LATEST DATES.

New York	july 7	Liverpool	may 23
Boston	july 6	London	may 26
Philadelphia	july 7	Havre	may 24
Baltimore	july 8	Paris	may 24
Charleston	july 7	Bordeaux	april 24
Washington	july 7	Madrid	may 13
Mex co	june 1	Cadiz	may 7
Tampico	may 31	Hamburg	may 26
Vera Cruz	june 12	Velasco	june 8

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

93 bales Mississippi		10
140 do Louisiana		9¾
51 do do		10¼
21 do do		10

REMARKS.

Every thing in the way of business seems without change; transaction in the various branches continue on a very limited scale, and principally for day consumption, if we except cotton and tobacco. Sales generally are in small quantities.

The money market is becoming a little more easy; good notes are readily taken, and even sought after; but we have been unable to ascertain the rates at which they are sold.

There is every indication that a restoration of confidence has commenced; things begin to assume a brighter appearance. There has been a very great change in the rates for specie since last week; we then quoted dollars at 23 to 25 per cent premium, we now quote at 10 to 12; there has been considerable fluctuation during the week in rates—they have been sold at 10 to 15, and we hear the same sales have been made at 9, but we hear of more at 15. This change is attributed by some to the expectation that the United States Bank will resume specie payments on the first of next month, and that opinion seems to have weight, from the circumstance of the bills of that bank being sold at 10 per cent premium, which is the same rate at which dollars have been sold at, both during the week and on the same days.

We hear symptoms in favor of a return of better times; that the Central Bank has commenced paying their small Bills in specie, and we understand that one or two of the other Banks intend doing the same next week.

SPECIE.

Dollars	10 a 13	per prem.
Doubloons	Spanish.....18,75	
	Mexican.....5,50	

BANK NOTES.

U S Bank	90	per cent prem.
Mobile	8	" dis.
Mississippi	20 a 25	"

EXPORTS.

Of Cotton and Tobacco.

	Liverpool.	Other British Ports.	Total to British Ports.	Havre.	Other French Ports.	Total to French Ports.	North of Europe.	Other Ports of Europe.	Total to Continent.	Cuba.	Other U. S. Ports.	Total to U S Ports.	Total.
Cotton													
Tobacco													

	This week.	Prev. week.	Total to this date.	Last year.	Since 1st Sept.	This week.	Prev. week.	Total to this date.	Last year.
Cotton									
Tobacco									

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

		$ C.		$ C.
Cotton.—Good Fine	per lb	10 13		11
Good Fair	do	10		10 ½
Fair	do	11		11 ½
Middling	do	8		8 ½
Ordinary	do	6		7
Tobacco.—Fine quality	do	4		5 ½
Second	do	3		3 ½
Crose-leaf	do	1		1 ½
Cuba	do	2		2 ½
Sugar.—New Orleans	do	5		5 ½
Cuba—white	do	11		11 ½
" brown	do	7 ½		8
Molasses	per gal	25		26
Bagging.—Western	per yd	23		25
Dundee	do	20		22
Bale Rope	per lb			11 ½
Coal. Pittsburg	bush	50		0 00
Liverpool	do	0 00		0 00
Scotch	do			0 00
Candles.—Sperm. N Bedford	lb	0 35		0 36
Nantucket	lb	0 34		0 35
Tallow	lb	0 15		0 00
Coffee.—Cuba	perdo	0 11		0 12
Brazil	do	0 11		0 12
St Domingo	do	0 10		0 10
Flour	per bbl	12 00		0 00
Fruit.—Raisins	per box	1 50		2 50
"	half box			
"	qr box			
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 10		0 12
" hard do	do	0 7		
Fish.—Cod	per box	1 12		1 25
Herring, per box		0 25		1 00
Herring, (Salt) per bbl		3 00		3 25
(Pickled) do	do	5 00		0 00
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	10 50		11 00
" No 3	do	9 75		10 00
" No 3	do	8 00		0 00
Grain.—Corn in ear	per bbl	1 25		1 38
" shelled	per bush	0 88		1 00
Oats	per bush	0 50		0 00
Beans	per bbl	3 00		3 25
Hay	per 100 lb	1 50		1 75
Hides.—La & Mus	per lb	0 9		0 10
Mexican	do	0 11		0 11½
Lead.—Bar	per 100 lb	0 48		0 5
Bar	per lb			
Lime.—Western	per bbl			
Thomastown	do	2 00		2 25
Provisions.—Beef.—Mess	per bbl	14 50		15 00
Prime	do	0 00		0 00
Pork.—Clear	do	21 00		22 00
Mess	do	21 00		21 50
Prime	do	17 50		18 00
Hog round	do	0 00		0 00
Bacon.—Hams	lb	0 9		0 9½
Ornamented	do	0 10		0 11
Sides	do	0 9½		0 10
Shoulders	do	0 8½		0 9
Hog round	do	0 0		0 0
Lard	do	0 8		0 10
Butter.—North ru	do	0 18		0 21
Western do	do	0 22		0 25
Rice.—Carolina	per 100 lb	4 50		0 00
Shot.—assorted	per bag	2 12		
Soap No. 1	per lb	0 7		0 8
Salt.—Liverpool blown	per sack	3 00		3 25
ground	do	2 50		2 75
Turks Island	per bush	0 9		
Spirits:				
Brandy.—French, 4th pr per gal		1 25		1 62½
American, 1st proof		0 50		0 53
Rum.—New Orleans, 1st proof		45		
Jamaica		2 25		0 00
Northern		0 46		
Gin.—Holland		0 25		
American		68		70
Whiskey.—Ohio		28		34
Domestic		34		35

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	7/16d
London Tobacco per hhds	37s 6d
Havre, Cotton per lb	1c
Rotterdam, Tobacco per hhd	45c
Hamburg " "	42c 6d
Cowes & market, " "	37 6d
North-ports in U S, cotton, per bale	31.75 a 2
Sugar—per hhds from the coast	34 a 00
from the city	37 a 37½
Tobacco per hhd	34c 0

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 7.

50 shares U S B		cash	110
25 do	do		111
25 do	do		110½
50 do	do		110
50 do	do	2 days	84½
50 do	N O Gas	2 days	84½

NEW YORK, July 6.

50 shares U States Bank		next wk	110
25 do	do		110
25 do	do		111½
50 do	do	Monday	110½
50 do	do	10 days	110½

The following are the prices of Specie asked and offered at the board to day.

	Asked.	Offered.
American Gold	110½	110
Sovereigns	5,45	5,40
Spanish Dollars		1,21
Doubloons	18,00	

NEW YORK, July 6.

Wall street—The stock market still continues to improve, Mohawk and New Jersey Rail Roads however, declined—the former 3¼ and the latter 1 per cent.

Specie.—At the Board to-day, 1200 Mexican dollars were sold at 11 3¼ premium, and 9200 half dollars at 10½. The American gold is selling in the street at 10 a 10 3¼ do; Spanish dollars 12¼ do; five franc pieces 1,04 a 1,06. Sovereigns, 95,40 a 5,45; Doubloons 18 asked, do Patriot 17, 10a,17,50.

NEW YORK, May 7.

THE ARRANGEMENT COMPLETED.—We learn that the full wing Banks of the City commence on Tuesday next, the 11th inst, to receive deposits and the next night of collection as well as discounted paper, the notes of all the solvent and unsoupned Banks of this state.

Bank of America, Merchants' Bank, Bank of New York, Union Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Phoenix Bank, City Bank, Bank of the State of New York, Fulton Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank, Merchants' Exchange Bank, North River Bank; Butchers and Drovers' Bank, Mechanics and Traders Bank, Commercial Bank, Seventh Ward Bank, La Fayette Bank, Greenwich Bank.

This list includes all the Banks in the city except the Manhattan, Dock, Bank of Commerce, Mechanics, Delaware and Hudson, and Tradesmen's Bank.

CINCINNATI July 3.

Flour remains without change, prices varying from 7 12 cents from wagons, from stores $7 25 to $7 50.

Whiskey—Sales made yesterday at 24½c, and the opinion of dealers is, that a still further advance on will take place.

Pork—We have not heard of any transactions of importance in this article. Dealers are holding on for a higher price.

LIVERPOOL May 27.

Cotton—We have had a very limited demand for cotton to day. The sales amount to only 5,000 bales, consisting of good Fermanbuco at 8 a 9¼d; 200 Sahia at 6 a 8d; 100 Maranham at 7 3d a 8d; 400 Leguayra at 7d; 1600 Surats at 3¾ a 4d; notwithstanding American at 4 3d a 7 3d. 2500 Bales American speculation and 800 Surat and 200 American for export. The market close firm, prices having advanced ¼d a ½d since yesterday.

DOG LOST.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday afternoon, Special Bill of middling cross dog, with a brass collar with the name "Lion" on it, with a chain collar with the name "Lion" on it, with a brass plate attached to the chain, engraved on the name of Fidele. Any person returning her to 20 old Levee, shall have the above reward. If stolen the sum of 50 dollars will be given for such information as will convict the thief. July 11

THE BEE

PUBLISHED BY J. BAYONA,
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the City and Third Municipalities.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1837.

Persons indebted to this office, either for subscription or advertisements, are requested to settle their accounts—if they do not comply with this notice immediately after the third insertion, their accounts will be handed over for judicial proceedings.

Pleasure Trip.—The steamer COLUMBIA, captain Chandler, will leave the Lake end of the Rail-road this evening, on a pleasure trip, touching at Bay of St. Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi and East and West Pascagoula.—The Columbia is an excellent boat, well conditioned, and supplied with all the epicure can desire. Capt. Chandler is very polite and obliging; and we doubt not, the voyage will be of the most agreeable and satisfactory kind.

The great demand for specie, and the high premium that has been paid for it up to the present moment, was early foreseen and predicted. It was the inevitable consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, by which the relative value of paper was completely destroyed, for it is one of the great laws of commerce, that there cannot circulate at the same time two mediums of unequal value—that of the lesser will inevitably cause that of the greater to disappear. With the certainty of such a result, what can be alleged to extenuate an act, whose only motive appears to have been, to paralise the industry of the country, and destroy credit merely to subserve the views of fraudulent bankrupts and heartless speculators.

The election for a representative to the State Legislature in the Alexandria (Rapides) District, has resulted in favor of General Isaac Thomas, by a majority of 30 votes over his competitor, Col James G Bryce.

The Sabine River is to be cleared out as far as Thompson's Ferry, near Natchitoches, by order of the general government, so as to admit its navigation by small steamboats. Major Belknap has received orders from the War Department for that purpose, and was shortly to leave with two companies under his command.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Boston at New York, dates to day later has been received from Liverpool, viz. May 27.

The political news by this arrival is of no moment whatever. The only intelligence of interest to our citizens, is the fact that sales of cotton were effected to the extent of 6000 bales, at an advance of from 1-8 to 1 per lb.

FRANKLIN PANE, BOSTON—Letters received in this city state that this bank has failed.

Cleansing the Streets.—We publish today certain enactments of the city council relative to the cleansing of the streets, in order that the police may be once more reminded of the imperative obligation the law imposes upon them to attend to this matter. In one of the greatest thoroughfares of the whole city—that part of Chartres running from Conti to St Louis street, there is almost every day a nuisance, which calls for the prompt interference of the police. Before each of two houses in that street some fifty feet apart, a barrel of offal and filth of the most offensive kind is placed and suffered to remain sometimes all half past 9 o'clock in the morning, although the ordinance positively declares that such offal shall be exposed in the street before 8 o'clock. The whole neighborhood is poisoned by this infraction of the ordinance, and if such things are tolerated in many other parts of the city, a pestilence will be the natural and inevitable consequence.

The council of the first municipality have adopted a very judicious measure in making a provisional engagement with Mr A Stein, for cleansing the streets. That gentleman possesses great science as a surveyor, as an engineer as well as probity of character, and the council have done well to employ such a man. He is now actively engaged in cleansing the streets, by way of experiment, to ascertain the rate at which a permanent contract may be made for that object. In the mean time he labors under various and great difficulties and disadvantages in the prosecution of his labors, that cannot all of them be obviated by his own means, without the aid of the council.

He wants the iron scrapers and large hickory brooms, used in other cities for removing dirt from paved streets; he wants carts of a proper construction for carrying off the filth after it is collected into heaps, and he wants time to train and discipline his men into a proper understanding of his views and the proper mode of executing them.

According to our notion of this important subject, all attempts to purify the streets of the first municipality will prove futile in a great degree, until the city surveyor shall have opened the drains in the rear of the city, so as to discharge the waters running from the front streets. Especially is it demanded for the success of any attempt to promote the comfort of the city, that Rampart street should be made practicable for passengers, and afford a free course to the water at all times during and after bad trains. The present condition of the junction of Rampart and Greenhouse streets is a standing reproach upon our street engineering and on our character for persevering diligence.

Another circumstance that prevents the purification of the atmosphere is that to which we have just alluded—the non execution of the ordinances of the city requiring all householders to expose the filth collected on their premises, in boxes in front of their doors at certain hours in the morning, and not to annoy the neighborhood by casting it into the streets or exposing it at untimely hours. These ordinances are violated innumerable times—which can only be prevented by some provision for the summary infliction of a fine and the ejection of payment in *nature*.

There is no nuisance so frequent and grave as the custom of builders to cast their granite, bricks, &c. into and across the gutters, often at the junction of two streets, thus stopping the flow of the rain and hydrant water, and by the dam thus erected, collecting pools of foul and stagnant water, disgusting to the sense, and remaing sometimes five or six weeks at a time. This is insufferable, and it is forbidden and made punishable by the ordinances. But some summary method of inflicting the penalty must be provided.

Another evil has been disclosed to us by Mr Stein, which demands prompt and efficient redress at the hands of the municipality. During the few days he has been making his experiment, he and his foreman have several times encountered forcible resistance from builders, who perversely persist in obstructing the gutters, and from house keepers, who sometimes take pleasure in scattering filth before their own doors as soon as the men employed to clean the streets, have turned their backs. Such offenders ought to be forthwith summoned before the Recorder, and the council should provide efficient means of doing so—A judge of the city court would require too tedious a process—citations, jury-men, notice, execution &c &c. The charge must be made and answered instanter, and a decision given without the least delay. One half of the fines should go to the informer, the other half to the treasury. No portion of it should accrue to contractor, as it might impair his usefulness by exposing him to private animosity, and taking up his time with petty vexations.

We trust the council will receive these hints as we have given them—with a sincere desire to promote the welfare, comfort and health of the public.

Extract of the City Ordinance.

Art. 1. It shall be the duty of all police officers to see that all dirt and filth be duly carried off from their respective districts, that the scavengers, carts be in good repair, sufficiently numerous, of the requisite dimensions, drawn by good horses or mules, and that they ply at the appointed hours; and the said police officers shall duly make a report to the Mayor relative to the service of the scavengers, and shall give him an exact and circumstantial account of all offences against the present ordinance by them duly discovered and ascertained.

Approved, May 5, 1816.

Be it ordained by the City Council of New Orleans; that the owner or occupant, lessee, or person having charge of each and every house, or other building, or lot or land situated in the city or suburbs, and adjoining to any street, shall, on every day, before the hour of eight o'clock in the morning, cause all the rubbish, dirt and filth, in their respective houses, yards and lots, and kitchen offals, excepting chips, shavings manure and peculiar matter, to be brought out into the streets, and placed near the gutter of the foot way, opposite to their respective buildings, and so long exposed and provided said rubbish, dirt, filth and kitchen offals, be contained in tubs, hampers, baskets, under the penalty of five dollars, for each neglect.

Approved, September 4, 1819.

MONEY.

The discount on paper of the New Orleans Banks has decreased from 26 and 30 to 15 per cent, and a further decrease is anticipated. This is owing as well to the diminished demand for specie in the city in consequence of the diminution of the amount carried away by travellers and exported in the course of trade. Few persons are going hence to Europe and the northern cities, in comparison with the numbers that daily and hourly took their departure six weeks ago. The principal part of the specie that is now wanted is required for domestic consumption.

In addition to these causes of the decreased discount on bank paper, may be cited the reaction which has taken place in the New York money market.—The paper of the New York banks, contrary to the erroneous anticipations which were formed here, never fell below 12½ per cent discount, which is less than one half the discount that has been paid on New Orleans paper—with this disadvantage too on the side of New York, that immense sums were daily shipped thence for Europe. But, perhaps, to a city situated as New York is, in the midst of the most populous region of the United States, where agriculture, commerce, manufactures and industry of every description, are more flourishing and more extensively carried on than elsewhere, this want of specie and consequent demand for it, is the very circumstance which has held up the quantity. Accordingly we find that when the packets for Europe are about sailing, there is not the slightest difficulty in obtaining gold and silver for remittance, and that specie was offered for sale then was wanted when the price was at the highest mark. It is somewhere else. The price, consequently, declined one or two per cent, and in all probability will continue to decline while American produce is received in Europe in payment of the commercial debt due by this country; or at least the difference in the price of bank notes and specie will fluctuate at more or less confidence is reposed in the solvency of the monied institutions. We have applied these remarks exclusively to the New York market. The price of specie there will more or less affect the price here in the same manner, as the prices of other kinds of merchandise in one place are regulated by the prices in another. Here, as in New York, the price will fluctuate as public opinion is more or less favorable in regard to the soundness of our banks.

To render public opinion propitious, and to mollify the exasperation of men's minds respecting their conduct, would be no difficult matter for the banks, under the present decreased and decreasing rate of premium on specie. The inclination only is wanting on their part; and after the forbearance, the indulgence and the kindness so generously extended (almost to weakness,) with which they have been borne by this community, if they further delay to perform what duty and honor require at their hands, why then, whatever calamity may hereafter befal them, they will deserve no man's pity, and the just sentence will be pronounced upon them, that they merited their fate by having wantonly provoked it. Specie is now at 15 per cent premium here—it is considerably lower in New York, and the price in that place must inevitably occasion a corresponding though not an equal fall here; for we think it a difference it will exist in consequence of the low credit of some of our city banks. The premium has fallen in New York and continues to fall, because there is more than enough for the demand at the current rates, and the demand there is rapidly diminishing in consequence of the abundance in the money market of London.

But the price of specie in New Orleans is affected not only by the price in New York and London, but to a still more important degree by another circumstance—the large amount of specie that is expected shortly to arrive here from the Mexican ports—being half a million of dollars. Such a large amount as this suddenly thrown into the market, must surely have a very important effect upon the price. If specie at this time be at 15 per cent premium, it is not unreasonable to anticipate, that the combined operation of the causes we have mentioned will reduce it to 12 or even 10 per cent. Here then is a fair opportunity for all the suspended banks to relieve the great mass of the community from the greatest evil by which they are afflicted, the want of small change. Those banks now have the power or soon will have, at a small sacrifice to redeem all their notes of ten and five dollars—at least the latter. If by purchasing gold and silver at 10 or even even 15 per cent they can do this, the benefit they will confer upon the great bulk of the community—the working men, the butchers, the garden era, the master mechanics, the small traders and shopkeepers, will be incalculable. The public have a right to expect this much at their hands. By the step here recommended they will obviate one great and just cause of complaint against them. If they fail or decline to adopt it, they will incur the merited opprobrium of having wantonly defied public opinion, and of having first created and then derided and mocked the afflictions and distresses of the community. They pay their engagements in a circulation that is a given rate of discount below the specie standard—and every one who uses their paper for the common wants of domestic economy, is subjected to a loss equal to that discount. In a legal point of view, there is no doubt, the body that issues this paper, is liable for the full amount of the specie stipulated in bills; the obligation to fulfil the contract and the promise to pay is no less forcible and no less binding. The only circumstance that can absolve from the obligation into court of conscience would be an inability to pay, but even this would not absolve in a court of law. But it happens that at so slight a sacrifice as ten or twelve or fifteen per cent on a few thousand dollars, the suspended banks may relieve the mass of the public from a most grievous and intolerable affliction, and at the same time partially redeem their own compromitted faith, and they should yet shrink from the performance of such a plain and imperative duty, how can they claim or expect the protection or sympathy of the community in the worst calamity that may menace or befal them!

The New York banks were to resume on the 11th inst. the receiving in deposite and in paper of both discounted and collection paper the notes of all solvent and unimposed banks of the state.

The banks of Cincinnati have come to a determination to receive the notes of all the State banks, as well as those of the States of Indiana and Kentucky, of the denomination of $5 and upwards, at par. It is opined, that this measure will go far to relieve the mercantile community, and put a stop to the immoderate shaving of those human sharks—the brokers.

SUICIDE.—A gentleman residing in St Louis, (Mo.) recently committed suicide by shooting himself with a detonating rifle pistol through the head. He was found with the fatal instrument lying beside him, and the following written on the back of a letter "this my own act, Wm Lucas." No immediate reason is given for the rash act. The deceased stood high in the estimation of his friends and acquaintances and was disinguished for his literary attainments. He hat was found lying on an open book which appeared to be the last he was perusing, which proved to be Thucidides. His circumstances were affluent, but he had been heard to say, "the world has no attractions for me."

Six hundred Indians, of the Chickasahays tribe, have lately taken up the line of march for the location provided for them on the Western frontiers, by the government. The remnant are slow ly to follow.—The country lately occupied by them has been erected into new counties, in the state of Mississippi, and is the richest and most fertile portion of that state. It is the boast of the Chickasahays that they never shed the blood of a white man.

A very destructive fire occurred in Charleston on the 8th inst, which destroyed several buildings and much property.

Agitation in Charleston.

The Charleston *Courier*, with evident self-satisfaction, narrates the unsuccessfulness of an attempt made in that city, to express popular opinion against the Banks. A meeting, it appears, had been proposed by one Theophilus Fisk, a Universalist preacher, whom the Courier charges with playing the part of a political demagogue in that community. Possessed of considerable talent and high powers of oratory and declamation, he is represented as having, for some time past, attracted large crowds to hear him discuss the tenets of his religious faith, and utter ebullitions of bitterness and wrath against the regular clergy.—On the occasion of the late 'anniversary of the National Independence, he delivered an oration at the Theatre to a very numerous and respectable audience, at which he made a deliberate attempt to turn popular indignation against the banks. The oration is pronounced very able and eloquent. In the present instance, he called upon the people by placards posted at the corners of the streets, "to devise suitable means to relieve themselves from the ponderous evils which are crushing them to the earth," and earnestly invited all to attend who are opposed to the present worthless, irredeemable paper currency, which is producing such disastrous effects upon the prosperity of the country, its blighting, withering and palsying influence on industry and the public morals. He called upon the watch-cry which he suggested was "the bankers have spoken, let us now hear the voice of the people. Let the mechanics show the world, they have rights and dare maintain them." At the time appointed, the citizens assembled in great numbers (but more particularly the retainers and dependants of the banks.) A call was made on the mayor to take the chair, which was objected to by Mr. Fisk, who named another individual. The mayor stated repeatedly his disinclination to serve, but at length assented, worn out by the assiduities of the dominant party. Mr. Fisk, who is liberally doffed with the name of agitator, then made an attempt to speak, but was interrupted with hisses and cries of vocal tumult, and a manifest disinclination to hear him forced him to a speedy conclusion. Several speakers then addressed the meeting against the design for which it had been called, and reprobated with great bitterness what they termed the gratuitous efforts of a foreigner. The meeting thereupon adjourned.

Such is the account, condensed from a couple of columns of the paper before us. It does not appear that a mob was contemplated by Mr. Fisk, but on the contrary, the principal of the Boston Bank Crusader, proposed him, that such was not his intention. We feel therefore mortified, that in a city that boasts as much independence as Charleston, and pretends to be so free from prejudice, that such intolerance and bigotry should have been displayed. What, not suffer a man at noon day, before the assembled multitude of his fellow-citizens and countrymen, to make known his sentiments, and prove the validity of his arguments and deductions upon a subject in which all feel alike interested? That such a thing was disgraceful, as he is called, Mr. Fisk attempted; but because he dared to inveigh against the banking power, and portray the evils of irresponsible banking, he must be put down. It was not enough to the chivalric Carolinian, that any but a native should dare to enlighten him upon the danger of a servile vassalage to those soulless corporations, and nerve him to a manly resistance of their fatal encroachments!

Such was the pretext offered for this disgraceful determination to muzzle the opinions of a freeman upon a question that involves the political liberty and social welfare of every individual. "South Carolina," said Mr Petigru, one of the principal actors upon the occasion, "is willing to forget and forgive and wait, unless nation is insulted in honor of chivalry and honor." That Mr Petigru should have expressed himself thus when his darling system of banking was attacked, does not surprise us much. He is deeply involved in the institutions, and interested in their frauds upon the community. He is their bank attorney, but that such a body of intelligent men as we must presume was present, should assent to such a doctrine, applied to such investigation because it happened to be instituted by one born out of the sacred soil, is but a poor evidence of the patriotism, chivalry, generosity and high-minded honor that are so often boastingly appealed to as the peculiar characteristics of her children.

We are happy that New Orleans is yet free from such a blind assumption of bank power, and that a man among us may call into question the propriety of the measures of those institutions without being thrust fire in the attempt. They have not yet became so sovereign as to dispute the sovereignty of the people, and stifle freedom of speech in regard to them. They be defended with some temporary clamorousness, and may subject one to their displeasure and anger, still the vast body of the people, know too well, that as it is not the highest difficulty in obtaining gold and silver for remittance, and that specie was offered for sale then was wanted when the price was at the highest mark, it is somewhere else. The price, consequently,

From the Boston Bee of our hearty in continuing the positive operation of the two cities we really do pity the poor bank bodies, deluded and unfortunate citizens of Charleston. They have our commiseration, altho' they merit our contempt.

N. B. We omitted to say that the individual alluded to, suffered personal violence on the occasion.

Great Anti-Bank Meeting.

A great meeting was held on the 4th inst. at Banker Hill, at which the citizens of numerous towns in Massachusetts attended. The object of the meeting was to express the sentiments of those present, on political topics. It was presided by William Foster, an old and intelligent citizen, assisted by thirty three Vice Presidents from the various counties, and ten secretaries. The resolutions protest in the most decisive terms against the exclusive privilege granted to banking incorporations; condemn the course of the last and present administration relative to the currency; denounce the act of suspension by the banks as a violation of moral principle, not less culpable than fraudulent bankruptcy in an individual—and deserving of a similar punishment; and declare that the Legislature of any state that has interposed to protect the banks against the consequences of their own acts has outraged and violated the constitution.

Thus has spoken Bunker Hill—a spot sacred to liberty and resistance to tyranny. The bell is in motion—north, south and west will now arise, proclaim universal reprobation of bank usurpation and tyranny.

Further from Mexico.

By a slip from our attentive correspondent of the Pensacola *Gazette*, we are furnished with further particulars to those published by us in our last number, received by the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Jefferson*, commanded by W. Foster, Esq. in ten days from the Rio del Norte and Brazos St Jago.

The account of the escape of Captain Wheelwright, and the desertion of Captain Thompson are confirmed. Lieut Taylor, late midshipman U. S. N. and lieutenant in the Independance remained a prisoner on parole at Matamoras.

The government brig General Urrea was formally restored and delivered by Capt Crabb of the Vandalia to an agent (captain of the Port) appointed by Gen. Filisola on the 29th ult. and salute exchanged. Immediately after this ceremony the Vandalia and revenue cutter Dexter sailed to the southward for Tampico and Vera Cruz and the Jefferson for Pensacola with despatches from Mr Greenhow for our government.

Two other Mexican brigs of 16 and 14 guns were cruising off the Mex can coast in sight of our vessels for two days; but no communication was had with them. It was said they were from Vera Cruz with $159,000 for the troops of Gen Filisola at Matamoras.

Value of Property—Much is said in the northern papers of the extreme depreciation of property in Mississippi, and the fact of a few negroes being sold at a great sacrifice in the south, was proclaimed as being general through the State. Now, it is well known here, and we desire to say for the benefit of the whigs who are fomenting discontent, and rioting in the virtue which we have brought upon our selves, that the depreciation in the value of property here is by no means so great as it is in some other States more immediately under whig influence. Land and negroes have undoubtedly fallen—perhaps upon an average twenty per cent—some certainly not so much. The pressure is not felt here in the reduction of prices so much as in the cessation of sales. A few instances here and there, of great sacrifices, may have taken place, but to represent it as general is most untrue. Lands and negroes are now held at prices, which six years ago would have been considered enormous. Such prices must and ought to come down. They are the madness of speculation and overrading has produced it, but we can tell those at a distance who affectedly whimper and whine about the prostration of Mississippi credit and the ruin of her citizens, that we have resources of which we cannot be deprived, which aided by the industry and energy of our citizens, who have profited by the reverses of others, will in a few years enable them to emerge from their present embarrassments long before their pretended friends are prepared to see it.—Mississippi paper.

SAVANNAH, July 8.

FIRE.—We have received from Mr. William White, Pilot, the following particulars of a fire on board the burning boat *Mary Kimball*, of Wickersham's line of packets, which was cleared for Liverpool last Wednesday, with a cargo of 1051 bales Upland and 265 bales Sea Island Cotton.

A smoke was discovered by the Steward, on Thursday morning about seven o'clock, issuing from the side of the forward trunk, toward of the main hatch. He immediately reported the matter to the Captain. He thought it was at the time under way for sea, and near Long Island. She was brought to an anchorage at the lower end of the island by Mr. White, the Pilot on board.

Mr. White, the pilot, ordered the Captain, crew, up to the city to inform the consignees and to procure the necessary assistance to extinguish the fire. The steamboat South Carolina, with a Lighter and an Engine attached to the lighter, had reached the fire in the afternoon. With the exertions of about sixty men, (including the crew,) all under the direction of Messrs Thrower and Coles, who worked all Thursday night and Friday morning, and yesterday until about four o'clock, those on board succeeded in extinguishing the fire, by boring holes in the upper deck and forcing water thro' them. About eight o'clock yesterday the decks were thought sufficiently cool to take off the main hatch, when they were able to get out a number of bales of Cotton, thirty or forty of which lodge more or less, on fire, thrown overboard. On Thursday night the barque was towed up, while on fire, by the Steam Boat, to five fathom, abreast of Fort Jackson, to be near the city, the Engine and Lighter attached to the ship. When the fire was extinguished the Ship had seven or eight feet water in her hold—consequently the cargo is much damaged.

The ship was built at Bath, Maine, Fathom, and as soon as she can be pumped out she will be brought up to the city.

Both the vessel and cargo are insured, the former in Boston, and the latter in London. Until the cargo is discharged, the damage cannot be estimated.

OHIO LOAN.—The Canal loan of the State of Ohio, offered by the Commissioners, for $500,000 six per cent, stocks redeemable in 1856, with interest semi-annually, was taken by Messrs Prime, Ward, King & Co. at an premium of $12 57 per cent, or $112 57 for money for $100 in stock. The investment will net about 4½ per cent. interest per annum. The State of Ohio intends paying off her entire money liberty has taken care to do all which could possibly be demanded, having paid specie, or rather added the premium on specie to the payment giving $109 in bank bills for $100 in specie. There is no trouble about the physical or moral resources of the Queen of the West.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. 3.

THURSDAY, 13th July, 1837.

The council met pursuant to adjournment. The Recorder having called the members to order and requested the Secretary to call the roll, the following members were present, Messrs Duvignaud, Magnay, Bertand, Forstall and Moreau.

Absent Messrs Massicot and Kishaw.

The journal of the preceding sitting having been read, and the council having dispensed with its reading the two following ordinances were offered and adopted before the petitions on the table were read.

On motion of Mr Bertrand,

Resolved, That the printer of the 3rd Municipality be requested to publish a second time in the French language, the deliberations of the council of the 22d June, 1837, as two resolutions relative to the Lake Borgne Company were omitted by him in the first publication.

On motion of Mr Duvignaud, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the surveyor be required to give to the council at their next sitting the plan of a market to be built on Bretonne square on the Bayou road.

Resolved, That the surveyor be required to present an estimate of the cost of said market, which is to be built of wood.

A letter from the surveyor was read, accompanying a plan for the drainage of the streets and squares of Hopkins' plantation with observations on said plan.

This letter was laid on the table subject to the call of the Council.

A letter was read from Mr. B. Cornu, informing the council that he could not sign his security as collector of the tax on the breaking up of fallows, as the time prescribed by law for passing that formality had expired.

On motion of Mr. Montamat Mr. Bunel Cornu was re-elected by acclamation collector of the tax on the breaking up of fallows, and the security Mr. Hermogene Carabelle accepted.

A letter was read from Mr. Sommereau, secretary of the New Orleans Architects Society, in which he claims for said company the 3rd Municipality the sum of $60, for plan laid taken by the Municipality from the bature in front of St Ferdinand street.

This letter with the account inclosed in it was laid indefinitely on the table.

A letter was read from M. E Sommereau, treasurer of this Municipality, accompanying a proof sheet of the bons to be issued by the Lake Borgne Canal Company in pursuance of the subscription of the 3rd Municipality to the capital stock of said company—referred to the finance committee.

By the weekly account of the receipts and expenses, there was in the treasury a balance of $3562 60.

On motion the Council adjourned to Thursday the 27th July, 1837. True copy.

J. B. ST. AMAND, Secretary.

PARTY OF PLEASURE.

THE superior Steam boat COLUMBIA, captain Chandler, will leave the lake end of the Railroad on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, for a pleasure trip to the Bay of St. Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi and West and East Pascagoula; and return on Monday, touching at the same places, and will take freight for those places only.

Early application had better be made for tickets, as the number will be limited.

Apply for tickets for the trip will be at S. HIGH, 40 Camp st.

Way passengers will be taken, and landed with their baggage, at the usual rates. July 15—1

DOCTOR MARCHAND, of the faculty of Paris and the University of Maryland, &c. &c. has the honor of informing his friends and those who have honored him with their confidence, that he has returned from the country, and renews his services in the different branches of his profession.

His residence is in Royal street, No. 197, between St. Peters and Toulouse, where he can be consulted daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock. July 15

THE partnership existing under the firm of F Gillet & Co. is dissolved by limitation since the 1st July. The liquidation will be operated jointly by the partners.

F GILLET,
P A BERNARD,
VICTOR HESTRES.

July 15 3t

NOTICE.—The society existing under the name of Piquet & Boehlinger is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Charles Piguet, who is duly authorised for it.

CHARLES PIGUET.
A. BOEHTLINGE.

July 15—4

THE subscribers have this day entered into copartnership, and will continue the commission business under the firm of Piquet & Roguin.

CHARLES PIGUET.
A. ROGUIN.

July 15—4

WANTED—A steady, sober man to go to a healthy part of the country in the capacity of a herdsman and dairyman, and to make himself generally useful on the plantation; apply at 132 Poydras street, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. July 15

NOTICE.—A young man of 30 years of age, late ly arrived in this city, being without employment wishes a situation in an Office or Mercantile House, he understands book keeping in French, and speaks Spanish. In order not to be idle, he will fulfill without salary any occupation that may be confided to him. Apply at Napoleon Coffee House in Jackson street. July 15—3t

BACON—55 casks first quality Cincinnati bacon consisting of sides, shoulders and hams for sale by G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee. July 15

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED. July 13.

Ship Wm Tell, Coffin, Bremen, J Barker.
Ship Hornblower, Winn, Bremen, L A Gale.
Barque Cyrus Butler, Mauran