LATEST DATES.

New York	July 20	Liverpool	June 8
Boston	July 19	London	June 7
Philadelphia	July 22	Havre	June 7
Baltimore	July 22	Bremen	June 7
Charleston	July 22	Bordeaux	May 29
Washington	July 20	Madrid	May 30
Mexico	July 1	Cadiz	June 8
Tampico	July 12	Havana	July 15
Vera Cruz	June 27	Velasco	July 1

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.

Business remains as dull as last week, and it is thought to have been even more so, than any other during the season.

There has been but few variations from the prices of the previous week, and when sales effected, they are generally small, and merely for city consumption.

The receipts of western produce are small, which is the cause no doubt of the present high prices of most articles received from the western states, and that will probably be the case until some inducement is offered, for boats to obtain a return freight, which is not the case at present, as there is not enough of goods sold for even half a back freight for the small number of boats that do arrive.

The last accounts of the Ohio river were, that it was falling fast, should it continue to do so until the water becomes very low, the probability is that there will be an advance on some articles over the present high prices.

The weather has been very warm during the week, and a few cases of yellow fever have occurred.

Specie has been shipped both to Havre, and the north during the week, but prompt remittances are the same as last; notwithstanding these shipments, we should judge that the stock of specie, was accumulating in this city, and if not in the possession of the banks, it is in the hands of individuals.

Cotton—Transactions in the article have been extremely limited, amounting probably, to less than any week since the opening of the season. The sales we understand amount to between 1200 and 1400 bales of the various descriptions, prices ranging from 8 to 12 cents.

Vessels cannot be obtained at the previous low rate of freight, and ships may be had at cents on the shilling; and a part of the purchases fra probably to fill have vessels previously engaged. The exports to the time amount to 570,784 bales since the 1st of October, making an excess over the total of last season 35,556 bales, which is over the total exports from all parts of the Unitated States to the latest accounts; most all the other ports we find to be short of last year.

Tobacco—The stock remaining on hand consists principally, of the refuse; if there were any good and fine in market, it would with ready sale at our quotations, and we advise one lot having been sold at cents for fine, and 5 a 6 for seconds; even the best of inferior has been very dull, the reduced selections of good seconds will bring from 4½ a 5 cents.

Sugar—There is no change in the article, continue small; [illegible] from the country, but delivery [illegible] owners accounts, we hear of no [illegible] made of either sugar or molasses out of the city.

Wine—There is no change from the prices of last [illegible] 12½ a 13 for bbls; the receipts continue [illegible] city transactions; shipments are [illegible]

Flour—We advance our quotations to 10 a 11 cents [illegible] is good in market, and holders are firm at [illegible]

Lead—We hear of no sale for some weeks, and quote a nominal price of 4 a 4½ cents.

Whisky—The small receipts has caused an advance, [illegible] price, we now quote rectified at 34 a 35 cts per gallon, and common 27 a 28.

Freights—We refer to quotations for rates; there are but few vessels in port unengaged, and they are holding on for an advance, which they may probably obtain, should there not be many arrivals, and that is not looked for at this season of the year.

EXPORTS.
Of Cotton and Tobacco.

	New York	Other Atlantic Ports	Total Atlantic	New Orleans	Other Gulf Ports	Total Gulf	Total this week	Total last week	Total since Sept. 1, 1836	Total same time last year
To Liverpool	3000		3000	3000		3000	6000	7000	170000	170000
To Havre									2000	2000
To Bremen									1000	1000
To Hamburg									1000	1000
To Cronstadt									1000	1000
To Genoa									1000	1000
To Leghorn									1000	1000
To Barcelona									1000	1000
To Cuba									1000	1000
To Other Foreign Ports									1000	1000
To Coastwise Ports									1000	1000
Total to Great Britain	3000		3000	3000		3000	6000	7000	178000	178000
To France									2000	2000
To Other Foreign Ports									1000	1000
To Coastwise Ports									1000	1000
Total to Continent									4000	4000
Total Exports	3000		3000	3000		3000	6000	7000	182000	182000
Total last year	3000	1000	4000	3000	1000	4000	8000			
Stock	3000	1000	4000	3000	1000	4000	8000			

EXPORTED TO — BALES OF COTTON — Week ending October 13th 1836

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON,

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

DAYS OF PUBLICATION DURING THE SUMMER:
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1837.

☞ We beg leave to call the attention of capitalists to the sale of real estate, belonging to the late A. A. Suares, which is to take place this day at the Exchange Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, by Fernandez & Whiting, auctioneers.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

		$ C.	$ C
Cotton.—Good Fine	per lb	10	10
Good Fair	do	12	12½
Fair	do	11	11½
Middling	do	9	9
Ordinary	do	8	8½
Tobacco.—Fine quality	do	5½	6½
Second	do	3	4½
Crossedut	do	2	2½
Cuba	do	22	28
Sugar.—New Orleans	do	5	5½
Cuba—white	do	11½	11½
brown	do	8	8
Molasses	per gal	25	26
Lagging.—Western	per yd	23	25
Dundee	do	20	22
Cable Rope	per lb		11½
Bal Western	per bbl	50	00
Liverpool	do	00	00
Scotch	do		
Candles.—Sperm, N Bedford	lb	35	38
Nantucket	lb	34½	35
Tallow	lb	15	00
Coffee.—Cuba	per lb	10	12½
Brazil	do	9½	10
St Domingo	do	10	10½
Lead—Bar	per lb	12	50
Shot—Assorted	per bag	2 50	2 50
Bons No. 1	per lb	0 7	
Salt—Liverpool blown	per sack	3 00	3 25
ground	do	2 50	2 75
Turks Island	per bush	0 0	
Spirits.—North rm	gal		
Leaner French, 4th pr per gal		1 25	1 62½
American, 1st proof		50	0 52
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof		45	
Jamaica		2	2 25
Northern			0 45
Gin—Holland			0 25
American		65	70
Whisky—Common		37	38
Rectified		38	40

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	12d
London Tobacco per hhds	40s
Havre, Cotton per lb	1c
Bordeaux Tobacco per hhd	30s
Hamburg " "	
Cuba & market	40 50
New ship per m U S, cotton, per bale	62
Sugar—per hhd to the coast	64 a 1½
from the city	37
Tobacco per hhd	64 a 1½

SPECIE.

Doubloons		15 a 16	per prem.
Doubloons	Spanish	15	
	Mexican	15	
Sovereigns		95,75 a 6	
Half Eagles		5,50 a 5,75	

BANK NOTES.

U S Bank	8 a 10	per ct prem.
Mobile	6a8	dis.
Mississippi	17 a 20	

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 20.

12 shares U S B		112
50 do	do	112
5 do	do	112
50 do	do	112½
50 do	do	112½
20 do	do	112
50 do	do	112
50 do	do	112
50 do	do	112
50 do	do	112
50 do	do	cash 112½
50 do	do	cash 112½
50 do	do	cash 112½

CINCINNATI, July 18.

Flour—Sales yesterday 7,56 a 7,60 from wagons; store 7,87 a 8,00.

Hemp—Sales yesterday at 25 cents from wagons.

Cotton—In the early part of the week a large lot was sold at 7½c cash, and there appeared to be small [illegible] in the market. Since then it has been [illegible]

Lard—We continue to quote 7 a 7½c; but little in [illegible] and the price is only nominal.

Corn—During the week this article has advanced [illegible] 1½c per lb and the stock on hand quite light. [illegible] season. Rio 13½ a 15. Havana 13½ a 14½.

Whisky—14 1/2 a 7 cents by the hhd; by the bbl 7 1/2 a [illegible]

Mackerel—No 1 and 2, scarce. No 3 9,50 a 10,00.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.

The river, though falling, is still big. Business is dull as always at this season of the year.

Lard—Has grown scarce and there is very little coming in. Owing to these circumstances a little heavier feeling is manifested.

Lime—Is still and without change.

Flour—Very little has been doing in flour. The new crop has not begun to come in, and dealers are not disposed to purchase more than a supply for immediate wants. Flour at this time is scarce and high all over the country, but there is no doubt that it will go down as soon as the new crop comes into market.

Grain—Wheat has not yet begun to come in and the millers have not fixed upon the price. Rye is probably worth at higher rates than it will maintain for any length of time. The crops are abundant in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, and the grain very heavy and fine. Oats are worth from 37½ to 40 cents—Corn sells at 62½ cents. Old hay 65½ cents—new crop 50.

Tobacco—There have been 80 hhds inspected since our last, of which 18 were sold 90,50 a 3 for No 1; 180 at 290 for No 2, and 1 for No 3. There are about 300 hhds remaining unsold.

Whiskey sold on Saturday at 28½ a 29 from wagons. We have heard of no sales to day. Rectified is sold from store at 33 a 35.

Money—Since our last, the Bank of Kentucky has resolved to reduce her calls to ten per cent every 4 months. Money seems to be growing rather more plenty.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

Exchange—We hear of no transactions in bills on London. Sales of bills on Amsterdam at 44½ cents per guilder.

Specie—Sales were made yesterday at 9 a 10 per cent for American half Dollars; 6 per cent for quarters. Spanish dollars were obtained at 4 per cent. Spanish Quarters 17,35 for Royal Doubloons.

Coffee—At auction on Thursday 616 bags Rio per Erie, were sold at 10 a 11½ cents. We note the sale by private contract of 500 a 600 bags St. Domingo for export at 9½ cent. Sales in the trade have been made of Rio at 12½ cents; of white Laguayra at 11½ cents; of green Laguayra at 11 cents and of St Domingo at 9½ cents.

Cotton—A sale of Mobile at 14½.

FLOUR—

Howard street Flour—The sales from stores are exclusively by retail, at 9 per bbl. Lots of choice brands command higher rates. The wagon price is 8 a 8,25—Receipts very light.

City Mills Flour—Sales as heretofore, at 8,37½ a 8,75 according to quality.

Susquehanna Flour—Sales at 8,37½.

The inspections for the week ending on Thursday evening comprise the following kinds and quantities:—

	bbls	half bbls.
Howard street	1240	01
City Mills	5510	81
Susquehanna	200	00
	6952	81
Total		

Besides 49 bbls. Flour from Fredericksburg, Va and 98 bbls Rye Flour and 106 bbls Corn Meal.

Provisions—The prices of Beef and Pork remain as before noted—demand confined to very small parcels. Western Bacon continues in active demand, and the price is a shade higher than last week. Parcels in good condition sold during the week at 10c, but within a day or two many bidders refuse to sell under 10½c and parcels to arrive have been contracted for at that rate. There is some little inquiry for Lard, which is held 9a 10 according to quality.

The inspections of the week comprise 26 kegs butter, but no Beef Pork nor Lard.

Rice—The article is wanted, and the market is bare. Good would command 4 a 4,25.

Sugars—At auction on Tuesday 128 hhds and 36 tierces Porto Rico were sold at 6,10 a 7,75. On Thursday 100 hhds Porto Rico were sold at 6,00 a 7,35, and 100 hhds New Orleans at 5,60 a 6,60. At private sale Porto Rico Sugars have been taken at 6,50 a 8,00 and St Croix at 9—we quote the latter at 8,50 a 9,50.—We note sales of 100 bags Brown at 9,25, and 50 boxes Havana white at 12, and Havana brown at 9,25

Tobacco—The only sorts of Tobacco in demand this week are the middling and fine descriptions of Virginia, which are readily bought up as soon as they appear in market, while the common sorts are almost entirely neglected. The bulk of the sales has been from 4,50 a 6. Fine unfired descriptions from the upper part of the State are much wanted, and bring at least 1 more than fired Tobacco of the same quality. There are very few vessels now loading for Europe.

The inspections of the week comprise 973 hhds Maryland; 63 hhds Ohio; and 34 hhds Kentucky. Total 1070 hhds.

Whiskey—The market continues dull and prices are without change. Sales of hhds at 33 cents, and of bbls at 35 cents. The wagon price of bbls sorts exclusive of the barrel. The inspections of the week comprise 140 hhds and 330 bbls of which 74 hhds were from the Susquehanna.

AUGUSTA, July 24.

Cotton—There is but little enquiry, with a decline of 1½ cent on all qualities and a good deal coming in by wagons.

Correspondence of the Commercial Herald.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.

Our last Circular was of the 31st, for two days subsequently to which we had a good demand for Cotton and rather higher prices were obtained; since then the enquiry has rather fallen off, and prices are much the same as previously, with a moderate steady demand from the trade, and some little from speculators. The sales for the week ending the 2d inst. amounted to 40,300 bales, of which 9,900 were Upland, at 4 9/8 a 7 1/8; 16,800 Orleans, at 4 12/8 a 8; and 6,000 A bama and Mobile at 4 14 a 7d lb. The sales of Sea Island average 2500 per day. In other articles no changes worthy of special notice.

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Murder.

Yesterday evening about 7 o'clock near the corner of Gravier in Magazine street a man who calls himself Haggarty of Jackson, Miss. without cause or provocation, with a sword cane, inflicted severe wounds upon a man (German) name not known. One of the wounds was about two inches above the left breast passing through and coming out of the back, it is believed the wounded man will not survive—after considerable resistance, Haggarty was arrested by several citizens at Bank's Arcade, taken before the recorder of the second municipality, and committed for examination.

A melancholy incident occurred on Thursday night, which has excited the universal sympathy and regret of the citizens of New Orleans. About 9 o'clock on that night MR JAMES H SHEPHERD was roused from his bed by the alarm of fire. He passed up Bourbon street some distance towards the scene of the supposed conflagration, and on this return, when nearly opposite the residence of Doctor Picton in the same street, about one hundred yards from his own house, he was suddenly seized by a severe indisposition. On calling for help, Doctor Picton was at hand, but he was already so far gone that medical assistance was vain, and before he could be conveyed to his home he was no more.

The deceased had resided the greater part of his life here, in this city, and was deservedly esteemed by all classes of the community. He was correct and exemplary in his conduct in every social relation. As a merchant his conduct and deportment were entitled to admiration. Instead of taking advantage of his situation as president of one of the principal monied institutions of the state, to grind and oppress his fellow men, he generously strove to relieve their difficulties so far as he could do it without compromiting the safety of the bank—and frequently when no other resource was left, he lent his own credit and used his own funds to avert ruin from worthy men. In this respect his untimely death is really to be deplored—there are many who will feel his loss as irreparable—and there are more who will long cherish his memory as that of a kind and faithful friend and amiable companion.

Pleasure Trips.

The steamboat *Columbia* is advertised in our paper of to day, to leave on a most delightful excursion this evening at 7 o'clock, touching at the several watering places between this city and Mobile. An opportunity is to be afforded at Pascagoula to haul the seine, which the lovers of that sport would be deserving of self reproach were they not to improve. Fine sea bathing and a pure atmosphere are attractions in these dog days and musquetoe days, which are all powerful. The Columbia returns on Monday morning.

On Sunday on the arrival of the 9 o'clock car the Mobile, commanded by Capt Sheridan, will leave for Madisonville, touching at Mandeville and Lewisburg. Capt. S is as distinguished for his attention to his passengers, as the boat he commands is for her beauty, speed and safety. At Davis' a most sumptuous banquet is provided, together with the choicest wines, calculated to gratify the appetite of the most fastidious epicure.

Mechanics and Trader's Bank.

This bank, we are informed by that able and very popular paper, the Herald, was lately sued on one of its notes of $20, and appealed from the judgment given against it by judge Morgan! Such conduct on the part of a bank is shameful, as it countenances prevarication and that disposition to petty litigation which is but too prevalent. This institution ought to have been the last to discontinue payment of its small notes—it ought to endure any sacrifice in order to enable itself to resume payment of its notes in cash, and from its presumed connection with mechanics and small traders, it ought to exhibit an example of fair and upright dealing with the public. The legislature was induced to grant it a very favourable charter by the representations made to the members that it was intended solely for the benefit of men in middling circumstances, who were thrust out of the other banks by the combined power of the rainthroom aristocracy of our city. Numbers were deluded and deceived to their cost by these professions of amity for the mechanics and traders. Never were professions so belied and falsified by subsequent conduct. The bank, from the moment of its going into operation, was a monopoly of the grossest and most odious kind. Its favours were dispensed for the exclusive benefit of some two or three houses and their satellites. A mechanic or small trader who presumed to ask for a loan was frequently insulted by being told that no money was left, while it was notorious that single firms, connected with some of the directory, had received at a time in accommodations, thirty, forty, fifty thousand dollars! And how stands this philanthropic institution at this moment? Its condition is sufficiently disclosed by the fact that, unwilling or unable to pay one of its notes of $20, it has appealed on a judgment of a justice of the peace for that amount, to a higher tribunal! If the object of the bank in taking this appeal to a tribunal not now in session, be to postpone payment of its notes till the meeting of the legislature, we can assure its advisers that it will reap no advantage from the unworthy stratagem. The legislature will countenance no such practice. A surer way of exciting the sympathy of that body and of the people at large, would be to pay as long as it was possible to pay—and then make a confession of poverty and plead inevitable necessity as an excuse for bankruptcy and ruin to companions.

Mississippi Election.—The returns from Mississippi are partial but sufficiently full we believe to justify the conclusion, that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, the late members to Congress have been selected. In Adams county (Natchez) and in the vicinity of the river, the bank party triumphed, but in the Eastern part of the state—among the yeomanry, their opponents are generally in the ascendant, altho it is to be regretted in many instances, that the full democratic strength was not brought out.

SPECIE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The ship Congress, which arrived at New York from California, had on board $108,547.

At the launch of the Pennsylvania, a son of Commodore Biddle performed the ceremony of christening and the liquor used was some old Pennsylvania whiskey, manufactured on the farm of the celebrated Geo. Kremer in 1826.

Sub-Treasury.

A pamphlet has recently been published at Philadelphia, entitled "An Inquiry into the expediency of dispensing with bank agency and bank paper in the fiscal concerns of the United States, by Wm M Gouge, author of a short history of paper money and banking." The work is divided into four chapters—the first composed of preliminary remarks, the second comprising the plan of sub treasuries for keeping and disbursing the public treasure, the third considers and answers anticipated objections to the plan, and the fourth contains of "Concluding Remarks." The second chapter is the most important, as it exhibits the author's "Outline of a system of sub-treasury offices." The plan is certainly very simple for receiving, keeping and disbursing the public money.—For ourselves, we see no objection to it, and no obstacle to its being adopted by congress, except in the opposition that any system would receive from the whigs, which was not based entirely on banks. This plan of Mr Gouge does not aim at annihilating banks—although its principal feature is the payment of the revenue in a metallic currency, in which there would be no difficulty, if the banks were properly organized and managed. If this plan, or something like it had been adopted at the commencement of our government, the unconstitutional creation of the United States Bank incorporation would have been unnecessary, banks of deposit for the revenue would have been unnecessary, the local banks would have been obliged to confine themselves to an issue of paper strictly in safe proportion to the amount of specie in their vaults—and what scenes of fraud would have been thus avoided, which loads of misery and affliction would have been averted from the people of this country! The vast overtrading in domestic and foreign merchandize, the wild and ruinous speculations in lands and other innovable property never would have been witnessed, and the prosperity, tranquility and peace of the nation would never have been interrupted by the intrigues and villainy of bank directors.

In the second chapter, under the head "*Necessary number of sub treasuries*," Mr Gouge observes that on the 5th January, 1835, the public monies were kept in forty two local banks, and in the U. States Bank, and fourteen of its branches, in all fifty seven different depositories, which depositories were situated in thirty six different places, to wit: Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Salem, Burlington, Hartford, New London, New Haven, Middletown, Newport, Providence, Bristol, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, New Castle, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Mobile, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Natchez, Detroit and St Louis.

It is plain that if there were sub treasuries in these thirty six places, the secretary of the treasury would have as many conveniences for conducting his business as he derived from the U. S. Bank and its branches, and as he afterwards had in the deposite banks selected among the state banks. It is rash to say that the money would not be as safe in the hands of sub-treasuries, appointed by the government as in those of mostly bank directors and officers appointed by the government. Experience has repeatedly shown that money of the public was not safe in the private individuals, deposited in banks of discount and circulation, is far from being safe—and is liable to be lost through the mismanagement of thousands of bank agents, unknown and irresponsible to the government.

A gross misconception of the amount of money necessary to be transported from one place to another to meet the exigencies of the public creditors, has been countenanced and industriously propagated by the partisans of the United States Bank. The chief points at which the national revenue is collected in ordinary times, are the cities on the sea coast and two or three other places in states and territories in which the public lands are disposed of. The chief points at which public disbursements are made, are those cities, the seat of the General Government and the military posts on the northern, western and south ern frontiers. From this statement it is manifest that the revenue is nearly all collected in the vicinity of the places in which it is to be disbursed. The revenue received at New York is drawn upon to defray the expenses of the navy yard and fortications in that harbour, and sometimes perhaps to meet those of the navy yards and fortifications in the Chesapeak and south as far as Savannah. Any man may perceive at a glance how easy it is to convey sums however large, in hard dollars between those and all intervening places, and when there was no wish to remove the hard money, how eagerly the drafts would be taken at par by private individuals whose business required remittances from one place to another. There never could be any difficulty in the transmission of the government funds—and a moment's reflection will convince the mind of an unprejudiced man, that there can be none.

But Mr Gouge is of opinion that the number of subtreasuries necessary for the transaction of the public business, might, without detriment, be much smaller than that of the present deposite banks. In seven of the places in which there were deposites of the public money on the 5th January, 1835, the amount in each was less than $100,000. In four other places, the amount was less than $10,000. There eleven depositories of course might be dispensed with. The fiscal accounts of the government shew that sub-treasuries established at New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Louisville and Detroit, would be sufficient to conduct the business of the treasury, independent of the custom houses, land offices and post-offices.

The foregoing is a very imperfect outline of the plan of Mr Gouge. To those who have no opportunity of perusing the pamphlet, it may, however, supply an idea of its scope and object. It seems to be extremely simple, and the more practicable for its simplicity. We cannot say that it will meet the wants of the country, or that it has found favor with the cabinet at Washington or with the Democratic party generally. We see no objection to it, and if the government in accordance with sound political principles, and in compliance with the wishes of a large portion of the people, should resolve to dissolve all connexion with the banks, this and this only, it seems to us is the plan to be submitted.

THE WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

This territory seems to be just settling with an intelligent, industrious and enterprising population.—Several cities have sprung up as if by magic, which combine all the elements of future greatness. From one of the papers published at the Mineral Point—the Miners Express—we learn that the 4th of July was celebrated with most enthusiastic rejoicings. The following gives an account of a recent visit of the Indians, whose disposition is as very pacific and friendly towards the white settlers.

"Our town was enlivened for a short time since with the visit of a number of Winnebago Indians of the Rock river band, headed by the Wau-kan-nee hah, May-mo-na-kun, the Spotted arm and the Fox Chiefs. The object of their visit seemed to be to manifest their friendship for the whites, and their desire to be at peace with them, which they did by dancing in presence of the citizens, as is the custom of Red men—Their appearance and the motiepents of the dance excited great interest, and was truly ludicrous. Their breasts, arms and legs were expressed with their taces, were painted most fantastically. At an early hour in the evening they remounted their horses and returned to their lodges on the Pekatonaka."

COLONIZATION.

A meeting was held on the 19 h inst. at St. Frederiksville, (La.) of the friends of Colonization, at which the Hon. J B. Dawson presided, and a resolution was passed recommending the purchase of a tract of land on the African coast, for the purpose of forming a settlement of such colored persons as may choose to emigrate from the State of Louisiana. This may be very laudable in its way, but we are of opinion, that if a society were formed to promote the settlement of the poorer classes of our own color in the western wilds—who are exposed to want and misery, and of such other persons as may be guilty of minor infractions of our penal laws, it would be a more philanthropic object, and would lead to the happiness and reformation of a large class of the population who are doomed to be a charge and a reproach to society.—For a small sum of money an extensive tract of land sufficient for the support of such might be obtain ed, and the result would be a nearly their improvement but the augmentation of the resources and wealth of the country, and the exports of the principal cities. We have a great extent of territory, which remains uncultivated, and which will probably be monopolized by a few speculators, thus creating a preponderance of property in a few hands that may be dangerous to the future peace and security of our republic.

Texas.

We are indebted to a friend on board the Boston for the Houston Telegraph of the 1st inst, from which we make the following extracts.—Pensacola Gazette of the 22d July.

The following extract of a letter from Columbia, contains particulars of one of the most audacious assassinations we have ever known.

Yesterday, at dinner time, Captain Joseph Powell was killed by Dr Humphreys in a manner which calculated to fill the breast for that amount, to a higher tribunal! If the object of the bank in taking this appeal to a tribunal not now in session, be to postpone payment of its notes till the meeting of the legislature, we can assure its advisers that it will reap no advantage from the unworthy stratagem. The legislature will countenance no such practice. A surer way of exciting the sympathy of that body and of the people at large, would be to pay as long as it was possible to pay—and then make a confession of poverty and plead inevitable necessity as an excuse for bankruptcy and ruin to companions.

Pensacola, July 22.

NAVAL.

In our last we did not announce the arrival of the Natchez, although she came into port about the same time with the other ships. The Boston arrived on Tuesday last. We have now here, the frigate Constellation, the sloops of war St Louis, Concord, Natchez and Boston, the schr Grampus, two cutters and one U. S. Steamboat, the Major Dade. The U-S steamboat American left here on Tuesday last under the command of Lieut Borden, for the mouth of the Suwaney, where she is to be employed under the direction of Gen Jesup.

The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. sloop of war St Louis:

Thos Payne Commander; Lieut's Jas H Ward; R H Bell; Jas K Mitchell; Jno M Gardner; Edward Hall; Surgeon; G W Evans, Ass't Surgeon; Passed Mid. Lloyd J Bryan; Midshipmen Francis B Hobin, Jas C. Williamson, W H Addams, W R M'Kinney; Mac-Kean Buoshanan, jr. act'g sec; Captain's Clerk, Wm P Morrin; Gunner, C Wade; Boatswain, J Mercer; Sailmaker, John Burding; Carpenter, John Horner; Acting Purser, W W Aylwin.

The Pensacola Gazette says—The scouts employed by Maj Wilson in endeavoring to get in the fugitive Creeks in our neighborhood, returned yesterday, and brought in thirty nine of the stragglers. They will be sent off by the first opportunity to Mobile Point or Pass Christian, to which latter place we understand the Chiefs are to be shortly sent.

Nine of the fugitives were sent off last week from this place.

We gather, from a perusal of the files of El Censor of Vera Cruz, (extending from the 20th to the 30th of June) that a deep feeling of insatisfaction, if not hostility, exists there towards our government. Gen Filisola, under whose command and orders General Castro has acted, is censured with considerably severity for the friendly disposition manifested towards the Mexicans. The ground is taken that no atonement should be made by our government for the injuries which Mexico has suffered at our hands, and no atonement has been offered. Our Consul, Dr Burough, is spoken of in terms of great asperity, as an enemy of the worst kind. The pacific course which Mexico has pursued is ascribed to the settled policy of Bustamente, which looks at present to one great object, and is willing to sacrifice every thing else to its accomplishment. This object is the recovery of Texas. It is understood that the whole disposable means and power of the government, are to be concentrated as soon as possible, in order to make a decent upon Texas. In prosecuting this object Bustamente knows very well that the republic must have no embarrassing relations with other powers, and especially, that it will not answer for to be at war with the U States.

Among the subjects of complaint urged by El Censor, was the fact that Com Dallas, on coming on shore at Vera Cruz, did not wait on the Commandant, but through the U S Consul, invited Gen Castro to visit him at the residence of the Consul—Pensacola Gaz.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We announced, yesterday, the receipt of files from Buenos Ayres to the 27th of May, inclusive, and gave the news therefrom. This morning we have our files of the Gaceta to the 30th, inclusive, which should have come to hand yesterday.

From the *Gaceta* of the 30th we learn the result of the trial of the assassins of General Quiroga, in 1835 The principal criminals, namely the four brothers Reyndel, the Salomones, Francisco, Jose Antonio, and Guillermo, and eleven others, are condemned to death, and to be hunged in chains

Seventeen others are also condemned to death as accomplices. Nineteen thirty or twenty others are condemned to various terms of imprisonment and banishment—two are found guilty but discharged in consideration of their long imprisonment, and eleven are acquitted of all participation in the crime.

NEW YORK, PAPER.

Council of the Third Municipality.

The council met agreeably to adjournment.

The Recorder having call d the members to order, and directed the Secretary to call the roll, it appeared the following members were present, to wit: Messrs Duvignaud, Margny, Bertrand, Kilshaw, Massicot, Ferraud and Montamat.

The journal of the last sitting being read and approved,

A message was read from the Mayor bearing this date signifying the consent to the propriety of amending the resolution adopted the 22d of March last, instructing the commissioners who represented the 3d municipality in the General Sinking Fund, to vote for and against the Phenix Fire Company.

The Mayor stated to the council upon this subject, that there had never been a discounted any of the notes in the market, and only those of the directors of the General Sinking Fund have received a premium of 3 per cent, when the drawers had originally offered themselves 10 per cent for a renewal.

The Recorder presented a resolution rescinding the resolution of the 22d March 1837.

A letter was read from the Surveyor of this municipality relative to the market to be constructed on Bienville square (Bayou Road) a companied by a plan of said market.

Mr Duvignaud presented the following resolution upon the subject, which was adopted, the rules having been dispensed with:

Resolved, That the Mayor is authorized to contract with such contractors as he may think proper for the construction of a market, to built of wood upon Bienville square, according to the plan of the Surveyor, and the approximate estimate of the cost of said market which is to be transmitted to him by the secretary, provided that the cost of the said market shall not exceed the sum of four thousand dollars.

Mr. Bertrand having rec ived a petition for the construction of said market, gave the following as his reasons therefor: 1 Two hundred persons have contracted a market upon Bretonne square because I am of opinion the council have no right to trespass upon the public road, and take possession of the same (may) and I propose to grant a similar petition for a market upon Jackson square, if the council should be of opinion that it is allowable by the Surveyor of the municipality in violation of the law and of his duties.

A letter was read from the special committee of the Phenix Fire Company No 8, informing the council that said company had procured the recognition from the General Sinking Fund of an appropriation of five thousand dollars made by the former corporation for the erection of a suitable building for the pump, buckets, &c. thereto belonging; that the company desired to have the said appropriation carried into effect to the terms of the ordinance and solicited the Council to permit them to build as is explained above the edifice upon a lot of ground belonging to the Municipality fronting Bienville and Carondelet streets.

On motion of Mr. Ferraud, the rules having been dispensed with.

Whereas the Phenix Fire Company No 8, have obtained from the General Sinking Fund the sum of five thousand dollars, which was at owed item by the former corporation; and, that they intend to employ said money for the construction of a suitable Engine House.

Resolved, That Phenix Fire Company No 8, be authorized to employ a portion of the lot of the municipality, situated at the corner of Louisa and Carondelet street, the said portion having about 30 feet front on Louisa street, by a ty in depth, so long as they may use the same for the purpose of keeping their engine in repair, and the conditions of the contract of building on the said Phenix Fire Company, was afterwards adopted by the said Louis Dejean from the sale of Jean Pierre Pelletier, dated 5th Feb. 1828, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages, Book 1 folio 1 of the city of New Orleans; said piece or parcel of land measuring, according to said plan, on the right from the river Mississippi, being bounded by the Lake Pontchartrain, which depth has never been ascertained by actual survey, but is estimated to be of about one hundred and twenty or thirty arpents, and on the left by the land of the said Louis Dejean, measuring in front on the river Mississippi, which depth has never been ascertained by actual survey, but is estimated to be of about one hundred and twenty or thirty arpents, bounded on the upper side by the lot or parcel of land designated on the said plan by the No 5, and on the lower side by the lot or parcel of ground designated on the said plan by the No 7, together with all the improvements and appurtenances to the said piece or parcel of land belonging, or in anywise appertaining—said parcel or piece of ground being the same which was adjudged to the said Louis Dejean from the sale of Jean Pierre Pelletier, dated 5th Feb. 1828, who conveyed the same to the defendant, on the 20th of May, 1826, by act before H B Canaan, notary public, to pay and satisfy the sum of five thousand eight hundred and three dollars.

Conditions of the sale—the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty three dollars with interest on the same at 12½ per cent per annum from the 20th day of April 1837, together with costs of suit, cash, and the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars on the seventeenth day of A ril, 1838.

Terms—Cash. MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sh'ff

LOST—A large and very heavy cane, marked Ira Todd & Son, St Louis, purchased from Joseph Emphrates and supposed to have been taken from the Levee by mistake; any information relative to same will be acknowledged by BAILEY & ABBOTT, July 27 11 Bienville st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers trading under the firm of Samuel Thompson & Co. in this city was by mutual consent dissolved on the 1st June, 1837.

Those having claims against the firm will present them to Samuel Thompson; or, Richard Charles, who are duly authorised to settle the business and will use the signature of the firm in liquidation only, and to whom all indebted to the firm are requested to make payment.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
SAMUEL COMLY,
RICHARD CHARLES

New Orleans, 24th July, 1837. j17 6t

NOTICE—The subscriber is ready to receive proposals, for thoroughly supply the of steam ship Cuba, good Pittsburg or other Western Country Coal.

The quantity and mode of delivery will be made known, by applying to

JOHN KILSHAW, Agent,
No 16 Exchange place.

July 27 1 w

NOTICE—A check for $140 on the Chic Improvement Bank, drawn by Messrs de Gebr & Rillard, dated 30th June last, was lost yesterday. The finder is requested to return it the subscriber or to test it, payment having been stopped at the Bank.

TOOLE & BARRIERE.
22 Chartres street

MALAGA WINE, &c.—Bibb Malaga Wine sweet; 150 bbls Indian do Malaga, do; 1000 qr boxes of Raisins in bunches; 60 bags Havana Coffee, for sale by A. M. DE MIRANDA,
St Louis st

CASTOR OIL—50 bbls castor oil, Dr Baker's No 1, just arrived and for sale by
HEFFORD & SORGENFREY,
1 Poydras st

Detained at the Police Jail of suburb Washington, third municipality, at Frescaty, the negro named Leven Dorathy, who pretends to be free, aged 29 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, common face, having two small scars near the right eye, speaking English only. Notice is hereby given to said owner to claim said negro agreeably to law.
Suburb Washington, July 29, 1837.
P. BAYHI,
Chief of the Post.

July 29—10 t

Detained at the Police Jail of suburb Washington, third municipality, at Frescaty, the negro named Ephram Larkins, who pretends to be free, aged 25 years, 5 ft. 5 inch and a half high, redish skin, having the small finger of the right hand bended, having been broke. Notice is hereby given to the owner to claim said negro agreeably to law.
Suburb Washington, July 29, 1837.
P. BAYHI,
Chief of the Post.

July 29—10 t

AN APPEAL TO THE SWISS—The citizens of Switz