layers of wood round or square being perpendicularly imposed—of a sufficient depth to elevate the bed for paving. This system was adopted with the happiest success in Lemon and other European cities—where the soil was as low as in New Orleans; and formerly as subject to overflowings from rain, or inundations by the adjoining rivers.

We have witnessed the benefic ial results of this plan; and believe it to be the cheapest that could be adopted here, as well as the best. Suitable beds and surfaces should invariably be prepared for all streets; and if they are not so by nature, they should be rendered so by art. Has this been done in New Orleans?—Have any of the corporation surveyors or contractors ever thought of regarding the quality of the soil; or paid any attention to the levels of the streets?

Yet this is of the first importance in paving—much more so, than the configuration of the stones used.—The streets of Mobile are excellently constructed of shells alone: why? because proper beds or surfaces had been prepared for the covering, and where nature did not present an elevated sandy bottom, art prepared a substitute. This is the secret of the comfortable and permanent nature of Mobile streets and adjoining roads.

New Orleans being lower than the river has an advantage in its disadvantages—its streets may be thoroughly irrigated by opening a connection with the river; and allowing free vent to its waters towards the swamp. Now can this be well done by the present system of paving? Should not regular channels by gutters formed of stone work be adopted in the paved streets, as the channels are of wood work in the unpaved? Should not bridgelets of stone be formed in the paved ways, as pontoons of wood are in the unpaved? Would not the uniform level of the streets be preserved—a free irrigation of them be promoted—and all the injuries resulting from the present system be prevented? Would not this plan be as cheap and as feasible as the present? Nay, would it not be tenfold more permanent, useful and cheap?

COMMUNICATED.

A CALL TO THE UNCONVERTED.

The friends of suffering Texas—of the bleeding Greeks—of the groaning South Americans—of the benighted heathen of foreign climes—of the wealthy merchants of Wall street—of the distressed of the Fejee Islands—the members of the foreign societies—and bible societies—of tract societies—of widows' mite societies—of all humane and religious and benevole nt societies—and more particularly those who desire the amelioration of the condition of the poor negroes—of more especially, all the poor people of this city are requested to meet at the Exchange in Royal street, on Saturday evening next at half past 7 o'clock, P M, for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of their distressed brethren of the third municipality who were unhoused by the fire of the 16th inst.

[COMMUNICATED.]

RARESH CLARKE one of the survivors from the hard measures of Major Dade and his company, is now in this city, on his way to Washington, for the purpose of securing his pension. Mr Clarke is dislocated in his right arm, and has five bullets in different parts of his body; and is incapable of obtaining his support.—His escape was most wonderful, attributed to daring courage and extraordinary presence of mind, while the savages were stripping him after he was danger ously wounded, he feigned himself dead! This alone saved him from the horrid fate of his companions.

Mr Clark is to be found at Richardson's City Hotel, every day from 10 till 3 o'clock, for the purpose of giving information, and receiving from a generous public some pecuniary aid to assist him on to Washington.

FOR THE BEE.

CAPTURE OF THE POCKET.

To the Editor: Sir,—You have been good enough to state that your columns were open to both sides on the present question between Texas and Mexico. It is my intention in a few short communications to explain all the circumstances in relation to the capture of the Pocket; and prove to the public, by positive evidence, that the charges made by Capt. Howes in his protest, are all highly coloured, and many of them without the least foundation. On reference to your paper of the 16th instant, I find under the editorial head, the following remark, apparently as information received by you from Messrs Lizardi & co: "And still less are they responsible for what passengers may have been on board, as they had no right to examine or reject any." In answer, I refer to the copy of the charter annexed, by which the captain is prohibited from taking any passengers or letters, except such as Lizardi & co. may put on board. You also assert that the cargo was American property, and actually belonged to Lizardi & co. until delivered. The evidence of one of the firm, given before the examining court, was, that the cargo on shipment was by order of and charged to Ribas & co.—that the premium was charged to them, and that they considered the cargo at their risk. That such was the understanding is evident from the clause of the charter which expressly stipulates that the brig shall carry a signal generally known as that of the acknowledged agents of Santa Anna, which signal was to be furnished by Lizardi & co. As a further proof of the character of the vessel, and the purpose for which she was engaged, we have the evidence of three witnesses upon the trial that Capt. Howes acknowledged to them that he was engaged after his arrival at Matamoras to transport Mexican troops to Texas. The annexed charter is of such a character that any mercantile man may see at the first blush that there must have been another, containing other stipulations which is now suppressed. Were there no other evidence than the charter itself to prove the legality of the capture, that would be sufficient. Tomorrow I will comment on the protest. LESLIE.

Memorandum of an agreement between M de Lizardi & co., as charterers on the first part, and Howes, master of the American brig Pocket, on the second part.

1. Captain Howes will receive on the brig Pocket all the cargo she can stow, said cargo to be furnished by the charterers with the shortest possible delay.

2. The vessel when loaded shall immediately depart for her port of destination, unless detained for the want of steam to tow her down to the bar.

3. The consignees in Matamoras will pay Captain Howes, on the delivery of said cargo, nine hundred dollars in eagle coined money, in full for freight of said vessel: they will also pay the tonnage duty, and enter and clear said vessel free of commission.

4. The charterers make themselves answerable for any damage the vessel may sustain from the Government of Mexico on account of the cargo they may put on board under certified invoices of the Mexican consul in this place.

5. The captain binds himself not to take, without permission of the charterers, passengers, nor carry any letters except such as he may receive from the aforesaid charterers.

6. On making the land, Capt. Howes will hoist on the foremast a signal, which shall be furnished him by the charterers.

Done in good faith, and signed by duplicate in New Orleans, fifth March, 1836.

Per M de LIZARDI & Co.
F. S. CUCULL.

MAGNETISM IN HUNGARY. The American Journal of Magnetism has the following account of a natural phenomenon which occurred near lake Platten in Hungary: "On Sunday morning, the 17th of January, during a heavy fall of snow, which continued to fall by mid-day, the snow was one foot and a half deep. Meanwhile, the roaring of the waters of lake Platten was frightful, and the waves rose to a great height. Towards mid-day the lake became calm, and a strong south wind then of suddenly setting in, quickly melted the great masses snow under which many cattle had been buried, but were now partly rescued. This was followed, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by a terrific thunder-storm, accompanied by a violent tempest intermingled with a drizzling snow, during which a man was going to a neighbouring forest, and two others who were sitting at their own fire-side, were struck by lightning. Towards five o'clock all seemed to be over, not the slightest atmospheric movement was observable, when on a sudden, a great subterraneous noise, which was immediately succeeded by a violent earthquake, terrified all the inhabitants, who fled from their dwellings.—Several houses were rent, and others thrown down.—The lake Platten, twenty miles square (German) in extent, was, and is still, covered with a dark mist; in many places the water appears to bubble, as if it were boiling, and what is very remarkable, several dead fish were found cast ashore. But what is worse than all that has been related, is the fact that the inhabitants of the vallies Latizang and Triz, together with their flocks, are compelled to leave their homes, because those places, since the earthquake of yesterday, have become completely overspread with a thick vapour; and in the plain flames are seen to rise from the earth. We are in the greatest consternation here; the lake is again much agitated to-day (nine o'clock in the morning) the waves swell to an immense height."

BRAZIL. But few persons appear to be aware of the immense extent and resources of Brazil. This colossal empire extends from the Amazon on the South, to the La Plata on the North—a distance of nearly two thousand miles, comprehends over three thousand miles of sea-coast, extends from East to West about two thousand miles, and contains nearly four million miles. It already boasts of a population of five millions five hundred thousand souls, and is rapidly increasing. Upwards of six hundred foreign vessels annually visit the ports of Brazil, and the revenue annually received from the duties on foreign goods, amount to about $5,000,000

The productions of this country are various, and of great value. They consist of sugar, coffee, rice, tobacco, cotton, indes, dye-woods, and medicines, with limited quantities indigo, gold dust, and rough diamonds. In 1834 there were exported from Bahia, (the second city of Brazil,) 47,422 large cases, 470 bags, and 3000 barrels of sugar; 40,330 bales of cotton; 146, 752 dry hides; 12,000 bags of coffee; and 225,500 horns, without including dye-woods, tobacco, cocoa, &c. This will give some idea of the productions and vast resources of Brazil.

The inhabitants too, under their present liberal form of government, are becoming more enlightened—and enjoy to an extent unknown in many of the countries of Europe, the blessings of civil, religious, and commercial liberty. Law and medical schools of great eminence are already established in some of the principal cities, particularly in Olinda—and in Rio Janeiro is an excellent public museum, public library, botanic garden, &c. The public debt of Brazil, which in 1826 amounted to upwards of 40,000,000 of dollars, is now, notwithstanding the mismanagement of Don Pedro, and the revolution of 1831, reduced nearly two-thirds of, and is in a fair way of being liquidated.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The autocrat of Russia has one foot on Asia and Europe. He would like to put the other on the Ocean. In February last he laid at Petersburg the keel of a 120 gun ship, the first built in the covered dock yards. She is to be 200 foot long, and 57 broad; to carry 46 pounders, and to be called the Russia.

Of the 56 persons for trial at the late Stafford Assizes, only three could read and write.

A young man, a travelling merchant, having 1400 francs about his person, was recently murdered near Compeigne (France) in a most shocking manner, by the innkeeper of the inn where he sleptt, who cut his body in pieces and threw them into the river, but was detected by the blood on the napkin on which she had wiped her hands.

Population of Spain—Total population, 10,043,968 of which 60,240 are priests, 49,070 monks, 22,337 nuns, 600,000 nobles, 270,000 merchants, peasantry &c.

The Duchess of Cannizaro, a musical soiree at London, and the Countess of Minto's quadrille balls, are much admired. Lord Burgherish is the principal exquisite at the former.

Another of the young sons of the rich Hope family, has married into the nobility, a daughter of Lord Montague, the elder brother, Hope, died a short time since, almost immediately after his union with the daughter of the Earl of Harewood.

Countess Bertrand, wife of Napoleon's faithful friend, recently died at her Chateau of Laleux, near Chateauroux.

IMPERIAL PRESENT.—The Emperor of Austria has presented the Archduke, Palatine of Hungary, domains valued at two and a half millions of florins. The archduke will have no reason to be hungry hereafter.

The ladies steel busks at Paris, are now encased in Indian rubber which prevents the rust of the metal from staining their dresses.

The presence of their royal highnesses, the duchess of Kent, and princess (future queen) Victoria, to witness Herold's new opera of Zampa, at the Covent Garden could not restrain a "gentleman" near them (probably a loco foco,) from expressing in a most vociferous and offensive manner, his unfeigned disapprobation of the new production.

Sir Edward Codrington, the hero of Navarino, was president at the anniversary festival of the Drury Lane theatrical fund. In allusion to the poverty, and pecuniary embarrassments of Drury Lane, it might be said that Navarino [Never-Rhine] is not a bad banner to fight under.

CUVALRY OF THE GREEK ROOM.—There have been two of the dramatic corps fighting in Belgium. One afterwards not satisfied with a duo, fell in a solo performance, having committed suicide.

In the opera of Ines di Castro of Fartiana, which is in great vogue at Genoa, the first tenor is a Signior Paganini.

Cimarosa's opera of Le Dramasit, is to be revived at Paris, and will be effective in such hands as Lablache, Rubini, Tamburini, &c.

A fellow by the name of Rocco, a hard-hearted villain, lately made an attempt at Rome to murder Lady Coventry, while in her chamber, asleep. Her ladyship struggled manfully, and after several wounds escaped. Dr. Kiesock was sent for and found the wounds were not mortal.

M. Sanson is appointed Professor of Chemical Surgery at the hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, in room of the celebrated Dupuytren, deceased—winning the place by a public competition with the other candidates, which lasted two months. Apropos of Medical Colleges and Professors. That is the way the French physicians are ambitious of honors. Earning them by an open public exhibition of their pretensions—leaving the decision, like true republicans, to the capacity they have shown before all the world for the stations to which they aspire. In our democratic country, men reach those places by low intrigues and secret cabals, against their betters and superiors, and fawning sycophancy to men in political power.

Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty slaves have been emancipated since 1830, in the four French colonies of Martinique, Guadaloupe, French Guiana, and Bourbon.

Dr Andrew Combe, author of the well-known work on Physiology applied to health and education, has been appointed physician to the king of Belgium, and gone to take up his residence at Brussels.

Captain Marryatt was paid £750 (about $3,500) for his "Pirate" and "Three Cutters," forming the reading matter of the Naval Annual.

An English architect proposes to erect light-houses of bronze or cast iron, instead of stone. He says that such a light-house can be erected in one-twentieth of the time, and at one-tenth of the expense required for one of stone.

The new shield to be used in the construction of the Thames tunnel consists of 5,000 pieces.

The activity of the British parliament is striking.—During the week commencing on the 14th March, the report of the ecclesiastical commission, providing for the commutation of tithes, was brought forward in both Houses; the report of the Carlow committee was received in the Commons; the army estimates were brought in, showing a reduction of £92,000 from those of the last year; the Irish municipal reform bill made great progress; the plan of ministers to remove the Jewish disabilities was announced; also that for reducing the stamp duty on newspapers to one penny; and other affairs of great importance were transacted.

Great activity was prevailing in the various naval depots of Portsmouth, Liverpool, &c. Fifteen ships were to be put immediately in commission, supposed to be for the Mediterranean station.

The lake of Lengern, in Switzerland, has sunk twelve inchoms (?) and diminished to the extent of half its width.

A superb 74 gun ship has arrived in England, a present to the king from the sultan or imaum of Muscat. It was built at Bombay, of teak wood, and called the Liverpool; but the king has changed her name to the Imaum, in compliment to the donor.

TO FORM A VIGOROUS MIND.—Let every youth early settle it in his mind that if he would ever be any thing, he has got to make himself; or in other words, to rise by personal application. Let him always try his own strength, and try it effectually, before he is allowed to call upon his own invention; send him back again and again to the resources of his own mind, and make him feel that there is nothing too hard for indust y and perseverance to accomplish. In his early and timid fights, let him know that stronger pinions are near and ready to sustain him, but only in case of absolute necessity. When in the rugged path of science, difficulties which he cannot surmount impede his progress, let him be helped over them, but never let him think of being led when he has power to walk without help; nor of carrying his ore to another's furnace, when he can melt it in his own.

The Duke of Brunswick lately drew his sword at the Theatre and killed a scene shifter, who cut of mischief, drew up the curtain suddenly, and exposed the Duke to the audience, kissing an actress of the name of Methfessel.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—Commander Henry Dundas Trotter, of H B Majesty's ship Curlew, who it will be recollected received the thanks of the President of the United States, for his protection to American commerce on the coast of Africa, and his capture of the piratical schr Panda, has in consequence thereof been promoted by the Lords of the Amiralty to the rank of Post Captain.

"True," said a lady, when reproached with the inconsistent marriage she had made: "I have often said I never would marry a person de a Scotchman, or a Presbyterian; but I never said I would not marry a Scotch Presbyterian parson."

WHIMSICAL SHOOTING CHALLENGE.—A gentleman in Paris challenges the sporting world to the following feat:—"To shoot with a double barrelled gun at two birds immediately after which to run a quarter of a mile; during which time the guns to be reloaded, and again discharged at two other birds that shall also have been prepared—thus shooting at two birds and running a quarter of a mile alternately. He who kills the most birds in two hours to be the winner of the match. The parties are to have the fire and start as often as they please within the hour."

[illegible] of goats and quarts for which he [illegible] in arrears; and we may presume many a friendly [illegible] the neighbor on the shoulder [illegible] exclaimed, as he pointed to the score, "Giles! [illegible] mind your P's and Q's."

WOMAN'S FIDELITY.

(From the Spanish.)

One eve of beauty, when the sun
Was on the streams of Guadalquiver,
To gold converting, one by one,
The ripples of the mighty river!
Beside me on the bank was seated,
A Seville girl with auburn hair,
And eyes that might the world have cheated,
A wild, bright, wicked diamond pair!

She stooped, and wrote upon the sand,
Just as the loving sun was going,
With such a soft, small, shining hand,
I could have sworn 'twas silver flowing:
Her words were three, and not one more;
What could Diana's motto be?
The Syren wrote upon the shore—
'Death, not inconstancy!'

DIED.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, LYDIA, infant daughter of Mr. Samuel W. Elliott, of Mobile, late of this city.

The friends and relations of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this evening, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Smith, Common st, between Phillippa and Circus streets.

NOTICE.—The public are informed that the office of the Citizens' Bank, situated corner of Esplanade and Levee streets, will be opened on Monday next, 23d inst.
J BODIN,
m 20—2t Cashier.

NOTICE.—The New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company will pay thirty dollars per month and board for the services of 20 or 30 able bodied slaves accustomed to handle the axe or crosscut saw. apply to the Engineer of the Company at their office in Canal street. m 20-3t

LANDING from ship Salem from Havre 10 boxes French brooms, garnishing and painting brushes, assorted sizes; shoe makers bristles.
J. LABADIE,
m 20 No 59 Levee Street.

KENTUCKY BAGGING AND ROPE—230 pieces bagging, 225 coil rope, received per steamboat Homer, and for sale by
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORD.
m 20

BACON, LARD AND PORK.—70 casks bacon assorted, 500 kegs lard, 550 barrels mess and prime pork: also M O and P O pork; received and for sale by
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORD.
m 20

SEGAR TOBACCO.—16 boxes segar tobacco, for sale by
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORD.
m 20

HAVANA COFFEE.—207 bags prime green Havana coffee, in store and for sale by
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORD.
m 20

FOR SALE—120 shares of the Consolidated Association, of $600 each. Apply to
L. ALLARD.
m 20-4t

BLACKING—50 gross Balls superior Paste Blacking for sale by
FROST & Co,
m 20 No 8 Custom House st

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may concern—Greeting: Know ye that whereas James Armor, a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to me W. F. C. Duplessis, Register of Wills, in and for the Parish and city of New Orleans, and ex-officio Clerk of the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and City of New Orleans aforesaid, for a mandamus or advertisement, in conformity to the Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at Judicial Sales," approved on the 10th, March 1834. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that by virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale from the Hon. the Court of Probates in and for the Parish and city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, in the matter of the succession of Harriett Hooke, deceased, said order bearing date the ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and rendered in the suit No. 725, the undersigned did as Register of Wills aforesaid on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, expose for public sale by auction, for account of the succession of the above named Harriett Hooke, deceased, and for account of her heirs, the following described lots of ground which were severally adjudicated to the said James Armor, he being the last and highest bidder.

Description of the property as given in the judicial conveyance.

One undivided half of three lots of ground in Nuns' Fauxbourg, designated as numbers twenty six, twenty seven and twenty eight.

Number twenty six being a corner lot, measures sixty feet front on St. Mary's road by one hundred and twenty feet deep, fronting on St Anne or St. Elisa street; numbers twenty seven and twenty eight adjoin twenty six and have each sixty feet front upon St Mary's road by one hundred and twenty feet in depth between parallel lines, adjudicated to James Armor for the price of one thousand four hundred and twenty five dollars.

Terms of sale: six, twelve and eighteen months credit for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage.

Wherefore, all persons who can set up any right, title or claim