COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	aug 23	Boston	aug 20
Philadelphia	aug 24	Baltimore	" 24
Charleston	aug. 29	Washington	" 25
Paris	july 18	Liverpool	july 23
Havre	" 7	London	" 21
Havana	aug. 20	Tampico	july 21
Mexico	july 30	Vera Cruz	augt 9
Bordeaux	june 28		

SALES OF COTTON ON MONDAY.

98 bales	Mississippi	18
100 do	do	18
100 do	do and Louisiana	17½
325 do	do and do	17½

SALES YESTERDAY.

6 bales	Louisiana	18
11 do	do	17
20 do	Texas	14

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.

September 6, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	per lb. c 18	a 19
Good Fair	17½	a 17¾
Fair	16	a 16¾
Middling	14	a 15
Ordinary	12	a 13½
SUGAR	10½	a 11½
MOLASSES	per gal. 35	a 37
TOBACCO First Quality	per lb. 5	a 6
Second	4	a 5
Crossed	3	a 4
FLOUR	per bbl. $ 7 50	a $ 00
PORK Clear	23	a 00
Mess	22	a 22½
Prime	17½	a 18
Hog round	7½	a 8
BACON Hams	12	a 14
Sides	11½	a 12
Shoulders	7½	a 8½
Hog round	9	a 10½
BEEF Mess	13	a 14
Prime	11½	a 12
LARD	12	a 15
CORN	per bushel 95	a 100
WHISKEY	per gal 45	a 50
BAGGING Western	per yard 28	a 30
BALE ROPE	per lb. 12	a 13
LEAD, (pig)	per 100 lbs $5 87	a 00

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

10 shares U. S. Bank		123½
5 do N. O. Com. Bank		97½
20 do do b 30 days		97

NEW YORK, August 22.

10 shares U. S. Bank, 25th		123
5 do do 26th		123
10 do do 9th Sept		123
10 do do		122
50 do do 20 and 60 days		122½

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

		per	
2 shares U. States Bank		123	100
1 do Girard		60	50
12 do do		59½	50
20 do N Bank Kentucky, 20 days		48	50
20 do do		47½	50

LONDON MARKET, July 19.

In the Colonial Markets the transactions have not been extensive. Of British Plantation sugar the sales amount to 1600 hhds only, and those have gone at prices rather lower than those of last week.

In no description of Coffee do we quote any variation in price, and the market has been devoid of extensive business.

Tobacco continues flat.

Rice at the great public sale has fetched a considerable advance on last sales. LONDON, July 21.

Cotton.—The sales since Friday amount to 23,000 bales, of which 3,000 are sold today. Prices are advanced 3-4d per lb. Arrived 7 vessels from the United States.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, July 21.

The arrivals of Cottons have have again been very small, and the quantity offered being more than equal to the demand, prices of nearly all descriptions have advanced 1 to 4d per lb, and at this reduction the market rises very unsteady, especially for the common to fair qualities of American. The business of the week comprises 640 Sea Island at 20d to 37d—with 80 stained at 10½ to 16½d—3110 Bowed 9d to 11½d—4980 Mobile, Alabama & Tennessee, 8d to 11½d—3180 Orleans, 8½ to 13d—570 Pernambuco, Pariaba, &c. 12d to 14½—Bahia and Maceio 9½d to 12½d—400 Maranham 11d to 12½—20 Laguira 13d to 12½d—450 Egyptian 13d to 15½—820 Surat 5½d to 8d, and 50 Bengal at 5½d to 6½d. Making altogether 14,800 bales, of which 100 Pernambucos, 200 Surat, and 50 Bengal, have been taken for export.

The sales in Tobacco amount to 150 hhds, of which 100 hhds leaf and 30 hhds stemmed are for Ireland, and the remainder of the trade.

NEW YORK, Saturday, August 21.

The week has closed with fine weather and great activity, considering the season of the year—there is a common amount of business doing.

Flour—Rise today full 24 cts a barrel, 500 bbls of Genesee sold at $7 to 12, and considerable choice Western not fancy, at 7 50—a sudden rise and the article is very dull.

Cotton—Exceedingly dull; we cannot enumerate a sale.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22

Cotton—The market is quiet, and transactions limit, prices continue without essential change. Sales of 7,000 bags Rio, in lots at 11½ to 12 cts; Java at 13½; nothing but Laguayra 12½ cts per lb.

Flour—There is no change in prices, and the transactions have been quite moderate this week, the sales not reaching 325 bales—Upland 18 1-2 a 21; New Orleans at 17 1-2 to 22 cents per lb. A lot of Tennessee, only middling quality, received by way of Vicksburg, sold at 19 cts per lb.

Flour—Prices of flour are tending upward; sales of Ohio of stock superfine as it runs $7; subject to re-inspection 7 50; fresh ground $8; occasionally $ 50 for superfine brands; Western 6 50 a 6 56 uninspected; inspected $7 to 7 25; sour New Orleans $5 50. Stock of fresh ground very limited.

Sugars—There is still an active demand for sugar, but the quantity offered for sale is too limited to admit of extensive transactions. A cargo of 160 hhds St Ubes is said on terms not transpired; some re sales at 12 cents; 150 hhds Porto Rico and St Jago, the former 10 a 11, the latter 10½ a 10½ cts. Several hundred hhds white Brazil at 10½ a 11 cts. Sales of Havana and St Jago brown, at 10½ a 10 1-2 cts. The transactions show some advance on previous sales.

PETERSBURG, August 22

Cotton—Dull sale at 13 1-2 a 17 cts. as in quality; in first hands still about 2000 bales.

Flour—Owing to the very discouraging advices from Europe, together with the fine prospects for the fall crop, has again declined, with an unsettled market. We quote prices: Logs as in condition and quality, $21 a 61. Leaf as in do. 6 a 9½.

BALTIMORE, Aug 20.

Cotton—Sales 18 1-2 a 21 cents; the latter for Louisiana.

Flour—Within the two last days all descriptions of flour round have improved in price. Howard street, and parcels of fresh ground, or subject to re-inspection, have since been made at the same price, and sales of fresh ground have been sold at $7 87 1-2. A lot, not made of the fresh crop, was sold at 8 25. The wagon price early in the week was uniform at $7, but now ranges from $7 50 a 62 1-2.

Corn—The market continues firm. In the early part of the week, sales of white made at 85 cents and yellow at 90 cents. To day sales of white have been made at 87 cts and of yellow at 90 a 91 cents.

Provisions—Pork has advanced; we now quote $23. No. 9, $20 a 21; and prime 19. No change to note. We quote Baltimore Lard at 16 cents, and Western at 15 cents.

Coffee—We note sales at auction of 156 hhds Porto Rico at 9 75 a 11 30 and 156 hhds do. at $10 95 a $11. Sales of 275 bbls white Brazil at 10 50 a 11; 50 do brown Havana at 10 50; a lot of prime Trinidad at $14; and a lot of 20 boxes Santa Martha at $9 65.

Whiskey—In the early part of the week sales of hhds to an extent were made at 36 cents. Since then the price has advanced, and holders now ask 37 cents, but we have no sales to report at the latter price. Receipts of bbls by wagons have been light for the weeks past, and are small this week. The wagon price is 35 1-2 cents, exclusive of the barrel and the freight 40 a 41 cents. The inspections for the week are 38 hhds 357 bbls; of which 15 hhds were from the Susquehannah.—*American.*

CHARLESTON MARKET, Aug. 27.

Cotton—The past week has been one of uncommon dullness for Uplands considering the season of the year. There is no inquiry for the article—48 bales are the amount of the whole week's transaction.

Flour—There has been no alteration in this article since our last weekly report, either in price or demand. The transactions have been few and most y by retail. Fresh sweet Flour readily commands our highest quotations. The receipts of the week amount to 120 barrels Philadelphia, and about 450 bbls Canal. The greater part of the latter has been sent to the interior; such sales as were effected here, were made at $6 62 1-2.

Sugars—The imports of the week have amounted to 300 hhds Muscovadoes, and 12 boxes white and 48 brown, direct—100 of the former, St. Jago had been sold to arrive at prices not transpired. Since their arrival about 40 hhds were sold from the wharf in different lots from $10 1-4 to 11. Another sale of a lot of 50 hhds Cuba took place from store, at $10 to dealers.

Molasses—150 hhds Cuba have been sold from storge for a northern market, at prices not transpired. A sweet article is very scarce and hard to be got

MATANZAS, August 19.

Business is dull with us. The entirely late depreciated in Bagging has materially checked, buyers appear to have a disinclination to operate. The current rate of the day, though nominal, may be quoted at 10 1-2, 14 1-2, 15 1-2 a 15 3-4 [illegible] 15 1-4 a 15 1-2; brown 10 1-2, 11 1-2 a 11 3-4.

In Coffee considerable has been done for several days past, at gradually advancing rates, though none has exceeded $11 50 for prime green, at which it is yet held. The demand being now [illegible] again, it might possibly be obtained a shade under the mentioned quotation.

Many of our leading articles of consumption from the United States are wanted; our principal supplies have been for some time past received from Havana. Flour $17 50 a 18 50. Lard 19 a 22; is not weather the quality varies very much. Rice 1 1-2, sale of the Agnes' cargo.

Exchange on England 10 a 10 1-2 per st premium.—U. S. par a 1 per cent premium.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—The subscribers have associated with them Mr George W Huntington and will continue their business under the firm of WILCOX, ANDERSON & Co.
aug 17—1m

150 BBLS molasses, 50 hhds sugar, for sale by LEBLANC & HAYDEL, 90 Toulouse street
aug 31

DYING my absence from the city, Messrs Mossy and Gardel, Toulouse street, are my authorised agents.
sept 3—1f C. ALLHUSEN.

THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1836.

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

"I prefer that not only yes, 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
5th DISTRICT	P. E. BOSSIER.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The news from all the states in which Elections have been holden are of the most cheering character. The people are moving, and seem determined to assert their rights against the oppression of the aristocratical few. In North Carolina we have a majority in the State Legislature on joint ballot. Things are not so desperate in Kentucky as expected. Indiana, Illinois and Missouri are ours.—Arkansas has gone for democracy. Tennessee has not kicked us very hard, we'll bet a mint julep that the state don't go for White. We have but one request to make of the friends of democracy,—be united and vigilant in all your movements, and the divisions of the opposition will ensure an easy triumph.

We solicit the indulgence of our correspondents their numerous favors shall be duly attended to. P. Q. will see that we published an article on the same subject in our last. However, the one before us is well written, and shall be published.

An Editor's life is, at all times, a very hard one—his labors always arduous and painful,—but doubly arduous and increasingly painful, when called upon to record the sad results of the ebullitions of individual or popular feeling. The occurrences, and their fatal termination, are known to the whole community. We are not about to enter into an investigation of all the causes that have led to, or in any way fed the feelings which are abroad in our city—it might seem invidious in us to attempt so to do. Whatever may have been the exciting causes, they are deeply to be regretted, and it is the duty of every lover of peace and good order to bow to the law, and through its channel seek for a remedy. The social bond between us must be strengthened for our mutual protection. We are not about to advocate the cause of the aggressor or the aggrieved but we stand forth as the advocates of the *supremacy of the laws.* Well has it been said, that to destroy this supremacy—to take away the consciousness of its might,—is to permit society to sink back into its crude elements: industry, deprived of protection, relaxes its efforts: morals, unsupported by public authority, quickly yields to emboldened passion: progression is stayed—civilization falls back, and by degrees darkness will overspread the land, broken only by the lurid flash of civil conflict. This is no over-wrought picture: our habitual view of human nature is not dark, but on the contrary, brightened by confidence in the good that is in the human heart, and a belief in man's upward progress, and of the superior adaptation of our institutions to aid this progress and produce individual happiness. But more than those of any other country, as on a foundation for which there is no substitute, and without which they crumble and leave nothing but withering anarchy, do our institutions rest on the sacred respect for, on unconditional submission, *to the law.*

Supremacy of law is the only security for our republican institutions. Tumults among men are like commotions of the sea—the waves are easily lashed into fury, but it takes a long time to bring them again into a tranquil state. Man is a creature of circumstances, not only individually, but collectively: the first step taken, the multitude know not where, or how far to go: no one can tell, in the onset, how monstrous or wicked may be the acts committed when the mind and feelings are raised to the highest pitch of excitement. The unfortunate young inen, named below, dreamnt not of the sad results of the day before yesterday evening, when they rose in the morning. We mean not to defend or accuse any of the actors in the tragic scenes that have recently occurred: we may not be in possession of all the exciting causes, or the facts that might bear upon the case; but altogether, they should teach us that the breath of Liberty *is law—is life*—is all that we hold dear, as friends of the community; and that any and every act of open violence or secret insubordination, should be crushed in their germs. If the strong arm of the law is not sufficient, or has become weak and feeble, let us fly to her assistance, and help to sustain her; but do not let us wrench her sceptre from her, and attempt to use it ourselves. Let a whole some self control, and a respect for each other's rights—a deep veneration for, and a ready obedience to the laws of the land, pervade all parts of the community. The constitutional privilege of trial by jury, solemnly bestowed upon every American citizen—that fundamental principle upon which all modern liberty is based—that no man shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the law, until he is so declared by a jury of his country, must be every where proclaimed, and maintained at any and every hazard.

In the few observations we have felt called upon to make, we would have it distinctly understood, that we disclaim any intention to bear upon the wrong-doer, or take part with the wronged. We have no squeamishness in our feelings in favor of mercy: we say and believe, and uphold the doctrine, that *mercy to the murderer, is murder to the innocent!*—and if a horrid murder has been committed, let the strong arm of the law overtake and punish the perpetrator! If a judicial officer has overstepped the bounds of justice—has pronounced an illegal decision, let the still stronger voice of public opinion reach him on his bench; but calmly, prudently, and with all due respect to the laws, whose agent he is, and he will see and feel the necessity of retiring from his station. Who will not adopt the following:—'How can Americans talk of the beautiful system of their government, of the great moral spectacle of a nation governed alone by the restraints it puts upon itself, while every day's experience goes to prove the utter futility of such doctrines, and that however plausible they may appear in theory, they are, so far at least as our later experience proves, totally incapable of being reduced to permanent practice.—There was a time when implicit obedience to the laws and ready compliance with their requisitions, constituted the most prominent feature in the national character, and formed the proudest boast of the American people—when the slightest attempt to resist the constituted authorities would have met with universal indignation, and when those whom the people had clothed with power were respected and sustained as the representatives of their dignity.'

On Monday morning, Judge Bermudez pronounced the decision of the court, in favor of the admission of fifteen thousand dollars bail on three securities, which was immediately given. On the decision being pronounced, a slight indication of dissatisfaction, and a single hiss was audable, but silence was at once restored. In the evening some excitement was visible, which should have warned our municipal authorities to be on the alert; but to our astonishment we cannot learn of, nor do we think there was sufficient precaution taken to stifle in the bud any ebullition of feeling that might arise. If there had been, we cannot think it possible but that the unfortunate young men, whose bodies are now resting in an untimely grave, might have been enjoying the blessings of life and gladdening the hearts of their friends.

We cannot enter into detail, as doubtless all the facts have not transpired: the regretted result is that Mr. John C. Eagan, and John Bailey, jr., two young gentlemen, much esteemed by all who knew them, have met their death in an attempt to lynch, as we understand, the Judge, on account of his having accepted bail in the case of Giquel. An inquest was held, night before last, by the coroner: verdict, "justifiable homicide." Yesterday evening their relics were attended to the grave by a very large concourse of their friends. Qu'ils reposent en paix!

IMPORTANT INVENTION TO RAIL ROADS.—The sparks emitted from the chimneys of locomotives on rail roads, have occasioned accidents by fire to merchandise and baggage, and have rendered rail road travelling disagreeable to passengers, particularly to ladies; and rail road companies have expended larger sums to prevent those accidents and inconveniences, than the losses, which are considerable, that they have incurred by accident from fire.

Persons of the first mechanical talent in Europe and in the United States, have exerted themselves for some years past, to discover a mode by which the ascension of sparks and burning fragments might be prevented, and at the same time to allow a sufficient quantity of air through the furnace to keep up the requisite supply of steam: hundreds of plans were tried, but without the object, except in two or three instances the evil was in a small measure ameliorated, and those from the lack of better, are now in use on several rail roads in other states; but to attain, if possible, a perfect prevention of the evil, the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company offered a premium of five hundred dollars for such discovery, and the honor of the invention was reserved for Louisiana. Soon after the offer of the premium was published, numerous models were exhibited of much ingenuity; and the drawings of descriptions served to prove, that the theoretical and practical knowledge of mechanics possessed by many persons in New Orleans, would do honor to any country. The Fulton locomotive was placed by the Company at the disposal of the competitors, and was used for no other purpose during the summer: several of the attempts succeeded, perhaps as well as those now used at the north; but it was not until about ten days since, that the desideratum was attained, by Mr. H. TURNER, engineer of this city.

On Saturday evening last, the board of directors assembled for the purpose, and the Fulton locomotive was placed for trial at the head of a train of freight and passage cars, with a car reserved for the directors in the rear, without a cover: the trial proved successful; and during the time the train passed from the Lake to the Mississippi, not twenty sparks could be discerned escaping from the chimney of the locomotive, and those scarcely visible for an instant. The invention of Mr. Turner is viewed with the more pleasure, as it was found also to prevent those sooty particles escaping, which are nearly as injurious to clothing as the sparks.

The visitors to Lake Pontchartrain, who have heretofore been annoyed by a continued shower of sparks from the locomotives, while in the cars of the rail road, and witnessing the frequent injury the owners of hats, coats or handsome dresses sustained, will hereafter have an opportunity to enjoy the cool breeze of the morning or evening, in the agreeable and attractive excursion to the shores of the Lake, without the annoyance of soot or sparks, which has in many instances, no doubt, deterred many from partaking in the pleasures and enjoyments that a trip to the Lake affords, by its relaxation from the bustle and business cares incident to a city life.

The famous O. P. Q. who was long the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, has commenced writing letters from Paris for the New York Daily Advertiser. The first letter which appeared in the Advertiser of Thursday the 18th ult. gives a long and interesting account of the parties in France at the present time—and concludes as follows:

"I have shown, then, that the murder of Louis Philip alone, or of Louis Philip and all his sons, would not lead to the overthrow of a monarchial form of government in this country, would not favor the cause of popular rights and liberties—and would only end for the time being, either in the one case in the adoption by the son who might succeed him, of a policy even less liberal than that of the present King—and in the other event, in a call to the throne of a member of the Napoleon family, or of the Duke de Bordeaux—which would be alike inimical to good government, representative institutions, and the progress of civilization."

The New York papers of the morning of the 23d ult. have been received. They contain nothing of importance.

A letter from Norfolk, dated Saturday afternoon, August 27, states that the packet ship Macon, from New York for Savannah, got ashore on Monday night eight miles southward of Nagys Head, in a severe south east gale; the ship was beating heavily, and leaked much. A great deal of her cargo damaged—The wreck master had taken down some men to assist her.—*Express*

THREE DAYS LATER.

The packet ship Columbus, Capt. Palmer, at New York from Liverpool, brings dates to the 22d of July. It is said that money will be scarce in England next fall.

The news from Spain gives more details of the battle of the 12th, between Gen. Evans and the Carlists, which appears to have been an unimportant affair.—On the whole, there is no material change in the affairs of Spain.

All was quiet in France and the Continent generally, Spain excepted.

Parliament was engaged in discussing rail roads.—We make the following extract.

SPAIN.

A deplorable circumstance took place at Figueras on the 11th ilst. On the approach of the Carlist bands, commanded by Brugo and Jurilla, the news of the assassination of the Barcelona courier, near Girona, afforded the ultra-Liberals a pretext for exciting an uproar, which the troops of the line were unable to prevent. The populace were driven to the utmost exasperation by false reports of treachery. In the tumult thus produced, the Governor, Brigadier Tena, was assassinated, his corpse dragged through the streets, and it was not before other lives were destroyed that tranquility was with great difficulty restored.

The account is balanced by atrocities committed by the Carlists. Don Carlos has ordered the execution of the venerable Dr. Manzanares, whose only crime was that of being father of Manzanares, who was minister at Cadiz in 1823, and who was subsequently shot by the order of Ferdinand. The father Manzanares, on whom the vengeance of Don Carlos has now fallen was 85 years of age. He was shot at Escorisa, at the door of his own house. This unfortunate gentleman was one of the fifty persons seized by Don Carlos upon the slightest pretext, who were lately drawn from their prison at Mondragon, and marched on Onate. Three of the prisoners besides were shot during the march, before the eyes of their unhappy companions.

Intelligence from Bayonne to the 12th inst. states that on the 12th Gen. Evans attacked Fontarabia, which was stoutly defended by the Carlists. He succeeded in gaining possession of the Capuchin Convent, and of a wood at a small distance from the town, from whence his soldier could attack the enemy with apparently no danger to themselves. In the course of the night the town was reinforced by a large body of Carlists. So early as four o'clock in the morning the firing was renewed, when the British troops were forced to abandon the convent, a [illegible] Carlists succeeded in firing the wood in which [illegible] had entrenched themselves. This was the [illegible] retreat. The Christinos fell back upon [illegible] where Gen. Jauregui (E. Pastor) arrived to cover their rear with fresh forces. No [illegible] however, made to renew the engagement [illegible] o'clock. By an official report published [illegible] lists, the Christinos are reported to have lost [illegible] dred men killed and wounded. The same document represents the loss of the Carlists as considerable, from fifty to sixty killed and wounded.

Early on the morning of the 12th the Carlists [illegible] to set fire to Behobia, by means of an infernal machine fastened to a cart, and drawn by [illegible] oxen—The attempt was then driven towards the town; but before entering, it exploded, so that the only persons injured were the drivers, two of whom were killed; but whether by the explosion of the machine or by shots fired by the garrison, it did not been ascertained.

The accounts from the Asturias are, upon the whole, unfavorable to the cause of the Queen. It is said that Cordova has despatched 20,000 men in pursuit of Gomez, who had reached Orris on the 2d.

Madrid journals to the 10th inst. inclusive have been received. An air of gloom, if not of despondency, pervades the capital. The accounts from the province are disheartening in the extreme.

A letter from Behobia of the 12th mentions that the noise of continued firing was heard towards Ernani and Renteria. "We shall soon learn," says the letter, "whether the attempt upon Fontarabia was not a trick to cover a more serious movement upon Ernani."

Letters from Bayonne, of the 13th, have been received. They confirm the negligence respecting the defeat of the Christinos before Fontarabia. On the 11th the Carlists took eleven prisoners, who were almost instantly shot.

Don Carlos has offered the Commandership-in-Chief of his army to Marshal Bourmont, who is stated in the Journals before us, to have accepted the offer of the Pretender. A negociation to this effect has been carried on between the Prince and the Marshal for the last few months.—*Sun.*

TURKEY AND FRANCE.

According to letters from Tunis, in the Courier Francoise, the French Admiral (Augon) there was determined to oppose any attempt on the part of Tahir Pacha, who commands the Turkish fleet, to take possession of that town. The fleet was at Tripoli on the 28th ult 33 sail with 10,000 troops on board, officered by Russians. The Turkish Admiral has five ships of the line, the Frenchmen four, the Turk, six, 6 frigates, with his line of smaller vessels to one brig and a corvette of the Turks. If Tahir Pacha insists on landing with the new Bey, the French who support the present Bey will give him battle.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 20.—The anomalous character of the money market now obtains the greatest attention of our momentary and commercial interests. On the one hand, we have the manufacturing body in the highest degree of prosperity, whilst on the other, the momentary interests of the great commercial community continue to feel the only influence of the safety valve which now protects the Bank of England from ruin, viz—the contraction of its currency according to the governing state of the foreign exchanges. Money, therefore, has been more charily advanced upon commercial paper than at the close of last week. Another circumstance which has tended much to the present prudent and cautious conduct of the London bankers and momentary interests in general, is not only the negative value which the foreign securities maintain in the English market, especially with reference to Spanish bonds, but the fear of the fall of a few pounds per cent may render those pretended securities wholly unavailable in our money market for deposit and advance.

In the British funds the business has not been heavy to day, and there has altogether been much indisposition manifested to enter into bargains of any considerable amount either way. The consol market has been very able all day, some bargains have been done at 91 1-2 but the ruling price has been 91 1-8a1-4 money and account.

LONDON, July 21.

MONEY MARKET.—It is now admitted that the money market here is governed in a very great degree by the money market in the United States, and the distribution of the surplus revenue of the federal union among the banks of deposit favorable to the Jackson party; and the increased confidence in the American money market has caused, as our quotations will show, a greater degree of firmn ss in the British funds. There is, however, it is said, a demand for silver on the continent, to replace the drain of billion for the United States and the West Indies. Notwithstanding an [illegible] of business consols have advanced to 9 1-4 a 7-8 money and time. The three and a half per cent reduced annuities are 100; and the new three and a half per cents 99 1-8. Bank stock is 2[illegible] 2-4, and India 259. The premium upon exchequer bills has advanced to 2 a 1[illegible], India bonds are 9 [illegible].

Some rumors of a change of the Spanish ministry have been circulated to day, but on very meagre foundation.

PARIS, July 19, quarter to 4 P. M.—There has been a complete stagnation of business again to day. The three per cents are quoted at 80f 35c and 80f 30; and foreign active stock, at 39 7-8 to 40c.

LAST PRICES—Five per cents, 108f 90c; Three per cents, 80f [illegible]; Deferred 12 7-8; Actives, 39 3-4; Passives, 12 [illegible]; Ducate, 100 70; Remans, 102 7-8; Belgians 10[illegible]; Miguels 15 1-2; Brussels Bank 21 1-2.

The French gun brig *Inconstant*, of 20 guns commanded by M. Dangueilleourt, arrived this morning at the quarantine ground from the Havana. The Inconstant called in here for supplies, on her return to France from the West Indies.

This is the same vessel, and the same commander, that rendered such timely succor on the 18th June, off the bar of Tampico, to several merchant vessels in distress. The French brig Gustavus, with several Americans, finding themselves in imminent jeopardy, owing to the suddenness and severity of the gale, hoisted signals of distress. The schooner Atalanta was driven among the breakers, which was no sooner perceived on board the Inconstant, than a boat was manned, and notwithstanding the tempest, despatched to her relief. Every effort, however, to approach the distressed vessel was vain, the breakers rendered it impossible—but even these efforts, full of danger as they were, were not relaxed, notwithstanding the signals made to the boat from on board the schooner, that they had better not persevere, until it was ascertained that the crew had succeeded in securing an escape to the shore, and they then pulled for the Gustavus, which they succeeded, though not till she had received great damage, in extricating her from her difficulties, thus saving both life and property.

The Inconstant will not remain long in our harbor, but our citizens will not permit even that short period to elapse without evincing to her officers and crew the sense entertained of their humane efforts for the relief of Americans in distress.—*N. Y. American.*

Orders have been issued for building at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, a schooner of 120 tons, for the exploring expedition. These vessels are intended to be built in the most substantial manner, and will be completed with all practicable despatch.—*Army Chronicle.*

Aboriginal Literature.—Lieut. Casey, of the 2d Artillery, who has been stationed at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, as Commissary, since the commencement of our Indian war, we hear speaks the Indian language fluently, and is now, during the recess of arms, busily engaged in making a Seminole Grammar.

The Town Clerk of Liverpool is now lost by the operation of the Reform Bill, the Council have voted him an annuity of [illegible] in lieu of $330,000 claimed by him as [illegible] for the loss of his office. The emolument of the place were 7,000 per annum.

The North River whaling towns have done an excellent business this season among the South Sea and South Atlantic Leviathan. The Poughkeepsie ships have been very successful, and the Beaver lately arrived at Hudson, has brought a cargo estimated at sixty thousand dollars.

The Nova Scotians have taken the Texas fever, and a great many agricultural families are about to emigrate from the land of Grindstones to the land of the Wild Hyacinth.

Distressing Accident.—As one of the steam Ferry Boats, which plies between the Navy Yard Ferry, Brooklyn, and the foot of Walnut street, was crossing from Brooklyn, just after day break, the steam boat Boston, from Providence, ran into her bowsou and cut her in twain. She, of course, sunk immediately—and we regret to add, a number of lives were lost. We understand that the passengers consisted chiefly of Long Island milk men, who were coming to the city to serve their customers. The horses, carts, and milk cans, were all lost—and we learn that *eight of the milk men are missing.* A number of boats are now engaged in securing the floating property, and looking for the dead bodies. How many more are drowned we are unable to say—neither do we yet know what degree of blame attaches to the pilot and helmsman of the Boston.—*N. Y. Gazette, Aug 23.*

The use of ardent spirits on the N. Y and Erie Rail Road, for a few weeks past has been strictly forbidden, with a result altogether favorable. Of this there can be no doubt, and as little as can there be that nineteenths of the riots on the public works have originated in too free use of whiskey. The plan now coming into general use of making its exclusion a part of the bargain with contractors is every way worthy of commendation, and will tend greatly to the diminution of crime in the United States, where so many public works are in progress.—*Rochester Republican.*

Small Silver Coinage.—At present there are in England five of the eight coining presses at work on the coinage of new silver fourpenny pieces. Each press is capable of coining seventy a minute, or on the average about four thousand an hour; so that, supposing them to be at work but ten hours a day, the daily produce of the five would be equal to two hundred thousand a week.

RAIL ROADS.—The great and grand enterprise, of a rail road from Charleston, South Carolina, to Cincinnati, Ohio, seems now to be the whole and sole topic of discussion in the papers of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio. The rail road Convention that was held at Knoxville, Tenn. on the 4th of July last, was fully attended from the above states. We have not been their proceedings, but presume something was done, judging from the noise *some* papers make about it. We have an eye to their plan of operation. Mississippi must not be asleep, or she will find herself cut off from nearly all the trade of the West, and become nothing but a mere outlet for our sister states, if she hold back until her great south western rival goes into operation. If the state of Mississippi does not join with Louisiana, and build the contemplated road to Nashville, (and continue it farther if necessary,) she will find, when, perhaps, it is too late, that she is cut off, in a great degree, from all trade and intercourse with the Western States. Still, some may say, we will have the noble river Mississippi to navigate; yes, but has not experience fully proven that rail roads will supercede water communication. Let every Mississippian take a glance at the map and trace the route from Charleston to Cincinnati; and then behold the situation of this state! Will this do? Are we willing, or if we are willing, could we live without the trade of the west? to see the whole trade of the west taken away from us, and carried to Charleston?—Certainly not, when we have it in our power, if we are not too *selfish*, to compete successfully compete with Charleston, by merely building the contemplated rail road from New Orleans to Nashville. New Orleans [illegible] and will [illegible] [illegible] more union.—*Gazette 24.*

It may be recollected [illegible] the President proposes [illegible] to an amount barely sufficient to cover the expenditures of the Government, and that a bill was prepared and submitted to the consideration of Congress in conformity with that suggestion, but Messrs Clay and Calhoun, being unwilling that the administration and its friends should have the credit of settling the exciting question, entered into their celebrated plan of regulating the tariff according to their compromise bill, by means of which a revenue so far beyond the wants of the Government has been collected, as to have produced the surplus which is so loudly complained of, for political purposes has been are unquestionably responsible for the consequences which it has produced.—*Balt. Republican.*

WANTED—A person desires a situation on a sugar plantation as manager. From several years practice, he has gained knowledge and experience in the business of sugar boiling and cultivation of the cane, as also of the distilling of rum.

Whoever should wish for his services, will please at the Post Office of this city, n[illegible] the box No. 100, to leave an address to M which shall immediately be attended to. Good references will be given by him.
sept 7—3t

A SULKIE of the best quality, received and for sale by H. BEACH & CO, Royal st
aug 7

STANHOPE—A fine double Stanhope, made in the latest style, just received and for sale by H. BEACH & Co, Royal st
sept 7

WHISKEY—122 bbls high proof common whiskey, just received per steamer Clouterville, for sale by G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.
sept 7

ALLAIN & DUPLESSIS have removed their counting room from No 17, Royal street, to No 7, Conti street. sept 3-6t

THE subscriber having in store and offers for sale, the following articles, viz:—
400 hhds sugar, 100,000 span segars, 30 half pipes Cognac brandy, 10 pipes Holland gin, [illegible] O. Rum, 50 do old Monongahela whiskey, 50 baskets champagne, 50 half bbls mess beef 200 [illegible] hams, 80 bbls mess pork, 40 do prime do, 50 [illegible] best beef, 200 boxes soap, 200 [illegible] claret wine, of different grades, 5 puns Irish whiskey, 8 bbls apple brandy, 10 do cherry bounce, 30 boxes cheese, 50 bbls sugar house molasses, 100 sacks fine salt, 200 do coarse do, 10 bbls dried apples, 30 baskets sweet oil, 30 bbls white wine vinegar, 1 cask French twine.
R. V. McKINNELL,
5 and 7, Tchapitoulas st
sept 7

REMOVAL.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 140 Dauphin street, between St Louis and Toulouse streets.
J. F. WANGER, Surgeon Dentist
sept 7—1t

NOTICE—The owner of sundry articles of merchandize, marked S. M. & Co, landed from brig Ganza, Waterhouse, master, from Bordeaux, may have the same on proving property and apply to HARROD & QUARLES, 94 Custom House st
sept 7

FLOUR and Whiskey.—500 bbls Flour; 75 do Whiskey, landing from flat boat, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS, 14 Poydras st
sept 7

RECEIVED per steamer Prairie, from St Louis, and for sale by the subscribers—30 kegs Butter, superior quality. E. TASTET & DELAMARE, 90 St Louis street.
sept 7

BLANKETS.—Three point French Blankets of an excellent manufacture, for sale by THEODORE NICOLET & CO, No. 26, Bienville st.
sept 7 3t

FLOUR—155 brls S. F. flour, landing from schr. Oceana, for sale by R. GRONING & Co.
sept 7

BEES WAX—A small lot of Beeswax, landing from schooner Oceana, for sale by R. GRONING & Co.
sept 7

VALUABLE MILCH COWS FOR SALE.
FOR sale either for cash or good endorsed paper, a lot of 23 valuable Creole and acclimated milch cows; the proprietor will sell at the same time all the necessary utensils for a dairy, and offers to the purchaser for a few days the use of two of his slaves who are in the habit of selling milk.
Apply in Apullon street, Nun's suburb, opposite J. F. Miller's brick yard. sept 7—6t

To the creditors of the succession of the late François Champagne.
STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St. John the Baptist—The creditors of the succession of the late François Champagne, are requested to let the sindic of the said succession, know the amount of their claims, within ten days after the date hereof.
Parish of St. John the Baptist, 5th September, 1836.
sept 7 A. LUMINAIS, Syndic.

WANTED—To hire several good Choppers, one mile and a half below the city, on the left bank of the river—the ground is elevated and the situation healthy—$1 25, per cord. Apply to Messrs. John Fecio and Joseph Domingues, on the Levee, opposite L. B. Macarty's plantation. s7 tf

FLOUR—600 bbls fresh flour, just received, per flat boat, and at the landing, for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.
sept 7

EXCHANGE—Bills on New York and Philadelphia, for sale by THOMAS BARRETT & CO.
sept 7

SUGAR—74 hhds sugar, in store, for sale by THOMAS BARRETT & CO.
sept 7

LUMBER—30,000 feet of 1 1-4 inch flooring, 17,000 feet of 1 inch boards, 8,500 do scantling, for sale by W. E. & R. MURPHY, 128 Old Basin, between Toulouse and St Louis st
sept 7

STARCH—500 kegs Dutch starch, a superior article, for sale by CARRIERE, DARAN & CO, 11 and 15 St Louis st
sept 7

RECTIFIED WHISKEY—100 bbls, landing from steamboat Clouterville, and for sale by CARRIERE,