THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1835.

☞ The death of one of our carriers in the Inner faubourg may have deprived some of our subscribers of their papers during the week. They will please call at the office to receive them, and leave directions.

We received late last night a notice of the death of Mrs Commandeur, beyond the river; and of shameful neglect by the partner of her sick husband during her indisposition: but want of room prevents its being inserted.

☞ The Carrollton railroad will be opened to the public to-morrow at 11 A. M.; when visitors of the intended dinner—and those who design to partake of a comfortable meal's dinner between their drives to and fro, should be at the corner Bienville street.

This is the second railroad ready for trade and travel from the city; and we shall shortly have another short one two miles from Orleans street to the bayou St John, where by next summer we may expect to have tea gardens, or some kind of rural walks after that portion of the swamp shall have been drained.

Anropos, a contract has been made by the draining company with Messrs Harper and Merrick to erect the necessary engines, etc. for draining that section of the swamp bounded by the city and the bayou St John, and by the canal Carondelet and the bayou road—all the works to be ready for operation by the 1st of January next. The contract could not have fallen into better hands.

But if the city council ordered the surveyor to locate streets throughout the section, the draining would be greatly facilitated and the corporation be benefited—as much of the lands belong to the city.

Business is becoming brisk again in New Orleans; and the continuance of a healthy season placed beyond a doubt. During the past week, there were indeed about 18 deaths at an average each day; but there has been no epidemic: and we trust and think that the period of yellow fever as an epidemic in this city has now elapsed. Will some yankees of capital and enterprize pay us a visit?

It is currently rumored that a treaty has passed and awaits the sanction of the senate, for disposing of Texas to the United States. This would be a subject of importance and interest to the whole union.

The citizens of Alabama are on the alert with regard to their railroad improvements; and displayed a laudable degree of anxiety to take shares of the Montgomery railroad stock. This determination on the part of southern states to open railroad intercourse from the different agricultural regions to the principal seaports will promptly conduce to the interests of trade and travel.

The impostor Matthias recently drowned himself in crossing the river from Newark to New York.

The citizens of New York and Philadelphia are richly enjoying themselves in noble sports, while those in the south are fretting themselves with the ghosts of abolition, dissension, disunion! In Philadelphia, the company of 'United Bowmen' or archers held an anniversary of their society. During the afternoon they had trials of archery skill for premiums; and in the evening rejoicing and feasting. The trial contest was attended by about 200 carriages; and a goodly assemblage of visitors of both sexes. At New York, there was to have been a splendid regatta on the 17th inst, by the members of the various boat clubs in that city, Philadelphia, Newburg, etc.

We cordially concur in the spirit of an article by our editorial friend of the Bulletin in his paper of Wednesday: earnestly deprecating the customary conversations and pecuniary calculations made concerning the separation of the slaveholding from the nonslaveholding states. Such a subject should never be mooted by any true friends of the American confederacy; and we coincide in opinion with THOMAS JEFFERSON that he is an enemy to his country who broaches the idea of separation: it is not once to be contemplated directly or indirectly by any who honorably desire the prosperity of the United States in gross or in part. In union consist power, strength and stability; and none should even reflect on the possibilities or probabilities of one state or a number of states opposing the general government or the aggregate states.

As for the abolition movement at present excited by the antislavery societies of the north or the disaffected incendiaries of the south, no southern state has any reasonable grounds of apprehension, if its legislative and executive authorities be but true to the interests of its citizens. We have power to make laws for the protection of our constitutional and reserved rights as regards our lives, liberty and every species of property; and we have power to enforce them not only as regards our own resident citizens, but the citizens of other states violating them. Nay—as we proved in the last number of this gazette—we have power to demand the interference of the national legislature or government for the enforcement of whatever laws may be enacted for the said protection; and power to demand their recognition and enforcement by the legislative and executive authorities of every state in the union—privilege and right to demand promptly and peremptorily the apprehension and delivery of any and every person violating our laws wherever resident, to be legally tried in our own courts of judicature.

Having then this power, if it is not exercised, are not our own citizens in fault, if they have it not rigidly enforced for the execution of our penal statutes on all abolition criminals? and should we have any just grounds of apprehension from enemies without, if we have not traitors within, the limits of our immediate jurisdiction? Can any attempt be successful from any society or sect, so long as we are true to ourselves? Should any attempt or denunciation against our guaranteed rights seriously affect us, unless made by the legislature of the national or any state government?

However grating it may be to the feelings of the fretfully susceptible or excitable portion of our community, we are reluctantly compelled to say that in giving so much notice to the conduct of the northern antislavery societies, we have made a mountain of a molehill; have conjured up an imaginary evil to combat it with passion and prejudice; and have appalled our fancies and fears with the apparition of merely apprehended dangers.

Every matter concerning slaves and the protection of slave property resides in the citizens themselves of the slaveholding states. Let us then look at home; and calmly consider whether we have not neglected our own rights and interests, by enacting and enforcing efficacious laws.

Fortunately the legislature of Louisiana has been true to the interests of her citizens in passing the proper protective and penal statutes relative to slaves and free colored persons; and to any persons by word of deed in any manner exciting them to insubordination or insurrection. But as unfortunately the executive authorities of the state have invariably failed to enforce those laws. The citizens have therefore been obliged to form themselves into societies and committees to act as efficient substitutes for the derelict authorities.

Why are not enforced the laws of the Black code? why is not the law of 1830 concerning free colored persons carried into ex[illegible]? and why is not another law of the same year rigidly enforced in relation to persons teaching the above, and in any manner disseminating antislavery or abolition tenets or publications among any portion of our population? Simply because our executive authorities are wanting in their duties to the public. Reflect on this deliberately and seriously; and then candidly confess who are in fault.

Our laws prohibit the emigration and residence of free colored persons in this state since 1825; and require that every magistrate should register the arrival of all strangers. Is this done?

Our laws prohibit the receipt or distribution by any white or colored person, of any antislavery publication; and require the prosecuting attorney to enforce them against each and every offender, wherever resident. Is this done?

And so to the many provisions of the Black or slave code, there are scarcely ten out of fifty of them practically enforced. Who is here in fault? The owners themselves of the slaves. Though every slaveholder is subject to a prosecution for hiring out any slave, is it not daily done? Though no slave is permitted to earn or possess money, can many slave owners say that they do not tolerate the daily violation of the statute? Though no slave is to be transferred from his owner but by purchase, and no person is authorized to have a slave but for his or her own immediate use, do not many owners openly violate these prohibitions? Though slaves are not to be permitted to learn to read or write, are these not countenanced? Though no free colored person is permitted to work on his own account in any part of the state, however long he or she may be resident among us, is there any person to enforce our laws?

Truly we have indeed just reason to complain of the attempts of the abolitionists, when by so palpable a dereliction of duty to our own laws, rights and interests we give them any opportunity to assail with impunity our constitutional and reserved rights. The melancholy truth is that we are alone to ourselves; and the proper course on is that no attempts from without can affect us without treasonable agents and wilful neglect at home.

For Heaven's sake let our citizens judge and act for themselves; but let no American citizen ever calculate or contemplate the probabilities of dismembering the United States; or of diminishing the stars on the national standard. The union can, shall and must be preserved.

It is said that a disturbance occurred yesterday on the levee in consequence of selling by retail oysters from the pirogues, before the hour of 10 a m, in contravention of the municipal ordinances: and it is stated that a lawsuit against the corporation for an unconstitutional law will be the result.

However true it may be that the best monument which WASHINGTON could have in a perpetual and vivid remembrance of him as 'first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen,' we think that a national monument erected to him is not unadvisable. This has been patronized if not projected by the venerable James Madison; and a society has been formed of many respectable persons to collect subscriptions for the purpose throughout the union,—the amount to be only 1 dollar from every American citizen. Will you refuse this iota to the monumental remembrance of the 'father of his country?'

In noticing this project, we would also suggest to the citizens of New Orleans in particular and of Louisiana in general, the propriety of erecting in the centre square of the city, a monument to General ANDREW JACKSON, in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans. Such a monument should not be confined to any party; it would be an ornament to New Orleans; and would most probably be supported by state and city appropriations as well as by individual subscriptions.

THOMAS THOMPSON O' THE CORREO.

Thompson, the captain of the Mexican armed schooner Correo, has been ordered for trial in the eastern district court of the U S supreme court. The following documents have already passed in the course of a preliminary investigation.

To Mr Henry Carleton, U S district attorney.

New Orleans, 16th Sept, 1835.

Sir,—I have just learned that the Mexican schooner of war, the Correo of Mexico, has been brought into this port by the captain of the American schooner San Felippe; and that the officers and crew of the same ship have been retained prisoners by the said captain, without (as far as I have known) any order from any American authority which could give a color of legality for the detention of those who had been found on board. Without entering into the merits of the complaints that have been made again Captain Thompson by the Captain of the San Felippe, I feel it my duty as Mexican Consul to address you sir in your quality of U S district attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, to complain of the outrage which has been offered to the Mexican flag by a captain of the United States; and to demand in the name of my government the immediate liberation of the Correo, its captain and its crew. Captain Thompson has been duly commissioned by the Mexican government; and was in the exercise of the public functions confided to him, when—aided by the insurgents of Texas—the San Felippe seized him and his schooner in the waters of the republic, without any authority to that effect. If Captain Thompson had given just grounds of complaint, it is to the Mexican government—of which he is a recognized officer—that proper remonstrances should be addressed; and I do not hesitate to say that justice would be done. But the conduct of the captain of the San Felippe, and the detention of the Correo and its crew at New Orleans are a flagrant violation of the rights of nations, against which I protest in the name of the nation which I represent in my capacity of consul.

I have the honor to be, etc.
F PIZARRO MARTINEZ.

New Orleans, 14th September 1835.

Sir,
I had the honor to receive late last night, your communication of yesterday, relative to the arrest and detention of the officers and crew of the vessel *el Correo de Mexico*, stated by you to be a Mexican vessel of war, brought into this port by the commander of the American schooner San Felipe.

As the cause of the detention does not appear to have been known to you at the date of your communication, I follow me to state for your information, that an affidavit has been made by Capt. Hurd of the San Felipe, before Mr Justice Preval of this city, charging in substance that Capt. Thos M. Thompson, commander of *el Correo de Mexico*, having under his authority the other persons in custody as the crew thereof, did on or about the 1st September 1835, by open force violently and unlawfully attack and set upon the said San Felipe with intent to plunder or despoil the owners thereof of their property, in violation of a law of the United States of the 3d of March 1825.

For further information touching the affidavit, permit me to refer you to that document itself, now on file in the office of Judge Preval.

Under these circumstances, it has become my duty, should the facts be as they have been represented, to bring the case before the United States Court at New Orleans, at their next session, where it will be in the power of the accused to set up any defence upon which they may think proper to rely. I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant.
HENRY CARLETON.

Mr F. Pizarro Martinez, Mexican Consul, New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Personally came and appeared before me William C Hurd, who being sworn, says that he was master and commander of the schooner San Felipe, on the first of September, 1835; that said vessel is a regularly registered vessel of the United States of America belonging to the citizens thereof, and this deponent is also a citizen of the said United States: that on the day aforesaid, about eight o'clock in the evening, said schooner was lying at anchor outside of the Brassos bar on the high seas, and was about weighing anchor when this deponent and his said vessel were fired upon with cannon and musketry by a certain Thomas M Thompson, from a vessel or schooner called the Correo, in and upon which said schooner Correo were also the following persons who also fired as aforesaid or were accessaries thereto in aiding a battery thereon: Edward Stewart, John Lightfoot, Edmond Hogan, Thomas Short and François Chaillot: that this deponent further says that no provocation was given by him nor his crew nor passengers for the aforesaid firing; that deponent's vessel was not hailed, nor spoken to, previous to said firing: This deponent further states that he verily believes that said firing upon the deponent and his vessel was feloniously done with a piratical intent to take and capture said schooner San Felipe and her cargo, which cargo was valuable, and to appropriate the same to the use of them the said Thompson, Stewart, Hogan Short and Chaillot. That the said fire was returned from deponent's vessel and in about half an hour said schooner Correo disappeared. That on the morning of the second of said September the deponent pursued said schooner Correo and captured her and the aforesaid persons composing part of her crew and brought them to the port of New Orleans. This deponent further states that said Thompson and the aforesaid persons have committed other felonious and piratical acts, as he does verily believe, and more particularly on the said first day of September, the said Thompson and the aforesaid persons being then on board said schooner Correo took forcible possession of brig Tremont, a registered vessel of the said United States and belonging to citizens thereof, and with the intention, as this deponent believes, of appropriating the same to their use. That at the time of said taking said brig Tremont, she was lying at anchor off the Brassos bar and upon the high seas. That said brig was rescued by a steamboat which came out from the mouth of the river Brassos, and said steamboat was fired at by said persons from said schooner Correo, as deponent believes to prevent said steamboat from going to the assistance of said brig Tremont.

Sworn and subscribed before me
New Orleans, September 16th, 1835.
WM C HURD.
GALLIEN PREVAL, judge.

Without meaning to enter into the merits of the case, we cannot but think it very singular that our contemporary of *L'Independant* should have so elaborately endeavored in that periodical of Monday last, to exculpate Thompson from all blame; and to denounce as unwarrantable the proceedings against him: yet not only so, but to seek to inflame the Mexican government against ours; to accuse the San Felippe of smuggling goods into Texas; and therefore justify any attack made on the latter by the Correo.

The piratical attempts of Thompson are too well known; and affidavits concerning some of them have been already forwarded to Washington. The affidavit of Captain Hurd is conclusive as to the conduct of Thompson in attacking the Tremont and San Felippe, both American vessels.

If therefore Thompson was a revenue officer regularly commissioned by the Mexican government, he has palpably violated the treaty of peace and commerce existing between that government and this country; and is therefore amenable to our courts of judicature, if not for punishment as a citizen offender, at least for conviction that indemnification may be demanded from the Mexican government. But the legality of his commission may admit of doubt if not denial.

Supposing for a moment that the San Felippe was importing contraband goods into Texas, did Thompson do his duty by firing on her without hailing her; and endeavoring to capture her without searching for prohibited commodities, as was his duty if he was commissioned as revenue cruizer? Is he therefore justifiable in the eye of the American or Mexican government? Certainly not. The national flag has been too long insulted by his piratical and the American people demand justice if not vengeance.

*** Thomas M Thompson, late captain of the Correo, was yesterday liberated by the judge of the criminal court, on a writ of *habeas corpus* . . . another of the very wise decisions of this "one judge learned in the law" by the representatives of the legislature. But he was afterwards arrested for debt, and again cast into jail, to take his trial for two offences: yet if these charges are not sufficient to rid society of him, twenty or thirty others will be preferred.

Lieutenant O'Campo was also apprehended on a charge made against him by Captain Hurd.

A severe hurricane last month made dreadful havoc in its entire route over the currents of the gulf of Mexico. How far eastward it may have extended, we have not ascertained: but on the night of the 12th of August, it assailed the island of Bermudas, in a frightful gale from the northwest,

Dealing destruction' a devasting doom

over Antigua, Nevis and St Kitt's and the country parts adjacent—the vessels in most places blown driven ashore, trees up rooted and houses blown down.

On the 13th, it assailed Porto Rico, ravaging much of the island; but chiefly laying waste Guayama, and the houses, trees and sugar works on about 60 plantations.

On the 14th, St Croix sadly experienced the effects of the gale—many vessels being stranded or driven on high land; many dismantled, and many sunk with their crews. Yet no injury was done to the neighbouring island of St Thomas.

Our next account of its ravages are at Brassoria and Matamoras, which it visited on the night of the 19th. The inhabitants of the latter place have to complain of the loss of their barracks and death of many of the garrison; of the demolition of most of their houses; the uprooting of their trees and fences; and other disasters, when the river rose about 6 feet, and the rain poured in torrents. But those of Brassoria suffered even more severely, for the tide swollen by the onward progress of the gale rose in vehemence against the town; and aided the storm in a combined sweep.

Many of the houses were carried away; and other blown to pieces in their transfer or located at a considerable distance. The barracks and customhouse were transplanted elsewhere; and the ships Sophia and Oceana removed to their site—to make a fair entry, of course. Some lives were lost; but most of the inhabitants fled to the sandhills, whither the schooner Sophia was despatched to bear them company, and is now safely moored—but at a very great distance from the bar where she was anchored.

The Bocadel Rio fared alike in the destruction of houses and trees and some lives. The Spartacus was driven to sea dismasted, and without a crew: the Telflare of New York escaped by being driven ashore; but the Matamoras and Henry sustained no injury. At Bocchica and the Burita the ruin was greater in comparison: for not a house remains at either place.

We shall be happy to promote the object—anxious to select the best means—yet are truly sorry to ascertain the motives—of a movement now in project by the merchants of Richmond and Charleston, to import and export their goods direct to foreign ports without any coastwise trade or transhipment to the northern states; and also to encourage cotton and other manufactories in the south.

In Richmond a mercantile association is in course of formation; and in Charleston, the merchants seem now doubly anxious to effect their line of packets with Liverpool. During the past six months, the Bee has endeavored to impress on the minds of the New Orleans community the necessity or utility of establishing packet lines with various ports of Europe; and conveying thither directly our agricultural and other produce, now amounting in value to upwards of 70,000,000 dollars. We had occasionally seized an opportunity of showing the injury arising to the south, by not importing directly in the ships of these states, such commodities as are usually required for the consumption of the traders' planters and other residents of the vast regions whose agricultural, mineral and other produce we receive yearly; and who would be more contented—perhaps obliged—to purchase from those who purchase from them: precisely as our merchants themselves would find it convenient and to their own advantage to purchase goods for imports from the cities in foreign countries that had received their exports.

From not pursuing a direct trade in this manner, merchants subject themselves to imposition or loss—to imposition; if they have their foreign trade and home supplies transacted by the northern merchants, who therefore reap all the gain; and make our merchants pay heavily for all charges of commission, policies and transhipments—to loss, if they do not import as largely as they export in order that they may have a twofold advantage in buying and selling. Our merchants have now to pay for produce, which might principally be had in barter—home for foreign—if they imported the articles necessary for consumption in the country ports: so that calculating all the costs actually felt by exporting merchants in their present state of trade, with the gains that are foregone in neglecting direct importation, the merchants of New Orleans and Charleston are at annual loss of from 50 to 100 per cent on all their transactions—not merchants individually, but collectively: for the resources and wealth of New Orleans or Charleston would augment 50 per cent annually, if proper measures were pursued for a direct trade with all foreign ports, which would either buy from or sell to us. How often do ships bring cargoes of imported goods to New Orleans, convey thence a cargo of cotton, etc, to Liverpool, and return thence to New York—and make probably 10,000 dollars by the trip? This is so much lost to New Orleans: for our merchants lose what they forfeit.

But we would act on the system of honorable competition in commerce with the north, not of invidious opposition—not in the spirit of nonintercourse; but in the spirit of being just to ourselves before being generous towards others. The benefits of commerce like those of charity should be chiefly felt at home, though remotely extending in their influence and effects.

New York, September 8.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship St James, we have received the London evening papers of the 31st July; our latest date by the Columbus was the morning of that day.

LONDON, July 31 —Consols opened this morning at 89¼ ⅛, with very little business doing. Exchequer bills are 44 6; India Bonds 6 8; Bank stock 214½ 15, and India do 254 5.

To day is the settling day in the foreign market, and the brokers are principally engaged in arranging their accounts, consequently there is but little business doing; the business done during the account has been chiefly in Spanish and Portuguese securities; the greater part of which has been for money. Spanish stock opened at 48½ ¾, and the scrip 11¼ 10¾ discount; Portuguese five per cents, 90½, and the threes 59½.

Half past one o'clock—Consols have improved since the morning from 98½ ⅛ to 89¾ ⅛ for the account and the same for money. Exchequer bills are now only 23; India bonds 7 prem (also lower;) bank stock 215.

To the present hour, the settlement of the foreign account is going off well. The extreme fluctuation of Spanish bonds during the account; is from 48 to 52½; in Spanish scrip from 7 to 11½ discount. Portuguese, lowest 89½, highest 92½.

Two o'clock—Consols are steady at 89¾ ⅛.

Half past two o'clock—This moment a notice has been sent to the stock exchange from Messrs Ricardo; Maubert and Mierville, that they have declined bidding for the ensuing West India loan. Mr Rothschild is now therefore, the only person who will have a bid.

ONE DAY LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Poland, arrived this morning, by which we have received our Paris papers of the 31st of July, inclusive, one day later than those received at New Bedford.

Further particulars of the attempt on the King's life.

Some further details are given of the attempt upon the life of the king. Girardi the assassin, is said to have declared that he was instigated by the Carlists. Another man, named Boireau, had been arrested, and is said to have confessed his participation in the plot. Suspicion was directed to him by the fact, that he was visited on the night previous at his workshop, by two persons richly dressed, and that after they left him, he advised his employer not to go to the review, as there would be trouble.

Girard was somewhat better; but by no means out of danger. The physicians were with him constantly. He had been visited by the ministers, anxious to obtain information. The number of persons arrested on the 31st was 39, among whom was Armand Carrel, editor of the National.

The number of killed, as far as ascertained, was sixteen.

Nothing later from Spain.

The position of the United States bank on the first of Sept, in debit and credit with the community was about thus:

Bank Dr.	
Capital Stock	$35,000,000
Circulation	23,645,122
Deposits about	9,000,000
	$67,645,122
Bank Cr.	
Loans on notes and bills of Exchange	61,787,020
Balance against the bank	$5,858,102

The Gazette of New Granada, of the 31st May, contains a decree of the government, declaring Portovelo and Panama to be free ports, for the space of 20 years, to commence when there shall be a free communication between the two oceans, by means of a canal or railroad.

Art. 1st of the decree provides that no kind of merchandize shall be prohibited.

Art. 2d provides that vessels may enter and clear without molestation from the revenue officers.

Art. 3d provides that no port or other charge of duties shall be exacted.

Art. 4th abolishes the government monopolies of tobacco and rum.

Art. 5th abolishes the custom houses at Panama, Portovelo and Chagres.

The guns of the battery aimed at the king of the French which did not go off as intended, were the first five, pointing towards the head of the column. By this remarkable circumstance the life of the king was preserved. After the affray the king and the Duke of Orleans were both found to have wounds upon them, but they were supposed to have been made in the confusion which ensued upon the discharge.—*Journal of Commerce.*

[From the Washington Globe.]

Important Bank arrangement.—We take great pleasure in announcing that the period has now arrived when the *better currency* than that furnished by the U. S. Bank and its branches is to be furnished by many of the state banks which Mr Taney predicted they "probably could do.

It is in the following arrangements, which, we are informed, have been entered into voluntarily by the deposit banks, as far as named, for the redemption of their notes in New York or Philadelphia, and the receipt of each other's notes, viz:

Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vermont.—This bank redeems its notes of all denominations of five dollars and upwards, *unlimitedly*, at the Merchants' Bank, in the city of New York. It also receives on deposite the notes of such banks as are at par, either at New York, Philadelphia, or Boston.

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Albany.—This bank redeems all its notes of the denomination of fifteen dollars and upwards, *unlimitedly*, at the Merchants' Bank in the city of New York. It also receives the notes of all banks which are at par in New York or Philadelphia.

Bank of America, New York.—This bank will receive the notes of all the deposit banks situated north and east of that city, of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards, on deposit, from deposit banks, which they may have received, from the receivers of sales of the public lands.

Mechanics' Bank, New York.—This bank will receive the notes of the two deposit banks in Boston, (the Commonwealth and Merchants') they having arranged with this bank to redeem the same, of all denominations of five dollars and upwards.

Girard Bank, Philadelphia.—This bank will receive from all the deposit banks, the notes of any and all the deposit banks north and east of Philadelphia, which they may receive from the public land receivers, of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards.

Union Bank of Baltimore.—This bank redeems its notes unlimitedly, in New York at the Mechanics' Bank, and in Philadelphia at the Philadelphia Bank, and it receives on deposite and in payment of all dues the notes of all good banks which are redeemed in those cities.

Bank of the Metropolis, Washington.—This bank redeems its notes unlimitedly, in Philadelphia at the Girard Bank, and in New York at the Bank of America, Mechanics' Bank, and the Manhattan Company. It receives on deposite the notes of such banks as are at par in either of those cities.

Bank of Virginia, Richmond.—This bank redeems its notes, in Philadelphia at the Girard Bank and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and in New York at the Mechanics' Bank and Manhattan Company.

Bank of Augusta, Augusta.—This bank redeems at the Bank of America in New York, as may be received by the receivers of proceeds of sales of public lands.

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans.—This bank will redeem, at the Mechanics' Bank in New York, all its notes which may be received by deposite banks, in payments on account of the government.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans.—This bank will redeem, at the Bank of America in New York, such of its notes as may be received by deposite banks, for all payments made on account of the government.

Planters' Bank, Natchez.—This bank receives on deposit, from the public receivers, the notes of each and all the deposite banks, without regard to their location.

Union Bank, Nashville.—The bank issues but few notes which are not made payable upon their face, either at Philadelphia or New Orleans.

* * * *

DETROIT, Sept 3.

Extract of a letter—The Toledo war has again produced a great excitement, and things look far more portentous than ever. The Judges of Wood county will attempt to hold a Court on Monday next. Lucas is prepared with troops to protect them. Mason will make an effort to arrest them, and for doing so effectually, has ordered 1200 men to Monroe town row. Six companies of volunteers have passed here since last night, two more leave in the General Brady for to-morrow; the excitement is great, and I fear the worst—nothing but the interference of the General Government or a total backing out of one of the two belligerents can save the American name from eternal disgrace.

☞ A meeting of the Committee of Vigilance of the *Louisiana Constitutional and Anti Fanatical Society*, will be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the old Canal street, next door to the Orleans Bank, and over the office of H. B. Conn. s 25

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
SEPTEMBER 24th, 1835.

Business still continues dull; no transactions of any magnitude have been elicited.

COTTON—Sales of 200 bales Alkbama, (new crop) at 10½. We were informed of some other operations in this article which had been effected to-day, the particulars of which could not be minutely ascertained.

TOBACCO—6½ to 8c—dull.

SUGAR, New Orleans—no variation.

——— Havana—no variation.

MOLASSES, N Orleans—no change in last prices.

FLOUR—$6¼—sales.

PORK, mess and prime—no variation.

BEEF, mess—without variation.

——— prime—as last quoted.

COFFEE—no variation.

WHISKEY,—37½ to 40 cents.

BUTTER, Goshen 22 a 23c—Western 12 a 13c.

LARD—9 cents; sales.

CORN—65 a 70 cents; sales; slight demand.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE—No change.

LEAD, Pig—no change.

——— Bar, sheet and shot—no change.

TAR, PITCH and ROSIN; without change.

NEW ORLEANS STOCKS.

Louisiana State Bank,	122 last sales
Bank of Orleans,	109 1 2 last sales
Bank of Louisiana	no sales since div'd
Consolidated Association,	none for sale
N. O Canal and Banking Co.,	no sales
City Bank,	112—last sales
Union Bank of Louisiana,	121 1 2—sales
Commercial Bank	55 1-2—asked
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,	53 1-2—last sales
Gas Light Bank,	54 ask'd
Carrollton Rail Road Bank,	100 1-2 asked
Louisiana State Ins. Co.,	120 ask d
Louisiana Insurance Co.,	130 for 300 p'd
Orleans Insurance Co.,	120 for 1000 paid
Mississippi Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	none offered
Merchants' Insurance Co.	37 1 2 asked
Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	68 asked
Atlantic Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	no sales since div'd
Ocean Insurance Co.,	53 1.2 asked
Commercial Insurance Co.	no sale
Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory,	par
Orleans Navigation Co.,	$50—sales
Fonchartrain Rail Road Co.,	par ask'd
Nashville Rail Road Co.,	$1 25 prem—sales
Orleans Cotton Press Co.,	150 for 500 paid
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.,	320, for 500 paid
Old Architect Co., of 1828	75 asked, 65 off'd for 100—pd
Architect Stock of 8th District,	90 asked for 100

New York Market, September 12.

Coffee.—Throughout the week the market has been quite languid and previous prices are not sustained. The transactions comprise 5 to 600 bags Rio at 11½ to 12; 6 to 700 at 13½; 3 to 400 bags St Domingo at 11½; some Cuba at 13 to 13½ and some Laguira at the same price. The importations from Brazil have of late been very large.

Cotton.—The market has been rather quiet and prices are lower. The sales of the week amount to 2100 bales of which 1500 were Upland at 17 to 19; 350 Mobile at 18 to 21; and 250 Florida at 17 to 19 cents.

Dye Woods.—The market is nearly cleared of logwood—about 20 tons St Domingo were sold at $20; and 50 tons hache wood at a price not transpired.

Domestic goods—Are without much change. Considerable sales have been made, in some instances at a slight reduction on previous rates. Heavy brown goods have declined from 3 to 5 per cent on last month's highest prices—the stock in market still continues limited. Fine American cloths have submitted to about the same reduction. Low priced mixt and colored cloths are scarce and in demand at full rates. Satinets have hardly maintained their highest prices, with the exception of full blues, which are scarce. The stock of bleached goods is not large and but a slight if any reduction has been submitted to. Prints have fallen off from highest rates. Holders of goods are anxious to realize, and purchasers inclined to hold off for a still greater reduction.

Lard—Sales continue to be made at former quotations, which are 10 cents for western and 11½ for northern of first quality.

Lead—The market is nearly bare of Missouri pig and all in first hands is held firmly at 6½ cents 6 mos. We have no sales to report.

Molasses—The market is about the same as last week except for the distilling qualities of Cuba, which have declined. The sales amount to 500 hhds sweet at 35 cts for New Orleans; 34½ to 36 for Porto Rico; 31½ to 32 for Cuba; 34 for Trinidad and 32 for Guadaloupe; about 300 hhds tart Cuba were sold to distillers at 29 cents. By auction 84 hhds and tcs inferior Havana at 28½ to 30½; 60 hhds sour do at 25½ cents.

Sugar—The demand has been very animated for brown Havana, of which description nearly 1000 boxes were disposed of during the week at 9 to 9½, including a few at 9¾ cents. Sales were also made of 300 boxes of Havana white at 12 cents; 400 hhds Porto Rico at 8¾ to 9½; 100 hhds St Croix at 10 to 10½; about 400 hhds N Orleans at private sale and at auction, 8 to 8¾; and 500 bags Manilla at 9½ cents; 6500 loaves refined at auction, brought 12¾ to 13½ cents, 4 mos.

Tobacco—The sales of Kentucky were confined entirely to small parcels at former price. 50 bales St Domingo were sold at 15 cents.

Exchange—The rates for the last packets were as follows: bills on London, 9 to 9¼ premium, and on France 5 f 21½.

Freights—There is more cotton shipping to Liverpool, and transient vessels now obtain the advanced rates of last week. To Havre there is no cotton offered.

Sales of stock at New York, September 12th.

150 shares U S Bank,		109
400 do New Orleans Coml Bank,		103¾ a 104½
134 do N O Gas Company,		104½ a 105

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

	August 1, 1835.
Stock of the United States cotton in first and second hands,	70,000 bales.
Expected from N Orleans	24,900
From New York	3,000
Total	98,300
The shipments from the 1st August to the 30th Nov. 1834, were 49,450 bales, equal to 12,000 bales per month—allowing the same consumption during the same period in 1835, say,	48,000
The stock on the 1st December would amount to	50,000
Same time last year,	8,350

The exports of cotton from the U S to Havre from the 1st Oct to the 1st Dec 1834, amounted to 47,743 bales, of which 27,098 bales arrived before the 1st Jan 1835.

Correspondence of the N Y Journal of Commerce
Havre, July 31st, 1835.

Dear Sir—Since my last respects of 23d inst, cottons have continued exceedingly dull; no further decline has taken place, but holders appear much less confident of any improvement when the demand arrives, and begin to show more disposition to realize, while there is the same reluctance on the part of the trade to buy more than what they want for the moment.

The high prices of the raw material appear indeed to have much checked the consumption; the cholera in the southern provinces has stopped the sales at the great fair of Beaucaire. The attempt to destroy the king and his family in Paris must also have an unfavorable influence in business for some time; and as the season advances the prospect for speculators is far from improving. The sales of the week are of 1400 bales against the import of 1500, leaving our stock in all hands at about 72,000 bales.

Coffee continues dull, but without change. Ashes are wanted; 40 to 50 have been refused for a lot of pots expected by the Havre. Whalebone in small lots is worth 33c. Rice nothing doing.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED 23d.

Brig William, Curtis, Boston, L H Gale
Barque Ann, Sevright, Liverpool, Hoo & Byrne
Steamer Minerva, Green, Mobile, G W Vande

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Floride, McCeveau, New York, C Follin
Ship Chester, Watson, Philadelphia, Bein & Kohen
Ship Ohio, Garvin, Philadelphia, T Toby & Bro
Ketch Angel, Baron, Tampico, Champomier & Girard
Steamer Mazeppa, Fuller, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Paul Jones, Choate, from Cincinnati.
Steamer Iberia, Irwin, from Louisville.
Steamer Romeo, Gurney, from Natchitoches.
Steamer Jone, Crane, from Manchester.
Steamer Bayou Sara, Laurent, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Merchant, Swier, fm Pensacola, (at the lake.)

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Paul Jones, from Cincinnati—Miss Sharp, Capt A Pollock, Messrs A Hamilton, Kingsbury, J Low, S Holliday, S Baldridge, W Wesson, Calmess, Shipper, Yorceman, Woodward, J Shore, Toledano and 2 ladies, Roberts, Lemar, J J Powell and lady, Fleming, Bullock—132 way and 53 on deck.

Per steamer Iberia, from Louisville—Mrs Kennedy, T H Kennedy 4 misses and master Kennedy, Miss White, Mess s J B Petibean, T W Stevens, Spencer, Peckham and Fitzpatrick.

Per steamer Jone, from Manchester—Messrs Yeagle, J C Hadley, Bishop, Warnel, Nealson, Lee, Adams and family, Tibb, Thoun, Baltine, Yager, Holley, Stephens, Davis, Carr.

Per steamer Bayou Sara, from Bayou Sara—M Dobbs and neice, Messrs Wederstrand and servt, R Becknell, J Morioneaux, Gregoire, Foretet, F Delate, G G Skipwith, J Ewing, J H Coates, E L Hyams, B D F Owen, Long, M Jones, V Ostrander, J Arrowsmith, M Kent, J Turner and 20 way.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Archer and brig Aleyone, were to sail from Philadelphia for this port, 12th September.

Up at Boston for this port, ship Rubicon, Rogers, to sail on the 12th September.

Hence at Boston, Sept 7, ship Ohio, Basset.

At Boston for this port, ship Empire, to sail Sept 12th; Clarissa Ann, 20th; ship Lowell, 12th.

Ship Citizen sailed from New York for this port, on the 12th September.

Cleared at New York for this port, 12th Sept, ship Lagrange, Patten; brig Favourite; ship Brooklyn.

The steamer Romeo reports Red river within 2 feet of the top of its banks and still rising.

Ship Chandler Price, (late from New Orleans) cleared for New York on the 31st August.

Hence at Philadelphia, Sept 10, from Providence, brig Only Son, of New Orleans.

EXPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Minerva—2 bbls flour; 36 bbls apples; 1 main shaft.

——— Per steamer Mazeppa: 102 bbls whiskey; 74 do pork; 29 pieces castings; 3 gin stands; 1 sack cotton seed, 50 bbls flour; 300 bags corn; 1 lot castings; 1 lot bagging.

PHILADELPHIA—Per ship Chester: 4940 pigs lead; 5 bxs mdze; 3 pieces earthenware; 24 hhds tobacco

——— Per ship Ohio: ballast.

NEW YORK—Per ship Florida: 4747 pigs lead; 622 bbls flour, 48 bales moss.

BOSTON—Per brig William—512 kegs lard; 4 bbls furs; 371 bbls flour; 54 bbls whiskey; 2 bbls beef; 2270 pigs lead; 3 boxes boots; 1 box mdze; 866 sacks corn

LIVERPOOL—Per barque Ann—1274 bales cotton, 7 serrons cochineal; 7 cases mdze; 14:0 pa fustic.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Paul Jones: 15 bbls pork, J Vance & co; 3102 kegs lard, E Yorke; 15 bbls linseed oil, J H Field & co; 25 dozen chickens, Bullock; 38 bbls potatoes, 2 do beans, Creighton & Barclay; 8 bbls crout, S Paul, 60 bbls onions, J Sharp; 24 do do J Vance; 1 shaft A H Yanceman, 1 cylinder, 4 flanges, and 20 grate bars, Tourne & Beckwith; 18 chickens, Woodward; 25 bbls whiskey, 10 do pork, 5 casks cheese 5 hhds bacon, 20 bbls potatoes, 10 do onions, A Hamilton.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Iberia: