COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	july 12	Boston	10
Philadelphia	" 13	Baltimore	11
Charleston	july 12	Washington	13
Paris	may 30	Liverpool	june 1
Havre	" 31	London	may 31

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

71 bales Rhinelands 17
94 " do 18
6 " do 19
101

Prices Current of Cotton and Produce. July 19, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine ..... per lb. @ 18
..... Good Fair ..... " 17 a 18
..... Fair ..... " 16 a 17
..... Middling ..... " 15 a 15½
..... Ordinary ..... " 13 a 14
..... " 10½ a 11½
..... per ct. 30 a
..... First Quality ..... per lb. 6 a 7
..... Second ..... " 5 a 6
..... Damaged ..... " 4 a 5
LARD ..... per bbl. 12 a 13
POR... Cl... " 23 a 28
..... Mess ..... " 19 a 19½
..... Prime ..... " 16 a 17
..... Hog round ..... " 6 a 6½
BACON ... Hams ..... " 9 a 12
..... Sides ..... " 9 a 10
..... Shoulders ..... " 5 a 7
..... Hog round ..... " 6 a 8
BEEF ..... Mess ..... " 13 a 14
..... Prime ..... " 10½ a 11
LARD ..... " 12 a 12½
CORN ..... per bushel 56 a 60
WHISKEY ..... per gal. 33 a 35
BAGGING Western ..... per yard 28 a 30
BALE ROPE ..... per lb. 12½ a 14
LEAD, (pig) ..... " a

NEW YORK, July 11.

At New York, on the 13th instant, 30 shares U. S. Bank Stock sold at 122 3-4, 40 do at 122 1-2, 50 do, at 122 3-4, 60 days; 200 at 122 1-4, 90 days. On the 15th, 220 shares at 122 1-2; 200 do, N. O. Canal Company, 104 1-2, 30 days; 50 do, N. O. Mechanics and Traders' Bank, 104; 300 do, N. O. Gas Co. 106.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

At Philadelphia, on the 10th, 60 shares U. S. Bank Stock at 122, 60 days, s. o.; 10 do at 122 1-2.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.

Flour.—The prices of Flour continues advancing: we quote the price at 97 50. No sales of large lots from stores, but 98 is paid by the bakers.

CHARLESTON, June 16.

Cotton.—Arrived since our last to yesterday morning, inclusive, 6 bales Sea Island and 287 bales of Upland Cotton. Cleared in the same time, 49 bales of Sea Island, and 511 bales of Upland Cotton. Of the shipments not cleared, 450 bales of Sea Island and 2937 bales of Upland Cotton. The sales have been 953 bales Uplands, as follows: 407 at 20; 73, 19; 9, 18½; 63, 18½; 92, 18½; 5, 18; 69, 17½; 25, 17½; 89, 17; 63, 16; and 58, at 15 cents. In long Cottons, 42 Sea Island, at 50; 21 Marines, 24 a 37; 18 Sartees, 30; 45 Floridas, 38; and 60 Stained, 24 a 29 cents.

On Wednesday morning, by the steamer Columbia, from New York, we were put in possession of Liverpool dates to the 1st June inclusive.

Flour.—The demand is confined at present to city consumption, from 6¾ to 8¼.

Corn.—One cargo of 3000 bushels, very inferior, brought 90 cents; three other cargoes, good, arrived during the week, and sold at prices not transpired. OATS—3500 bushels sold at 55 cents. No PEAS received.

Coffee.—150 bags were received from Cuba; we have heard of no sales.

Sugar.—The sales have been 82 hhds Muscovadoes, 6¾; 15 at 6¾ 50; 46 at 10, and 25 at 6¾; none received during the week.

Molasses.—The receipts have been 376 hhds, 9 tcs, and 10 bbls for Cuba; but a small part has been sold at 37 cents; the balance stored.

Whiskey.—300 bbls Whiskey sold from 37½ to 38½ cents, and a lot of New England Rum within our quotations.

Bacon.—A fair business has been done in this article. Hams brought 10 a 12; Sides 12 a 12½; and Shoulders 9 a 10 cents, all Western prime.

Lard.—About 150 kegs sold at 15 cents.

Freights.—To Liverpool have declined. The present rates are 1d. No alteration to other ports, as no vessel has been taken up. Coastwise continues nominal.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Cotton.—We know of no operations in Cottons this week. Prices remain without variation.

Coffee.—Small sales of Rio at 12 cents, the only transaction we have been advised of this week. The market for this article has been unusually dull.

Exchange.—We quote bills on London at 7½ per cent.; on France, 5f 23 a 5f 25.

Flour.—Howard street—The receipts have been light this week, and we are not advised of any transactions. The wagon price we quote at $7 50 a 7 62½; from stores we quote at 7 75. It must be understood, however, that these prices are merely nominal, as the state of the market is so unsettled that it is impossible to give correctly any positive quotation. City Mills—We have not been advised of any transactions, but quote nominally at $7 75. Susquehanna—The improvement noted in our last did not hold, and the article has again fallen to $7 75. We have heard of no sales since our last report.

Sugars.—Sales of white Havana at $13. The cargo of the brig Poultney, consisting of 1100 bbls and 550 bags white Pernambuco has been taken this week for export, on terms not transpired.

Whiskey.—Sales of Whiskey in hhds at 35, in bbls at 37 cents, wagon price. 31 a 33 cents, exclusive of the barrel. The inspections of the week amount to 150 hhds and 374 bbls, of which 100 hhds and 298 bbls were from the Susquehanna. There were also inspected 100 bbls Apple Brandy.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Marine, Smith, New York, R Groning & co July 25
July 26.
Barque Cossack, Clark, London, S & J P Whitney.
Schooner Hope, Hussey, Philadelphia, Master.
Schooner Banner, Knox, Havana, W Porter.
Steamer Mobile, Mark, Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED.

July 26
Steamer Lowe, Crabe, Manchester.
Steamer Swan, Heirs, Mobile, to J R Geddes.
Steamer Chestaw, Talbert, Bayou Sara. No cargo
Steamer Mogul Hunt, St Louis.

EXPORTS.

July 25.
New York—Per brig Marine—362 bbls, and 30 half do cornmeal, 679 bbls flour, 49 hhds tobacco, 1558 pigs lead, 714 bags corn.

July 26.
London—Per barque Cossack—183 bales sugar, 301 hhds tobacco.
Philadelphia—Per schooner Hope—700 bbls flour, 800 pigs lead, 3 bbls hams.
Havana—Per schooner Banner—2887 kegs lard, 100 boxes tallow candles, 20 bbls pork.
Mobile—Per steamer Mobile—662 sacks corn, 20 bbl bbls whiskey, 3 hhds bacon, 25 packs saddles, 16 cannon, 18 boxes powder, sundry mdze.

IMPORTS.

July 26.
Per steamer Jone—235 bales cotton, Bellitt, Shipp & co; 14 do do, 1 box tobacco, 1 box mdze, Backnar, Stanton & co; 71 bales cotton, Burke, Wing & co; 8 boilers and a lot of machinery, W R Glover; 6 bbls tadze, owner on board.
Per steamer Mogul—800 pigs lead, Bogert & Hawthorn; 800 do do, Forsyth, Goodwin & Ford, 1260 do do, Egerton Wilbray; 50 kegs shot, J Vairin & co; 50 do, Lavillabaisse & Walton; 1 hhd tobacco, Buchanan & Hagan; 4305 pigs lead, to captain; 40 coils rope, R Benson, Wood & co; 2 pigs bullets each, N & J Dick & co; 6 hhds tobacco, T Barzett & co; 849 sacks corn, 3 bbls beef, 2 kegs lard, ships and Byrne; 719 sacks corn, J F Randolph & co; 2 hhds tobacco, R Groning & co; — hhds do do, A H Wallace & co; 1846 pigs lead, ——; 936 do do, 117 packs buffalo robes, — bbls flour, 26 kegs butter, J A Merle & co; 1295 pigs lead, J H Field & co; 35 hhds tobacco, W & J Montgomery; 325 sacks corn, 212 sheep to order; 1 sorrel horse to Bernard & Kennedy.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Jone—Mrs Robetaille, mrs Smeete and servants, E P Gaines, lady and servant; Tooly, Bell, E Soaire, Maffitt, A G Phelps, C P Magraw, Powell, Anderson, Dodd, Comstress and servant, J R Pully, capt W R Glover, Rochard, Gautier, Pailoc, F Charbonet, Benoza. 15 Deck.

Per steamer Swan—Woodward, lady, 2 children and servant; mrs Murphy, Fields, lady and seagrant; miss Murphy, miss Ashton, capt Coleman, Lane, T Hilton, C Hayes, Tuck, Sayer, Stills, Wolman, M'Ber, Camp, Lambkin, Wordsworth, Thompson, Center, Schurrat, Bogivan, Jamicket, Dunbeck, Delury, Derben, Perry, Barr, Juliet, Jenks, Collins.

Per steamer Chectaw—Shepherd and servant, Duplantier, Marmillion, mrs Dufiche and servant, B Guillot, S Folks, L La Blanc, mrs E Pitchaw, servant and daughter, J B Leche, L Polley, revs A Sanchey and servant, L Rec, J F Tennessy, M Kinsey, L J Pilie and sister, Cavelier, miss Cavelier, D Laport, F Walker, judge White, and Christopher and servant. 4 Deck.

Per steamer Mogul—J H Thompson, lady and servant, N J Allen, C R Lewis, H W Sherman, B F Young, Bartlet, Palmer, Fernell, Hensley, J Pocking.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Mogul left St Louis July 13, 7 o'clock, p. m. July 20—met Alten at latest No 8, Velocipede, No 10 21st—Chief Justice Marshall, No 14; Mohawk at No 31; Selma, at 26. 24th—Majestic at Head Milligan's Bend.

Home at Boston, July 8, brigs Caroline and America; 9th, brig Ulzarde, at 13.

Cleared at Boston, Palestine port, 9th, ship Montpelier.

Ship Walter, Yorke, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was passed in latitude 38.14 long. 74. No date mentioned.

CHARLES E. GRANT & CO.
&c. to Chartres street.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Elegant & useful Furniture;
MAHOGANY, MAPLE FANCY & COMMON
CHAIRS:
LOOKING GLASSES;
HAIR, MOSS, AND RUSK MATRESSES, &c. &c.
LANDING and for sale by the subscribers, 45 hhds sugar, 145 barrels brandy, 200 boxes tea Aniseed.
E. TASTET & A. DELAMARE,
july 15-3t 90 Louis street.
NOTICE—The subscribers have this day taken into copartnership Mr. Wm. A. Dawson, and will continue to transact business under the same firm.
July 13 FEYLOUX, ARCUEIL & CO.
WANTED—A situation by a person who has been in the country for sixteen years past; and speaks French, English, and a little Spanish, either to keep store, or in a wholesale Grocery store, a respectable ship-store and clothing store would be preferred.—Application to be made to Mr J Boyce Proprietor of the Bee. July 18

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY T. BAYON.

Printer to the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

HOURS OF PUBLICATION—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromised opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."—*Martin Van Buren.*

ELECTORS OF THE FIVE DISTRICTS:

1st DISTRICT	J. B. PLAUCHE
2d DISTRICT	T. W. SCOTT
3d DISTRICT	T. LANDRY
4th DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5th DISTRICT	P. S. BOSSIER.

The Washington Globe of the 13th inst. says that, the President left the city for the Hermitage, in the steamboat, on the night of the 10th instant. He was accompanied by Major Donelson, his private secretary. From the mouth of Potomac creek he set out on his journey in his private carriage early next morning. His health is good.

The Vice President left the city yesterday for New York.

Sheds on the Levee—We are pleased to see that the 1st Municipality have taken this subject in hand, and ordered the putting up of a continuous shed along the Levee, from Esplanade to Canal street, excluding the space before the public square. This is as it ought to be, and what ought to have been done years ago. It has often given us pain to see the wreck and destruction of property along the Levee for the want of something to shelter it from the storm, and sun. The benefits to be derived from this project are almost incalculable, it displays a spirit of magnanimity on the part of the first Municipality, hardly to be surpassed, the advantages are almost wholly on the side of the shippers and receivers of goods, and scarcely any to the corporation, unless in fact a tax for storage is resorted to, and that certainly ought to be the case where goods are suffered to remain over a specified time.

The manner in which the sheds are to be built is the next thing for consideration. We would recommend the employment of small cast iron posts to support a roof made of copper or zinc, the latter we should think would be the most profitable, if not the most durable. The use of iron post will be found far preferable to wood or stone, being small they cannot occupy much space and will prove most durable and profitable in the long run. Stone pillars would occupy too much room and appear ungainly, and wood had not ought to be thought of, as the constant contact they will have to withstand would soon destroy them. The roof ought to be as light as possible, and the rafters of iron also, in fact nothing but iron should be used in the construction of these sheds.

Orleans Navigation Company.—With all its exclusive privileges and advantages, we at one time thought that this company was doomed to destruction by the opposition of the Orleans Canal; but there is nothing like competition to stimulate exertion and enterprise:—and now the drones of the Navigation Company seem to have risen from their apathy, and are resolved to do something for the convenience of trade, and the elevation of their drooping stock. Resolutions are before the council of the 1st Municipality which, if passed will enable the Company to deepen and enlarge its Canal, improve navigation of the bayou St. John, and make its entrance more accessible. The Company mortgages its canal, its charter, and other property, for a loan of 400,000 dollars, payable in a long term of years, and secured by the endorsement of the first Municipality. Nothing could better secure the prosperity of this Municipality, and we hope to see the resolutions passed.

Indeed, we would not be surprised, were our communications with the Lake properly widened, and deepened, to see all the Mobile and Alabama trade, which now takes the direction of the river, flow into the Canals of the first and second Municipalities.—Only one thing could prevent this; that is a canal from the river to bayou Bienvenu, in the third Municipality Such a canal would not only take the Mobile and Alabama trade but every vessel navigating our waters, and drawing less than eight feet of water, would pass through it, and thus save towage. This would be of immense advantage to the third Municipality. In fact it is a great desideratum that a water communication should be opened between the Mississippi and the Lakes behind the city, and we have always been surprised that the Orleans Navigation Company has not, long since, taken advantage of its right to effect this communication.

MEXICO.

The following letter was written to Vincente Filisola, general in chief of the Mexican armies, by Jose Maria Tornel, Secretary of the War Department. We publish it through the liberality of a respectable firm of this city, by whom it was communicated.

To His Excellency the General in Chief,
Don Vincente Filisola,

Dear Friend,

Through the criminal apathy of Congress and the complete nullity of government, it becomes necessary to put in use a certain stratagem to save our country and ourselves. You will have to lend a hand to its execution, unless you want to perish with your army, after witnessing the utter destruction of the republick.—Such is the boldness of our revolutionary radicals, and the weakness of government, that from this time up to the moment when you adopt this plan, you will neither receive money or soldiers; you must, ere now, be convinced of the truth of the first point; as to the second, a more positive proof cannot be given than the sudden halt of the army of reserve. Such, then is the proper method of executing my plan: all opinions must be generalized: above all, a letter must be written to the government of this capital, mentioning very particularly that all the army want a Dictator to be appointed, who will remain in office until Texas be restored to the republick. Who will be the man? No matter; perhaps Valencia, for he is at the same time the hope and fear of many.

This idea is not so much to put the plan into execution, as to get a powerless congress to invest the government with all power to restrain the revolutionary spirits, and enlist new soldiers to carry on the war and maintain good order. I have said enough; reflect on my words; you will fully appreciate how timely is this measure. No time is to be lost; and mark me, keep carefully or tear this letter, written by a friend on whom you can rely.

JOSE MARIA TORNEL.

This plan is justified by a pamphlet now circulating through Mexico and all the large cities of the Mexican Republick. It is entitled: General Santa Anna's Trial. That document is the exclusive production of the Liberals, and is well calculated to raise every honest mind against the government. They want federalism—Tornel does not want it, and therefore he would like to get a Dictator appointed, whose power would be sufficient to suppress those he styles revolutionary spirits.

☞ Among the Acts passed at the late session of Congress was one granting half-pay to widows or orphans whose fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States.

Column after column is written for and appears in the "Louisiana Avertiser," in order to prop up the sinking condition of the apostate Judge. But all will not do, he must drop. The people only know him as a disappointed Jacksonman, who has deserted his former principles, and forsaken all for the sake of gratifying his ambition. He has left the spirit and principles of democracy, and gone over to the enemy, and thrown himself into the arms of those men who hate no'wish but self-agrandisement,—as principles with those that suit the day,—no purpose but those that will accomplish their end and aim. That such men do gain, in political position, is lamentably true; men

"That can speak
To every cause, and change, more contraries
Till they are hoarse again."

Such a man has Judge White proved himself to be, and all the bedaubings that the hireling party papers can lay over him will not deface this prominent trait in his character. "The people have seen it and is meant be wiped away. Louisianian knows nothing but this of the man,—they felt nothing in him now that can in the least recommend him as a person suitable to fill the chair of the Chief Magistrate of this great nation. If he had not deserted the Democratic ranks, he might, and be considered a "pure politician," but no, his overweening Ambition led him to desert those principles, and then he fell, as the son of the morning fell, to rise no more.

The White organ of this city may tell it Mr Van Buren, as much and as long as it pleases, it will never injure him or benefit Judge White by so doing,—all its machinations will prove abortive. We shall scarcely go out of our way to notice the unique squints of partial vision, its insidious ingenuity or its vulgar slang.

Mr. Van Buren stands too high to be affected by any party invention his enemys think proper to heap him with. His vote in the New York Convention had the effect of raising the qualification of few negro voters in New York from nothing, which was the desire and intention of the Whigs, to two hundred and fifty dollar property. Well do we remember the time when the negroes voted with the federalists, and it was the policy of the party to keep these voters on the same footing, but Mr Van Buren was determined that if the free negroes were permitted to vote at all, that it should be under so high a qualification, that but few could ever attain it. He first advocated in the Convention their exclusion from the elective franchise, but this he could not effect, in consequence of the Whig influence, and he was at the necessity of accepting the two hundred and fifty dollar qualification. It is false that Mr Van Buren is in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; as the Advertiser would feign make the people believe, look at his sentiments at the head of our paper. It is false that he would sanction, or for a moment countenance such a measure, but it is true, that with a clause,—like this in the Constitution of the United States:—"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district"—before him, directly and unequivocally asserting the right, that he holds himself unprepared to say that Congress does not possess the power to "exclusive legislation" over that district. *Henry Clay* the immaculate leader of the Whig party, has the same views upon this subject that Mr Van Buren has given forth to the world as his, and yet the Whig Advertiser denounces him for holding such an opinion. Judge White is either profoundly ignorant of the Constitution, or he cares not what opinions go forth to the people provided he can thereby gain his election! Who denounced the Proclamation, Force bill, Protest, and Removal of the Deposites as arbitrary, unconstitutional, tyrannical and ruinous? The Whigs. Who sustained all these measures zealously?—Judge White. Who now supports *Judge White*? The Whigs!!! "Consistency thou art a jewel."

The Steamer Mogul, arrived last night and reports that the steamer Arkansaw was aground on the 26th inst. 55 miles above the city. The M. attempted to tow her off, but was forced to give up the trial, after having broke all her hawsers. The A., it is supposed, will have to remain in the condition in which the Mogul left her, until a rise shall take place in the river.

What has become of the indefatigable commissary of the first ward? We usually saw him constantly in the routine of his duty, and rarely did we see any infringment of the corporation laws; things are changed—now filth is suffered to accumulate, and obstruction to arise after obstruction in two streets, at least, to hinder the free passage of drays as well as pedestrians—Chartre street, between Custom and Bienville streets, and the latter street, between Chartre and Royal streets are almost impassable, and their condition certainly demands the notice of the proper authorities.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the Receivers of public money and the Deposite Banks, directing them to receive, in payment for the public lands from and after the fifteenth of August next nothing except Gold and Silver. "Provided, that until the fifteen of December next, the existing indulgencies as to the kind of money received, may be continued for any quantity of land not exceeding 320 acres to each purchaser who is an actual settler or bona fide resident of the State where the sale is made." This measure is stated to be by the direction of the President of the United States, in consequence of complaints of frauds, speculations, etc,

How is this? The Courier, a firm democratic paper, having under its head the following—"In this paper the laws & resolves, of the U S are published by authority."—Publishes no proposals from the different departments. While on the contrary, a virulent opposition paper—one that leaves no opportunity unimproved of abusing Mr Van Buren and the administration, is selected, through mistake we hope, to publish those proposals which emanate from the Navy Department.

Silk Culture.—We have been requested to say, that two or three young men, fully acquainted with the culture of silk in all its stages, but possessing no pecuniary means, would be glad to enter into an arrangement with an individual or a company, whereby its culture might be introduced into this state. Skill is here offered in lieu of capital; both combined must certainly conduce to the advantage of the interests of those concerned. That the cultivation of the Mulberry, and the growth of the Silk-worm would succeed to admiration in Louisiana, there cannot be a doubt. Why then have we not enterprise enough, among our spirited planters to undertake it? They need not fear that it will prove unprofitable—every experiment that has been made in the country has been unusually successful; and if undertaken in this State, it cannot fail of proving advantageous in every point of view. Great Britain makes use of our Cottons, the day may arrive when she will make as extensive use of our raw silk; it is not impossible; she cannot procure sufficient quantities, at this time, of the raw material to supply her manufacture.—France is in the same situation; she needs more of the raw material—and they will get it, if not from the South, where it can be produced to greater advantage, they will procure it from the North. Our level, rich soil is the best adapted to the growth of the mulberry, and our climate for the developement of the cacoon. A company, entering a tract of the public lands in the parish of St. Tammany, and commencing the planting of the mulberry, would, in a few years, realise a greater profit than any other investment that could be made. This is not mere assertion; we have data and facts to bear us out in the declaration. The fact, that the enterprising capitalists of the North, are entering into the cultivation with alacrity, is enough to convince any one at all acquainted with the Yankees, that the scheme cannot prove an unprofitable one.

[From the Charleston Courier, July 18.]

Gold and Silver.—The Globe states that the coining of gold at the Mint in Philadelphia, during the month of June, was $1,325 000. The gold mines of our own country sent $50,000 to the mint last month.

The large cotton Factory of Mr. Robinson, near Frankford, was destroyed by fire on Monday night the 11th instant. The loss is very considerable, but we understand that there was an insurance for nearly the whole amount destroyed.

A party of eight ladies and gentlemen were made prisoners by Major Kirby of the British army, for having raised the American flag on the time-worn walls of Fort Erie, in which they were celebrating the 4th by a pic nic dinner. The Major took them all prisoners, and marched them some two miles when he discharged them on their parole of honor.

Mr. Jarvis of Maine declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress.

The Vice President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday evening, and took lodgings at Barnum's.

The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived at Troy on Friday the 15th, and left next day for the Springs.

Robbery.—On Saturday the 2d instant, 7150 dollars in bills, and $500 in drafts, the property of the Windham Bank, were stolen from the stage between Brooklyn, Ct. and Providence, R. I.

Foreign Wheat.—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal states that about twenty thousand bushels of foreign wheat have been received at the Brandywine Mills during the season.

General Macomb and lady and Major A Van Buren, arrived at Baltimore on the 11th instant. The Hon. J. M. White of Florida, and lady, and Mr. M'Carty of Indiana, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday evening. Col. R. M. Johnson is in New York.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday last, states that the loan of 500,000 dollars for the contemplated Internal Improvements of the State of Indiana has been taken by Messrs J. L Cohen, jr. & Brothers, of Baltimore. The bonds bearing 5 percent. interest, payable in twenty-five years, were taken at par. Ten per cent to be paid in hand, one half on the 1st September, and the remainder the 1st of November next.

There was a dreadful hail storm in the state of Maine on Saturday the 9th instant. Great damage was done to the corn and other crops in Somerset county, as well as to the window glass of the houses. In various other places in the state, the destruction was very serious.

The grain and grass crops in Ohio promise a great abundance. Ohio is one of the greatest grain-growing states in the Union; and from the general absence of complaint in that region, we infer that her present harvest will be marked with its usual fruitfulness. The Genesee county of New York will also yield its "thousands" of flour and wheat this year as heretofore, and thus shall be immensurably compensated the failing crops of middle Pennsylvania and Maryland, by the abundance on their borders. In the South, as in the West and North, the prospect is also good.

Commerce of Boston.—The Boston Advocate says, the commerce of Boston still increases. The number of foreign arrivals from January 1st to July 1st, of this year, was 329; last year, 539; increase 90. The foreign clearances were 561; last year, 502. Tonnage this time in 1836, 91,089,164; this year, 2,117,742.

Messrs. Rodgers, Morris, and Chauncey, of the Board of Navy Commissioners, accompanied by G. W. Quackenbush, Esq., Secretary of the Board, came down to Norfolk, in the Columbia, from Washington, on the 13th inst.

Baton-Rouge July 25.

MURDER.—We have just learned that James Hacket of West Baton Rouge, was found murdered in the back part of his field on Wednesday last. He was savagely bruised on the side of his head and his throat cut—the deed is supposed to have been committed by a runaway negro.

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Robbery.—On Saturday the 2d instant, 7150 dollars in bills, and $500 in drafts, the property of the Windham Bank, were stolen from the stage between Brooklyn, Ct. and Providence, R. I.

Forgers Wheat.—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal states that about twenty thousand bushels of foreign wheat have been received at the Brandywine Mills during the season.

General Macomb and lady and Major A Van Buren, arrived at Baltimore on the 11th instant. The Hon. J. M. White of Florida, and lady, and Mr. M'Carty of Indiana, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday evening. Col. R. M. Johnson is in New York.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday last, states that the loan of 500,000 dollars for the contemplated Internal Improvements of the State of Indiana has been taken by Messrs J. L Cohen, jr. & Brothers, of Baltimore. The bonds bearing 5 percent. interest, payable in twenty-five years, were taken at par. Ten per cent to be paid in hand, one half on the 1st September, and the remainder the 1st of November next.

There was a dreadful hail storm in the state of Maine on Saturday the 9th instant. Great damage was done to the corn and other crops in Somerset county, as well as to the window glass of the houses. In various other places in the state, the destruction was very serious.

The grain and grass crops in Ohio promise a great abundance. Ohio is one of the greatest grain-growing states in the Union; and from the general absence of complaint in that region, we infer that her present harvest will be marked with its usual fruitfulness. The Genesee county of New York will also yield its "thousands" of flour and wheat this year as heretofore, and thus shall be immensurably compensated the failing crops of middle Pennsylvania and Maryland, by the abundance on their borders. In the South, as in the West and North, the prospect is also good.

Commerce of Boston.—The Boston Advocate says, the commerce of Boston still increases. The number of foreign arrivals from January 1st to July 1st, of this year, was 329; last year, 539; increase 90. The foreign clearances were 561; last year, 502. Tonnage this time in 1835, 91,089,164; this year, 2,117,742.

Messrs. Rodgers, Morris, and Chauncey, of the Board of Navy Commissioners, accompanied by G. W. Quackenbush, Esq., Secretary of the Board, came down to Norfolk, in the Columbia, from Washington, on the 13th inst.

The Steamer Mississippian for Louisville passed this place on Thursday evening; she left New Orleans on Wednesday and burst one of her boilers without doing any other injury. The damages were repaired after some delay, and she proceeded on her voyage.—*Gazette*.

Council of the Third Municipality.

Extra Sitting—Saturday, 23d July, 1836.

At the request of Capt. Aldermen, the council met extraordinarily.

The members present were:—Messrs the recorder, Kilshaw, Feraud, Lara and Duvignaud.

The secretary read the journal of the last sitting, which was approved of.

The secretary read a letter from Mr F De Feriet, collector of levee taxes, offering as his security, Mr Louis De Feriet.

On motion, the said security was accepted.

The secretary read a letter from D F Guez, secretary of the Levee Steam Cotton Press, asking permission to land opposite the press, a quantity of coal.

On motion, said letter was laid on the table, subject to a call of the council.

The secretary read a letter from the New Orleans Charitable Association of Firemen, informing the council of its situation, and asking such relief as it may please the council to grand

On motion of Mr Lara, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, That the mayor is authorized to draw by his draft, on the treasurer, the sum of one hundred dollars, in favor of said New Orleans Charitable Association of Firemen.

By order of the recorder, the several committees were called; all answered by one of their members, that they had no report ready to lay before the council.

The recorder named the following members as the levee committee—Messrs Ferand, Duvignaud and Kilshaw.

Motion being made, to name a committee to confer with the Commercial bank—the recorder named the following of that committee: Messrs Duvignaud, Lara and Feraud; the said committee to make the necessary arrangements with the said bank, to have pipes as far as Piety street.

On motion of Mr Kilshaw—

Whereas, that by a resolution of the commissioners of the general sinking fund, passed the 20th of June, 1836, it was decided that the following detailed sums should be applied as follows:

To the Female Orphan Asylum	$1600
To the Male Orphan Asylum	1000
To the New Asylum	1000
To the Legion	2000
	$5,600

The said sum to be reimbursed into the general sinking fund by the three municipalities, according to the tax roll of each.

Resolved, therefore, that this municipality will pay its portion of said sum on the basis above explained; and that the mayor be authorized to issue his draft on the treasurer, as soon as the proportion will be correctly ascertained.

The eyes and nays being called for on the question, there appeared Messrs Kilshaw and Lara in the affirmative, and Mrs. Duvignaud and Feraud in the negative. The members being equally divided, the recorder voted in the affirmative, consequently the said resolution was adopted.

Mr Feraud gave in the following manner his reason for voting in the negative: "I vote against the resolution, because the laws of the state do not permit the immediate exactment of the amount due by proprietors for paving done by the corporation."

On motion the council adjourned to Wednesday next at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Municipality.—We commend the following letter from a man whose sound judgment, enlightened benevolence and sincere patriotism are recognized by all Attempts, to the consideration of those deluded men who, with a view to break the fetters of the slave, are blind to the results of experience in such cases. We commend it to the special attention of the immediate abolitionists. They surely will not question the motives, much less impeach the judgment of its illustrious author.—*N. Y. Times*.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

Richmond, March 22, 1836.

You expressed a wish (page —, vol. 2) to obtain information in relation to the history of the emancipated people of color in Prince Edward; I presume those emancipated by the late Richard Randolph, more especially.

More than twenty-five years ago, I think, they were liberated; at which time they were numbered about a hundred, and were settled upon small parcels of ten to twenty-five acres to each family. As long as the habits of industry, which they acquired while slaves, lasted, they continued to increase in numbers, and lived in some degree of comfort; but as soon as this was lost, and most of those who had seen many years in slavery either died or become old and infirm, and a new race, raised in idleness and vice sprang up, they began not only to be idle and vicious, but to diminish instead of increasing; and were continued to diminish in numbers very regularly every year, and that, too, without emigration; for they have almost without exception, remained together, in the same situation as at first placed, to this day.

Idleness, poverty, and dissipation are the agents which continue to diminish their numbers, and to render them wretched in the extreme, as well as a great pest, and heavy tax upon the neighborhood in which they live. There is so little industry, and so much dissipation amongst them, that it is impossible that the families can rear their numerous children; and the consequence is, that they prostitute themselves, and consequently, have few children; and the operations of time, profligacy, and disease, more than keep pace with any increase among them. While they are a very great pest and heavy tax upon the community, it is most obvious they themselves are infinitely worsted by the exchange from slavery to liberty, if, indeed, their condition deserve that name.

JAMES MADISON.

☞ We call the attention of speculators to the sale of valuable property, situated in faubourg Trémé, by Fernandez and Whiting, which will take place this day, at 12 o'clock precisely, at Hawlett's Exchange.
july 27

☞ The brig Sarah, from Havana, will commence discharging to-day, first tier below the Beef Market.—Consignees by her are requested to take out their permits, and to attend to the receipt of their goods. j 27

☞ NOTICE—The ship ELEANOR, from Marseilles, is discharging at the foot of the vegetable market. Consignees are requested to make their entries at the Custom-house and attend to the receipts of their goods.
july 27

Bank of Kentucky,
July 4th, 1836.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 4 per cent be declared, payable on or after the 15th inst., on two millions one hundred thousand dollars, being seventy dollars per share on the amount subscribed by individuals, companies and corporations, in the Bank of Kentucky: *Provided*, That dividend shall not be paid on any stock on which the call made, shall remain unpaid.

Signed,
G. C. GWATHMEY, Cashier.

In conformity with the foregoing, stockholders residing in New Orleans, will be paid on application to the Commercial Bank, New Orleans.

EDWARD DUPLESSIS,
july 27 87 Cashier.

New Orleans Gas Light & Banking Company.
July 23th, 1836.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock of this institution, or one dollar and twenty cents per share was declared for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, at New Orleans, on or before the 8th, and at the Agencies at the Girard Bank at Philadelphia, and Bank of America at New York, on or after the 20th day of August next.

J W HOUSTON,
july 27 Cashier.

LOUISIANA FIREMAN COMPANY No 10

THE members will meet on Thursday 28th inst at 7 o'clock P M in Basin street, at Mr Bowman's Coffe House, there to deliberate on various subjects.

By order of the Foreman,
27 july F. CALONGNE, Secretary.

GIN WINES, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale at reasonable terms, at his intended importation of
4 small pipes gin,
10 cases in bottles gin,
3 barrels old american tonel wines,
4 do Chateau margaux,
7 do St Julien,
20 do Sauterne,
13 do Rheinish wines,
6 do Old sweet malaga,
2 do Limpidum in bottles for polishing furniture.
1 case 100 doz. cotton stockings,
6 cases madeiras.

A. E. WOENIGER.
27 jail—1 No. 65 Ursulines street.

LANDING from ship Eleanor, from Marseilles, 37 Casks French Locks, assorted, from 4 to 10 inches—for sale by E. L. BERNARD;
July 27—6

200 Baskets Champagne Wine,
100 boxes Chambertin "
50 " Romanee "
50 " Bourgogne "
150 " St. Marguerite Claret.
Good old Sherry Wine in qr casks and half pipes.
For sale by J. LEBLANC & Co.
July 27 No. 122, Royal st.

200 MARSEILLES MATS.
For sale by CASKS—Bergasse and Berthort.
July 27