LATEST DATES.

New York	June 19	Liverpool	may 24
Do	June 19	London	may 23
Philadelphia	June 19	Havre	may 18
Baltimore	June 19	Paris	may 18
Boston	June 20	Bordeaux	april 12
Charleston	June 16	Madrid	may 13
Savannah	June 16	Cadiz	may 12
Tampico	may 21	Havana	june 3
Vera Cruz	June 10	Velasco	june 8

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

72 bales	Alabama		8½
40 do	do	do	8

112

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK June 17.

50 shares U S B		106¼
100 do	do	107
50 do	do	107⅛

NEW YORK, June 19.

50 shares U S B	30 days	106

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

12 shares U S B		108
1 do	do	108⅛
26 do	do	108
10 do	do	108⅛
10 do	do	108⅛

NEW YORK, June 17.

Cotton—The transactions in the cotton market during the last three days have been more extensive, with an advance of ¼ in consequence in price. The sales which have been for shipment and home consumption, to 600 bales Upland at 8¾ a 10¼, 500 Florid, 8¾ a 9¾, 1150 Mobile, 10 a 10¼: forming a total for the week of about 1900 bales.

Money Market—The Stock Market was in a languishing state to day, and the sales very limited. With the exception of United States, which advanced, they were all off to-day. There is a steady public demand for Canal Produce for export; but Sugars and Coffee are in demand. The rate of bills and specie is so high that every pipe is adopted to place funds in Europe.

STOCKS.

Saturday, P M.—The week has closed with the same feeling that has prevailed during its whole course, transaction appear to be confined to purchases to fill contracts. Delaware fell, Illinois, Long Island, Canton, all left. United States advance. Other stocks remained much the same.

CHARLESTON, June 20.

Cotton—The transactions in the Upland Cotton since our last, have been light, such sales have been come to our knowledge, have been of at last week's rates.

HAVRE, May 16.

Coffee—St Domingo has been selling at a reduction of 2 centimes from previous rates. The sale embraces 2983 good colloury St Domingo at 54 a 55¼, 78 ordinary good do 50¼, 419 do damaged do, sold at public auction, duty paid at 93 to 11 c. 455 do damaged Havana sold at 115 to 11 18; 295 do hne Java, duty paid at 59, 22 brls fine Guadaloupe, at 11 47¼.

Cotton—The transactions in this article have been extensive, since our last report; but they have not been played at a further decline, which in many instances may be estimated at 5 to 7½ centimes per lb, according to kinds and qualities.

The sales amount, from the 7th to the 16th instant inclusive to 3954 bales, consisting of 1510 New Orleans at 59 to 80 every low quality, at 80¼, 35 at 7½ 810 at 80¼, 4182 at 81 to 82, 298 at 95¼, 35 at 96¼, 115 at 97¼, 47 at 98¼, 100 at 100¼ and 28 at 102¼ 50 Mobile, of which 100 at 80¼, 998 at 81 to 90¼, 491 at 91¼, 100 at 97¼ 50, and 71 at 100¼ 50, 1692 Florida, of which 50 low quality at 85¼ 91 at 75¼, 74 90¼, 135 at 80¼, 656 at 85 to 90¼, 634 at 91¼ to 99¼, 100 at 101¼, and 41 at 102¼ 50 Texas, at the whole duty paid.

Corn—We have had a lively demand for Gaudaloupe and Marinique, for the home trade, and at a rise of 1 per 50 ko.

HAVRE, May 16.

Coffee—279 bales Louisiana, 84 to 93, 258 Florida, 73 to 80, 47 Georgia, 80.

HAVRE, May 16, 1837.

Paris Bankers have continued to do a good business with the merchants at Havre, the security is a fine price, but this has not put a stop to the exit of specie which serve to a large amount by packet from New York.

American houses in London, now supported by the Bank of England, should go by the board, it is hard with those in Paris who have been accustomed to a large amount, taking them area on them.

Commercial embarrassment seems to have fallen like a avalanche over our country. One common cry appears to threaten town and country, but seeing what is going on here for some time past, it is not to be an unexpected event.

With few exceptions, the houses here engaged in trade with the United States must suffer much, some of them, but so far, no failure has taken place. This is accounted for by the precautions taken of not drawing drafts from the United States to the amount of 20, 30, five or six million—a circumstance which aggravate the evil, already too great in the United States.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.

Cotton market has been extremely depressed, though rather more animated at the close of the week yet the common and middling qualities of American have declined 1¼, and the better descriptions 1/8 on our last quotation; Brazil, Egyptian, and India have also given way to the extent of 1/8. To-day, however, there has been a much better feeling, and there are more numerous at the late reduction, to sellers. The business of the week comprises Orleans, at 21d to 27d—5060 Bowed, 3d to 7¼d; Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee, 4¼d to 7 10; Orleans 4¼d to 8¼, 590 Pernambuco, 6 to 7d to 10¼d, 370 Maranham, 7d to 9 5¼d, 90 Laguayra 7 to 8, 40 Cumaneva, 12d to 13d, 270 Egyptian, 8d to 20 Manilla, 5d to 1170 Surat, 2¾d, and 80 at 3 1¼d to 3 3¼d per lb. making, together, 7 bales, of which 2500 American are on speculation, 500 American, 80 Pernambuco, 350 Surat, Bengal on shipment.

Sales in Tobacco amounted to 280 hhds, the prices of both leaf and stemmed have declined 1/8, but other qualities are unchanged. Sales have made in East India Rice to the extent of 1000 bags at 14s to 14s 9d, and about 50 tierces Carolina have been taken, at 30s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.

The demand for Cotton since Friday has been very rapid prices of the most current qualities of American advanced 1/4d per lbs, at which improvement the market is very supplied by holders with Sales on Saturday, 3000 bags. Monday, 5000 day 3500 to 4000 bags. Of the aggregate business, the Friday, 2000 American have been taken on speculation, and few American and 1000 Surat were sold. Arrivals since Friday, three vessels from the U. States.

The Tea Trade Monday. The clearness last on unchanged 496 670 lb. The trade is pretty at present—Glasgow Chron.

NOTICE

A meeting of the sub committee appointed by the committee of arrangements of the Association of the Citizens of New Orleans.

Resolved, That public notice be given through the papers inviting all the societies of the city to the celebration of the 61st Anniversary of our

National Independence.

that those societies intending to participate in the celebration of the day, be requested to give notice the same, to the committee of arrangements at the Exchange, on or before the 27th inst.

By order,

THOMAS LAYTON, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING of the Firemen of New Orleans, will be held on Monday evening, at 3 o'clock, at Kent's plain Richardson's Coffee House, to make suitable arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of American Independence.

Hoey, Foreman of Engine		No 1
Casey, do	do	2
Dore, do	do	3
Lilly, do	do	4
E Kip, do	do	5
Hurley, do	do	6
Schack, do	do	7
Greenlee, do	do	8
Mead, do	do	9
Cool, do	do	10
Salaman, do	do	11
Toby, Louisiana Hose Director.		
Page, Protection Hose do		

New Orleans, June 23, 1837. June 24

TO CONTRACTORS

PERSONS wishing to undertake the digging of the canal of Lake Borgne are invited to send before the 15th of July their propositions sealed to the Board of the Company, where the plan of the Canal may be seen. June 24

SITUATION WANTED.

A Young Man, highly capable, and who has been long served in the capacity, wishes a situation in the country, or a place in the city to do the work of a gang of negroes. He can give very satisfactory testimonials as to capacity and character. Apply at this office by a line addressed to E. A. 24 2t

DOLLARS WANTED, for which the highest price will be paid by G R STRINGER, 24 2 Royal st

TO LET—a house in Carrollton conveniently situated for a boarding house or grocery, at a reasonable rate. Apply at SOLOMON COHN, Carrollton

WANTED—A first rate laborer, drayman, pressman &c. and good at any thing, to hire. Apply early at N. HINS Louis street. June 24

LARD—556 kegs Cincinnati leaf lard, landing on steamer Gen Wayne and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.

BACON, Cincinnati Smoked—27 shoulders Hams, and 1200 assorted Hams and shoulders, and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.

TUBS OIL—No 1 and 2 in store, and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce street.

PORK—Clear mess M. O. prime, P O soft mess, prime and rumpsy store, and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.

MOLASSED HAMS—10 Hhds in store, and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.

SUGAR HAMS—1000 in bags, of pure quality, put up expressly for family use, in store, for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.

Flour—23 boxes young Hyson tea in store, and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.

PORK—20 barrels lard prime, 20 do 4th do, for sale by ROBERT H WHITE, 34 Gravier st

BACON—120 hhds Cincinnati cured bacon, sides, hams, shoulders, now landing and for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO. 24 P 26ro st

LARD—310 kegs lard leaf lard, received and for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO. 24 Poydras st

CIDER—100 bbls cider, received and for sale by ROBERT H WHITE, 24 Gravier st

WHISKEY—50 barrels old Monongahela whiskey, for sale by ROBERT H WHITE, 24 Gravier st

Cooper Wanted by ROBINSON & Co, 45 Camp st.

BACON—40 hhds Cincinnati cured, consisting of hams, 14 sides, 13 shoulders, lan ing from the Gen Wayne, for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

FLOUR—500 bbls superfine flour for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

CARROLLTON SOAP MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber informs his friends and patrons that he is now ready to supply them with a very superior article of soap for home use, orders will be attended to if left at the Carrollton Hair and Cigar store of Barrons & Poydras st.

SALOMON COHN.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAILEY,
Printer of the Corporation, Government, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

DATE OF PUBLICATION DURING THE SESSION
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

NEW ORLEANS
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1837.

Fourth of July—A very numerous meeting was held last evening at Kent's by that patriotic and disinterested body of men, the firemen of Orleans, at which resolutions were adopted for the proper celebration of the approaching anniversary of our national independence.

☞ The members of the committee of arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of our National Independence are requested to meet this evening at 8 o'clock at Hewlett's Arcade.

R. M. CARTER, Chairman.

FATAL RAECOUNTRE.—Two individuals, one by the name of Miller, the others name we could not ascertain, met at the corner of Poydras and Philippe streets last evening about dusk, the latter shooting the former through the back—his life is despaired of—the other effected his escape.

Council of the 1st Municipality.

The Council met last evening agreeably to adjournment. The Mayor in his message states, that having understood that some of the members were unwilling to confide to him, and the Committee of Finance, so extended a power as that conferred upon them to the emission of the notes proposed, he submitted the propriety of adopting a resolution requiring their special authorization for each series, and that they be informed of the emissions that may be made.

The Mayor also informed the Council, that, although he approved in the main of the ordinance adopted by them, he thought from the information he had receive t, that the resolution authorizing the engraving at the north of the notes would be too expensive. It would cost about twelve thousand dollars, a sum so considerable that he desired their special authorization before expending it. He deemed it his duty to add, that it would be much more economical to have the impression made here, upon pos. bank paper, and by ordering a double quantity, he believed that the difficulty of the notes wearing out might be remedied.

Mr Preval in behalf of the Finance Committee, reported some amendments to the original ordinance, in accordance with the Mayors suggestion, which having undergone some minor modifications, on the motions of Messrs Cruzat and Canon, were unanimously adopted.

Several letters were read and disposed of.

Mr High presented a series of resolutions relative to the paving of the 1st Municipality, and authorizing a contract with Mr James Roach, who is to proceed to the Western States, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of square stones. Ordered to be printed and made the order of the day.

Mr Prevalon behalf of the committee on claims, reported a resolution approving the account of Mr Dublitet, auctioneer, for the sale of property belonging to the city, and authorizing the payment of the same in notes at different epoches.

A letter was read from the directors of the Charity Hospital, detailing the unfortunate position of that institution, and soliciting relief, which was usal to its existence.

On motion, said letter was referred to the committee on claims, and the council proceeded to the order of day, which was a resolution authorizing the illumination of Exchange Alley, with gas.

The gentleman who presented said resolution not being present, its consideration was postponed, and on motion, the Council adjourned to Monday next.

A project has been formed in Tennessee for continuing the Dismal Swamp Canal which connects the waters of the Chesapeake with Albermarle Sound, along the level of Fayetville N.C. Columbia, S. C. Augusta & Columbus Geo, to the Mississippi river at or near the mouth of Red River—with a branch diverging at Fayettvie, through Tennessee and Kentucky, to the Ohio opposite Cincinnati.

It is estimated that fifty millions of dollars will suffice to construct these works—which sum, at the rate of five millions per annum could be raised in ordinary times without difficulty for an undertaking of such importance and magnitude. The advantages of the work, in a military point of view and as a means of knitting asuder ever the bonds of our union are too obvious to require argument.

It is intended to have a line of telegraphs along the whole line of these canals, and a so ar a direct line from Washington to Cincinnati. We are persuaded that the improvements already made in the construction of telegraphs and others that will surely be made in the course of a few years will enable intelligence to be conveyed with a precision and rapidity of which those who have not studied the subject, can form no idea. Suppose a continuous line of the telegraphs established from New Orleans along the sea coast and through the principal cities, to the north eastern extremity of the union—Washington being the centre of the line—information of vital importance might be conveyed thro the whole country in twenty minutes as it takes days, even with the unparalleled speed of the express mail. Intelligence of war or peace, conveyed under such a system, might save thousands of lives, might preserve towns from being captured, burnt or sacked. It is well known that under the old mail arrangements, the news of the ratification of the treaty of Ghent by our government was thirty days travelling from Washington to New Orleans. In that period of thirty days the British fleet and army were still on our coast, and though hostilities had in a measure ceased in consequence of the news of the peace having reached Admiral Cochrane by way of Jamaica, yet General Jackson very prudently kept up his preparation for defence, and until he received the welcome intelligence from Washington, never relaxed an iota of the rigour of military discipline. The whole army of officers of his were kept on the alert, under the expectation that the enemy, beaten and driven off from his position below New Orleans, would land at some other point—and this state of anxious suspense was prolonged for forty days, when it a system of telegraphs had been in operation, the ratification of the treaty would have been received in New Orleans the same day it was known at Washington. A little reflection will show in common sense advantages of a national character that may be derived from such a work—even in military times, the transmission of commercial and political intelligence in a few minutes after it transpires to any her extremity of the union, may be of the utmost importance.

We have seen a synopsis of the proposed plan for establishing the line of telegraphs—and we are convinced it is only that it is practicable, but that it may be executed at an expense that may easily be defrayed by an association of a few affluent individuals.

From Europe.

Our news from England by the packet ship Independence, is gloomy as it respects the aspect of commercial affairs. In truth the gloominess of the intelligence seems to increase in proportion as it is more recent—and we doubt not every fresh arrival will bear intelligence more disastrous than that which precedes it, until the climax of mournful anticipation is reached by the arrival of the news in England that the U. States Bank has stopped payment. Such an event was regarded as not improbable at the sailing of the Independence. A letter from Liverpool, dated May 24, published in one of the New York Wing newspapers, says that United States Bank notes, wh ch formerly sold at a premium in that place, were at a discount of more than 20 per cent!!

Matters will not begin to mend in the commercial transactions of the two countries until the worst is known on both sides of the water. The credit of American paper in England is as low as it well can be. Few orders for English goods will be honored—which, in a general sense, is not an unpropitious circumstance, as it will check the importation of foreign merchandize in spite of ourselves, and thus keep down the load of debts to their present level.

The bank of England proposed to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania to open a credit for the latter institution of 2,000,000 sterling, on condition that specie should be remitted in the amount of one half the bills drawn McBiddle decline t accepting the proposal for the excellent reason that he was unable to comply with the condition: four millions eight hundred thousand dollars are more than all the loose cash in his pockets—but he took a hint from the English proposition, from which his bank will derive some benefit. It was doubtless that proposition which suggested to him the ingenious and salutary scheme of selling checks on the northern cities at his branch bank in New Orleans, to be paid for here half in specie and half in paper of the local banks: this scheme has been practiced for some weeks, and specie is plainly becoming more and more scarce—on Saturday notes of local banks were selling at discount of 20 percent on specie, and thus, Mr Biddle, although he may not have been able to carry into effect the scheme of the English bank, has been taught an efficient plan of gathering into his coffers the gold and silver of this great emporium of western commerce.

The foreign news by the Independence is not of great importance. In Spain the forces of the government in conjunction with the British auxiliaries, were conducting the civil war with unusual vigour. They have taken by assault Herani, Irun and Fontarabia, positions which are very strong by nature and had been fortified by the Carlists with much care. It is apprehended, however, by the London Morning Herald, that the Infante Don Sebastian, commander of the forces of Don Carlos, permitted Espartero, the general of the queen's army, to amuse himself and waste his time and strength in the attack of those places, while he himself was ex-cuting a plan for making an incursion into the neighborhood of Madrid, and if possible, taking that capital by storm. He was actually advancing in that direction, according to the Paris Moniteur, and was at the head of 30,000 infantry and 12 squadrons of horse, at a small town called Tudela, on the Ebro, about 150 miles from Madrid: an active army would easily march that distance in a week, and the Carlist force is so improving that it will undoubtedly look down all resistance.

There were various rumours of a change in the British ministry. The terms seem to entertain strong hopes of being placed at the head of the government. On the other hand the friends of the Lords Grey and Brougham have more rational grounds to expect they will be called to resume their ancient situations. The king has declined to comply with Lord Melbourne's request for a dissolution of parliament—thus shewing that he is not averse to his lordship's retirement from office.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

The Express mails of yesterday and Sunday put us in possession of the regular dates from the Atlantic cities.

The advices from England are highly important, although very gloomy and disheartening. It is rendered quite certain, that the Bank of England will grant no further assistance to the American trade. At a meeting of the board of direction of that institution, this determination was taken and communicated to the parties concerned.

Affairs in Liverpool are declared to be getting worse every day. The houses which are stated in the Liverpool letters to have stopped, are those of Wadington, Ault & Co., Malcolinson, Bell & Co., and Phelphs, James & Co. None of these are believed to be for very large sums, but the collective amount is considerable. They have been followed by a paralyzing effect in the manufacturing districts.

The great house of Roskell, Ogden & Co., which suspended payment for a day or two was enabled to resume payment by the relief afforded them by the timely arrival of a packet in 16 days from New York.

Our slips speak of an account via Havre, that the U. S. Bank declines opening a credit with the Bank of England for $10,000,000, provided $5 000,000 in specie for the bills drawn. This declination is said to be only for the present, but it must have disastrous effects here, for the adoption of the plan is the only thing which, under existing circumstances, can effectually aid our embarrassed merchants.

Latest Commercial advices from Havre.— We are indebted to our attentive correspondent for a Havre Prices Current to the 16th, received via New York, by the *Sylvie de Grasse.*

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Independence*, at New York, which sailed from Liverpool on the 24th ult. we have been put in possession of London papers to the 23d inclusive. The news from that country to the 1st of May had reached London. Our extracts will shew the effect produced there.

Several heavy failures had occurred in Liverpool, all connected with American houses, and one or two had also taken place at Manchester and Leeds. A respectable house in Glasgow, connected with the New Orleans trade had also gone by the board.

There is very little news from the Continent, except enough to shew that the overturn of the two contending factions in Spain, some of the particulars of which will be found among our extracts.

In the House of Lords on the 18th May, after a conference was held with the Commons it was announced that their Lordships had concurred in certain resolutions in reference to the government of Lower Canada, agreed to by the Commons.

In the Commons on the same evening on Lord John Russell's announcing that the Lords had agreed to the Canada resolutions, he was asked by Mr Robuck whether, if governors were allowed precedence by the house, he (Lord J Russ) would take one of the three Irish bills and grant, *de die in diem* with the bill so named until it was finished? That would be a test by which they would try the government. It would then be seen whether they were anxious to pass the bills they themselves introduced, or whether they were afraid of them. Lord John Russell made a shuffling reply, from which nothing could be extracted.

Mr Stevenson, the American minister, transacted business at the Foreign office on the 20th May.

Letters from St Petersburg of the 9th ult. say that Lord Durham has made communications to the Russian government respecting the Vixen, which were received by it very amicably, and the reply to which is said to have been equally well received by Lord Durham. Hence it is inferred that the affair of the Vixen is as good as settled to the satisfaction of the two governments concerned. The Emperor Nicholas will shortly set out on his tour to the interior of Russia. Lord Durham likewise intends to leave St. Petersburg at the end of this month, and will go first to Christiaad, and then for a short time to London.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.

FRANCE—The Moniteur contains an ordonnance for carrying into effect the bill recently passed for paying the sum of one million of francs as a dowry to the Queen of the Belgians.

It appears by the last accounts from Africa that the French Generals Hugeaud and Damjoin met were squabbling with each other about jurisdiction.

The French papers are full of the sickness which reigns, the papers are entirely occupied with accounts of the distress existing in some of the different departments, the preparations for the marriage of the young Duke, and the effigies decreed to be replaced upon the Kings Barricades by the Amnesty Decree. The Ministerial deputies assembled on Friday evening last, at the dwelling of M Harmina, a member of the Chamber. The meeting, which was attended by 200 persons, reckoned 177 deputies, and 27 more, unable to come, sent in their adhesion to the proceedings. According to the Journals of Paris, Debats and other prints of the same party, the object of the conference was to find out attack the ministry, but to declare the tendency lately manifested by them towards departing from the principal system of the Ministry. The Gazette de France, principal purpose of the Doctrinaires would however, appear to have been to counterbalance the effect of a meeting recently held by the members of the Gauche and Tiers-Parti, and in which it was proposed to disseminate allover the country the speech delivered at M Thiers in the last protracted debate upon the secret service money. Some of the journals assume the probability of the Chamber being dissolved towards October, when general elections will take place.

La Paix nothing interesting has occurred, except a meeting of nearly 200 members of the Cortes, resolved to suspend the sitting of the Cortes. Several republicans have been arrested in Madrid, through fear for illegal reason, one of them declaring on his intended to follow in the wake of Mesnier, and proclaiming himself in manner four.

LONDON, May 23—Report was rife at Paris, and the content of the telegraphic despatch from Madrid which confirm them, that Don Sebastian had taken the army of Irribarren, and was marching upon Arragon to effect his junction with Cabrera. He had left Espartero upon the French frontier, and was then the only army which can still connect with the Pretender's forces. In Catalonia the rebellion of the Liberals singularly favour him, and seems to have little serious obstacles in the way to prevent the dash upon Madrid, which we mentioned yesterday to be so probable. The Constitutionalists have cannot make with our months of preparation of long continued arrangements with which his agile enemy seems to disposed, to enter into the capital would create no surprise, nor indeed much alarm: the same fear which he fights. He may enter Madrid, and be prisoner within its walls, but the fears and not respect the constitutional party are too strong to allow him long to retain possession. The nobles, the clergy, and the landed gentry of Spain are alike hanged against Don Carlos; they cannot allow his establishment at Madrid, for they see at their own ruin with. The holders of convent lands throughout the kingdom fall with his success. An army of hired and undisciplined, perhaps, but still three as strong as his own will be opposed to him, and opposed to him in a country where he has not the aid of France, the natural defence of his Navarrese mountains. Don Carlos for a while may be king of Madrid or King of Biscay, but he can never be King of Spain.

In the meantime the movements of the Republicans of Catalonia seems daily to gather in strength. Besides Reus and Tarragona, which still hold from against the Queen, the republican forces from the neighboring towns had concentrated in those cities, and Carthagena had on the 5th followed their example and declared its independence.

In the *Moniteur* of Friday the following telegraphic dispatches appeared.

May 15, 5 P.M.—Fontarabia has made no resistance but capitulated at noon. The garrison was composed of 200 soldiers and armed peasants.

"BAYONNE, May 12, 10 o'clock.—Twenty battalions and twelve squadrons of Carlists passed the Aga at Echarty yesterday, 15th, marching on Arragon. The expedition is within sight of Irbarren, who has now left Puente la Reyna with twelve battalions and 600 cavalry. An engage nent cannot take place. The Carlist advanced guard were yesterday at noon at Sesma, at the separation of the roads of Tudela and Sangueira.

All the important advantages gained by the Queen's troops have been effected with a trifling loss of men, although the fighting was occasionally sharp enough. In reference to the capture of Hernani the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says—"Colonel Cannan, commanding the Royal Irish battalion (composed of the late 9th and 10th Regiments) was the first man to enter Hernani, when he arrived there with a party of his men in the gate of the town was closed. They forced it open, and in an instance with the butends of their muskets, but the only answer they received was musket shots. Col. Cannan then climed over the gate jumped down on the other side, unbolted it, and led the men in. The town was almost completely deserted—only a few old people and women being left in it." The loss before Hernani is supposed not to exceed 50 or 60 men killed and wounded. The following is an extract from the address issued by Gen. Espartero to his army on the 14th:—

"Look to your ranks, were are to be found so many heroes, and you will there recognize the same chiefs who so often, and with so much glory, have led you to battle. See the sons of our powerful ally, Great Britain, eager to participate in our laurels—see that flag which floats triumphant even in the frozen seas of the polar regions united with the Castilian banner—see the hills which separate us from Fuenphina—see the coming comrad, and ready by their echoes to carry throughout Europe the hymns of victory and the wailings of the conquered.

"Be generous to those who may fall into your power during the coming combat. Heroes like you only look upon him as an enemy who stands before you with arms in his hands; but when he surrenders or retendjhe hands of brotherhood, and spill not blood unnecessarily."

At the same time the following general order was issued by Brigadier General Chichester, commanding the British Auxiliary Legion.

"Being about to take the field, there are three things the Brigadier General commanding the division wishes to impress upon the Leg on, and he has they will be borne in mind—

"1st. That the flower of the Spanish army marches with us, and will be a witness of our deeds.

"2d. That we are the countrymen of the duke.

"3d. That our conduct is anxiously watched by warm friends and bitter enemies, and that the praise or blame, which ever we may deserve, will be most freely dealt out to us in England.

The Paris papers of Sunday, like those of many preceding days, are destitute of domestic news of importance. The debate on the National Guard Bill in the Chamber of Peers on Saturday, gave the ridiculous petition of a lady calling herself the responsible conductor of the Gazette des Femmes, and advocating the rights of women, which occurred the same day in the Deputies; and the approaching marriage of the PRINCE ROYAL are the principal domestic topics referred to in those journals.

If the Nouvelle Minerve is to be credited the marriage of the Duke of Orleans to be made the occasion for other measures namely—

"1. The creation of a body of Life Guards for the personal protection of the King (to consist of four squad one of cavalry and four battellions of infantry.)

"2. The decoration of 10 individuals with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. 3. The insulation of a court for the Princess Royal. 4. The postponement of any decision respecting the Order of the Holy Ghost family at Versailles and St Cloud, contemplating the abandonment of the Tuil ries, except for some months of the year."

On this paragraph it is only necessary to remark, that the project of making Paris, and not Fontainebleau, the scene of the impending fetes gives to it a direct contradiction.

The Court was to proceed on the 27th inst. to Fontainebleau. Marshal Clausel was much better.

A telegraphic despatch from Strasburg, received in Paris on Saturday, stated that the five accomplices of Fieschi Bonaparte, in the affair of the 28th October last, who at first fled, but afterwards surrendered themselves, were brought to trial on Friday last, and acquitted. The *Gard d'Honneur* at Marseilles mentions the arrival in that port of two vessels from Barcelona, having on board a vast number of persons flying from the excesses of the revolutionists.

From Barcelona the intelligence received in Paris on Saturday evening was of the most deplorable and menacing character. The Governor of Barcelona (Espinosa) Perseo, in a letter dated the 14th inst. presents the situation of affairs in that city under the most sinister aspect. In that despatch the General states, that it had been only through the aid of the British marines landed from the Rodney that the insurrection of the 6th and 8th inst. had been nulled; that at every instant he expected to be deserted by his soldiers, as he had been already abandoned by nearly 15 out of the 3 battalions of the National Guard; that the civil authorities, deficient either in courage or in fidelity, disappeared as a goffall—an example followed by most of the inhabitants as had anything to lose. After other result more ominous details, the General concludes by praying a reinforcement of 10,000 men, without which the "Catalonia insurrection was surely triumph!

From Valencia the accounts received were of nearly as threatening a character. The troops are kept in readiness for immediate action. The town of Benicarlo had, it seems, been entered by the Carlists before the arrival of Oraa to its relief.

The incidents, taken in conjunction with the direction that reigned in Madrid on the 13th inst, the date of the last accounts from that thence, the rumour of revolt of Carthagena, the probable adhesion of Malaga to the insurrection, and the passage to the Ayuntamiento Don Sebastian, produced considerable uneasiness in Paris on Sunday last. The rumoured Don Sebastian's movement does not appear to have transpired. The general belief remained, however, that it ultimate views, over which the aspirant is silent, Valencia, Valencia, and in the capital would, it was supposed, exert considerable influence.

The news of importance from Spain still continuing in Paris on Sunday. The Courier Français, under who ought to have received on Saturday from Madrid a letter arrived up to the hour of post on Sunday.—The French Bourse was very dull, the half past 1 o'clock on that day, down at 79 174 (buyers).

Latest from Spain.

Barcelona, May 11.

We are living in the utmost anxiety. Th Place d' Armes, the Barracas, the Citadel, the Montjouy, the Rambla.—Ar are threatened with artillery. At the corner of each street cannon is placed. Yesterday a display of 14,000 men was necessary, and yet it was fear d that the victor would be received. Farewell, in fact, has his alarms; he knows that the people of Barcelona will not allow the slaughter of upwards of 260 citizens, the resignation either the city will remain—numb red with cannon, or at the last change will produce a terrible result. In the meantime the town is deserted, nearly 10,000 persons have quitted its and all the shops and manufactories are shut.

Letters from Perpignan of the 11th current state, that the Republic at Reus, Tarragona, and other cities, still hold firm. On the 9th there displayed considerable activity, and went a force of 2,500 men to Momblanc, to watch the movements of the Baron de Meyr.

BARCELONA, May 13

Reinforcements of troops have been hourly arriving great haste, as the National Guard cannot be depended upon. The French troops are leaving, and the tranquillity increasing. The brig La Fleche arrived on the 6th the sloop L'Aigle on the 9th, and on the 10th the British ship Soldiers arrived. The focus of the Carlist movement continues to be Berga, where the revolutionary junta is organising a corps of soldiers and volunteers—Debats.

Spain—Letters of the 14th inst. from Bayonne, state that Espartero entered Hernani, he had, on making 300 prisoners, and capturing some cannon.

Don Sebastian had left previously, but in what direction was unknown; he left behind the forces that had joined under the command of Gaspar Rubio, the Vicero of Navarre, upon receiving accounts of this movement, collected 8,000 troops, with which he reached the Ebro on the following day. The Queen's General, Buresewith 10,000 men, occupied Logrono. Letters of the 15th, from Perpignan, state, that on the 10th Valencia was in some fear from the Carlists, who have appeared at but one point in the town, was left open. The fort of Cortlancle, which had been abandoned by the garrison on the 5th, was pounded the revolutionists of Reus, was destroyed on the 6th by the Carlists who also pillaged the Bertrand. The Carlists from Pampeluna to the 10th inst. say that Irbarren continues at Pueplas la Reyna, waiting the concentration of forces which he expected would attack Estella. His troops were full of confidence.

Letters from Bayonne of the 16th, say that the Infante Don Sebastian, was on the morning of the 14th, with forces amounting, it Hernani, to 20,000. The Vicero was at Puenta de la Reyna, apparently inactive movements.

On the 15th, Espartero was in possession of Amegaraga, Hernani, Urnieta and Andoain. He was informed that the Christinos from Victoria and on ed the passage of Arlaban. To day Gen. Lersundi march from Tolosa, to the assistance of the Christinos, who the Carlists are firing, and four trains are on the line to protect the territory and receive the refugees.

The following accounts from Spain are of an important character, the latter being dated the 12th. The following telegraphic dispatch is posted in the Moniteur of "The General commanding the 20th Military Division, to his Minister at War.

"May 17.—At midday, General Evans attacked Irun, which was desperately defended. The results of the attack are not ascertained, but it appears, as every outlet is closed. On the contrary at Evans that I should receive his wounded. I have sent him some cotton and other necessaries. I have also established a temporary hospital, and have sent hospital wagons from B yonne. The wounded are brought by the Tolosa road.

"On the 15th the Infante was in the direction of Lesela, and left Irun at Puente de la Reyna, in communication with Logrono and Vitoria.

"The whole attack—Evans has behaved the women and children very kindly. Our loss is not ascertained with vivacity. Espartero occupies Hernani.

"May 17, 5 P.—Since given yesterday, the English have entered the redoubt, and have taken 3 pieces of cannon, but the enemy, and have taken 3 pieces of them in guns; but in spite of the 1 ommendation of General Evans, the English, in their eagerness, were repulsed by the violent defence, and the loss of the enemy. Some thirty only have been carried off. Some have fallen in the night.

"The enemy, in the retreat, is that the Carlist forces intended to make a dash at Madrid, and that, on the other, they have consented to give up the different interests, and to promote in the meantime and difficult country they have to traverse. The Carlists appear to have been driven to use fire from wanted provisions. The war may now be considered as having reached its crisis, and every heart is therefore, with great anxiety. In the meantime the good advantages already gained by the Queen's troops have placed their ultimate and speedy triumph almost beyond doubt. The Carlists have, however, by dispatch gives the few particulars which have been received of the capture of Irun.

"Bayonne, May 17, Pon P.M.—Irun was taken at one, P.M. At noon on the morning of the 15th, Colonel Arbuthnot entered the town by a cross direction, leaving blown up the gate. The remainder continued, but now the town is quite safe. The prisoners are sent upon the town house, and guarded by 40 British officers—200 have been killed with the bayonet. General Evans did all in his power to stop the fire—of Lord Lynedoch. He has behaved admirably in this. There are 150 wounded British; 40 are on our territory.

SAVANNAH, June 20.

Interesting and authentic from Florida

We learn from Capt. D Laguel, of the Ordnance Corps, who arrived from Gary's Ferry on Sunday evening, in the steamer Charleston, Capt Bennett, that an express arrived at Gary's Ferry on Friday last, from Tampa, which place he left on the 14th, that it is true that Abiahum, the negro chief and others, had left Tampa previous to the 14th inst. but that their departure has not induced a suspicion on the part of the officers of the army, that they intended to be mutineers.

Their reasons for leaving, are detailed in several letters, that they became alarmed from the appearance of the measles at Tampa, which the Indians mistook for small pox. Abiahum, the negro chief and interpreter, is still at Tampa Bay, as Capt. D'L. has been informed.

Micanopy sent back to Capt Pagee a horse which he had borrowed, and $10 also borrowed from captain Pagee.

Micanopy sent word to General Jessup, that "the lad a strength tongue"—implying that he would fortil his engag ments.

Philip and his other chiefs had been in the camp at Lake Monroe, (Fort Mellon)—Philip looking very sick. They had appeared owing to a message of Col Harney, that he would issue no rations unless the chiefs came in *propria persona.*

The report that several men had been murdered, near Big Spring, is declared to be totally unfounded. Major Dade was thought travelled recently from Micanopy to Black Creek without any other loss than the loss of 20 Indian pigs—and he had an opportunity of driving the best information, as Capt. Ringgold, with a company of mounted men, makes daily excursions from Micanopy, so as to cover the country for information. Major W. left at Micanopy Captain Beall, of the Dragoons, who had just arrived from Newnansville with 50 mounted riflemen, and who received the Indian signs.

G. n. Jessup has not advised the inhabitants to abandon their crops or rent upon the posts, having merely ordered Major Whiting to direct the inhabitants to collect in the nearest posts, if any partial aggression should be offered by straggling Indians.

Fort Armstrong could not have been attacked, as it has been abandoned at least a month since, as it was an unhealthy location, and the garrison removed to Fort King.

General Jessup was at Tampa Bay on the 14th, he had gone down to Fort Foster, on the Hillsboro, to see that the comfort of the troops was attended to.

Major Gates has been assigned to the command of the troops at Micanopy and its vicinity.

It is true we learn from Capt D'Laguel, that the Seminoles have been supplied with ammunition by the Creek volunteers. The latter receive their supplies upon requisitions made by the Commanding Officers of their respective encampments, most of whom are officers of the Army, (the one mentioned above being Capt. Boyd, and capt. W. P. Wilson, volunteers from Georgia.)

The operations, to be continued during the summer, will probably be, besides that at Tampa, those at Micanopy, Fort King, Fort Dade, Fort Harlien on the Santaffee, Thlionotosassee, Picolata, and St Augustine.

COUNCIL OF THE 3D MUNICIPALITY.

Sitting of Thursday, 22d June, 1834.

The council met conformably to appointment.

The recorder having called the members to order, provided the secretary to call the roll, it appeared the following members were present, to wit, M ssrs. Duvignaud, Marigny, Bertran f, Kilshaw, Montamat and Ferand. Absent, Mr. Mossicot.

The journal of the last sitting being read and approved, the hebdomary account of the receipts and expenditures of the municipality was read, showing a ballance of $9,[illegible] to its credit.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The majority