LATEST DATES

New-York	may 1	Liverpool	march 24
Charleston	may 1	London	march 23
Savannah	may 2	Havre	march 19
Baltimore	may 3	Paris	march 21
Charleston	may 3	Bordeaux	march 11
Washington	april 26	Madrid	march 13
Mexico	april 10	Cadiz	march 9
Tampico	april 16	Malaga	april 21
Vera Cruz	april 3	Matanzas	april 6

COMMERCIAL.

AUGUSTA and HAMBURG, May 4.

Cotton.—We have no new feature to notice in our cotton market, which remains in the same dull and inactive state last noticed. There is no business worth ever doing in the article, and there is no likelihood of any being done until we learn from the other side of the Atlantic, what effect the recent failures in this country will have there. By our monthly table, which will be found below, it will be seen that our stock of cotton now on hand is very large, being 58,388 bales, against 16,314 at the same period last year—of which nearly every bale is held by planters, who we are glad to see, are beginning to refuse advances, and mind their options, and show no disposition to sell at present rates. If they stick to their resolution, and put in less for the next crop, they will not sell, nor should they hold on and continue to plant in the same way they have already done, we think present prices will not again be obtained for some years to come.—The sales this week from wagons and wagons have been very limited, amounting from the former to only twenty-three bales, viz: 16 at 7, 3 at 8, and 4 at 8½ cts; from the latter sales range from 5 to 9, principally at 7½ a 8. In order to give some idea of our mark for the present time, we will state the fact, that one among our largest warehouses has not sold a bale of cotton since the 7th ult. We omit quotations, as there is no use for them at present. The best lot of cotton now in market we believe would not bring at the price at one over 10 cents.

STOCK OF COTTON

In Augusta and Hamburg on the 1st inst.

	1837	1836.
In Augusta,	3[illegible]955	14[illegible]46
Hamburg,	7,453	1,951
Total stock,	30[illegible]408	15,405
SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.		
From Augusta and Hamburg to Savannah and Charleston, from 1st Oct. to 1st inst.	17,66[illegible]	1835 6
Do. do. to 30th April	2,783	9557
Transportation by boats,	1,178	317
do by rail road,	211	2,094
	4,170	11,420
Supply from 1st Oct. to 1st April,	114,206	128,605
Total shipments,	118,506	134,027
RECEIPT OF COTTON		
Augusta and Hamburg, from 1st Oct. to 1st inst.	1835 7.	1835 6
Stock on hand 1st inst.	58,308	16,304
Received from 1st Oct. to 1st inst.	155,556	134,027
	156,774	150,331
Deduct stock on hand 1st October,	3,390	3,493
Total receipts,	153,484	147,138
Deduct received to 1st April,	140,825	135,506
Receipts of April,	12,649	11,432

CHARLESTON, May 2.

Cotton.—The inquiry for Upland Cotton more our notice has been unlimited, and we note sales to the amount of 400 bales, at prices ranging from 9 to 11 cents.

Flour.—There has been a considerable reduction in the price of this article, and the highest market price now is $8. About 450 barrels have changed hands at prices ranging from 7½ to $8.

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND RICE.

From the port of Charleston.

Destination	From Oct. 1, 1836 to April 29, 1837 Cotton	Rice	From Oct. 1, 1835 to April 29, 1836 Cotton	Rice
Liverpool	6451	5498	92174	66
London	305	10299	33	6767
Bristol		853	3681	7729
Cowes				33
Glasgow	6756	66049	12992	6935
Total British	7513	82699	108880	15497
Havre	1859	24983	30054	27[illegible]
Marseilles		555	2561	
Bordeaux		2308	8102	2[illegible]
Total French	1859	27851	7364	2764
Hanseatic		931	7041	
Germany		4617	6314	5[illegible]
Other Europe		874	9920	77[illegible]
Total N. Europe		6423	17237	17[illegible]
Spanish Europe		598	809	4434
Total			149641	150954
Coastwise for ports	8615	10992	53[illegible]01	969
Total	11	99[illegible]	9827	1[illegible]
Philadelphia & Cc	186	515	6174	47[illegible]
New-York	65	7798	11-75	3[illegible]
Boston		1539	14834	2213
New-York		7[illegible]	19869	1466
Savannah			1813	
Other ports			421	55
Total coastwise	864	19692	3[illegible]719	47
Total	8677	108612	551999	7

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Municipality No 1

Sitting of April 28, 1837.

Notice on the duties of the Wharfinger, to relate to the improvements on the Levee.

The Council of the Municipality No. 1, ordains as follows:

1. From and after the passage and promulgation of the present ordinance, the Wharfinger of the Municipality shall be charged with all the duties and responsibilities mentioned in the ordinance of the 4th, ordinance to define more particularly the duties of the Wharfinger," approved February 8, 1836, which ordinance hereby revived and shall be in force and effect.

2. All ordinances or resolutions contrary to the ordinance contained in the present, are, and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.

Approved, May 2, 1837.

(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.

A True Copy.

THEARD Jr. Sec'y.

WHARFINGER.

An ordinance more particularly defining the duties of the Wharfinger.

Be it ordained that from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the lower Levee to collect all Levee duties from vessels & profits, that are not collected by farmers of the Levee.

2. That it shall be the duty of said wharfinger to collect all produce, wares, goods and other articles in the levee, be laid as near as possible to the levee of said levee and that the bank of the river shall be preserved free from encumbrances, and the said wharfinger is authorized to give necessary orders to those whom it may concern, and every person landing said passage, at the bank of the river, shall be required to conveniently arrange his produce, merchandise &c. on said levee, shall pay a fine of [illegible] dollars to be adjudged.

3. It shall also be the duty of the Wharfinger to keep a correct account of all hogsheads, barrels, sugar kettles, boxes, bales, bricks, building materials, and all other articles, stone and iron ballast (excepted) that may be deposited on the lower front of the city, from the foot of Canal street to the foot of Esplanade street, and to report to the Mayor on the Friday of each week, such articles as remained on the levee during six days, and report daily on which he makes his report, and on the Friday, or on Saturday at 4 o'clock in the morning, the Mayor shall cause to be sold at public auction under the superintendence of the said Wharfinger, such articles as he the Wharfinger may designated in his report, and may at that time set a lower price, provided that, in case the same should be unfavorable to the sale, on the day fixed upon, it shall be lawful for the mayor to postpone the same to the first day.

4. Should the Wharfinger refuse, or neglect to perform the duties assigned to him, he shall be forthwith dismissed from the employment of the Corporation, he shall also be liable for all losses to the Corporation in consequence of such neglect.

5. That on that portion of the lower, between the Esplanade street and the lower limit of the city Margny, it shall be lawful to deposit all articles, however, for the term of thirty days, after all articles will be liable to be sold by order of the Mayor, under the superintendence of the lower Wharfinger.

6. That the upper Wharfinger, or Wharfinger of timber and flatboat landing, shall upon his division in his district, or will from the foot of Canal to the upper line of the faubourg St Mary, the upper Wharfinger is to perform in his district the 3d of that ordinance, and be shall with the same authority, and assume the responsibilities as the aforesaid lower Wharfinger.

7. The mayor is hereby authorized to cause to be printed at least two of the public papers of this municipality, a sufficient number of copies of this section to repeal, stating that on the 15th day of May will be sold all such articles as may be delivered the levees according to the provisions of this ordinance, and an ordinance approved April 11, 1836.

Extract ordinance or parts of ordinances in the true intent of this ordinance, is hereby repealed.

(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.

Approved, February 6, 1837.

(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.

A True Copy.

THEARD Jr, Sec'y.

EXTRACT

Ordinance concerning the port and Levee of New Orleans.

Be it ordained that the Levee, or any article deposited on the Levee, or any article, shall not remain in the Levee longer than a week, and shall, at the expiration of that time, be sold away, be considered as abandoned to the use of the Wharfinger," approved February 8, 1836, which ordinance hereby revived and shall be in force and effect.

All ordinances or resolutions contrary to the ordinance contained in the present, are, and the same hereby repealed.

(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.

Approved, May 2, 1837.

(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.

A True Copy.

THEARD Jr. Sec'y.

New Orleans Tobacco Ware Houses are open and ready to receive tobacco on the 1st, presses and screws are set up which are properly cooped and repacked, and as the prices are reduced tobacco will be kept entirely free. Planters and merchants can depend on the inspection of the article.

JOHN DUNGAN, manager

Louisville Advertiser and Nashville Banner will please favor one month and forward their collection to this office.

[illegible] EASTON, Accoucheur, No. 57 Magazine street, Arcade buildings. Residence No. 33, Carondelet and Customhouse.

Dr Valentine Mott, James Webster, M D New York. C. A. Lozenberg, M. D. New Orleans. apr 14

[illegible] of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society of Louisiana, on the 20th January 1837.

RESOLVED, That any person who will within [illegible] years to the Board, or their own name [illegible] the bitter grass nut (coco amer) can be [illegible] a probable article of trade, will be entitled to a reward of $200.

A true copy.

E. ROUSSKAU, Sec'y

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. [illegible] TON.

Printer of the State, General [illegible] and of the First and Third Districts.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY [illegible]

The Natchez sloop of War.—We are surprised that any American newspaper professing to be conducted by a gentleman, should express a doubt of the propriety, nay the necessity of the conduct of Captain Merry on the Natchez sloop of war towards the Mexican squadron on the coast of Texas. The Mexican intimates a doubt whether the capture of vessels belonging to the squadron be contrabande of the laws of nations, although it has no doubt that capture. Merry can justify his conduct by his instructions, throwing the blame, if there be any, upon the government. According to our humble conceptions, the captain of the Natchez, in capturing the Mexican squadron has acted in strict conformity with his duty as an American officer, whether his conduct was dictated by instructions from his superiors, or whether he proceeded merely from his own sense of justice and rigidity. Here was a squadron of four brigs and one schooner assuming to declare the coast of Texas, five hundred miles in extent, in a state of blockade and to enforce it in their own way, not according to forms prescribed by the positive stipulations of a treaty or the rules laid down by the laws of nations. The treaty between this country and Mexico declares that no blockade of a port belonging to a nation with which either party may be at war, shall be considered and deemed lawful, unless there shall be behind it an adequate to enforce such blockade by preventing vessels from entering, and that in case a vessel of a neutral party shall attempt to enter she shall not be taken possession of, but shall be warned off, and shall not be seized unless she shall persist in forcing her way, after having been so warned off. Now what are the facts of the present case? Several Amer can vessels, not attempting to enter a Texan port, but on the high sea, and out of the sight of land, are unceremoniously seized, prize crews put on board, and they are ordered into Mexican ports. In this lawless seizure of American vessels on the highway of nations, under the guns and were of an American sloop of war, to be patiently submitted to by the latter? Obtain then the commanders of the captaining fleet hold legitimate commissions from the Mexican government? Admitted. But the Bullion ought to know that the commander of a government vessel may act like a pirate, and may be treated like a pirate in spite of his commission, and when he does act like a pirate, even the orders of his government cannot legalize his conduct.

In the instance before us, what would have been the inevitable consequence to the commerce of the United States if the career of those redoubtable Mexicans not been interrupted? After seizing and sending to some hold down American vessels under the pretext that they were bound [illegible] and declared to be blockaded, they would have continued their depredations until no American merchant vessel would have dared to shew herself in the Gulf, to the westward of the mouths of the Mississippi—afterwards, perhaps, having carried on their career of robbery and insult with impunity, they would naturally turn their attention to American vessels bound hence to the north-ern cities and to Europe. These injuries and more maybe have been inflicted upon us, the whole American commerce in the Mexican Gulf might have been destroyed before the information could be officially transmitted to the government at Washington and a special messenger despatched thence, and our complaints laid before the president of Mexico. No nation could submit to such outrages and insults without being degraded in its own eyes and in the eyes of the whole world. We trust our country will never be reduced to such a condition as to suffer wrongs without promptly resenting, resisting and avenging them. "A nation degraded, says Sir Walter Scott is half enslaved."

The letter from which we edited the items of intelligence in yesterday's Bee, relative to the internal affairs of Mexico, states that the English minister would depart for England by the next packet. Never was nation so miserably misgoverned as Mexico has been for we know not how long a time—probably it would be no rash assertion to say ever since the conquest of the country by Cortez—and perhaps in that interval of three hundred years, she never was worse governed than during the last three years. At war with Texas, her capital is either hardly safe from the inroads of a handful of hunters who her secretary for foreign affairs, in the blindness of ignorance and presumption, styles a mere bl[illegible] of *bragands* and *rebels*. Provoking a war with the United States by a long course of insults and injuries, which have been borne with merely from contempt or compassion, she has at length placed our government in a situation in which patience no longer a virtue, and she sees her whole navy annihilated at a blow by a single corvette of twenty six guns. A French fleet is on the coast, demanding satisfaction at the mouth of their cannon for robberies and insults, long since complained of in vain, and now the other great power of Europe has shewn the common sentiment of her resentment for similar outrages by recalling her minister.

Good Advice.—A New York cotemporary correctly observes:

"During the present times we cannot too strongly reprobate the practice of keep along idle rumors—so as the phrase is, reported cases—in a great many instances amount the smallest foundation—often of men who, from large means, great practice, and wise husbanding of their resources, have not lately even asked a discount at the banks. The times are bad enough, all know, without the aid of panic makers. But the most contemptible of all, in the keeping alive of "suspected cases". Such men, when the flood abates, will not only themselves be suspected, but avoided. Let us advise to make the best of our situation, and a little worse—to meet the evil firmly now that it is upon us, and not to increase it by idle reports and bare suspicions."

Mexico.—The hostilities we announced yesterday on the authority of the Velasco (Texas) Herald has created very disagreeable sensations among the respectable portion of our fellow citizens; and many of them, judging from present indications, consider a war with Mexico as imminent to business. Our object is not to discuss at this time the causes that have led to a collision between the fleets and the two nations, nor yet to route any blame to those who feel apprehensive of the consequences growing out of the present difficulties and which seem naturally to justify the apprehensions enter and but we wish to prevent any exaggeration upon the subject, and present the matter in its true light.

There are times when the national honor should be calculated for something in the scale; and if our government did not fear to risk a certain epoch of a war with her most powerful and most ancient ally, it is not to be presumed she will suffer insult to her flag and injury to her commerce on the part of Mexico without calling that to a strict account.

Circumstances in what may immediately affect their own interests there are some persons who are ignorant of the interests of others: but the government watches overall and when action or inquiry have reached their ears and it then, decides vigorously to pursue measures of redress and thus is the case of our government and that of France as regards Mexico. This coincidence exhibits the madness of that republic, as well as the necessity there will be for her to return to a policy more in accordance with the obligations that one nation is under to another, and which she has so far forgotten as to expose herself at the same moment to the just resentment of two powerful assailants.

We have already had occasion to remark, that the treasury of Mexico derived its principal revenue from the custom houses; and that from the hypothecation of these duties the enormous loan was effected for the government of Santa Anna. This fact, however, does not seem to have impressed the conviction of the total inability of the government, to fulfil the administered by whom it may, to replace the 12 mil ions which are derived from the foreign commerce. The state of the Treasury is a certain sign of a complete decadence and dissolution of all social order.

All in power and in Mexico, and Santa Anna who aspired to supreme power made anarchy his stepping stone. Civil order was nothing in his eyes, and the most odious despotism undermined all judicial powers. The cabinet puff red themselves to be led by a man, whose ignorance alone ceded to his immorality; and the venality and corruption of his counsellors were the surest roads to their political advancement and fortune. The provinces of all military employments, and the impunity of all those who have epaulettes was the great secret to attach the army; and as the Mexican soldier however brave he may be is but a beast of burden liable to the most cruel treatment, and his submission is such as will not bear comparison with those of our slaves, it results, that upon the choice of devoted officers depends all the power of the government. From this picture an idea may be formed of the precarious state to which the army is reduced since it has been almost deprived of the necessaries of life, and gets no pay: and it will be easily seen that as was government would immediate to think of a complete organization of the cabinet and the army; and that from these reforms the Mexican policy would totally change its aspect.

Letters which we have before us coming from the most respectable sources, confirm the opinions we have heretofore expressed, and the election of Bustamente as President is calculated we think to change the face of things, and bring Mexico again back to the path from which she was hurled by the criminal ambition of a man who lost no opportunity to create anarchy in the heart of the republic, and a t of whose official acts has been to the detriment of his country.—Vanity is one of the vices of Mexicans, and that might be praised as an emanation of patriotism, but a ridiculous disposition to extol The only talent of Santa Anna was to discover and avail himself of the feeblenees, and his colossal reputation is the consequence of the panegyrics he had pronounced upon himself on all sides. Accordingly, after the greatest defeats, he was declared the victor; and from one piece of adulation to another still more extravagant, he became the Napoleon, the demi god of Mexico without a single battle to substantiate these pompous titles. And what was he in his civil capacity as the chief magistrate? But let us turn away from this wicked juggler, and enquire what will be the benefits to result from the election of Bustamente.

Bustamente is a man of integrity, and at the same time a warrior and a statesman. His former administration although short, is considered the best that ever had away: he managed to keep the expenditures within the receipts and to secure the creditors of the State of the payment of their claims without resorting to ruinous sacrifices. He maintained peace and tranquility up to the moment when his perfidious competitor raised the standard of liberalism, and availed herself of an influential party to obtain power. We shall not dwell upon the overthrow of the federal system by the same individual, but we have reason to doubt whether if such an event had not taken place, Bustamente would have been President. But the event having occurred, we are inclined to believe that the sacredness of the oaths will be appreciated by him: and we are firmly convinced that he will unite together all parties in the support of the new constitution in order to make it beneficial to all classes. His administration will be decidedly one of improvement.

The resolutions which he has already announced, tending to reestablish friendly relations between Mexico and the great powers which have jointly taken offence, are not in the least pretendied. Bustamente loves his country with ardor, and whatever, may be his mode of thinking in political matters, it appears to us certain that he will make the concessions which cannot be dispensed with in the present condition of things, always regarding the honor of Mexico, powerful in the midst of her reverses. On the good intentions, then, of a man of this stamp we can well depend, and from the knowledge which he acquired in Europe, we depend with certainty that a new era is about to commence in that country. The schemes of Santa Anna once detected, and over thrown, the factions will gradually cease, and every quarter of Mexico will be directed to advance the welfare of his country. There is no ground, therefore, to apprehend a war which will be stopped at its outset, and we have every reason to hope for a prompt and honorable termination of all difficulties.

Schooner Atlantic, Sawyer, from Tampico, whence she sailed the 25th ult. reports that there was no French fleet off that port, as stated in the handbill from Velasco which we published yesterday. Reports also that every thing was quiet. It will be recollected that the time of this vessel's sailing from Tampico is seven days later than the date of the Velasco paper.

Mrs Duff.—The accomplished lady was greeted at her Benefit on Wednesday night with a crowded and fashionable house. In the respective characters which she sustained on the occasion she quitted herself in her usual *faultless* and *masterly* style. No Actress who has appeared on our boards has won more "golden opinions" by their means alone than Mrs Duff: and we are confident, from the expression of public sentiment, that no higher gratification could be afforded our playgoing citizens than to hail her appearance at the St Charles, where she will have more ample scope for the display of her great and peculiar powers.

BY THE

EXPRESS MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 2.

The week has commenced with much bright prospects, the large and extensive failures which were "predicated" on the first of the week, did not take place; the country, Saturday closed without a failure, so far as we could learn.

Great inconvenience is experienced by the holders of the checks of the banks of Mississippi and Alabama R. Road company, on the different banks in this city, which have for some time been unpaid. The holders have left in doubt whether they are good or good for nothing. We are sorry to give the following copy of a letter from the officers of the bank, to a respectable commercial house in this city.

Bank of Mississippi & Alabama R R Co.

Branden, April 10, 1837.

Gentlemen—Your of the 9 ult. is received. In reply, we should by the 15th March have sent funds to your city to redeem our notes payable there, but for the immense failures in New Orleans, which prevented the banks from anticipating our maturities. We are not compelled to avail our selves of this, and shall nothing in saying that in all, next month we shall commence redeeming these obligations. We can hope the public will not, under this state of affairs, be so unreasonable as to put at least becoming forbearance. All that, the Bank is safe, and innocence to do justice to all concerned.

Very respectfully, yours,

J M SHELTON, Pres't.

CITY NEWS.

We are happy to learn that we were in error in stating that our estimable fellow citizen John Fleming, Esq. had resigned the office of President of Mechanics Bank. Such a report was current in the street and we publish it.

Sunday went off without any failures of importance, so far as we have heard, or any extraordinary alarm. And there were no movements in the streets, which demand publication.

If the rich men and others coming from the west to our place, are not make any other use of funds in this city, were to bring a million specie, and pay drafts, or any urgent demands, they would convince the public of their ability to pay. Treasury Circular, and those even themselves from the expense, and in the end do much toward relieving the embarrassed state of the whole country.

The New York papers contain a long account of meetings in the cities of the Union, with the merchants and business men all sides, and have arrived at the result, respondent to an resolution of Boston, and Newark, N. J.

To the interest of the Mississippi, the great mining day of the city, was in a large portion of the paper changes place of residence. The main "alarm" notwithstanding the Bank of the Bank, the Mechanics' Bank, and a large brewer house that recently failed, have been detected flying DAILY KITES, in the shape of certified checks of $945,000 a piece, on payment of interest, without a very important fund. The history of the transaction is curious. The puff pronounced by the Express, on Mr Fleming, was a regular puff for favors received, being all in sunshine itself. Some curious transaction also has been discovered in relation to other banks. We shall divulge the whole on a day or two.

First—About half past 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, the building no 177 South street, adjoining one which was burnt the previous evening, took fire and was nearly destroyed. It was occupied by D W Clibber, and Johnson & Hadden, grocers. The fire originated from the beam in the other building running through the party wall—another practical evidence of this dangerous practice. Loss of Mr Clibber about $2000. A few hours previous to this the body of the Lake tavern, in Roosevelt, opposite the Exchange took fire, but was soon extinguished. Also the frame building, 165 Henry street, on Saturday morning took fire, but was soon subdued. Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the two story brick house 165 Church street, was discovered to be on fire in the upper part. It spread to the roof of the adjoining house 167, but was soon got under.

Some of the English papers are loud in their abuse of this country and its institutions, for the many flagrant violations of the laws which are continually taking place, and we cannot but acknowledge that they have good cause for their accusations. Hardly an exchange paper comes to us, in which we do not find a paragraph or paragraphs headed "Shocking Murder," "Desperate Outrage," or some equally expressive and appropriate caption. The charge, however, can be retorted upon the English with still greater force and truth, as witness the state of the calendar for the spring sessions of the county of Tipperary. We are not yet quite so regardless of laws, and so perfectly demoralized, as to have in six months, in one county "Murder 44; aiding in murder 15; conspiracy to murder 5; manslaughter 6; rape 7; abduction 1; highway robbery 7; burglary and robbery of arms 23; appearing in arms 6; stealing at; presenting firearms at, 3; firing into houses 3; grievous assaults 37 and others of a more ordinary description—making in the whole, a total of 178.

Fire.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning the repose of our citizens was disturbed by fire, and on repairing to the scene, we were sorry seen passing from a copper's shop in Saratoga, between Howard and Eutaw streets.

The flames, when we were on the ground with their usual promptness, but such was the rapidity with which the flame extended, that not only the building in which the fire originated but a stable in the rear, was in a short time entirely consumed. We are pained to have to state that with the stable, seven horses, a cow and calf were victims to the devouring element. There was at one time at least twenty small tenements on fire, and nothing but the most untiring exertions of the firemen prevented them from spreading to other buildings in the square. The fire was supposed to have taken hold in the upper part of the building, and it is to be hoped that the fire will be the consequence of the whole matter.

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The New York papers contain a long account of meetings in the cities of the Union, with the merchants and business men all sides, and have arrived at the result, respondent to an resolution of Boston, and Newark, N. J.

To the interest of the Mississippi, the great mining day of the city, was in a large portion of the paper changes place of residence. The main "alarm" notwithstanding the Bank of the Bank, the Mechanics' Bank, and a large brewer house that recently failed, have been detected flying DAILY KITES, in the shape of certified checks of $945,000 a piece, on payment of interest, without a very important fund. The history of the transaction is curious. The puff pronounced by the Express, on Mr Fleming, was a regular puff for favors received, being all in sunshine itself. Some curious transaction also has been discovered in relation to other banks. We shall divulge the whole on a day or two.

First—About half past 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, the building no 177 South street, adjoining one which was burnt the previous evening, took fire and was nearly destroyed. It was occupied by D W Clibber, and Johnson & Hadden, grocers. The fire originated from the beam in the other building running through the party wall—another practical evidence of this dangerous practice. Loss of Mr Clibber about $2000. A few hours previous to this the body of the Lake tavern, in Roosevelt, opposite the Exchange took fire, but was soon extinguished. Also the frame building, 165 Henry street, on Saturday morning took fire, but was soon subdued. Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the two story brick house 165 Church street, was discovered to be on fire in the upper part. It spread to the roof of the adjoining house 167, but was soon got under.

Some of the English papers are loud in their abuse of this country and its institutions, for the many flagrant violations of the laws which are continually taking place, and we cannot but acknowledge that they have good cause for their accusations. Hardly an exchange paper comes to us, in which we do not find a paragraph or paragraphs headed "Shocking Murder," "Desperate Outrage," or some equally expressive and appropriate caption. The charge, however, can be retorted upon the English with still greater force and truth, as witness the state of the calendar for the spring sessions of the county of Tipperary. We are not yet quite so regardless of laws, and so perfectly

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Hungarian, Blake, Havre, Bailey & Nelson.
Sch Ann Orleanine, Ivers, Curacao, J Frette & Bro.
Sch Rienzi, Bradford, Hampton Roads and a market, S & J P Whitney.
Sch Morning Star, Adamson, Tampa Bay, W Forster.
Steamboat Orleans, Griffin, Galveston, Forsyth, W Bryan.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Pelicians, Woods, from the Passes, towed to sea ships Liverpool and Equator, brig Orleans schs Sara, Sarah Ann and Clarinette, left the pass on the 5th, brought up ships Matanzas and Cincinnati, and sch Atlantic.

Tow boat Pilot, Morrison, from the Passes, towed in the anchorage ships Tarrias and Maryland, barque Gen Foy; left the pass on 1st ult at 10 P M, reports ship Edward Bonnaffee, ship John Pettigrew, two ships the river bound up on the offing bound in: in the Mississippi river no ships, four brigs and one sch.

Tow boat Lexington from the Texas, having in tow sch Virginia from Norfolk with U S troops.

Ship Tacitus, Russell, 38 days from Liverpool, to master.

Ship Metamora, Marbury, 16 days from Baltimore, to master.

Ship Maryland, Berry, 15 days from Alexandria, to master.

Ship Cincinnati, Barstow, 12 days from New York, to master.

Barque Gen Foy, Bienvenue, 60 days from Bordeaux, to P O Smith.

Sch Atlantic, Sawyer, 10 days from Tampico, to master.

Sch Agnes, Dell, from Baton Rouge, to master.

Sch Amistad Mariner, Spier, from Lexington, to master.

Sch Robert Ryan, Dix, from Mobile, to master.

Steamboat Washington, 8 days from Lafourche, to master.

Steamboat Sultana, Tuft, from Smithland, to master.

Str Red Rover from Ky.

Ox Bloodhound from Giles county, Tenn.

Two flat boats from Tuscumbia, Ala.

EXPORTS.

Havre—ship Francisco—1588 bales cotton and 306 barrels flour.

Curacao—sch Ann Caroline—250 bbls flour, 60 do beef and pork, 7 hhds tobacco, 100 kegs lard, 100 do sea soap.

Hampton Roads and a market—sch Rienzi—4300 bushels wheat.

Tampa Bay—sell Morning Star—Gov's stores.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Metamora—hay and oats to master.
Per ship Tacitus—149 sacks salt to master.
Per ship Maryland.—50 bbls hy to master.
Per ship Cincinnati—oats, &c.
Per barque Gen Foy—mules, wines, &c
Per sch Atlantic—35 jacks and one horse to order.

CONSIGNEES

Per ship Cincinnati—Cook & co; J H Coleman; T P Minor; Buckner, Stanton & co; J H Lewerich; Bagot & Hawthorn; J H Fowler; J B Bethe; S Slade; J H Broadwell; Stetson, Avery & co; Peters & Millard; A Grant & co; J Bryan; T P Duncan; J B Field; and orders.

Per barque Gen Foy—J Lafitte, Harrod & Quarles; Forman & Longer; J Ferre; T Nesbet; Rumage & Herbert; Labatte & Jaquein; C Dufour; Kohn, Dreyfus & co; Dunn Lee & co; J Grant; Champ, Legendre & Bernis; P O Shobe; Hermon & co; R Bouquet; Rebou & Hadrie; Carrere, Duro & co; A Quartier, and master.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Mariner—30 bbls sugar, W Flower; 10 do Lambeth & Thompson; 30 do and 3 bbls do Minor, Pearce & co; 13 do and 100 bbls molasses, York & Hosters, 113 do molasses, Harrison, Clegg & co; and 1 hogshead molasses on board.

Per sch Agnes—Corn in sacks, 11 bales cotton, 8 bbls sugar, 2 do molasses, Peyroux, Arquel & co A Morris & co; Dunn Lee & co and order.

Per steamboat Sultana—150 hhds sugar, 8 bbls do and run rum, W Gaper, 17 bales cotton, 10 bales cotton, W Flower; 40 do molasses, Burke, Watt & Lumsden & Tagg; 25 do molasses & co, 8 hhds sugar, Lumsden & Tagg; 21 do Wilkins & Brothers; 40 do molasses, J H Fowler; 20 do rum, James Fraser; 5 bbls molasses to remain on board and sundries to order.

Per steamboat Sultana—3 bbls tobacco, A H Wallace & co, 50 sacks corn, James Brice.

Per 6 boats from Ky—42 hds tobacco, Lambeth & Thompson, Price, Johnson & co; Robinson, Wood & co; Barr & co and order.

Per flat boat from Giles county, Tenn—150 bales cotton, Nash, Dunn & co, Tarrant, Chaffin & co; Buchanan, Hogan & co.

Per 2 flat boats from Tuscumbia, Ala—245 bales cotton, Verner, Clark & co; Kirkman, Rosser & co; Johnson, Murrah & co.

PASSENGERS

Per brig Gen Foy, Joseph Aimé, A B Pitcher, M Dumas, Pl Lange, A A Dubuisson, C Figot, J Carte, 25 steerage.

Per steamboat Mariner—S Tanner, Mussop, Gaston, Mrs Pearce and family, miss Pearce, miss Sarah Pearce.

Per steamboat Washington—Labadie, Lindenberger, Wickersham, Smith, Farrar, Miller, Gaman, Pugh, Gibson, Graves, Burgess, Pugh, Adams, Pugh, miss Lindenberg, Wright, Armstrong, Wilkins, Boulton, Dunn, Lee, Lacy, Gaines, Fox, Hagan, Taylor, Grieve, Mr Snow, Sergeant, Hobson, Lacy, Lacy, Dr Dyer, Col Nelson, Russell, Spence, Mr Lee, Mr Cobb, Crowther, miss Crowther, miss Green, Portbridge.

MEMORANDA

Steamboat Sultana left Nashville May 4th at 12 o'clock, 84 miles from Cumberland mouth and arrived here in 4 days and 4 hours, being 80 miles per day. Passengers, Mr Dumas, Pl Lange, Mr Gaston, Mr Lee, Mr Cobb, Mr Dyer, Col Nelson, Mr Lacy, Mr Sergeant, Mr Hobson, Mr Pugh, Mr Armstrong, Mr Wright, Mr Lindenberger, Mr Pugh, Mr Adams, Mr Gibson, Mr Graves, Mr Hagan, Mr Fox, Mr Boulton, Mr Dunn, Mr Lacy, Mr Gaines, Mr Taylor, Mr Grieve, Mr Snow, Sergeant, Hobson, Lacy, Lacy, Dr Dyer, Col Nelson, Russell, Spence, Mr Lee, Mr Cobb, Crowther, miss Crowther, miss Green, Portbridge.

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NOTICE.—Neither the captain or the agent of the steamboat Commerce, will pay in fact a, any debts or be responsible for the conduct of the mail boat hereafter, those it an order signed by the captain himself, or by the clerk of the said boat.

MATERRE, Agent.

Neither the Captain or Consignees of the British bark Dispatch will be responsible for the debts of the crew.

m 9 H C CAMMACK & Co.

Neither Captain O Mahl nor the Consignees of the steamboat Commerce, will pay for any debts contracted in the name of said boat, unless by an order from the clerk or the captain.

m 9 J MATERRE.

LOST, supposed to have been burned in Mr. F P Dupomier's drug store.

Lost, supposed to have been burned at the fire which took place at Mr. F. P. Dupomier's drug store, on the 21st of April last, the following:

Note of hand, drawn by P. A. Bernal, to the order of, and endorsed by R Becnel dated 16th April 1837, at one year for $1000, an another note drawn by Elizabeth L Blanco to the order of, and endorsed by Matthew Rey, endorsed by Becnel, dated 16th April 1837, and payable at a certain by Denis A. McCoy notary public, for $1000.

The public are cautioned against trading for them, as payment has been stopped.

B & A SOULIE.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

New Orleans, 9th May, 1837.

DRAFTS on London for sale by the Institution.

m 9—4 A BA