LATEST DATES.

New York	July 19	Liverpool	June 3
Boston	July 11	London	June 2
Philadelphia	July 15	Havre	May 31
Baltimore	July 13	Paris	May 1
Charleston	July 10	Bordeaux	May 30
Washington	July 12	Madrid	May 30
Mexico	June 1	Cadiz	May 29
Tampico	May 31	Havana	July 4
Vera Cruz	June 27	Orleans	June 1

COMMERCIAL.

Correspondent of the N Y Daily Express:

NEW YORK, July 1.

Private letters from England do not fully confirm the suspensions of the Messrs Wigginns & Wilsons, bankers in London. On the contrary, all their obligations were paid up to the 1st of June, inclusive. Had not the Roscoe arrived on the day she did, there is no question but they would have gone on without any interruption. On the whole, however, the news is favorable. The great staple, cotton, had advanced in the face of the gloomy news from America. A fall in the cotton the Americans are mainly to look to pay their debts If this article should advance but a penny a pound it would be a very important item in settling balances.

We have been decidedly of the opinion that the Bank of England would not suspend specie payments and the last accounts confirms this belief. Money was abundant, except on American securities. Trade had become so dull that there was no call for money; the rate of interest was consequently very low. All accounts from the manufacturing districts agree that business was at a stand. No orders, nor no demand from America for goods.

STOCKS.

The advices from England appear to have had an unfavorable effect on Stocks; most descriptions fell off. Specie is very dull, and selling at 6 to 9 per cent discount.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 11.

14 shares U S B		cash	110
150	do	do	s 30 days 109
25	do	do	60 days 108½
25	do	do	next wk 109
50	do	do	next wk 109½
30	do	City Bank	109

NEW YORK, July 12.

50 shares U States Bank		30 days	109
300	do	do	s 60 days 109
50	do	do	s 60 days 109½
100	do	do	cash 109½
25	do	do	109½
50	do	do	110
50	do	do	b 15 days 110½

CHARLESTON, July 13.

Cotton—Received since our last to yesterday morning, inclusive 23 bales Sea Island, and 600 bales of upland cotton. Cleared in the same time, 112 bales Sea Island, and 315 bales Upland. On shipboard not cleared, 965 bales Sea Island, and 3331 bales Upland.

The sales have been 3019 bales of Upland as follows—40 at 11, 90 at 11, 197 at 11, 61 at 10 3-8, 137 at 10, 67 at 9, 123 at 9 1-2, 59 at 9, 126 at 8, 92 at 8, 36 at 8 1-4, 229 at 8, 49 at 7 7-8, 138 at 7 3-4; 25 at 7, 343 at 7, 37 at 6, 41 at 9 1-2, and 98 at 6c.—Long cotton—4 bales common Sea Island at 36 cts There is a good demand for every description of Upland, and an advance in the lower qualities has been obtained. Of prime and choice, the stock remaining in hands is light, and holders require higher rates 14 1-2 cent was refused for a prime lot.

AUGUSTA, July 14

Cotton—Since our last, there has been a slight improvement in the staple, and the enquiry for prime and choice continues unabated. There have been a number of purchasers in the market, but the demand is mostly confined to the better qualities, which are getting scarce, while inferior and middling are plenty and dull of sale, at almost any price. The sales from Wednesday morning the week passed to Tuesday 3 bales, at all prices, ranging from 5 to 10 cents, principally at 9 a 9 1-2. We quote extreme at 6 a 10 cents—with the remark, that there is very little selling under 8c.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

Flour—Sales of Howard street Flour by retail are made at 8,75 a 9 A parcel of 300 bbls was sold at 8. The wagon price is 8 a 8,25.

Sales of City Mills Flour at 8,25 a 8,75—demand and liberally equal to the supply.

Whisky—Hds are nominal at 33 1-2c—a sale has been made at 33 cents. We quote bbls nominally at 35 cents—a sale of a considerable lot at something less. The wagon price of bbls is 36c.

Sugars—At auction this morning, 107 hhds and 40 tierces Porto Rico were sold 6,25 a 8,10; and 14 bbls Havana clayed, at 8.

Molasses—At auction to day, a small parcel of New Orleans hhds and bbls was sold at 40 cents per gal

LONDON, June 1.

Since this day week there has been but little change in the commercial markets; the hings birth day and Epsom races have intervened and have tended to increase the dullness that previously pervaded every department, many persons connected with trade have taken entirely out of business. The imports have been heavy, but the exports have continued light.

Coffee—The British Plantation market remains very heavy, and at the public sale rather lower prices have again been recorded for the descriptions, while the unclean kinds do not find buyers.

Cotton—The market continues to wear a very heavy aspect and the few purchases are only by necessitous buyers at former rates.

HAVRE, May 24.

Ashes—10 barrels American Pots first quality were sold yesterday afternoon at 44: 25 do 2d 40.

Coffee—The sales yesterday were 65 qts Martinique at 40.

Cotton—Yesterday the sales amounted to 781 bales, the following rates: 53 bales Louisiana at 92 50; 5 do 85; 34 do 75 do 80; 17 do do 76; 5 do Mobile: 45 Georgia 105; 95 do 85; 175 do Pernambuco 105 a 135

Rice—79 ics Carolina were sold at 27f.

Tobacco—97 bales Virginia sold this morning at sale from 89f a 101f.

HAMBURG, May 25.

Cotton—Carolina and Tennessee, 5 3,8 to 8; Georgia and est sort 8 to 9 1-16; fair 9 1-2; fair to fine 9 1-2; ordinary 4th sorts 34 to 6 1-4. Marchant, 8 1,8 to 9; Surat, 3 7,8 to 5 1,8; Domingo, 6 1,2 to 8 1-2.

FOR SALE,

The new and beautiful Steamboat ROBIN HOOD, A, built of live oak and the best materials, is about 100 tons burthen, and has a cabin very tastefully finished engine. She was built for the war service, and would suit the Red-River, Alabama, Opelousas, Alabama or Texas trade, as she draws but 24 inches with wood on board and boiler. The terms of sale will be made easy. Apply to JOHN McDONOGH.

20—2-law

For Pensacola, Mobile—And all intermediate Landings.

The Steamboat Merchant, Capt. J McC. Baker, will leave New Orleans every Saturday morning, on the arrival of the 7 cars, to Pensacola, touching at Bay St Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi, East and West Pascagoula and will arrive at Pensacola every Sunday. Will leave Pensacola for Mobile, every Monday morning at half past eight o'clock, and Mobile every Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. New Orleans touching at Pascagoula, Biloxi, &c. This arrangement will be punctually observed, for the remainder of the season.

Passengers going by the Merchant must be cleared at Custom-House, and all baggage at the risk of the owner.

Passage apply to Captain Baker.

New Orleans, to JOHN KILSHAW, Pensacola, to JENNISON & FOSTER; Mobile, to TALCOTT, IRWIN & Co.

Freight, Furniture, &c. must be sent to the vessel the day, or they will not be received on board; and all baggage may be sent on that day, or on the day morning. july 20

FOR PITTSBURG, and all intermediate Landings.

The new and fast running steamboat JOHN JAY, Pennington, master, will leave for Pittsburg on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, precisely. For freight or passage, apply on board HEFFORD & SORGENFREY.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND All Intermediate Landings.

The new light draft and fast running steamer Columbus, Isaac Smith, master, is now ready to receive freight and will leave for Louisville on Saturday. For freight or passage, having a state room, apply on board opposite the American Hotel or to

GRIVOT & LAIGE, No. 12 Poydras st.

FOR TAMPICO.

Schr CORA, Delrasle, master, will shortly sail, having 2 thirds of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, apply to

A M DE MIRANDA

8 St Louis st.

FOR NEW YORK, First Packet.

To sail on the 24th inst

The Packet ship ALABAMA, Charles C Bray master, having the greater part of her board, will be dispatched as above. For 200 bales or passenger, apply on board, between markets, or to

FRANKLIN & AMES,

53 Camp st

FOR BREMEN.

The superior and fast sailing ship Cumberland, Capt. Harry. For freight of 100 bls and upwards, or passage, apply to

LEVI H. GALE.

93 Common st.

FOR BREMEN, Passage only.

The splendid and fast sailing ship Citizen, Thomas, master, will meet with despatch. For passage only, apply to L H GALE,

93 Common st

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The splendid A 1 fast sailing ship WM BROWN, Simon P Ashton, master, has engaged, will accommodate FOUR passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

BAILEY & ABBOTT,

14 Bienville st

FOR BOSTON.

To sail on Saturday the 22d inst

The superior and fast sailing A 1 ship TELLEMAH, Barstow, master, will positively sail as above. For freight or passage having handsome accommodations, apply to

L H GALE, 93 Common st

FOR BOSTON.

The A 1 very fast sailing barque Henry, Snell, commander, will having quick despatch for freight passage, having beautiful accommodations. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable market.

BAILEY & ABBOTT,

No. 14 Bienville street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

To Sail on the 20th inst.

The A 1 very fast sailing brig RUSSELL, Lockwood, master, will sail as above, positively—For freight or passage, having fine large state rooms

BAILEY & ABBOTT,

14 Bienville st

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A 1, light draft fast sailing ship Octavian, Deacon commander, requires 500 bales of her cargo. For terms of which or passage, having large and airy state rooms for the accommodation of ten passengers, apply to the Captain on board or to

RALL & ABBOTT,

14 Bienville st.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYOU,

Printer to the State, Corporation of the City of New Orleans, and the First and Third Municipalities.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION DOUBLE STREET.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS,

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1837.

Death of Squier.

The degree Sporza so celebrated for his brigandism, and who had obtained the appellation of *lion coupé* from the circumstance of his having lost one of his arms in resisting the patrol who attempted to arrest him, has at length paid the forfeiture of his accumulated crimes and enormities. It will be recollected, that this same fellow was reported to have been left dead by some men of the guard, whom he had attacked some months ago. When he lost his arm, which was by a shot from one of the Messrs Fleiras, he was secured and sent to the hospital for the recovery of his wounds, where after some time he was attacked by a dysentery which reduced him to such a state of feebleness that the guardian relinquished an active surveillance over him, which he availed himself of, to make his escape and avoid the punishment he so justly merited. No sooner had he made good his retreat than he gave himself up more than ever to the natural ferocity of his disposition, and it is reported that having made captive of a white woman, after detaining her in his camp for several days, he suspended her to a tree by one of her arms, and retreating a few steps shot her dead on the spot.

On Monday last, a man named, FRANCISCO GARCIA, who was fishing at the entrance of *Petit Rivière* left his boat for a few moments for the purpose of hauling to shore the near that contained the fish he had caught He held in his hand a kind of *cravow bait* to which he intended to make fast, and was proceeding, when he heard the detonation of a cap from a gun, and saw at a little distance from him a negro who was endeavoring to fit another cap in the place of the one that had exploded without effect. He hesitated not a moment, but coming up to him, struck him three blows, with the bar he held in his hand, the latter of which was so effectual as to strike him dead. The body was brought up on Tuesday about one o'clock in the evening, and was exposed to inspection on the public square, where it remained for some time. The marks of the wounds given by one of the city guard who had left this brigand for dead, were very visible, and completely corroborated the story told by him, against which some discredit had been thrown.

Many persons are under the impression that the three municipalities have offered very high rewards for the arrest of Squier. This is a mistake. The third Municipality alone offered $250, for which amount Garcia received a warrant from the Mayor yesterday.

Suicide.

A man named John Hann, having been arrested on a charge of theft on Tuesday last, was lodged in the prison of the second Municipality, where he ended his days by hanging himself by the neck with his handkerchief tied to the bar of window.

EDWARD LAFONTA, Esq. has been elected by the council of the second municipality secretary to the recorder thereof.

The Republican, published at Jackson in this state, is grossly mistaken in stating that the Bee has recommended Mr Henry Johnson as a candidate for governor. The reverse of this statement is the truth. We have expressed our predilections towards a very different individual of very different political opinions from those of Mr Johnson. This is rather an odd mistake of the Republican.

Rise in the upper Mississippi.

The St Louis Republican of the 9th inst. notices a great rise of the Mississippi river. The cellars in that city were partially filled by water occasioned by the rise, and by the excessive rains that had fallen. The Missouri river is represented to have overflown its banks in many places: The Illinois is also very high. The stage of water in these streams, is said to be greater than at any previous period since the year 1826. They continued to rise at the date of our last advices.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce complains that the United States Bank bills are not received in payment of notes discounted at the agency there, and yet with these very U. S. Bank bills issued under the old charter, the bank has been buying up specie with a view to resume payment in cash of the notes issued under the new charter, the old notes being at a considerable discount under specie. Surely there never was an institution or an individual in a free nation that was permitted to defy law and laugh at propriety as the United States Bank has done.

The frigate Constellation, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Dallas, was off the bar of Pensacola on the night of the 14th inst. having accomplished the object of her visit to the Mexican coast. She is accompanied by the sloop of war St. Louis. The Concord and Natchez are also on their way to Pensacola. The Boston has been ordered to communicate with our consul at Tampico, and the Vandalia, with Mr. Greenhow on board, was to remain at Vera Cruz for a few days. The officers and crews on board of those vessels are all well.

Another new State.

It is pretty well ascertained that Florida, notwithstanding the detriment done her by the ruthless war waged within her borders, is about to take steps to become a fell member of our confederacy. Information is understood to be sufficient to entitle her to that privilege: and altho' a convention has not yet been called, there is not a doubt but that early provision will be made for that purpose.

The Seminole War.

The last Pensacola GAZETTE contains the particulars of a skirmish between a company under the command of col. Brown, and a party of 180 Indians, in which the latter suffered a loss of 8 or 10 killed and several wounded. Col. Brown had three men wounded, one of them, it is supposed, mortally. The Indians were charged by him with such rapidity, that they were compelled to throw off their packs, which consisted of goods of various descriptions, amongst which was a gold watch and $263 in cash, nearly all specie. During the contest, many shots passed at the distance of 15 or 20 yards. Col. B's men acted with the coolness and deliberation. They expect to traverse for some time their fastnesses on the other side of the river and to bring on another attack as soon as possible. The engagement took place near the shoal on East river, after a trailing of six days. This body of Indians, it is thought, are the principal in West Florida.

Great complaints are made of the scarcity of provisions, in Pensacola. The editor of the Gazette published shorts enumerates as one of the principal recommendations of the place, that there is but little to eat, and that every body is put on short allowance during his stay, and adds humorously, that it is well known there is nothing so conducive to health as spare diet. And then, continues he, by way of gentle exercise, every one kills his own birds and catches his own fish—and unless servant hire comes down, which is $30 per month, they will have to cook them too

These sports, we opine, as a matter of dire necessity, will not prove very attractive to the valetudinarian or lounger who visits our a sear city for the purpose of recovering health or beguiling time.

Canada.

Upper and Lower Canada both seem to be in a revolutionary state. At a recent meeting in the lower province the people attended with muskets in their hands—and a disposition seems generally to prevail among the inhabitants of French extraction to proceed to extremities with the British government or at least to push its forbearance to the utmost limit. Great reliance is apparently placed by the Canadians on the sympathy supposed to be felt for them by the people of the United States. What foundation there is for such reliance, we know not. Without the command of the mouth of the river St Lawrence and some of the noble harbours in its vicinity, the benefits to be derived from the possession of Canada by the country would be rather questionable, and we are convinced that our government will never hazard a war either from sympathy with the Canadians or from views of aggrandizing itself, by the acquisition of Canada, unaccompanied by the free navigation of the St Lawrence to its mouth.

Nor do we believe that the British government would consent to expend much blood and treasure to retain possession of a territory, which, separated from the harbours along the Atlantic coast, is of no great advantage to the empire either in a financial or commercial point of view. The expenses of the civil government as well as of the military establishment, are paid by the crown. Canadian timber and other products are protected in Great Britain by a heavy duty from foreign competition—and British and foreign merchandise are received in Canada on payment of very moderate duties; so say nothing of the vast amount of smuggling trade to and from the U. States. Still the Canadians feel the imposition and collection of taxes under the authority of the British Government and the appointment of one branch of the provincial legislature by the crown as grievances not to be borne—and it is certainly unbecoming the descendants of the stern and fiery old whigs of Seventy-Six, who went to war with the mother country for a duty of three pence a pound on tea, to say that these grievances of which the Canadians complain, ought to be borne.

The British government appears determined, if we may judge from the speech of Lord John Russell, to persist in adhering to the plan of governing Canada, now in force: and we do not believe that they will quietly or surrender it to the threats of the Canadians, while the Canadas remain colonies of England. It is probable on the other hand, from the speech just mentioned, as well as from those of Mr Hume and some a her members of parliament enter. taining radical opinions, that the British government will undertake to coerce the Canadians into obedience by force. These members of parliament seem to think, if we may be permitted to judge from the tenor of their speeches, that, separated from Halifax, the other harbours on the coast and the fisheries, their possessions in North America are not worth a contest even with the malcontents of Canada. Some of the English politicians go so far as to declare that Canada is a possession not only useless and unproductive—but a wasteful dead weight upon the resources of the empire. Mr Hume openly recommends that those provinces should be left to themselves by England and abandoned to their fate. We should not be surprised that such will be the course of the English government in the last extremity.

The situation of Canada, whatever may be the source of events, is highly interesting to the people of the United States. Should the provinces become absolved from allegiance to Great Britain without a recourse to arms, they will most probably seek to be attached to the union on a footing with the present members of the confederacy. The proposition of such a measure would give rise to angry debates in congress and hot contentions among the people, prompted and exasperated by geographical and sectional prejudices. If the present troubles should result in a civil war between England and her Canadian provinces, it would give rise to quarrels and dissentions between this country and England which might put the pacific dispositions of both to a serious test.—Whatever might be the wishes, whatever might be the legislative enactments of our government, we know by what we have witnessed in the Texian war, that the young men of the west and north could never be prevented from marching by thousands to the aid of the Canadians. Lures would be held out by those people to entice them into their service. The Canadian papers have those references alluded to the important assistance they would derive from the rifles of the backwoodsmen in case of a rupture with England. It is useless to disguise the fact that such assistance would be offered without being asked for. All the legislation of congress—all the vigilance of the executive could not prevent it. If English pride should take the alarm, war would be the consequence, and England would forget the example she herself has exhibited in the civil wars of Spain and Portugal.

The Cincinnati papers complain that their city is infested with a gang of thieves and cut-throats, that the warm weather has driven from the southern cities—One gentleman in passing through one of the streets lately, was knocked down and had his pockets rifled of $600.

Mr. Clay's organ at Lexington (Ken.) has nominated him as a candidate for the Presidency at the next term:

It says,

"All availability and capacity of the highest order are indispensible requisites, and should be strenuously insisted on by the whigs everywhere"—

"We should go for the man that can save the country."

"That man we believe to be HENRY CLAY. We believe that he unites the requisites"—

"HENRY CLAY is a leader that will never flinch, never retreat from the contest, until the glorious work of public emancipation is completed."

"In HENRY CLAY the whole country may confide—his mind has not narrowed down and confined itself to any section or division of the Union. As a statesman, he knows no North, no South, no East, no West:—Mountains nor rivers, nor imaginary lines bound his patriotism—He goes for the *whole country*—for the whole country sustain him and redeem itself."

This hasty nomination is doubtless the result of Mr Webster's visit to the West. The enthusiasm that preceded the "Godlike man" where ever he went has admonished the friends of Mr. Clay to take this step without further procrastination. It is said, that the most marked coldness existed between the two leaders, on the occasion of their meeting at Lexington.—Mr Clay was so seriously indisposed as to be unable to receive his great competer and rival.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to the polite attention of William Mervine, Esq. Commander of the U. S. sloop of war *Natchez*, for a number of the Vera Cruz *Censor* of the 27th June, in which we find the following correspondence between the commander of the Port and the American consul resident there, relative to the presence of the American fleet off Vera Cruz:

From the Vera Cruz Censor.

We have the pleasure of inserting the documents below, that have been communicated to us relative to the arrival off the North Anchorage of the fleet. We have been sent us with a request to publish them by the commandant general, in order that the public curiosity may be gratified.

General correspondence of the Department of Vera Cruz: Central Board.

The news that was circulated in this city, last week, that the United States government had declared war against the Republic, and that, accordingly, a fleet composed of a certain number of ships had already left Pensacola with the design of beginning hostilities, has alarmed the minds of the inhabitants of this city, and as I am upon out of the sect that has given rise to this declaration of war, I cede to bring myself to the belief, that the cabinet at Washington is capable of casting under foot the universal and invariable principles of the rights of nations. Besides in my conscience, I could not find in this intelligence the character of truth that the public generally find it. But, as the five vessels appeared last evening in this port, and we saw them anchor at *Los Sacrificios*, the tears were seized in this vicinity, because this circumstance corroborated in some degree the report, thus already circulated; and the alarm was carried so far, as to occasion the meeting of several groups of citizens, who asked for arms to rouse this city against it.

Upon account of my personal belief, could not think that a government could act upon an insidious policy, and was thrown into great perplexity as well because the rule of international law, and the one thing while the fleet in view, to I another. Fortunately, in the short interview I had this morning with the officer who came from one of the vessels of war, by a simple relation, the reasons of uncertainty, and my anterior presumptions were realized. Notwithstanding in order to render an account to my government of the visit of the American squadron to this port, and for the purpose of making known the objects that suggested it. I earnestly request you will communicate the reasons to me, although my government may be supposed sufficiently manifest by the correspondence which it has held with the commander of that squadron.

The present occasion affords me an opportunity of renewing the expression of my affectionate consideration and wishes. God and Liberty!

Vera Cruz, 25th June 1837.

ANTONIO I DE CASTRO.

To the American Consul.

Consulate of the United States of America, 25th June 25 1-37.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of this date, relative to the arrival in the port of Vera Cruz of the American fleet belonging to the West India station. In reply, permit me to assure you, that the fleet of my government not under the command of Commodore Dallas, of which you speak, is now off the port of Vera Cruz, with the respective intentions, and that the inhabitants have nothing to fear from its presence.

Commodore Dallas instructs me to tell you, that he had an interview at Matamoras with the Military authorities of the government of Mexico, in which, all the difficulties between the United States government and the Mexican, as far as concern their official capacities regarding the satisfaction for the injuries done, have been settled, at least the affairs that took place, to the north of the gulf Mexico, and, it is to be hoped, that an interview with the Mexican chief at this place will lead to the same satisfactory result. He instructs me to inform you, that being at present in my house, he would be extremely happy to see you at such time as may suit your convenience. Understanding that his second in command, Captain Sloan, has sent you with his compliments to morrow in the forenoon of my high consideration, and I have the honor to remain,

Your most humble servant,

M BURTROUGH.

To his excellency, the Commandant General of Vera Cruz.

A true copy of the translation of the original.

JOSE ANTONIO GUZMAN, Secretary.

Frigate of the United States, the Constitution: Anchorage off the Sacrificios, 26th of June 1837.

Sir: During the interview I had the pleasure of holding with you last evening I submitted to your consideration, the communication addressed to me by General Felinola commanding the army of the North, by which he disapproves the conduct of him who had the command of the Mexican fleet to capturing the American merchantmen, the Louisiana, Commodore Dallas, who has attributed this conduct to the ignorance or want of intelligence of the commander, and that he could not believe that such has been proved of by his government, and that for the future no similar act would be committed by the Mexicans.

You have, sir, given me to understand your views accord with those expressed by General Felinola, and this induces me, to beg you to give writing the assurance that a similar procedure will not be repeated on the part of the Mexicans. Such an assurance will doubtless be agreeable to my government, and will, at the same time, authorize me to give instructions to the officers under my command as will prevent new collisions and difficulties from taking place. I hope, sir, you will appreciate the motives that induce me, to request this assurance, and which above is designed to prevent, if possible, any further interruption of the friendly existing between Mexico and the United States, permanent, sir, that if the Mexican fleet persisting our treaties by capturing some of our vessels engaged in commerce, while pursuing a legitimate trade, my duty as commander of the American squadron and as charged with protecting the commerce of my nation, will consume me to resort to more efficacious means to take away the power from the Mexican fleet of committing such aggressions.

I have the honor to be, sir, with all consideration and respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) A. J. DALLAS.

Commander of the naval forces of the United States stationed off the West Indies, and the Gulf of Mexico.

A copy of the original translation:

JOSE ANTONIO GUZMAN, Secretary.

General Commandancy of the Department of Vera Cruz: Central Board.

Replying to the communication that I received you today, in which you ask me to give you my assurance that the conduct committed by the Mexican fleet will not again be renewed, and which induced you to form the impression that I coincided with the views expressed by his excellency General Felinola, I express to the note you had the kindness to submit to me in the afternoon, I answer as follows:

My sentiments, conform entirely with those of my legitimate authority, that not only reprove, but which seem to violate the rights of men, an establish conventions, consecrated in the treaties between nations, and which secure harmony and bind, a the relations that reciprocal interests establish. But these sentiments, with such persons who deem it just to deviate from the principles that take for pretext unjust aggression, when ascertained, weigh but little in the scale of imparcial and good faith. It is to be under these principles that this writing was prompted, and which operated upon General Felinola in the matter under consideration, then, I ask you to assure you, that there are also minds.

Unfortunately, it is of frequent occurrence, that the subaltern agents of governments commit errors, or if you will, crimes that was neither in its intention morality to order, but which, is still less within the power to avoid; and you are not ignorant, that probably and circumspection are not the attributes of all men. I believe in certain treaties, in order to provide for this case, the effects of bad proceedings are restrained by a partial reparation; and it is only then, that the responsibility falls on the person or persons who have committed the offence or misdemeanor; but this does not extend to the essence of treaties. If it were otherwise the slightest contestation of different origin between two governments would give rise to eternal rupture, and convert the world whole into one vast battle-field.

According to this sentiment, why would be competent to give you the assurance for which you ask? Assuredly no one! Yet, supposing for a moment that one might be given, I do not believe Mr Pelicola nor myself possess competent authority to expedite a document of that nature, which according to the legislation of our country is reserved to the supreme power, in whom alone resides the faculty of regulating negotiations of such importance as generally occupy a place in treaties.

But, nevertheless you may be perfectly convinced, that, as far as lies within my power, I shall use my exertions that the Mexican navy avoid giving cause for disagreements for the spirit of my government is certainly disposed to maintain peace and friendly relations with all the governments of the world, if it be possible, at the expense of every sacrifice which does not compromise honor.

It is thus I have the honor to answer your note above alluded to; and assure you of my distinguished consideration and esteem. God and Liberty!

Vera Cruz, 26th June 1837.

ANTONIO DE CASTRO.

To the Commander of the Naval forces of the U.S. of the North.

A true copy from the original.

JOSE ANTONIO GUZMAN, Secretary.

St Martinsville, July 14.

The election for State Senator, which took place in this county on the 5th July and the two following days, resulted as follows:

	C Olivier.	C Voorhies.
St Martin,	187	93
Lafayette,	19	257
St Mary,	195	38
	401	388

which gives a majority of 13 votes to Mr Olivier, who consequently has been elected senator from the county of Attakapas to the legislature, for the term of one year, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Brownson.

[From the Washington Globe.]

STUPENDOUS FRAUD.

We have the following facts from an unquestionable source:

Within the last week, a gentleman called at the Bank of the United States with upwards of $30,000 in notes and drafts of the old bank, of branches among which was only about $70 in notes of the new bank. Upon adjusting various accounts there remained a balance of over $400 due to him, in payment of which he was tendered notes of the old bank. He declined receiving them and demanded notes of the new bank. THEY WERE REFUSED. He finally adjusted his balance by transferring it to the credit of the New York banks.

While settling his account he saw the officers of the bank paying out notes of the old bank at the counter.

It hence appears the bank issues notes which it refuses to pay altogether. It refuses to pay them in specie. It refuses to pay them in its own notes. Biddle's bank has no more right to issue them than any individual into whose hands they might have been put for sale keeping. It was flagrant violation of the old charter, which requires the affairs of the corporation "to be wound up in two years from the expiration of its term. An individual who should do it would be liable for indictment and punishment for swindling.

It is not every officer of the new bank, who has an agency in their issue liable to like punishment.

They give out a paper which they KNOW the bank has no intention to pay!

And shall the bank have its charter in honest Pennsylvania by such a STUPENDOUS FRAUD.

Is the Judiciary so sleepy in corruption, as if special order to punish such a crime!

We should see.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 1.

Sitting of Monday, 17th July, 1837.

The council met pursuant to adjournment.

Hall an hour after the hour fixed, the recorder having called the members to order, directed the Secretary to call the roll, when it appeared the following members were present, to wit:

Messrs Lanton, Freret and Guillot

Members absent—Messrs T Duplessis, E Duplessis, Armitage, Tulane, Durrive, Faures, Stringer, Hugh, Arnaz, Lewspe, Crozat, Dessa, Brosle, Morrel, Lambert, Corpolice, Fernandez, and Roy.

Messrs Wiltz and Coquet, absent on leave.

The council not having a quorum.

On motion, the sitting was adjourned to Monday next, 24th inst, at 5 o'clock in the evening.

D AUGUSTIN, Sec'y.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

July 18.

Ship Ruthelia, Thompson, Liverpool, L H Gale.

Ship Morsar, Welsh, Liverpool, Cammack.

Ship Canton, Harwood, Marseilles, J L Audinon

Ship Caspian, Patten, Liverpool, H C Cammack.

Brig Aldrich, Norgrave, Baltimore, S & J P Whitney

Brig Rosa, Hopkins, North Amelia, A Lanier

Steamer Cuba, Switzer, Havana, J Kilshaw, Master.

Keelboat Ives, Suder, Mobile, July 19

Ship Dublin Packet, Coombs, Boston, A D Foote, Master.

Brig Lunar, McManus, New York,

Sch Byron, Ashby, St Josepha, Fernandez, S & J P Whitney.

Sch Select, Cook, Havana, Eastman & Brothers

ARRIVED

July 18.

Tow boat Purpose, Morrison, from the Pass, towed out to sea packet ship Louisville and brig Ellen Brooks on the bar, brigs Arabian and Legislator to sea, and schs Helen and Caroline through up sch Kosciusko and Lorana, left the Pass on the 17th inst, nothing in the offing.

Sch Kosciusko, Burns, 4 days from Galveston, to J Reed & Co, in ballast.

Sch Lorana, A may, Attakapas, master.

Steamboat Commerce, Mehl, St Martinsville, to J Matters.

Steamboat General Brown, Carter, Louisville, master.

July 19.

Steamboat George Collier, Taylor, St Louis, master.

Steamboat Little Rock, Pennywit, Fort Gibson, to mas er.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Brand, Bayou Sara, master.

Steamboat Galenian, Crosby, Fort Smith, master.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Ruthelia—342 bhds tobacco and 690 bales cotton.

Per ship Morsar—1921 bales cotton.

Per ship Canton—342 hhds tobacco.

Per ship Caspian—1210 bales cotton.

Per brig Aldrich—200 bbls lard, 212 kegs lard, 1 bbl cotton.

Per brig Swan—200 hhds tobacco, 220 bales cotton.

Per keelboat Ives—sundries.

Per ship Dublin Packet—32 hhds and 167 bales tobacco, 15 bbls pork, 6000 pipe staves, &c.

Per brig Lunar—135 bales cotton, 50 bbls pork, 10 bbls and 47 bbls ale, 6323 pipe lead, 121 bbls pork, 35 bbls and 35 kegs lard.

Per sch Byron—lime, whiskey, molasses, lard.

Per sch Select—65 hhds tobacco, 180 bales cotton, 350 kegs lard and sundries.

IMPORTS.

Per sch Lorana—sugar, molasses, &c.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Commerce from General Brown—101 kegs lard, A H Walker & co, 150 do do flour, 6 hhds tobacco, 7 bales cotton, 1600 pounds sugar to owners on board; 100 sacks corn, order; 100 pounds sugar, 50 sacks rose, A Ledoux & co; 90 pounds sugar, 12 sacks rose, Burke, Watt & co; 1 box mdse, Hall & Bell.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge—21 bales cotton, to S High; 67 hhds sugar, J Davenport; 8 do J W Sidgwick & co; 67 hhds sugar, J H Leverich; sundry fruit, poultry, &c, to owners on board.

Per steamboat Little Rock—4 bales cotton, to order; 882 hhds of M. Sugar, to do; 17 bales cotton, Gaspar, Parish & co; 125 bbls to do, A H Sloan; 7 bales cotton, 2 bales hams, Benton I, Fetriday & co; 176 bales cotton, Bullitt, Stitp & co.

Per steamboat George Collier—53 bbls flour, 1117 pigs lead, capt Taylor; 4105 pigs lead, T M W; 1 bbl 833 pigs lead, 108 sacks corn, 134 kegs butter, Lavillebeuvre & Walton; 113 sacks corn, Eastman & Bros; 4198 pigs lead, H Fenton; 2406 do Forsyth, Gomtwand & co; 182 sacks corn, Robertson, Wood & co; 63 boxes tobacco, W C Woodson; 270 sacks corn, J Robins; 8 bags wax and 258 buffalo robes; J A Merle; 10 boxes tobacco, Robertson & co; 50 sacks corn, J W Zacharie & co; 52 bales cotton, Yergers, Chaffin & co; 247 sacks corn, oats, shorts, &c, 81 sacks, 127 pipes, chickens &c, to owners on board; 24 kegs butter, Villaste & Toledano; 1 box mdse and 20 do butter, S Slater; 8 bbls castor oil, R H McGill; 15 kegs butter, Tastet & Delamare; 227 sacks corn, Gilman & Dupre; 1 bbl and 1 box beeswax, J Bridger; 4 bbls tobacco, N & J Dick & co; 279 pipe staves, J Grey, Blossman & co; 3 blocks lithographic stone, P Stolli and sundries, to owners on board.

Per steamboat Galenian—608 sacks corn, and 5000 pounds bacon, to owners on board.

PASSENGERS

Per steamboat George Collier—Dr E B Schmith, W Bohlin, R Foley, W C Woodson.

Per steamboat General Brown—Genier, Arnold, Massie, Sourre, S W Fish, Burke, Hinckle, Howes, Myers, Gothwaite, nurs Hoyt.

Per steamboat Little Rock—Collins, Leblanc, Delomare, Donnelly and Henry.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge—Contade, Comarum, Lafatte, J Le Blanc, C Adams jr, Lallande, Robert, Gurney, Powelle, Reuter, Jackson, Gaspelin, Bonneres, Cantrille, Musselmon, Gayle, Farrie, Marryman, Leonard, Maxent, Silva, LeBlanc, Mayer, Robertson, Sunio, Margat, Bowin, Dacong, David, Scott, Quick, St Armand, Lorenzo, Mallory, Lebby, Kirkwood, mrs and miss Flynn, mrs Crane, Rowe, Michell and daughter, Edward, Vinne and servant, Wilson, Tattnall lady, coralade, Brido, Ory, Sanches, Broteles, Bourgois.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat George Collier left St Louis 13th inst, met Alton at Kaskaskia, Belle near Memphis, Ceylon mouth White River, United States 40 miles above Vicksburg, Selma 50, Oceana at Donaldsonville.

Ship Richmond, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 19th ult, lat 43, lon 44

NOTICE—A meeting of the New Orleans Jockey Club, will be held on Thursday evening next the 20th inst at 8 o'clock at the Exchange Hotel.

By order J R STERRETT,

July 20—1t Secretary.

NOTICE.—Persons who have signed the list of SUBSCRIPTIONS for the purpose of a meeting will take place on Friday next, at the Hall of the Council of the Municipality No 3. Regular attendance is expected. july 20—1

MISLAID—A bank book of the Consolidated Association, with the name on the owner on the back. Ten dollars reward will be given to whoever will deliver it at No. 23, Conde st. july 20—3

A FRENCH COOK, of a middling age wishes to be employed in that capacity in a private house. He can speak English, French and Spanish and furnish all necessary information. Apply at No 14, St. Philip street. july 20—1

TO THE PUBLIC—Mr Jean Foucaud, a native of Royat, between Tremlines and St Philippe streets, having taken the prison bounds of the parish of Orleans, for a sum of $166 which he is indebted to me, hereby offer a reward of $15 to whoever can prove that he has been out of the prison bounds for the space of one year, dating from the 19th July.

CHALES VILLAIN,

July 20 No 43, Conde street.

ALABAMA MONEY—for sale by

ROHNSON & Co.

july 20—4t 45 Camp street.

SPECIE—Mexican dollars for sale by

T. W. SCHMIDT,

July 20 3t 12 Toulouse street.

FOR SALE, a good and handsome GIG, lately arrived from France, and mounted by Lefigne's building. Said gig is to be seen at Dr Lumpert's, Royal st. july 20

FAMILY HAMS—15 small packages family hams, Canvassed put up at Cincinnati, received per Corinthian, and for sale by

JOSEPH LANDIS & Co

July 20 14 Poydras st

EXCHANGE & AUCTION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of Welman & Jenkins, for the transaction of the Exchange & Brokerage in connexion with the Auction & Commission Business, tender their services to their friends and the public, and solicit a share of patronage.

R M WELMA