COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	July 20	Boston	July 16
Philadelphia	" 21	Baltimore	" 18
Charleston	" 25	Washington	" 23
Paris	June 13	Liverpool	June 11
Havre	" 12	London	" 11
Havana	July 16	Tampico	July 26
Mexico	" 7	Vera Cruz	" 8

SALES OF COTTON ON WEDNESDAY.

100 bales Mississippi 16½

SALES YESTERDAY.

30 bales Mississippi 16

NEW YORK MARKET, JULY 19.

Cotton is firm. Flour dulls however are afraid of souring. In grain we hear of no changes, nor is there any very important movement in any article.

BOSTON MARKET, JULY, 16.

COFFEE.—There has been more inquiry from manufacturers, for fine quantities, and the sales of Florida, Alabama and New Orleans, are about 600 bales, taken at 12 a 12½; the top price only for extra qualities. Holders are quite firm, and some demand an advance on late current rates. Inferior qualities are neglected. Upland 12 a 29½; Alabama 18 a 21½; Tennessee none; New Orleans 17½ a 20; do. superior 21 a 22. Sea Island, Surinam, Marañhas, none.

MOLASSES.—There has been a good demand throughout the week, and prices are fully supported, particularly for retailing.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 19.

COTTON.—Fine qualities are scarce and in request, with a shade advance on last week's prices, while common descriptions are dearly neglected. The week's sales exceed 550 bales, including Florida at 20½ to 21 cents, New Orleans 17½ a 18½ for interior quality to fair, Upland 19 to 20½ cts. Some further shipments are going forward.

FLOUR.—The market is firm at $7 per bbl for the present stock of flour on hand, with a limited demand towards the close of the week. The sales for shipment and on speculation at this price, amount to 3500 bbls. Upwards of 500 bbls fresh sold at $7 25 All of 250 bbls Petersburg, in bad condition without speculation, sold at $6 37½; other brands at $6 37½ a $6 50, without, and $6 87½ inspected and in good order. About 400 bbls sour New Orleans, at $7 75 per bbl cash. Sales of middling at $4 62½ a $4 75 per bbl.

SUGAR.—This is usually the dull season of the year. The transactions however in sugar have been large this week, and prices fully sustained. Among the sales were 250 hhds St Jago, at 9½ to 10½ cts, principally about 9½ cts; about 300 white and brown Brazil at 10½ a 10½ for the former, 9½ cts for the latter, 4 and 6 mos; 300 boxes Havana white at 12 1-2, brown 9½ a 10 cts; 270 boxes Trinidad, white at 11½, brown 9½ cts; 20 hhds good Porto Rico, $10 70 per 100 lbs.

BALTIMORE, July 16.

Flour.—The fair store price of Howard street Flour appears to be $7 87½. Retail sales are making at $8. The receipts continue very light, and we quote the wagon price at $7 50 a 7 75, both prices having been paid to-day.

Sales of two or three moderate parcels of City Mills Flour have been made at $7 75. We quote Susquehanna, according to condition and freshness, at $7 75 a $8.

Whiskey.—We quote hhds, as before, at 25 cents. Sales of bbls from stores have been made at 27½ a 28c. The wagon price of bbls to-day is 28c, exclusive of the barrel.

Sugar.—To-day at auction, 34 hhds Porto Rice Sugar, 09 65 a 10 65; 70 hhds Matanzas, part sold at 9 80, balance withdrew.

RICHMOND MARKET, July 21.

TOBACCO—Prices rather lower than the last week—Breaks at inspections very large, and daily receipts very heavy.

FLOUR.—Demand limited—nominal value $7.50.

At New York, on the 19th inst. 50 shares U. S. Bank Stock, sold at 122 1-2, 50 do do at 122 1-4, b. 30; 50 do do at 122 3-8; 160 do do New Orleans Canal co. at 103, 60 days.

At Philadelphia, on the 20th inst 300 shares U S bank at 122 1/2.

NOTICE—The steamer Merchant, Joseph McBaker master, will lay at the foot of the rail road for repair, until Saturday the 6th inst; leaving on that day for Mobile, Pensacola and all intermediate landings, on the arrival of the 6 o'clock car. For passage only, apply to the captain on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
aug 5 28 & 29 New Levee

JOHN KILSHAW, Jr.

FOR MOBILE.—The United States Mail Boat MOBILE, Mark master, will leave for Mobile every Thursday on the arrival of the half past 12 o'clock cars; returning will leave Mobile every Friday at 11 o'clock, touching both ways at Bay St Louis, Pass Christian, East and West Pascagoula. For freight or passage, apply to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
aug 5 28 & 29 New Levee

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—The new splendid steam boat MOBILE, will continue to make her trips to Madisonville, touching at Mandeville every Sunday, until further notice—leaving the rail road on the arrival of the 9 o'clock car—returning, will leave Madisonville at 4 o'clock, P. M.
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
aug 5 28 & 29 New Levee.

FOR HAVANA—The fine packet brig Sarah, Sarwell master, will leave for the above port on Saturday the 6th inst. A few more passengers can be accommodated, on application to the captain on board, or to
aug 5 R. GRONING & CO.

FOR HAVANA,—The fine, fast sailing Packer Brig Thomas Gener, Watson master, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight of about 300 barrels, as well as for passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
aug 5 R. GRONING & Co.

FOR TAMPICO,—The fine coppered and copper fastened schooner CREOLE, Cormier master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, opposite St. Louis street; or to
aug 5 JOHN CROSBY, 38 Camp st.

FOR Vera Cruz—The fine, newly copper fastened and substantial American schooner Washington, will be ready to take the cargo for the above port in 10 or 12 days from date. For freight or passage, apply to
aug 3-8t JOHN A MERLE & CO.

MAYORALTY of New Orleans—Agreeably to a resolution of the Council of the First Municipality, notice is hereby given, that on Friday the 5th inst., the said Council will elect one keeper of the Police Jail, in place of Mr S. Mellier, who has resigned.
aug 3 D FRIEUR, Mayor.

CARTS & WHEELBARROWS—For sale by
aug 3 JAMES REED & CO, 35 Royal st

RECEIVED by the brig Criterion, 1 box Truffles and Capers, in oil—by Colin, 1 do Truffled Pies.
aug 3 GUERIN & DOUVERIN.

HAY—400 bales prime Hay, for sale by
PERKS & HALL aug 3

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—100 boxes White Havana Sugar, landing ex Thos. Gener, for sale by R. GRONING & Co. [aug 3

TOYS—four cases extra fine wooden Toys, received ex brig Sirene from Hamburg and for sale by
august 3 KOHN, DARON & CO.

NEEDLES—Three millions silver eyed needles of assorted sizes, put up in cases of 25,000 each, for sale by
august 3 KOHN, DARON & CO.

PORK, Bacon & Lard—3000 bbls mess, prime, M O and P O Pork; 300 casks bacon; 1500 kegs leaf lard; 500 bbls sweet flour; 5 casks dried beef, for sale by ORAIN & MIGNON,
aug 3 7 New Levee

RUSSIA HATS—50 cases white Russia hats, just received from Philadelphia per ship Ohio, made very light for summer, for sale by
J EVANS & CO,
aug 3 10 Chartres st

200 cases hats, consisting of beaver, silk and russia hats, black and drab, for sale whole sale and retail, at the fashionable hat store, No 10, Chartres street, by
aug 3 J EVANS & CO

A PERSON lately arrived from Europe is desirous of obtaining employment as a plantation; his constant study will be to make himself useful. The most satisfactory references will be given. Apply at this Office.
aug 3

All persons having claims against the succession of the late Jean Baptiste Bouchus, are requested to present them to Messrs Mazingly and Shepard in Exchange Place, No 22, or to the undersigned, the testimentary executor of said deceased.
P TERNOIR,
aug 3-3t 100 Philippa st

NOTICE.—THE subscriber having this day taken into partnership Mr. Alphonse Miltenberger, of this place, the business will henceforth be continued under the firm of E. LEROUX & Co.
Aug 1—3t E. LEDOUX.

JOSEPH BARCHET, No. 36, Toulouse street has on hand, and offers for sale,
10 pipes well aged old Cognac Brandy, (J J Dupuy's and J J Janisse's brands,)
20 half pipes old Champagne Brandy, Maglery's b'd.
entitled to debenture.
40 barrels clarified White Vinegar.
Also,
130 Hhds. Sugar, on a plantation above the city.
august 1-3

THE PUBLIC is informed, that the list of subscriptions to the Railroad to be laid between N. Orleans and the Terre au Boeuf road, is deposited at the office of P Triepo, Esq, St Louis st, between Royal and Bourbon sts.
jy 30-5t

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St. Charles. Delphine Fortier vs. Gustave Le-Angelet.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the honorable the District Court, in and for the First Judicial District of that State, I will expose at public sale, on the spot, on Thursday the 25th day of August 1836, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A certain PLANTATION, situated in this said parish of St. Charles, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, measuring twenty-five arpents front on the river, nine arpents of which have a depth of eighty arpents, and the other sixteen a depth of forty arpents; said plantation containing eight degrees—together with the buildings, improvements, one steam-engine and the crop thereon, and also thirty horses, thirty pairs of oxen, and seventy slaves.

Seized in the above suit. Conditions—Cash.
Parish of St. Charles, July 20, 1836.
jy 20 A. DUMONTAIS, sheriff.

PORK—25 bbls mess pork M. O. 25 of P. O. for sale by PERKS & HALL. jy 19

THE COURIER.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall know understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the presidential chair free and unfettered by the pledges of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."—*Martin Van Buren.*

ELECTORS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

1ST DISTRICT	J. R. PLAUCHE
2D DISTRICT	T. W. SCOTT
3D DISTRICT	T. LANDRY
4TH DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5TH DISTRICT	P. E. BOSSIER.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Texian schooner *Independence*, commodore Hawkins, from Texas, we learn that the port of Matamoras was BLOCKADED by the Texian vessels of war Brutus, Terrible and Invincible. The Texian army were making great preparations to march and invade Matamoras by land, with a large force.

The Mexican brig of war Correo Segundo was lost on her way from Matamoras to Vera Cruz, all hands perished, except Captain Thompson and two marines.—A forced loan was collected at Matamoras. The American Consul was obliged to contribute: another loan was about to be forced when our informant left.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the Republic of Texas:

To all whom those presents shall come:—Know yet that I, David G. Burnett, President of the Republic of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet, do order, decree, and proclaim the port of Matamoras, in the Tamaulipas, and Republic of Mexico; comprising the mouth of the Rio Grande and the Brazos Santiago, and also the inlets, estuaries and passes east of it, that now and hereafter may be in in possession of Mexico, and from and after the date of this proclamation, in a state of absolute blockade by the armed vessels of this nation.

And for the purpose of carrying this proclamation into complete effect, an armed naval force now is and will continue to be kept at or near the said port, inlet and passes, entirely sufficient to enforce this decree.

For any breach or effort at breach of this blockade, the offending vessel and cargo will be liable to confiscation, and the officers and mariners of such vessel will be subject to all the penalties attached to a breach of blockade.

This decree shall take effect as to vessels sailing from New Orleans, within three days after its publication in that city, and within five days as to vessels from any other neutral ports within the Gulf of Mexico; and within twenty days as to any other port of the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico; and in forty-five days, as to vessels sailing from any of the Ports of Europe.

Done at Velasco, on the 21st July, A. D. 1836, and First of the Independence of the Republic of Texas.

(Signed) DAVID G. BURNETT

W. H. Jack, Secretary of State.

We are still firm in our belief that no movements will take place before the later part of September or the first of October, the army is constantly augmenting, volunteers are arriving in goodly numbers; the present army will probably amount to 2500 able men. The political aspect of Texas will probably be changed on the first Monday in September when an election for Senators and Representatives will take place, Congress will meet on the third Monday in October, when it is proposed to invest the members with convential powers for the purpose of amending the Constitution. Gen. Stephen F. Austin is a candidate for the Presidential chair. Dr. B. T. Archer having declined; but he will be voted for as Senator.

We give the information of a force loan being collected, but the account of the American Consul being obliged to contribute is rather apocryphal. There is a great deficiency of authentic information both from Mexico and Texas. We may speak at length in our next of the blockade of the Port of Metamoras.

On the second instant, an inquest was held on the body of a young man about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in length, black hair and whiskers, apparently forty-eight hours dead. A wound made with a knife or some sharp instument was found in the neck passing from the right to the left side, and severing the jugular vein. Dress, blue striped circasin Coutee, black satin vest, brown drilling pantaloons, black silk stock, fine linen shirt, with pearl buttons in the bosom, blue cotton socks, and shoes; verdict, deaded from the wound in the neck inflicted by an unknown hand.

New York papers of the morning of the 20th instant contains nothing of interest. The ships Kentucky and Cincinnati, hence had arrived on the 19th.

GOOD NEWS!

$75,000 has been appropriated by an act of Congress past the recent session for increasing the depth of water in the mouth of the Mississippi river, by closing some of the passages leading out of it, or by cutting a ship channel, or by any other means which shall be deemed expedient by the Secretary of war, with the approbation of the President of the United States, the said sum to be expended in whole or in part, as may be thought proper by the War Department, after the necessary survey shall have been made. So anxious are we to see the greatest obstacle to the trade of our city undergoing some amelioration, that we hope the necessary steps to complete the surveys will be immediately made, by order of general government.

CADDO.—During a short excursion into the country, we have had an opportunity of noticing the appearance of the cotton and sugar crops. In the vicinity of Bayou Lafourch, the former, in some sections is promising, but in others the long continued rains have injured the younger bolls and they are dropping off, this is not generally the case. The sugar cane could not well have a better appearance, and bids fair to yield in abundance, though all the rain necessary has already fallen, a much longer continuation of wet weather, it was thought, would prove hurtful.

Under our foreign head will be found an account of the proposed marriage of the Princess Victorine, what credance should be given to it we are unable to say.

MICHIGAN.—This new state is now regurly organised as one of the members of the confederacy. The Legislature of the State assembled on the 11th ult. when Gov. Mason sent in his message.

ALABAMA.—The election in this State has just terminated; the result is not yet known. From the late dispassion of the Editor of the Advertiser to snarl at every thing, we should conclude that the election has gone against him. Old women are apt to grow peevish when things dont go to please them.

Whatever the pride and animosity of partisans may impel them to say, we look upon the opposition to the democratic candidate for the presidency and vice presidency virtually ended in this State.—Men are not fond of embarking in a hopeless contest at any time, when defeat can produce no evil and victory may be disastrous, but when victory is utally unattainable, and defeat certain to be followed by great disadvantages, we should be surprised to find many persons taking the weaker side. Why should the people of Louisiana trouble themselves about Hugh L White, when he is abandoned by the great body of his quondom friends in the Northern States? Why should they vote for one who has always voted in Congress against their dearest interests? Why should they vote for one who, if his views could have been carried into effect, would have brought ruin upon every sugar planter in Louisiana? In every division before Congress, in which the welfare of this State, was involved (says Mr Waggaman) the vote of Hugh L White was openly recorded against us. The testimony of Mr. White is surely disinterested. himself a violent but honorable opponent of the present administration, in strength and clearness of intellect as well as in experience and knowledge of affairs inferior to no one of the opposition, his situation and his understanding render it almost impossible that he should form any inaccurate opinion in this matter. His sincerity no man acquainted with him will doubt.

And what is his judgment upon Hugh L. White, after closely watching his conduct during five or six sessions of the Senate of the United States? Why, that a choice must be made between Martin Van Buren and Hugh L. White, he would prefer the former. Heartily and honestly as he deprecated as one of the party opposed to the principals and measures of the present administration, the success of Mr Van Buren, he would deprecate still more as a greater evil to Louisiana, the election of Hugh L. White. What are the special reasons which induced Mr. Waggaman to this preference—but we think that if he chose to alledge them, he has abundant reasons to justify him. Mr. White voted in favor of the reduction of the duties at a critical period, when the distressed planting interests of Louisiana hung by a thread, and whether it was doubtful whether this alone might not have decided the majority in favor of the reduction!

Suppose that, contrary to all the rules of probability, Hugh L. White should be elected president of the United States, can we flatter ourselves that he would forget and abandon his old grudge against the sugar planters of Louisiana? Is it not more probable that joining with his new allies, the nullifiers of South Carolina, in their schemes of reducing the tariff and abolishing the duties on all articles of necessity, he would recommend the total repeal of the sugar duty?

More Gold!—The ship *Formosa* arrived at New York on the 12th inst, from Havre, has on board $600,000 in gold, part of the indemnity money, besides a large and valuable cargo of dry goods.

The following Banks have been selected by the Treasury Department as Deposite Banks, in addition to those mentioned in the Globe last week—Phoenix Bank, New York; Leather Manufacturer's Bank, New York.

Locomotives.—In London, all inventions for speed are to be surpassed. A model is advertised for exhibition in that city, which is to go one hundred miles an hour on a rail road, without steam

A letter from Toulon of the 1st June, states that the American squadron, under the command of commodore Elliot, has anchored in the roadstead, and after a short stay set sail again for Genoa, on its way to the Archipelago.

Wealth is Power.

The mere assertion that "knowledge is power" has been given forth to the world as an axiom, and has by a large portion of it, been received as such. From this proposition we beg leave to dissent, we have looked at the subject both with our mental and optical vision, and have never been enabled to see that "knowledge is power."—But on the contrary, we give as an axiom, "wealth is power," and who that live in this age, can gainsay or doubt it. See, we had almost said, that idiot strutting along the streets, like the daw in borrowed plumes, he is pampered and flattered, his low attempts at wit, excites rounds of laughter, his genius and talents are extalled! Heaven save the mark! when he has not half as much of either, as the dog that follows him. And this is the effects of wealth. If there is an elevation either civil or political, for some one to fill, he is the man. If a law suit is pending between him and a poor man, in ninety-nine cases out of hundred, the rich man gaines it. He may be guilty of sins and crimes that

"Common sinners dare not do,"

but no notice is taken of them: if one more bold than the rest of his fellow men, opens his mouth to rebuke those sins, "hush, hush he is powerful, 'tis the wealthy Mr——," is heard on every side.

The power of wealth is often, too often felt, in this free country. The other day we noticed an industrious, but poor man addressing a wealthy individual, passing along the street; the *Amateur* of the wealthy fool was most conspicuous, a look of disdain was spread over his countenance, and as he passed by, we perceived a turn up of his aristocratical nose; while the deepest mortification was apparent in the countenance of the poor man. This very individual, who feign, would have office, if he could get it; now wealthy, was a few years since, as poor, if not as honest as the man who addressed him. Oh how wretched is that poor man who hangs on *rich men's* favors! The cold and cordid wretch, who thinks only of himself; who draws his head within its shell and never puts it out but for the purpose of lucre and ostentation, who looks upon his fellow creatures not only without sympathy but with anoyance and insolence, as if they were made to be his vassals, and he made to be their lords, as if they were for no other purpose than to pamper his avarice, or to contribute to his agrandisement, such a man may be rich, but trust me, that he never be happy, nor virtuous, nor great.

"Wealth is power."—Yes it is every thing—It is a sword and a shield. With it you can ward off every danger, almost death itself. The wealthy man can carve with his gold a way to eminnence, to which it would be presumption in a poor man to look. To have the appearance of being rich, though overhelmed in debts, is the same thing, and will answer the same purpose. But to a poor, and really honest man, debt is earthly damnation. Again, what is thought of the actions and conduct of those who are wealthy? Nothing! what would at once, crush a poor man, his son, or his daughter, would be but a trifle for a rich man or any of his posterity. Wealth places its possessor above suspicion, while the poor man is too frequently looked at with caution. A rich man is supposed to be incapable of a low or mean action, while a poor man can be suspected of both,—this arises from the distinction conferred by wealth. Even the young ladies will too frequently discard a worthy, but poor young man for a worthless, but wealthy fool!

"Wealth is a power," and can be illustrated in a thousand ways,—see the son of the humble laborer, with an insatiable thirst for knowledge toiling slowly up the rugged path of science, unaided and unpitied, he excites not the admiration of the numerous multitude, of his talent he is the image. On the other hand see the child of opulence, a sharper in all things, he who is boosted, and pushed up the ascent, but knows as little when he arrives at its summit, as when he started; it makes no difference, he enters upon the stage of action, his talents and learning are lauded to the skies, and forsooth why? Because of wealth! True, the other may at last arrive at the acme of knowledge, but of what account is it,—he is enabled to feel the more acutely the world's cold scorn. Without the Alchymists stone, he is forced to strive and delve, amid every privation, to gain a notice from a phantom following world. And then just as he was going out the world, his merits began to attract general notice, condoling thoughts,—he is forced through the ingratitude of an avaricious world to leave a dependant family nothing but a *name*, his "knowledge" *has been* "power."

"Knowledge is wealth," ah! is it? How very wealthy Otway was, who after almost starving at length choked himself with a piece of bread. Look at the wealth of Shakespeare, Fielding, and hosts of others, what was it, they had knowledge, profound knowledge, their wealth consisted of nothing but a bundle of rags, half of which were to cover their nakedness. Yet they were very wealthy, in the knwledge of the injustice and base ingratitude of the age in which they lived. But is it other wise now-a-days? No! The ignoble thirst for gold, and the same is the same defference is paid to it that there was in the dark ages. If a candidate for literary fame be but poor, he may labor and tugg in vain, he will always beat the tail-end of the literary dung-cart. His "knowledge" will give him but one "power" the power of feeling more acutely the degredation to which he is forced to submit. "He is poor but respectable" is a frequent spellation in the mouth of the wealthy, what does it prove, but that riches implies distinction; look abroad in the world and see the special privileges that wealth confers, and then deny if you can, that "wealth is power."

NEW-YORK, July 19.

ONE DAY LATER FROM PARIS.

By the ship Bolivar, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 12th of June, in company with the Normandie, we have received a Paris evening paper of the 11th, from which we have extracted the following additional items of news:

PARIS, June 11.—A correspondent of the Messager affirms, that on Saturday last, M. Dedel, the Dutch Ambassador at the Court of St. James, made upon behalf of the eldest son of the Prince of Orange, a formal application for the hand of the Princess Victoria. Although the King and Queen were personally in favor of the young candidate, the privy council determined on leaving to the Princess the choice of her husband, and communicated the result of their deliberation to the Duchess of Kent. Her Royal Highness replied, that her daughter had already decided for the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg. As soon as the answer of the Duchess of Kent was received, couriers were despatched to different parts of the Continent; and the formalities which precede the nuptials of royal princesses were already in progress. The Court of the Tuilleries has, it is said, invited the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg to pass some time with the royal family at Fontainebleau.

It is positively announced that Lord Granville yesterday communicated to the President of the Council the resolution taken by the English Cabinet to occupy all the accessible points on the coast of Biscay. We also learn that the English fleet off Portsmouth is destined to the coast of Spain. On Thursday, the King admitted to a private audience Captain Cazey, commander of the Dugueuse. It is affimed at the Hotel of the Marine, that he is charged with a commission to the Bey of Tunis, whom government has at length resolved to protect against the intrigues of the Russians and Turks. The presence of a superior French officer at Tunis will afford a moral assistance that will no doubt be understood by the Sublime Porte; and it is not likely that the Ottoman government will expose its fleet a second time to the chances of an unequal engagement with the French squadron.

Captain Cazy is on the point of setting sail.

SPAIN.

It is reported that Cordova, with his escort, composed of 18 cavaliers, has been captured; and it is added that the Junta of Biscay has received an official notice of the event. It is also said that Espurtiro is dead.

A letter from head quarters of Villafranca of the 1st June, states that the British auxiliary troops had been attacked suddenly by Iturrizo, who forced them back upon their first lines. They have experienced a considerable loss, while the Carlists had only 7 officers and 24 men wounded, and 14 men killed. It is also said that 6000 men had gone from Vittoria to Valladolid, where an insurrection had broken out.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 23d May, state that an additional duty had been laid at Buenos Ayres on goods arriving in vessels which had touched at Montevideo, of 4 or 5 cents, and a quarantine on vessels from that port. No United States vessels at Buenos Ayres or Rio.

A journey of [illegible] from Charleston to Cincinnati, with a view to a rail road from Charleston, near its mouth, up the whole of its course to the Canada line.

A letter from Fairfield District, dated the 18th inst. says: Cotton crops in this neighborhood are very sorry and backward. We have suffered much from the continued and obstinate inclination that the grass has had to keep up an intimacy with our cotton. Corn crops will be very short. We learn from another source that planters in Fairfield district have been offered 18 and 20 cents for their entire crops of cotton, deliverable at their doors.—*Charleston Cour.*

The following passage in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives towards the close of its last session by Mr Cushing of Massachusets, is as sound as it is eloquent.

"Our country, with all its sectional diversity of views and feelings, is one. It is one, in the rich, manly, vigorous, expressive language we speak, which is become the vernacular tongue as it were of parliamentary eloquence, the very dialect of constitutional freedom. It is one in the fame of our fathers, and in the historial reminiscences which belong to us as a nation. It is one in the political principles of republicanism, which we feel and profess in common, no matter in what spot of earth our portion be cast. It is one in the substantial basis of our manners, in the warm at least of which the web is woven. It is one in the ties of friendship, affinity, and blood, binding us together, throughout the whole extent of the land, in the association of trade, of emigration, and of marriage. It is one in the general balance of interests of business, arising from our mutual wants and the reciprocal interchanges of the products of our industry. It is one in our exterior relations, protected as these are by the honored flag of the Union. It is one in the glorious Constitution, the best inheritance transmitted to us by our fathers, the monument of their wisdom and their virtue, under whose shelter we live and flourish as a people."

[From the New York Evening Star.]

THE TEXIAN CELEBRATION.

A splendid dinner was given yesterday at the American Hotel, by the friends of Texas in this city, to those distinguished strangers in town from Texas, and from different parts of the United States, who have advocated the cause of that oppressed country.

The number of guests was such that it was impossible to invite as many tickets as could have been desired. There were altogether about 300 persons present, among whom was a representative from almost every State in the Union, particularly from the South and West, a section which has constantly manifested such disinterested and personal devotion to Texas.

Samuel Swartwout, Esq. presided.

The following were guests:—On the right of the President sat Gov. Hamilton, of South Carolina; Gen Ripley, Louisiana, formely of the army, the Hon. Messrs. Peyton, and Forrester, Tennessee. On his left, the Hon. Wm C. Preston, of South Carolina; his his Honor the Mayor of the City, C. W. Lawrence, Esq.; Gen. Summers, of Massachusetts; Mr Calhoun, brother of the Hon. John C Calhoun; Col. Lewis and Major Norton, Texian Commissioners, &c. &c. The Vice Presidents, at the other extremes of the tables, were Aldermen Stillwell and Willis Hall, Esq.

Behind the chair of the President was the Texian standard on a blood red field with a large white star. On each side of it in majestic folds hung the American colors, to whose beautiful field of azure blue Governor Hamilton feelingly alluded in his speech as containing "a maple room and verge" to hold therein another bright star in the proud constellation which now shown upon it. Tremendous cheers were elicited by the remark.

When Colonel Lewis alluded to the names of the brave men who had been butchered in cold blood by the Tyrant Santa Anna he spoke most feelingly of young Ripley, and pointed to the silver locks of the war worn veteran, whose struggling emotions of the patriot pride of the soldier and the affectionate father, may be conceived but not described. A great number of volunteer toasts were given.

General Court—Mr. Randolph's will.—The General Court adjourned on Friday last, after a session of 17 days. On Friday evening the Court decided that the will of Mr Randolph, dated in December 1831, with its codicil annexed, the codicil of 1826, the 4 codicils of 1828, and the codicil of 1831, written in London, should be admitted to probate as the last will and testament of that extraordinary man. The effect of these instruments, is we understand, to liberate his slaves and provide for their removal to one of the States or Territories. To Judge Tucker, his half brother, and to Mrs. Bryan, the daughter of a half sister, (to each, an estate is devised. The great bulk of the remaining property is devided to Judge Leigh, but he having deceased all his interest, it will be distributed equally among Mr R's next of kin. The court was nearly unanimous, one Judge only dissenting. An appeal, we understand, was taken to the Court of Appeals.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY, August 4, 1836.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Council, by convocation of the Mayor—after the hour fixed by said convocation had elapsed, the Recorder having called the members to order:

On motion of Mr. Pedesclaux, the secretary proceeded to call the names:—The members present were, Messrs. Armas, Brusle, Bouligny, Caldwell, Carter, Lafargue, Colson, Mess, Pebesclaux, Cougot, Gardette and Wilcox.—12. The members absent were, Messrs. Bertus, Breedlove, Duvigneaud, Buisson, Barthe, Canon, Cruzat, Duplessis, Freret, Graillhe, Larr, Guillot, Fleming, High, Hebert, John, Kilshaw, Clement, Lopez, Cousin, Murigny, Percy, Peters, Pichot, Pitot, McNair, Saunger, Sloo and Yorke.

On motion, the absence of Messrs Cruzat and Percy was excused.

Messrs. Bertus, Canon and Pitot were absent by leave of the council of the first municipality.

There not being a quorum of the Council present, the meeting was adjourned until a new order of convocation.

A true copy, D AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

Louisiana State Bank.
New Orleans, 3d August, 1836.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the capital stock of this institution paid in, has been this day declared, which will be paid on or after Wednesday the 10th July instant.
RICHARD RELF,
aug 5 Cashier.

Ocean Insurance Company.
New Orleans, 3d August, 1836.

AT a meeting of the board held this day, Mr. Joseph McDonnell was unanimously elected Secretary pro tem. By order.
JOSEPH M'DONNELL,
aug 5 Secretary pro tem.

GASTON BRUSLE, having taken in copartnership his brother Charles D. Brusle, the business will be carried on after this date, under the name and firm of
aug 5 BRUSLE & BROTHER.

EXCHANGE on Havana, for sale by
MATEO FIOL,
aug 5 $ 63 Bienville st

HAVANA TOBACCO—80 bales vuelta abajo tobacco, for sale by
MATEO FIOL,
aug 5 $ 63 Bienville st

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has moved from No. 128, to the the next house from the corner of Dauphine and Canal streets.
aug 5 PH. ALBUZZI, M. D.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has opened his office, No 9, Toulouse street.
aug 5 DUSSAUT, Sr. Son

WANTED—Citizen's Bank Stock.
aug 5 EDW GOTTSCHALK, Broker.

FOR SALE—Ocean Insurance stock; Exchange Bank Stock; Union Bank do; Merchants' Insurance do.
EDW GOTTSCHALK,
aug 5 Broker.

WANTED—For a store in this city, a young man, French or Creole, who understands the selling of Dry Goods and is well acquainted with the French and Creole citizens. None need apply unless well recommended. Address S. Q. with real name and reference through the Post Office. aug 5

NOTICE—The subscriber intending to leave shortly for the North, informs all persons who may have any claims against him to present them for settlement, and those indebted will please pay their accounts without delay.
LOUIS MUH, 12 Chartres st
aug 5

SOAP—65 boxes New Orleans and Boston soap, received and for sale by
FROST & CO,
aug 5 8 Custom house st

75 bbls first proof brandy; 40 bbls gin; 100 boxes sperm candles, New Bedford; 25 bbls refined whale oil, landing and for sale by
VILLATTE & TOLEDANO,
aug 5 56 old levee st

BOOTS & BROGANS—25 cases mens fine boots and kip brogans, landing from ship Montpelier, and for sale by
FROST & CO,
aug 5 8 Custom House st

THE subscriber having taken into partnership Mr J Pilieux, the business will be continued from and after the 1st inst, under the name and firm of
aug 5-4t OGER & PILIEUX.

DEBTURE GOODS,—Prints, Jeans, Cambrics, Moleskins, Velveteens, &c. put up expressly for the Mexican market, and for sale by
aug 5 JOHN A. PECK, 29 Bienville st.

GLASSWARE.—50 boxes common German Tumblers, also a few boxes painted family Tumblers, Flower pots, &c. just received and for sale at moderate prices, by
aug 5 JOHN S. LINDNER,
82, Chartres st.

TAKEN up on the third inst., a dark bay creole horse, with a white stripe on the face; right hind foot white; no other mark perceptible. The owner is requested to call on Frederick Dippel, near the bridge of the new canal, Metairie road, pay expenses and take him away. aug 5

LANDING from brig Criterion, from Havre, 1200 French pots, assorted No 1 to 60.
J LABADIE,
aug 5 59 Levee st

RECEIVED by the ship Ohio from Philadelphia, Plastering hair, window glass assorted, from 8 by 10, to 10 by 12, wood horses, saw frames, tin kitchens, tin buckets, japanned sugar boxes, coffee pots, milk strainers, lamp fillers, graters, skimmers, marking pots, &c.
J LABADIE,
aug 5 59 Levee st

$20 REWARD—Was stolen from the corner of Royal and St Ann streets, two Watches; the case of one is of gold solder. The other is a patent lever watch, maker's name John Moncas, Number 4254; white dial plate. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the two watches. Apply at the said store or at this office. aug 5

LANDING from brig Wm. Tell, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers,
5 pipes champagne brandy, very fine;
24 half do Barsac, white wine;
24 do do Grave do do;
75 boxes St Emilion red do;
14 baskets champagne wine;
6 bales twine.
CARRIERE, DAHRAN & CO,
aug 5 11 St Louis st

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

August 3

Ship Copia, Lecraw, Marseilles, L H Gale
Brig Carroll, Young, Philadelphia, Hodge & Oxnard
Brig Triumph, Howe, New York, S & J P Whitney

August 4

Brig Arethusa, King, Matanzas, R Groning & co
Brig Sirene, Classen, Humburg, J A Merle & co
Schooner Julius Cæsar, Lightburn, Brazoria, James Reed & co

ARRIVED.

August 3

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, from the passes, having towed in schooners Banner, Passaic, and Orient, brought up packet ship Saratoga, (previously reported) ship Ohio, brig Henry, and schooner Pennsylvania. Left the S W Bar 2d inst, at 9 a m. Reports at anchor outside, packet ship Yazoo, and ship William Tell, bound in. On the bar, bound out, ship Birmingham and packet ship Mississippi, bound in; ship Lyons and barque Britton, sail at anchor inside, outward bound; barques Rowena and Arcadia had gone to sea. In the river, ship Alabama and brig Patriot, coming up. Reports nothing new.

Ship Ohio, Barker, 27 days from Boston, to Stetson, Avery & co.

Brigh Henry, Breedall, 5 days from Matamoras, to F Cougot.

Schooner Pennsylvania, Collins, 5 days from Brazoria, to W Bryan.

Steamer Merchant, Swiler, Pascagoula.

Steamer Yazoo, Latham, Manchester.

Steamer Potosi, Carroll, Louisville.

August 4

Towboat Lion, Hubble, from the passes, towed to the anchorage ship Mars, Maria, and to sea brig Quito—brought up ship Charles, barque Lilda, brig William Patriot; left the pass on the 2d at 6 p m. Reports on the bar bound in ship Mississippi; Off the bar bound in ships Yazoo and Wm Tell; inside the bar bound out ship Mary-Maria and barque Britton. Ships Lyons and Birmingham gone to sea—In the river ship Alabamian brig Opelousasa and a schooner.

Barque Lylda, Meaut, 75 days from Bordeaux to master—cargo, brandy, wine, cordials to V Roumage, and co, and to order—5 steerage passengers.

Ship Charles, Thomas, New York (july 1) to master

Brig William, Simmons, 28 days from Boston.

Brig Patriot, Hammond, 14 days from Baltimore, to J A Sorrell—cargo, assorted merchandize.

Schooner Minerva, Carr, Sabine river, Texas, to Jas Reed and co.

Steamer Fort Adams, Palmer, Vicksburg.

Steamer Privateer, Mather, Natchitoches.

Steamer Lamplighter, Haines, Arkansaw.

Steamer Huntsville, Selleck, Bayou Sara.

Steamer Ouachita, Morton, Mobile.

EXPORTS.

August 3

Marseilles—Per ship Copia—316 bags coffee, 600 boxes sugar, 772 bales cotton, 3400 staves.

Philadelphia—Per brig Carroll—1000 bbls flour, 2181 pigs lead, 180 bales cotton.

New York—Per brig Triumph—116 hhds tobacco, 567 bbls flour, 50 do whiskey, 25 bales mats, 600 pigs lead, 2 boxes mdze.

August 4

Hamburg—Per brig Sirene—761 bags coffee, 480 box