LATEST DATES.

New York	June 9	Liverpool	may 4
Boston	June 9	Havre	may 1
Philadelphia	June 9	Havre	may 1
Baltimore	June 9	Pa is	may 2
Charleston	June 2	Bordeaux	april 12
Washington	June 7	Madrid	april 30
Mexico	may 8	Cadiz	april 20
Tampico	may 21	Havana	may 9
Vera Cruz	may 13	Nassau	June 3

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton on Thursday & Friday

815	bales	Mississippi	9
18	do	do	10
16	do	do	10
155	do	Louisiana	11½
23	do	do	12½
95	do	do (Crop)	14
42	do	Alabama	9½
18	do	do	8
119	do	Mobile	8
701			

REMARKS.

The same dull inanimate state of affairs still prevails, there is no change for the better, and we think there will be none for the worse; things appear so bad at the end, at which they will probably remain until the commencement of a new season. We feel now at a season of the year when a suspension of business is usually looked for; but as the country must be bare of many articles of Merchandise, there may be more than usual, should that be the case, it will have a tendency to relieve those engaged in a regular business; the sales now making in Freedom and in Merchandise in general are on a very limited scale, and those for immediate wants, coming from the interior are limited to necessary articles, and those for small quantities, which will probably be the case throughout the summer, but as the usual supplies have not been laid in orders may be more frequent, payments prompt, either in cash or produce.

There was 15 feet water in Ohio, from the latest accounts, and falling; this good stage of water may cause an additional supply of western produce to arrive but the quantity to come forward is thought will not be sufficient to cause any reduction from present prices, we perceive that prices were advancing in Cincinnati, and Louisville; that being the case, hints in that section of the country will no doubt very sparingly. The weather has been very warm the last three days, but on Sunday night, and Monday rain fell in abundance, and it rarely is more wanted than at that time, for the heat and dust had been excessive.

The Rain, and thunder showers caused the forepart of the week to be very pleasant, and quite renovating to our feelings.

During the week advices have been received from Liverpool to May 5th, by various arrivals at New York, and from Havre to the 25th April. There appears to have been a good demand for cotton, and an advance in former rates of from 1/8 to 1/4d per lb, but we find obvious the 4th they only manufactured 3000 bales, and gives a favor of buyers, but no reduction in rates.—The receipts at Havre had been very heavy, which in addition to their former heavy stock had caused a decline in prices, and dull sales. The money market appears to have become more easy in England, as well as in New York, but things remain yet in state of uncertainty, and doubt as to the eventual result, the pressure embarrassed state of affairs both in the country and in England.

COTTON—The transactions which we hear of is extremely limited, amounting to but 1448, but it is said exceed that, about 3000 bales, and from the most accurate information to be obtained the sales amount to between 2 and 4000 bales at prices ranging from 7 to 13, and one crop of 92 bales Louisiana at 14. There appears to be much secrecy observed in transactions in this article for some time past, and it is currently report that some of the banks have been refusing to make advances in order to facilitate shipment, this no doubt is the cause from the total want of confidence. Individuals were prevented shipping in consequence of the (almost impossible) difficulty of effecting exchange the exports for the last two months could not have been much larger but there been no embarrassment experienced in the way of business.

The exports amount to 521,426, bales, which is 49,220 yet that of last season to the 1st of October.

FLOUR—There has been a decline in the price of the article since our last weekly report which, we now quote at 8@9 1/4, and sales at those rates, the demand however is not brisk, and sales are principally limited to city consumption.

CORN—There has been some advance, and we now quote sales at 137 a 150 per bushel; the receipts have been small of late which is the cause of the small advance together with the stock on hand of good quality becoming much reduced.

OATS—We quote at 87 a 1,00 and we hear of more in first hands.

LEAD—We hear of one sale of 1500 Pigs at 5c, at which rate we make our quotations, and it is dull at the quotation.

FREIGHT—Both to Europe, and coastwise they are dull. We quote to Liverpool for cotton 3/64, but less vessels are offering to take those rates, and they are daily refused.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

	$ Cts	$ C.
Cotton.—Good Fine per lb	0 13½	0 14
Good Fair do	0 12½	1 13
Fair do	0 11½	1 12
Middling do	0 8	0 9
Ordinary do	0 7	0 7½
Tobacco.—Fine quality do	0 4½	0 5
Second do	0 3½	0 4
Crossed do	0 2½	0 3
Cuba do	0 2½	0 22
Sugar.—New Orleans do	0 5	0 5½
Cuba white do	0 9½	0 11
brown do	0 7	0 7½
Molasses per gal	0 25	0 27
Bagging.—Western per yd	0 23	0 25
Dundee do	0 22	0 23
Bale Rope per lb		0 11
Coal. Western per bbl	50	0 00
Liverpool do	0 00	0 00
Scotch do		0 00
Candles.—Sperm, N Bedford prlb	0 35	0 36
" Nantucket lb	0 34½	0 35
" Tallow do	0 10½	0 11
Coffee —Cuba do	0 11½	0 11½
Rio do	0 10½	0 11
St Domingo do	0 10½	0 11
Flour per bbl	9 00	9 25
Fruit.—Raisins per box	1 50	2 00
" half box		
" qrbox		
Almonds, soft shell, per lb	0 10	0 13
" hard do	0 7	
Fish.—Cod per quintal	1 12½	1 25
Herring, per box	95	1 10
Herring, (Scotch) per bbl	3 00	3 50
(Pickled) do	2 50	3 00
Mackerel, No 1 per bbl	10 50	11 00
" No 2 do	9 75	10 00
" No 3 do	8 50	9 50
Grain—Corn in ear per bbl	1 50	0 00
" shelled per bushel	1 37	1 50
Oats—per bush	0 86	1 00
" Beans per bbl	3 25	3 50
Hay per 100 lb	2 00	2 25
Hides—La & Miss per lb	0 9	0 10
" Mexican do	0 11	0 11½
Lead—Pig per 100 lb	0 0	0 0
" Bar per lb		8
Lime—Western per bbl		
" Thomastown do	1 75	2 00
Provisions		
Beef—Mess per bbl	14 50	15 00
" Prime do	9 50	10 00
Pork—Clear do	21 00	21 50
" Mess do	19 00	19 50
" Prime do	15 00	16 00
Lard, in kegs do	6 75	0 8
Bacon—Hams per lb	0 10	0 10
Canvassed do	0 10	0 11
Sides do	0 9½	0 10
Shoulders do	0 8½	0 9
Hog round do	0 8½	0 9
Butter—Northern do	0 28	0 31
Western do	0 30	0 15
Rice—Carolina per 100 lb	2 75	4 00
Shot—assorted per bag	2 25	4 00
Soap No 1 per lb	0 7	0 8
Soil—Liverpool blown per sack	1 50	1 75
" Ground do	1 25	1 50
Turks Island per bush	0 0	
Spirits:		
Brandy French, 4th pr per gal	1 25	1 62½
American, 1st proof do	50	0 52
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof	45	
Jamaica	2	2 25
Northern		0 46
Gin—Holland		0 95
American	65	70
Whiskey—Common	34	35
Rectified	35	36

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	3 8
London Tobacco 8 per hhds	37 a 40
Havre, do	40 a 45a
Bremen do	45
New York per in U S, cotton, per lb	1 to 1c.
Sugar—per hhds from the coast	9a a 4
from the city	2 a 4
Tobacco per hhd	63 a 6

EXPORTS
Of Cotton and Tobacco.

EXPORTED TO	Liverpool	Other British P.	Havre	Other French P.	North of Europe	Other Foreign Ports	This week	Previously	Total	Time previous	Sales of cotton this week	Sales of cotton since 1st October 1836	Stock on hand
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK June 9.

SALES OF STOCKS

100 shares U S B		s 10 days	104½
50 do	do	do	104
50 do	do	cash	105
50 do	do	s 30 days	104½
50 do	do	do	105
50 do	do	6 mos	105
50 do	do	cash	105
50 do	do	do	105
50 do	do	s 30 days	104½

NEW YORK, June 8.

50 shares U S B			104
50 do	do	s 60 days	105
50 do	do	s 30 days	104½
50 do	do	do	104½
50 do	do	do	105

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

50 shares U S B		30 days	104
28 do	do	do	104
17 do	do	do	104

THE BEE.

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

PRICE OF PUBLICATION, REFER THE SUBSCRIPTION.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1837.

The steam tow-boat Tiger, on her way up from the mouth of the river, on the morning of the 16th, broke her steam pipe, by which one man (named Brown) was killed, and two others were slightly scalded.

The French brig of war Bodine, commanded by Monsieur Sauzeze, arrived here yesterday from Havana, having on board, Mr David, Consul of France, in place of Mr Pagramond.

Whig Currency.

Counterfeits of the notes of the Second Municipality for fifty cents and one dollar are in circulation.—The name of the Teasurer, J Doane, is written at the bottom of the note in a manner resembling somewhat the genuine signature. Written on the back are the words WHIG CURRENCY, in place of the comptroller's name.

From Texas.

We have received a file of the Velasco Herald up to and including the 5th instant—it furnishes nothing interesting.

Treasury Warrants

The warrants issued by the treasury on the deposite banks, bear a premium of 3 per cent in New York. These warrants afford great facility to the payment of custom house bonds, and will save the merchants from the loss incurred by being obliged to pay a higher prem um on specie. The principal part of the next instalment of the surplus funds due in July, will be paid in these warrants, when they will probably decline in price, but they will be at an advance over bank note paper, as they are a substitute for cash in payment of all dues to the government, and as they are more secure than any other kind of paper issues.

A suit has been commenced against the United States Bank at Philadelphia, on one of its notes of ten dollars. The attorney of the bank put in a plea *arrestry* against the plaintiff, in order to postpone the proceedings. But it cannot save the bank from judgment and execution Barratry in law, signifies a vexatious stirring up of trivial or groundless lawsuits with mischievous intentions. There is a statute in Pennsylvania against this offence, passed in the year 1700 It seems to us a queer plea against payment of a promissory note, the genuiness of which is not disputed.

Mr Ingersoll's Report.

If our limits permitted, we should rejoice to lay before our readers the admirable report of Mr Ingersoll and the minority of the committee, on the subject of banks, submitted to the convention of the people of Pennsylvania, now sitting in Harrisburg. Mr Ingersoll is well known as a writer of sterling abilities, an able debater, an able statesman and a sound democrat In the document now before us, he lays bare all the fallacies of the banking system, the frauds to which it has given birth, and the dangers with which it is fraught.

S me time since we heard a very enlightened and patriotic functionary of this state suggest that vast benefits would be derived from the institution of a Tract Society, under which starting title it was far from his idea to establish a society for the distribution of tracts, full of religious cant, hypocrisy and blasphemy—but tracts on subjects of politics and political economy. Such a society as this, those efforts should be judiciously directed, would be beneficial to the nation and to posterity. We trust that before the middle of next winter it will be organised and in full operation.

Our inability to publish this most able and interesting report from the pen of Mr Ingersoll, brought this matter to our recollection, and caused us to regret that the society is not already established.

The following are the amendments to the constitution, proposed by the minority of the committee they were rejected in the convention by 49 votes against 43: but the constitution, amended by the convention, will undergo the scrutiny of the people, and will not be adopted unless approved by their suffrages—the people, we doubt not, will stand out for the amendments proposed by Mr I.

The legislature, at the first session under the amended constitution, shall declare by law—

First—That there shall be no bank in this state after the year 1843, with a capital exceeding millions of dollars, and that all bank charters may be always altered or repealed by law.

Second—That no bank shall issue or discount notes until the entire capital of such bank is paid into a fund by the bank, of which at least one third shall be gold or silver.

Third—That no bank shall ever discount notes for more than fifty per cent beyond the amount of its capital actually paid and held as aforesaid; nor shall any bank ever divide more than seven per cent per annum of profits among its stockholders.

Fourth—That no bank shall buy bank notes, or any other [illegible] were not at par, nor purchase for profit, or sell gold or silver.

Fifth—That no bank, by the gradual suppression of all bank notes for less than twenty dollars, shall issue such notes after the year 1841.

Sixth—Prohibiting preferences by insolvent debtors in favor of banks, and the endorsers, drawers, and all others interested in notes discounted or held by any bank; so that in case of insolvency, no bank shall have preference or priority in payment of debts.

Seventh—Rendering all the stockholders of banks liable in their private property for the debts and liabilities of their banks, and liable by process of attachment of such property, whether held by themselves or others.

A story has been travelling the rounds of the whig newspaps to and found its way into the columns of the Richmond and witty Bulletin, about the government negociating a loan from the United States Bank. It occurred to us when we first encountered this *gigantic improbability* (an expression applied to the story) prepend that it would be preposterous for the Secretary of the Treasury to attempt to borrow money from an institution that is unable to pay its own debts—and such turns out to be the case. The Secretary of the Treasury never applied for a loan to Mr Biddle: but he has at length succeeded by dint of hard dunning, some menace and a little manœuvring, in obtaining from the bank of the U States about 400,000 dollars of the 8,000,000 due by that institution to the government.

General Robert Armstong of Nashville, has been nominated by the democratic party as candidate for governor of the State of Tennessee. General A is well known for his gallantry and efficient service in the southern army during the last war with Great Britain: his name is also conspicuous as commander of the Tennessee volunteers in a very severe campaign last year against the Seminole Indians.

CANADA.

A very objectionable article appears in one of our morning cotemporaries, under this caption, which had it not been for the evidences of our own senses, we should have supposed to have emanated from one of the most violent tory papers of England. That such opinions should be proclaimed in the United States and through a paper professing to be governed by liberal and enlightened principles has inspired us with the utmost astonishment. According to this writer, resistance to the tyranny of the parent country is quite a criminal offence, and the abused and wrong-ed citizens of Canada are recommended to stick to their old mother! Precisely these sentiments were urged during our own revolution, but we had thought the result of that contest had forever put to shame those who could advance them, and that we never should again hear them revived. But it seems otherwise: the liberality of our institutions foster a set of men who are insensible to every feeling of patriotism, and who ardently desire a return to that system of government for which their early habits of obedience and the awe and fear of regal power, peculiarly fit them. We have no other means of accounting for this anomaly, but the prejudices too deeply rooted to be eradicated by the successful experiment before their very eyes, and to whose benign influence they are indebted for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The previous remarks of the author (which are the most anti-american we ever met with), prepare us for the following denunciation of the liberal party in Canada. "Papineau and the great majority of it (the party) are composed of the discontented French population in the lower province, and the rest is made up of blackleg, revolutionists and adventurers." These expressions of ignominy are by no means new: Washington, Franklin and other heroes of the revolution were similarly blackballed, and the cause of human rights was represented as treason and violation of loyalty, faith and honor.

But it appears that the nationality of some of those by whom this holy contest is waged is also a matter of grave offence: they are stigmatised with being Frenchmen, and are placed in glorious army with blacklegs and thieves! Frenchmen, it is true, have ever been distinguished for their innate love of liberty and devotion to principles, but, it is the first time, we have never heard that in following their natural impulse, they have been compelled to associate with such company!

The great cause of human rights certainly should feel itself degraded by such supporters as blacklegs and thieves, not to mention Frenchmen, and the honorable and high-minded, if there be any, should avoid the contamination which such an union would naturally expose them to. But we are done our object was only to expose our abhorrence of the author's opinions, and let him know that HERE is not the proper place to advance them.

As for Canada, her regeneration and disenthralment are as certain as the decrees of the divining who pulleths over the fates of nations. But all the British people of England will not be here shame and jest or ridicule of those second rights for which she is contending, nor will she abandon the contest, if she be unprovoked by the blasphemous and [illegible] of the opposers of the Rights, capable of providing for her own welfare, and establishing her independence.

Some of our mercantile friends were led to believe that the letter of the solicitor of the treasury addressed to a committee of New York merchants respecting an extension of time for the payment of duty bonds, was applicable only to those falling due at New York. It was probably the wish of the New York whig committee that their city alone should be benefitted by this indulgence of the government, and if they propagated the story, it is only looked upon as characteristic of the party they represent. They are always begging favours of the government for their special advantage. If their request be refused, the government is oppressive and tyrannical—If their wishes be acceded to, the government is intimidated by dread of popular violence! So that whatever course of measures may be adopted, the government is sure to be reviled and calumniated. The whig merchants of New York are always ready to grasp at every benefit they can obtain by fair or foul means from the cabinet of Washington. One day they despatch petitions and messages to the seat of government to seek exclusive favours themselves, and to hold out some word or phrase which they may distort and pervert in order to give some kind of colouring to their falsehoods: then again they hold meetings to listen to the slanders of their orators, repeated in their newspapers, to make the people believe that the government of their choice is conducted in such a manner as to bring down upon them ruin and degradation. After thus vilifying every thing that ought to be held sacred by Americans, they have the baseness to seek special favours from the heads of the Government—and after threatening to overthrow our republican institutions for the pitiful consideration of a few dollars extorted from them by laws constitutionally enacted, they have the audacity, the insolence to denounce as *rabble* the peaceful citizens who meet together to preserve public order and defend the laws against the traitors and incendiaries who should dare to violate them. But these gentry are too wise to carry their threats into execution—they know precisely how far they may go with impunity—and there they stop. If they were capable of reflection, they would discover that it is exceedingly impolitic in them thus to expose their wishes and intentions while they are without the means of executing them. But we forbear—their late course is deprecated even by themselves.

Under the startling caption of "horrid tragedy," the Philadelphia papers mention the decease of a young man named Bernon, in a house of ill fame, kept by a Mrs. Wilson, in Rice street. The following are all the details that are given:

A gentleman, answering the description of the deceased, called at a public house in the vicinity the evening previous, and got something to drink, and on paying for the liquor, pulled out of his pocket a quantity of *gold coin*, and some silver. He asked to be directed to Mrs. Wilson's. From the manner of his inquiry, and the gold which the man exhibited, the landlord was induced to notice his dress and appearance more particularly. On the next day after hearing of the melancholy affair, the landlord, through motives of curiosity, was induced to go and see the body of the deceased, and he readily indentified it as that of the person who had been in his house with the gold the evening before. When this circumstance became known, it naturally caused a great excitement in the neighbourhood. The infamous transactions at Rosina Townsend's, in New York, are still fresh in the minds of the public; and it is very justly feared that this stranger may have met with foul play. It is recommended to the credit of the city, and the welfare of society, that the proper authorities give this horrible affair a more thorough and searching investigation, to satisfy the public mind and allay the excitement which the event has produced, which appears to be very great.

BY THE
EXPRESS MAIL.

The Express mail brings New York dates to the 9th, Baltimore and Philadelphia 10th, and Washington 7th.

The packet ship Sampson had arrived at New York bringing London papers to the 6th and Liverpool to the 4th ult.

The New York papers are silent upon the state of their money market. According to the Ist. Boston Herald, the money market of that city is decidedly easier. "There are more than five millions on deposite"—adds that paper—which will enable the banks to lie without interest long, and it may be confident ly predicted that money will soon be reduced to five per cent."

NEW YORK, June 9, 4 P. M.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM LONDON

The packet ship Sampson, from London, left Portsmouth the 7th of May, bringing London papers of the 6th ult. They contain gloomy accounts of the state of the money market, caused, it is said, from the stoppage of the commercial embarrassment in this country An extensive American house in Liverpool had been compelled to ask the Bank of England for assistance.

STILL LATER—The St. Andrew, Liverpool packet, left the 8th of May, is announced by the telegraph, in the offing.

The ship Hilah, Hammond, which was advertised at Havre to sail for the city the 8th May, is also below.

The London money market on the 5th had become much worse. The Times states that a large American house had been obliged to ask assistance from the Bank of England The credit had not (respected. It was followed by similar applications from other [illegible] were but on the same standing

It is understood that assistance has been given to the firm, which we have alluded, to the temporary period of one month, upon the representation that they expected to receive remittances from New York in the meantime, which would enable them to meet their engagements.

We know that he bank direction, to-day, has been acting with the utmost caution, but we trust that, notwithstanding the stringency, they will afford their assistance to house so extensively connected with the trade on a scale equally proportionate to that conceded to the American firm.

The monetary interests have, however, advanced money on paper that could be relied on, at 41 per cent.

Business in the British funds has not been carried on to-day to any great extent.

Bank Stock is 204 1-4, and India Bonds 258, money.

The premium upon Exchequer bills has rather improved, the last price being 20, and India Bonds are the same.

The quotations for the bonds of the United States Bank is 94 1-2 a 95, and Morris Banking Company 94 1-2

Letters and journals have been received from Madrid, of the 23d of April. Four directors of the royal bank of Spain have been prosecuted on account of a difference with the minister of finance. The people of the capital were apprehensive of a rise from the Carlists, and the minister at war had made preparations for the protection of the place

The troops stationed in the neighbourhood are, it is said, in a state of no great "demoralization" to be relied on. The communications through Castile were every where interrupted, one of the semi-monthly caravans from Madrid to Andalusia had been plundered by 80 Carlist horsemen, within three leagues of Talavera de la Reyna.

The Cortes, on the 24th April, adopted the 10th paragraph of the 47th article of the constitution, respecting the powers of the sovereign, and voted down the following articles to the 59th inclusive.

Letters from Paris, state that Don Carlos was to remove from Estella to Ville Franca on the first of May

The Paris papers of Wednesday, May 24, says that the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the supplementary grant of 2,000,000 francs for secret services was going on. The grant was contended for by the ministers and others as a declaration of confidence in the ministry as a measure, the necessity of which was imperative.

Count Molé declared that the Appanage Bill had been rejected by a majority of the King desired, but that three measures relative to the interests of his family, should be discussed in the same session.

It was asked what course would be pursued with respect to the Civil Listed Bill. Count Molé declined answering, as the bill was before the committee of the other Chamber.

Webber (relative to the Transportation (for political offences) Bill, he said the government intended to press for its adoption It was the general lament of the laws of Septimber passed by the Chamber.

The commerce of the country was in the debate lead to the belief that the present Ministry will maintain itself with difficulty.

M. Quinarri had moved in the Spanish Cortes, that Isabel II. be called "The Queen of the Spaniards" but the motion was withdrawn.

The Mexican Envoy, Senor Santa Maria, died at Madrid on the 23d of April Don Jesimus, the Portuguese gunmaker, who made the gun-cane with which Alibaud attempted the life of the French King, has established himself in Madrid, and is extensively employed. The revolutionists there are busy.

The French King's fete, May 1st, went off tranquilly.

The run upon the Savings Bank is diminishing.

The Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, has arrived at Stuttgard.

The sentence of Grenacre was hung, as directed, the 2d May, and died asserting the public press.

Lord (Sir Charles) Vaughan has sailed from Malta to replace Lord Ponsonby at Constantinople.

The Autocrat Nicholas is expected to be present at the military review at Berlin.

Mr. O'Connor's Leave of Libel Bill was thrown out of the Commons by a majority of 53 to 47.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Relative to the appointment of a Director to represent the city in the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
14th June, 1837.

To the President and members of the municipal councils, assembled in General Council:

Gentlemen:

As the representatives of the community, you have a right to be initiated into the measures that may be taken by the chief magistrate, who in political phrase should be considered to act the services of Papinian towards Tiberius, as subaltern, when in fact both the one and the other are notoriously far superior to the original in dignity and power. The offices, I should be directed entirely to the trade for which she is adapted and solicits the share of public patronage, which is certainly more for her benefit or interest than any money. For benefit or interest, I say, because I am well aware that the rights reserved, was appropriated to her—my original intention was to have given her the first, with what not on he suggested the change—I knew that any rate he paid without scruple on demand, the few dollars due to me as the proceeds of my own.

I have I believe gone through all the portions of his address which require comment—answer it is not, he does not—not can he—deny the facts detailed in my statement.

Had Mr. Caldwell behaved with common decency in the circumstances in which I found the city I should have been happy to have made all covert assumption to him, which my situation and the charge I had upon my hands would have admitted—but I cry out to the conduct towards me, which is proven action been of the most brutal, and insulting character; and that no consideration upon earth would induce me to make another compact with him.

With this very modest estimate he makes of his own importance, and with the parallel he draws between himself and myself, I remain a citizen of the Union, and that of myself, a member of the Municipality, leaving to the, but I have a belief in the justice of an American public which assures me, that however great that little city may be, it will not hesitate to the decision of a jury of his countrymen—honored be the tribunals—submit the subject to the arbitrement of a tribunal.

At the commencement to the end, the duration of Rosa and Vitellina has cost me an outlay of over *Two Thousand Dollars*—one fifth part of the consideration. I have been coming over here—and in this nearly every other—in latter years—and I think I have merit as a reward for exertions the most unwearied, and for bodily and mental wear of the most distressing kind—had nothing but hope, disappointment, and ingratitude, and may safely say that I have not know the blessing of a quiet hour since my arrival in this city.

I beg you that this will be the last communication on my part relating to this unpleasant subject.

I remain
Your obedient sev't,
FRANCISCO BRICHTA.

☞ On Monday next, a sale of property takes place at Auction by Messrs. Gardiel at the Exchange, Corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, of such property that does not often change hands, because it is property that, let the tenure turn as they will, the fee simple remains in the same family. It is a good investment, independent of any contingency whatever The most profitable of the whole sale and retail business, be it cabing, dry goods, furniture, hardware, jewelry, and other luxury goods, cannot be located in any part of our city so advantageous to the dealer as in Conti, Bienville and Chartres st: the finest portion of the steamboat landing, is from Canal to St Louis street, comprehending the centre of the wholesale and retail business, must become permanently located with two three streets, and between the Levee and Roy Street, Bourbon The increase of trade in this city that naturally must occur, may increase the demand for stores within those limits, so to eventually enhance rents to double what they will bring at present.

FOR MOBILE
The steamboat Comet, Walker, master, will leave the wharf of Mobile, touching at the Bay of St Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi and Pascagoula, on Monday, after the arrival of the steamboat Tuscaloosa, from the Bay of St Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi and Pascagoula.
FOURNE & BECKWITH, Agents.
June 17

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.
Permanent Arrangement for the Summer.
The steamboat Crusader, Hereford, master, will leave the Lake end of the Tow-head on Saturday and Wednesday of each week at 6 o'clock, P M, and will touch at the Balize, St Louis, Pass Christian, Bay of Biloxi, West and East Pascagoula, and will afford as good care and attention to families and Passengers generally as any boat in the Lake. The boat is new and uncommonly strong built, of light draft and is managed by experienced hands and officers. Her accommodations are devoted entirely to the trade for which she is adapted and solicits the share of public patronage, which she pretends any more. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to JOHN G BOWLIN.
47 Old Levee.

FOR BRAZORIA & COLUMBIA Texas.—The regular packet ship Jas W Wharton, B Nyper master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage apply on board upon the Public Square, or to
JOHN GRANDIN, 47 Old Levee.

FOR BREMEN—Passage only.
The superior and fast sailing A ship HERACLIDE, Capt Winn, will have immediate despatch.
For passage only, having handsome accommodations, apply to
L H GALE, 93 Common st.

FOR NEW YORK.
Passage only.—The fine fast sailing A 1 ship RHINE, Capt M Kown, lying at the Balize, will positively sail on Sunday morning, and can handsomely accommodate a few passengers, if immediate application be made to
L H GALE, 93 Common st
N B—The captain will leave on the Tuesday evening, and passengers are requested to be in readiness.
June 17

FOR LONDON.
The superior and fast sailing A 1 barque Wilmrod, Capt Patterson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight of 30 hhds, or the bulk thereof and passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
L H GALE, 93 Common st

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
A house situated in auburg Washington in Bar holomew street, immediately on to the plantation of Mr Macarty, and one Square from the river. Said house is built upon a lot of forty feet front by one hundred and ten deep. It has four apartments, with cellar, and two cabinets, a kitchen having three rooms, a stable and coach-house. The whole is paved with tiles and well built. There is in front a little garden. It is a very desirable residence. Apply to
ROBERT ARMSTONG.
June 17 1m

TO RENT.
Five bedrooms in the Chimneys, Pane Christian, Apply to
EDW GOTTSCHALK

MANSION HOUSE.
The following has been established as the rates of board at the St Joseph Mansion House.

Board and lodging per month,	$40	
Board and lodging, single day,	14	
Board and lodging, per week,	14	
Board without lodging, per month,	30	
Dinner, per month,	20	
Dinner for visitors or guests,	1	
Breakfast and supper, 75 cents each.		
Lodging 50 cents.		
Board for servants per month,	$20	

ROBERT ARMSTONG.
St Joseph, May 1, 1837. June 17 1m

FLOUR—450 bbls fresh Cincinnati flour, now landing and for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
14 Poydras st

DOCTOR DOUSSAN has removed to No 11 Frenchman street, between Victory and Esplanade streets, near the United States Hotel.
June 17 6t

FOR SALE—A new and handsome Gig, with harness. Apply to
EDW GOTTSCHALK.

UNITED States Bank notes in sums to suit purchasers for sale by
ROBINSON & Co.
65 Camp street.

MISSISSIPPI & ALABAMA Bank notes purchased by
ROBINSON & Co
65 Camp st

WANTED—SPECIE by
ROBINSON & Co.
65 Camp street

TO LET, a house servant.
JOS BARTLET.
No 30 Toulouse st.

PLAIN SWISS MUSLIN, 8 yards Marseilles for sale by
J VATINEL
91 Conti st

LANDING from ship Hesperia from Havre, 34 cases plain white China, 3 do Glassware, 50 do brandy, 14 trunks prunelaye, for sale by
J VATINEL, 91 Conti st

NOTICE
IS MUH informs his friends and the public, that he is preparing to go to the N rth, between the 1st and 15th July next. He therefore invites all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts, and those who may have any claims to present them immediately at 113 Chartres street.
Persons having orders, either in his line or any other, will please call as above.
June 17

SHOES, BOOTS & BROGANS—300 cases in store, [illegible] assortment, for sale by
R G [illegible] No. 13 Custom house st.
June 17

A GROCERY SHOP AND GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.
THE above is in a good stand and doing a good business and a very big one, and will be sold cheap for a future consideration. Apply to note to B. H. at this office.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

June 15

Ship Cincinnati, Barstow, New York, Hand & Sumner
Ship Abbigadrel, Mitchell, Liverpool, H C Comstock & co
Ship Maryland, Berry, Cowes and Amsterdam, Master
Ship Dreme, Devereaux, Havana, J P Frost & son
Brig Omar, Howes, Havana, W Porter
Sch William, Hovland, Apalachicola, Kidder & Hood
June 16

Ship Echo, Mellet, Liverpool, H C Comstock & co
Brig Wilmington, Barton, St Barbe, B & J P Whitney
Brig Rhine, McKown, New York, in ballast, Master

ARRIVED.

June 16.

Steamboat Bayou Sara, Lemoit, from Bayou Sara, to J G Bell.
Steamboat Marmora, Claiborne, from Louisville, to master.
Steamboat Ambassador, James, from Louisville, to master.

June 16

Tow boat Hudson, Linnel, from the passes; towed to ship Rubicon and Talma; brought up brigs Sigel & John, Chouteau, Olive Branch, Robert Bruce, sche Pennsylvania and Geo Wayne. (No report from the tow boat.)
Tow boat Porpoise, Davis, from the passes; towed to ship Salem, Chs Wharton, brig Jane, sch Geo De Kalb and Dundee; brought up sche Wm Bryan, Kosciusko, Cambria, J W Caldwell and Southerner; reports nothing in the offing bound in, several ships at anchor outside waiting wind
Tow boat Fast Boy, Wood, from the passes; towed to ship Michigan and brig Georgian, brought up bk Comack, brig Ligonia, French brig of war Labordine and sch Beliot. Nothing new.
Bark Comack, Clark, 28 days from Boston, to master.
Brig Ligonia, Crawford, 30 days from Boston, to J Tute.
Brig Chouteau, Stevens, 21 days from New York, to master.
Brig Samuel & John, Perkins, from Tampa Bay, to master, in ballast.
Brig Robert Bruce, Crowell, from Tampa Bay, to master, in ballast.
Brig Olive Branch, Montgomery, from Tampa Bay, to master, in ballast.
Brig Angelina, Hayden, from Tampa Bay, to master, in ballast.
French brig of war Labordine, commandant Fenchet, from Balize.
Sch Sister, Brown, from Apalachicola, to master
Sch Geo Wayne, Vose, 24 days from Thomaston, via Norfolk, to mas er.
Sch Pocahontas, Knowles, 20 days from Newport, to master, in ballast.
Sch Washington, Hosley, 7 days from Stonne river, to W Bryan, in ballast.
Sch Sarah, Gaylord, 4 days from Velasco, to master, in ballast.
Sch J W Caldwell, Noyes, 4 days from Velasco, to J G Bell, in ballast.
Sch Rosalinda, Sarns, 4 days from Galveston, to J Reed & co.
Sch Caroline, Sherwood, from Tampa Bay, to master, in ballast.
Steamer Constellation from M White's plantation with sugar; towed up from the town sche Lubin and Elizabeth from Norfolk.
Steamboat Colombus, Chandler, from Mobile, to Forstall, High & co.
Steamboat Comet, Walker, from Mobile, to master.
Steamboat South Alabama, Aldrich, from Mobile, to master.
Steamboat Commerce, Mold, from St Marinville, to J Mattere.

EXPORTS.

New York—per ship Cincinnati—256 bales cotton, 20 hhds sugar, 67000 in specie, and sundries.
Cowes and a market—per ship Maryland—566 hhds tobacco.
Liverpool—per ship Albotsford—1061 bales cotton 636 hides, 9250 staves
—per ship Tecumseh—1066 bales cotton.
St Marks—per brig Willoughby—U S goods.
Havana—per brig Omar—31 bales cotton, 2220 kegs lard, 23 pkgs mdse, 33 tcs raw, and sundries.
Havana—per ship Dreme.
Apalachicola—per sch Wilkes—20 hhds bacon, 132 bbls flour, 20 do pork, lard and sundries.

IMPORTS.

Per brig Chocton—240 hhds sugar.
Per brig Ligonia—sundries.
Per sch Geo Wayne—900 casks lime.
Per bark Comack—sect mdse.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Marmora—575 pcs bagging Scotch 2 yards, 6 do 3 yds 54 tcs pork 20 kegs do 1 8 bbls 114 kegs lard 225 bbls flour 50 bu ed onions 300 sheep unwers on board.
Per steamboat Bayou Sara—81 bales cotton Byrne Prudhomme, 64 M Wright & co, 144 A Lednum, 20 J B Plauche & co, 18 Forstall High & co, 22 H Landreny, 10 Burke Watt & co, 10 Lee & Hardy, 20 bbls molasses Poyeaux Arcueil & co, and sundries to order
Per steamboat Ambassador—300 bbls flour owner on board. 100 pcs bagging 1091 coils rope Stetson Murphy & co, 200 pcs bagging 120 coils rope 101 hhds hams Dunn &