LATEST DATES.

New York	June 21	Liverpool	May 24
Boston	June 19	London	May 27
Philadelphia	June 21	Havre	May 17
Baltimore	June 22	Paris	May 20
Charleston	June 21	Bordeaux	April 12
Washington	June 21	Madrid	May 13
Mexico	June 7	Cadiz	May 3
Tampico	May 21	Havana	June 3
Vera Cruz	June 3	Orleans	June 5

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

42 bales Mississippi 9
57 do Mobile 10¼
101

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK June 21.

100 shares U S B 108
10 do N O Canal 65
PHILADELPHIA, June 21.
4 shares U S B 108
4 do do 109¼

NEW YORK, June 21.

The money market to day is rather firm. United States bank improved 1—Merchan s Exchange Co 1¼ Boston and Providence Railroad 1¾—Utica Canal to Co 8¼—Illinois Co 5—upon last point. City bank paper is selling at 11 a 11¾ per cent discount—U States bank bills 13¾ a 15¼—Southern 14¼ a 14¾. The money is inactive to day. The following are our present quotations of specie—Sovereigns 5,43 a 5,46 Mexican Dollars,112 a 113; Five Franc Pieces, 103 a 106; Napoleons, 17,75; Doubloons, Patriot 17,60 a 17,75, Doubloons 4,35 a 4,35. The London packet has gone to sea.

Sale of Stocks at the Stock Exchange,

100 United States, 108,
40 Merchants Exchange 88 a 85 1¼,
10 New York City Gas Co 95,
108 Delaware and Hudson, 70 a 100 70 1¼.
75 Morris Canal, 60 59½
10 Stonington Bank 98½,
85 Farmers Trust 89.
180 American Life and Trust 85,
127 Ohio Life and Trust 91 a 74.
70 Kentucky, 70 a 74,
15 Illinois, 84 a 84 1¼
30 American Ins Co, 100
[illegible] Roberts R R 70
25 Harlem 56
41 Boston and Providence, 109 1¼,
10 Boston and Worcester 98,
240 Utica 116 3/4 a 117 3/4,
60 Canton 45 a 45 1¼
Money Market.—Private letters from some of the American bankers in London, assure their correspondents in America, that notwithstanding the great discontinuance they have experienced in not receiving remittances, yet they shall go through and pay promptly their acceptances. This has given great relief to their friends here.

The Albany Argus says that the Commissioners of Loans for Albany county have loaned out all the money appropriated to the county. The entire amount appropriated under the Canal law, was $212,000. At the closing the four weeks in which applications were received, only $134,900 was applied for, leaving a balance of $65,104. The original applicants were limited to a sum not exceeding $2000 each, but at the expiration of the four weeks, the entire sum not being applied for, the Commissioners were authorized to extend their loans to sums not exceeding $5000, which the balance was taken. Of the entire amount, only $61,000 was distributed to the country towns, the applications from them being so few. Two towns did not apply for a dollar, and another for only $250.

The Express Mail brings intelligence that General Jackson, in his capacity of President of one of the Congregational Churches in Boston, has addressed a long communication of letter, finely printed, to the editors of the Mercury, to Mr. Biddle, the purported object is to unite the friends of the sub treasury system and the stable currency. Could such a move be slowly looking up in the South.

At Philadelphia on Saturday and Monday, United States post notes payable in six month, were sold at a rate of 8¼ per cent discount.

Girard and Pennsylvania banks of Philadelphia with the bank at Nashville, and the former banks have agreed to loan the latter $800,000 post notes payable at Philadelphia. This will facilitate the exchange transactions of the two places, as the Nashville banks will be able to loan to the merchants to pay their debts or make purchases at Philadelphia.

MOBILE, June 24

Business remains in the same dull state as reported last week.

Cotton—The demand as heretofore, has been for retail lots only, and in consequence of the small stock to be found on hand, the sales have been in advance of about last week's prices. The prices ranged from 7 to 10c. Arrived during the week 1,578; exported, 6273; leaving the stock on hand 1,959 bales.

Bagging and Rope—Almost without enquiry. Bagging at 23c; Rope 10 a 12¼

Bacon—The stock increasing and all descriptions dull—new goods have commenced to arrive. Sides 12¼ a 13; shoulders 8 a 9c.

Corn—1,50 a 1,62½ very dull

Flour—Limited demand, 12 for superfine, 10 for fine.

Hay—Slow at 3 a 3,50; at wholesale.

Pork—None in market.

Soap, 8 a 9 cents.

Salt, 1,75 a 1,87½, out of store, some holders are asking 2,00.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

Flour—In Howard street, retail sales continue to be made at 89 from stores. The stock on hand are very limited, and in some cases holders who have Flour in the centrely of country wheat ask higher than heretofore; sales of this description in lots at 9,50. We note sale of 300 barrels Western (made of country wheat) at 9,25. The wagon price continues at 8,8 9,25.

The stocks of City Mills Flour are small, and the limited stock has prevented eight of the mills from running. The demand is now quite brisk for city trade since commencement, and although the sales are not in large parcels the aggregate is more than enough to take off what can be supplied by the mills in operation. Sales yesterday and to day at 8 a 8,25, at the same time we report the prevailing price appears to be 8,25—market firm and lively. Limited sales of Susquehanna at 9.

Whiskey—Market dull. We quote hhds, at 34¼ a 35, and barrels from at 35 a 36c. Wagon price of bbls 34 cents.

Extract of a letter, received in Charleston, dated HAVRE May 17.

The greatest uneasiness and distress is prevailing Business is extremely limited from the scarcity money and the want of confidence. Our stock on hand of 100,000 bales, all American, England and Continent is at from 60 to 90, equal to 5 a 10 cents.] There is no prospect of improvement, unless arrivals from the United States cease for three months.

Rice is selling at 23 to 26f—this last price for a choice article equal to 3.

Sea Island is altogether neglected. Only one bale has been sold since the beginning of the month

POLMEIUS & COOK,
House, Sign & Ornamental Painters.
No 12 Exchange place, near the Post Office.
THE subscribers hope by punctuality, superior workmanship and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.
Military Standards and Transparencies painted.
N B Imitations of wood, marble, &c. Glazing. Steamboat Painting, done with despatch. a24

A CARD
The Furniture Stores of
C W A. WOIGHT & CO
Nos. 11 and 73 Royal street,
Are constantly supplied with the most modern and fashionable Cabinet Furniture, at very moderate prices

MATTRESSES &c.—The subscribers have just received by the packet ship Louisiana from New York an additional supply of fine and common white horse do, long handled cloth and flesh do, Bolsters, Pillows, Pillow cases, Bed ticks, Hair brushes, Shoe brushes, Cloth brushes, Shaving soap, toilet soap No. 2, toilet soap No 1, and 2 scented and perfumed, and pocket playing cards, for sale by POLLARD & GREEN,
a17 No 53 Chartres street

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general commission business in the City, commencing from the 1st inst. under the firm of Taylor, Gardiner & Co. Counting Room for the present at No. 92 Gravier st.
WM R TAYLOR,
CHAS GARDINER
6—3w

NOTICE

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, April 21, 1837
HAVING been appointed Agent for the Patent Office at Washington City, this is to inform all persons who may have business at that department, they may obtain information in relation to the same by applying at my office.
JAS. W. BREEDLOVE,
Agent for Patent office.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society of Louisiana, on the
20th January 1837.

RESOLVED, That any person who will within the next year prove to this Board, to their entire satisfaction that the bitter grass nut (cocoa-mer) can be converted into a profitable article of trade, will be entitled to a reward of $2000.
A true copy.
E ROUSSEAU, Sec'y
13 1y.tuth

CLERK WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, perfectly acquainted with the dry goods business, and who can give satisfactory references as to character and capacity—to such a one, by applying at No 20 Chartres st. june12 2t

BAGGING—Heavy Dundee of the 1st quality, in store and for sale by COIT & Co
13 Custom House st

CEMENTS—600 kegs green, white and blue for sale by COIT & CO
13 20 Custom house st

BRANDY—A small lot for sale by COIT & Co.
13 Custom House st

SPECIE AND DOUBLOONS—for sale by
13 G R STRINGER, No 5 Royal st

PIG LEAD—1500 pigs in store for sale by LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON,
13 17 Magazine st

CIGARS—50,000 Havana Cigars, of Moreno, Cabrera, Cantes and Germ brands, for sale by LEBLANC & HAYDEL,
13 20 Toulouse st

WINES—Made in Marseille, Oporto, St Julien, Sauterne, medoc wines, for sale by LEBLANC & HAYDEL,
13 20 Toulouse st

MACKEREL & OIL—200 bbls No 3 mackerel, 30 casks pure sperm oil, landing from brig and for sale by ROBERT H WHITE,
13 24 Gravier st

FLOUR—200 bbls superfine flour for sale by ROBERT H WHITE, 24 Gravier st. june 13

SPECIE WANTED by
june 12 tf ROBINSON & CO. 45 Camp st

WHITE BEANS—10 bbls in store, for sale by LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON,
13 17 Magazine st

CORN—200 bushels in store and for sale by LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON,
13 17 Magazine st

BUTTER—16 kegs fresh Western Butter landing from steamer Vandalia, for sale by LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON,
13 17 Magazine st

PEACH BRANDY—44 bbls in store and for sale by P HALLEWEY,
13 21 Conti st

SALT—56 bbls, prime quality landing from steamer Washington, 25 for sale by
P H GALLWEY,
13 21 Conti st

CORN—1500 bushels each prime, in the shipping order, received and for sale by
HEFFORD & SORGENFREY,
13 26 Levee st

THE BEE.

PUBLISHED BY J. BA[illegible]
Office, Carondelet Hall, end of the Second and Third [illegible]
TERMS: [illegible] PER ANNUM, PAYABLE [illegible]
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, [illegible] 29, 1837

From and after this date the undersigned ceases to be Editor of this paper.

In terminating his connexion with the Bee so abruptly, it gives him pleasure to state that he cherishes the most friendly feelings towards the proprietor, Mr. Bayon, and ardently trusts that he may continue to receive that encouragement and support, to which his indefatigable and untiring exertions entitle him.

ROBERT J KER.

ELECTION.

The following article is copied from the Louisiana Journal,published at St Francisville, and we lay it before our readers as expressing the opinions of the editor of that paper on a subject so interesting to the citizens of this state: that editor is at once a consistent and decided republican, a man of respectable abilities and the oldest member of the editorial profession in Louisiana: his opinions therefore on this subject are entitled to the most respectful consideration. His suggestion in relation to a convention of republicans for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor is not only very judicious, but it is agreeable to the courses generally pursued by our party in similar cases. The propriety of adopting the same plan at this time, is apparent from the fact that success has invariably attended our efforts whenever the assent and approbation of our friends had been obtained for a rehabilitate by means of a convention—and whenever we have not resorted to a convention, we have invariably been defeated. A convention alone can settle the claims of different candidates and unite the wishes and votes of the Democratic party upon one man, who, thus selected, will most probably be not only the most popular, but the most able and best qualified of all the candidates

While in this manner we profess our perfect willingness to submit to the decision of a convention representing the whole republican party of the state, it will be permitted to us, we trust, without the imputation of presumption or a wish to impose our opinions upon others, to express our own predilections and our own judgment of the candidate whom we would recommend to the suffrages of the democrats of Louisiana. If then we search the state over for a sound, consistent, zealous and honorable republican, conspicuous for sterling good sense, for uprightness of character, for energy and firmness of mind and for a monstar, dent and devoted love of country,—such a man surely is Z B Cannon, and he of course would be our choice, and that of a very large proportion of the democracy. His friends in town, who know him best, are zealous, active and influential. In the Florida parishes he is supported by all the leading men of the own political sentiments, and in the west his strength is at least equal to that of any other candidates But let the convention decide—let the democratic candidate be Colonel Canonage or any other gentleman of similar qualifications, and we pledge our selves to support him by all honorable exertions, and to the full extent of our means

It seems to be the wish of all the gentlemen both here and from the interior with whom we have conversed on the subject, that the convention should assemble at New Orleans in the month of January next—which season is certainly the most propitious that can be selected, as the legislature will then be in session and our friends from the country may attend without detriment to their crops. We would respectfully suggest therefore the third Monday in November as a suitable day for the people to meet in their respective parishes in order to appoint their delegates.

From the Louisiana Journal.

Gubernatorial.—It is now well understood that Mr Rhinnes, Mr Johnson, and Col Conrad are candidates for governor at the next general election. It was not our intention to fall in with C. Christy during our late visit to the city, but from his friends we had unequivocal assurance that he was a candidate, and since our return home, we found in the post office, a letter to our address, dated New Orleans, May 31, 1837," from which we make the following extract:

"You will see in the Bee of this date, an answer to the call made in your paper upon Colonel Conrad, relative to his being a candidate for the office of Governor. His friends in every part of the country, solicit as has come to their knowledge here, are confident of being able to elect him. They think, and they are of both political parties that he is better qualified to fill the important office in view to advantageously to the people of the State generally, than any other candidate now before them. They have many reasons for this opinion, some of which are to be found in the well known firmness and independence of character; his industry and business habits; his gr at partiality for internal improvements; his well established character for probity, his universal standing as a benevolent and charitable man, &c. Not only has services to his country as a military man, to be overlooked, and the y will in due time be made known to the people of this state."

With Col. Canonge we had more than one interview. On the subject of becoming a candidate, he spoke with good sense. He felt flattered at the notice taken of him by some of our correspondents, and expressed a willingness to serve, if it should be believed that he would concentrate the vote of the democratic party of the State, with which he feels a pride he can be identified; but he will not permit his name to be used in any seasm among the political friends. This clearly demonstrates that he acts from principle, and not from party ambition.

The name of Mr. Brownson, of Attakapas, we often heard spoken of as better calculated to unite all parties, than any other man in the state. The names also of Mr. Preur, mayor of New Orleans, Col. Trasmond Landry and of General Bossier, were often mentioned in our hearing in terms of approbation.

We have thus run rapidly over the names of all the gentlemen we have heard spoken of, may be thought committing ourselves, observe, that from among so many worthy men, a *good governor* can be selected.

As yet the Louisiana Journal stands uncommitted, nor will it espouse the pretensions of any candidate hastily. No man need look for our support, unless he puts out with an unequivocal avowal of his opinions on Banking. The sooner the people call on us for our views on the subject we will give at large, next week, if leisur will permit.

At the stage of the canvass for Governor, we suggest the propriety of a convention of wh. school republicans, represented by delegates from every parish in the state, according to he ratio of representation in the most numerous branch of the Legislature, to assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives at New Orleans, on the third Monday in January next, to fix on a candidate for governor. Having made the proposition, we would be glad to hear the opinions of our republican cotemporaries on the subject. In the mean while, we would advise against a hasty committal of the republican press.

We will have to carry on a fierce campaign. It will be a war of the producers of the soil, mechanics and other honoring classes, against Canal Street Nabobs, usurers and rag mill adventurers. Unity in action and fixedness in principle, will ensure success.

The Hon. Clement C. Clay late Governor of Alabama has been elected to the United States Senate as one of the representatives of that State—Mr. Clay is friendly to the present administration.

The Bulletin of yesterday morning publishes accounts from Texas to the 1st May. Our dates from the city of Mexico are to the 1st. Among the latest intelligence furnished by the Bulletin, is the success of Gen. Montezuma. That unfortunate but able general fell a victim to General Parras near the city of Fernandez. We announced this some days ago, yet the Bulletin makes him successful when he has been actually defeated and killed. So much for the accuracy of that veritable and valuable commercial paper?

Catholic Asylum for the relief of destitute Orphans.

We have been witnesses of the philanthropic and humane exertions of Dr Rondelon, a gentleman whose liberality and intelligence is known and appreciated throughout the whole city, in behalf of the interesting institution, which is under his control, and for whose advancement he has laboured with an ardor that parta es of the divine religion of which he is one of the most humble followers. It was therefore with regret, that we saw the mayor place his veto upon the resolutions presented by Mr Edward Duplessis, which were conceived in a spirit of noble benevolence, and designed to extend and promote one of the most useful charities that our city can boast. We believe that Mr Preeur acted from the very best motives, and yet we feel regret that he should have exercised his legal prerogative in arresting what every citizen of the community, could it have been submitted to his will, would have sanctioned by his voice. That institution thanks, however to the perseverance of one of our estimable sisters, Galitan Preval, has received assistance, which although not sufficiently extended to meet the views of its benevolent friends in the holy work they have espoused, will sustain it, and serve all further to demonstrate its usefulness. To the unpretending lover of charity—him who contemns the counterfeit of that first of divine and human attributes, a visit to the Catholic Male orphan Asylum under Dr Rondelon, will be a source of infinite gratification, from which he will retire with the most pleasing sensations of the zeal and sincerity of those who suggested and assisted in the formation of an institution, which affords a generous and adequate protection to the helpless orphan And in a time of general distress, when the millionary of yesterday is the helpless beggar of to-day, it may be a source of consolation that his destitute children, should they become fatherless, will have the opportunity of religious instruction and mental acquirements, and may become ornaments to society and benefactors of their species

By an exhibit made by the Mobile banks to the legislature it clearly appears they are insolvent. What will be the situation of some of our banks at the day of reckoning. We fear it will not be satisfactory. Governor White was therefore consulted as to putting it off. But come it must and then we shall see how they will niggle themselves out of a very unenviable position. It would be very convenient to ingliciate the specie paying banks, but that wont work! People's minds in general seem to be made up upon one point and that is, that the suspension was in most instances but a cloak to conceal total insolvency.

U. S. Bank.

The truth cannot long be shrouded from the public eye. One of the favorite notions of the aristocratic party in this country all that which has proved unfavorably fatal to the public interests, oppressive and injurious of the people and their welfare, is the result of being deceived This feature of supporting the Bank of the United States has been promulgated by all the writers of the aristocracy from Henry Clay to Richard Biddle, and the proudest intellects of the country have [illegible]

These two gentlemen have avowed their faith in their ability to gull and deceive the minds of men on every occasion, flattering most of our readers, but they have often been detected and covered with shame when their attempts to carry their doctrine into execution, that they would surely abandon and object to it if they were not blinded by the decree of a superior power.

Mr Biddle and his partizans were evidently elated with the species of futility when they asserted that the banks were compelled to suspend specie payments by acts of the government, while that catastrophe had been the object of his unceasing efforts since the middle of last December. About that time he fortified the plan in conjunction with the Bank of England to drain all the specie out of this country, and he then foresaw that he could not succeed unless he compelled the banks to stop payment. By no other means than that could his part of the compact be fulfilled—he succeeded and his own ruin is the result—he has pushed the local banks down the precipice, but he too has rolled over the fatal bank and is crushed amid the general wreck.

We recommend the following extracts to the attentive perusal of the public: the first is from the New York Tribune

When the United States Bank succeeded in wrenching from the State of Pennsylvania a charter under the cowardly mask of "basis for constructing railroads," &c. for which she agreed to pay twelve millions of dollars, six millions forthwith and six millions from her principal champion in the United States Senate, John C Calhoun, exultingly proclaimed from the seat, "NOW, we will not take your deposits banks are made of." This was the rallying cry for the bank party prostituting to itself the reverend cognomen taken by the men of the revolution, and a war of extermination has been waged against the commercial interests of the country. The banks of our State have been particularly struck at, and the words "safety Hunting" have been in requisition each month. The immediate cause of the suspension of our banks, WAS A DEMAND FOR SPECIE FROM THE UNITED STATES BANK, AVOWEDLY TO SEND ABROAD. The two millions from Girard, in short two weeks since, were for a million and a quarter of dollars, which amount was drawn from our banks and transferred to Philadelphia. Then followed a stick of Mr Biddle to get the specie and shut up paper of our merchants for his paper at 12 months to sustain his own shipping credit abroad. The public articles kept up by the wing presses, and efforts of corrupt bought Editors to sustain the Bank of the United States! Bank partizans to create a general run upon our banks (one of whom was heard to say on the day previous to their suspending, that he himself had sent many persons to demand specie) completed the work."

From the Louisville Advertiser.

The foregoing extract shows that he immediate demand for specie which engrossed the New York banks to suspend, came from the Bank of the United States. It was also the case in New Orleans. The Mercantile Banks of New Orleans is one of the specie or of Mr Biddle. We say Mr Biddle, for whose wishes seemed to be the law to which the New Orleans banks responded, the Merchants Bank received about half a million per day, by express, in the cancelled notes of the late Bank of the United States, which were readily exchanged for the notes of the Louisiana banks, which were immediately cashed, or paid for such eastern bills as it was believed would serve the purposes of Mr Biddle. It was the run thus kept up by the Merchants Bank that precipited the suspension on the part of the banks of New Orleans.

It is well known that more notes of the United S Bank may be put in circulation New Orleans and to the advantage for the bank than at any other three points in the whole union, and consequently to secure this as the centre of circulation for a large district of country was a point of the highest importance. Mr Biddle first selected the Gas Light Bank, and sold to that institution the banking house and the discount line belonging to the old branch, and he appointed the cashier. Many of our citizens were astonished to find a cashier appointed for the Gas Light Bank, who was a perfect stranger in New Orleans, and still more were they astonished when they were informed that he had been appointed three months before he arrived here, and that he was entirely unknown to any one of the directors! Those in the secret found perhaps that it was inexpedient to make known that the appointment was made solely by Mr Nicholas Biddle! The institution was so organized notwithstanding its charter from the State of Louisiana, that the board of directors should be controlled in all its transactions exclusively by the cashier, and that their action was controlled by the daily or tri of Mr Biddle, which communications directly communicated to the directors. It was necessary to requisite therefore that the cashier should be a safe man for his purpose, moulded to his wishes and sworn to obey him. Mr Biddle found, however, that the capital of the Gas Light bank was too large for his management, and the stock so widely dispersed that it would not be easy for him to wield it as an instrument to control the banks and currency of the South Western States. Besides this, there were two or three independent and uncompromising members in the direction whom it might be difficult to displace.

Under these embarrassments it became necessary to find another and more pliable institution. In March 1836, the legislature of this state granted a charter to the Mercantile Bank, with a capital of one million of dollars, and at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the day on which the charter was legally promulgated, some ten or fifteen individuals who had been most active in obtaining the act of incorporation, met together, and in five minutes divided the whole number of shares among themselves. This manœuvre closed the subscription books in effect, and though the act provided that the subscription should be kept open for thirty days—yet there was no closure pretending that the subscription should be cut down pro rata—and in fact the whole stock became the property of the ten or fifteen individuals who put down their names for the first million! This whole plan was ingeniously contrived, and hitherto it has been crowned with complete success. But though all the stock was subscribed for, yet the institution lay in embryo till the beginning of the present year. In the intervening time a gentleman was appointed to confer with the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania for the secret cession of the Merchants' Banks to the ownership and control of that institution. The negociation was successfully concluded and the Stock transferred to the U S. Bank for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars! which sum was pocketed by a dozn individuals who had not advanced one cent, out of the sale of a charter granted by the Legislature of this state, for the benefit of our own citizens! We say a mere on the subject of this transaction: We have said enough to stamp it with infamy

In due time the right sort of directors were chosen by Biddle, and the Merchants' Bank was installed as the agency of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania. But this agency would be incomplete and inefficient unless supplied with a suitable cashier, and such a one we are pretty sure Mr Biddle has found—a man of his own heart and ready and devoted tool.

We have thrown together those sketches because they seem to be characteristic of the times. They will serve to convey to our readers among the members of Congress and our own legislature the deliberate conviction of the proceedings of the great institution which the whig party have been striving to impose upon the country. From those sketches, we must also, that our fellow citizens of Louisiana will understand some portion of the deceptions and frauds that may be and have been practised upon our lawmakers under the semblance of procuring bank charters for the benefit exclusively of our own citizens.

* The anecdote signed so conspicuously before the public in his bold attempt to commence a run upon the Commercial Bank of this city, some time before the banks suspended specie payments.

For the Bee.

A gentleman long and favourable known for his generous and humane exertions of Dr Rondelon, a gentleman whose liberality and intelligence is known and appreciated throughout the whole city, in behalf of the interesting institution, which is under his control, and for whose advancement he has laboured with an ardor that partakes so ffusively of the divine religion of which he is one of the most humble followers. It was therefore with regret, that we saw the mayor place his veto upon the resolutions presented by Mr Edward Duplessis, which were conceived in a spirit of noble benevolence, and designed to extend and promote one of the most useful charities that our city can boast. We believe that Mr Preeur acted from the very best motives, and yet we feel regret that he should have exercised his legal prerogative in arresting what every citizen of the community, could it have been submitted to his will, would have sanctioned by his voice. That institution thanks, however to the perseverance of one of our estimable sisters, Galitan Preval, has received assistance, which although not sufficiently extended to meet the views of its benevolent friends in the holy work they have espoused, will sustain it, and serve all further to demonstrate its usefulness. To the unpretending lover of charity—him who contemns the counterfeit of that first of divine and human attributes, a visit to the Catholic Male orphan Asylum under Dr Rondelon, will be a source of infinite gratification, from which he will retire with the most pleasing sensations of the zeal and sincerity of those who suggested and assisted in the formation of an institution, which affords a generous and adequate protection to the helpless orphan And in a time of general distress, when the millionary of yesterday is the helpless beggar of to-day, it may be a source of consolation that his destitute children, should they become fatherless, will have the opportunity of religious instruction and mental acquirements, and may become ornaments to society and benefactors of their species

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR—Experience has afforded proof to every one that where the end may result from even a great evil—Government is and should always endeavour to seek to profit by this experience and the great change that has come over our country will offer many opportunities. The fessee which must be advanced by the owners of Gaols Sandy Hook and the appraisers is but will lead all those having funds in an enquiry after the most judicious means of daily employing them. To avoid risking the capital will be the first object to obtain a fair rate of interest' secured in the payment will be the next object. This may be effected to a certain extent by building houses of a class that will rent with a liberal profit. But many who have means to invest would be unwilling to devote so much trouble. To all such, and to all who desire to encourage the improvements of our city and state, I would recommend bonds connecting points which offers a constant increase of passengers and freights should be preferred—Under a full conviction of the correctness of these views we find Mr. Haynes the able representative and enterprising citizen, declining a re election of Mayor of Charleston and signifying his determination to devote his whole attention to the work of connecting Charleston and Cincinnati, Road road. He declares his conviction that the whole line will be made to answer the expectations of its friends in the point, that the first parts ordained by the council to be put completed within the dimensions of this present decade.

Art 2. The notes that are to serve as a gun antecedent to the fund for each letter at their option to the council may employ the surplus in the manner it may deem the most advantages to augment the capital of this sinking fund

Art 4. The object of the ordinance is to which the present is an amendment, be and the same is hereby repealed.

On motion of Mr Canon, resolved, that the committee of finance are earnestly solicited to employ the most prompt measures to carry into execution in the shorts delay possible, the ordinance relative to the suspension of the notes of the insolvent banks.

A letter was read from Mr. Pottven informing the council that it was through error that he was placed on the list as the proprietor of a slave.

On motion of Mr Gaston said letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

A letter was read from Messrs Braudin & Tougley tendering a claim, for repairs which are due to the vegetable market, amounting to $1823 ⅓.

On motion, said letter was referred to the committee on claims.

A letter was read from Mrs P Bhall, asking for a reduction of the taxes paid by her, for keeping a boarding house.

On motion of Mr Tulane's to refer said letter to a committee being rejected,

On motion of Mr de Armas, the said letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

A letter was read from Mr G Grape, asking a release for a certain number of years, a lot of ground adjoining the North American Hotel.

On motion of Mr de Armas said letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

A letter was read from Madame Widow Tigny, praying for the assurance of the council to enable her to go to France to join her family.

On motion of Mr Canon, said letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

Mr Prevel on behalf of the committee on finance, to whom had been referred the claim of Mr Bartlett, reported the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, that the mayor be and he is hereby authorized to deliver to Mr J Bartlett, contractor for the suppliability, in payment of what is due him for his commissions as auctioneer upon the sales made by him of the lots, notes subscribed in the name of this municipality, at the terms hereafter specified:

One note at 30 days	$3276 87
Do 4 mos.	3373 98
Do 8 mos.	6745 75
	$13,491 50

Mr Davis, chairman of the committee on claims, to whom had been referred the petition of Mr Stockley, reported the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to pay to Stockley, or agent of the same, an Irish lad named Jas. Myers, a native, and James Thornton, colored.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, 20th June, 1837.

THIS Bank will be open for discount on Monday, the 4th of July All notes offered for discount must be made on that day will be paid on Monday the 3d July

Offers for discount must be made on Saturday, the 1st July.

june 29 EDW DUPLESSIS, Cashier.

CARROLLTON BANK,

New Orleans, 20th June, 1837.

THIS Institution will be closed on the 4th July ensuing. It is requested that all notes falling due on that day will be taken on Monday the 3d, and that offerings for discount may be made on the previous Saturday.

june 29 JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier

CITY BANK,

New Orleans, 20th June, 1837.

THIS Institution will be closed on Tuesday next, the 4th of July. Persons having notes falling due on that day, or requested to pay them on the 3d. Notes intended for discount must be offered on Monday 3d instant.

june 29 ROBT J PALFREY, Cashier.

Atchafalaya Railroad & Banking Company

New Orleans 20th June, 1837.

THIS Institution will be closed on Tuesday the 4th July Persons who have notes becoming due on that day, are requested to pay them on the 3d, and all notes offered to be discounted on Monday the 3d, and all notes offered to be discounted for that day will be taken up on the 4th July.

june 29 D AUGUSTIN, Cashier

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

June 27.

Brig Robert Bruce, Morrill, St Marks
Galliot Louisa, Peters, Amsterdam, } H & J F Whitney.
Steamer Convoy, Brower, Galveston, } W Bryan.
Sch J W Caldwell, Noyes, Brazos, Texas, } J G Rowland

ARRIVED.

June 27.

Steamboat General Brown, Carter, Louisville, master

Steamboat Washington, Strack, Lakeside, Wagon
Steamboat Vicksburg, Louisville, master.

June 26

Tow boat Lion, Riddle, from the Passes, towed to sea ships Tacitus and Mattenson, Brigs President and Angel; brought up ships Bolivar and Alabama, and brig Eveline; in port same brig off South Point.

Packet ship Alabama, Berry, New York, June 1st, Franklin & Armes.

Ship Bolivar, Pemberton, Liverpool, 24th May, to Quertier & Albert.

Brig Eveline, Richardson, 7 days Havana.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Irwin, Bayou Sara, to master.

Steamboat Ouachita, Griffin, Mobile, Tourne & Beckwith.

EXPORTS.

Per brig Robert Bruce—Government stores.
Per galliot Louisa—204 bales cotton, 20 hhds tobacco and sundries.
Per sch J W Caldwell—sast mdze.

IMPORTS.

Per packet ship Alabama—sast mdze.
Per ship Bolivar—1400 sacks salt, 100 bushels potatoes.
Per brig Eveline—73½ bags coffee, segars, sweetmeats, fruit, and 97659 specie.

CONSIGNEES.

Per packet ship Alabama—Veltman & co; J Clark Ewing Gostkey, Bloomfield & co; F Fassett; A Grant; Lalley & Mackey; Hepp & Pfister; Brown, McKee & co; T Maxwell; Burke, Watt & co; F Prevel; Lanfranchi & Thompson; W Holmes; A Gibert; S Chaffee & Lagarde; Conrad & co; D Latanie; Godfrey, Bloodman & co; Buckner, Simonds & co; J Peoples & Agnew; R & M Gillis; nits E Hurst; Turner & Woodruff; J H Levesque; Pease & Worth; H English; J Vairin; Brunet & Brother; J M Bernard; Nicholls & Stetson, Avery & co; P J Forstall & co; N & J Dirk & co; Wm Prescott, for self; Ford, U Wise; A & W Hopkins; Labadie & Jaquinet; F Pascal; J Kay & co; Adams & Andersen; R Brower; Gaines & Bailey; Phipps & co; W Porter; T F Minor; E Finlay; and order.

Per ship Bolivar—Quertier & Albert, and master.

Per brig Eveline—Captain; Hepp & Pfister; P Lanfranchi; Lagarde & Duplessis; Armour, Barnes, Tulane, Gaillon, High, Fale Armis, Cragin, Lambert Davis, Carson, Prevel, Carpentier, and Roy—18.

Per packet ship Alabama—Mrs Stringer, Lesseur, Brand, Mor l, L'febvre, Delaunder, Cequet, and Wiltz.

On motion the absence of Messrs Morel and Lefebvre was excused.

The journal of the last sitting being read and approved.

A message from the mayor bearing date this day was read, suggesting to the council the expediency of modifying in some particulars the ordinance passed at their last sitting relative to the cession of notes

On motion of Mr Prevel, the ordinance being opened with, the following ordinance was introduced, which with an additional section, No 4, presented by Mr Crozat.

Ordinance to amend the ordinance entitled an ordinance concerning the cession of notes of the municipality no 1, approved the —— June, 1837.

The council of the 1st municipality of the city of New Orleans, do ordain as follows:

Art 1st. It shall be the duty of the mayor and commissioner of finance to obtain a special author station for the cession of the notes of note mentioned in the ordinance cited in the title of the present ordinance, that the first notes ordained by the council to be put completed within the dimensions of this present article.

Art 2. The notes that are to serve as a gun antecedent to the fund for each letter as provided in the foregoing, shall be deposited in a sinking fund, per ordinate appropriated to the purpose, under the time of redemption for the redemption of the notes emitted in virtue of the ordinance of the council approved the —— June 1837. The notes are to be deposited in bank for collection by the Treasurer, as they may become due, and their amounts shall remain deposited subject to the subsequent order of the council, who in no case shall dispose of the same, but in the application of the payment of the notes mentioned in the aforesaid ordinance.

Art 3. In case the amount of he notes appropriate in the said sinking fund, shall exceed the amount to be paid for each letter at their maturity, the council may employ the surplus in the manner it may deem the most advantages to augment the capital of this sinking fund

Art 4. The object of the ordinance to which the present is an amendment, be and the same is hereby repealed.

On motion of Mr Canon, resolved, that the committee of finance are earnestly solicited to employ the most prompt measures to carry into execution in the shorts delay possible, the ordinance relative to the suspension of the notes of the insolvent banks.

A letter was read from Mr. Pottven informing the council that it was through error that he was placed on the list as the proprietor of a slave.

On motion of Mr Gaston said letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

A letter was read from Messrs Braudin & Tougley tendering a claim, for repairs which are due to the vegetable market, amounting to $1823 ⅓.

On motion, said letter was referred to the committee on claims.

A letter was read from Mrs P Bhall, asking for a reduction of the taxes paid by her, for keeping a boarding house.

On motion of Mr Tulane's to refer said letter to a committee being rejected,

On motion of Mr de Armas, the said letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

A letter was read from Mr G Grape, asking a release for a certain number of years, a lot of ground adjoining the North American Hotel.

On motion of Mr de Armas said letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

A letter was read from Madame Widow Tigny, praying for the assurance of the council to enable her to go to France to join her family.

On motion of Mr Canon, said letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

Mr Prevel on behalf of the committee on finance, to whom had been referred the claim of Mr Bartlett, reported the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, that the mayor be and he is hereby authorized to deliver to Mr J Bartlett, contractor for the suppliability, in payment of what is due him for his commissions as auctioneer upon the sales made by him of the lots, notes subscribed in the name of this municipality, at the terms hereafter specified:

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Mr Davis, chairman of the committee on claims, to whom had been referred the petition of Mr Stockley, reported the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to pay to Stockley, or agent of the same, an Irish lad named Jas. Myers, a native, and James Thornton, colored.

By order of the Board,
ROBT O DIXON, Cashier.
june 29

LARD—256 kegs and 7 bbls superfine lard, landing from steamboat Ark, for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.
june 29

BACON—Sides, Shoulders and Hams, in store and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG,
june 29 17 Commerce st.

PORK—Old Mess, M O Prime, Sun Prime & Rump in store, and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.
june 29

FAMILY FLOUR—200 very superior in store, to arrive, and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st
june 29

WHISKEY—43 bbls rectified whiskey landing from steamer Red Jumbo, for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.
june 27

SPIRITS & WINE—70 one half pipes Bordeaux brandy, 300 qr casks Malaga wine, 600 baskets Champagne, 60 br casks Sherry wine, 20 pipes Madeira wine, in store and for sale by R GRONING & Co
june 29

SWEET OIL—300 baskets sweet oil, for sale by R GRONING & Co.
june 20

HAVANA SEGARS—100,000 Havana segars for sale by the most approved brands, for sale by R GRONING & Co.
june 29

ALABA