LATEST DATES.

New York	may 9	Liverpool	april 8
[illegible]on	may 8	London	april 7
Philadelphia	may 10	Havre	april 3
[illegible]more	may 10	Paris	april 5
[illegible]eston	may 10	Bordeaux	march 22
Washington	may 9	Madrid	march 25
Mexico	april 10	Cadiz	march 19
[illegible]	april 27	Havana	may 3
Vera Cruz	april 23	Matamoras	april 6

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

90 bales Mississippi			9
54 do	do		[illegible]
34 do	do		[illegible]
13 do	do		[illegible]
163 do	do & Louisiana		7
55 do	Louisiana		[illegible]
15 do	do		11½
[illegible] do	do		12½
[illegible] do	Alabama		7

The [illegible] general bus[illegible] [illegible] of Flour worthy of note in the way of since Friday last to 7[illegible] the same, with the [illegible] terday, and some are holding [illegible] had advanced. Corn has advanced to 75c per [illegible] made yes[illegible] sales have been made the last two days, an[illegible] parcels at 73c. It is thought that both articles will [illegible] their advance, in consequence of the stock being very much reduced, and the limited quantity arriving.

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.

May 16th 1837.

COTTON, Good and Fine	per lb	00 a 00
..........Good Fair...........		00 a 00
..........Fair................		00 a 00
..........Middling............		00 a 00
..........Ordinary............		0 a 6
SUGAR		5½ a 6½
MOLASSES	per gal	25 a 28
TOBACCO First Quality	per lb	3 a 4
..........Second..............		[illegible]
..........Crossed.............		2½ a 3
FLOUR		[illegible] a 2
PORK ....Clear................	per bbl	7 75 a 8
..........Mess................		21 a 23
..........Prime...............		16½ a 17
..........Prime...............		14 a 14½
..........Hog round...........		5 a 6
BACON ....Hams................		8½ a 9
..........Sides...............		8½ a 9
..........Shoulders...........		6 a 6½
..........Hog round...........		8 a 9
BEEF .....Mess................		14 a 15
..........Prime...............		9 a 10
LARD		7 a 7½
CORN	per bushel	75 a 78
OATS		50
WHISKEY Rectified	per gal	29 a 30
..........Common..............		27 a 28
BAGGING Western	per yard	23 a 24
BALE ROPE	per lb	9½ a 11

LOUISVILLE, May 6.

Bacon—Hams 8 a 9, hog round 7c per lb.
Bagging—22c per yd.
Bale Rope—8 a 9c per lb.
Beef—Mess 11, prime 9 per bl.
Coffee—Havana 11¼ a 14½, Rio 13 a 14½, Porto Rico 13½ a 14½, St Domingo, 11 a 12, Java, 15 a 16c per lb.
Cordage—Tarred 10, white 12½ Manilla 16 cents per lb.
Feathers—45c per lb.
Flour—Superfine 6 a 6½ per bbl.
Lard—6c per lb.
Lead—Bar 8, pig 6½ per lb.
Pork—Mess 17, prime 14 per bbl.
Sugar—New Orleans 7½ a 8½, Havana, white 13½ a [illegible] brown 9, loaf 18 a 20, lump 15 a 16.
Tobacco—Prime 3, seconds 2 a 2 75, common 75 [illegible] Va manufactured 25 a 35, Ky do 8 a 16c.
Whiskey—From wagons 22, from store 24 cents [illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK May 9.

[illegible] shares U S B		cash	96
[illegible]	do	do	96
[illegible]	do	do	96
[illegible]	do	do	96
[illegible]	do	do	95
[illegible]	do	do	96
[illegible]	do	do	95½

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

[illegible] shares U S B			100
[illegible]	do	do	100
1	do	N O Gas Do	71

Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 9.

The panic increased yesterday. The termination [illegible] on Saturday only created a gathering [illegible] with additional fury. The stoppage and [illegible] now reach the banks and higher order of [illegible]. The Dry Dock has stopped entirely, and J. Ward & Co. one of the largest moneyed houses in Wall street, were also reported "gone," at an early hour. It appears that at a secret meeting held by the managers of the other banks on Saturday, it was determined to break the Dry Dock Bank entirely, by shutting up on Monday, under the order of the Vice Chancellor. The balances due by the Dry Dock to other banks amounted to $100,000. The Phenix [illegible] the Dry Dock $20,000, and the Tradesmen's [illegible] yet these were the first banks which on Saturday [illegible] discredited their bills. It further appears [illegible] overdrafts of the Dry Dock amount to $400,[illegible] as its capital is only $200,000. It is therefore [illegible] insolvent. The other banks determined [illegible] to their policy, and to have nothing to do [illegible] concern.

[illegible] the crowd began to collect in Wall street yesterday morning, it carried terror in the minds of the [illegible] banks. It became necessary to do something [illegible] meeting was held, and by order of the Vice Chancellor the injunction was issued, and all the assets [illegible] placed under the charge of the Mer[illegible] Bank. The other banks then agreed to re[illegible] Dry Dock notes for yesterday at least, particularly the Merchants Bank. During the whole day [illegible] filled Wall street, and a general run was [illegible] on every bank, but particularly on the Merchants Bank.

[illegible] abstraction of specie is now beginning to be [illegible] the excitement very great, and the end no one [illegible] where.

The failure of John Ward & Co. was perhaps more [illegible] in Wall street than the stoppage of the Dry Dock Bank. The Dry Dock has for a long time been [illegible] of the dry rot—but John Ward & Co. have [illegible] a real capital of $550,000. Their business [illegible] and domestic exchanges has been very ex[illegible] probably to the amount of $5,000,000 per an[illegible]. It is generally said that during the last six [illegible] of 1836, they made $150,000 in clear profits—[illegible] in saving merchants paper. A great many capitalists out of business in New Bedford, [illegible] and Boston, had placed their funds in deposit with this house. They were the agents for a [illegible] business with east and west. The immediate [illegible] their stoppage is their want of funds from the [illegible] Michigan banks, who have drawn upon them [illegible] amounts. The derangements and other [illegible] that will accrue from this failure will be im[illegible]. They were in the habit of discounting large [illegible] of the auction and Pearl street paper, on [illegible] great losses will be sustained by the recent [illegible]. The character of Mr Ward, and the [illegible] in which he has been held, have been of [illegible] kind. His honor, integrity, generous and [illegible] disposition, have made for him "troops of [illegible]" in prosperity.

Under these calamitous events, there is a perfect and [illegible] fever in the money and stock markets. U. [illegible] Stock is down to 95. A more remarkable fall [illegible] taken place since the great revolution of 1819 [illegible] when it was on the verge of insolvency. Where [illegible] stop we cannot tell.—Morris Canal is merely [illegible] 60, or thereabouts. This institution has [illegible] dealing largely in post notes, on the plan of the [illegible] States bank. We fear it has burned its fingers. [illegible] number of shares in this institution is 30,000 [illegible] capital of $3,000,000. Of this stock, we learn Thomas Biddle & Co. of Philadelphia, own 16,000 [illegible] being a majority of the whole. In March last [illegible] was at par. The loss on 16,000 shares, at [illegible] present prices, will be nearly $700,000 in the short [illegible] of nearly two months. The effect of this tre[illegible] loss will soon begin to develope itself, both [illegible] New York and Philadelphia.

[illegible] stocks are rapidly going down. From ap[illegible] the whole banking system is on the eve of [illegible] explosion. The great mass of small busi[illegible] people are daily abstracting the specie. The con[illegible] paper currency of all kinds, except in a few [illegible] city banks, is utterly gone. The conduct of [illegible] here and in Albany is daily precipitating [illegible] upon us. The suspension of specie pay[illegible], and the legalization of such an act by the le[illegible], is now discussed openly in the streets, and [illegible] in the banks. In one month the billholders [illegible] depositors will have in their possession every [illegible] of the specie contained in the banks of the large [illegible]. A mere run on the banks to redeem their cir[illegible] is a trifle.—The circulation of the city banks [illegible]. But the moment the depositors take fright, [illegible] over with the banking system.—There is, too, [illegible] reason to believe that the alarm will seize upon [illegible] next.

[illegible] a general suspension of specie payments [illegible], either by compulsion or by an act of the [illegible], the bank paper would fall fifty per cent below [illegible]. The same effect would not be produced [illegible] as was done during the last war. [illegible] an immense amount of specie now in the [illegible] quite sufficient to perform all the daily and [illegible] transactions of business. Bank paper would [illegible] value of its assets. Now what are these as[illegible] composed of? Let us give an analysis. In the [illegible] assets of all the banks amount to $60,000,000 [illegible] commercial paper, based on the recent high prices [illegible]. A revolution in prices is now going on, [illegible] bring every article down fifty per cent below [illegible] months have elapsed. The bank assets will [illegible] be diminished in value at least half that a[illegible] twenty-five per cent—thus making the losses [illegible] fully fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. [illegible] the panic, the breaking up of a corrupt [illegible] will increase these losses. Bank paper, by a [illegible] of specie payments, at this crisis, will pro[illegible] result similar to that of the issues of the old [illegible] money, or the French assignats and man[illegible] will no pass as a currency. Gold and silver [illegible] enough now to perform small transactions, [illegible] checks of known individuals of cha[illegible] solvency, for $50, $100, or $500, will become [illegible] currency, and take the place of depreciated [illegible] bank paper.

[illegible] not, therefore, without resources, although [illegible] go by board, by their own weight, or the [illegible]. The banks are driving on the rocks, [illegible] see how they can be saved. They [illegible] the whirlwind, and they must reap the [illegible].

[illegible] evening, we learn that a secret mission was [illegible] Albany to procure from the legislature an act [illegible] the banks to suspend specie payments. [illegible] not be in such a hurry—they will suspend [illegible] enough in spite of any act of the legislature.

BALTIMORE May 9.

Flour—Retail sales of Howard street Flour are [illegible] from stores at 9; the wagon price 8 25—[illegible] sales of City Mill at 8, and of Susquehanna [illegible]

Whiskey—We have to note a further considerable [illegible] in the prices of wagon whiskey. The wagon [illegible] able to day is 25 cents, and some dealers are [illegible] to pay that price. The store price of bbls. [illegible] nominal at 34 a 35 cents. We hear [illegible] Susquehanna hhds or bbls.

From Havana.

HAVANNA, May 3.

[illegible] market we have no alteration to notice.—[illegible] is very dull, and though prices are low and [illegible] in search of freights in the harbor, noth[illegible] done on account of the difficulty to nego[illegible].

[illegible] assorted Sugars 5 9 a 7 11; browns and [illegible] a 7. Coffee is freely offered at 6½ a 7½ for [illegible] quality, 10 a 11½; is asked for superior.—[illegible] of Rice were at 11c rials. Nothing has [illegible] done in Exchange—we have no quotations.

MATANZAS, May 2.

[illegible] our last respects detailing particulars of this [illegible] we have but slight alteration to notice in quo[illegible] we consider that the increased gloom [illegible] affairs in the States, recently reported to us, [illegible] produced its legitimate effect on our prices, [illegible] must again undergo further reduction. [illegible] and unsaleable shipments [illegible] monthly Exports

being 31,400 boxes, of which [illegible] the above destination. We contin[illegible] white, 8 a 11 rials, brown and yellow [illegible] ed, 6½ a 8½ latter limits, for prime part[illegible] market.

Coffee, prime parcels dark green [illegible] Muscovados [illegible] 45 [illegible] per keg, and looking down. W[illegible] no want of vessels [illegible] cargoes are made up with [illegible] Freights have [illegible] Molasses; [illegible] for Coffee. Exchange very little [illegible] 12 to 14 per cent prem. States, 5 to [illegible] cent [illegible].

MATANZAS, [illegible]

Business is dull, and the want of con[illegible] it daily more difficult to negotiate [illegible]. [illegible] is nominal, and on the decline, Coffee almost a drug. In Sugars very little doing and [illegible] quality [illegible] at 11, 4½, 8½. Freights to U S [illegible] no one feeling inclined to ship.

MATANZAS, May 4.

There is little doing in Produce, and such a great want of confidence exists that it is almost impossible to negotiate Exchange.

LIVERPOOL Cotton Market—Friday, April 7. Our market is yet without improvement, or [illegible] in money matters, consequently the business doing has been very limited, and at easier prices, say about 1-8d per lb. on our quotations of friday last. Speculators have taken 1000 and exporters 850 bales of American. The sales to day are about 3000 bags of all kinds. The import this week is 6400 bags, and the sales reach 11,920 bags, viz: 30 Sea Island, 25d a 30d; 40 Stained do 10 a 12; 3510 Upland 5 1-4 a 8 d; 4970 N. Orleans, 5 1-2 a 9 3-4d; 1340 Alabama, &c. 5 a 8 8.

LIVERPOOL, April 7. Flaxseed remains dull. A [illegible] business has been done in American Cloverseed. Oil continues to decline.

THE BEE.

PRI[illegible] BY J. BAYON.
Printer of the State, [illegible] General Council, and of the First and [illegible] Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, [illegible] 1837.

We published in yesterday's paper a statement of the amounts redeemed by two of the specie paying Banks, viz. the Citizens and Gas Light the day previous. The following is a comparative exhibit of the three days, comprising the Consolidated, Citizens, and Gas Light Banks, from which it appears that the demand upon them for specie has almost ceased, and it may therefore be concluded that public confidence is entirely unimpaired in them:

CONSOLIDATED.

Saturday, 13th,	$31,000	
Monday, 15th,	8,080	
Tuesday, 16th,	5,700—44,780	

CITIZENS.

Saturday, 13th,	$25,000	
Monday, 15th,	10,000	
Tuesday, 16th,	4,440—39,500	

GAS LIGHT.

Saturday, 13th,	$23,650	
Monday, 15th	5,000	
Tuesday, 16th,	4,250—32,900	
	Total	$117,180

Among the numerous effusions which have emanated from the editor of the True American, on the crisis, there is one which deserves a passing notice. The editor alleges that not a single bank will be able to pay the legal demands against it in specie. Without wishing to be considered the defenders of any of the banks, against which he seems disposed to throw discredit, we should like the editor of the American to inform us, what he means by *legal demands*. Does he allude to the exchange of their notes? If so, we can assure him, that all that have been presented, from $5 to $1000 have been paid. Or does he refer, on the contrary, to the checks drawn on them by those who have deposits? We answer again, that all have been entitled to the entire satisfaction of the holders, either in specie or in the notes of other banks.

It is not correct to say that the Citizens, Consolidated and Gas Light banks have *not* promptly met all demands against them, either in exchange of notes or of checks. And to corroborate what we have advanced, we would engage the *capitalist* of the True American to put these institutions to the test.

The Improvement bank continues to redeem its $5 and $10 notes in specie; it does not pay those of a higher amount, from reasons of policy, believing it to be for the interest of the country, it may be stated that neither its credit nor solidity are in the least effected. Its suspension will be but temporary.

MUNICIPALITY NO 1.

An extra session of the council of the 1st municipality is to be held this evening, at the request of Aldermen Lesseps, [illegible] and Faurie.

☞ The correspondence of the New York Committee with Mr. Van Buren, will be found in our columns, together with the proceedings of the meeting held in New York, to take into consideration the report of the Committee. Mr. Van Buren is frank and decided in the answer he makes, so much so, that the whole subject is considered to be finally disposed of, as far as government interference is concerned.

The New York Herald says, that ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq. who in a public meeting in New York, some two weeks ago, proposed a resolution calling on the Banks to suspend specie payments, but which was instantly put down as a most foolish and absurd proposition—will in the reckoned, by and by, to be the greatest fool in the world.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE BY THE Banks of Mobile.

The suspension of specie payments by the Mobile banks appears to have excited great dissatisfaction among the community, and curses loud and deep are uttered against that measure. On Friday evening last a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Mobile, assembled at the Court House to take into consideration the suspension of specie payments by the several Banks of that city.

Col R E Baylor was called to the Chair, and L Gibbons appointed Secretary.

After a full explanation of the objects of the meeting from the Chair, W Jefferson Jones offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, being sustained by Judge Henry Hitchcock, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we have learned with deep regret, that the banks of this city, through their several Boards of Directors, have suspended the payment of their bills in specie—And, whereas, the people are ignorant of their condition—of the point and direct causes which led to their suspensions, and of the course they intend to pursue. And, whereas, we deem all popular interference with the regulation and disposition of the funds of the banks, as not only indelicate, but unjust to the people at large who hold their bills, but inasmuch as the banks have followed the indication of public sentiment in [illegible], be it therefore.

Resolved, That the Banks of this city be, and they are hereby requested to furnish a public exposition of their condition—of the extent of their bills in circulation—of the amount of specie, and specie paying funds on hand, and to render an account of their stewardship as to enable the holders of the bills of said banks to determine their value as a circulating medium.

Resolved, That we deprecate all attempts to inflame the public mind by intemperance or violence, and that we are prepared to decide upon the explanations which they may furnish with justice and moderation.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens be requested to suspend their opinions, till an opportunity be allowed to furnish the desired exposition.

Resolved, That the meeting do now adjourn to await the information to be furnished by the Banks.

Rail Road Stock is getting out of credit in England, which we presume is to be ascribed to the reaction that always follows extravagant speculation in any one kind of business. Some of the English papers declare that not a few of the projected railways will pay interest on the expense of constructing them, and that others were never intended to be completed, but were mere stock jobbing speculations from the commencement. We know nothing of the good or bad foundation of these assumptions: we suspect, however, that the rage of speculation in railway stock has been greatly excited in England by the success of the Liverpool and Manchester company and by the results of the railway system in the United States. A recent English paper declares that "whatever relates to the changes in the currents of commerce, to the developement and improvement of the means of production, to increasing the facilities of distribution in that great and flourishing commonwealth [the United States] is better known to the capitalists of Lancashire within a few weeks of its being made public in the states than any thing of the same nature passing in Lancashire is known to the inhabitants of London within a similar space of time." This shews a high degree of interest in whatever passes in this country, which we did not suppose pervaded the people of any part of England. But the success of railways in the United States is no reason to conclude that similar projects will have the same result in England or any other European state. In this country a railway constructed between any two important points of intercommunication is always sure to be crowded with success and to yield a profit to the owners of the stock: in England the purchase of the land over which the way is to run, forms a very heavy item in the expenses of executing the project, while in this country it is a matter of minor importance, the purchase of the land being a source frequently of immense profit to the company: the cheapness of materials is much greater in the U. States than in Europe—the only advantage possessed by the latter over us being the superior cheapness of labour. Travelling is practised in the United States to a greater extent than in any other country on the globe. It is in fact congenial to the habits of the people—they travel for their advancement, profit and pleasure. The length of a journey never deters them, and provided it can be made without too much loss of time, it will be undertaken with alacrity, no matter what perils of flood or field may interpose. The vast extent of the country requires some means of swift communication between the centre of commerce and legislation and remote points. This is a desideratum essential to the proper administration of the government as well as to the necessities of trade.

These considerations have a partial and minor importance in England arising from the comparatively small extent of her territory, and the facilities of travelling afforded by her almost perfect turnpikes and mail coaches.

Thus we find that American rail road stock is regarded in England as a profitable investment—at the same time that English stock of the same (with the exception of the Liverpool) has fallen below even its intrinsic value.

Additional particulars of the loss of the Ben Sherrod.

The Natchez papers contain further particulars of the deplorable loss of the Ben Sherrod. At the time

the cook, [illegible] passed with the steamer [illegible] from the great heat of the boilers, caused by raising her steam to its extreme power, a barrel of whiskey was placed on deck, [illegible] of the hands during the race, who drank to excess and became intoxicated.

At about 12 o'clock at night the furnace became so heated that it communicated fire to the wood, of which there was on board about sixty cords. When the crew discovered the fire they all left their posts and ran for the yawl without giving any alarm to the passengers who were all asleep in their births. The [illegible] for [illegible] stating that the fire was extinguished, twice before the lowering of the yawl which was attempted by the deck hands and passengers. The shrieks of near ly three hundred persons on board now arose wild and dreadful. The cry was to the shore! to the shore! and the boat made for the starboard shore, but did not gain it, as the wheel rope might have given way, or the pilot been driven by the flames from his station. The [illegible] was not let off and the boat kept on. The [illegible] of horror now beggared all description.

The yawl which had been filled with the crew had sunk, drowning some who were in it, and the passengers had no other alternative than to jump overboard without taking even time to dress. There were ten ladies on board, who all went overboard without uttering a single scream, some drowning instantly and others clinging to planks—two of the number were finally saved. Some of the passengers are supposed to have burnt up on board the Ben Sherrod—one man by the name of Ray from Louisville, Ky. hung to a rope at the bow of the boat, until taken up by the yawl of the steamboat Columbus which arrived about half an hour after the commencement of the disaster, on her downward passage. Mr. Ray's face and arms was much burnt while clinging to the boat in the above position—he lost $20,000 in Natchez and United States paper.

The steamboat Alton arrived half an hour after the Columbus, but from the carelessness or indifference of those on board, was the means of drowning many persons who were floating in the water. She drove too amidst of the exhausted sufferers, who were [illegible] occupied to make exertion, and by the commander. A gentleman by her wheels, drowned a large number from Limestone county, by the name of Hamilton, barrel and sustaining also [illegible] was floating on a drove up and washed them both under. When the Alton drowned, Mr. Hamilton came up and [illegible] the lady was the river fifteen miles, when he was taken up by the steamer Statesman.

Mr. McDowell attributes the drowning of his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton, as she was floating safely on a plank at that time. Mr. McDowell sustained himself some time against the current, so that he only floated two miles down the river, when he swam ashore ten miles above Fort Adams.

Mr. Rundell, floated [illegible] the river ten miles and was taken up by a flat boat [illegible] at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his money [illegible] but lost one thousand dollars worth [illegible] pantaloons pocket. McDowell lost his wife, son, a lady, Miss [illegible] Mr who was under his protection, and a negro [illegible] Mr. McDowell feels himself under great obligations to Mr. William Stamp's family for their kind attentions to him in his distress soon after he reached the shore. Mr. Rundell acknowledges kind attentions from the same source.

There were 225 persons on board, of which not more than sixty escaped, leaving 175 drowned, including the Captain's three children and his father. His wife was picked up by a flat boat badly burnt. The following are the names of some of the ladies lost:

Mrs. McDowell, of Belfont, South Alabama, Mrs. Gamble and three children, of New Orleans, Miss Frances Few, of Belfont, South Alabama.

Mrs. Smith, of Mobile, saved.

The following are the names of the passengers saved by the steamer Statesman.

Thompson Duvall, Shelby co, Indiana.
Matthew M. Orme, Natchez.
Thomas W Burg, Alabama.
J S Lowe, Tennessee.
Chas. W. Andrews, Yates co. N. Y.
Gustin Macon, Cincinnati.
William Wallace, New York.
John Montgomery, Indiana.
James O. Phillips, do
J. W. Bean, Pecan Point.
John Dasha.
Edward Buchanan.
Edward E. Purris, Indiana.
John N. Williams, do
John Blane, New Orleans.
John A. Davis, Florence, Ala.
Daniel Marshall, Moscow, Indiana.
Erastus Griggs, Mariett, Ohio.
A. Randall Rocky Springs, Miss. left at Fort Adams.
James P. Wilkinson, Richmond, Va.
Ephraim Stansfield, do
W. T. Gamble and son, New Orleans, left at Fort Adams.
Rosamond P. Andrews.
A. H. Hartley, Arkansas.
John Lowney, Indiana.
Hugh Simpson, Tennessee.
Constantine Mahan, Ohio.
Patrick H. Watkins, Bedford co. Va.

In addition to the foregoing, Capt. Hard states that he and the man at the wheel discovered the light of the Ben Sherrod on fire as soon as he entered the Mississippi from Red river, fifteen miles below Fort Adams. Captain Hard met the Columbus and Alton floating down with the current, for the purpose of picking up the unfortunate sufferers. How many they saved he does not know.

The Ben Sherrod at the moment of the last explosion on board, sunk instantly, about a mile and a half above Fort Adams, on the right hand.

CROPS IN ALABAMA.

The North Alabamian of the 5th inst remarks, that the crops in this region—particularly the cotton—are remarkably backward, and present a very gloomy aspect.

The following statement appears in the Natchez Free Trader, attached to these particulars:

Statement.

We, the undersigned, part of the passengers saved from the wreck of the steamer Ben Sherrod on the night of the 9th inst, feel it a duty we owe to the officers of the steamboat Columbus and Statesman, to say that they deserve the praise of every friend of humanity for their untiring exertions in rescuing our suffering passengers whom they found afloat in the current. Many of the passengers owe their lives to the kindness of the officers of these boats.

We feel it also due to the public to state, & our hearts sicken within us when we assert the steamboat Alton, Capt Littleton, passed through the midst of the sinking crowd, all hands crying for help, and altho' within a few feet of some, covering them with her waves, she did not even stop her head way until she arrived almost to Fort Adams, ten miles below, where she could have rendered no assistance.

(Signed)

Hugh Simpson, Cadiusville, Tenn.
Thos Duvall, Shelby co In.
John Blane, New Orleans.
Jas P Wilkinson, Richmond, Va.
Ephraim Stansfield, Richmond, Va.
Daniel Marshall, Moscow, In.
Rosson P Andrus, Natchez.
Asa S Smith, do
Charles W Andrus, do
M M Orme, do

Natchez, May 10, 1837.

This awful occurrence should teach the community the immense importance of the character of a captain of a boat. After the wanton disregard of life evinced by the captain of this boat some weeks ago at Vicksburg, by which ten or twelve persons were drowned, not a single individual, who had any regard for his life, should have ventured on that same boat while under such a reckless commander. A man who would refuse to bring his boat too for the purpose of landing a dozen individuals, would not scruple to run a race with two hundred passengers on board, and fire his boat by the red heat of his boilers. The Ben Sherrod had been on fire twice during the race on that same night previous to the final conflagration.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 9.

GREAT MEETING AT MASONIC HALL TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MERCHANTS COMMITTEE.

At half past 7 o'clock last evening, the time appointed for the meeting, Masonic Hall was so crowded that standing room could hardly be procured. The meeting was evidently composed, not only of merchants, but of mechanics and operatives—of the bone and sinew of the country. It was uncommonly decorous, and all attempt at excitement was deprecated and disavowed. We have only time and space at present to state that the meeting was addressed by Isaac S. Hone and ——— Bryan, Esqrs. in support of the resolutions, which were adopted with great unanimity. We shall comment upon the proceedings hereafter. The second and last resolutions were warmly applauded, and a second reading called for. After which, the meeting quietly adjourned.

On motion of Shepherd Knapp, PHILIP HONE, Esq. was appointed President, and the following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents:

Nathaniel Weed,	Benjamin Loder,
Shepherd Knapp,	Charles Halsey,
Thomas Tileston,	M D Benjamin,
George S Robbins,	John W Leavitt,

Stephen Cruckar and T. Dendy were appointed Secretaries.

Isaac S Hone, Esq. then read the Report of the Committee appointed to proceed to Washington and remonstrate with the President on the subject of the present distresses of the country, which was as follows:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Appointed at the Meeting of Merchants, at Masonic Hall on the 25th of April, 1837.

The Committee having been convened upon the day after its appointment, we ascertained that a large majority of our number could not leave the city without serious inconvenience and loss, and we therefore appointed a sub committee of fifteen to repair to Washington, and present to the Executive the remonstrance of the Merchants of New York. In the interval between the nomination of this Committee and the day fixed for its departure, several of the members found that the increasing difficulties by which they were surrounded, made their presence at home indispensable, and accordingly only nine were able to enter upon the duty with which we were originally charged.

These gentlemen reached the Capitol, on the evening of the 3d instant, and on the following morning their Chairman addressed the following note to the President.

To Martin Van Buren,
President of the United States.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that a Committee has been appointed by a meeting of the Merchants of New York, for the purpose of addressing the Executive upon the [illegible] distressed condition of the city.

In behalf of that Committee I respectfully request an audience at as early an hour as your convenience will permit.

With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
ISAAC S. HONE, Chairman.

Gadsby's Hotel, May 3, 9 o'clock.

The reply to this was [illegible]

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1837.

Sir—I have received your letter, informing me that a committee had been appointed by a meeting of the merchants of New York, for the purpose of addressing me upon the present distressed condition of that city, and requesting an audience at as early an hour as my convenience will admit.

I will receive the committee at two o'clock to-day and will, at that, or at any other time, more agreeable to them, be pleased to receive any communication which they may desire to present to me. To avoid the misapprehensions to which oral communications are liable, and also to avoid the errors which, with the best intentions, are so apt to occur, on both sides, in giving accounts of such interviews, I think it most proper that the representation of the committee be made in writing. In that form, I shall be happy to receive it, and when so received, I shall be respectfully considered, and answered in the same manner.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Isaac S. Hone, Esq. Chairman, &c.

Washington City, May 3, 1837.

To Martin Van Buren,
President of the United States.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that the committee will wait upon you at 3 o'clock, and present a written communication, in accordance with the suggestion expressed in your note.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant,
ISAAC S. HONE, Chairman.

At the appointed time, they presented themselves, were courteously received by the President, with whom they found the Secretaries of the State and Treasury Departments, and read the following address:

To Martin Van Buren,
President of the United States.

Sir—We have the honor of informing you, that a very numerous meeting of the merchants of New York was held on the 25th April, for the purpose of considering the present distressed condition of the city, and deliberating upon the means of relief. It was called by more than three hundred firms, and was attended by a large proportion of those merchants who are connected with the internal trade of the country, and who have an especial and deep interest in the state of Domestic Exchanges.

A committee was appointed to repair to Washington, and remonstrate with the Executive against the continuance of the specie circular, and to urge its immediate repeal; also to ask that instructions may be given to prevent the commencement of suits in any of the collection districts, upon any [illegible] bonds, until after the first day of January next, and to urge upon the Executive the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress at as early a day as possible.

In obedience, sir, to these instructions, we present ourselves before you, and ask your deep and solemn attention to the unhappy condition of that city which has hitherto been the promoter and the index of our national prosperity, and whose fall will include the ruin of thousands in every region of our territory. We do not tell a fictitious tale of woe; we have no selfish or partizan views to sustain, when we assure you that the community which we represent, has prostrate in despair, its credit blighted, its industry paralyzed, and without a hope beaming through the darkness of the future, unless the government of our country can be induced to relinquish the measures to which we attribute our distress. We fully appreciate the respect which is due to our Chief Magistrate, and disclaim any [illegible] inconsistent with that feeling; but we are on the brink [illegible] of a community which trembles upon judgment [illegible], which deems itself an adequate currency of [illegible] connected with the trade and adopted by the recently, and believes that the policy by the present, is founded [illegible] and sustained destruction of every department, and threatens the [illegible].

Our merchants, manufacturers, [illegible] industry, repeatedly predicted the late [illegible] issue of [illegible]. "What was prophecy, has now become history."— [illegible] far exceeds our most gloomy anticipations. Under a deep impression of the propriety of confining our declarations within moderate limits, we affirm that the value of our real estate, has within the last six months, depreciated more than [illegible] per cent, that within the last two months, there have been more than two hundred and fifty failures of houses engaged in extensive business, that within the same period, a decline of twenty millions of dollars has occurred in our stocks, including those of railroad and canal incorporations, which, though chartered in the other States, depend upon New York for the sale, that the immense amount of merchandise in our warehouses has within the same period fallen in value at least thirty per cent, that within a few weeks, not less than twenty thousand individuals, depending upon their daily labor for their daily bread, have been discharged by their employers, because the means of retaining them were exhausted, and that a complete [illegible] has been put to the improvements heretofore so active, enterprising and prosperous—the erection of edifices for public and private use, the extension of our streets, or the construction of [illegible].

We believe that there is [illegible] to attribute these evils to any excess of development of mercantile enterprise, and to all the lately flown from the [illegible] to which we ascribe [illegible] a [illegible] paper currency—the measures which gave the first shock to the fabric of our commercial prosperity, by removing the public deposits from the United States Bank, which weakened every [illegible] the [illegible] of that operation [illegible] institutions, and now threatens to crown it [illegible] the [illegible] under the operation of [illegible] specie circular, which withdraws the gold and silver of the country from the channels in which it [illegible] be profitably employed. We assert that the experiment has had a fair, which distrust and the disappointment and its effects are visible, and results—that the promise of an adjusted currency and equalized exchanges has been broken, the currency totally deranged, and [illegible] exchanges almost entirely destroyed. We therefore make our earnest appeal to the Executive, and ask whether it is not time to put a stop to the paternal solicitude of the Government, and abandon the policy which is beggaring the people.

Amid all the distress of our situation we have been gratified by a view of the generous and laboring spirit which has [illegible] marked the conduct of the creditor towards the debtor. A general disposition has been manifested to indulge the debtor with ample time for the arrangement of his business and collection of his debts, and we would respectfully suggest the example for the imitation of the government.—The embarrassment and distress of the merchants would be more readily relieved by the suspending of suits upon custom bonds, until a future day, when the wisdom of Congress may grant some measure of relief.

Feeling as we do that we have reached a crisis which requires the exercise of all the wisdom and energy of the Country to heal the wounds which have been inflicted upon its Commerce and Productive Industry, we would respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Executive the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress to deliberate upon the unprecedented and alarming embarrassments in which we are involved. The members coming directly from their constituents will have had the opportunity of knowing and appreciating the extent of the distress which exists, and are convinced that their collected opinions will sustain those which we have expressed—and their testimony in behalf an amount of suffering of which we cannot believe that you, sir, have to [illegible] been aware.

We persuade ourselves that the representations which we have given of the actual condition of our affairs, will induce you to doubt the expediency of the policy which has been recently pursued, and we trust to your intelligence for such a change of measures as will revive the hopes and stimulate the energies of the merchants of New York.

ISAAC S. HONE,
JAMES W. BRYAN,
BENJAMIN LODER,
ALEX. B. McALPIN,
JOHN A. UNDERWOOD,
THOMAS TILETSON,
MERCS D. BENJAMIN,
ELISHA LEWIS,
SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.

Washington, May 3, 1837.

After the address had been read to him, the President in brief and emphatic terms assured the committee of his sympathy with the distresses of his fellow citizens of New York, and of his desire to do every thing in his power for their relief, consistent with his views of his official duty, and said he would answer the address in the manner indicated in his note.

On the afternoon of the 4th, the committee received the following reply to their address, and deemed it so explicit as to leave no opening for any further communication.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1837.

Gentlemen,—I have bestowed on your communication the attentive consideration which is due to the opinions, wishes, and interests of the respectable portion of my fellow citizens in whose behalf you act.

In the correctness of the judgment, which in the exercise of undoubted right you have in such general terms, pronounced upon particular points in the policy of the late and present administration, you cannot expect me to concur. My opinions on those points were distinctly announced to the American people before my election, and I have seen no reason to change them. But however much I may differ with you upon them, as well as in respect to the causes of the existing evils, you may be assured of the warm interest I shall ever feel, in whatever concerns the mercantile community, of my deep sympathy with those who are now suffering from the pressure of the times, and of my readiness to adopt any measures for their relief, consistent with my convictions of duty.

The propriety of giving to the Collectors of the Customs, instructions of the character desired, necessarily involves inquiries into the extent of the power of the Executive over the subject, the present condition of the Treasury, and its probable receipts and expenditures for the remainder of the year. These examinations have been directed, and are in progress and the results will be communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector at New York, who will be instructed to give it publicity. A few days will be required to arrive at a safe conclusion upon some parts of the investigation, but there shall be no unnecessary delay.

The other subjects to which you have called my attention, are, first, an immediate repeal of the order requiring specie in payment on sales of public lands, issued by my predecessor, for the purpose of enforcing a strict execution of the Act of Congress, which forbids the allowance of credit on such sales; and secondly, an extra session of Congress. I have not been able to satisfy myself that I ought, under existing circumstances, to interfere with the order referred to.

You must be aware of the obstacles to an immediate convocation of Congress arising from the imperfect state of the representation in one branch of that body. Several of the States have not yet chosen their Representatives, and few are not to do so for some months to come. Independent of that consideration, I do not see at present, sufficient reasons to justify me in requiring an earlier meeting than that appointed by the constitution.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. Isaac S. Hone, Jas'W Bryan, Benjamin Loder, Alex B McAlpin, John A Underwood, Thomas Tileston, Mercs D. Benjamin, Elisha Lewis, and Simeon Draper, jr. Committee, &c.

From this correspondence it is obvious, fellow citizens, that we must abandon all hope that either the justice of our claims or the severity of our sufferings will induce the Executive to abandon or relax the policy which has produced such desolating effects—and it remains for us to consider what more is to be done in this awful crisis of our affairs, our first duty and our hopes and distresses which we have endured, is to cherish with religious care the blessings which we yet enjoy, and which can be protected only by a strict observance of the laws upon which society depends for security and happiness. We do not disguise our opinion that the pages of history record, and the opinions of mankind justify, numerous instances of popular insurrection, the provocation to which was less severe than the evils of which we complain. But in these cases, the outraged and [illegible] had no other means of redress.

Our case is different. If we can succeed in an effort to bring public opinion [illegible] with the views which we maintain, [illegible] will abandon the policy which oppresses [illegible] of protecting [illegible] not despair [illegible] the time at which [illegible] can exercise [illegible] influence, [illegible] capacity of the practiced politician will perceive the change in public sentiment before you are aware of its approach. But the effort to produce this change must be vigorous and untiring. To all appeals to popular prejudice, in which demagogues have found their strength and their success, and address your arguments and your remonstrances to the intelligence and virtue of the people—tell them that the principle upon which Mr Van Buren has uniformly acted, and uniformly succeeded, is that the poor naturally hate the rich, and prove to them that if this really be the case, it is time that they should be convinced of their error—show our belief that in a great majority of cases the possession of property is the proof of merit, because in a country of free laws and equal rights, property, as a general rule, cannot be acquired without industry, skill and economy.

Human sagacity may err in its calculations; disease may interrupt our labors, the dispensations of Providence may overwhelm us with calamity, or a base Government bring us to ruin—but there are few exceptions to the rule that Temperance, and Industry, and Economy, lead to Property. Tell them that the perverse and obstinate adherence of the President to the existing system, after all its dangers and horrors have been developed; arises from the belief that his best chance for popularity consists in affording nutriment to his pernicious principles—with a firm faith that the many will follow the wise and the good, call upon the men of sound morals, of intelligence and of industry throughout the nation, to forget all the distracting topics which have agitated it, and unite in defence of the institutions, without which commercial society cannot exist—convince them that the abundant resources for our happiness and enjoyment, with which a benignant Providence has blessed our land, cannot be brought into action without the aid of commerce, and that the security and prosperity of the merchants cannot be sustained without a National Bank.

If they reply that our present Chief Magistrate and his predecessor deny the constitutionality of a Bank, remind them that Hamilton was the author of the law which incorporated such an institution in 1791, when the sages of our revolution, fresh from its struggles, were alive to all the caution which a vigilant jealousy could teach; that Washington, after a careful consideration, gave it his approval; that in two instances, the Supreme Court have unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of a Bank; and ask them by what authority Constitutional law can be sustained, if the laws of Congress, in 1791 approved by Washington, and in 1816 approved by Madison, of the unanimous decisions of the Supreme Court, and forty years acquiescence by the People, are inadequate to its support? Convince them, too, that when you assert the necessity of a National Bank, you are not under the influence of an attachment to any particular institution, but, regard only the public good.

Appeal to our brethren of the South for their generous co-operation, and promise them that those who believe that the possession of property is an evidence of merit, will be the last to interfere with the rights of property of any kind—encourage every effort to awaken an excitement the freedom of which should make every sound and honest shudder with horror—remembering that it is their peculiar pride that they have shown an early and unceasing care of the constitution, remind them that the alterations to our constitution since its adoption, and the innovations to which it has recently been exposed, demand the attention of every true friend of his country.

That the ordinary use of the Veto, the destroying of bills by neglect to return them within the prescribed period, the excessive and illegal exercise of the power of removal from office, and the President's assumption of a control over the Treasury, are evils which have grown up in a [illegible] manner the necessity of sustaining the constitution as expounded by its authors, and do [illegible] to give such a direction to public opinion as will adapt to the members of the Cabinet who [illegible] independence which once marked the constituent stations, and which should [illegible] him to resist the usurpation of the President, or [illegible] of their opinions upon questions of vital importance, be disregarded by him, even when a majority of his cabinet believes that his measure is a [illegible] the public interest.

We trust that [illegible] to a speedy foundation upon these [illegible], and by the exercise of other virtues [illegible] adversity is an apt instructer, [illegible] soon [illegible] from which you will be able to begin [illegible] the impression which [illegible] a free people can [illegible] to new vigour [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible], and give a new impulse to [illegible].

ISAAC S. HONE, Chairman.

WM A. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

From the N Y Journal of Commerce, 9th May.

Latest from England.

We have [illegible] received [illegible] papers,—Liverpool to the [illegible] and London to the 7th of April, both inclusive.

They announce no improvement in the money market, and a further decline in the price of Cotton.

The London Times of April 7th, says that there [illegible] New York packet has been [illegible] the Bank of [illegible] assistance. It is understood [illegible] have assented to a certain extent [illegible] so as to cover the immediate [illegible] but the way in which [illegible] New York, only expected.

A subsequent article in the same paper mentions that the New York packet of March 1st had arrived at Liverpool.

LONDON, April 7.

The English stock market [illegible] former [illegible] were done. Consols [illegible] 90 5/8 [illegible] May account 90 5/8. Exchequer [illegible] 27 a 29s prem.

In the foreign market the [illegible] in the prices [illegible] of Spanish [illegible] the [illegible] rose 1/4 per cent [illegible] 23 being the last quotation. Portuguese 5 per cents [illegible] 3 per cents [illegible] 31.—[illegible] 24½ and Dutch 2½ per cent having [illegible] 53½ a 53¼.

There are [illegible] quite as heavy as before, [illegible] generally nominal—[illegible] to the brokers [illegible] scarcely [illegible].

LONDON, April 8.

The Commercial Money Market is tranquil; and [illegible] Money in the Stock Exchange [illegible] for short periods, at [illegible].

[illegible] 90 3/8 to 1/2, and for the May Account, 90 5/8 [illegible].

"Spanish Active Bonds are 23 to 1/4. Nothing doing.

"Four o'clock. Consols for the Account closed at 90 3/8 1/4.

Money continued very scarce, the exchange was [illegible] 11, to 5s and American Bills were offering at 5s [illegible]. Freight for London and Liverpool was 45 per ton.

The papers that we have received furnish no intelligence of any moment. The New York packets so anxiously looked for at Liverpool had not yet arrived, [illegible] to have taken [illegible] the Herald, April 6th. Unfortunately, we do not find among our files the paper of the preceding day, containing the intelligence referred to.

CITY, Wednesday Evening.

Beyond the foreign intelligence which was so amply detailed this morning in this journal, we have nothing further to report. It is not to be denied that the inconvenience in consequence of the non-arrival of the New York packets has been great. Much allowance, however, we are bound to make for parties who have been so singularly situated. It is however, satisfactory to state that the majority of the acceptances left unhonored yesterday, were taken up to-day, which of course, has materially tended to increase the confidence here. It is also said that the firm in which we alluded yesterday will resume their payments.

The division for the directors of the Bank of England took place to-day, and, as was anticipated, the house list was elected without opposition. The court of directors, with their governor and his deputy, will, however, for the next year sleep upon a bed of roses. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and the Bank of England corporation will have to struggle with a harder winter [illegible] they have never encountered. Mr Palmer has had a trying time of the governorship, but the ordeal of his successor will not be less severe.

The transaction in the British Funds have not been very extensive. They have, however, been marked rather more firmness. Consols have closed at the improved quotation of 90 4-5 a 1 8 for money and account. The three and a half per cent. Reduced annuities are 99 3 4 for the opening; and the new three and a half per cents 99 a 3-8. India stock is 259 for the opening. The premium upon exchequer bills has advanced to 37 38s on the amount, and to 35s a 37 on smaller. In India bonds are 35 to 37.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

April 6.

New-York sixes, 1837, 83. Mississippi sixes, 1871, [illegible] Pennsylvania fives 1865, 95 1-2. U S Bank 23 7 8 a 24. N Y fives [illegible]; Alabama fives, 1863, 90 a 91; Indiana fives 1862, 98. Maryland sixes, 1870, 105; Louisiana, 24 1-4 a 24 1-2. Florida sixes 1858, 91, 95, do do 1860, 95½ Canada bonds, fives, 100 a 101.

The following are extracts from letters to the latest dates. They impart scarce a gleam of light from the European side of the Atlantic. They were sustaining themselves by a trembling hope of favorable intelligence from this country. How sadly will they be disappointed.

Liverpool, April 7.

The South American had twenty [illegible] days of east, out of thirty five, and we fear that the Pennsylvania will do little better. The consignees have now out two steamboats looking for the several vessels still due.

Commercial affairs are now in the very deepest gloom, and the greatest embarrassment is felt. Owing to a want of confidence he ready gold cannot be discounted, and the evil thus increases, by the difficulties encountered in meeting acceptances.

We hope the Pennsylvania may bring news that may allay the terror of those who had given orders for cotton, and thus produce a favorable effect. The sales of cotton this week are 12,000 bales, including 1000 on speculation, and prices are 1d per lb lower. 17,000 barrels inferior turpentine sold at 10s 9d per cwt. 800 barrels fine at 12s. Cloverseed is rather lower. The Corn Market is excessively dull and prices declining.

A few days will relieve the money market from the pressure of a great many bills on the London houses, falling due about the 15th; and this well got over, we shall probably have more confidence.

Liverpool, April 8.

The prospects on the money market is most oppressive, and until it is materially relaxed, no change of moment for the better can be expected. It is distressing to contemplate the inroads that the depreciation in many kinds of produce must make into the fortunes of those who are trading on their own account.

A memorial, most respectfully signed, has just been transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a loan on property; and as much gold would ensue from a compliance therewith, we should be happy to hear of its success.

Liverpool, April 8.

Mr W F Porter, in the East India trade, has stopped payment, and there had been some other embarrassments which we hope are overcome. No news this morning of the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.

The barque Valparaiso, Capt Engles from Valparaiso, which place she left on the 16th of February, arrived yesterday at this port. She brings a valuable and unlooked for cargo, upwards of 200,000 in gold and silver. The only item of commercial news furnished by this vessel as yet, is that copper was scarce at Valparaiso, at 17,50 per quintal.

☞ The Owners or Consignees of goods marked N E E G. G P F. and [illegible] consigned to ship CLARISSA ANDREWS from [illegible] are particularly requested to take out their permits and attend to the landing of their goods. m 17

MARINE [illegible]

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Hermitage, Freneau, Liverpool, Bailey & Abbott.
Brig Daniel Kilby, Authent, Tampa Bay.
Brig Virginia, King, Philadelphia, J D Denegre.
Brig Nelson Clark, [illegible] Boston, J D Denegre.
Brig Halcyon, Crowell, Tampa Bay, E & J Andrews, W P Hepp.
Barque Venus, [illegible], J Pratt & Son.
Sch Mary Jane, [illegible], Pensacola, Master.
Sch Charlotte, [illegible], Master.

ARRIVED

Tow boat Pilot, [illegible], from Poverty Point; brought up two barques, one ship and two schooners.
Tow boat Pacific, Martin, from English Turn, brought up two brigs and one sloop.
Ship Garrick, [illegible], from Havre, 15th March, to master, in ballast.
Barque [illegible], Humphreys, from Mobile, to master, in ballast.
Barque Damariscotta, Batson, 26 days from Portsmouth, to master.
Brig Georges, Snow, 30 days from Thomaston, to [illegible].
Sch Ocean, Nicholson, from Mobile, to master, in ballast.
Sch Robert Center, Shepherd, from Attakapas, to master.
Brig Pilgrim Stevens, 30 days from Baltimore, to G Dedsen.
Sloop Harmony, Holton from Mobile, to master.
Steamboat Vicksburg, Arthur, from Louisville, no cargo.
Steamboat Washington, Smith, from Lafourche, to master.
Steamboat Swan, Young, from Cincinnati, to master.
Steamboat Velocipede, Stapley, from St Martinsville, to master.
Steamboat John Linton, Reed, from Natchitoches, to master.
Steamboat Mohawk, Hinkle, from Attakapas, to Lesseman & Brothers.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—ship Hermitage—1126 bales cotton.
Tampa Bay—brig Daniel Kilby—U S stores.
———— brig Halcyon—U S stores.
Philadelphia—brig Virginia—145 bbls and 734 sacks wheat, 399 kegs lard, 16 hhds tobacco, 311 pigs lead, &c.
Boston—brig Nelson Clark—pork, lard, bacon and corn.
Barcelona—barque Venus—720 bales cotton.
Pensacola—sch Mary Jane—provisions, liquors, &c.
———— sch Charlotte—groceries, provisions, &c.

IMPORTS.

Per barque Damariscotta—hay and potatoes to master order.
Per brig Georges—1000 casks lime.
Per sch Robert Center—sugar and molasses.
Per sloop Has, [illegible]—lumber.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Pilgrim—J Gale, F Fray; W C Freland, Dobbin & Clark; Marsh & Gamble; Buchanan & Hagan, Yeatman & co; J W Broadwell; Kirkman, Rosser & co; E L Tracy, J W McCracken; J Vidal & co, Ray, Gwathmey & co. Martin, Pleasants & co, Fogg & Brock; J & A Park; Barr & Hover; J T Bayline, N Richards; A H Wallace; P T Miner; S H Mc Gill, Wm Jenkins, Jr, Charles Kennedy, Lesserich & co; Damaron & co.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Washington—75 hhds sugar, Lambeth & Thompson, 80 do W Bogart; 14 do to order, 70 bbl molasses, Lanrapre, Desmare & co, 20 do nun J Pritchett; 12 do molasses, Burke, Watt & co; 100 ms cotton, J H Pinger, 12 do Brander, McKenna & co 3 hhds [illegible] 7 bbls and 14 bbls sugar, 3 bbls molasses, 17 bales [illegible] and sundries, to owners on board.

Per steamboat Swan—153 hhds tobacco, J H [illegible], 110 bbls potatoes and 60 do eggs, to owners on board.

Per steamboat Velocipede—112 hhds and 2 bbls sugar and [illegible] bales cotton, Lanrapre, Desmare & co. 16 do A Martin & co, and 2 hhds sugar, to owners on board.

Per steamboat John Linton—55 bales cotton, to order, 46 Peyroux, Arnaud & co, 30 Lambeth & Thompson, [illegible] and 33 cotton, A Mouton, 75 bbls molasses, Garrison, Clegg & co.

Per steamboat Mohawk—173 hhds sugar to order [illegible] 65 bbls molasses to order, 5 tons, [illegible] Wilson, 34 bales cotton, J W Sheppard, 2 do, order, [illegible] Edwards, 7 hhds sugar, to order, 20 bbls rum to order.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Washington—Kale, Lyle, Joshua, Labbe, Sargent, Tosh, Tuttle, O'Caughan, Labedie, Pogue, Azeamy, Labauguire, Cotton, Dalas, Green, [illegible], Kilpatrick, Reynolds, Young, Stone, O Evans, J Evans, Prudhomme, Sprague, R Wallace, Robinson, G Nome, Miss Vois, Mrs Arbusto and daughter.

Per steamboat Velocipede—Judge Porter, Harner, A Carlisle, [illegible], H J Heard, E J Heard, Hill, Carr, Rayban, A [illegible].

Per steamboat John Linton—Mrs McElhaney and child, Mrs Lefevre and daughter, Mrs Ainsley, [illegible], Payne, Gavey, Case, Williams, Lee, W Leavy, Scheone, Ogden and lady, Garnier, Moss, Hart, [illegible], Top, Martin, Lingham, Wadsell, Allison, Mrs Sterling.

MEMORANDA.

[illegible] at Swan reports 5 feet water in the Ohio at [illegible].

Ship [illegible], May 4th, spoke barque Nimrod from Havre bound to Havana.

Barque Damariscotta, May 10th, spoke off the Tortugas, [illegible] hence 8 days out.

[illegible], April 7—Arr Garrick, Robinson, New York.

6th, South America, Barstow, New York; Mogul, [illegible], Charleston.

From Lloyd's List.

Bristol, 4th, sailed Cosmo, Cunning, N York.
Cove of Cork, 3d, arrived Dominion, Bowman, New York.
[illegible], 1st, sailed Belle Isle, Breedy, New York.
London, 4th, cleared Sir E Hamilton, Lundy, New York.
Antwerp, March 30, arr Catharine, Cronberg, New Orleans.
Texel, March 30, arr Gulnare, Watts, Alexandria. Cove [illegible] 31st, sailed Agnes & Ann, Roebuck, New Orleans.
At [illegible]haven, 26th, Maria, Stake, N York.
At [illegible], 6th, Virginia, Sullivan, Jersey.
At [illegible], 3d, Britannia, Moore, Boston.
Gravesend, 1st, sailed Neptune, Hills, N York.
Portsmouth, 1st, sailed Wonga, Good, N York.
[illegible], March 29, C D Buckholtz, N York.
[illegible], March 28, [illegible], Moore, N York; 24th Federal Arnold, Malwick, N York.
[illegible], 1st, Charles, Simmons, Boston.
Cadiz, March 16, Wallace, Obadia, N York.
[illegible], Maria, Stone, N York.
Gen[illegible], Athena, Derby, Boston.
Belfast, 24, Romeo, Partington, N York.
Glasgow, 1st, sailed Columbia, Lauton, N York.
Deal, 3d, sailed, Plato, Malerick, N York.
Cove of Cork, March 30, sailed Elizabeth, Reed, N York.
Hence at Baltimore, May 10, brig Sarah, Durkee; sch Lobson, Tabbot; sch Cotner, Rogers.
Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 3d April ship David Crockett, Breadford.
Brig William, (of New Orleans) sailed from Providence for Baltimore May 8.
Sailed from [illegible] for this port, 1st May, ship Robert Morris, Gay.
Ship Henry, Pierce, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 12th April, lat 29, long 82.
Brig Havre, Carpenter, hence for Liverpool, was spoken off Cape Hatteras, April 29, same day, barque Mary & Davis, hence for Boston.
Hence at Baltimore, May 8th, sch Texas, Johnson.

AMERICAN THEATRE

CAMP STREET.

THIS EVENING, MAY 16,

Will be performed the drama of

25481—or

THE FARMER'S STORY.

Bristle, a traveling painter,	F B Hill.
Stephen Lockwood,	Farren.
Mary Lockwood,	Miss Russell.

After which, the farce of

WEATHERCOCK.

Tristram Fickle,	Master Burke.
Variella,	Miss [illegible]

To conclude with the farce of the

REVIEW ?

Or, the Wags of Windsor.

Looney McTwolter,	Master Burke.

With the song of

"O'WHACK."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA NIGHT.

☞ Positively the last night of Il Tancredi! ☜

THIS EVENING, MAY 17,

Will be performed the grand opera seria of

IL TANCREDI.

Music by the celebrated Maestro Rossini.

Tancredi,	Signora Pantanelli
Amenaide,	Papanti
Isaura,	E. Rossi
Argirio,	Signor Cereeme
Orbazzano,	Candi
Roggiero,	Martinelli

With full and efficient grand Chorus.

To morrow,

MRS. CRAMER'S BENEFIT,

When will be performed

THE STRANGER.

The Stranger,	Mr C. MASON
Mrs Haller,	Mrs CRAMER

And the drama of The Robber's Wife.

☞ The Jewess is in preparation.

LANDING from ship Denmark and for sale by the subscribers:

200 casks Red Wine,
[illegible] half do. Madeira,
12 quarter do. old Port Wine,
10 boxes Wine,
100 do old Muscat,
42 do Absynth,
[illegible] do Kirsch,
38 do Orange Flower,
4?7 baskets Olive Oil,
33 jars, containing 5 sacks each of 80 Corks,
20 do do 1000 regular, 300 sks of 1000 do.
4 jars Almonds in the shell and broken,
15 boxes Maraskin,
60 jars Gobelets,
2 bales pharmacian Corks,
2 boxes Cologne Water,
300 baskets empty bottles,
100 boxes Vermicelli and Macaroni,
70 do Olive, &c &c

m 17 MILLAUDON & CO. 37 royal-st.

TO COOPERS.

ONE or two steady coopers will find constant employment on a plantation, during the summer, by applying immediately to

L. MILLAUDON & Co.
37 Royal st

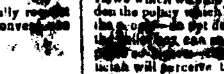
m 17

THOMAS BARRETT & CO. offer for sale

1000 Indian bbls Dry Malaga wine,
50 qr casks do do do
140 baskets Champaigne wine, choice name,
50 cases Chateau Margaux wine,
100 do do do do (Lynch's)
25 pipes choice Madeira wine,
30 hf do do do do
10 qr casks do do do
50 cases Rhenish wine,
20 cases superior claret wine,
130 hhds sugar,
2000 pieces Dundee bagging,
[illegible] do Kentucky do
[illegible] coils rope.

In payment of which the notes of the [illegible] banks of the city will be received. [illegible]

For St [illegible]ville, Nova Iberia and intermediate landings.

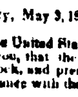


The new and fast running steamboat Ajax, G [illegible] master, is ready to receive freight and will leave as above on Wednesday the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, A M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

m 16 GRAY, DURIVE & CO,

N. B. No debts contracted on account of said boat by the crew will be paid, unless accompanied with an order from the Captain.

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE superior and fast sailing A 1 ship Nevasink, capt Marbury, lying opposite the vegetable market, will receive immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having comfortable accommodations, and ample room for steerage passengers, her two decks being entirely appropriated for that purpose. For terms, apply to

m17 L H GALE, 43 Common st.

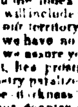
FOR PHILADELPHIA—The fine and fast sailing brig Flower, capt Tyler, being unavoidably detained will sail on Thursday, the 18th inst. For some light freight or passage having handsome accommodations, apply to

m17 L H GALE, 43 Common st.

FOR COWES—The A 1 ship Mohawk, capt Stevens, will receive immediate despatch. For passage having handsome accommodations, apply to L H GALE,

m17 43 Common st.

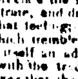
For Freight or Charter.



The A 1 ship Mobi Packet, Capt Price, now ready to load, burthen 1500 bales cotton. Apply on board or to

m 17 GEO GREEN.

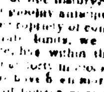
FOR BOSTON



The superior and fast sailing A 1 ship St Lawrence, Capt Chase, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to

L H GALE,
m 17 43 Common st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



The splendid A 1 light draft very fast sailing ship Exchange, Atkins commander, has 1000 bales on board. For freight of 250 bales or passage, having two large and airy state rooms, apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT,

m 17 14 Bienville st.

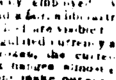
FOR BALTIMORE—The fast sailing brig Fred Pearl, Lee master, having a part of her cargo engaged will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT,

m 16 14 Bienville st

FOR PENSACOLA—The light draught fast sailing brig Apalachicola, Spear master, will have immediate despatch, and can take the bulk of 50 bbls for freight of which or passage, having splendid state rooms and accommodations for 12 passengers, apply to

BAILEY & ABBOTT,
m 16 14 Bienville st.

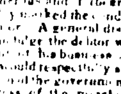
FOR HAVRE.



The first class Packet Ship NATCHEZ, ship [illegible] and in first rate order. For freight or passage, having most commodious accommodations, apply to J OGDEN & Co,

m 18 Bank Alley.

FOR RENT.



A handsome dwelling house in Canal st, with every convenience, the furniture is all new, and to a good tenant, will be let with the house, or sold on moderate terms. For further information, apply to ROBINSON & Co.

m 3—1m 45 Camp st

LAW INSTITUTION OF HAVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE exercises in the law school, for the Spring term, will commence on Monday, April 28.

The design of this institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the bar in either of the United States; and elementary instruction for gentlemen not destined for the bar, but desirous of qualifying themselves either for public life, or for commercial business. The course of instruction embraces the various branches of Public and Constitutional Law, Admiralty, Maritime, Equity, and Common Law, with occasional illustrations of Foreign Jurisprudence.

The school is under the immediate superintendence and direction of Mr Greenleaf, Royall Professor of Law in the University. Mr Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States is Dane Professor in the University, and partakes equally in the active labors of instruction, when not engaged in judicial duties. His course includes the principal branches of Maritime, Equity, Commercial, and Constitutional Law. The Royall Professor gives instruction in the Common Law, and in all the other juridical studies. In every week of the term there are at least six exercises, and usually more; at which the students are examined in their respective studies, and oral expositions and illustrations are given by the Professors. Public written lectures are also occasionally delivered upon the more important topics of jurisprudence.

The course of studies is so arranged as to be completed in two years, and, with reference to these studies, the students are divided into classes, according to their proficiency; but students are generally at liberty to join either class, in as many studies as they may choose, according to their own view of their want and attainments.

The Academical year is divided into three terms and two vacations. The first vacation is of six weeks, from the Wednesday before Christmas. The second is of six weeks, from the first Wednesday in April. The third consists of the six weeks next preceding the commencement, which takes place on the last Wednesday in August.

The fee for instruction in the Law School are $100 per annum, or proportionably for a single term. This [illegible] students have the use of the Lecture rooms, the Law Library, containing upwards of 4000 volumes, the general Library of the University, containing about 40,000 volumes and the privilege of attendance gratuitously on all the public lectures in every department of the University. They are also furnished with text books studied as class books in the school unless they prefer their own, for the sake of making notes and references, with a view to future study and practice. Instruction is given for any period, not less than one term, which may suit the convenience of the student.

No previous examination is necessary for admission—but every student is expected to produce on admission testimonials of good character, and some statement of his previous studies. Bonds in the penal sum of $150, are given to the Steward for the payment of all dues to the College.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred by the University on all students who have completed the regular term of professional studies required by the laws and rules of the State in which they belong, and such months thereof having been passed in the Law School of this Institution.

In behalf of the University,
SIMON GREENLEAF,
Royall Professor of Law.

Cambridge Mass. April 10, 1837. m17—2w

CORN—550 bags corn for sale by
m 17 G DORSEY, 44 N Levee.

PORK—300 bbls mess and prime pork for sale by G DORSEY,
m 17 44 New Levee.

LARD—300 kegs lard for sale by
m 17 G DORSEY, 44 N Levee.

FLOUR—500 bbls superfine flour for sale by
G DORSEY,
may 17 44 New Levee

WANTED—A Servant from 10 to 14 years of age wanted as Children's nurse. Apply at No 49 Chartres st. m 17

HAY—250 bales first rate quality Portsmouth hay afloat and for sale by
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
m 17 14 Bienville st

LANDING from ship Talma from Havre,
25 boxes cherry brandy, white bottles,
100 do of 12 half white China pots,
400 damijohns, 100 boxes chocolate, 300 bottles vinegar and cologne water,
600 garlands in 100 boxes, 300 bottles superior cologne water, 300 do vegetable for teeth, 3000 leeches.

m 17 N LATASTE & BRULATOUR,
51 Levee st

SLATES—55,000 Countesses,
45,000 Duchess Welch slates,
Just received from Liverpool and for sale by
WALSH & LYALL, Slaters,
m 17 6p 148 Rampart st

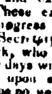
STRAYED,

A Sorrel Horse with a white face. The person who may have found said horse is requested to take it to Mr Pauline's faubourg Marigny, opposite the paint factory, where he will receive a Reward of Five Dollars. m 17—4

NOTICE.—The owners of drays taken in contravention to the police ordinance, are requested to call and claim them in the shortest time by paying the expences, or said drays will be sold by Messrs Dutillet & Delery, ten days after this publication according to the ordinance of the council. One of the drays has No 510, and the others without numbers.

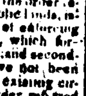
P. D. LAMBERT,
m17 Collector 1st municipality.

RECORDERS OFFICE,
Third municipality.



Was found yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, in the new faubourg Marigny, a young mulatto boy, aged about three years, speaking a little English: he had on a blue nankeen shirt. The owner or relations are requested to take him away, and pay the cost of this advertisement.

m17 L U GAIENNE.



$25 Reward if taken in the state, or $100 if out of the state,

Will be given to whoever will lodge in this parish goal or bring to his owner Madam Lacoutre, the negro Henry, 25 years old, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches, having a red skin, and a mild countenance, speaking but English, though it is to be supposed he understands a little French. He was hired by the month some time since to Madam Mermaster, Carondelet street as a cook; he was given back on account of departure, and then worked by the day. He has been out since the 3d just having paid when he went away that he was going to the lake to [illegible] as cook and since that time nothing has been heard of him.

Captains of ships and steamboats, and the public in general, are cautioned against harboring said negro, as they will be punished according to law.

m 17 6t G. ROMAIN.

BROUGHT to the suburb Washington Guard House, of the 3d Municipality, (Freacay House), the negro woman GRESE, saying that she belongs to Mr Woolman, is about 25 or 30 years old, five feet 4 inches high, having a scar on her breast, and one on her forehead, and seems to be insane. Notice is given to the owner to claim her, by complying with the law. P BAIHY, Captain of the Guard.

Suburb Washington, May 16. m17

BROUGHT to the Guard house of the Third Municipality (Frescaty House), the negro Chas Smith, who says that he is free, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, red skin, fine face, has three scars on the left side of his forehead, speaks English. Notice is given to the owner to claim him, and comply to the law directs.

Suburb Washington Guard house,
P BAIHY,
m 17. Capt of the Guard.

BROUGHT to suburb Washington Guard house 3d Municipality (Frescaty House) the negro WM LARMAN, who says he is free, about 30 years of age, 5 ft 3 inches high, red skin, quick look, fine face, speaks only English. Notice is given to the owner to claim him, and comply to the law directs.

Guard house Suburb Washington,
P BAIHY,
m 17. Captain of the Guard.

BROUGHT to Suburb Washington to the goal of the 3d Municipality, (Frescaty house,) the negro THOMAS J SMITH, saying to be free, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, red skin, common face, speaking English. Notice is given to the owner to claim him, in complying with the law.

P BAIHY, Comm. of the post.

Suburb Washington Post, May 16, 1837 m17

BROUGHT to the Suburb Washington Post Goal of the 3d Municipality (Frescaty house) the negro BENJAMIN ROSS, saying to be free, about 21 years old, 5 feet 6 inches and a [illegible] American measure, round face, red skin, speaking English. Notice is given to the owner to claim him by complying with the law.

Suburb Washington Post, May 16, 1837.
m 17 P BAIHY, Comm. of the Post.

Sales at Auction.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Thursday the 18th inst, will be sold at auction store No 20 St Louis st, at 10 o'clock
10 cases of dry goods without reserve.
60 cases boots, shoes and brogans. m 17

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

THIS Day, Wednesday the 17th inst, will be sold at 5 o'clock p m, at Moreau st, between St Ferdinand & D [illegible]
50 casks claret wine,
20 do medoc do m 17

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 19th inst at [illegible] o'clock, in Dauphine st, between Conti and Bienville sts
A splendid assortment of Household Furniture.
m 17

NOTICE.—Will be sold on Thursday next, 18th inst, by J B BLACHE, a fine Restaurant Establishment.

Belonging to Edward Castagnola, situated near the St Charles Theatre. This establishment is furnished with every thing necessary to a business of that description, such as Looking Glasses, Clocks, Pictures, Tables, Kitchen Furniture, 1st quality Wines, a very fine set of China, &c. The whole will be exhibited to the public on the day of sale which will take place at said restaurant.

Terms cash. By order of
J. B. MONBOUCHET,
J. F. LORELIE,
m16 2t NORES & BROCARD.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Wednesday, 17th inst, will be sold at auction store No 20 St Louis st at 12 o'clock,
One Iron Fire Proof Bank Safe, in first rate condition.
Terms at sale m13

CORBIS & RAWLES PLANTATION

ON Thursday 1[illegible] inst, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, will be sold

The plantation of Messrs. Corbin and Rawle.

This valuable piece of land lies on the right bank of the river Mississippi, about 16 miles above the city and 8 miles above Carrollton, having twenty five arpents front on the river by a depth of more than 30 arpents to the lake.

It is a piece of ground that is very high and cannot be inundated by a crevasse; for elegance of situation and healthy purposes to which it might be applied, it cannot be surpassed by any land in the vicinity of the city.

It will be sold in lots of one or more arpents front [illegible] on [illegible] or more in about 8 [illegible] to the lake, [illegible] exhibiting at the Exchange.

Terms—1-2 in 2 and 3 years credit for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the sellers, [illegible] with mortgage until final payment. Should any of the notes not be paid at maturity they are to bear an interest of 10 per cent per annum, from the time they become due until finally paid.

Act of sale before F[illegible] Esq., at the expense of the purchaser. m 10

BY H. F. DOMINGON

WILL be sold on Wednesday, May 24th, at the Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, at 12 o'clock,

A Lot of Ground,

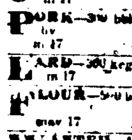
Belonging to the estate of the late Marianne Pibais, [illegible]

Being the corner of Love and Union street, suburb Marigny in this city, measuring [illegible] front on [illegible] 60 feet of front of the former street by 120 feet [illegible] the latter, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms—one quarter cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit from the day of the adjudication, for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage until final payment. Each instalment shall be divided into shares so as to suit the vendors.

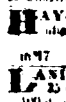
The deed of sale to be passed before [illegible] Octave de Armas, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. m8 4t

STRAY HORSES.



Were taken by the undersigned Syndic [illegible] of St. Bernard Parish on the 31st inst, two horses—one black with a long tail, short ears [illegible], without marks. The other a bay horse with the hind feet white, the fore foot white, with a mark white spot in the forehead. In case said horses should not be claimed before the 30th instant, they will be sold at auction that day on the premises, by the undersigned. JOSEPH SOLIS,

m17 Syndic.

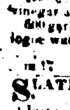


KEPT to the [illegible] St Bernard Parish, the [illegible] Adams, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 [illegible] he belongs to Mr John [illegible] St Mary, and [illegible] English and [illegible] French; the owner is requested to claim him by complying with the law.

T GARIC, Sheriff.

St Bernard Parish, May 16, 1837. m16—

NOTICE.



Brought to St John the Baptist Goal, the negro Richard, saying he belongs to Mr Maria [illegible], speaks French and English.

Also, the negro Antony, saying he belongs to Mr Cornelius [illegible] Baton Rouge.

Also, the negro Washington, saying he belongs to Dr W [illegible] of Baton Rouge, he says [illegible] his, and says he was stolen from his master by a person that he [illegible] in this parish.

The owners are hereby requested to claim them by complying with the law.

St John the Baptist, May 8, 1837.
m17 A. LUMINAIS, Sheriff.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

AGREEABLY to ordinances of the City Council and of the Council of Municipality No 1 of the city of N. Orleans, notice is hereby given that the several ordinances which require the weekly reports of the wharfingers, and whom may have been on laying more than five days on the Levee, within the limits of Municipality No 1, will be strictly enforced on the premises for a [illegible] of which may concern every Monday at 5 P M by m16 1y D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

LITERARY PREMIUM.

THE subscribers offer a reward of $150 for the best Address, to be spoken by a Lady or Gentleman, at the opening of the New Theatre, on Government street. In consequence of Mr. Valentine [illegible] having [illegible] with the subscribers, the reward offered by them for an Address to be spoken by him is withdrawn, and the above substituted.

☞ The competitors to send in their productions previous to the 25th inst. L & F PERRY.

ap 21—

THE New Orleans Tobacco Ware Houses are now open and ready to receive tobacco on the usual terms, apparatus and screws [illegible] by which hhds can be properly coopered and repaired, and as the inspectors, [illegible] and kept entirely for that purpose. Planters and merchants can depend here on a fair inspection of the article.

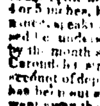
JOHN DUGGAN, manager.

☞ The Louisville Advertiser and Nashville Banner will insert the above for one month and forward their account for collection to this office.

may 3—1m

DELAHOUSSAYE, PLANCHARD & CO
Auctioneers
EXCHANGE ALLEY.

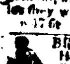
$10 REWARD



STRAYED from my premises in Lafayette, a Grey Horse, 5 years old. Whoever shall return said horse, or give information respecting him to the livery stable of Chas. Diamond shall receive the above reward.

m13 [illegible]

MICHAEL WEAVER



BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS & STORE TO RENT.—Being desirous of retiring from the goods business, we offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase. Our stock is large and assortment good. City and country merchants and dealers wishing to purchase goods, will find it greatly to their interest to give us a call. We shall continue our counting room at same place.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS, [illegible] Chartres st.

may 12

20 DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th of May, mulatto boy Martin, alias Nat, about 28 years of age.—This boy was purchased from Mr Vallon Degruy on the 9th of February last. He is robust in appearance, high cheek bones, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and very polite when spoken to. He may be recognized by wearing a low crown hat. The said boy was seen on the other side of the river where he was purchased, on the Monday morning following. The above reward will be paid to any person arresting said boy and placing him in custody, by notifying the subscriber No 21 Poll street. W. BARNES.

m16 1

LOST CHILD.

A LITTLE NEGRO GIRL, aged about 3 or 4 years, has been brought to the Recorder's office. Some 15 days ago, as appears by testimony and verbal declarations, a negro woman, with written leave from her master, to hire herself out, took a room in Love street. She had two children, one 7 or 8 years old, and the other about 4. She hired the oldest one and disappeared, leaving the youngest, who was found and taken charge of by Mr Joseph Bernard, who brought her to this office.

It is believed that in the part of the town inhabited by this woman, the name of her master here was Mr Smith. Who left her a [illegible] office.

The owner of said child is requested to claim her and pay the costs.

J B S SAMAND, Clerk.

Recorder's Office, Municipality No 3, May 16

L DEPOORTER,
Surgeon Dentist, 130 Canal street.

HIS established in the exercise of all parts of his art, under the first practitioners; has perfect knowledge of the operation of part of the profession, and a practice followed with success for a number of years, entitle him to be entrusted by the confidence of a discriminating public.

N. B. L. D. undertakes to cure all diseases of the mouth, the gums and the [illegible] of the bones and of the palate. This part of dental surgery belongs to the profession of dentistry in Europe. m16

NOTICE.

E. SALVATORY, Restaurateur, has the honor to inform the public, that having given up for a time, his establishment in town, he has opened a restaurant at the bridge of the bayou St. John, at the house formerly occupied by John Davis, where he serves up repasts at any moment and his guests may desire. The care and industry which he exercises in his cooking department, are as well known, that he flatters himself he will satisfy the most curious appetite. The excellent fish of the lake will not be neglected.—He counts, therefore, on the kind patronage of the public which he has always enjoyed, to merit, and he hopes his establishment will offer all the conveniences and amusements that may be desirable.

m8

J. L. GATTIGEL & ANDRE BILLARD have just received by ship Olympia from Havre, an assortment of ladies and girls first quality Morocco and droll French Shoes, children mourning droll Brocatus and children's Silk Hats for sale at their store, corner of Royal and Philippa, and in Royal st. 164, between St Peter and Toulouse. m16

150 DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given to whoever will lodge in the city Jail, the Mulatto man Austin, about 30 years of age, who absconded himself on the 6th instant; he is about the common size, speaks rather slowly, generally well dressed, and a carpenter by trade; he was purchased more than two years since, in Bourbon county, Kentucky. It is supposed he is lurking about the city, and may endeavor to pass himself as free, on some vessel or steamboat. Captains of vessels are cautioned not to harbor said Slave under the penalty of the law. ANDREWS & BROOCK.

New Orleans, May 18th, [illegible]

☞ Yeiger, Childs & Co. [illegible] the above reward. [illegible]

WANTED—A French [illegible], speaking the French language, should like to find a situation in a private family, either as house keeper or Governess. She has no objection to go in the country, if it was necessary, or to take charge of a house, during the summer, in the absence of the owners. The best references will be given. Apply in St Philip street, opposite, the Washington Ball Room, or to this office. [illegible]

L'ABEILLE

Journal officiel de l'[illegible] de la Nouvelle-Orléans et de la [illegible]

Imprimé p[illegible]

NOUVELLE[illegible]

MERCREDI MA[illegible]

Si l'on considère [illegible] sommes qui ont été [illegible] des Citoyens et du Gaz, [illegible] on pourra [illegible] ment rétablie [illegible]

Samedi 13	[illegible]
Lundi 15	[illegible]
Mardi 16	[illegible]

Les [illegible]

Samedi	[illegible]
Lundi 15	[illegible]
Mardi	[illegible]

Les [illegible]

Samedi	[illegible]
Lundi	[illegible]
Mardi	[illegible]

Total [illegible]

Dans les nombreuses [illegible] l'éditeur du *True American*, [illegible]

[illegible]

MUNICIPALI[illegible]

[illegible]

Nos [illegible] trouver [illegible] dance [illegible] comme [illegible] ceut des Etats-Unis [illegible]

NOUVEAUX DÉTAILS [illegible] BATEAU À VAPEUR [illegible]

[illegible]

De la situation du [illegible]

[illegible]

On a vu heureusement [illegible] de l'argent en échange [illegible]

[illegible]

La bonne de la cité auraient hyp[illegible] suffisante des immenses propr[illegible] même de la corporation, car, en [illegible] garde devenir générale, et notre [illegible] pour refuser un papier garant[illegible] même des [illegible]

[illegible]

La personne nommée [illegible]

[illegible]

Lundi, le porteur d'un billet [illegible] pour avoir de l'argent [illegible] traction. Ah! [illegible] polyer des [illegible] qui vous [illegible] nature! Ce n'était pas à des [illegible] fondait [illegible] ferée, le payeur des [illegible] gens violents! Mais nous [illegible] seul [illegible] est pas moins pénible pour [illegible] aussi exposé [illegible]