LATEST DATES.

New York	april 30	Liverpool	march 24
Boston	april 29	London	march 20
Philadelphia	april 29	Havre	march 18
Baltimore	april 29	Paris	march 22
Charleston	may 1	Bordeaux	march 14
Washington	april 29	Madrid	march 9
Mobile	april 30	Cadiz	march 9
New Orleans	april 29	Malaga	april 21
Vera Cruz	april 30	Matamoras	april 6

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton on Saturday.

[illegible] bales Louisiana. [illegible]
[illegible] do Alabama [illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK April 29.

[illegible] shares U. S. Bank, [illegible] next week 111¾
[illegible] do do [illegible] can 112
[illegible] do Bank of America [illegible] 99

SALE OF STOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

150 shares U. S. Bank [illegible] 112

NEW YORK MARKET.

Saturday, April 29.

Coffee—the transactions, which continue limited, [illegible] since our last 500 bags Brazil at 10, a small [illegible] prime strong ocent d, 12, about 100 bags [illegible], 11, and 3,000 bags [illegible] at prices varying [illegible] 10, including a new at 11 cents, all on credit; [illegible] the above, numerous small parcels of the [illegible] have been sold for cash, at a large reduc[illegible] on the usual prices on time.

Cotton—The market for all descriptions continue [illegible] we have no change to notice.

Flour—The transactions in the Cotton market during the three days have continued on a very limited scale, and have been generally at a further reduction of prices. 300 bales Mobile we hear sold at 9a12, 500 at 11, and 100 Upland, at 11 cents, form[illegible] the week it fully 1000 bales. In addition to transactions before reported, we understand [illegible] 300 bales Florida was sold last week at 8 [illegible] We either reduce our quotations in consideration of the rates now prevailing.

Grain and Meal—The flour market remains very [illegible] the sales being still principally confined to parcels for the supplying of domestic wants.—[illegible] of Western are beginning to arrive down; hence in consequence of which, the price has fallen [illegible] cents. Our quotations for other descriptions [illegible] without alteration. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are still dull of sale, though without any variation of importance in prices.

Grain—The sales have been principally confined to parcels, though the receipts for some days past have been very moderate; prices generally will maintain [illegible] have been sold in bulk 300 bbls. New [illegible] at 33 cents 100 Martinique, 30; and about [illegible] Porto Rico, 33a4 cents.

Provisions—Pork Sugars and nearly every description of [illegible] are wanted. The sales have included [illegible] 200 bbls New Orleans, 6, 50 do Prime [illegible] 7, 100 bags prime white Brazil at 8, 500 do [illegible] extra fine quality for exporting, 8¼ cent [illegible] Havana 7a7¼, and 100 do White, fine 10¼ cents [illegible] 115 bbls New Orleans, at 5¼, 20 do [illegible] 11, 3 a 4 mos, and 25 hds ordinary Porto [illegible] at a 8¼ 121 per 100 lbs cash.

Rice—We hear of no sales taking place since [illegible] quotations.

Mobile Market, May 5.

[illegible] has been no change in the aspect of business since our last. The same dull, nominal state of affairs to have over us since our notice on this. The [illegible] of the State has been waited on by a Committee of gentlemen appointed to visit him at Tuscaloosa, [illegible] instructed to their representations—and has [illegible] Mobile in person. He arrived here yesterday, and we understand is anxious to take such steps as that Magistrate of the State ought to take in a case like this. Whether he will forthwith call an extra session of the legislature remains to be seen.

The affair continues to be a drug. A few sales are now and then effected—but as such are [illegible] "O what a falling off is there, my [illegible]." The extreme prices are 6a4 10? The receipts since our last are 300 bales, 153 of which are Upland. We heard of no sales on the 3d inst.

[illegible] we been received since our last 4003 bales: [illegible] in the same time 10951—and those now received 23,658.

COLUMBIA, April 28.

Cotton—The receipts of this article for the last two weeks are 1564 bales. Prices range from 4 to 11 cents. Little is sold in proportion to the amount brought to market. Planters are unwilling to take the prices offered and prefer storing their cotton.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, April 29.

Cotton and Woollen Goods—There have been no public sales of cotton and woollen goods, at which the prices obtained show a slight decline on those sale. Prints sold at 8 to 12½ cts., 4 4 Calicoes 3 4 to at 9½ cts. 4 4 1000 cloths 12 to do 12¼, 800 do 12 cts per yard; about 400 pieces were sold.

Leather—Good qualities remain without much variation in our last report, while inferior ones have been sold at reduced rates. Among the transactions we note sales of a 2800 bags Rio at 10 to 12 cts in 4 a 6 mos, [illegible] to a fine quality, 2a 200 bags Havana at 9 [illegible] for ordinary to fair, part cash. Some small lots of Sugars at 11 cts. By public sale, 250 bags Rio at 11 cts cash. A shipment of 1000 bags Laguira are offered from first hands.

Flour and Meal—There is an increased demand for brands of superfine flour, manufactured from dry wheat, for city consumption, with a limited export and a slight stock on hand sale are moving to retailers and bakers at 5 per bbl. A [illegible] Richmond county sold at $6 50, equal to cash—[illegible] of Ohio, Western Virginia and Pennsylvania at $5 50 without inspection. Supplies quite moderate. Sales of scraps $6 50; for Flour ground from Wheat, there is very little inquiry.

Grain—The only operation has been a small shipment, at $6 50 per bbl, is offered today at prices. Corn Meal has declined, a sale of 1000 bushels at 119 for shipment. A lot in bbls, 74 cents.

Molasses—Prices continue declining and the demand is military. A receipt 140 bbls Muta are sold at 27 cents per gal, 4 mos. A cargo of 210 hhds Trinidad is reported, 60 hhds Trinidad sold at [illegible] on last week a price. An import of 50 Cuba, price unknown. By public sale 60 bbls [illegible] at 43,44 cts 6 mos.

Sugar—The principal operation in sugar this week have again been heavy, have been by auction. [illegible] 425 hhds New Orleans, on the short, [illegible] at 8¼ to 9¼ per lb, 4 mos—or the more [illegible] Cash. By private sales, 70 hhds New Orleans [illegible] to 6¾ for fair quality. Auction [illegible] St Croix, poor to ordinary, sold at 8¼ to [illegible] hhds Porto Rico, 7 to 7¾ cts; remainder of week's sales 655 hhds. Good quality [illegible] are scarce and are much wanted, while inferior [illegible] are comparatively neglected, at a shade of the [illegible] prices. Sales of 2 a 300 boxes white Havana, price not reported. About 40 [illegible] white St Ubes, 9 cts; all at 200 bags [illegible] at 8¼ cents cash. To-day, in lots, at 94 cents cash. [illegible] Porto Rico were sold by auction at 7¾ cts.

Whiskey—Prices are still tending downwards. Sales [illegible] 38 cts a lot of 100 bbl for a South in market, [illegible] in the week, since, sales at 35 cts, [illegible] prices are unsettled and the demand limited. [illegible] at 36, 38, and occasional 39 a 40 cts. Sales [illegible] Whiskey in small parcels, 37 to 38 cts in [illegible] demand very trifling.—*Com. List.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and city of New Orleans.—Present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge.—No 9532. [illegible] Tabary, as his creditors and the creditors of J. F. & McMann. The cession of property by the insolvent is hereby accepted by the court to the [illegible] creditors of the firm of F. Tabary & M. [illegible] and it ordered by the court that meeting of the creditors of said firm be held at the office of the undersigned notary public, on Monday the 8th day of May next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner and also those of the said firm, and the proceedings in the matter of the insolvent, his person and property are stayed. April 21, 1837.

Extract from the minutes, Clerk's Office, New Orleans, 24th April, 1837. ARM. GUYOL, [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—Wednesday the 12th of April 1837. [illegible] the Honorable Charles Maurian, [illegible] No 702.—John Aldous et al. Petitioners, [illegible] McMullen, Esq. of counsel for William [illegible] and William Brothers, syndics of the creditors of the insolvent in this case, and on filing a [illegible] distribution, It is ordered by the court that the [illegible] of the insolvent and all persons interested [illegible] show cause, within ten days from the publication of this rule, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed and said syndics discharged according to law.

Extract from the Minutes.

[illegible] D. W. LEWIS, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Tourné & Beckwith vs. their creditors.—The creditors of M. P. Tourné and of N. [illegible].—The cession of the petitioners property is accepted by the court for the benefit of the creditors, it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place before Gustave Legendre, Esq. N. P. on Monday, the 8th day of May next, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of said petitioners, and in the meantime all judicial proceedings against the petitioners and property are stayed. P. A. Guyol, Esq. is appointed to represent the absent creditors.

Given at the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge of said court, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1837.

JNO. L. LEWIS, Clerk.

In the matter of Edward Brooks vs. his Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—It is ordered by the court, that [illegible] of the creditors of the insolvent and all other interested, do take place before R. B. Canas, Esq., notary public, on Monday the 8th day of May next, at [illegible] o'clock a. m. for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of the estate of the insolvent—to appoint [illegible] if they deem it necessary) other syndics in place of the late deceased, to take such measures [illegible] at a meeting, or to confirm the powers of the existing syndics, and to confer upon him such powers, and give him such instructions as the interest of the creditors of said estate may require, or as may be deemed expedient. And it is further ordered, that [illegible] be appointed to represent the absent creditors, be requested to attend said meeting.

Extract of the minutes, Charles Maurian, Judge of said court, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1837.

JNO. L. LEWIS, Clerk.

No. 9550.—Peter W. Johnston vs. his creditors and the creditors of Jonas Robinson & Co.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—Present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge.—The cession of property by the petitioner is hereby accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors, and of the creditors of Jonas Robinson & Co.; and it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors be held at the office of Wm. Boswell, Esq., notary public, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner and those of the firm of Jonas Robinson & Co.; and in the meantime, all proceedings against his property, and also against the firm of Jonas Robinson & Co., are stayed.

Extract of the Court.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 27th, 1837.

[illegible] ARM. GUYOL, D. Cl. Pk.

FOR RENT.

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

ROBINSON & Co.

in 2—1m 45 Camp st

SLAVES WANTED.

WANTED to hire, twelve hands to cut wood on a highland plantation. Apply at 408 Royal st, corner of Esplanade or at

W. L. HODGE, OXNARD & Co.

m 3—1m 34 Royal st

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

New Orleans May 1 1837

THE place of Assistant Surgeon and that of apothecary in this hospital are vacant, the duties will be [illegible] Regular of the Board.

J. BELLY.

may 4 [illegible]

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Subject to the control of the Municipal Council, and of the Free and Accepted Republicans.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1837

The following intelligence will be read with interest by the public. If the circumstances it mentions be correctly stated, they are of the utmost importance.

Velasco—Herald Office, April 21st, 1837

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

On this day the Anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, the United States Sloop of War Natchez with the Mexican Brig of War Gen. Urrea in charge, was a Prize! anchored off the Brazos Bar. She recaptured the schooner Louisiana, and sent her back to New Orleans, sunk a Mexican armed brig and schr. off Brazos St. Iago. Landed passed Midshipman Ridgely, who communicated the above information; upon his return on board the Natchez she got under way and sailed in search of the two brigs and schooner which appeared off this place on Monday last.

We also learn from this source, that Tampico is in possession of the Insurgents, a French fleet was off Tabasco and Tampico demanding indemnification for the forced loan and insults offered the French citizens at Matamoras, which is not complied with immediate satisfaction would be taken at the cannon's mouth. The French have sent to the West Indies for the remainder of their fleet, with the intention of blockading all of the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, unless the above requisitions are complied with.

The schr. J. W. Caldwell from New Orleans had just come to anchor off the Brazos bar.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A letter from a very respectable gentleman in the city of Mexico has correspondence, New Orleans, dated April 10, states that the votes for President were counted on that day and were almost unanimous in favor of Bustamente. The letter further states that Bustamente had publicly declared his as soon as he should be inaugurated an his cabinet organized he would change the whole foreign policy hitherto pursued by the Mexican government, and was determined to redress all the complaints of foreign powers, and repair whatever injuries had been sustained by them from Mexico. He was determined also to cause all insults by operations for the recovery of Texas to cease, and would order the Mexican army to return from the frontiers; and further, he would recall the Mexican squadron from the blockade of Texas and order it to Vera Cruz and Campeachy for the protection of the Mexican trade. It is said that he private were generally opposed to the system of measures proposed to be adopted by Bustamente, but that a majority of the army and nearly all the people were in his favor.

A majority of the members of the Congress lately chosen were supposed to be against him—but a party comprehended a vast majority of the talent and no doubt was entertained that his friends would prevail.

Santa Anna was still at his Hacienda of Manga de Clavo, in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. He had asked passports from the government to go to the republic of Colombia—the passports had not been granted, and it was thought he was not in earnest in requesting them. He was accused of attempting to excite tumults in the country, and in fact, letters from him had been intercepted and sent to persons whom he was striving to excite to insurrection.

The officer commanding the French squadron that had appeared off Vera Cruz, was in the city of Mexico, to seek redress for injuries inflicted upon French citizens in Mexico—the letter, from which we derive our information, says that Bustamente had informed him that the incoming government should be organized under his auspices, he would repair the wrongs complained of by the French government to the full extent—not only those, but the complaints of all the foreign governments; and the French commodore had determined to remain in the city of Mexico until Bustamente was placed in office.

Col. Almonte, formerly Aid-de-Camp to Santa Anna was daily in close consultation with the officers of the government, and it was believed he had betrayed the secrets of his ancient patron.

Our Banks.

In the midst of the melancholy financial crisis that has spread desolation among our merchants and business community, it is truly a gratifying duty for the press to bear evidence, from the facts which daily occur, to the solidity of all of our banking institutions; and to the readiness with which they meet every call upon them for specie. The past week was a most trying one for them; the exchanges with the principal European markets being suspended, all those who have remittances or voyages to make to England or France are compelled to get specie in, so that each day the demands are very considerable; and each bank is obliged to employ two or three clerks exclusively to attend to this business. The regularity with which they redeem their paper should be sufficient to establish public confidence, and argues most conclusively, that what we may be the embarrassments under which we labor, they are fully competent to sustain themselves and meet every emergency.

WAR ENDED.

The following is extracted of a letter received at Charleston, on the 27th ult. from a Lieutenant in the Army, dated Fort Dade, 14th April, and says—

"Osceola has moved to Tampa Bay, 50 miles from this. The war is ended unquestionably. The Indians are coming in rapidly—upwards of 1000 at Tampa ready to embark. There are in the Nation 1500 Warriors, the world estimated them at from 500 to 800. Their estimation of every thing here, is in a wide proportion."

Accounts received at New York from Matamoras mention that a revolution had occurred at that place, and that the inhabitants were under arms.

The good people of Mobile seem to be as much troubled with a set of deeper cloes as we are. From the Mercantile Advertiser of Friday, we learn that Mr. Whitaker, of the Theatre, who had but one arm, was knocked down by a ruffian on St Joseph street, near Governor st. He was probably taken for some other person. After the Thieves was out, Mr Jones of the Orchestra, an inoffensive gentleman, much advanced in years, while on his way home, out Dauphin st was seized by three ruffians and rifled of his watch and some small change in his pockets.

Mississippi.

From Mississippi we learn, that the bill authorizing the issue of Post Notes has passed the House of Representatives, but in a very modified state. It is expected that the Senate will alter it materially. It allows the Bank 9 per cent discount on notes given for their Post Notes which bear an interest of 5 per cent. It allows 5 per cent damages on all notes protested in bank. It makes the Post Notes receivable in Banks for deposits, and receivable for all taxes and debts due the state.

Some doubts are entertained as to the legality of the law, as it is said the House of Representatives is unconstitutionally constituted. The fact it is believed will seriously injure the Post Notes, and render their circulation extremely limited. Two members had resigned, declaring they could not lend their concurrence to the unauthorised acts of an unauthorised House of Representatives.

Hostilities with Mexico.—A kind of quasi war exists with Mexico but it is difficult to reconcile the language of the protest published in the Bee of the 24 instant, with the lofty conduct of the commander of the fort of Mexico was towards an American sloop of war. We have always thought that the fear of the creation of Mexico for a bloody and a catastrophe. The time of that government was so arrogant towards one of the first powers of Europe, that we were surprised at its apparent moderation towards the United States. Mexico has at length thrown the glove and we cannot believe that this great nation will be slow to answer the defiance. This is a fine opportunity to teach those people a few lessons in the laws of nations, which they are so ready to invoke and so unwilling to practise. The unbridled license and despotism which alternately reign in that unfortunate country are the principal causes of the wrongs inflicted upon foreign countries. Unremunerative wars and official vexation on the other continually put in jeopardy the persons and property of citizens of other nations resident in Mexico. If a foreign minister complains of the murder of a family or the robbery of a merchant, he is answered that these are acts of individuals, to be tried by the civil tribunals. We all know how a Mexican tribunal is composed: the justice of Gil Blas is nothing to be mentioned in Mexico. If the army destroy the works of he mines and carry off the metal by order of a general or a colonel, the government denies the fact, refuses all redress and leaves the officers and their accomplices to enjoy the fruits of their rapine. The contents of opinion and civil wars are fortunate pretext to ensure impunity to all off-ence. If on the one hand, they oppress foreign merchants by forced loans, and allege as an excuse that they must pay for being protected; on the other, they tolerate all kinds of plunder, the most frequented roads are the scene of daily assassinations and highway robbery committed by officers of rank! The laws of nations command that citizens of friendly powers shall be protected and their safety is guaranteed by treaties. The government itself sets the example of these vexations, and the official journals are filled with invectives against foreigners more or less calculated to excite the populace to murder them: the clergy from the pulpit utter denunciations against them—and the sanguinary hatred thus excited pervades all classes. The high class detest a superiority of talents and all comprehensive and extended views and their power depending on the ignorance of the people, is jealous of intelligence imparted from abroad. It cannot be said that this class is deficient in knowledge—but that knowledge too often consists of scholastic metaphysics, or which theology is the entire basis. All modern knowledge, all political science is considered as a dangerous innovation, and few persons devote themselves to such studies. The consequence of this is, the majority of the people are profoundly ignorant, nothing that exists elsewhere is understood or believed: the notion that Spain is pre-eminent over all other nations in arts and arms, is so deep rooted that a war of twenty years duration has been unable to eradicate it. This prejudice will facilitate the forcing of the admission of the Spanish flag in the Mexican ports. As it is under that flag that the trade of Mexico will be carried on in case of a war with the United States, Spain will have an opportunity of recovering a great part of her ancient influence.

The results of such a war will not be so disastrous to our commerce as is generally supposed; the blockade of Mexico will continue only till the American sloops of war shall be authorized to capture those of Mexico. The immense line of interior frontier affords facilities for an active trade, which will be as profitable in every respect as the commerce last present.

But will any one believe that Mexico can sustain a lengthened war? Her navy is of no account, and hence forward will be imprisoned in her ports, and if the United States form the blockade of her ports on the Gulf and on the Pacific, the total privation of revenue from the custom house will force the government to sue to peace. The army is utterly worthless and inefficient, and the dissensions within itself and the want of funds, oppose insuperable obstacles to all attempts to render it formidable. The nation is tired of war, the fields are depopulated, and it is only by force that recruits are brought into the military service. This is certainly not the army, *full of enthusiasm*, described by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in his protest.

It is scarcely possible that the parties should reunite. It is not a question of invasion on our part, but a ridiculous obstinacy in attempting to subjugate a territory, the very existence of which was unknown to three-fourths of the Mexican people when they seized upon the idea of peopling it with American colonists. Santa Anna himself is convinced of the folly of making new efforts. His letter to General Jackson and his conferences with the President and Cabinet of Texas, testify his opinions in this respect. If the power of Mexico was overthrown at San Jacinto by a handful of brigands and rebels, (as the Mexican secretary styles them) how will she make head against Texas, ranged under the protection of this republic? The Mexican government certainly comprehends that the cannon fired at Brazos St Iago announced the recognition of Texan independence, and they ought to know that whatever events may follow, and whatever may be the arguments of Mexican statesmen, when the government of the United States advances a step, it never goes back. Thus then will be the radical point of any future treaty with Mexico. The honour of the nation ought for ever to merge all considerations purely mercantile; and only from an attitude worthy of this republic can we expect to derive solid advantage in our negotiations. To yield a single point to Mexican insolence would strengthen their pride and their arrogance, and without wishing to degrade a neighboring people, we have reason to believe that they would prefer the loss of Texas to all the ills that menace them. It is worse than puerile to identify with the national glory a territory which was irrevocably lost at so little value, that the government gave millions of acres to every one that applied: it never can be valuable except under the cultivation of the new colonists, and never can be any thing but a burden to the Mexican nation, if re conquered.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr Pearson's annual benefit is fixed for this evening. He deserves, and should receive

A BUMPER.

Two hundred and eleven recruits of the 2d Regiment U. S. Dragoons under the command of Capt. W. W. Tompkins, destined for Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, embarked on board the ship Mississippi, Hall, master, at Fort Columbus N. Y. Harbour, on the 17th inst. and arrived at the New Orleans, near New Orleans, on the 5th inst. The following is a list of the officers accompanying the detachment:

Capt. W. W. TOMPKINS,
Capt. E. S. WINDER,
Capt. LLOYD J. BEALE,
Lieut. E. D. BULLOCK, Acting Adj't.
Lieut. J. H. DAVIDGE,
Lieut. R. B. LAWTON,
Lieut. N. DARLING,
Dr. THOMAS MILLER, of Washington city, Acting Surgeon.

On board Ship Mississippi, off the Balize May 4, 1837.

Dear Sir—Under a high sense of obligation to our gentleman and skilful navigator, we avail ourselves of this occasion to tender our acknowledgments for your kindness and marked attention during the voyage from N. York to New Orleans which will terminate in a few hours.

We feel the deepest gratitude for the extension of these gentlemanly courtesies which have won our esteem and at the same time deeply impressed us with a respect to express our entire confidence in your talents as an able and experienced seaman in the hour when danger and peril shall approach us.

Be pleased to accept, Dear Sir,

Assurances of our best wishes,

W. W. TOMPKINS, Capt. 2d Dragoons,
E. S. WINDER, Capt. do
LLOYD J. BEALE, Capt. do
E. D. BULLOCK, Lieut. do
JOHN H. DAVIDGE, Lieut. do
R. B. LAWTON, Lieut. do
N. DARLING, Lieut. do
Capt. Stacy Hall,
Packet Ship Mississippi.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

The Express mail of Saturday and yesterday, exhibits a favorable change in the money market. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 2d edition, of the 29th says—"We are happy to learn that some of our banks, probably all of them, are renewing all notes with the same term as those which fell due, 10 per cent being paid each 60 days. This will render many things comparatively easy, which, if common rules were strictly adhered to would be very embarrassing."

Stocks have decidedly improved. Nearly every thing sold brought higher prices. The sales however are reported to have been light—less than 15,00 shares having changed hands.

In exchange but little has been done for the packet of the 1st: Some bills of the Bank of North America, a Canadian institution often doubted soundness, though but little known, we confer 1 a 10 per cent. A fair notation, perhaps, would be 10 to 12 per cent premium for bills on London.

[From the New York Express.]

NEW YORK 29th April.

FIRES.—Last evening at eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of the large tobacco store, No. 176 South, corner of Roosevelt street. The building was occupied as loft, ware-room, and one story, Wm. Mc'Arthur, agent; stock mostly saved. Sufferers, Bushwick & Cobb, grocers, loss $5 000—insurance $4 00. The second story B. & C. Cobb & Co. for storing cotton of which 40 bales were consumed or injured. The third story by J. R. Hopkins, tin maker. The building was insured by W. H. Minturn, and insured.

Before the above was extinguished, the Lady of the Lake tavern, nearly opposite, on Roosevelt street, was discovered to be on fire, as also a house in Cherry not far from Roosevelt street. They were both put out without serious damage.

About half past two o'clock, the bells again sounded the alarm for the fourth district. The fire was found to be in the store 177 South street, adjoining where the first one commenced, occupied D. W. Chambers, grocer. That, with the next building No. 177, occupied by Johnson & Hadden, grocers, was nearly destroyed.

This alarm this morning proves bed from the same source.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in a small wooden building in the rear of 105 Henry street, but was soon extinguished by the assistance of the neighbors.

The alarm, about a quarter past one o'clock, was caused by the burning out a rafter No. 11 Front street, an old dwelling house. Slight damage.

The alarm this day at half past twelve o'clock was a false one.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—Two men, one a sailor, the other a country man, were murdered and robbed at the Five Points this morning. We have not yet learned their names.

Council of the Third Municipality.

Sitting of Thursday, 4th May, 1837.

The council met agreeably to adjournment.

The Recorder having called the members to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll, it appeared the following members were present, viz: Messrs. Durrigneaud, Marigny, Kilshaw, Feraud and Montelet.

Absent, Mr Bertrand.

The journal of the last sitting having been read and approved.

A letter was read from the Surveyor of the municipality giving his views as required upon the different lines of paving. This document was deposited in the archives for future adjournment.

A letter was read from the Treasury of the municipality, transmitting to the council a letter from the President of the Washington Railroad Company, in reply to the demand of the treasurer for $25,00 of loan subscribed for in favor of said company. The reply of the President informed the Treasurer that according to a resolution of the board of directors said company, for subscribers to the capital stock were obligated to pay one per cent, on the amount of their subscriptions, before withdrawing their several notes to meet the expenses of the road been made.

The following securities were accepted by the council:

Ferdinand Ferrit, collector of Levee taxes—security Louis de Ferrit.

Mr Jerome Bayon, official printer to the municipality—security Messrs Duquin Brothers.

A letter was read from Mr. Louis Le Blanc, transmitting his resignation as commandant of one of the stations.

On motion of Mr Marigny, the council proceeded to the election of an officer in the place of Mr Louis Le Blanc, resigned.

On the opening of the second ballot, it appeared that Mr E. Mazant having obtained the majority of votes, was declared duly elected.

The council then proceeded to the election of a sub commander in the place of Mr. E. Mazant, promoted, when it appeared that Mr John Hill having obtained the majority was declared duly elected sub commander.

The account of the receipts and expend tures of the municipality from the 7th day of the month of the present month, inclusive of this day by the Treasurer, showed a balance by $3,460 60 in cash.

Mr. Kilshaw, on behalf of the Finance Committee, off red the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the contractor roller shall be authorized and required to call upon either or both of the other municipalities for payment of such sum or sums of money as may be due to this municipality for wharfage on vessels, on the principle of plaisance as prescribed by the ordinance of the General Council to this effect.

The Committee on claims, to whom were referred the claims of Jean Charity, charged with taking into consideration the position of Mr. G De ms, made a favorable report, and presented the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a sum of fifty dollars be allowed to Mr Gerard Dupre under the tidewaiter relief, and that the Mayor be authorized to deliver him a warrant for said sum upon the Treasurer of the 3d Municipality.

Signed, FERAUD,
J. KILSHAW,
DURIGNEAUD,
B. MARIGNY.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Council having taken into consideration the report of the Paving Committee, in which wooden pavements are recommended in lieu of brick, adopted the following resolution presented by the Committee and amended by Mr Montelet:

Resolved, That district Municipality number one shall not pave any more streets with brick, but shall pave with wood, upon a tender to be given by the Surveyor, that part of Perdido Street from the Levee to let as Morton Street, comprising a square in length.

Signed, DURIGNEAUD, } Paving
B MARIGNY. } Comm.

On motion of Mr Montamet, the rules being dispensed with:

Whereas, the line of the banquette of the north east side of the Esplanade in from the river is interrupted and cannot be prolonged by reason of a lot of ground or square, belonging to Mr. Mager, which advances a little on the street, and which intercepts and prevents the drawing of the water; and whereas, the said Mager is not against the opening of said street, but considers it a work of public utility,

Be it resolved, that the Surveyor be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be pulled down the inclosure of said piece of ground belonging to Mr Mager at the expense of the Municipality, which advances upon Esplanade between Pleuche and St Claude, and cause to be remade in a proper manner, using the same materials the inclosure so that it be in a direct line with the house on Esplanade street: Provided, that the surveyor shall also cause to be removed a little wooden house of Mr. Mager, using the same materials, and finishing the Council after this operation with a plan, from which shall be passed the necessary acts between the Mayor and Mr Mager for all the ground abandoned by him for the object aforesaid.

Mr Feraud having voted against this resolution, gave the following reasons for his vote:

"I vote against because their is nothing here which allows Mr. Mager's consent."

On motion of Mr Durigneaud, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be authorized immediately to trace the street projected from Esplanade as far as concerns this Municipality over all the property, the owners of which may be unknown.

Mr Feraud having voted against the ordinance gave the following as a reason for his vote:

"I vote against because this measure is contrary to law."

The motion of Mr Kilshaw, the rules being dispensed with, the following resolution was adopted, having been amended by Mr Marigny:

Resolved, That the Wharfinger shall be required to remove from the Levee, at the expense and risk of the proprietors thereof, all the granite and other materials which have encumbered, and now encumbers the Levee, beyond the term prescribed by law. Provided, the wharfinger shall previously give five days notice to the owners thereof.

Whereas two lots of ground situated in Faubourg Washington, Duralde District, were exposed for sale and were purchased by Feraud, who learning that those lots were necessary for the opening of Morgan street offered to cede them to the 3d Municipality at cost.

Resolved, That the said offer be accepted and that the Mayor be authorized to deliver to the Sheriff acting in the order of our Treasurer of the 3d Municipality for the sum of $1900, the price of adjudication made on the 24 of May last by the Sheriff, of two lots in Faubourg Washington, Duralde District, one lot having 44 feet 9 inches, fronting Congress street, upon 95 feet in depth, and being No 3 of square No 1, the other No 3 of square 3, having 44 feet 9 inches front upon Independence street by 95 in depth. The said note payable 12 months, bearing 5 per cent interest, with mortgage until full payment.

That the Mayor be authorized to require from the Sheriff a bill of sale of said lots, to the 3d Municipality, clothed with the formalities of the law.

On motion of the council adjourned to Thursday next the 11 instant, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

A true copy

J. B. B. St. AMAND, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Council of Municipality No. 1.

Sitting of April 28, 1837.

"Ordinance concerning the assessment of taxes on real property and slaves in the 1st Municipality."

The Council of Municipality No. 1 ordains as follows

Art. 1st. The taxes on real property and slaves for the ensuing year are hereby increased of fifty cents for every thousand dollars of the value of real property and of fifty cents for each head of slave.

Art. 2. The proceeds of said additional tax, shall be exclusively applied to the payment of the City Guard.

Art. 3. The assessors of the taxes of the 1st Municipality shall take as a basis of their assessment on real property, the value affixed by the appraisers of the Citizens' Union and Consolidated Banks.

Art. 4. From and after the promulgation of the present Ordinance, the assessors shall mention on the tax list nominally and with a design action of the sex and of the age as much as possible all slaves declared by their owners.

Art. 5. Whenever a slave shall have been arrested and brought to the jail by the Guard or in any other manner, the owner thereof shall not be entitled to receive back the same from jail, unless he prove to the Mayor, that said slave is mentioned on the tax list.

Art. 6. If said slave be not mentioned on the tax list, the owner shall not withstanding some unless he produce a title of property and pay the tax from the day of his chase.

Art. 7. If more than one year have elapsed since the day of purchase, the owner shall besides pay a fine of one dollar and further prove that he has taken the necessary steps in order to have his slave mentioned on the tax list and that this there must and

Art. 8. The owner of the assessors is fixed at five, one to each ward, and the tableau before being deposited in the Treasurer shall be submitted to the examination and approval of the Aldermen of each Ward.

Art. 9. For the purpose of indemnifying the assessors for the increase of labour imposed upon them by this ordinance, the Mayor shall be authorized to allow each of them a sum of two hundred dollars: Provided that in consideration of the emoluments shared in the fees to be made out of the tax of the tax of each ward, further all and assessors shall agree as to the appraisement of real property as to assess the tax upon a footing of equity and uniformity all the wards.

Art. 10. The provisions contained in articles 5, 6, and 7, of the present ordinance, shall be in force only until the completion of the tax list agreeably to article 4 of the present ordinance.

(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.

Approved, May 2nd 1837.

(Signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

A true Copy.

THEARD, Jr. Secretary

Sitting of June 24, 1836.

Resolved, That for the purpose of cleaning and watering the streets of the first municipality, the said municipality shall be divided into districts as defined in ward, viz.

For the first district, from the middle of Canal street to Bienville street inclusive.

For the second district, from Bienville street exclusive to St Louis street inclusive.

For the third district, from St. Louis street exclusive to St. Peter street inclusive.

For the fourth district, from St. Peters street exclusive to Dumaine street inclusive.

For the fifth district, from Dumaine st. exclusive to Ursulines street inclusive.

For the sixth district, from Ursulines street exclusive to the outskirts of Esplanade street.

The said districts to comprise the whole of the Levee and front border of the river in front thereof, and to extend back so far as the incorporated limits of the city.

Be it further resolved, that the Mayor shall cause to be appointed by a commissioner, chosen from the lowest bidder, the cleaning and watering of the streets of the first municipality, according to the above division of the extension of the ordinance adopted this day for the cleaning and watering of the streets.

Provided that no contract shall have the contract for more than two districts, or be interested in more than two contracts.

Be it further resolved, that the said adjudication shall be made at Hewlett's Exchange, after a notice of ten days in the usual form.

Be it further resolved, That when the said adjudication shall have taken place, the Mayor shall transmit to the council for their approval the return of the commissioner, which shall contain the amount of each adjudication, the names of the contractors and of the sureties offered.

Be it further resolved, That when the said adjudication shall have been approved by the council the mayor shall give notice to the contractors to cause to be published in the usual form of advertisement within a delay of ten days from the date of said approval, and should any contractor neglect or refuse to come forward and conform with the ordinance, then the mayor shall cause the contract to be adjudged to the next and direct to be re-adjudicated as aforesaid after three days notice, at the risk and for the account of said defaulter.

(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.

Approved, June 29, 1836.

(Signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

A true copy.

THEARD, Jr. Secretary.

An ordinance for the cleaning and watering of the streets, &c. of the first municipality of New Orleans.

The council of the first municipality ordains as follows:

Art. 1. That every day it shall be the duty of the several contractors, each in the respective district for which he may contract, to clean the gutters of all the streets within his district, and clear out the foul of the filth, dirt or other substance which may obstruct or render the free passage of the water in said gutters.

Art. 2. (Repealed.)

Art. 3. That when the said contractor shall find rubbish, chips, manure or filament matter thrown into the gutters, and not put into tubs, baskets or boxes, he shall have the right to charge the person who shall have thrown the said rubbish into the street, one dollar for carrying the same away, or one dollar per load if there be more than one load to be removed before any competent tribunal; and that when he shall find in this districtany dead horses or cattle, he shall have the right to charge the proprietor the real five dollars per head for removing the same, to be recovered as aforesaid; provided that nothing in this article shall in any manner impair the obligation imposed upon him by the foregoing article, to take and carry the same away.

Art. 4. That each contractor shall employ a sufficient number of stands and a sufficient number of carts in order to completely remove the said work before nine o'clock in summer, and ten o'clock, A. M. in winter.

Art. 5. That as soon as the said work shall be finished it shall be the duty of the contractor to call a commercial Bank, upon the summons of the contractors therein especially authorised by the council, to let loose into the streets and gutters the water from the hydrants placed in the streets, in such quantities as may be deemed necessary by the council, and therewith sweep and cleanse away from the gutters and streets, such filth as cannot be carried away by the carts.

Art. 6. That it shall be the duty of each contractor in his respective district as aforesaid, twice per week to sweep or drag carts together, and hoop up all the dirt and mudfor earth which may have accumulated and encumbered the streets, and immediately to load and carry off the same to such points or points within the limits of the first municipality, as may be designated by the mayor, and there deposit under the use of said municipality.

Art. 7. That the contractor shall furnish to each of the drivers of the offal carts, a bell sufficiently large to announce his approach to the inhabitants in their houses, which he shall cause the said drivers to ring whenever they may be moving from place to place.

Art. 8. That the said offal carts shall be constructed in a solid manner, and so tightly as not to suffer any of the offal which may be put into them, to be scattered or dropped out.

Art. 9. That each contractor shall furnish sufficity for the due performance of his contract, in the number of one thousand dollars, the good security to be approved by the mayor.

Art. 10. That each contractor, or his security, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with