COMMERCIAL.

ARRIVALS.

New-York	sept 17	Baltimore	sept 14
Philadelphia	" 17	Richmond	" 12
Charleston	sept 24	Washington	" 19
Savannah	sept 8	Liverpool	" 10
Havre	" 9	London	" 10
Havana	sept 13	Gibraltar	sept 3
Mexico	" 20	Cape Town	" 1
Bordeaux	july 20		

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

21 Bales Louisiana,		10c
10 do do		9¾
20 do Mississippi,		10
48 do Alabama,	(old crop)	11
108		

SALES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1836.

REPORTED BY THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

32 shares U. States Bank		104	100
100 do do		104	100
140 do do	30 do do	104	100
87 do do	do	104½	100
100 do do	8 do	105	110
100 do do	3 do	104	100

From the Charleston Courier.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21.

Cotton—The receipts of the new crop of Uplands, having been unusually small up to the present time, transactions of importance could have been expected. The sales of the week amount to about 150 bales, ranging from 9 to 10 cents—among them nine bales inferior, at 8 cts; and 18 bales sold at 14 cents. The stock of the new crop on hand and now for sale, is probably not exceed 150 bales. In Long Cottons, we have heard of no transactions.

Rice—There has been rather a check demand during the week. About 350 bbls, comprises the whole of transactions—at prices varying from $3 75—a small lot sold at $3 80.

Flour—There have been no receipts, and prices in stores remain the same as reported in our last. Upward street Flour of the new crop, has been sold to arrive at $10 50 a $11.

Grain—There have been no arrivals of Corn, Oats, Peas or Hay. Our quotations must be considered nominal.

Groceries—The past week has again been one of common dullness, for every article in this line.—We have heard of no sales in Sugars beyond a few hhds for the retail trade. Of Coffee, the sale of 300 bags Rio, a fair article took place at 12 1-2 cents—this is the only transaction worthy of notice. No receipts since our last of either of these articles.

Molasses—Moves slowly, 39 a 40 cents for a perfect sweet article is obtained—from stores 60 bbls New Orleans Sugar House (Treacle) received during the week—remains unsold.

Spirits—Domestic Liquors are scarce and high—nevertheless, the demand is but limited. Nothing doing in foreign.

Bacon—We had an arrival of about 40,000 lbs. Western Bacon; all disposed of. An assorted lot of hog round brought 11 1-2 cents; the remainder, Shoulder and Sides, from 9 to 13 cents.

Stocks—Our quotations remain nominal, not having heard of any transactions to warrant an alteration.

Freights—See table.

Receipts of Cotton at the following places since the 1st of October, 1835.

New Orleans, Sept 10	492,146	
Less rec from Mobile and Florida	23,854	468,292
Mobile, Sept 9,		236,945
Florida, Sept 1,		56,260
Savannah, Sept 23	243,997	
Add Darien exports direct to New York, &c.	13,101	257,098
Charleston, Sept 23	243,922	
Add Georgetown export direct to New York,	14,139	243,791
	257,391	
Less rec from Sav'h and Florida,	44,600	
North Carolina, Sept 1		28,969
Virginia, Aug 18		27,647
Total,		1,349,143

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.

Coffee—At auction on Wednesday 1505 bags new crop Rio, Falcon's cargo, were sold at 11¾ a 12c per lb. Also on the same day 300 bags new crop Rio were sold at auction at 11¾ a 11¾c. A parcel of 1000 bags St. Domingo has been taken out of the market this week, for export to Europe. Limited sales of La Guayra at 12½ cents.

Flour—Howard street—The store transactions are on a limited scale only, ranging from $9 50 a 9 75. The receipts are very light, and the wagon price has improved, being to-day 9 a 9 25. City Mills Flour—Sales of two or three parcels at $9 25.

Corn—In the early part of the week large sales of Corn were made, say 60,000 bushels at 93 a 97c for yellow, and at 90c for white. Since then the demand has considerably declined, and prices have advanced. We note sales to-day at 97 a 98c for yellow, and at 95 a 96c for white, and quote accordingly.

Provisions—Moderate sales of Beef and Pork at quotations. Western Bacon continues in good demand, and sales to a considerable extent have been made at 9½c a 10c for assorted. Sales also of Western Hams at 11c, of middling at 12½, and of Shoulders at 10½cents. Five tierces were inspected this week 104 kegs Lard—but no sales. Butter and Cheese dull.

Spirits—At auction, on Wednesday, 30 pipes Holland Gin, black horse brand, were sold at 93 cents; 10 half pipes Gotlue Brandy, Beyerman's brand, at 92 50; and 5 punch's Jam. Rum at 1 25. N. E. Rum could be very small quantity in market is held at 50c. in bbls.

Sugars—At auction 100 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at 9 90 a 10 55. By private contract, we note sales of Brazil white at 10 50 a 10 75, according to the quantity taken.

Whiskey—In the early part of the week sales of hhds were made at 40c, but the price has since advanced. Sales have been made at 41c. Sales of bbls. from stores at 41 a 45c, chiefly at the latter. The wagon price of bbls. is 39½ a 39c, exclusive of the bbl. The transactions of the week comprise 4 hhds and 305 bbls.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3.

Schr Tres Hermanos, Carbera, St Jago de Cuba, J Prats & Son.

ARRIVED.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3.

Str Robert Augusta, Williams, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Fort Adams, Palmer, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Mobile, Sheridan, from Mobile.

EXPORTS.

St Jago de Cuba—Per schr Tres Hermanos: 152 bbls flour, 10 do rice, 70 do pork, 2 casks hams and shoulders, 114 boxes soap, 10 bales Russia sheeting.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Augusta, from Vicksburg—323 bales cotton, N & J Dick & co; 7 do Kelly, Mason & co; 53 do Bullitt, Shipp & co; 120 do Buckner, Stanton & co; 12 do Buchanan & Hagan; 118 do T Barret; 2 do Lough, Maddux & co; 20 do W Bogart; 100 do Herman, Briggs & co; 16 do B McKernan; 14 do Lambeth & Thompson; 5 do Tierman, Cudd, & co; 298 do Burke, Watt & co; 50 do Martin, Pleasants & co; 34 do Saunders, McKenna & Wright; 46 do Lee & Hardy; 7 do Hodge, Oxnard & co; 5 bags specie, T C Magoffin.

Per steamboat Fort Adams, from Vicksburg—254 bales cotton, Hermann, Briggs & co; 143 do Burke, Watt & co; 31 do N & E Ford & co; 85 do Thomas Barrett & co; 34 do Lee & Hardy; 30 do Bullitt, Shipp & co; 72 do N & J Dick & co; 13 do A H Wallace & co; 25 do Wilson, Anderson & co; 85 do Brander, McKenna & Wright; 12 do Lamb & Thompson; 42 do M White & co; 47 do Buckner, Stanton & co; 1 box hats, J L Brewster; 2 cases shoes, J Littlefield.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Augusta, from Vicksburg—S Neil, J Johnson, C F Ely, W D Neary, H Rhymes, Smith, Watkins, C F Gilbert—20 on deck.

Per steamboat Mobile, from Mobile—T Barret, lady and children, J Van Ord, and lady, Miss Griffin, J D Jack, J Burke, S Hood, S Simons, C J Degraine, J B Allen, R Cannon, J Webber, R Tankersley, Doct Brown.

Per steamboat Fort Adams, from Vicksburg—T J Bell, J Armour, R Parker, J Newman, J Jones, J Day, Wilcox, Brown, Green, Johnson, Smyzles, B Judice, Cather, Le Blanc.

MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Charleston for this port, Sept 21st, brig America, with a cargo of 70 tcs rice and quadries

Cleared at Baltimore for this port, Sept 17th, ship Havre, McKeon.

At Havre, Aug 10th, ships Rhone, Erie, and Charlemagne, to sail in order; Marion; Boreas, and Salem, uncertain; Harriet & Jessie, for New York, 19th; brig Diligence, and others unknown.

Spoken at sea, Aug 4, brig Ceylon, 63 days hence for Liverpool, lat 42, lon 53 30.

At London, Aug 7th, ships Philadelphia and President, for New York; ship Montezuma, for Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia, for this port, Sept 19, ship Octavia, Deacon, and brig Pleiades, with barque Helen Hand, Mathieu.

100 Barrels sperm oil, landing and for sale by VILLATTE & TOLEDANO, sept 28, 36, Old Levee.

CARROLLTON BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that an instalment of five dollars per share will be due and payment thereof required on the 15th inst. JOHN NICHOLSON, oct 3. Cashier.

STOPPED, yesterday, from a slave, a bank note.—The owner can have the same by calling at No 100 Old Levee, proving property, and paying advertisement. oct 3—3t

FOR SALE—A Negress, about 25 years old, with her son, aged 4 years—is a first rate washer and ironer, a good house servant, faithful and well behaved. Apply at No 42 Bienville street. oct 3

THE Syndic of the 4th District in the 5th Municipality, appraises the gabled house all hogs found running at large, on the levee of this district, will be stopped or killed, as per ordinance passed the 13th Sept. 1836. oct 3. Syndic.

HAVING taken MR. [illegible] partnership, my house from this day will be conducted under the firm of LABADIE & COQUELIN. oct 3—1m

CHEESE—75 boxes new Roman cheese, just landed from Ohio, and for sale by PERKS & HALL, oct 3 Levee.

HERRINGS—50 bbls No 1 Herrings, landing from ship Chateau, and for sale by PERKS & HALL, oct 3 Levee.

CODFISH—100 boxes now landing from ship Chateau, and for sale by PERKS & HALL, oct 3 Levee.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by R GRONING & Co. sept 3

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Publish'd by the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4. 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"We 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. FLAUCHE
2d DISTRICT	T. W. SCOTT
3d DISTRICT	F. LANCRY
4TH DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5TH DISTRICT	P. E. BOSSIER.

The *Bulletin* publishes an article from the *Register* of this city, which questions our claim to the honor of being the first to urge upon the establishment of a line of Packets to Europe. We refer both those papers to the report made by a committee of our Merchants, acknowledging in a most flattering manner our title to it. That document is we conceive to be quite sufficient; but if it were not, we can by referring to our files, establish the fact that THE BEE spoke of its project long before either of our contemporaries even dreamed of it.

We have another point of practice in the article which the Bulletin admires. It is this, it is urged that the establishment of the packets should be postponed until the experiment of the New Yorkers with steam packets be tested. The *Bulletin* thinks that were we now to establish a line of ships, and steam packets were found successful we would have to throw the packets aside. Now this is quite preposterous. There is room enough for both, especially when it is considered that the steam packets would carry no freight.

THE NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD.

The necessity of prosecuting this grand enterprize with vigor and activity becomes daily more and more apparent. We see attempts made on all sides to divert our great western trade, among which the Louisville and Charleston project is the most formidable. Our city is suffering from the effects of apathy and indifference even now, and if she allows those great schemes, which are to strike a vital blow to her commercial prosperity, to be consumated, we shall in vain endeavor to repair our folly and rescue ourselves from irremidable ruin. We have seen with what spirit and zeal our southern and western neighbours are plouting to become our rivals. Already has Mississippi three or four ports of entry, which are importing goods direct from New York greatly to our detriment. Charleston too, whose commercial facilities present a thousand obstacles, is opening a communication with the great West, and establishing a line of Liverpool packets, which will enable her to overcome all those disadvantages. Can we remain passive when there is such necessity for action? Will we permit ourselves to be deprived of facilities, which we alone have to develope, to place us on a par with the great northern metropolis? We are aware that the enterprising gentlemen who suggested the Nashville Rail Road, and who have laboured so incessantly in its behalf, are doing all in their power to accomplish the undertaking; but are they properly seconded by the public? We fear not, and yet that work is essentially one which every citizen should contribute to. Patriotism invokes us to sustain it: while selfishness and interest appeal to our mere narrow passions. We surely will not suffer our beautiful city to languish and decay for the want of a little exertion and public spirit. The South Carolinians are profiting by our supineness and pushing on with herculean energy their enterprize. They have anticipated us in the establishment of line of Liverpool packets altho' our resources bear no comparison to theirs. Shall they anticipate us in securing the control of the western trade? We should blush for our disgraceful negligence if they did, yet we shall have to suffer that misfortune if we do not exhibit more enterprize.—The design of Charleston is evident: the establishment of her line of packets to Liverpool is in expectation of her becoming by her rail road the emporium of the products of the west, and our rival. Fortunate as we are in being placed upon the banks of a mighty river which will waft down to us all the products which are raised contiguous to it, and of which we can scarcely be deprived, still all that we can receive that way is but trifling when compared to what is grown upon remote distances from it; and which we are so liable to lose. To secure this is an object of transcendent importance, for N. O. must decay and Charleston improve should that city obtain the object in view. Her rail-road will traverse a country of surpassing richness: she will monopolise both its exporting and importing business, and supply all the towns on the way with merchandize under the same advantages that the city of New York supplies the interior of that state and the Southern country.

We should profit by past experience. We see N. Y. monopolising to a great extent, a trade which is legitimately ours, and making of our city a convenience. In days of yore we supplied the Western States with all their merchandize. Now the country merchants scarcely ever visit our market to purchase: they have imbibed the opinion that they cannot buy upon as favorable terms here as in the original market where we purchase ourselves. Year after year has this trade been decreasing, year after year have our forwarding merchants been entrusted with more and more goods to be forwarded to the West and far West: and now as a further consequence of our folly, we see ships laded with merchandize passing our Levees bound to Natchez, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf &c &c. while we are imagining to ourselves the future prospects of our city, and leaving to blind chance that which should be regulated by prudent foresight. We are still, it is true, the great mart of Western produce, but how long can we hope to continue so, when we let Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina consumate works of internal improvement which are calculated to take it away from us. And yet (to recur to our former position) we do not avail ourselves of this trade as we should. We suffer our city to be mere a new agency of; New York places her huge paws upon us, and we are rendered even in this subservient to her interests regardless of our own. Our accommodating merchants ship the produce to her wharves at a trifling commission, and the whole transaction is carried on by drafts which are eventually exchanged for merchandize that is transported here to be forwarded to the West. What a pitiful part for a city to play, which commands the resources of the whole valley of the Mississippi!

But with the completion of the Nashville Rail Road we may fairly promise ourselves that our vassalage will be at an end, and that we shall then compete with New York upon equal grounds.

We repeat, then, let us press on to an undertaking which is as vital to our future prosperity as an enterprise that will remunerate us for the vast amount of capital which it may require. With its accomplishment we shall realise the fancy of the poet.

Where late through forest wild the Indian roved,
Chasing the Moose deer wherever'er they moved,
A City rose! See o'er it hundred hills,
The lofty spires and thousand domicils,
The Park—the Common—and the spacious square,
Where lurked the red-man to his savage lair,
And where the Natchez tribe with light canoe,
Pursued the game and raised the wife halloo—
Let sails unfurl to catch the coming breeze,
And wait our forest treasures o'er the seas.

THE SILK WORM.—There cannot remain a doubt from the experiments which have been made, that the Silk worm may be reared in this state with great profit. Judge Bry of Opachita has a mulberry plantation which yields very handsome revenue. Silk Companies are forming in considerable numbers as the North and East; and every thing indicates we shall shortly be independent of France for this valuable commodity. We should like to see its cultivation become more general in Louisiana, because we conceive that they average all the employments of capital, none is so productive as it is, since it yields from the best established testimony, from 15 to 20 per cent per annum to the agriculturist. The silk manufactories of France produce a revenue of *twenty eight millions of dollars.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The approaching Presidential election we are to believe the Whig papers is doing double duty to its result. For ourselves we feel confidently assured that Mr. Van Buren will sustain a greater triumph than did General Jackson in 1828. Mr. Van Buren has a popularity which defies the calumny of those who are opposed to him to prostrate. They cannot deny him talents of a very high order, and all they have to urge against him is that he has committed no fault for which they may arraign him. They say that he is designing because he has lead a circumspect political life, in which there is every thing found to praise and nothing to condemn. It is the general lot of mankind to be guilty of some indiscretions, which their enemies may cite to their prejudice; but Mr. Van Buren has had the singular good fortune of depriving his opponents of such a weapon to wield against him. They are obliged to invent stories and to distort events in order to effect their purpose, but that does not avail them at all. Mr. Van Buren has been so very unkind as to give them no assistance whatever, upon which they may sustain their animosity. He is so invulnerable at all points that they rave like madmen because they cannot reach him.

With his election we hope the country may attain repose; it is high time that party spirit should abate its fury and passion.

MR. FORREST.—This gentleman we perceive by the New York papers, has taken leave of his numerous friends and admirers in that city, preparatory to his departure to fulfill an engagement in London. Mr. Forrest is a histrionist of whom our country has just reason to feel proud. He has elevated his profession, encouraged dramatic talent, and conferred distinction upon his native country. We should have been pleased had circumstances permitted him to visit New Orleans previous to his departure, for it would have afforded us an opportunity of testifying to him our admiration and kind feeling.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 24.

A few hours later from Europe.

The Steam packet Columbia arrived at Charleston on Wednesday from New-York. We have received our regular Northern files to the latest dates. The packet ship Hannibal, capt. Roberts, arrived at New York yesterday week from London, bringing papers but a few hours later than those received by the Southerner.

Madrid is still in a state of siege. The people of Saragossa are supported by the Catalonians, Huessans and Bubastrons. Each and all of them are ripe for reform, revolution and mischief. France, so far looks on, discussing the subject of Spanish politics, to be sure; but coming to no conclusion in regard to the political state of the country."

From the Charleston Courier.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,

September 23, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Special Committee of the Board have to report for the last twenty-four hours, 27 cases of Cholera—6 whites, 23 blacks and colored, 9 dead—the others under treatment. Of the cases reported yesterday, one death has been reported. By order

THOMAS Y. SIMMONS, M. D.
Chairman Special Committee.
A. G. HOWARD, M. D. Clerk.

We are informed that the steam packet *Dolphin* will run as a regular packet between this port and St. Augustine, in connexion with the N. York steam packets.—*Charleston Courier.*

NORFOLK.—The celebration of the Centenial Anniversary of the Charter, took place at Norfolk, Virginia, with great eclat, and every demonstration of popular enthusiasm, on the 18th ult. A procession, with appropriate banners and decorations, religious services, and an oration, were among the imposing ceremonies. An afternoon aquatic excursion, in steam boats and other vessels, and a nocturnal display of fire works closed the festivities of the occasion.

Importation of Cotton via Liverpool.—A lot of about four hundred bales of Peruviau cotton has been received here this week via Liverpool. It was brought to this port to be reshiped in a British vessel, as the article is not admitted to entry in Liverpool in an American bottom.—*Ibid.*

Further from Florida.—By the steam packet Dolphin, Captain Pennoyer, arrived yesterday from St. Augustine, we received an extra from the office of the Jacksonville (E. F.) Courier, which will be found below.

Captain Pennoyer, informs us verbally, that a large portion of the troops are suffering from diseases, but that preparations were making to open an early campaign—which we confidentially hope, and trust will be prosecuted with an increased vigor, which will ensure the defeat of the relentless savages, who are engaged in the butchery of our defenceless citizens.

INDIANS—BUTCHERY—PURSUIT—ESCAPE.

Our townsmen who went day before yesterday to the rescue of Mr. Higginbotham's family, as stated in our last, have just returned—themselves and horses jaded and looking as if they had a hard time. They are the best and bravest of our men, and went with the expectation and determination to pursue and overtake and destroy these daring Indians.

Major Hart, to whom we are indebted for the following particulars, reports, that on Thursday about 10 o'clock, they reached the house of Mr. Higginbotham, which was attacked. They found the two men (one of whom was sick) and the two ladies on guard with guns in their hands. The Indians had not ransacked the house of their being beaten off before Mr. Higginbotham left to report to us in town. On a slight examination they saw a number of bullet marks in the house, made by the Indian's shots—and saw the clothes of the younger lady, through which the ball passed, grazing the skin of her person. She had risen early and going out towards a Branch for water, when the attack was made upon the house, between which and herself were the Indians. The Indians fired at her, and one ball passed her sides—it passed through all her clothes but touched not her body. She ran to the Branch and seated herself therein, and subsequently made her way into the house past the Indians in safety. After a little time spent in search, the party under Major Hart, found where the Indians encamped the night previous, not three fourths of a mile from the house, and also the spot where the horses were tied while the attack was made on the house. From that spot our party took the Indian's trail. It struck the Tallahassee road, and these daring Devils kept the road for 10 miles riding at full speed as their trail showed, till they came to Mr. McCormick's house then occupied by Mr. Johns and wife, on the road 18 miles from Jacksonville. Our party in pursuit reached this house about 4 o'clock P. M. It was a smouldering pile of ruins. On examination, Major Hart, states that they found the cabin and bones of a human being burned in the house. A piece of back bone was found with some flesh upon it. The skull was to be seen, but at the touch it fell in and crumbled to pieces. The bones were nearly reduced to ashes. Near the house was a quantity of hair, to appearance that of a female. Thence the trail still seemed to be on the road and our men pushed with increased speed and anxiety to overtake the murdering Indians. They expected to do so at the next house (Mr. Lowder's) 7 miles ahead. On arriving there they found the house abandoned by the two females and their children who lived there, but unvisited by the Indians. The inmates had evidently fled in alarm, as the dinner they were preparing was still at the fire and warm, of which our party partook. [illegible] them, doubtful of the trail they were on, but [illegible] Mr. Sparkman's, four miles distant. It was [illegible] night when they reached Mr. Sparkman's, not without pause for them to determine whether they should go on a trail or not. Great distress filled the house of Mr. Sparkman. There was Mrs. Johns—her arm laid open with a rifle bullett—a ball shot through her neck—and her scalp, so far as the hair extended over her head, most horribly and mangliingly taken off—and she still alive! Good God! Who can bear the bare recital of such a deed, and not feel horror-stricken at the cold blooded barbarity? Who can bear and not feel a thirst to revenge such outrage?

She was able to state the circumstances of the attack upon herself and husband. They were about twenty yards from the house, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Thursday morning, when the Indians showed themselves by the corner of the fence close to them. The Indians fired and wounded Mr. Johns in the left breast. Both ran for the house, entered and closed the door.—The Indians came up and fired on the house. They called out in English, and told them if they would come out they should not be hurt. The Indians looked in through the cracks (the house was made of logs) and told Mr. Johns and his wife to come out, but they did not consent to do so, but begged for their lives. The order was given in English to charge the house. The Indians burst in—shot Mr. Johns through the head—he fell, and his wife fell upon his body. An Indian dragged her to the door, and said to her "hi-e-pusch-a" "go." She asked where, and he pointed towards the head of Black Creek. At that moment she saw another Indian level his rifle—she threw up her arm—the Indian fired—and the ball passing lengthwise through the flesh of her arm, passed through her neck. She fell. The Indian came up—dragged her into the hall of the house, (the house is what is called a double log house) and then taking out her comb, and tearing the string from her hair, scalped her. He did not tear the scalp off, but cut it as butchers take the skin from a beef. During this operation, Mrs. Johns was sensible of what was doing. She saw the Indians scalping knife, and says it was a round pointed common butcher knife—she lay as if dead. The Indians plundered the house, taking a gold watch, pocket book containing $100, and every thing of value—set fire to the house, and one Indian applied the torch to her clothes—left the house—gave a whoop, and hurried off in the direction, she thought from the noise, to the head of Black Creek. She felt the fire of her clothes upon one leg, and as soon as she dared to move so much, grabbeled in her hand a quantity of her own clotted blood, with which she put out her burning clothes. And then, when the Indians were out of hearing, she got up—saw her murdered husband's body unscalped and unmoved from the position in which he fell, except the Indians had put one foot up on the edge of a table. The house was on fire—she made her way out of it, fainting every few minutes. She reached the edge of the swamp, got some water and there lay down, unable to get farther. There she remained till 10 o'clock, P. M., when three men Mr. Jones the father of her husband, Mr. Lowder and Mr. M'Kinney came along. They saw the burning house all fallen in except the corners of the logs, the body therein burned—and discovered her, whom they took to be Indian at first, then a squaw. On advancing to her, what must have been the feelings of her father-in-law, to recognize in the butchered, bloody almost lifeless woman, his daughter-in-law—and to know that the burned human body frame in the house was that of his son! These three men carried her to Mr. Lowders and giving the inmates of the house the alarm, and taking with them, the two females and their children, went on to Mr. Sparkman's—where our party, in pursuit of the Indians, found them as above stated.

It was the trail of these men that was mistaken for that of the Indians. The Indians were all mounted and the trail was therefore easily mistaken. Mrs. Johns saw eight Indians and one negro—the negro was naked except a woollen flap he wore. She saw no horses, and probably there were more than eight Indians as they would undoubtedly be very likely to leave some with the horses. It was now ascertained that the Indians had taken five horses from Mr. Ratcliff, and three from Mr. Johns, whom they murdered, and therefore our men encamped. Early in the morning they set out, and supposing the Indians turned from the left of the road, they struck into the woods in order to come upon the trail without losing the time of retracing their steps to the house where Mr. Jones was buryed. They struck the trail quite early and followed it with all the speed possible. They found where the Indians stopped to take a lunch, as was supposed. They continued the pursuit to the head of Black Creek, where finding that the Indians, having as was known, six hours start on the day before, had travelled in the night, and that too with great rapidity, as the trail showed. Our townsmen with those who joined them making 20 in number, came to the conclusion that further pursuit would be useless, and with disappointment and regret, and reluctance, gave up the pursuit, and is being near night on Friday they turned for home and reached here to day.

The Indians rode with all the speed of their horses. Those they took were among the best in our country, and able to bear pushing. Our party had good horses and they pushed them in pursuit all that their speed and bottom would bear; but it was in vain. The enemy expected pursuit, and therefore directed their rapid flight for the Nation, where it is supposed they arrived without stopping. It is presumed they made for Payn's Praire, we had hoped that this daring party would have been rash enough to attempt to drive cattle before them. In that case our men would have pushed on till they overtook them. These Indians came in the same direction they took on their return. There were plainly to be seen here and there the remnants of a trail, especially in the grass and by palmetto leaves gathered in several places where they stopped and probably encamped. It is thought they came in ten days or two weeks ago—during which time they have been lurking about Brandy Branch where Indians have several times been seen. They have undoubtedly spied out this whole section and are now gone to report their intelligence taking with them nine stolen horses and a woman's scalp. It is true this party of Indians were well mounted on fresh horses, but still the pursuit shows how almost impossible it is to overtake them, in their retreat after committing depredations. If they have a few hours only the start, they can reach the Nation in safety and mock pursuit. In truth a good portion of the movements of the army (there are some bright exceptions) have failed of effect through tardiness and through want of a sufficient number of good spies.

The mail carrier for whose fate we were quite anxious, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

From the East Indies.—The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received, via St. Helena, files of Calcutta papers to the 1st of April, from which they have been able to cull some items of interest.

The Calcutta Courier says that Mr. Tudor's ice and apple speculation (from Boston) has turned out better this year than it did the last. The apples especially, were in very great demand. The sales (including ice and apples) during twelve days, amounted to more than 500 rupees. Mr. Tudor has succeeded in contriving an ice house, in which the loss by melting was only one fifth of a ton per diem.

The Gazette of March 28th, publishes a report of the annual distribution of prizes among the students of the Hindoo college. The recitations were all in English, such as Alexander's Feast, Collin's Ode on the Passions, The Man of Ross, &c., and the speakers were Govin Chunder Dutt, Muthy Lall Bysack, Cally Kisto Bhose, Anund Kishen Lose, and other lads with names equally harmonious.

Sir Frederick Adam has resigned the government of Madras.

Mr. Marsh's brow's plan of boring for water, has been adopted, it seems, in Calcutta. In one boring, at the fort, the rods had been carried to the depth 120 feet, and the water had risen to within 14 feet of the surface. A similar experiment was in progress at Delhi.

A steam boat, called the Banian, is to ply between Calcutta and Singapore, Penang, Malacca and other places near the straights of Malacca.

A man named Robertson, has been making a collection exception from Calcutta. Being the first ever attempted there, it excited immense wonder among the natives, who came in some instances forty and fifty miles to see it. The public were very eager for another, which Mr. Robertson professed his willingness to make, provided he was paid 10,000 rupees in advance.

Lord Ashland is endeavoring to introduce the culture of the cochineal insect into India.

The subject of steam communication with Europe appears to excite great interest in every part of British India. Petitions to the British government for measures to promote it, were in calculation, and obtaining vast numbers of signatures.

The Calcutta papers are discussing the various systems of penitentiary discipline pursued in the United States and urging the adoption of the best among them in India.

We understand that an agent from a company of land speculators, has drawn from the banks of this city, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in specie. This drain of our specie is the result of our order of the President to the land offices, to receive nothing but gold and silver in payment for lands. This added to the scarcity of money in our city, will, by the necessary curtailment of the issues of the banks, render the pressure almost insupportable.

The above appears in this morning Chronicle.—We have received information from an *authentic* source that the statement is correct. The Branch Bank here is a deposit Bank and the money was drawn by the Bank of Columbus, Geo., which had taken up drafts on the Bank here that had been remitted to meet the expenses of the Creek War—'The Columbus Bank we are told was ready to take exchange on the northern cities, but the Bank here preferred to pay over the specie. Thus it will be seen that "land speculators" and "Treasury Circulars" had nothing to do with the transaction. The Chronicle owes it to itself to make preparation for its misstatement and present the facts truly as they are.—*Com. Reg.*

"NORTHERN HUMBUG!

"Mr. Van Buren may well say to the Whigs, what Charles Fox declared to the House of Commons "I expect no sort of justice here."—What, for instance, are we to think of the following article, which appeared in the last Fredericksburg Arena, without credit?

'MARTIN VAN BUREN AND THE LATE WAR.—Van Buren was a member of the New York Legislature in 1811-'12, and voted for the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the War is impolitic and disastrous; and that to employ the Militia in an offensive war is unconstitutional."

'What do the old Democrats say to this?

"Ask rather, what will the truth say to this? It is only another proof, out of ten thousand, of the determination of the Whig press to blacken his character and blast his election. On no subject has he been more traduced, than that of the War. If with the evidence before them; if with Mr. V. B's own papers, and the testimony of the most respectable map, all testifying in his behalf, he is still charged with opposition to the War, why, it is vain to expect truth or justice on the abolition or any other theme.

"Mr. V. B. was a member of the New York Legislature in 1811-'12. He first took his seat in the Senate of New York, in November, 1812, his first appearance as any Legislative body. From that moment he took the lead in the defence of the War. He penned the answer to the Governor's Speech, in which he vindicated the justice of the war, and urged a vigorous prosecution of it. During the next session, although it began to bear most heavily upon his native State, he prepared the address to the people of New York, containing one of the most fervent and eloquent appeals [illegible] war, which the crisis called [illegible] same bold and decided course

(*From the New York Journal of Commerce.*)

TEXAS.—The late news make it all but certain that Texas will at once to be free and independent. Whether the contest is already closed, or whether remaining divisions of the Mexican army are yet to be met and conquered, the result will be the same. Texas will and must be free. The effort of Houston's victory will be to swell the number of his troops to any desired extent. Volunteers from the United States are pouring in by hundreds to his aid, and they are men with whom the Mexican soldiery will not be able to cope.

That the Independence of Texas will have an important bearing upon the interests of the United States either for good or for evil, is too obvious to require a passing remark. The extent of the territory, comprising 165 000 square miles,—equal to all New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania,—is sufficient to sustain a population of several millions; yet the natural course will be, and it is one which is universally desired by Texians, to seek admission into the American Union. It is this apprehension, no doubt, which awakens so strong a feeling in the Southern and South Western States, favorable to Texian independence. They could scarcely desire to see an American nation growing up along their borders, if they expected it to continue independent. They would much prefer that it should retain its connexion with Mexico, and thus be kept down and perplexed by a bad government.

Should Texas seek admission into the American Union will she be received? We think she will. The whole South will be in favor of her admission, on the ground that she will increase the relative strength of that section of the Union in the national councils. The North will be divided on the question, but the love of national aggrandizement, the necessity of the case, and other considerations, will lead many, if not most, of the Northern members of Congress, to concur with the South. A refusal to admit Texas, will once kindle Southern jealousy to a flame, and if she is admitted it must be with the understanding that slavery will be tolerated within her borders. This, with many at the North, is deemed a terrible evil, because they say, it will extend the limits of slavery. We are not so sure of that. Slavery already exists in Texas, and will exist if she becomes an independent nation. Now, what could be the effect of her annexation? If she become a part of the American Republic, she will be subject to the same laws as other States in regard to the importation of slaves from abroad, which is declared to be piracy. If she forms a separate nation, she will allow slaves to be imported from the United States, and from no where else.—Such is her present Constitution. In either case, there is no actual addition to the number of slaves, except as a scattered community is apt to increase in a more rapid ratio than one which is densely settled. Whatever slaves are carried into Texas, are deducted from the number which would otherwise have been in this country. Besides, such an outlet being afforded for the slave population, it will accelerate the extinction of slavery in the Northern tier of slave-holding States, such as Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. The effect of the operation will be, to push slavery further South.

In regard to the increase of Southern influence in our national councils, we do not deprecate it so much as some; for the sooner we eradicate from our minds the idea that Congress is to effect any thing, or can do so, for the extinction of slavery in independent States, the better it will be for all the parties concerned. And if a Northern majority is useless on this subject, there is no other, that we know of, where the South are not as likely to be impartial and correct as the North. So far as the preservation of the Union is concerned, it is best that the South should not feel themselves at the mercy of the North. No man or set of men can long endure to be legislated for by a standing majority possessing adverse views and interests. If the North should, in its turn, be thrown into a minority in Congress, it would learn to use its powers more moderately, when the wheel should turn round again.—But whichever way the balance may strike, we trust there will always be a sufficient number of moderate men in Congress, to prevent the adoption of extreme measures on either side.

The chief objection which occurs to our minds, against the admission of Texas into the Union, is the *extension of our Territory*, already sufficiently large. Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, we have nearly or quite doubled our domain by the addition of Louisiana and Florida, and if our wishes had been gratified, we should have Canada also. Now we talk of annexing Texas to our predicts, and perhaps in a few years we shall want the rest of Mexico, and then Guatemala and South America. If we go on in this course of enlargement, the Republic will eventually fall to pieces by its own weight.

The Plague in Smyrna.—Letters from Mr Brewer and Mr Brown, dated June 29th and 30th, give a melancholy account of the ravages made by the plague—just before their arrival, it made its appearance in the Turkish quarter of Smyrna. Five months previous it contained a population of thirty thousand, chiefly Turks and at the date of the letter there were not one of the living to bury the dead." Out of two thousand Jews, not two hundred survived the malady.

Death of Col. Gamble.—It becomes our painful duty to record the decease of Col. John M. Gamble, of the United States Marine Corps, who died at his residence in Brooklyn, 11th inst, aged 46. Standing in the personal relation that we do to the deceased, we feel a delicacy in speaking of him, as deserves, but independent of this consideration, we acknowledge our incompetency to do justice to his merits, the delineation of which we will leave to a more able pen. Suffice it then for us to say, that Col. Gamble made choice of the military profession in early life, and from the day in which he first entered the service to the present time, he has been in active employment. He served under the gallant Porter during nearly the whole of the last war, and distinguished himself on various occasions. Shortly after his return to the United States, after the close of the war, he was appointed to the command of the Marine garrison, at Philadelphia,—where he remained for about ten years, enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was thence transposed to the Portsmouth station, where he was equally fortunate in conciliating the good will of the respectable citizens of that place for the few years he remained there. From Portsmouth he was ordered to the command of the Marine garrison at this port, which he retained until the day of his death, enjoying the rational pleasures of life among a large circle of intimate friends, until physical infirmities deprived him of their gratification.

But his merits did not exist alone in his military career. In all the relations of life he was eminently conspicuous for strict honor and integrity of purpose, and his duties as husband, father and friend were always performed in a manner to excite admiration.—To this bereaved family his loss is irreparable, but he has left them an unclouded name,—and for consolation in their affliction they can only look to Him who always "t