LATEST DATES.

New York	June 23	Liverpool	may 25
Boston	June 24	Havre	may 24
Philadelphia	June 24	Bremen	may 17
Baltimore	June 24	Antwerp	may 11
Charleston	June 24	Madrid	may 20
Washington	June 24	Cuba	may 20
Mexico	June 11	Calcutta	may 2
Tampico	may 21	Lisbon	may 20
Vera Cruz	may 21	Gibraltar	may 20

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON THURSDAY & FRIDAY

130 bales Mississippi			8
61	do	do	do 9
1187	do	Alabama	do 9 14
848	do	do	do 9 16
2147			

REMARKS.

The week ending yesterday presents very little of interest to remark in respect to the business of this place, the transactions have been extremely unimportant, and the prices have fluctuated very little. Rather dull and heavy with but little animation during the whole of the week, and part of each day, and night it fell in amounts, the weather has been cool and pleasant as can be expected while we smart rain. The crops are continue in good bearing condition, but the accounts of Freshes during the week have been very small.

Transactions generally in the cotton line have been as far as we have been able to learn, of the same character as last reported. Sales are principally for ship consumption, and at low or moderate prices.

The sugar market is perfectly heavy and without any indication of business, other than a small one during the last week.

The first part of the week flour sales were received from Liverpool to the 24th of the 4th. The accounts from the market for breadstuffs were brisk at 1|6d advance, but the market closed with a farther decline of 1|6d which would place the market 1|6d below at the time of sailing of the last of sellers to meet the demand at 1|6 advance.

There had been several heavy failures in Liverpool of houses engaged in the trade, and there seems to be no change for the better in money matters; these are unfavorable and have injurious effect on the cotton market.

There appears to have been extensive transactions in cotton at Havre, but at a farther decline in prices of from 5 to 7f centimes per 100k.

COTTON—Sales for the week come to our knowledge are about 2000 bales, comprising 412 bales Mississippi 9½c. 179 s 9, 78 s 8 3|4, 61 s 8 1|4, 40 s 8, 21 Louisiana s 10 1|2, 14 s 10, 1256 Alabama s 7 3|4, 50 Mobile s 10 1|2. We have heard that 5 or 600 bales besides the above have been sold; but could not learn particulars. There is very little good, and fine cotton if any, in market.

The Exports to this time amount 547,238 bales, and the total of last season was 685,325, making an excess over the whole of last season 68,124 bales.

The demand has been very limited during the week and up to Thursday evening, amounted to 600 bales. Sales made this week, were at a reduction on previous rates, of about 1|8c.

TOBACCO—We understand that the sales of amount to near 3000 hds but were unable to ascertain particulars of but one, which was of 507 hhds a 4c for fine quality 8 1|2c for second, and 12c for crossed 3c. There is scarcely any of good quality remaining unsold, what is on hand is very inferior, and for which, there is very little demand. Prices continue about the same as last week, that quality a 2½ a 3c second 3½ a 5c crossed 6 1|2 a 7c.

SUGAR—Prices remain the same, no demand small, principally for city consumption, we quote 4 a 5 3|4c; a very superior article will bring something over, and some of inferior quality are sold under these rates.

MOLASSES—We find no change in this article, prices remain the same, with a very limited demand.

FLOUR—There has been an advance in the price since our last weekly report, we quote 4 10 a 4 10 and some are asking higher prices, but we hear of no sales over our quotations.

CORN—In consequence of large receipts during the week the price has declined to 1,13, and it is thought it will go something lower.

LEAD—There is very little demand for Lead, and our quotation of 5c are nominal, for we hear of no sales

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork have experienced a slight advance, Beef is becoming scarce. Bacon, Western of good quality will readily command 8½c, there is no good northern in market.

SALT—There is some in first hands, the last sale of Liverpool, coarse, and fine, was at 2.50 per sack.

HAY—Some in first hands, the last sale we hear of from vessels was at 90; and the first arrivals will readily command that price if not more.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little enquiry for vessels, and it is difficult to classify the low rates we quote, say to Liverpool 7|16d Havre 1c, they are equally dull both to Europe, and Coastwise.

SPECIE &c.

Dollars	per cent	par	3 a 25
Doubloons	(Spanish)		$21
	Mexican		20
Sovereign			6
Half Eagles			6 a 6,12

BANK NOTES.

U S Bank	15	per cent	prem
Mobile	8		disct
Mississippi	50 a 22		do

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

Cotton—Good Fine	per lb	12	0 14
Good Fair	do	12	1 1½
Fair	do	10	0 11
Middling	do	9	0 9½
Ordinary	do	64	0 7
Tobacco—First quality	do	3½	0 5
Second	do	2½	0 3½
Crossed	do	1	0 2½
Cuba	do	25	0 28
Sugar—New Orleans	do	5	0 5½
Cuba—white	do	6	0 7½
brown	do	6	0 7½
Molasses	per gal	25	0 27
Bagging—Western	per yd	22	0 23
Kentucky	do	30	0 33
Bale Rope	per lb		0 11½
Coal—Western	per bbl	50	0 00
Liverpool	do	0 00	0 00
Scotch	do		
Candles—Sperm, Wholesale	per lb	0 35	0 36
" Retail	do	0 34½	0 35
" Tallow	do	0 15	0 00
Coffee—Cuba	per do	0 11½	0 11½
Brazil	do	0 11½	0 12
St Domingo	per lb	0 10	0 11
Flour	per bbl	10 00	10 50
Fruit—Raisins	per bbl	1 50	2 50
"	half bxs		
"	qrter bxs		
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 10	0 12
" hard do	do	0 7	
Fish—Cod	per box	1 18	1 25
Herring	per box	0 95	1 00
Herring, (Scaled)	per bbl	3 00	3 50
(Pickled)	do	5 00	0 00
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	30 50	31 00
" No 2	do	9 75	10 00
" No 3	do	6 00	6 50
Grain—Corn in ear	per bbl	1 25	1 37
" shelled	per bushel	0 45	0 48
Oats in sack	do	0 38	1 00
Beans	per bbl	3 00	3 25
Hay	per 100 lb	3 00	3 25
Hides—Buenos Ayres	per lb	0 10	0 12
Maracaibo	do	0 11	0 11½
Lead—Pig	per 100 lb	0 5	0 5½
Bar	per lb		8
Lime—Western	per bbl		
Thomastown	do	0 00	2 00
PROVISIONS.			
Beef—Mess	per bbl	14 50	15 00
Prime	do	9 50	10 00
Pork—Clear	do	20 00	21 00
Mess	do	20 00	0 00
Prime	do	17 00	0 00
Hog round	do	5 75	0 6
Bacon—Hams	per lb	0 9	0 9½
Canvassed	do	0 10	0 11
Sides	do	0 9½	0 10
Shoulders	do	0 6	0 6½
Hog round	do	0 6	0 8½
LARD	do	0 8	0 9
BUTTER—Northern	do	0 28	0 31
Western	do	0 15	0 20
Rice—Carolina	per 100 lb	3 00	0 00
Shot—assorted	per bag	2 25	
Soap No. 1	per lb	0 7	0 8
Salt—Liverpool blown	per sack	2 00	3 25
ground	do	2 50	3 75
Turks Island	per bushel	0 00	
Spirits:			
BRANDY French, 4th pr pr gal		1 25	1 62½
American, 1st proof		50	0 55
RUM—New Orleans, 1st proof		45	
Jamaica		2	2 25
Northern			0 40
GIN—Holland			0 45
American		65	70
WHISKEY—Common		22	24
Rectified		25	28

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	7|16d
London Tobacco per hhd	37s 6d
Cotton & market	37s a 6d
Havre	1c
Northern pts in U S, cotton, per bale	01,50
Sugar—per hhds from the coast	3d a 00
from the city	3d a 3
Tobacco per hhd	62 a 0

EXPORTS
Of Cotton and Tobacco.

EXPORTED TO	Cotton Bales	Cotton Bales	Cotton Bales	Cotton Bales	Tobacco Hhds	Tobacco Hhds	Tobacco Hhds	Tobacco Hhds
	This Port.	Other Ports.	Total.	Since 1st October 1836.	This Port.	Other Ports.	Total.	Since 1st October 1836.
Liverpool								
Havre								
Bremen								
Antwerp								
Cuba								
Mexico								
Tampico								
Vera Cruz								

SALES OF STOCKS.
NEW YORK June 23.

25 shares U S B			
50 do	do	do	
50 do	do	do	
NEW YORK June 23.			
50 shares U S Bank			
5 do	do	do	
50 do	do	do	

QUOTATIONS FOR SPECIE.

	Asked	Offered
American gold		5,00
Spanish do		
Spanish dollars	1,00	1,00
Doubloons	25	27 00
Do Mexican		
Do Patriot Bonnet		
Bullion		

Washington.—One O'Clock.—The improvement in the money market yesterday, which we stated, then existed, continued to increase, and the Stocks, and other securities, rose very rapidly, and they did not close at the Boston Board of Brokers, Massachusetts Bank, the date of business, 174, 3857, Commerce, 120, Boston, 70,1,000 00 Amount of specie in the vaults of the banks, after deducting the amount due to other banks, 1,638,594 00 Amount of loans, 8,566,519 08 Amount of deposits, 2,004,355 00 Amount of bank notes in circulation, 2,405,849 18

MONEY MARKET—CITY NEWS.

New York, Thursday, P. M.

The amount of goods in bond subject to cash duties, and which will be sold if the Government policy is persisted in, has excited some alarm.—Many of the holders have it in contemplation to ship their goods for the benefit of debenture. Among the exporters we have heard of, is to ship the goods for a foreign port, and with a loaded to let hold remain at anchor in the stream until the goods are wanted. This contract, it is said, would evade the evil of having them sold for duties, or of sending them abroad. If the goods under lock are brought to the hammer and sold for specie, it will be restored to the country.

The subject brought forward by the Erie Rail-Road, of employing laborers on their works, by reason of the aid afforded by the Common Council, has brought many persons at a most judicious measure. At the time there are an immense number of persons in city who are unable to earn a living. Our Alms House is overflowing and there is every prospect that as soon as cold weather sets in the number will be so great that the buildings will not contain them.

Continued inaction is the general character of the money and stock markets. United States Bank keeps firm, and rising; the railroads similar; but the bank stocks are flat and inspirit. The current rates of paper money in Wall street, measured by legal stand ard, are as follows:

New York City bills	88 cents per dollar
New York County Safety fund	86 to 87 cts do
New England paper money	85 to 86 do
U S Bank	88 do

The depreciation of paper has moderated within the last few days. Push by the arises from the fact of a bank having to specie, which always takes place after the sailing of the foreign packets. A great deal of confusion pervades the public mind, in consequence of considering the par dollar, and not the dollar in specie, the standard in value. All the difficulty in making purchases in the markets; and all the confusion in contracts, arise from this circumstance.

BALTIMORE, June 23.

Cotton—Some sales of Upland have been made at 12¼ cents.

Molasses.—On Tuesday, at auction, 40 hhds and 16 tierces Porto Rico were sold at 24 a 26½ cts; 39 hhds and 27 half bbls at 26 a 30½ cts; and on Thursday 19 casks Porto Rico were sold at 25½ a 25½ cts, and 4,1 casks of brig Perseverance, from Bahia, at 22 a 23 cts. To day the cargo of brig Emerald from Trinidad, consisting of 300 hhds. was offered at auction, but not sold.

Sugar—At auction on Tuesday, 100 hhds Porto Rico, part of cargo of brig Spy, were sold at 6½,25 a 7,60; on Thursday 67 hhds Porto Rico were sold at 6½ a 6½; 41 hhds do at 6½ 25 a 9; 21 hhds do at 7,30 a 7,35; and today 43 hhds do were sold at 6½ a 6½. By private contract, 100 bags Brazil white were sold at 9,50.

Tobacco—For several weeks past there has been much animation in the tobacco market, which has continued up to the present time. The receipts are light for the season, and the transactions include nearly every hogshead was inspected, besides a large portion of the stock lying over from last winter. These sales comprising both Md. and Ohio tobacco, have been made at an advance on former rates, the better descriptions being about fifteen per cent higher than they were four or five weeks ago, and the ordinary sorts, if not higher, much more saleable than before. The advance in price is owing to the low rate of freights to Europe, and the high premium on bills of exchange by which means remittances can be made on better terms than by the purchase of bills.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 24.

The sales to day were 2500 bales. Although there has been a fair demand yesterday and to-day, the advance noticed in our last has partially disappeared and the market closes heavily.

MATANZAS, June 13.

Since our last reports we are in receipt of your favor of the 15th ult. Our market has been kept well supplied with Lard by the arrivals at Havana from N Orleans, and for good quality do not think that more than our quotations could be realized. Sperm Candles are plenty and dull—Rice scarce, But Sugars are in good demand, for Muscovado, no inquiry.

Our quotations of Coffee and Molasses may be considered as nominal, there being no demand for either article.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
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DAYS OF PUBLICATION DURING THE SUMMER:
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1837

Specie—Received, last evening from Tampico and Omaxa 016,307. viz: by the schooner Waterwitch, from Tampico, 98,000 to J A Morris & co; 1100 to Cazelle & co; 2500 to Malcolm & Sanderman; 200 to Frey & co; 4907 to F W Schmidt & co; and 2100 to J Robert & co; total 8 18,807. By the schooner Jago, from Omoa, $3,500

When the Waterwitch sailed, the schooner Sarah Ann, Levin Jones, and Creole were waiting for the Conducta.

The Express mail arrived only last night at 4 past 9 o'clock P M. The boat (the Mississippi) failed to deliver the mail earlier, in consequence of being unable to proceed outside of Dauphin Island, as it blew a tremendous gale. In endeavoring to go through Pass Heron, she got aground and was detained thirteen hours.

The Express Mail furnishes us with advices two days later from England.

Resumption of Specie payments.

It is now nearly two months since the majority of the bank directors announced that they had thought proper, in their wisdom, and in their great anxiety to promote the welfare of the community, to declare that they had suspended payment of their obligations in specie. They declared that they HAD DONE IT—they gave no previous intimation to the public that they intended to do it, and we well remember and shall remember to the end of our days the astounding effect with which the announcation of the fact, fell upon the public mind. In the manif sto of the banks relative to this suspension, published in some of the morning papers of the 13th May, the reason chiefly relied upon to excuse the act, was that there was no other means of retaining gold and silver in the country—and that public was assured that measures would be adopted for the resumption of cash payments at as early a period as possible. Both these attempts at apology and justification are unfounded, and they were not received as valid by any portion of our fellow citizens not connected with banks—nor do we believe that they were deemed valid by those who used them: they are so flimsy, so contrary to every sound principle of banking and to experience itself, as to suppose that they were the real and genuine opinions of the signers of the bank manifesto, would be derogatory to them as men of sense and prove them unfit for any situation in a mercantile community. What, to drive gold and silver from circulation by a spurious, worthless representative in paper, the surest and the only method of retaining the precious metals in the country! The mere statement of the proposition bears its refutation on its face. To suppose that gold and silver could be held in the vaults of the banks, while the paper of those banks was at a discount of twenty per cent, and while debts due to the banks were payable in that paper, was ascribing a virtue to iron bolts and locks which they have not been found to possess elsewhere. The idea that twenty millions and a quarter of dollars, which were here on the 13th of May, could be prevented from finding their way to other cities, where it might be profitably disposed of either as money or as merchandise, was the most absurd that ever was conceived by ignorance or uttered by folly—prevented from breaking its way from the custody of bank directors who had avowed that though they had the means of paying their debts yet they had determined to set at defience the laws that regulate the ordinary transactions of men by peremptorily refusing to pay for an indefinite period. These gentlemen knew that the only paper in which specie could be kept in the country was the very reverse of that adopted by them: they knew that specie could only be retained by circumscribing their issues of paper within reasonable and legitimate bounds; within bounds which would always allow their issues of paper to be met by the specie in their possession: that the attempt to circulate paper to the utter exclusion of gold and silver would permit—nay force—the hard money to be drained off, without any apparent injury to the paper circulation.

We well remember the stoppage of the New Orleans banks a 1814. The men at the head of those institutions alleged a reason for the measure similar to that which appears in the bank manifesto of the 13th of last May—that they said the specie in their possession was rapidly disappearing, being carried off to Barataria to purchase goods from Lafitte's smuggle—but they declared their affairs to be perfectly solvent, and that they had abundant means in their pot folios to meet all their engagements—which assurance afterwards proved delusive with respect to two of those banks. These two wound up a few years afterwards at a total loss of the stockholders of the one, and a loss to those of the other (as we were informed by one of the sufferers) of seventy five per cent! But this is not precisely the point at which we would arrive. Specie was the specie from being retained in the coffers of the bank; by their refusal to pay, that at the end of the same year in which the suspension commenced the whole three were unable to raise 5000 dollars in gold and silver, and such, we are convinced, or worse, will be the condition of most of the suspended banks of New Orleans in less than one year, unless they are compelled by the force of public opinion or of legislative enactment either to close their doors or to make preparations for the prompt resumption of legal payment.

We would fain believe that all the banks which have suspended, are not insolvent—our hopes at least tend that way. It is plain, however, that to all of them, solvent and insolvent, the longer the evil day of resumption is postponed, the greater will be the difficulties to be overcome. In spite of the best intentions of the directors, in spite of all the contrivances of self legislation they can resort to, specie will disappear from their coffers—and the paper of the unsolvent banks will be augmented in exact proportion to the quantum abstracted from which their coffers have been condemned. Then the condition of the banks, sound and unsound, will not be improved by time, but will almost infallibly become worse. The sound institutions have a positive interest, therefore, in resuming payments as soon as possible—they have a stake which is daily and hourly deteriorating in value, and while minors remain on their present footing they can not to be distinguished from the most reckless and rotten of their associates, whose situation is so much more desperate that it is to keep things as they are.

The Mail Contract.—It was with regret, that we learned that Messrs. Toured and Beck with last government contractors for carrying the mail between New Orleans and Mobile, were not continued in that employment. These gentlemen have exhibited to our personal knowledge the most praiseworthy zeal in the discharge of their duties, and have elicited the warmest recommendations from our contemporaries and ourselves. The insecurity and uncertainty to which the contractors of that important branch of the public service is exposed—the transportation of the public mails—is so obvious, that few individuals who consult their own interests can be induced to run the risks of a single term of service, by which they may be considerable losses for the expenses necessary to attain economy in their arrangements, and a proper degree of system, must be purchased, at first, by at least the forfeiture of the assumed profits. To get good men in contract is therefore quite a difficult matter. The contract will be taken but in most instances, by whom? By men who are so inconsiderate as to undergrate the value of the service, or by those aware of the impossibility of complying with the conditions, never intend to do so, but presume on the attributed indifference or ignorance of the government to their delinquencies, to make the contract a fine speculation. If the former have the duty to perform, the public are not much better off, for if they neither are sensible of the obligations they have stipulated, the consciousness that they are doing a bad business, and are sinking their capital, will cause them to relax their exertions and become as careless as they are dissatisfied. It is with these considerations that we would like to see the contracts made more permanent, when the contractors are faithful and assiduous, and receiving Messrs Toured and Beckwith to be such, we could have wished to have seen them retained. Besides, on the score of justice, and equity their claims were all powerful; but the law under which that excellent and efficient public officer, the Postmaster General seems disposed him to take the case out of their hands, and give it to those whose proposal were most favorable to the government.

We are happy, however, to understand that the new contractors have made an arrangement by which Messrs. Toured and Beckwith will be continued another year in the transportation of the Mails. We feel assur d, that this announcement will give general satisfaction.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The divine Pantonti whose praises are on the lips of all the admirers of the vocal art, has her benefit announced at the Orleans Theatre for Friday next, the 7th inst. Who is not be willing and ready to reward her matchless talents. The dilentanti, we feel assured, will seize the opportunity with alacrity to testify to her their partiality and favor. We expect to see the theatre crowded, with the beauty, taste and fashion of our city. There will be a rush, and seats should be secured early.

Duelling in Mississippi.

The Legislature of Mississippi animated by the philanthropic and humane feelings that reprobates and seeks to prevent the unnecessary and too frequent effusions of blood upon a false view of the principles of honor growing out of a prejudice that aggravates the slightest offence into a sufficient pretext for depriving a fellow creature of life: the gift of his creator for wise and beneficent purposes, and forth the benefit of the community have adopted a law, which has received the executive sanction, calculated in an eminent degree to arrest this evil, which is opposed to christian and philosophical views of the relations of society; and tends to the maintainance of a most disputable system of morals. This law we believe will answer the anticipations of its projectors. Steering clear from those sanguinary dispositions that make our own law upon the subject a dead letter, it provides a proper and adequate punishment for those who may be immediately interested, or who may aid or abet the commission of the offence it seeks to restrain.

It declares, that the parties shall never be eligible to any public office under the government of the state; and makes this provision to apply as well to those who fought without as those fought within the state by her citizens. It imposes besides, a fine of not less than three hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and an imprisonment of not less than six months. In case of death, the party surviving shall be held chargeable with the payment of the debts of his antagonist, and the estate of the latter shall be exonerated from the payment of such debts until the surviving party shall be fine duly prosecuted to insolvency. The seconds are subject to the penalty of incapacity to office, fine and imprisonment. A clause is also introduced against street broils and riots, to be equally as efficacious, and another prescribing the use of deadly weapons except in self defence. The provisions take effect from the 4th of July next, a day which is very appropriately chosen for the execution of its humane enactments.

ALABAMA.

It is thought in Tuscaloosa that Van Buren may without doubt Dixon Moore of Madison county as their candidate for Governor in the place of Clay elected to the U S Senate.

Saml W Oliver, of Conecuh county, and now a State Senator, will, if, on all accounts he the choice of the Whig party, for Governor. They have held to caucus as yet however, to nominate him.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices to April 22 have been received at N York from Buenos Ayres. The Argentine Republic has taken sides against Santa Cruz, in the war between him and the people of Chili. Hostilities had not yet commenced, but active preparations were made by both parties. Santa Cruz was levying contributions and had issued a decree forbidding the desertion of the Chilians. The Chilian Vice Adm rl was expected with a part of his squadron, on visiting the movements of Gen Moran. An expedition was on foot in Valparaiso for invading Peru: and several vessels of war belonging to the chilian service were off the coast. The duration of the war is problematical: that there is no opinion expressed as to its termination. The Chilian Congress had been prorogued. Santa Cruz proposes in said terms for an adjustment of the difficulties between himself and that government.

From Montevideo, the only item of intelligence is, that Benito Manuel the most influential military chief has joined the republicans, and that he has deprived the new President Anero of the command. The imperial chief Calderon has been completely routed.

General Francis P Santander has retired from the Presidency at New Granada. He publishes, his farewell address which is highly commended.

BURRELL.

The celebrated Virgil A Stewart, the author of the disclosures and designs of Murrel famous by known as the Land Pirate, has recently been prosecuted in Mississippi for larceny. A correspondent of the Mississippian states, that the prosecution has been instituted by the enemies of Stewart, and his publication. That Stewart is ah injured man, who has jeopardized his life & reputation, suffered many privations, & has discovered and prevented a storm that was gathering thick, and almost ready to burst upon us; add recommends that something be done to him by the legislature of that state.

If the facts be such, and if Stewart be not an impostor, as pretended, Louisiana will cheer ully contribute her share in rewarding him for an eminent piece of public service.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, an order passed instructing the Mayor to address a letter to the Mayors of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and such other cities of the United States as he may deem expedient, requesting the co-operation of the governments of those cities in addressing a memorial to Congress, at its approaching session, on the subject of the introduction of foreign paupers.

Charles J. Ingersoll.

This estimable and eloquent writer has published a letter to the people of the Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania on the all-engrossing topic of banking. Mr J is a candidate in that district for the seat in the U S House of Representatives, vacated by the death of Mr Harper, the late member. It is gratifying to observe the confidence with which he speaks, no of the prospects of his own success at the election, which appears to be a secondary object with him, but that the cause of popular emancipation from bank domination is rapidly gaining ground.—It is additional gratification he says) that the report of the minority of the finance committee on the currency, far from being devoted an incendiary appeal to popular violence, as it was at first hastily stigmatized, is now considered RADICAL ENOUGH; not by party men. I have been shown a letter from an eastern county, which says that those of the party to which I belong, from most all of them of opinion that legislation ought to be carried further, much further than the report proposes. A member of the convention from a large southern county tells me that if I were a candidate for congress there, the report would be my nearly all the votes—a very rate, a majority of three to one! Another member of the convention from the western, we shall have a clear majority in convention for restraining banks and corporations." This is encouraging to all friends of industry, and to all who wish to a voice that true interests of the country

It ought to be remembered that Mr Ingersoll is a member of the general convention sitting at Harrisburg for the amendment of the state constitution, and from that place his letter is dated. The election in which great interest is every where taken on account of the magnitude and importance of the principles involved, was held on the 29th June, and it was doubtful, was held on the 29th June, and it was doubtful. Elections attended with great violence. The Whig opposition, said to be a respectable one, at least in Mr Ingersoll, said to be a respectable of Mr I, is a Mr Naylor, well and very popular with his own party. The Globe of the 16th says—"We understand that public sentiment or the force of his opinions has made Mr Ingersoll a whig with consistent and sincere man. This is something remarkable, considering the ties with which he is supported by the democratic party. We consider it equivalent to a confession that the people are against them, and that they have given their candidate a disposition pro hac vice.

Our Baltimore friends present us from laying Mr Ingersoll's letter before our readers at full length—a production which, unexceedingly longer than any we have perused on publication on the affairs of the present monied crisis so interesting or so convincing.

The following passages are written with a simple, concise and nervous eloquence, much in contrast with the water grist style of the fashionable dilated oratory of the day. Should Mr J be chosen, of which we have no great doubt, he will make a shining figure in Congress and reflect honour upon his constituents.

"I appeal with the honest pride of a native Pennsylvanian to the populous city of Philadelphia and of Pittsburg, those manufacturing keys of the keystone State, and to the whole region, stretching between these cities, teeming with agricultural, mineral and manufacturing wealth. I appeal to the whole people of a State whose productions exceed by far those of New York and Virginia, unequaled when properly developed, in worth ten times all the foreign commerce of New York—in such a commonwealth I appeal to lead the way in emancipating these United States from the oppressive despotism of paper money, which has already chained us by a debt of one hundred and sixty million of dollars to European trade holders and our own speculators, and which, if the chains are not broken, will involve us in ruin. Not this country; which takes so indirectly, more than the people of England are taxed by excises and other heavier oppressive direct taxes; which gives the first and m st crying evil the federal constitution was formed to cure, and is an evil of such magnitude as endoses all our American advantages.

Let the people have hard money. Let them insist upon it. Let them try it. Let them compromise with nothing short of it. Let hard money be the will of the people. Let their representatives reject the double and monstrous taxes which are now paid by discounts; paid by the poor to the extravagant, by the industrious to the idle. Let this be no party work: but the last achievement of American independence and of regular sovereignty. Commerce may require its banks and credits. Let it have them. But all productive industry, all that is not merely distributive, must be protected by the gold and silver. The change may be a period of trial and suffering—the means severe—but the end cannot all to redeem them.—Nothing—the can put America on the high and honorable ground which she ought to occupy, nothing like an equality with those of Europe. Hard money is the only effectual tariff. Suppress paper money, and give American industry fair play, with its unsurpassed energy, enterprise, resources and perseverance; with its water power, and steam power, brighter sun, and longer day light—its vastly greater variety and excellence of all the raw materials—with every thing to carry all useful arts to the great est and utmost perfection American industry needs but *freedom*, freedom from bank taxation, I on the modern assumption, needs but to *let alone*, to vindicate and establish itself against all foreign competition Cotton, wood, wool, marble, iron, leather,—mineral produce, and those made from the earth—every thing one be turned usefully labor, abounds to render us independent of all the world, and to make the world pay us tribute. Our cotton and manufactures would fetch from abroad every year more specie than the largest credit could require. If a thousand banks did not, with their secret police, continually hunt it out of the country, or into hiding places. There is now more than enough of it, if they will suffer it to circulate.

Communicated.

Mr Editor,

It is with pleasure I see that our worthy paving committee has recommended to the Council of the First Municipality the paving of the streets in the city limits, so long than shefully neglected, and what is in my opinion still better, paving with square stone, such as the towns in the Western States are in the habit of using, and which the First Municipality, a resident of Louisville, I do not hesitate to say that the paving done with the western country stone, is far superior to any mode of paving heretofore adopted in this city, and which I believe, cheaper than the round stone, which continually keeps a large number of men employed to keep them in their place, but to no purpose, for the round stone will not stay where placed. A trial has been made on Chartres and Levee streets, which I think has cost more for repairs than would pave one half of the city. These remarks, Mr Editor, I would recommend to the members of the council, who have to decide upon the advantage of paving the streets of Louisville and Cincinnati: those that have been there I believe will agree with me, that the streets are better than any paved with stone in this country, and cost little to keep them in repair.

Yours, PUBLIC GOOD.

Fourth of July.

The Committee of arrangements appointed at a public meeting, held at the Merchant's Exchange, on the 16th inst, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the coming Anniversary of our *National Independence*, have the pleasure of publishing the following Programme of Procession, to be formed on the 4 h of July, in Canal street, at the head of Royal, and to move in the following direction:

Down Royal street to St Ann, up that street to Chartres, thence to Canal street, passing on Camp street to Julia street, down Julia to the Charles street, and thence proceed to the Rev'd Mr Clapp's church, where the Oration will be delivered.

If any public association or society has been omitted upon notice of the same, an appropriate place will be assigned it in the procession.

The procession will move at 9 o'clock.

MARSHALS OF THE DAY.
Wm Christy, Esq. Grand Marshal.
ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

C W Shomburg	C Gullin
B Beattie	A W Hayes
D Kelly	Philip Quays
C W Cammack	E L Tracy
T Meeks	P Lafonta
L M Davidson, J E Holland.	

Spencer Lloyd, Esq. bearer of the Constitution.
Maine—Littlefield, Esq.
New Hampshire—E Pick.
Vermont—John Wolf.
Massachusetts—S D Ditman.
Rhode Island—L H Gale.
Connecticut—T E Hyd
New York—B Bonner.
New Jersey—E Woodruff.
Pennsylvania—Wm Hoskins.
Maryland—J K Robinson.
Delaware—Geo H Poor.
Virginia—U F Hoge.
North Carolina—Solomon Hill.
South Carolina—A Follin.
Georgia—H Rutmiree.
Alabama—H H Brewton.
Mississippi—J B Richards.
Louisiana—E Lafontin.
Tennessee—John Dicks.
Kentucky—B F Wood.
Ohio—Geo D H Twogood.
Indiana—
Illinois—J L Wilsey.
Missouri—F C Porter.
Michigan—C Armitage.
Arkansas—J W Sulwell.

Programme of Procession.

Military Escort and Music.
Bearer of the Constitution.
Twenty Six persons bearing Banners of the States.
General Committee of Arrangements and Association of '76.
Governor and Suite.
Brig. General and Staff.
Lt Governor.
Secretary of State and Treasurer.
Orator of the Day, Reader of the Declaration of Independence, and Officiating Clergyman.
Revolutionary Veterans and Veterans of 1814-15.
Reverend Clergy.
Judges of the Courts of the State and United States.
U S District Attorney and U S Marshal.
Attorney General of the State.
Members of Congress.
Members of the Legislature
Officers of the State.
Mayor, Recorders and Aldermen of the different Municipalities.
President and Council of the City of Lafayette.
Collector, Post-Master, Naval Officer and Surveyor.
Officers of the United States Army and Navy.
Officers of the Milita.
Members of the Bar.
Medical Society.
Foreign Consuls.
New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.
Notaries Public.
Masonic Fraternities.
New Orleans Commercial Library.
Fire Companies.
Mechanics Society.
New Orleans Typographical Society.
Hibernian Society.
St Andrew's Society.
Hibernian Benevolent Society.
German Union Society.
Independent Society of Odd Fellows.
Masters of Vessels and Steam-Boats.
Citizens and Strangers.
Military Escort.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

Office of the N Y Daily Express, June 23—3, P M.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Victoria, Capt Chandler, arrived last evening. We are indebted to Capt C for London papers of the evening of the 24th, and Liverpool of the 25 h. The Victoria sailed early on the morning of the 8th, but brought no papers of that date. We subjoin the following items of news. The commercial intelligence does not seem to be of much importance.

From the Morning Chronicle.

London, May 24

Money Market—Tomorrow being sitting day in the Council Market, the chief business of the brokers and jobbers is directed to the adjustment of their accounts and scarcely any thing else has been done. The quotation for money at the commencement of business, was 91 3, 1 and 91 1|2 on the Stock Exchange, being a fair cent lower than yesterday. Exchequer bills remain 22s to 24s premium; and Indian Bonds at 3s to 2s prem.

The total want of news from Spain has occasioned the greatest uneasiness in the English Market, and a further depression has taken place in the securities of that country. Advices of Frenchmen at Santander which are usually most reliable, have more or less suffered.

The rates of exchange to-day present no alteration

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,

Wednesday, May 24

The sales on Thursday last were 1500 bags, Friday 3000, Saturday 500, Monday 4000, Tuesday and to-day, 2400. The demand on Thursday and Friday last was moderate, but on Saturday and Monday, a change for the better took place, the increased demand caused an advance of 1|8 to 1|4 pence, so although there has been a fair demand yesterday and today, the advance has partially disappeared, and the market closes heavily. The week's import, 91,844 bags

SPAIN.

Irun has at length fallen. At ten o'clock this morning the fort surrendered to the Queen's troops, and immediately the town, or rather the part of it which was not already in their possession, was taken by assault.

At day break this morning three batteries were opened upon the fort, and one upon a large fortified house at the upper part of the town. From this the fire was returned with great spirit, but the fire was throughout the morning languid. The Rifles, who were quartered in the church, kept up a sharp fire of musketry on the fortified house in the town, while on the far side of the fort about 100 of the same regiment rendered very dangerous work the service of the gun in the fort.

Until ten o'clock the fire continued very brisk; but at the hour the fort surrendered. Fontarabia was occupied by the Queen's troops on the 18th ult and fortified accordingly.

FRANCE

The French papers of the 23d, received by the Victoria, contain no news.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese ministry have resigned. The cause of their determining to take this step was the decision of the Cortes, after a debate of nearly three days, not to allow the Ministers Under-Secretaries of State.—The Ministers having been left in a minority of eight on the question tendered their resignations to the Queen, who then applied to M Dias de Oliveira, the President of the Cortes, to form a new Administration. The President accepted the office, but he had not been able to find colleagues to join him in undertaking to conduct the government at the time the packet sailed on the 14th of May. A Madrid letter of the 16th mentions it as probable that the old ministry would continue in office for the present

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Attempt upon the Express Rider.—We learn from the Eastern Express mail rider, that an attempt was made by two or more persons to stop him by force, on Sunday night last, on near the village of Abingdon, in Harford county. One of them threw a noose, but it did not take effect—he other struck his horse. But thereby held on his horse and escaped

MARION, Perry County, Alabama, May 15th, 1837.

Henry Morris, the hatter of this, a native of Poland, had twelve hundred dollars stolen from him in Augusta, on the night of the 3d of this month, by a man who calls his name Wm Courtney, a journeyman saddler, a dark complexion, black hair and eyes, and has a large mouth, and is fond of having much talk. He also stole and rode away a small black pony, mare and saddle and bridle.

Henry Morris is a Prussian Pole, from Lessow, and offers a reward of one half of the amount stolen, for the detection of the thief. See the Alabama Mercury