LATEST DATES.

York	aug 20	Liverpool	aug 5
on	aug 25	London	july 31
delphia	aug 21	Havre	july 24
more	aug 21	Paris	july 22
ington	aug 30	Bordeaux	july 17
	aug 2	Madrid	july 15
	aug 7	Cadiz	july 5
pico	aug 22	Havana	aug 12
Cruz	aug 3	Houston	aug 5

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

SALE OF STOCKS.

Shares United States Bank		117½
do do	this week	117½
do do	cash	117½

NEW YORK, Aug 30.

Cotton—There has been less doing during the past few days, owing principally to the unseasonableness of the season. Prices have not varied, but holders are more disposition to sell. Sales include 600 bales Sea Island, 8 to 12½; 90 do N Orleans, 11 to 12; 150 do Alabama 9 (a) 12; and 150 do Mobile, 8½ to 12½ cents.—The arrivals have been, from New Orleans 291; Georgia 261; South Carolina 210; North Carolina 68; Virginia 3. Total 1233 bales. The import since 1st Jan 2656 bales. The export from the 1st to 24th inst 6858 bales.

Flour and Meal—The Flour market continues heavy, though prices have undergone no variation.

Grain—The stock continues to increase, but more confidence is manifested by holders, who are demanding higher rates generally.

Molasses—No material variation in the market; no further sales of Trinidad have been made at 31 cents.

Sugars—Prices are fully maintained for all descriptions. The market remains bare of white Cuba in bond, which continues to much wanted: sales of 50 hhds Porto Rico at 8½ cents, 4 mos; 20 do New Orleans, common to prime, 5¼ a 5¾ cents cash; 50 do St Croix, on terms not made public; and about 200 boxes from Havana and Trinidad, 8¼ a 9¼ cents, 4 mos.

Coffee—We have no transactions to notice, with the exception of those yesterday by auction, which consisted of Kentucky 7 hhds merchantable at 8¼ a 8½ paying 8¼ 29 3 S 90 days; Cuba unmerchantable, 50 averaging 5 92; and 23 do 2¼ a 4, averaging 2 83 at 4 mos.

NEW YORK, Aug 30.

At the session of Congress approaches, the agitation and confusions of the currency, money market, and changes increase and widen throughout the circle of their operations. And the elements of ambition and avarice are now at work. The trade of the country is nearly gone—both foreign and domestic—at it is much reduced to a cash system. Yet at this moment, it is the deliberate opinion of many financiers of Wall street that the money market had never a more fruitful supply, or at a lower interest. The great facility is to procure good securities on which to use loans. Money on the best security is five to six per cent interest, but the great prostration of business makes it of no avail to any useful purpose.

Yet there is a great scarcity of among those, who are still covered with the engagements of 1836, either original or extended. Towards all persons known to be such engagements, there is a complete and total want of confidence. The broken houses, in a snug business on cash principles, appear to be only ones getting ahead, or capable of weathering the new revulsion which we will likely begin to feel in the south.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, July 23.

Coffee—We have had a steady demand for coffee throughout the week, and the better sorts of St Domingo have experienced a further advance of 1 to 2 francs. In other descriptions the finer qualities enquired for at firm rates but ordinary remain neglected.

Cottons—The arrivals since our last publication, to been considerable, amounting in 11,214 bales as follows, viz: 1023 bales Orleed, 523 do Uplands; 51 bales Dantzic, 57 B Cayenne, 58 B St Domingo, and 4000 B Egual.

These supplies, and a very languid demand, have caused a further reduction in our rates for United States short staple description, is estimated at about 1 franc per 100 K, but bearing principally on the middling qualities. The day has been little business in fact, the prices of which are feebly supported, and the latter closes, on the whole very flat for every description of cotton.

The transactions of the week have only amounted to ——— bales, consisting of 675 B New Orleans, which 73 B at 80f 50 to 84f, 480 B, at 87f to 96f, and 2 B at 100f; and 101f.

299 B Upland, of which 263 B at 61f to 103f; and 36 at 116f.

34 B Mobile of which 232 B at 85f, and 462 C at 86f to 96f.

93 Bales Pernambuco at 115f; 244 B Bahia, at 84f to 100f.

HAVRE, July 24.

Letters from Havre to the 24th of July state, that there had been a further decline in cotton of five centimes.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.

We have had a better demand for cotton the last few days, with rather more firmness in the market, and business now going forward is mostly at prices 1-8 a ¼ pound higher than a week ago. There is a moderate supply on hand, and something doing on speculation. The sales of the week ended 28th inst amounted to 36,360 bales, of which 1,000 were taken on speculation, and 1,500 bales for export. The stock on hand on the 28th inst consisted of 287,000 bales, of which one which comprises 44 a 7d; 8000 Orleans at 4 3-8d; 2960 Alabama and Mobile at 4¼ a 6¼, and 900 Pernambuco at 5¾ a 7¾. Indigo is quiet and unchanged. Sugar is 25s Louisiana 25s 3d a 6; Maryland 5¾ a 6; Alabama 5¾ a 6; Georgia 5¾ a 6; Virginia 5¾ a 6¼; Florida 6¾ a 7; Upper Canada 5 per cent Debentures 99; New York City 5 per cents 87; Philadelphia 6; New Orleans 78 a 80; U S B. £21 19; Mexican Dollars 419).

MOLASSES.—15,000 gallons Molasses, on a plantation, for sale by LEBLANC & HAYDEL, sept 5 No 20, Toulouse street.

SUGAR.—200 hhds sugar, on a plantation, for sale by LEBLANC & HAYDEL, sept 5 No 20, Toulouse street.

MADEIRA WINE.—25 barrels Madeira wine for sale by LEBLANC & HAYDEL, sept 5 No 20, Toulouse street.

COFFEE & SEGARS—200 bags green Havana coffee, 200,000 Havana segars, 200,000 do Virginia, for sale by J M CABALLERO, sept 5 60 St Louis st.

MEXICAN Doubloons & Specie for sale by T. M. CABALLERO. sept 5 No 80 St Louis st.

CARTS, DRAYS, &c.—Light and heavy carts, Drays Wheelbarrows & Dirtbarrows, on hand and for sale by J. N. MAYNARD, sept 5—1m No 38 Poydras st.

CASTOR OIL—10 brels Castor oil in store for sale by LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON. sept 5 12-Magazine st.

NOTICE—The owners of the plantation, formerly Holliday, are ordered by virtue of the articles of sale, to make the following repairs to the levee in front of their property, to-wit:

1st. The portion or part of the levee at the upper end of said plantation, and which has been already palisaded, to be palisaded anew in the following manner.—From the foot of the levee towards the river to the top of the levee with good pickets close set together well driven in the ground, and the upper end of them nailed or pined to strong adantling or any other piece of wood answering the same purpose, and the space between the palisades and the levee to be filled good with fascine or Bagasse, Lantier or Coughs.

2d. The portion or part of the upper limit of the property reserved by Mr. Holliday, of the plantation, which is also palisaded, is to be palisaded anew and in the same as above stated.

These repairs are to begin in ten days after this notice and terminate by the first of November next, otherwise they will be sold to the lowest bidders on account of the proprietors

R. BEAUVAIS, Syndic.

Parish of Jefferson, Sept. 1, 1837. sep 5 10t

NOTICE—The proprietors of the plantations belonging formerly to Holiday, Chas. Fortier, Fortier, Daigrier, Volant, Labarre and Ludger Gardere, also those of Carrollton, Greenville, Bloomingdale, and faubourg Boulligny, are notified in virtue of article 24 of the police regulations of the parish of Orleans to cause to be cut down all the grass lying on the public road and Levee in front of said plantations, towns and faubourg above mentioned, in the ten days which follows this advertisement; otherwise the grass will be cut down on the account of the proprietors.

R. BEAUVAIS, Syndic.

RAN away from the plantation of Mr. D. Lamaux parish of St. Charles, six leagues distant from N Orleans, a young negro boy (a Creole) aged about 24 years, named Auguste; he says he belongs to Mr. Landry, a planter above bayou Lafourche. All persons will be delivered to the owner, in paying the expenses incurred, by applying on the plantation above named.

sept 5

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Council of Municipality No. one, notice is hereby given that, on Saturday, 9th September next, at twelve o'clock, at the Mayor's office, the furnishing of the timber necessary for the works of said Municipality and the 31st of December next, will be adjudged to the lowest bidder.

aug 31 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON,
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

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

NEW ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1837

PRAISEWORTHY.

The council of the 1st municipality have passed a resolution authorizing the mayor to appoint two physicians and two druggists in each ward, to attend upon the indigent sick, and provide them with medicines.

The 2d municipality have not been less liberal.—They have appropriated, we understand $2000 to the charitable list, and have authorized the furnishing of medicines, to the poor gratis.

Such acts of benevolence and liberality are highly creditable to the humanity of our aldermen, and will receive the hearty response of their constituents.

Congress.—The representatives of the people probably met agreeably to their convocation last Monday, and we may expect the Presidents' message in a very few days. What will be the character of this important state paper, we may form an accurate opinion of from Mr. Van Buren' past political life, as well as from his letter to Sharrod Williams. A correspondent at Washington of one of the city papers the 'True American'—states that its recommendations will be favorable to the mercantile interests and impliedly alludes to a political millenium, when all the political differences that have agitated the country for the last few years, shall subside. We hope the predictions of this writer are well grounded, for convinced as we are of the value of commercial pursuits we should be pleased to see every facility placed in their way which the government can legitimately grant—and which will not be prejudicial to the interests of the mass of the people, or any other particular branch of industry.

It is a source of great regret, to see a misapprehension existing among a body of men so intelligent and liberal as the merchants, to the leading measures of the administration, and questioning the expediency of all its prominent acts. Yet no administration has been more solicitous than the present and the present to secure all their legitimate claims on foreign powers, and, to make the most favorable treaties and conventions for the facilities of commerce. Without dwelling upon the great diplomatic skill that has been displayed in getting all our claims for spoliations acknowledged and paid, as well the resolute stand taken in relation to France, when was there a time that mote ports have been opened on the most favorable terms to our commerce, and our citizens have enjoyed greater advantages in their intercourse with other countries? The most distant parts of the world, where the name of an American was scarcely known, have been induced, to establish intimate relations with us, and our flag proudly waves acknowledged and respected wherever interest or enterprize may offer a sufficient inducement.

We know it has become an inveterate habit with many persons to stygmatize the past and present administration of the government as being hostile to the interests of commerce, and peculiarly opposed to merchants; and really as far as General Jackson is concerned, this charge is so full of ingratitude, or at least insensibility to his best intentions, as some what to extenuate his severe philipic in one of his last letters. But, we believe, that if the accusation be considered impartially and free from party animosity, it will be retracted: for, with the exception of the measures in relation to the bank of the United States, they may have occasioned some embarrassments, we defy any other act of his to be pointed out that does not manifestly evidence the greatest devotion to their interests; and which was not dictated by the kindliest and very best feelings.

And as to the bank, Gen Jackson, and as it has since been demonstrated, the great body of the people felt a decided repugnance: they saw its power exerted to the vilest purposes, and they began to tremble naturally for the safety of their institutions. It was never denied, that that institution was capable of being of immense service, and of developing and fostering the resources of the country, but it was, alas, too evident, that it was making the community too dependant upon it, that they would soon have lost all their independence, and have been completely under its influence, to be made subservient whenever ambition would suggest. If Gen. Jackson calculated mote on the patriotism than upon the private and interested views of the merchants & business men, he paid them a merited compliment, but at the same time, he would have been lost to a sense of duty, had he foregone by their clamor, what was called for generally, and what had become an act of indispensable necessity. It would be as just to style Mr. Jefferson an enemy to the merchants, or Mr. Madison, as General Jackson. The former established the embargo, and the latter declared war against England, both of which were prejudicial to commerce, but, when great national ends are to be accomplished, private and personal interests must be overlooked, and in the prospect of obtaining a great future good, we must put up with temporary inconvenience and loss.

There cannot however be a doubt that the evils at present exist; & have been greatly exaggerated by political partizans, and that they have been attributed to the wrong cause: for no one who is not swayed by passion will deny, that if the bank had existed in all its plenitude, it could not have averted the calamity we now feel. The cause has been well stated in a circular from highly respectable commercial house in this city, (Messrs. Carruthers, Harris & Co) and their arguments, in fact, are so irresistibly conclusive, that we avail ourselves of them. These gentlemen declare that we are to look for our present embarrassments to the overgrown and unnatural system of credit, which, as far as it concerns our own peculiar regions may date its origin with the establement of the branches of the bank of the United States in the South and West. These institutions, in facilitating our domestic exchanges to an extent previously unknown, opened a wide field for the display of mercantile ingenuity; awoke a daring spirit of speculation, and called into active exercise, the latent financial skill of every class of the community. Had these been content with the means necessary to the real business of the country, or had the bank prudently confined her aid to its legitimate objects, all might have been well; but the adventurous spirit of the country could not drink sparingly from so bounteous a fountain; and the bank, finding the system in most harmonious accordance with the speculative genius of the day, and her gains greatly beyond any that could arise from an ordinary line of discounts, very naturally encouraged this inordinate thirst for money, through the *medium of exchange*.

At first bills were based, as they always should be, on something real—the actual existing produce of the country—and the amount regulated by the probable proceeds of it in market. But this was soon found to be too slow and simple a process; the sphere of operation too confined. The planter was not satisfied with the recompense of his labor when it was earned. Here an opportunity was afforded to realize a crop before it was planted; he had only to sell his bill to the bank and it was done. With the speculator it was not necessary, when an adventure anticed him, to estimate his means of embarking in it: it was only necessary to know whether the bank would buy his bill. The merchant was not content with a moderate and snug business, quite enough for his means and capacity, he became suddenly imbued with the ongrossing spirit of monopoly. The planter, farmer and manufacturer, all wanted a factor, and what was of infinitely more importance, they wanted an *acceptor of bills*, a novel but necessary character brought into being by the new and approved system. These bills were laundred on the existing produce of the country —or the crops yet to be planted; the *prospect* of profitable speculations, and many of them on nothing but the paper which they spoiled. To do a respectable business, it became necessary to write across the face of a great deal of this paper; and to erect a *splendid monopoly*, it was necessary to write across all the paper of all the country; and astonishing as it may seem, many were found mad enough to attempt it.

For a while, this system seemed to work admirably its fecundity was amazing; the fortunes of the planter, mechanic, merchant, and speculator, sprung up like Jonah's gourd in a night, and overshadowed the land. Specie, the grand secret of alchemy, for which the sages of old had toiled so long and fruitlessly, was discovered by superior modern acumen to be nothing more than a *bill of exchange*. This was the talisman that converted every thing to gold, and the great beauty of the thing was its extreme simplicity; so accessible to every body, the very school boys in scribling their *pothooks* luxuriated over a bill of exchange as a copy.

Bank facilities grew with the growth of this system. To pay a bill founded on nothing, it was only necessary to draw another bill, and another, *ad infinitum*; for as long as the banks were willing to join in the game, the ball could be kept up, and but for some untoward circumstances that have been insidiously undermining the admirable structure for the last eight years, we are not certain but the present generation would have passed away secure in its bloated prosperity and left the ruin as an inheritance to that which shall succeed it. But the great day for the settlement of differences has stolen on us like a thief in the night. The vapors that concealed the deformity of the system are dispelled, and with them have melted into thin air many of the bloated fortunes that excited the admiration and envy of the multitude—even the golden idols of the temple, the banks themselves, have sunk into melancholy insignificance.

That this self same system of credit has been the fruitful source of all evils, pecuniary and commercial, that beset us, we hold to be undeniable; view it where you will, (and it has extended over all the world) and every where you behold the same ruin following in its train. The question now presents itself, how shall we remedy these evils? By patient, persevering industry and rigid economy alone!

We have nothing to add to the above. It is marked by the most cogent reasoning and is the result of thorough practical experience. We trust its arguments may not be lost upon such as have adopted an erroneous and one sided view of the subject, but that it may lead to serious reflection.

As regards the message, we feel confident, that, while it will exhibit a disposition to grant every reasonable indulgence to commerce, called for by the exigencies of the times—it will be most explicit upon the creation of a national bank. Such an institution will scarcely meet the approval, in fact, it is highly probable, it will recommend a total separation of the government from banking in any shape or form.

Mexico.

Private letters from Mexico inform us, that tranquility prevails throughout the capital, and that the government composed of men of property, will make every effort to restore order to the finances. The most severe measures have been taken by the minister of Finance, Lebrega to stop smuggling, and already have their execution resulted in great confiscations at Vera Cruz. It is believed that the Custom-houses at Tampico and Matamoras will put a stop to the illicit traffic that has hitherto been allowed, and in which the house of Rubio, through the favoritism of St Anna particularly.

Our correspondent at Matamoras informs us, that 1000 comanche Indians had committed great ravages in the haciendas to the North of of New Leon. That a colonel and an officer had perished in their pursuit. It was believed their disturbances would soon be 'quieted.'

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.

The following sums were received yesterday by different arrivals from Mexico.

By the schooner Watchman, from Matamoras

A. M. de Miranda	$1373
H A. Soul &	2105
A. Chatteginie	8000
Robin, Darin & Co	4582
G Vance	8000
Godfrey, Shoulman & Co	11,000
M. M'Mahon	3000
D. F. Cusack	570
W. Vance	470
L. Sharpe	1250
F. Frey & Co	2300
J. Murray	2000
To order	200
	$45,210

By the schooner Watertwitch from Tampico.

W F. & E. B. Hyde	$6692
F. Tur	322
M de Lazarde & Co	30,000
To order	8443
	$45,457

By the schooner Cora from Tampico.

Godfrey, Blossman & Co	$1126
J. W. Schmidt	5622
J. W. Zacharie & Co	2000
A. M. de Miranda	827
	$12,575

By the brig Ring Leader from Tampico.

A. Gal ercia	$1000
F. Tur	2000
G. Vance	1182
A. Lopez	500
To Order	611
	95294
Total	$108,536

LATE FROM NASSAU.

From the Savannah Georgian, August 31.

By the British sloop May Flower, at this port from Nassau, we have received a regular file of the Royal Gazette, to the 27 inclusive, from which we copy the following details of the last gales experienced in that quarter.

Since our last, accounts reached town of the effects of the storm on Sunday and Monday last. At Harbor Island and Eleuthera it was not very severe, and did little injury. To the southward and westward of this place it has been more so—for we hear of the loss of several of the vessels of the colony—the sloop Bright from Long Island for Nassau, was wrecked at Normon's Key, about 40 miles from this, and the crew arrived here in a boat—the Bob, with a cargo of sugar and other articles, from Xibara, in Cuba, was taken by the gale on the bank, and ran for shelter towards Andros Island, near which having anchored, in the course of Sunday she foundered where she lay. Capt Cook and the crew escaped to the shore in their boat, and arrived here yesterday, nearly starved and barefoot. It is said that several vessels belonging to Harbor Island, wood cutting at Andros Island, had been driven on shore at the latter.

The schooner Anna, Spencer, from New Orleans, was at this bar on Sunday last; but the gale came on, and being unable to reach the harbor ran down to the west end and anchored, as stated; after remaining there about five hours, parted from her anchors, drove on to sea, and about two o'clock, on Monday, struck on the Bank, near Berry Island. Here she remained until Wednesday, when the crew took to the boat and on board and afforded every possible assistance at the time. Mr. Thompson took passage in a vessel bound this way, and landed at S. W Bay this morning.

The schr Nancy, Thompson, which sailed on Thursday last for Turks Island, with a detachment of the 3d West India Regiment, had only reached Allen Harbor, a part of the chain of Keys which extends to Exuma, when the gale had become so severe that she put red her chains and was dashed on shore, when four soldiers were drowned, and Capt Tennison, the master of the vessel, having met with some severe accidents during the storm after.

Among the casualties which we shall have to enumerate, is one of a small vessel from Eleuthera, with four female passengers, who on approaching the east end, requested to be immediately landed, in a most imposing manner, the boat upset, and three of the women were drowned the fourth was on saved herself by swimming.

The American ship Dublin Packet, from N. Orleans, bound to Boston with a cargo of tobacco, was totally wrecked, at Banks Key, Bahama Bank, master and crew were all saved.

Ship Herschine, 317 tons, owned by Samuel and D. Devaux, of Charlestown; Francis A. Winn master. This ship was from New Orleans and was bound for Bremen.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 30.

Seven Days Later from Europe

By the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Wilson, we have received London papers to July 21st, and Liverpool to August 1st, inclusive.

Money was very plenty in London, and commercial bills of known credit were discounted by the money brokers at 3½ per cent.

The condition of the Cotton market was better. On the last days the sales were 5,000 to 6,000 bales per day, and an advance was established of 1-8 at 1-4th on the prices of the 22d July, which prices prevailed, though with increasing firmness, up to the 29th The market for Sugar, Coffee, Turpentine, and generally all those articles which are exported from this country, were quite as well at the latest dates

THE ILLUMINES.—A correspondent of the Times (Tory paper) of July 3 at says, "well and nobly have the corporations of the various cities and boroughs in this kingdom fought the battle of this country. England is safe. The late elections are now completed; and much the result of 341 members returned to Parliament for England and Wales:—189 Ministerial; 152 Conservatives—Total 351, which leaves a gain to the Conservative party, compared with the last Parliament, of two votes on the town constituencies, which the Radicals consider a "tremendous defeat." The Liberals also claim a gain in the same districts.

Letters from Bayonne to the 25th of July, state that the Spanish government had positively concluded a loan for 250,000,000 francs, (10,000,000l. sterling.

Letters of July 5th from Constantinople state that the plague was still raging in the Turkish capital, and letters from Aleppo announce that the cholera had appeared at Damascus. Trade was growing daily worse and worse, but the crops, including those of silk and opium, had been excellent throughout the empire.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.

The splendid American packet ship the Wellington from New York, now lying in St. Katherine's Dock, had a visit from the Duke of Wellington on Friday, accompanied by the American minister and Consul General of the United States, Major Harington, Sir John Hall, and several gentlemen connected with the American trade. His Grace expressed the highest gratification at the superior build of this vessel, and the splendor of her fittings. A neat and unpretentious *dejune a la fourchette* was given to the worthy captain. Several appropriate toasts were given, expressive of the good feeling between the two countries, and with fervent hopes that the pressure existing would be only a temporary interruption to that mutual commercial intercourse that had tended so much to the extension of the interest of the two great and commercial nations in the world, and which had called into existance such splendid vessels as they then had the pleasure of expressing their opinions on board of.

Bank of England.—An account of the liabilities and assets of the bank of England, on the average of the quarter, from the 24 May to the 25th July, 1837, inclusive.

Liabilities.		*Assets*	
Circulation	£10,251,000	Securities	£25 727,000
Deposits	10,672,000	Bullion	5,326,000
	£28,933,000		£31,953,000

Downing street, July 28, 1837.

The circulation of the Corporation since the previous return was prepared, has been increased from £18,202,000 to £18,561,000, while the deposits in the hands of the directors have been raised from £10,424,000 to 10,672,000. The amount held by the bank have been reduced from £26,93 4,000, while the stock of specie has increased from £24,750,000 to 5,226,000. In the *Rest*, a further shift decrease has taken place, the surplus profits of the bank having been reduced 3,020,000l.

FRANCE.

A report was current in Paris, on the 28th, of the death of Abd-el-Kader, in Algiers. It was also confidently affirmed that the Duke de Nemours would take the (nominal) chief command of the army in Africa.

The papers seized in the houses of Messrs Walsh, Ouneude, and Berryer, had been laid before the Kings attorney, and the parties were to be tried for the alleged conspiracy.

One of the Paris journal s states that the illness of Prince Talleyrand is so serious that his physicians have no hope of his recovery. This disease is gout, which has attacked the stomach, with paralysis of the limbs. The prince is 84 y ears old.

INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

Liverpool, Aug. 1.—Important intelligence from Lisbon to the 20th instant, was received by the Calpe steamer, which arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday.—Another attempt had been made to restore Don Pedros Charter, but with what success we are but partially informed. Advices reached Lisbon on the morning of the 14th inst. that a declaration of the 4th Caradores, quartered in the neighborhood of Braga, had, at the instigation of Baron Leiria and others, seized their officers, and solemnly proclaimed the Charter of 1826.

The movements quick ly extended to Oporto, where the authorities in vain endeavoured to restore order. The National Guards were called out, but they refused to march, and even the troops of the line showed a disinclination to fire upon their companions in arms. In this emergency the Ministers threw themselves upon the indulgence of the Cortes, who in the course of a few hours, passed a Bill, giving the Government extraordinary powers to suppress the rebellion—suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, interdicting publications not authorized by the Government, and enabling the Ministers to raise £500,000 sterling.

The same evening, the steamer *Tercera* left Lisbon with 500 troops, under the command of the late Minister of War, Sa da Ban deira, nominated to the Lieutenancy of the Northern Provinces. Along with him went Senhor Jose da Silva Passos, as Civil Governor of Oporto. Unfortunately, the vessel was obliged, owing to a sudden storm, to put into Peniche for safety, so that the latest advices from Oporto take no notice of her arrival in the harbour of that city. Bulletins from Oporto state that the Military Governor was in pursuit of the rebels. No later accounts had reached Lisbon when the Calpe sailed for England, but the impression was that the insurrection would be effectually crushed in a few days.

London, July 31.—By the Braganza steamer intelligence has been received from Lisbon of four days later date than the advices by the Calpe.

Private letters represent the counter-revolutionary movements in favour of the Pedro Charter to be spreading. A letter of the 23d inst. states that the 7th regiment, having proclaimed the charter, had Alcaser do Sol, General Lima de Reg ina done the same at Vizeau, and old Schwalbach followed the example at Viseo. Osorio proclaimed it at Castello Branco, and Baron Carvalhas, Colonel Gil Guedes, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bravo, with the 400 Infantry and 150 horse they had at Estremoz, were supposed to have marched on Santa Maior, where the charter would be proclaimed on arrival. Baron Leiria, with the other charter chiefs in the north, occupied Valenca do Minho and other places. But little confidence was entertained at Lisbon that the troops despatched against them would fight, it was supposed they would join them rather than proceed to extremities. The proclamation issued against the insurgents by the Queen, although equivocal in its import, is said to have been actually carried from her by the ministers. The chief dependence, therefore, of the constitutional party and ministry appeared to be in the National Guards of Lisbon, by whose insurrection the constitution was originally established and had been supported. It remains to be seen how far they are able or willing to oppose the advances of the insurgents, for such at considerable proportion of the regular troops appear to have declared.

SPAIN.

The new electoral law was published in the Madrid Gazette of the 21st. The Senate is to have 154 members, and the Chamber of Deputies 241, allowing one deputy for every 50,000 inhabitants.

The motion of attention against Senor Mendizabal, for delaying the payment of the dividends, was lost 110 to 92. The Senor had presented to the Cortes a bill for a war contribution of 360 millions reals, compulsory on all classes, which was expected to be agreed to. The ministry were confident of succeeding in the negociation with M Ardouin, the banker, for a new loan of 250 millions of francs, under the sanction of England.

A weekly paper, the London Examiner, gives the following digested account of what has occurred in Spain, since the last previous advice.

"The Spanish Pretender has sustained another defeat, and another, though we do not find that the circumstance has been followed by any marked result. He remained, during three days, within sight of Valencia, but his only attempt against the city was confined to a slight cannonade. He then proceeded in the direction of Madrid, by the road via Las Cabrillas.—General Oran, who had for some days been observing his movements, having effected a junction at Cuenca with Buron and Sanchez, and thus found himself at the head of 9000 men, attacked the rear-guard of the insurgents, on the 19th, at nine o'clock, at the Venta de Poyo. The engagement lasted until seven o'clock in the evening. According to information before us, Don Carlos has not lost from 2000 to 3000 men, but two communities belonging to his army have deserted to the Queen. An official report, published on the 26th at Saragossa, states that Oran had again attacked the Carlists on the 17th at Chiva, and inflicted upon them a second considerable loss. Under these discomfitures, we may imagine that Don Carlos will be anxious to evacuate the neighborhood of Valencia as soon as he deemed to be in approach it. But although these events would seem to show that Carlos is unable to march in awe the Queen's troops immediately upon his skirts, there is still no doubt regarding a march upon Madrid. Cuenca is now said to be the line of advance he means to take. The town is situated about half way between Valencia and Madrid, and forms a convenient position for the Pretender, either to approach the capital, or to occupy the high road to Murcia and Andalusia.

The Guardia Nacional gives the following particulars of the affair on the 18th.—"The cavalry of Buron arrived in very good time. The English war vessels had gone for it to Vinaroz, and landed it near the field of battle. A column of 1000 men leaving Valencia to push up the heights, to carry off the wounded. All the vehicles in the city have been put into requisition for that object. It is said that 400 men of Cabrera's bands have ceased to exist. Had the rebels been victorious, the English vessels would have landed several hundred marines and some mounted. 400 Navarrese prisoners were conducting to Cuenca. The affairs was attended with considerable loss on both sides. It as we perceive, Buerens covered all the points in the rear of the enemy, the result of the action may be most important. One is inclined to suppose that the plan of the expedition has been suggested to Don Carlos by Cabrera. Be this as it may, the population threat has approach, and few are those who join his standard."

Accounts subsequent to the above affirm that the Carlist general Lorenzo has not certainly passed the Ebro, but was pursued by Espartero, who was report d to have a superior force. They mention a remark of the supreme importance, that Don Carlos had made a counter march to Chantavejo, which led to the opinion that he intended to re-pass the Ebro. The necessary orders had been given for the purpose if possible, of intercepting him.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

"Bordeaux, July 27

"A letter of the 24th from Saragossa, states that the Pretender was marching towards Castanisbe, where he had demanded 8000 rations. The movement indicates the intention to return to the Ebro on the side of Logrono. The Queen's troops, under the command of the 19 at Villaz de Dulsinge. Garcia was near Cuenca, preparing to march toward Teruel on Molina, following on the same track taken by Don Carlos."

"Bayonne, July 27

"A report published at Pamplona on the 25th, announces that Don Carlos was at Daroca on the 22d, moving on Boria. Espartero and Oran were following him on the precipitate retreat."

The object of the movements of Don Carlos is not sufficiently explained, by the want of direct communication with the Royalist army, but it is stated by the Carlist journals of the Kingdom, to be capital that his object is to bend towards the Sardegna road to Madrid, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the columns of Zaratiegui, who has passed the Haro and Miranda. The publication of the following despatches could be the excitement of the Christine in Madrid, as we find that on Friday, when another remarkable rise was expected, the Arabe Bundle became purposed, and even at the closing price of the preceding day.—What the feelings of the speculators might be on the Saturday we have not the means of ascertaining, the Bourse being closed in consequence of the *fete*, and the Post Office as being also shut at 12 o'clock

MUNICIPALITY No 1.

Sitting of Monday, Sept 4, 1837

A. R. 64

The council met the day conformably to adjournment.

The Recorder having called the meeting to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll, it appeared, the following members were present

Messrs. E. Duplessis, Darcantel, Fourez, Guillot, Witz, Hugh, Arnaud, Lecorgne, Cruzat, Brusle, Lefebvre, Lambert, Canon, Preval and Fernandez.

Absent, Messrs T Duplessis, Morel, Carondelet and Roy.

Absent on leave, Messrs Armitage, Tulane, Davis and Coquet.

On motion, the absence of Messrs Morel and Carondelet was excused.

The Recorder appointed Mr F Lambert, Chairman of the Committee on Library, vice Mr Sprigger resigned.

A message from the mayor, dated this day, was read, informing the council that the adjudication for cleaning the streets had been made the 24th of last month, and that Mr J Gerl, had become the contractor for the sum of 25,000. Mr Gerl proposed Mr L Gerl as his security for the sum of $20,000.

On motion of Mr Armitage, the rule being dispensed with,

Resolved, that the council do not think the security offered by Mr Gerl to be sufficient.

On motion of Mr Canon, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, that in default of Mr Gerl, the present contractor for cleaning of the city, being able to furnish sufficient security, the mayor is obliged to proceed to another adjudication, the security to be furnished by the contractor, shall be reduced to $10,000, for which same one or several securities may be given.

The second article of the mayor's message transmitted to the council a letter from Mr Francis Bryde, asking for a term of 4 months, for making his cash payments on the property acquired from the city by sale of lots in the Livaudais addition.

On motion of Mr Armitage, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, that a credit of 4 months be allowed to Mr Francis Bryde, for the payment of the sum of $957 50 cents, the balance due to this municipality, for one tenth cash to be paid for the lots of which he became the purchaser on the 5th of January, 1837, and of which he has not passed the sale by his giving a mortgage on other lots of which he also became the purchaser, and for which he has passed the acts of sale, and upon a mortgage on the buildings he has had constructed in addition to this aforesaid premises interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the date of adjudication up to the date of payment.

Be it further resolved, that all the purchasers who may have improvements, or buildings upon the lots purchased of this city, and which are placed in the same situation that Mr Bryde is in, shall have a right to avail themselves of the privilege granted him upon conforming to all the conditions imposed upon him.

The last article of the message transmitted a letter from Mr Lange proposing to the council to make an exchange of certain lots.

On motion of Mr Lesseps, this proposition was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr Preval with the permission of the council, presented the following resolution, which were adopted the rules being dispensed with, and with an amendment by Mr Lesseps:

Resolved, that the mayor be and he is authorized to choose two druggists in each ward of the 1st municipality, who upon the orders of the physicians chosen by the city, shall give gratis to the bearers of these orders, all medicines that may be therein required.

Resolved, That the Mayor be duly authorized to cause to be paid by the Treasurer of the First Municipality, the amounts of said orders as they may be presented by the said druggists who supply the medicines.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorised to invite two physicians in each ward of the First Municipality, to give their attention to indigent persons that may be recommended to them by the aldermen of the 1st municipality, in making known to the physicians that he may choose that the 1st municipality engages to acknowledge the attentions they may give to indigent persons.

Mr. Brusle, with the permission of the Council presented the following resolution, which was adopted;

Resolved, That the sum of $1800 be allowed for the entire compensation of the work of sighing and numbering the second emission of the notes of the municipality, and comprising the supplement of $30,000, the aforesaid sum to be paid in the following proportions: $900 to the Treasurer, $600 to the Comptroller, and 300 to their assistants.

Upon the adoption of the substitute, Mr. Montamat call for the ayes and nays, with the following result: for the offering 4, Messrs. Marigny, Kilshaw, Massicot and Feraud, 4 ayes, and Messrs. Montamat and Duvignaud in the negative, 2 nayes.

Mr. Duvignaud presented an ordinance, the object of which is to create the office of inspector, to see, that the carts in which fire wood is sold be of certain dimensions, in order that it may be sold by cords, half cords and quarter cords.

This ordinance was rejected.

The ayes and nays being called for by Mr. Duvignaud on the adoption, it appeared the following was the result:

Messrs. Kilshaw, Marrigny and Feraud voted in the negative, 4 noes, and Mr. Duvignaud in the negative 1 nay.

Mr. Kilshaw offered an ordinance exempting the steam ship Cuba from paying more than the levee dues exacted from ordinary steamboats.

This resolution being rejected, the following substitute offered by Mr. Marigny was adopted.

Resolved, That whenever the steam ship Cuba shall make fast at this municipality and shall not quit this municipality either to load or unload, she shall be exempt from all wharfage charges.

On motion, the Council adjourned to Thursday next, 7th September, 1837.

A true copy. S. D. B. ST. AMAND, Secretary.

DIED,

Last evening, of the prevailing fever, Dr. Wm. H. Beath, of New York. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Exchange Hotel this morning, at 9 o'clock.

FRENCH ROUND DEMIJOHNS—1900 French round Demijohns, landing ex ship Concord, from Havre, and for sale by CARRIERE, DARAN & CO. sep 7 11 & 15 St. Louis st.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

September 6.

Brig Mary Bernard, Beckwith, Charleston, W Foster, Master.

Schr Maria, Elderkin, Mobile, September 5.

Ship Kensington, Curtis, Liverpool, H C Cammack.

Barque Lubeck, Radnicker, Bordeaux, R Groning & Co.

ARRIVED. September 6.

Towboat Black, Thomas, from the S W Pass, towed to sea ship Rasin, brig Elizabeth, and schr Meadowcraft brought up ship Vicksburg, brig King Lear, schrs Water Witch, Cora & Watchman. Left on the 4th nothing new in the offing.

Packet ship Vicksburg, Woodbury, 22 days. New York, Bath & Colpert.

Brig King Leader, Bolmue dan, 24 days. Tampico, A Guinerry.

Schr Watchman, Murray, Matamoras, Aug 22d, to master.

Schr Water Witch, Dupeyre, Tampico, 17th Aug. A Cipedeville & co.

Schr Cora, Delvaille, 6 days Tampico, A M Miranda.

Steamboat Mobile, Sheridan, Mobile, Tourne & Beckwith.

Steamboat Guy Clark, Reed, from Louisville,