COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	aug 13	Boston	aug 16
Philadelphia	" 13	Baltimore	" 13
Charleston	aug 18	Washington	" 16
Paris	aug 3	Liverpool	july 1
Havre	" 5	London	" 30
Havana	aug. 19	Tampico	july 28
Mexico	aug. 20	Vera Cruz	aug 9
Bordeaux	june 16		

SALES OF STOCKS AT NEW YORK,
August 13.

50 shares	U. S. Bank Stock sold at		123¼
100 do	do		123¼
100 do	do	b. 30 days	123
50 do	do	60 days	123
100 do	do		123¼
		August 12.	
110 shares	U. S. Bank stock		124
50 do	do	b 15 days	124
75 do	do	60 days	123¾
25 do	do	do	124
50 do	N. Orleans Canal Co.		96

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA,
August 12.

118 shares	U. S. Bank	13¾	100
200 do	Kentucky 60 days	78½	50
100 do	do do	76½	50
30 do	Plantom, Mississippi	129½	100
122 do	Vicksburg Bank, cash to 3 days,	80	80

HAVANA, August 10.

American rice 6 75 a 7 50 per cwt; coffee 5 50 a 6 50 ditto; dito in boxes 50 lb 3; flour from Saunder 14 50 a 14 75; ditto New Orleans 16 a 16 50; lard from the north 18 a 21 per cwt; pork 20 a 25; beef 12 a 14; jerked Montevideo and Brazil 2 37 1/2 per arroba; dito New York and Boston 2 25 a 2 75; do mould candles 17 50 a 18 per cwt. sperm do 45 a 50; Catalonia wine 42 per cask; country rum 26 a 28 per cask; sugar raised 11 and 15 a 12 and 16 per cwt. white white 15 a 16; quebrado 10 1/2 a 12 1/2, in cogollos 12 a 16; coffee prime 11 75 a 12 per cwt; 2d quality 10 25 a 11 25; 3d quality 9 50 a 10; triache 7 50 a 9; wax white 9 a 12 1/2 per arr. do yellow, 6 50 a 7 do Molasses 63 1/2 a 69 3/4 per keg; 3 gal. Honey 2 3/4 reals per gal. log wood 1 37 1/2 a 1 50 per cwt. Cigars 6 a 40 per 1000. Tobacco in leaf prime 7 a 10 rs. injured lot. cust. 4 a 7 2d. do. 2 1/2 a 3 1/2 do. for tripes 1 1/2 a 2 1/2.

Remarks. But little transacted are made in sugars; there is a little demand for coffee of all kinds. Prime sugar may be quoted as follows: raised 13 a 17; white 17; quebrado 13 rs.

Exchange on London 9 a 9 1/2 per cent premium; on Paris 3 a 4 do do; on Spain 3 a 5 do; on New Orleans 1 1/2 a 2 per cent discount; on the other Northern Cities from par to 1/2 per cent premium. Pillar dollars, none—Mexican do and doubloons do at par.

FREIGHTS.—For Hamburgh, ship Bremen, 1/2. for France 70 for the tons; Mediterranean 1/2, 108. For England 1/1 to 2, 155.

DUTIES—The total of duties enforced on foreign vessels is 14 reals: ditto on Spanish vessels 7½.

MARINE INSURANCE.—For United States portal 1 3-4 to 2, Spain 2 1-2 a 3; France, England and German, 2 1-2 a 2; Baltic 2; Medit 3 1-2 a 4.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.

Cotton.—In the prices of Cotton we have no material feature to notice. The market generally is dull, and though a decline of 1/16 a 1/8, 1/d has been submitted to during the past fortnight in the inferior and middling qualities of American kinds, which are so much pressing upon our market. The better assortments from their scarcity are held in proportion with some firmness, though in some instances a partial decline may be quoted in them. Owing to more favorable weather for the growing crops, bonded Wheat and Flour continue dull.

Tobacco in moderate request.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.

Our Cotton Market continues dull, the prices of common American are lower, and it is difficult to effect sales of this description. The accounts received respecting the disturbances of the Indians have had little or no effect with the exception of several houses having withdrawn their stocks, but the quantity now offering is more than sufficient to supply the demand. The arrivals last month were 130,000 bags, which are far larger than could have been anticipated, and have tended to depress the prices. The bulk of the late imports is of a very inferior quality. The good and fine qualities of Sea Islands are in request at full prices, but the common are much neglected. The sales on Saturday were 2000, Monday 3000, Tuesday 1000, Wednesday 3000, and yesterday they were estimated at 2000 bags. The imports of this week are 27,745 bags, of which 24,000 are American.

NEW YORK, August 12.

Cotton.—Cotton remains as last some days past.—Southern flour is extremely dull, Ohio at $6 50 seems to take the business. Northern Rye and Corn continue to advance and are now worth 103 a 60 cts. North country turpentine has been sold at 93, and Wilmington 3 $0. Sales Whale Oil at 68 cents.

NEW YORK, August 13.

Coffee.—The demand continues steady for home use, and there have been sales, principally in lots of 1000 bags Brazil, at 11 a 11½, and sales of Java, 11½.

Cotton.—The transactions continue limited, and on the inferior qualities of Uplands some reduction has been acceded to. Fine Cottons, however, are held firmly, and command full prices; the inquiry is principally for home manufacture, and the sales for the last three days embrace 800 bales of Uplands at 15 a 20 cents, including one lot at 16 cents; 200 New Orleans, 20 a 21; 150 Mobile, 18 a 20; and 100 Florida, 19 a 20; making a total for the week of 1300 bales. The arrivals continue light, so that notwithstanding the little business done, our stock is somewhat reduced.

Flour.—The Flour market continues in a heavy state, although the demand for Western Canal yesterday was rather more animated. Sales of Southern are quite trifling and merely for city use. Western Canal, common brands, at 6 7 a 7 12½; fancy 7 25 a 7 37½; Ohio inspected, $6 25 a 6 37½; Georgetown and Richmond street $6 a 6 12½; Philadelphia, 7 50; and some Sour, 5 a 5 50. No Troy or New York City in market.

Grain.—Corn continues in demand, and no Southern in market; Northern Yellow sold at $1 02 a 1 05; Jersey, $1 a 1 02; and Northern Oats, 50 a 53 cts.

Spirits.—The Brandy market continues to exhibit considerable animation; former rates are freely offered, and in some instances an advance has been obtained. Jamaica Rum, $1 40; and New Orleans, 57; N. E. in hhds is in demand at 43; and some bbls all in market, sold at 45 a 46. Whiskey is in fair demand at 28 for Bbls. Country Gin in bbls sold at 45 a 50.

Sugars.—A fair demand continues from the trade. Prime Porto Rico have advanced about 1/4 of a cent at close our last notice; sales of 3 a 400 hhds at 9 1/2 a 10 5/8. Considerable St Croix, 11 a 12; 50 Cuba Muscovado, 9 3/4; 250 bags do, about 9; 200 bags White Havana 11; 50 chests White Bahia 8 1/2, short price; 40 Large cases White and Brown do. 7 3/4 a 9, long price; and 5 and 600 boxes Brown Havana 10 a 10 1/2, including 50 extra prime at 10 3/4 cents.

Exchanges.—No business of any importance has been done as yet in Bills of Exchange for the packets of the 15th inst. Some sales have been made at 7 1/2 per cent on England; fra. 5 30 a 5.27 1/2 on France; 29 1/4 cents on Holland; 35 1/4 cts on Hamburg, and 38 1/4 cents on Bremen. The money market appears to be gradually improving.

Freights.—To Liverpool and Havre continue exceedingly dull. There is scarcely any cotton going forward, and the packets are unable to fill. To Liverpool, we reduce our rates to 3-16d a 1/4.

BALTIMORE, August 12.

Coffee.—The market is inactive, transactions being limited to small parcels to the trade. Upwards of 500 bags of Rio sold at 12½ a 13 cents. Sales of Laguayra at 13 cents, of Angostura at 13 1/2 cents, and of St Domingo at 11 1/2 cents.

Cotton.—Uplands are selling freely at 18 3/4 a 19 1/2 cents. A lot of Mobile was taken at 20 cents.

Exchange.—We quote bills on London at 7 1/2 per cent premium for cash—in demand and price firm.—When sold for paper, a higher rate is paid. Bills on Paris, f. 5.25.

Hoard at Flour.—The receipts continue light, and the market is rather inactive. The principal sales from stores for fresh are making at $7 62½ for low by retail are sold at a fraction higher. The wagon price $7 50.

City Mills Flour.—The last sale reported to us was at $7 87 1/2. Fresh ground is held at $8.

Susquehana Flour.—Sales of fresh ground at $7 88 per barrel.

Mahogany.—A lot of St. Domingo was sold at 16 cents.

Molasses.—Sales of Muscovado at 41 cents. The market is brisk at 33 a 43 cents as to quality.

Sugars.—Further sales of white Brazil at $10 25. Muscovadoes are generally held for better prices—Sales of prime P. Rico at 11. At auction today 148 bds Porto Rico, were sold at $10 50 a $11 60; also 13 bbls crushed white Sugar at $11 62; and 10 boxes and 6 bbls Santa Martha at $9 50 a $9 56.

Tobacco.—There is but little animation in the Tobacco market, the only kinds at all in favor being fair to good qualities of Maryland at from $5 a $7 50, which is without variation from former rates. Common sorts are almost without inquiry, and prices have declined from 25 to 50 cents per 100 lbs. We quote this description at $4 a $4 50. Ohio moves off slowly, but we hear of no sales under previous rates. The inspections of the week comprise 652 hhds Maryland, 232 hhds Ohio, and 14 hhds Kentucky.—Total 898 hhds.

Whiskey.—The receipts are small, and the stock decreasing and the market firm. Sales of hhds continue to be made at 26 cents, and of bbls from stores at 29 a 30 cents. The wagon price of bbls is 26 cts, exclusive of the barrel. The inspections of the week comprise 89 hhds and 211 bbls, of which 68 hhds and 104 bbls were from the Susquehanna.

ALEXANDRIA, August 12.

Flour per bbl, $7 50. Corn per bushel, 75 a 76; Rye ditto, 80 a 84; Flaxseed, $1 25; Corn Meal per bushel, 85; Bacon per cwt 10; Lard do 12 1/2 a 14.

Flour.—Since our last report there has been a few loads of new flour in the market. We quote new at $7 50.

GEORGETOWN, August 9.

Flour.—Very little arriving, prices rather heavy. Last sales from stores, common brands were $7 50. City brands would command 25 cts more, we therefore continue our quotations.

BOSTON, August 10

Flour.—Sales Genesee, common brands $ 37, and 7 50 a 7 62½ thousand at $7 62½ cash.

PETERSBURG, August 11.

Cotton.—There is no change in the article since our last. Prime quality is wanted and would command over highest quotation of Fri—while inferior, middling and fair descriptions are neglected and very dull sale at 18 a 19 1/2.

Tobacco, no change of moment in prices. Inspections small. We quote—

Lugs, according to quality,	3½ a	6 1/2
Leaf, common to good,	6½ 1/2 a	6 1/2

"The Cotton crop," says the Charleston Courier of the 8th inst., "throughout the middle and upper districts of the State, so far as we can learn, bids fair to produce a full average supply. It has no doubt suffered considerably from the heavy rains which have fallen since the late hot weather has very much improved the appearance of that important plant."

The Courier of the same date, also says, "Letters from Columbia, received yesterday, state that the river is full and in fine boating order."

DESIRED the absence of the subscribers from the city, Messrs Lafitte, Desmare & Co, are authorised to transact our business.

aug 26 LAFARTE & BRULATOUR

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

DAYS OF PUBLICATION—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1836.

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

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromised opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."—*Martin Van Buren.*

ELECTORS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

1ST DISTRICT	J. B. PLAUCHE
2D DISTRICT	T. W. SCOTT
3D DISTRICT	T. LANDRY
4TH DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5 DISTRICT	P. E. BOSSIER.

HORRIBLE.—It is a deplorable and melancholy duty on the part of a journalist to record all the painful incidents which happen in the midst of society. The melancholy event which now devolves upon us to speak of, is more especially calculated to inspire us with the most painful regret on account of the loss of friendship which exist between us and the respectable family to which the unfortunate individual belonged: he so far forgot himself, and the love he owed to his fellow men as to commit homicide. Whatever regret we may feel, we consider it indispensable on our part to render the facts such as we have learned them to be upon the most correct examination.

Yesterday between twelve o'clock M. and one o'clock, a homicide was commited on the body of Mr. A. R. Brux by Mr J. B. Giquel Jr. Different accounts have been given us of the deplorable event, but we think the following most accredited.

It appears that some previous dispute had taken place between the parties. A voyage to Mexico by Mr Brux had put a momentary end to it. But upon the return of Mr B. after an interval of some months he called yesterday morning upon Mr Giquel to terminate diffinitively the whole matter. The interview it is said took place before the drug store of Mr Finguet in Royal street; and that after some abusive words (which are attributed to Mr G.) the deceased retired and required satisfaction from him who had offered the insult. The latter asked for fifteen minutes to make his answer which were accorded. Instead of replying, however, to the second he perfered to make an affidavit before the recorder of the first municipality.

Thus far the affair had gone when the parties met in Royal near St Peter street. Upon a simple word, or a blow given (nothing contradicts this as yet) Mr Giquel withdrew a few paces and taking out of his pocket a pistol drew the trigger, but it snapped; he then took out another which went off: the ball passed through the heart of Brux which occasioned his death.

Mr Giquel was brought before the Mayor, but released upon entering into bonds for $6000; he is to appear before the Mayor to-day for further examination.

This lamentable occurrence has thrown the whole city into the greatest agitation. The deceased was generally beloved and esteemed: his mortal remains were borne to their last abode by a numerous assemblage who will long mourn for the premature death of their young friend, a virtuous man and faithful citizen.

The deceased has his family in Augusta, (Georgia.) The journals of that city are requested to publish the above.

TEXAS!
Attempt to kidnapp Santa Anna!!

By the schooner Julius Cæsar, just arrived from Velasco, Texas, reports that the American schooner Passiac, Hughes, hence and loaded with provisions, wines, &c. and cleared for Texas, under pretence of trading—that their real purpose was to smuggle Santa Anna on board, but before all their plans had matured they were discovered in the act of going for him.—The Texian Government have seized the schooner and imprisoned all concerned.

The American Minister, Mr. Poinsett, had left Velasco for Galveston Island. He sent despatches to his government by the Julius Cæsar. The Julius Cæsar reports the Texian schooner Invincible, Capt. Bruce, having met about 30 miles from the S. W. Bar, in chase of the schooner Venus; she was within half a mile of her, and she is no doubt a prize by this time.

OUTRAGE—On Saturday last between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, a negro was observed running up Canal street with a drawn sword cane in his hand, cutting and thrusting at every person that came in his reach, and although several pistols were snapped at his head none went off, and he succeeded in passing the whole extent of the street before being arrested. Fortunately we believe no person was seriously injured, though several were slightly scatched, and one received a stab in the arm. He was at length secured and lodged in the guard house of the second municipality. Speedy and exact justice must overtake such offenders, as the one above related, or we shall have no guarrantee for our lives; the laws are almost too weak for such an outrage.

MAP OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Some weeks since we had the pleasure of seeing a large and beautiful manuscript map of this State, by Mr. C. Graham. No pains or expense has been spared by Mr. G. in getting up this map—from a critical observation and an explanation of numerous letters and testimonials in its favor, we have the utmost confidence in its accuracy and correctness. Much time and labor has been given to the arrangement of the map, and in most instances from actual personal surveys, for which Mr. Graham deserves and should receive an immediate and ample remuneration. The map is upon a large scale, exceeding most of maps in general use, and will not only be very useful, but ornamental. The price is merely $20, and a few more names are necessary to its immediate publication.—Mr. Graham has earned and deserves a generous patronage.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS—The full returns from this state are not yet received—a majority of the legislature elected are said to be friendly to Martin Van Buren, though we believe that Dudley, the opposition candidate for governor will be elected, still it is difficult yet to determine who will be ultimately elected.

ARKANSAS—The returns from this state are favorable to the cause of Democracy; the results come in but slowly.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS—We have not sufficient returns from these states to give any feature as to what may be the results.

The whig papers with the names of Hugh L White and John Tyler at the head of their columns, lately come to hand with the written views of Martin Van Buren and Hugh L White on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, in juxtaposition, and ask their readers to judge between them. This is another hypocritical electioneering deception. They ask the intelligent portion of this community to throw their votes for Hugh L White and John Tyler, both of Judge White, in contradiction to the spirit of the Constitution; says Congress has a right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia,—and to denounce Mr Van Buren for asserting that Congress has the power to legislate over the District of Columbia.—How admirably will the old adage apply here, 'those who live in glass houses should never throw stones.' J Tyler the whig candidate for vice President has declared the same sentiments on the subject of abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, that Mr Van Buren has—yet those honest whigs would have the planters of Louisiana vote for one candidate and discard the other for one and the same opinion. What consistency! Gentlemen thou art a jewel.

Read the annexed opinions of Mr Van Buren on the subject; they have been openly avowed and published to the world under his own signature,—and they draw a line of demarcation between Mr Van Buren and Judge White, and say to whom you will give your vote. Will it be to the man who has ever been opposed to the best interests of Louisiana, and has always voted against the wishes of her citizens; or shall it be the open and decided democrat who penned the following sentiments?

I do not hesitate to give it to you as my deliberate and considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power (meaning the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia) against the wishes of the slave holding states, as imperative in their nature and obligations, in regulating the conduct of public men, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be.

'I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, *I must go into the Presidential chair, 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 slave holding states;* and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists. I do, therefore, believe that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states, assuming that Congress has the power to effect it, would violate the spirit of that compromise of interests which lies at the basis of our social compact; and I am thoroughly convinced that it could not be so done, without imminent peril, if not certain destruction to the union of the States. Viewing the matter in this light, it is my clear and settled opinion, that the Federal Government ought to abstain from doing so, and that it is the sacred duty of those whom the people of the U. States entrust with the control of its action, so to use the constitutional power with which they are invested as to prevent it.'

General Gaines.

The position General Gaines has thought proper to occupy, and indeed the whole of his conduct in regard thereto, is at the present moment the engrossing topic of a majority of the leading papers of the country. The Government as well as the General comes in for its share of abuse. That General Gaines, with all his knowledge of the Indian character, should feel more acutely upon the subject of Indian depredations, and consequently be more desirous to prevent any thing of the kind, is quite natural—and that in all his movements he has acted with the sole desire to prevent the slightest hostility on the part of the Indians, we think all candid and reasonable men will allow. General Gaines' official despatch to the seat of Government, says, "that recent acts of hostility on the part of the Indians were prompted by their having been advised of the large force (of Mexicans) approaching Matamoras and by the expectation that the Texians would be driven and the country given up to them." These considerations induced him to ask for Militia from the neighbouring States, to prevent these marauders from approaching our confines, and transferring the scenes of their murders and robberies from the impoverished borders of Texas into our rich frontiers. In this matter the President acted upon the information of General Gaines and his own knowledge of the Indian character, gave his order to carry the movement into effect. Upon the question at issue, the New York Times makes the just remark, that "there is an active, as well as passive neutrality, and the one is as obligatory as the other. The neutral must not allow its territory to be occupied by one contending party for the purpose of assailing the other. If he be too weak, or too deeply engaged elsewhere, to prevent it, it is perfectly lawful, perfectly consistent with national faith and neutrality, for that third party to come within his borders, and there repress hostile aggression, retiring again as soon as that be done. To do so is no invasion, is no just cause of offence. Even if one party retreat within his territory, without purpose of further hostilities, the neutral is bound to expel or deliver him up; if he do not, or cannot, the other party may follow his enemy, so he do no violence to the neutral. These are well settled rules, long and constantly practised. When the Poles, in their last struggle, retired into Gallicia, the Russians appealed to the Austrians as a neutral, and the latter, painful as was the duty, gave up the unhappy fugitives. Had they declined, the Russians might also have entered, and the act would have been no invasion."

Our frontiers are threatened with murderous Indian hostilities from within the borders of Mexico, we being neutral in her war with Texas. Mexico appears unable to prevent the danger; it can be averted only by the operations of an armed force from a port some distance within her territory. She would send the force, if she could, as an honest neutral, but she cannot spare it. It is then our right and duty to send it ourselves, and we make no invasion, we do nothing hostile or unfriendly to her, by the act. We send the force simply to perform her duty—to repress Indian hostilities against us and our women and children; and we instruct our troops to take no part whatever in her contest with her enemy, and to retire from her territory as soon as they accomplish the specific end for which they are sent. Is that violating our neutrality—is that invasion?

This is the case so far as the administration is concerned. They have given their orders on the representation of General Gaines that the danger of Indian hostilities is, or may become so imminent as to require the occupation of Nacogdoches, and the orders are to be operative in that case alone. He is expressly forbidden to march unless in his judgment it be indispensable. He will not unless he thinks so; he has not yet marched; he is only preparing for a force to be ready if required. But whether he shall judge rightly or not as to the eventual necessity of the measure, the Government could do no less than it has done, and Mexico has and will have no wrong.

The present position of affairs between Texas and Mexico, sends the compliance on the part of the States, with General Gaines' requisition, unnecessary; hence the order from the President countermanding the troops already raised in Tennessee. In all that has transpired we can see not the least foundation for the charges laid at the door of General Gaines or the General Government, by the never to be satisfied opponents of the administration. The columns that have appeared in the Whig papers on the subject, are for electioneering effect. What care they for public or private character, so long as they can make the charges they promulgate, tell, for the benefit of their sinking cause.

NEW YORK, Aug 11.

Extensive Swindling.—An individual named J I Matsen, a German, or Dane, who was formerly employed in the mercantile house of Mariategui, Knight & Co of Havana, and who was afterwards a broker in this city, absconded a short time since, with money and bills to the amount of $62,000. He went first to New Orleans, and left that city for New York and was seen here a few days ago. He understands English very well, but speaks rather broken. As a matter of news it is our duty to publish this, but as an affair justice it would have been as well to be kept still until the fellow is caught, for we understand that the officers of the law are now in pursuit of him. In all probability he is at present in this city, and as we hope this notice will not start him out—*Express*.

BOSTON, Aug 11.

The United States brig Porpoise, is now fitting at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, for a cruise of examination from Block Island Sound to Cape Florida. The immediate object of her cruise, is to select a harbor south of the Chesapeak for a Naval Depot. The expedition is to be under the surveillance of Commodore Melanchan Woolsey. The Porpoise is to be commanded by Capt Chauncey.

The expedition could not have been confided to a better or an abler man than Commodore Woolsey, and the report that he will have to make will settle the question so long agitated in Congress, as to the most eligible site for a Naval Depot south of the Chesapeake. The Commodore has the best wishes of all of his thousand friends for his health and happiness during a midsummer cruise on the Southern border coast.

It appears that Rathbun, the Buffalo speculator and forger had one forged note of hundred thousand dollars, discounted at the bank of the United States in this city. The amount of his forgeries is much greater than was first supposed; and it is highly probable that the mysteries of the case are yet by no means unravelled. That he must have had more than one confederate appears extremely probable.—*Philad. Gaz.*

ITEMS.

The four story brick store, owned by B. Rathbun, on Buffalo Creek fell down (says the Buffalo Bell of the 8th instant,) on Saturday night last, in consequence of the great weight of produce it contained. The contents were about 50,000 bushels of corn and oats, besides other articles of great weight. The building was very narrow, and 120 feet deep. The loss of the building and contents is about $40,000.

There was white frost in Boston and vicinity on Wednesday night, 10th inst.

The growth of Indian corn has been checked by the cold weather this summer, and the crops of New England will probably be less than usual.

The New York Journal of Commerce says—"It is a rumour at Washington, that the gallant Gen. Fenwick is about to resign his commission in the Army of the United States."

Mr Stevenson, our Minister to the Court of St James, who went out in the packet ship Montreal, was landed on the 16th day.

The Mayor of New York has issued a proclamation offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest of the person or persons who made the incendiary attempt on the city hall on the 5th inst.

There was a slight frost in the vicinity of Albany on Tuesday night, 9th instant.

On Saturday, the 6th instant, there were about four thousand visitors at Saratoga Springs, among them the hon. Martin Van Buren, and the hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State. The Sentinel of Thursday says, that every house, from the most extensive to the smallest, is now crowded; and were it not for the numerous daily departures, there would be no room for the hourly influx of strangers.

More absence of Mind.—An eastern paper states that a person was found lying on the pavement recently, who, upon exhibination, it was ascertained had, after washing himself, emptied the wash-basin in his bed, *and then hanged out of the window!*—Phil. Cour.

FRIGHT IN THE DOG DAYS—We learn (says the Albany Evening Journal of August 10) that there was frost in this vicinity last night. It was not so severe as to destroy any of Flora's favorites, yet it made itself sufficiently manifest.

The following is an extract from an unpublished American work, entitled

'PRINTZ HALL.'

'Laughter is characteristic; the eye, the mouth, the gesture not more so. Laughter is expressive; there is the laugh sarcastic, the laugh complacent, the laugh compulsory, and the hearty laugh; there is the rueful laugh of disappointment, the bitter laugh of scorn, the wild laugh of despair, and the harmless idiot laugh. The lover's laugh hath something melancholy in it. The gravest judge on the bench hath at times a dry, decorous laugh, but even then 'cum privilegio Regis.' Divines indulge in a hearty chuckle over a broad jest, but be it understood, only 'inter se.' The Mississippi boatman's laugh is a panther like shout, and may be heard with a favorable wind, several miles down the river. Englishmen laugh with a full round, unsparing laughter, 'ore rotundo,' as the Greeks spake in days of yore. When an Irishman laughs, 'tis generally at his own wit, and a Scotchman laughs at the wit of Geordie Buchannan. A Frenchman laughs, per politesse, whether he understand the joke or not, and customarily advises the stranger with a paternal smile. The German it is true, hath a guttural chuckle, but is surpassed by the genuine Netherlander, whose mirth never riseth beyond the 'os hyoides.' Then you have the 'Tee-chee-hee' of the Mexican, the 'Hi-hi' of the Malay, the bilious 'risada' of the haughty Castilian, the giggle of a schoolgirl, 'ridens agulo,' the lawyer's laugh at the judge's facetiae, which is louder then, but by no comparison so heartfelt, as the suppressed chuckle with which he pockets a retaining fee. Physicians are generally grave to a fault, probably from continually reflecting on the agnomen of their Coan archetype, 'Ars longa, vita brevis, but occasionally may be detected in a sardonic smile.'

Council of the 1st Municipality.

Sitting of the 26th August, 1836.

The council having met agreably to adjournment—A call the of members being made, were present, Messrs Armas, Buisson, Canon, Cougot, Cruzat, Duplessis, Guillot, Lafargue, Laurent, Lesseps, Colson, Pedesclaux, Carter, Gardette, Bruslé and Wilcox—16. The members absent were Messrs Bouligny, Graihle, Johns and Pichot.

Messrs High, Bertus, Pitot and Stringer absent on leave.

On motion, the absence of Mr Pichot was excused.

The journal of the last sitting was read and approved of.

The Mayor having transmitted to the Council a private letter, on motion the doors were closed.

The doors being opened, a letter was read from Mr. Bourgeord Surveyor, transmitting to the Council four tables or schedules, indicating the quantity of paving materials at the depots, and the quantity which is required for the completion of the pavement in the city proper.

On motion of Mr Lessepe, the above documents were referred to the paving committee.

On motion of Mr Canon, Resolved, That Mr High be re-implaced as one of the paving committee, on account of his absence.

Mr Lessepe was named of that committee.

A letter was read from Mr Thomas Barrett, requesting to withdraw the plan, and also his propositions, submitted by him to the council, relative to the lots of ground in the rear of the city.

On motion of Mr Pédesclaux, Resolved, That the secretary be authorised to remit to Mr Barrett, the said plan and propositions.

A letter was read from Mr J Bayon informing the council; that an article published in the Bee this morning, on the English side, headed "Laying out of the property in the First Municipality," is not editorial, the same being a communication from Mr Carter.

On motion the said letter was deposited on the table.

Mr Armas presented a resolution, declaring Mr Carter unfit to hold his seat as Alderman, on account of his being named receiver of public monies for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Mr Carter announced that he had not yet decided on accepting that situation.

On motion of Mr Armas, Resolved, That a committee of inquiry be named on that matter.

Messrs Buisson, Lessepe and Cougot were named of that committee.

A letter was read from Mr P. R. Colson, tendering his resignation as keeper of the Police Jail.

On motion of Mr Buisson, Resolved that said resignation be accepted, and that a committee be named to examine the said resignees accounts.

Messrs Buisson, Lessepe and Guillot were named of that committee.

Letters were read from Messrs Clement Ramos, Simon Meilleur and A Girault, offering themselves as candidates for the situation of keeper of the Police Jail.

On motion of Mr Lessepe, Resolved, That the council proceed in the election of said keeper. Messrs Armas and Cougot were named inspectors. The ballot box being opened, there appeared 17 votes of which Mr Clement Ramos obtained 10, Mr Girault 5, and Mr Meilleur 2, consequently Mr Clement Ramos was proclaimed duly elected.

On motion of Mr Pédesclaux, Resolved, That Mr. B. Marigny, offered as security by Mr Ramos, be accepted.

A letter was read from Mr E. Johns, tending his resignation as Alderman of the First District.

On motion of Mr Buisson, Resolved, That Mr. Johns' resignation be accepted, that the Mayor be authorised to order a new election for an alderman for the 1st District conformably to law; and the Mayor is moreover authorised to name the place where such election shall be holden, and name inspectors and clerks.

A letter was read from Mr Terville Bienvenu, commissary of the 5th District, recommending to the consideration of the council, two orphans succoured by Widow Catherine Marié.

On motion of Mr Canon, the said letter was referred to the committee on claims.

On motion of Mr Canon, Resolved, That Messrs Grailhe and High be re-implaced as members on the committee on claims in consequence of absence.

Messrs Lessepe and Guillot were consequently named in their stead.

A letters was read from Mr Anthony Fernandez offering to exchange his lot of ground in Esplanade street, for a lot of ground belonging to the city situated in Robertson street between St Philip and Ursuline streets.

On motion of Mr Colson the said letter was referred to a special committee.

Messrs Colson, Bruslé and Gardette were named of that committee.

Mr Cuvaux chairman of the committee on buildings required to confer with Mr Corregeolos for annulling his contract of the erection of the prisons, submitted a report accompanied with the following resolution, which the rules being dispensed with, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorised to pay or cause to be paid unto Mr P Corregeolos, contracter, the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, as total remuneration for what may be due him, in consequence of his contract for works to be done to the new prison, providing he will consent to cancel his contract for the above works and take down at his own expense the scaffolding, it being well understood that the wood belongs to the First Municipality.

Mr Lessepe presented a resolution authorising the Mayor to subscribe to the capital stock of New Orleans and Terre aux Bœuf Rail Road Company.—*Provided*, That the 1st municipality be represented in the board of direction, by two members.

The said resolution was placed to the order of the day.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr Canon, the report and resolutions, being the order of the day, relative to the Draining Company was put to the order of the day of next sitting.

On motion the following ordinance presented at the last sitting by Mr Canon, was adopted, bearing an amendment and an additional section, by Mr Armas.

ORDINANCE.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be immediately created a sinking fund, under the name of "sinking fund No 1," extinguishing the debts which the 1st Municipality may contract.

ART 2. This sinking fund shall be kept by the controller of the Municipality.

ART. 3. The finance committee, the Mayor and Recorder shall superintend said sinking fund, under the name of "commissioners of the sinking fund," a majority of which commissioners shall form a quorum and transact all the affairs of said fund.

ART 4. This fund shall be formed by the payment which the Treasurer of the Municipality shall make into the hands of the controller. 1st, Notes arising from the sale of property belonging to the 1st municipality. 2nd, Notes arising from the sale of property that the municipality has acquired since the first of May last.

ART. 5. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall place the funds proceeding from the payments, by discounting the notes of the 1st Municipality, or of individuals therein residing, at a rate which shall not be less than nine per cent per annum, whatever be the time said notes shall have to run.

ART. 6. That said sinking fund shall be authorized to receive funds from individuals by allowing them an interest of five per cent per annum on all sums which shall be deposited in said fund for any space of time not less than six months.

ART 7. The committee on finance is authorised to publish in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans in English and French, that the said sinking fund is prepared to receive all deposits to be made therein.

On motion of Mr Guillot, the rules being dispensed with the following ordinance was adopted.

Ordinance relative to the opening of Esplanade street.

Whereas that Esplanade street which separes St John, is according to the law of division, the limit prescribed between the first and third municipalities; whereas the general good of the community require the opening of said street with as little delay as possible, and whereas this council has already, by virtue of a resolution, authorized the Mayor to obligate by all legal means the proprietors to deliver to the public the necessary ground for the opening of said street.

The council of the first municipality ordain as follows:

ART. 1st. The Mayor is authorized to publish in the official gazette, that within a delay of thirty days from the promulgation of these presents; that the whole of Esplanade Street is to be opened unto Bayou St John, and that the surveyor will give in that time, the lineaments, (alignements) unto the proprietors, for the opening of said street.

ART. 2d, Within a delay of three months after the time as above designated, proprietors on the whole front of Esplanade street will be required to have their side walks made in curb and gauer stones and bricks, under the penality of ten dollars a day for each day they will neglect or refuse to have the side walks made, after the above delay, the said fine to be recovered by any commissary or other corporation officer, before any competent tribunal, the one half of said fine for the benefit of the corporation and the other half unto the informer.

Mr Cruzat presented an ordinance relative to the Police Jail. The said ordinance was put to the order of the day of the next sitting.

Mr. Colson presented a resolution relative to employing 15 labourers and a foreman for the cleaning of the streets in the 5th district.

The said resolution was put to the order of the day of the next sitting.

Mr Lessepe presented a resolution to establish in a proper manner a surveyors office.

On motion of Mr Canon, Resolved, That the said resolution be referred to a special committee and that Mr Lessepe be chairman thereof.

Messrs Lessepe, Canon and Armas were named of that committee.

On motion of Mr Lessepe, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to have two lay drains placed at each of the markets of this municipality, and that the Commercial Bank be notified that each day at four o'clock P. M. the said hydrants are to be opened and left open for one half hour, in order to furnish the water necessary for washing and cleaning the said markets.

On motion of Mr Buisson, Resolved that immediately after the approving of the preceeding resolution, the secretary will transmit a copy thereof unto the president of the Commercial Bank, also a copy of the resolution passed on the 5th inst, relative to the furnishing the water for the cleaning of the streets.

On motion of Mr Cruzat, the following resolution was adopted, the rules being dispensed with, with an additional section by Mr Canon.

Resolved, That the surveyor be required to repave immediately in flat stones the pavement bordering both sides of the Cathedral.

Resolved, That the Commissaries of Police and particularly the officers and privates of the city guard be required under the penalty of being dismissed, to enforce the ordinances relative to the gravel footpaths and those relative to public salubrity be strictly observed in the streets on both sides of the church, and the Captain of the Guard will, when he deems it necessary, for the more faithful observance of said ordinances, place guards on the said streets.

It is moreover Resolved, That the Captain and Lieutenant of the guard will alternately every night keep a horse saddled and bridled throughout the whole night, near the City Hall.

On motion of Mr Colson, the rules being dispensed with, and an amendment by Mr Canon.

Resolved, That from the 15th September next, all carts, drays and other kind of vehicles employed to convey the dead from the several hospitals unto the burying ground at Bayou St John, should be covered or enclosed in such a manner as not to be exposed to public view; consequently all persons concerned who will be discovered infringing the present ordinance, will be subject to a fine of $50 dollars for the first infringement and $100 for every subsequent one.

On motion of Mr Buisson the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, That the surveyor of the 1st municipality will cause to be placed lamps at the intersections of the following streets: St Philip, Main