LATEST DATES.

New York	may 21	Liverpool	april 15
Boston	may 20	London	april 15
Philadelphia	may 22	Havre	april 7
Baltimore	may 21	Paris	april 13
Charleston	may 23	Bordeaux	march 28
Washington	may 20	Madrid	april 2
Mexico	may 1	Cadis	march 10
Tampico	may 6	Havana	may 11
Vera Cruz	may 11	Velasco	may 15

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON ON SATURDAY.

193 bales	Mississippi		10½
133 do	do		9½
47 do	do		9½
69 do	do	price unknown	
126 do	do	& Louisiana	8½
227 do	Louisiana,		11½
76 do	do		11
21 do	do		8½
33 do	Arkansas		8
147 do	Mobile		12
1072			

MOBILE, May 27.

There has been no material change in the general aspect of business during the week—money continues scarce. The demand for cotton has been limited, and purchases principally made for remittances.—The stock on hand, is small, and the prices vary from 5 to 10 cents; sales of fair to good, from 7 to 8½ cents.

Flour, corn, and provisions of all kinds have advanced during the week, with a light stock on hand. For particulars see prices current.

MOBILE MARKET, May 27.

Sugars—New Orleans per lb 8c. Dull
Bagging—Western per yard 27c
Bale Rope—Per lb 10 a 13c
Candles—Sperm, first quality per lb 35 Sales
Coffee—Cuba per lb 12, St Domingo per lb 10 a 11
Flour—Per bbl 8 25
Whiskey—Quoted at 37c gal.
Grain—Corn shelled per bushel, 90—plenty
Butter—Goshen 22c a 25 per lb
Molasses—At 28 in bbls—plenty
Rice—Is dull at 4c
Oats—Sales have been closed 75c
Pork—Mess is quoted at 23, prime 18c; dull.
Bacon—Hams sell at 11c, sides 12, and shoulders at 9 cts

STATEMENT OF COTTON.
MOBILE May 25, 1837.

Stock on hand, 1st Oct 1836,	bales 64
Received since our last by steamboats,	
" Barges and Flats	1178
" Wagons	12
" Previously	221799
	223009
	223073
Exported Since our last, 4006	
Previously 191999	
	196144
Stock on hand including all on ship-board not cleared	27729
Rec'd this time last year	——
Exports	——
Stock on hand	——

SALES OF STOCKS.
NEW YORK, May 20.

2000 Ohio Sixes,			106
50 shares U S B		10 days	110½
100 do	do	3 days	109½
100 do	do	3 days	109½
25 do	do	cash	109
do	N O Gas Co		85
do	do	s 4 months	84½
do	do		85

(From the Herald)

NEW YORK May 20.

It is almost impossible in the present state of confusion to form any correct conclusion as to the course or direction which the money market may take. For several days past, the banks, since the passage of the suspension law, have been consulting daily in conference with the country banks and the Bank Commissioners what plan of action to adopt but up to yesterday evening, nothing positive had been determined on. Opinion is divided into various shades, hues, and differences. It is almost impossible to generalize them with any degree of accuracy—Stocks, except bank stocks, continue to rise, United States is rather quiet—[illegible] Companies and Railroads very stiff, but the great character of the stock exchange is excitement, [illegible] tion and hope. The rise in stocks is evident [illegible] and unsound.

[illegible] feature in the current of things is the marked [illegible] ence of purpose and object between the city [illegible] banks, so far as regards the new suspension law. The country banks are very anxious to [illegible] themselves of the provisions of the new law, and [illegible] out some plan for its object [illegible] the city banks [illegible] contrary the city banks, the strongest of them, [illegible] anxious to avoid the suspension law. Crimination and recrimination are bandied about among [illegible] of both. The country banks say that the [illegible] are no better than they should be, and the [illegible] are positive that the country banks are unsound. How this difficulty will terminate no [illegible] tell.

[illegible] that the suspension law has some singular [illegible] prescribing the rules between banks and [illegible] together different to the rules guiding the [illegible] of the banks towards the community. The [illegible] Fund banks are enjoined to receive all [illegible] Safety Fund notes at par in payment of debts [illegible] but it appears that in the settlement of bal[ances] between the city banks and the country banks, [the] provision does not apply. How are these balances settled? This is the great point in dispute [illegible] point will depend the action of the banks [illegible] city bank returns $100,000 to a country [bank] and demands a settlement, the creditor bank [illegible] to pay specie, but the city bank has a [illegible] to charge 9 per cent on the amount held until [the sus]pension law repeals itself by its own limitation [illegible] believe that the creditor bank has the power to [illegible] the debtor bank, unless some settlement be [made] satisfactorily to the former.

[In th]is unnatural state of confusion every thing [illegible] for the present. Yet there is in this city a per[illegible] of banks showing an indication that they will [illegible] under the operation of the suspension law. [illegible] that the National Bank has made an export [illegible] its affairs to the Vice Chancellor, and that on [illegible] development, it is the opinion of that functionary, [illegible] probable, that the National Bank is not under the necessity of complying with the provisions of the suspension law, or of coming under its regulations. [illegible] following we learn is an exhibit of the principal [illegible] showing the

[illegible] of the National Bank at the Suspension:

Individual deposites,	$500,000
Balance due by other banks.	198,000
Circulation,	50,000
Specie on hand,	120,000

By this statement, it appears that the National Bank is [illegible] competent to redeem all its circulation in specie. [illegible] argues from this fact that the National [Bank has] not legally suspended specie payments. With the confidence of its depositors in its solvency and the debts due it by the other banks, it is competent at any moment to redeem its own circulation when demanded. Under such circumstances, it is said that the Vice Chancellor gives it as his opinion that no depositor, stockholder, or other creditors of the bank would have a right under the law to sue out an injunction from the Court of Chancery, or to shut up the [bank]. The right of injunction alone belongs to [illegible] holder, in such a state of solvency, and of course as the bank has three times the specie in its [vaults] that it has notes out in circulation, it can prevent [illegible] by redeeming them as presented.

[If th]is view be correct, it is highly probable that one [or more] banks in Wall street will resume in some [illegible] specie payments, and it is probable that the [illegible] of the community will support them in the [illegible].

We hear also that the Manhattan Bank will not [illegible] the Suspension Law, and that its distinguished cashier, Mr Robert White, rejects the [illegible] ventures of the legislature with disdain. It is [illegible] also, that the old New York, the City, perhaps the Bank of America, and Chemical, may adopt the same line of policy. If such policy should be [illegible] by the National and other banks, backed as they will be by the strong moral sense of the community, they will form the great rallying point for a resumption of specie payments, and for preserving the [illegible] faith to a deceived and cheated community. [illegible] me such course of action be adopted, the [illegible] array of banks will be utterly destroyed by their [illegible] and folly before the termination of six [illegible]. Half the banks in this city and state launch [illegible] direction permitted by the Suspension Law [illegible] have a flood of irredeemable paper currency, [illegible] and valueless as the rags that are imported [illegible] to make paper at Saugerties—nay worse [illegible] rags are manufactured into good paper on [illegible] to print these Wall street reports to enlighten [the] community.

[In] opposition to this course of action, which we have [illegible] for the Nat'l Bank, the country paper banks [illegible] Albany clique will array themselves. So also [illegible] United States Bank and the other banks in [illegible] this. But if the government and the moral [illegible] the public unite in support of this plan of res[toring] a specie paying system, the irredeemable paper [illegible] can be crushed in three months. At present everything is in confusion.

W[illegible] arrangements are in a state of effervescence, the speculators, far and wide, are availing themselves of issuing all kinds of shin plasters and [illegible] paper currency. Paper issues for dollars, [illegible] and quarters are made by every tapster in [illegible] the very moment too when specie and small [change] were never so plenty. It is also said that the M[illegible] Canal Bank intends to flood the country with [illegible] notes. John Haggerty is a director of this [bank] and it is probable the attempt will be made.

We advise all honest people in the community to refuse [illegible] every occasion all those ridiculous sub[stitutes] for a small metallic currency. The grocers, [illegible] speculators and picking up all the silver [illegible] to sell at a premium, issuing at the same [time] their own worthless rags upon a deluded city.

NEW YORK May 20.

Cotton—The market continues quite inactive for [all] descriptions, though an increased firmness has [been] shown by holders for a few days past. The sales [illegible] 150 bags St Domingo at 9 300 do Cuba, 8½; [illegible] Laguira 9½ a 10; 600 do common Maracaibo 8½c [illegible] By auction 178 bags Havana at 8½c per lb [illegible].

[illegible]—Fair demand continues, and prices remain firm. The transactions during the past three days, [illegible] including some parcels for home use have [illegible] principally for shipment, embracing 150 bales M[illegible] at 9 a 12½; 400 Floridas, 9 a 12, 300 Uplands 8 1/2 a 11; and 200 New Orleans, 8 1/2 a 11 [illegible] making a total during the week of about 1650 bales.

Domestic Goods.—A few sales have been made at [illegible] thing lower than our rates, though the amount of business generally remains so trifling as not to require any alteration in our quotations, which must [illegible] still be looked upon as nominal.

Dye woods—The stocks of all descriptions remain extremely light, though with the exception of Logwood there is but little inquiry experienced. The sales include 20 tons Maracaibo Fustic at 10,50, 30 do do 23, and 21 do St Domingo Logwood 23 per [ton] cash.

Flour and Meal—The receipts of western Flour have continued very light, and prices have in consequence further advanced 50 cts per barrel.—Southern descriptions also have further improved tho' [in a] less extent. sales of Western canal at 9,25 a 9,75 [illegible] common and the best fancy brands, New York city inspected, 8,50; Ohio via Erie canal 8,75 a 9,[illegible] Georgetown 10. No variation of importance in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

Molasses—There is a fair demand for Molasses, though the transactions since our last have been chiefly by auction for cash. At private sale prices are sustained; 20 tcs Havanna sold at 27; 25 hhds good English Island, 30; 80 do good Porto Rico, 32, [illegible] and 30 a 40 hhds prime New Orleans, in [illegible] 32 cents cash. By auction, 110 hhds Havana 23½ a 24, 20 do Porto Rico, 24 a 25; 73 do Carthagena, 23 a 24, and 50 do tart Havana, 20 a 21 cents per gall, [illegible].

Provisions—There is a fair demand for Beef at previous prices. Pork also continues in fair request, and further advanced. We now quote Mess 18 a 20, and prime 13 a 14, which prices are 1 a 2 higher. Lard also is improved, and may now be quoted 8 a 9 cents. Hams advanced to 10 a 12 cents. Butter and other articles remain heavy at former prices.

Sugars—The transactions in Muscovadoes have been principally at auction, and no improvement can be noticed in prices. Box Sugars, [illegible] continue in demand for exportation, have advanced [illegible] quarter of a cent per lb. Sales of about [illegible] Porto Rico ordinary to good 6 a 7½; an [illegible] 200 hhds Cuba Muscovado for export at [illegible] 150 boxes Boston refined, 15; 5 a 600 boxes [illegible] Havanas, 7½, and 1 a 800 do White Havana [illegible], 10½ a 100 [illegible].

By auction, 60 hhds Cuba Muscovado [illegible] 64 cents per lb 60 days; and 495 hhds Porto Rico, ordinary to prime 5,44 a 7 31 per 100 lbs cash.

Tobacco—The sales continue very trifling in this article, about 80 hhds middling quality Kentucky have been sold at 6 a 7c.

Freights—To Liverpool and Havre continue quite inactive, though no material variation has appeared in rates.

Exchange—No transactions of consequence having taken place in Foreign Bills of Exchange since the sailing of the packets, former quotations are continued without variation. The rates of premium on Specie have rather receded. Export of specie this week, 31,640.

BOSTON May 20.

The general appearance of business has undergone little or no change since our last publication. The transactions in merchandise are exceedingly limited, and without producing any very material changes in prices. Many articles are held for higher prices and on reasonable grounds, but the demand being so limited it is difficult to obtain or establish any permanent advance. Specie is selling at a large premium, say 6 a 10 per cent, but prices are very unsettled. There is nothing doing in Exchange. As the market is so unsettled a state for almost every article, it is impossible to quote with accuracy, and the quoted prices must be viewed accordingly.

Cotton—The transactions in this article continue to be of a very trifling nature, and nothing that can be called business is doing in it. A few bales of fair to good quality have sold to manufacturers within our [illegible] price. Our quotation are nominal, and the market at a complete stand.

Flour—Since our last report the market has been nearly bare of Genesee, and but a small stock of Ohio which has caused a large advance on both kinds. At the close of our last report, Ohio sold at 8,50; large sales since, 8,75 a 9, principally 8 75; sales of sour at 6. Genesee sold to day from the wharf at 9,37 a 9,50, which is an advance of 1 per bbl. There is considerable Genesee on the way, and prices are so unsettled we omit quotations. In consequence of the scarcity of Ohio and Genesee, purchases have turned their attention to Southern, and some considerable sales have taken place at about former rates: Fredericksburg has sold, 8 cash, to 8 and 8,25, 4 ms; Baltimore Wharf, City Mills and Richmond superfine, have sold from 8 to 8,75, on credit, according to quality and quantity. Howard street is held at 9.25 a 9.37, but without any sales of importance. Corn Meal has sold at 4 75 per bbl. 4 mos.

Molasses—Importers are rather firmer this week in their prices, but distillers keep back, and the demand is confined altogether to supply the grocers—2 a 300 hhds Havana and Matanzas sweet have sold 25 a 26 cash; and 27 a 27½c per gal, 6 ms; 200 hhds Trinidad 32c 6 ms, and 28 a 29 cash; 50 hhds Manzanilla 32c per gal, 6 ms. Sales by auction 12 hhds Trinidad 27½ a 28½c, 60 hhds Havana 24 a 25c per gal cash. Holders at the close of our report are firm and anticipate full prices.

Provisions—The sales of Beef still continue in small parcels, but in the aggregate amount to a fair business—this week's prices remain the same. Pork was selling at the close of last week. Holders now in consequence of the advance in New Orleans and New York, are asking higher prices. There are few sales making, except for cash—our quotations which are in a great measure nominal, are for six months credit. Hams are dull and lower. The following parcels of Pork from New Orleans, which was rather ordinary, sold by auction on Friday, 37 bbl Clear 17,50 a 20,25; 15 do Mess 16,25 a 16,50, and 39 do Prime 11 a 11,50; and 9 bbls and 300 kegs Lard 8½ a 8½c per lb, 3 ms, or 2 per cent cash.

Rice—Common qualities are selling at 3½c and Head a 4c per lb. 6 ms.

Sugars—The recent accounts from Havana and Matanzas, stating that no bills could be negotiated and vessel consequently could not load, have caused importers of both Sugars and Molasses, to advance their prices, particularly for sugar, the stock being small. The demand for sugar his week is more active, and prices have advanced full half cent per lb. The sales of Cuba brown, embrace about 600 boxes; closing prices 8 a 8½c, and 150 boxes sold for export 5½ cents per lb, short price. Sales of 40 hhds Manzanilla Muscovado 7½ cents per lb, 6 ms. We hear of no sales of other kinds. Further shipments of Manilla making on importers account.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Cotton—The demand has been exceedingly limited, and prices [illegible] correct quotation [illegible] given. 800 bales have been shipped this week.

Drugs & Dyes—No sales worthy of particular notice.

Fish—Sales of Mackerel 1st 9,50 per bbl for No 1 and 8,75 for No 2.

Flour and Meal—Flour is steady at 9 per bbl and [illegible] quoted. Rye Flour, further sales at 6 a 6,25 [illegible]. Corn Meal, large sales at 4 in bbls. hhds 19 a 20 cash.

Molasses—The sales have been moderate this week. A lot of New York Sugar House sold at 48 cts per gallon. 60 hhds St Croix price not ascertained: 60 do Havana about 27 cts, some common Porto Rico at 28 cts.

Provisions—In Beef and Pork the sales have been limited, at former prices. Bacon sells freely at 7 to 8 cents for Shoulders and 9 to 10 for sides. Hams Lard and Butter dull of sale.

Rice—Small sales at 3½ to 3¾ cts per lb.

Spirits—Sales limited. Some New Orleans Rum sold at 35 cents on the wharf. New England at 36 to 38 cts in hhds and bbls; Whiskey at 32 a 31 in bbls occasionally 30 cts; hhds 27½ a 28, to day 29 is demanded and holders firm.

Sugars—Box Sugars are enquired for and prices are higher. Sales of white Trinidad at 10½ cts; about 100 hhds Porto Rico, New Orleans and St Croix have been taken—the former at 7½ to 8, some at 7c; very inferior Orleans at 5½. St Croix on terms not named; white Brazil—Sal at 9½c.

Tobacco—Buyers for export are in the market; sales of about 70 hhds Ohio, principally at 4½c, hhds Kentucky at 2 to 3c.

AUGUSTA, May 20.

Cotton—The same quiet and calm report of the state of the market for this article which we have made for the last month we have to report as the state for the last week. There has not been over one hundred bales sold both from wagons and from wagons [illegible] the last week, and the prices given have been as for the last month varying from 5 a 8c at the extremes.

Groceries.—The prices are altogether nominal as business is uncommonly dull and the trade with the Country very light.

Stocks—We do not give any quotations as there has not been a sale made to our knowledge during the last month.

Exchange—Checks at sight on New York, Boston and Philadelphia, can be had from most of our Banks at 2 per cent, for their own bills, checks on Charleston 2 per cent premium.

Freights—Continue dull at old rates.

CHARLESTON May 23

Cotton—We have had a dull market for Upland cotton since our last, but previous prices have been firmly supported—in fact we learn that an advance has been obtained for a lot of prime quality.

Rice—Limited sales have taken place in this article at a shade advance on the current rates of last week.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J BAYON,
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1837.

Interesting.

We learn with great pleasure, by the schr Mechanic from Matamoras, that all the American vessels with their passengers and crews, which had been captured and detained at that place, have been liberated by order of General Bustamente, and that the commander of the Mexican fleet was arrested and imprisoned at Vera Cruz, for having captured those vessels. This is a striking proof of the magnanimity of Bustamente's character, and an omen of returning amity between the two nations.

General Santa Anna was still at his plantation near Vera Cruz, and consequently the report of his having been taken to the City of Mexico is untrue.

We are authorised and requested to contradict the statement made in the Herald of yesterday morning about the refusal of the Post Master, Capt. Ker, to redeem his own checks in payment for postage. Such we are assured, is not the fact. Every check that is presented is readily redeemed, and although as stated by the writer, many of them were given for city bills of non-specie paying banks, yet that circumstance does not in the slightest manner interfere with the desire of the Post Master to withdraw these checks from circulation, which were alone issued with the view of accommodating the public and protecting the interests of the Post Office department until the Post Master General could act himself upon the matter. The requisition to receive specie being imperative, he has now no discretion left him, but is compelled to accord obedience thereto.

THE BANKS.

We learn that the directors of the Citizens' Bank on Saturday evening passed a resolution inviting the president of the Union Bank, the president of the Mechanics and Traders Bank, of the Louisiana State Bank, of the Commercial Bank, in conjunction with the state treasurer, the secretary of state and the cashier of the Louisiana State Bank, the last as an accountant, to examine in the most minute manner possible the condition of that institution, and recommending that the same or a similar committee examine into the condition of every other monied institution in the city of New Orleans. This is a step which is loudly called for by popular opinion, and the directors of the Citizens' Bank have done no more than what was due to the character of their institution by thus responding to the public voice. They have shown at the same time at least their own consciousness of having faithfully discharged their trust and their confidence in the solvency and prosperous state of their bank. Sooner or later the public voice must be obeyed in this matter, by the other banks—and when the legislature meets, most assuredly the very first measure they will adopt will be to institute a most thorough and rigid investigation into the affairs of every monied corporation in the state—an investigation which can neither be declined nor evaded.

Some of these banks have hitherto conducted themselves as if they were established for the exclusive benefit of their stockholders and directors, and as if the interests of the people for whose benefit and by whose representatives they were created, were never to be consulted. This is a sad mistake and ere long they will be convinced of it by circumstances which they will not be able to control.

While descanting on this subject, we would observe that we have seen with pain the invectives which one of the morning papers has hurled against the Citizens' Bank—for what reason we cannot determine, unless that the Citizens' Bank is one of the few institutions in this city that continue to meet their obligations in specie. Various charges have been alleged against it without the shadow of proof and resting entirely on the surmises of the writer. To these charges the directors of that bank have replied by a formal and public denial and an equally formal and public invitation to the writer whoever he may be and to every other respectable individual to examine the books and correspondence of the bank in any manner and to any extent they may think proper. These are not the acts in which the credit of a bank should be questioned which continues to pay specie in spite of all the obstacles which have been thrown in its way. The public will naturally inquire, if a bank which continues to fulfil its engagement is to be suspected, what ought to be said of those which confess their inability to do it? If, with a circulation now reduced to 94,000 dollars, and specie in its vaults amounting to 330,000 dollars, the Citizens' Bank is to be accused of irregularity or extravagance in the management of its affairs, what shall be thought of other institutions, whose circulation not only exceeds their specie in possession, but exceeds it a hundred fold?

Among other accusations which have been urged against the Citizens' Bank, one is that it has positively refused to act in concert with the other banks for the advantage of the commerce of New Orleans. We have conceived ourselves bound to make some inquiry into the nature of this controversy, and in compliance with the public annunciation of the Bank that it was ready to disclose the nature of its transactions, we have had access to official documents, and we are not aware that other individuals would be denied the same privilege. We have copied the following from the minutes of the board of Directors. Surely these resolutions are no proof that the Citizens' Bank is averse to acting in concert with the other banks for the good of the community. The proposition here made to the different monied institutions is at once wise, prudent and equitable: we regard it in fact as the only basis on which the circulation of the banks ought to be regulated if they do not intend to postpone the resumption of specie payments to an indefinite period. Here is a proposition from the Citizens' Bank to issue a paper currency which shall be receivable at all the banks and redeemable fourteen months hence. The amount to be circulated by each is certainly not less than it is equitably entitled to under the circumstances in which they are placed, the proportion of specie in their vaults being taken into consideration. Most unquestionably, too, if specie payments are ever to be resumed, he seven months allowed them to curtail their overplus of circulation to the proposed standard is ample. We are not deeply versed in the mysteries of banking—there may be sufficient reasons for refusing to accede to this proposition, of which we are not aware or cannot be made to comprehend. It strikes our untutored minds as most extraordinary that it was not eagerly grasped at: and it appears more extraordinary still that an institution thus manifesting its readiness to provide in the only possible and equitable manner for the payment of specie by all the banks at a period which cannot be deemed premature, which in fact will by a great portion of the public, now suffering under the difficulties inseparable from a depreciated paper currency, be deemed too distant. We know that it is the opinion of many intelligent persons, as it is the wish of every man not biassed by the situation of his own affairs, that the payment of specie by the banks of this city may be safely resumed in the course of next winter—undoubtedly before the first day of May 1838. The mass of the population of this state would be astonished and afflicted if they were assured that the long wished for period is to be put off further than the end of the business season of next year. But here are the proceedings of the Citizens' Bank to which we have referred.

15th May 1837.

The president submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas a depreciated and sound currency cannot circulate at the same time and at the same place; whereas the immediate effect of the suspension of specie payments by several banks in this city has been,

1. To compel the specie paying banks to withdraw their circulation;

2. To receive in payment of debts due them depreciated paper, there being no other circulating medium.

3. To jeopardize their assets by the sudden withdrawal of a large circulating medium.

4. To turn into an unproductive dead weight all the specie in their vaults over and above the amount required for the redemption of their notes;

All which operations have already caused a contraction of their business—which, if continued may endanger the solvency of most of their debtors, particularly at a moment when public confidence is completely destroyed, and the produce of the country and articles of trade are valueless: and whereas it is the imperative duty of every bank to protect its assets as well as its circulation:

Be it Resolved, 1. That in order to facilitate both exchanges and payments and to enable the specie paying banks to furnish their proportion of a circulating medium, there shall be a issue of paper payable on the 1st August 1838, which paper shall be received by the banks at par in payment of debts due them.

2. That the issues of such paper including the eight paper yet in circulation or which may hereafter emitted, be restricted to twenty per cent of the capital paid in, viz:

The Canal and Banking Company,	$800,000 circulation.
Carrollton Rail Road and Banking Company,	400,000
Citizens' Bank,	90,000
City Bank,	400,000
Consolidation Association,	400,000
Gas Light and Banking Company,	250,000
Improvement Company,	270,000
Bank of Louisiana,	800,000
Louisiana State Bank,	400,000
Mechanics and Traders do,	400,000
Merchants do,	200,000
Union do,	1,400,000
Commercial do,	600,000
Orleans do,	100,000
Exchange do,	120,000

3. That all Banks entering into this arrangement having a larger issue than the above, shall pledge themselves not to increase it, and shall bind themselves to conform to the above scale by the first day of January next.

4. That the paper of any bank refusing to agree to these resolutions, shall not be received by the other banks.

5. That on every Saturday the banks shall furnish one another with a true statement of their circulation on that day, certified by their respective president and cashier.

6. That each bank shall bind itself to have in its vaults, within one year at least, one tenth of its capital paid in, in gold or silver, preparatory to a general resumption of specie payments.

7. That the above resolutions be respectfully submitted to the other banks of this city for their concurrence."

The foregoing propositions were not acceded to—They were answered by counter propositions, which were inadmissible and never would have received the public approbation or that of the banks generally. They rigidly restricted some of the banks to a circulation amounting to twenty per cent on the amount of their capital, while they kindly permitted others to issue a much larger ratio of circulation.

Our limits here admonish us that it is time to close our observations on this subject to day. We shall resume them in our next. In the meantime we are convinced that no monied institution in the world is in a sounder and safer condition than the Citizens' Bank, and that calumniated as it has been, and assailed by jealousy and faction, it might easily if its directors had the disposition, retaliate the assaults which have been made upon it, with tremendous and overwhelming effect.

We would further remark before we conclude to day that the accusation respecting the negociation of the bonds for one million and a half of dollars, is too gratuitous, too ridiculous, too base, to deserve a reply, and that the Citizens' Bank will always be ready to give to the Stockholders, to the legislature and to the people of Louisiana, all the information respecting its affairs that may be required by the most suspicious among its enemies, or obtained by the most acute and persevering investigation of its book, the letters and statements from Hope & Co respecting the negociation of the bonds as well as every other document of every kind whatever in its possession.

General E W Ripley, one of the representatives in congress from this state, has arrived at Port Hudson, and proceeded immediately to his plantation. We are sorry to learn, that the health of the general is very bad.

The Gubernatorial Candidates.

That sterling democratic print, the Louisiana Journal exhibits a very manly and creditable spirit in relation to the approaching election of governor, and admits with that candor and fairness which we hope to see observed in future contests, the claims and merits of each candidate without detracting from any one of the individuals before the public in order to build up the fortunes of the other. We repeat, we feel gratified at this moderation and magnanimity, because we think the other course is degrading in the extreme, and is eminently calculated to engender the most cruel and bitter animosities, as well as to inflict unnecessary wounds upon the feelings of highly honorable and deserving citizens, who should be above the shafts of malignity and party vindictiveness.—That paper, it will be perceived has not yet committed itself in favor of any particular candidate. This course is also highly commendable, inasmuch as it evinces that respect for public opinion by which a journalist should be always actuated.

We are unable to answer the question for Col Christy, but the gentleman is here and will doubtless feel himself under the obligation of taking a more unequivocal stand than he now occupies in relation to his candidature.

Gubernatorial.

A. B Roman, late governor, has been nominated *by authority*, as a candidate for the same high office, at the next general election. Without intending at this time to commit ourselves in favor of any candidate, we may be permitted to say, that there are some traits in the character of Mr. Roman, which ought to endear him to every American. It will be borne in mind that Mr Roman is a creole of Louisiana, of French ancestry. During the unhappy misunderstanding with France, in relation to the indemnity, Mr Roman was our governor. The modern whig factionists, who wished to embarrass the administration on this question, claimed Mr Roman, as a friend of their own politics, consequently it was expected he would make common cause with them, and through his influence, it was hoped that Louisiana would take a decided stand against the administration. We well recollect with what intense anxiety we looked for the annual message of Governor Roman at that time, and with what joy we received it, breathing those lofty American feelings, which rebuked faction, by urging the legislature to rally around the government should stern necessity require that we should come in collision with our ancient ally. Never can we forget the pleasure that was diffused through the bosoms of our political friends, when it was found that our governor had lost no bias, and that, was patriotic devotion to his country.

On a more recent occasion, Mr. Roman has given another evidence of his patriotism. In the late presidential election, aside party feeling, and looking solely to the welfare of his country, he refused to unite with modern whiggery, in support of Hugh L. White, that by division in the republican ranks, an old school federalist, and a whole hog abolitionist, might be elevated to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

These, we say, are the traits of character which must endear Mr. Roman to every lover of his country.

We have seen no *authority* for the annunciation, but is well understood that the Honorable Henry Johnson, who was once our Governor, will be a candidate.—Mr. Johnson is advantageously known in that part of our state lying east of the Mississippi river, and island of New Orleans. To him and our patishioner, the Hon. Thomas Butler, may all the credit be given, for the passage by Congress of laws for the adjustment of our land titles. This service will not be forgotten, and had it not been that Mr. Johnson has thrown himself into the arms of modern whiggery, and is now arrayed against the administration of Mr. Van Buren, he would have received an overwhelming vote in this section of the state—but now, he "has a rough row to hoe."

Still, however, we may differ with Mr. Johnson on matters of national policy, it is an insuperable objection to him as Governor. We can never forget, that during the administration of Mr Johnson, as Governor, he appointed to office some of the most stern republicans of the state.

What has become of Col. Christy of New Orleans, and Col. Dupré of Opelousas? Have they both back'd out? "We ask for information," and expect to be answered by the newspapers of New Orleans and Opelousas.

The Journal is silent with regard to Col. Canonge, but the following approval of the announcement of that gentleman's candidature from another very sterling democrat print—the Planters' Advocate—embodies the feelings of the friends of Col. C.

It is with much pleasure that we are enabled to announce, on undoubted authority, that Colonel B Zenon Canonge, has yielded to the solicitations of his friends, in becoming a candidate for the office of Governor at the ensuing election. Col. Canonge is too well known to the citizens of this State to require our recommendation; although we must say, it in diligence, integrity, soundness of judgment, and independence of character, combined with an intimate acquaintance with the wants of the people, suffice to administer the duties of the Executive, Col. Canonge possesses them in an eminent degree.

Our neighbors of East Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee appear to be in a very combative mood. We cannot tell whether this be owing to the suspension of specie payments by the banks or to the Treasury Circular, but the fact is nevertheless fully substantiated by the recent attempts at stabbing and mishaps of a similar nature. In Baton Rouge on the 27th inst, a man named John Martin was arrested charged with having stabbed an individual named John Batiste Coter and a few days before at Rice's ard bead, a person acting as an overseer, called on another to collect some money owing to him. The other replied that he would settle if he would go to the yard: on doing so, he was attacked by the other with a bowie knife and literally hewed to pieces—the aggressor was arrested. A gentleman and lady who were witnesses were summoned to Pointe Coupee and on their way thither, the horse fell and broke the lady's neck. The prisoner was about to be removed to the jail at Bayou Sara for better security.

At Waterloo in the parish police of Pointe Coupee a man named Crist, attacked a number of individuals at a house in that place and wounded three of them, severely. One had three fingers cut off and his arm severely injured, another had his abdomen ripped open and is considered mortally wounded. The third was cut round the ribs. The aggressor made no attempt to escape and has been arrested.

Baton Rouge is recommended as a proper site for the location of one of the three national hospitals to be located on the Mississippi in Louisiana.

A man calling himself Joseph Granberry has been arrested in Franklin (Att) having in his possession a negro boy about 14 years of age. The boy stated he was stolen from the Levee in New Orleans, and conveyed to that place. The wretch after his arrest corroborated the boys story by a confession. Much credit is attributed to the persons who succeeded in capturing this Marreate and his stolen booty.

The committee appointed at the recent meeting in Philadelphia, charged with examining into the propriety of the suspension of specie payments by the banks of that city, have addressed a letter to the boards of direction of the several institutions, asking for information upon the subject. The banks in turn have nominated a committee to confer [illegible]. The course so far has been conducted with great courtesy by both parties. The paper from which we gather this intelligence adds, that the result will be such as to satisfy all who have an interest in the matter of not only the propriety, but the absolute necessity of their recent course. Doubtful!

A just Penalty.—A man named Pickinson has lately been fined $250 in Baltimore for furiously driving through one of the streets of that city, and so in having run over and severely wounded a lady who was crossing the street. A similar penalty if inflicted upon one of the many offenders in this city, would be attended with a most beneficial result.

The exquisite poetess, Miss Landon, known better by her initials L. E. L according to popular report, is on the eve of marriage with a gentleman holding an official appointment in Africa; she leaves with him for that inhospitable continent as soon as the marriage rites shall have been performed.

The Harvest.

Amid the gloom and apprehension visible on all sides, it is cheering and consolatory to remark, that the prospect for the coming harvest is excellent. Our Western papers are the harbingers of very gratifying intelligence upon this interesting subject. With an ample store, from which we may supply our own wants and contribute to the supply of those of foreign markets, we have a power to withstand the existing embarrassments, which should inspire us with confidence, and drive away those melancholy forebodings which the depression of the times are calculated so vividly to excite.

It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon that the Presidency of the Board of Navy Commissioners has been tendered to Commodore Warrington. That paper does not state whether the gallant commodore has accepted the appointment or not.

Bishop England.

This distinguished Prelate recently preached a sermon in Baltimore, which for eloquence and energy is pronounced equal to any of his previous efforts. He has been in the successful practice of the ministry for upwards of twenty years in the United States, during which period he has secured the respect and admiration of all denominations of christians.

The New York Sun states that from two to three thousand clerks are out of employment in that city. They would do better to retire to the rich prairies of the West and cultivate the soil than to remain idle, calculating upon the vain hope that their services will soon be required.

The Suspension Mania.—An eastern paper humorously observes that the hens in Springfield, (N. H.) have suspended laying in consequence of the hard times.

Texas

The following official account of the engagement between the Texian armed vessel, the Independence and the Mexican vessels of war, the Libertador and Vincedor del Alamo, has been communicated to us by Messrs Toby and Brother, agreeable to the wishes of the writer.

Brassos de St Jago, April 21, 1837.

To the Hon S Rhoads Fisher,
Sec'y of the Navy.

Sir, I have the honor hereby to transmit you an account of the late engagement between our government vessel, Independence, and two of the enemy's brigs of war, the Libertador of 16 eighteen pounders and 140 men, the other the Vincedor del Alamo, mounting 6 twelves and a long eighteen amidships with 100 men—Captain Wheelright having during the action received a very dangerous wound, the duty of sending this melancholy communication has devolved upon me to wit.

On the morning of the 17th inst, in lat 29 North, lon 95 20 min, West, at 5 h 30 m, a m, discovered two sail to windward; immediately beat to quarters—on making us out, they bore down for us with all sail set, signalised and then spoke to each other, at 7h 30m the Vincedor del Alamo bore away getting in our wake to rake us, the Libertador keeping well on our weather quarter. We immediately hoisted our colors at the peak, the enemy in a few minutes hoisting here. The Libertador on our weather quarter edging down for us all the time, till within one mile, gave us a broadside, without wounding our men or doing other damage; the fire was instantly returned from our weather battery, consisting of 3 pieces and the pivot a long nine. The wind blowing fresh and from our extreme lowness, our lee guns were continually under water, and even the weather ones occasionally dipped their muzzles quite under: the firing on both sides was then kept up for nearly two hours; the raking shots from the Vincedor in our wake nearly all passing over our heads as yet sustaining but trifling injury. At 9h 30m the Libertador on our weather quarter bore away and ran down till within two cables length of us, luff'd up and gave us a whole broadside of round shot, grape and cannister, while all this time the Vincedor in our wake continued her raking fire.

Notwithstanding this we continued on our course for Velasco, maintaining a hot action for full 15 minutes with some effect upon her sails and rigging—the Libertador now hauled her wind widening her distance, apparently wishing to be further from us, when she again opened her fire, which was on our part kept up without cessation; at 11 a m; she again bore away and ran down close to our quarter and gave us another broadside of round shot, grape and cannister which told plainly on our sails and rigging, as before she again hauled her wind to her former position and plied us briskly with round shot, one of which struck her hull going through the copper and buried itself in her side—at 11h 30m a m, about this time a round shot passed through our quarter gallery against which Capt Wheelright was leaning, inflicted a severe wound on his right side, knocked the speaking trumpet out of his hand, terribly lacerating three of his fingers. He was carried below to the surgeon leaving orders with me to continue the action. We still held on our course in our respective positions, keeping up an incessant fire for a full half hour, when the enemy signalized the Vincedor, luffed up gaining well on our weather quarter; at that time the Libertador on our weather beam, bore away and ran down close under our stern within pistol shot—our decks being completely exposed to her whole broadside, at the same time open to the raking fire of the Vincedor our weather quarter; in this situation further resistance being utterly fruitless and our attempts to beach the vessel being inefficient, I received orders from Capt Wheelright to surrender which was done after an action of 4h and 30m.

The only damage done to our vessel was that, a hurting some of our rigging, splitting the sails, the round shot in her hull and the quarter gallery, which was short away. Capt Wheelright was the only person wounded! We shot away the Libertador's main top gallant mast, unshipped one of her gun carriages, took a ship of the after part of the foremast, killed two then and cut her sails and rigging severely. We were immediately boarded by Capt Davis, who pledged his honor and that of Commodore Lopez, who was then on board, that we should receive honorable treatment as prisoners, as officers and gentlemen and that as soon as an exchange could be effected we should be sent home.

The kind attention and courtesy we have received from Com. Lopez, Capt Davis and officers has been truly great, for which we tender our sincerest thanks—likewise Capt Thompson of the Mexican schooner of war Brave extended every civility and kindness—we leave this place tomorrow for Metamoras, what disposition will there be made of us I know not; besides the officers and crew of our vessel, we had on board as passengers, the Hon Wm H Wharton, Mr Levy, Surgeon Texian Navy, Capt Durocher T A, Mr Thayer of Boston, Mr Wooster, English subject, Geo Estis, Acting Lieut T A, and Mr Henry Childs.

Our crew consisted of 21 men and boys, out of this number there were 6 seamen, the balance not know ing one part of the vessel from the other, and it was with great difficulty that we obtained this crew while in New Orleans.

Very respectfully yours,
J W TAYLOR,
Lieutenant.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

Philadelphia, May 21.

A Postponement.

It is stated that Mr Gilpin, U S District Attorney for this district, has received authority from the Treasury Department to postpone until the 1st of October the institution of suits on duty bonds not paid at the custom house.

A Dead Body Found.

The dead body of a man, about five feet seven inches in height, was taken from the Delaware on last Thursday, and an inquest held over him. He had evidently lain in the water for one or two months, and presented a frightful spectacle. Dress, white pantaloons, coarse boots, a spotted vest and a belt round he body.

On Thursday evening about 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a ready made linen store in Seventh st. Philadelphia, below Chesnut. The flames were extinguished before any considerable damage was done.

New York May 20.

Capt E Farewell, of the brig Macendy, was arrested yesterday on a charge of murder, and required to find bail in the sum of $2,000, on a charge of having caused death to John Brown, cook of the vessel, during a voyage from this port to Portugal in December last. While one of the officers of the U S marshal's office was taking Capt Farewell to prison, the latter struck the former a severe blow on the breast which knocked him down. The captain escaped but the officer recovering went in pursuit and overtook him in the Park.

Female Counterfeiters.—Anne Thompson and Elizabeth Mason, arrested on the charge of forging counterfeit bills of the Lansingburg bank, which they offered to exchange for sugar and other goods purchased of Fender & Merritt in Hudson st. They were arrested at their residence in Chapel street, and $70 of similar money was found on them. Committed. The bills are dated the 4th of July, and numbered 812 and 817.—N York Paper.

BALTIMORE, May 22

Fires—A little before twelve o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in a brick stable in Cemetery near H ward street. It was so in extinguished without much damage.

As the firemen were returning from the above place, smoke was seen to issue from a house in North Charles street, occupied by Messrs S J Paterson & Co, tailors. On the door being opened, it was found that the fire had progressed with complete possession of the interior, and nothing could be removed. The firemen, however, soon arrested the flames without their progressing beyond the first story.—It is believed that both these premises were set on fire.

At one time, C[illegible] a disturbance commenced between some of the members of the New Market and the United Engine Companies, during which brick bats, &c were thrown, and one man considerably injured, having been struck on the head with one of these missiles. At the second fire in Charles street, the disgraceful scenes were renewed; pistols and bowie knives were brought into action, and one man was severely wounded with a musket, but not mortally.

Of the merits of these quarrels, we of course know nothing. We know well and care not how they originate: but we know this, that they are disgraceful to the department and to the city.

Council of the Third Municipality.

Sitting of Thursday, May 25, 1837.

The council met agreeably to adjournment.

The recorder having called the members to order, requested the secretary to call the roll; it appeared that the members present were Messrs Davignaud, Bertrand, Kilshaw, Bertrand, Massicot, Feraud and Montamat.

After the reading and approval of the journal of the last sitting.

A message from the mayor, dated 25th inst was read. The message referred to the forges on the levee, [illegible] the municipality. The mayor [illegible] the owners of these establishments [illegible] received an order to conform to the ordinance approved 17th December, 1827, relative to them; but said owners having [illegible] the mayor requested the council to take such measures as it might judge proper.

On motion of Mr. Marigny, and the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That on account of the existing circumstances, no prosecution be instituted until further orders against persons who have put up forges without [illegible].

A letter from Mr. Wm Gardiner, wherein he stated [illegible] conditions on which he would undertake to pave the streets of the municipality with wood [illegible].

On motion of Mr Montamat, said letter was referred to the committee on paving.

A petition was read from the coffee house and tavern keepers, &c. [illegible] praying on account of [illegible] to be released from the payment of the taxes required by law on such establishments, or that a deduction should be made in their favor.

On motion of Mr Montamat, said petition was laid on the table indefinitely.

A letter from Mr David Davis praying for relief, was read.

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

A letter from Mr Dominic Troxlain, and another from Mr D. F Gurs, secretary of the lower corporation, relative to which those gentlemen complained of the conduct of some of the watchmen of the municipality, in having in several instances arbitrarily gone beyond their duty.

On motion of Mr Montamat, these complaints were referred to the committee of the guard.

The last returns of Mr J R Vienne, wharfinger of the municipality, showing the judgments rendered against persons who have violated the police ordinances, amounted to the sum of $855, the list of the pending amounts to the sum of $750. Total, $1,605.

The account of receipts and expenditures of the treasury from the 18th to the 25th inst rendered [illegible] by the Treasurer, shows a balance of $1164, [illegible] on hand.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

The council having dispensed with its rules, the [illegible] committees was not made by the recorder.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following ordinance was adopted with the exception of a section numbered "9," of which Mr Marigny moved the rejection. Its object was to reserve that part of the levee comprised between the lower limit of the Elysean Fields and Post No. 79 between Marigny and Moreville streets, to the exclusive use of steamboats, in loading and unloading produce and goods. On the motion he ayes and nays were called for on the question of the rejection of the article:

Messrs. Marigny, Davignaud, Kilshaw, Massicot and Feraud voted affirmatively—5 ayes.

And Messrs. Bertrand and Montamat negatively—2 nays.

Said Article 9 was consequently stricken from the ordinance.

On motion of Mr Bertrand, said ordinance was reconsidered, article by article.

On the question of the adoption of the ordinance, as amended, Mr Bertrand called for the ayes and nays, when Messrs Davignaud, Marigny, Kilshaw, Massicot and Feraud voted in the affirmative—5 ayes; and Messrs Bertrand and Montamat in the negative—2 nays.

The ordinance was consequently adopted, as amended.

Whereas it is the interest of this municipality to protect as much as possible the several branches of commerce and industry within the limits of its part, and principally the tobacco establishment now in building, as well as the refinery, the committee on levees submit to your approbation the following ordinance:

Ordinance concerning the Port and Levee of the third Municipality.

Article 1. Resolved, That from and after the promulgation of the present ordinance no rafts of wood or other materials shall be permitted to land between the wharf opposite Piety street, and the refinery under penalty of a fine of $50 for every infraction, and the wharfinger is authorized to cause to be cut loose further [illegible] or chains of these rafts or of other obstruction, and to remove them at the expense and risk of the owners thereof.

Art. 2. Resolved, That the Levee comprised between I dependence street and the lower limits of Mccarty's plantation, shall be occupied by flatboats and other crafts loaded with produce and other merchandize.

Art. 3. Resolved, That the Levee comprised between the lower limit of Mccarty's plantation and Poland street, shall be reserved for the breaking up of flatboats and other craft.

Art. 4. Resolved, That the Levee from Poland street to 120 feet below the tobacco warehouses, shall be occupied by steamboats, flatboats, and vessels having to load or unload.

Art. 5. Resolved, That from the lowest limit mentioned in article 4, to the lower limit of the property of Mr Thomas Urquhart, the breaking up and cutting up flatboats and other boats shall be permitted.

Art. 6. Resolved, That all the space comprised between the lower line of the refinery shall be occupied by vessels loading at the said refinery.

Art. 7. Resolved, That the Levee situated between the lower line of the Refinery and the lower limit of the municipality, shall be reserved to the breaking up of rafts of wood, pickets, and of other materials.

Art. 8. Resolved, That the Levee comprised between the upper limit of the 3d Municipality and the lower line of Elysean Fields street shall be for the use of schooners and boats loaded with fire wood, and of boats loaded with produce; provided that no flat or other vessel loaded with wood shall be allowed to remain within said limits for more than eight days, under penalty of a fine of $50 for every infraction, and of $10 more for every day said boats shall remain within said limits after the delay above mentioned.

Art. 9. Resolved that all ordinances or parts of ordinances contrary to the present be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed.) BERTRAND, Chairman.
G. MONTAMAT.

Mr. Bertrand, having voted against the proceeding ordinance, as amended, gave in writing his reasons for his vote as follows:

"I vote against the adoption of the ordinance, as amended, because the amendment destroys the subject of the ordinance as regards the location of ships, steamboats, rafts, &c."

The following ordinance which was also in the order of the day was rejected:

Owing to the unexampled distress and embarrassments of the times, caused by the derangement of the monetary system of the country, and the consequent necessity the Banks are under, generally to suspend the payment of their notes in specie, a suspension which would, without some remedy being applied, result in grievous distress to families, the labouring classes and to the poor, this Council resolves as follows:

1st. To authorize the Treasurer on behalf of this Municipality to sign notes of the following denominations, and for the sums specified below, to the order and to be endorsed by the Comptroller to be used as a temporary circulating medium.

Twelve and one half cents of		$5000
Twenty-five cents	do	5000
Fifty cents	do	5000
One Dollar	do	45000
Two Dollars	do	20000
Three Dollars	do	11000
		$101,000

by in such other sum and proportions as the Finance Committee may find expedient.

2nd. That the redemption of said notes shall be effected at the Treasurer's office [illegible] of the City Banks which are current, or be specie as soon as they are enabled to resume, and [illegible] specie payments.

3d. That the faith of this Municipality shall be and is hereby pledged for the redemption of its notes in the manner and in the time [illegible].

4th. That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to keep a faithful and correct [illegible] of all the notes to be issued by virtue of this ordinance, the same to be countersigned by the Treasurer.

5th. That such Banks of the city as may be desirous of receiving said notes for the purpose of negociation, shall intimate their desire to the Treasurer, who shall report the same to the Finance Committee, and who shall be authorised to appropriate an amount in credit accordingly, on the Treasurer's receiving in exchange a corresponding amount of the notes of the Bank in question, provided said notes are current, or of other current Bank notes.

6th. That the notes to be issued by virtue of the ordinance shall be received in payment of the debts due to this Municipality.

7th. That the Treasurer shall be, and is hereby authorized to cause to be printed the specified number and denomination of notes, or in such proportions as the Finance Committee may determine, and cause the same to be signed as above decreed, the form to be as follows:

Faith of the Third Municipality pledged.
No. 12 1-2 Cents No.

Municipality No. Three promises to pay to the order of Gabriel de Ferrei, Comptroller, Twelve and one half cents on demand.

New Orleans, May 1837

E. SOMMEREAU, Treasurer.

8th. That the issue of said notes by the Treasurer in the first instance shall be entirely confined to those Banks which may receive them and give current Bank notes in exchange as explained in art. No 5.

9th. That the Treasurer shall cause to be made two strong Tin Boxes, with locks and keys, having in each six divisions for the reception of the respective class of notes, one box to be used as a depository of all the notes to be issued, the other for that of all those which may be paid including Bank notes, the two boxes in question to be deposited in the Branch of the Citizen's Bank for safe keeping each day at or before the hour of 3 o'clock.

10th. That the Finance Committee shall be empowered to examine, at least once in each week, or more frequently if deemed necessary, the records of the Treasurer and Comptroller in reference to the emissions and collections and the state of the emission and collection boxes as aforesaid, and to report the same to the council.

11th. That if the emission of notes by the two other municipalities be of the same denomination as those of this municipality, and they be secured by the like pledge of faith, and provided also the principle of reciprocity be observed by the former to the other, then this municipality will receive their notes in payment, and mutual exchanges if their respective issues shall be made.

12th. That for the extra labour thus to be imposed on the Treasurer and Comptroller, they shall each receive an additional compensation beyond their present salaries of $300, so soon as all the notes are signed.

JOHN KILSHAW, Jr
Chairman Committee Finance.

May 16th, 1837.

J. BERTRAND.

Mr Marigny having called for the rejection of the last article of the ordinance above mentioned Mr Bertrand asked for the yeas and nays, Messrs Davignaud, Marigny, Massicot, Ferraud and Montamat voted for the rejection—5 ayes, and Messrs Kilshaw and Bertrand, in favor of the resolution—2 noes. Consequently the first article was rejected, Mr Marigny offered a substitute to said article; purporting a suspension of all the works of the municipality with the exception of the most urgent ones.

Said substitute was rejected.

Mr Feraud having asked for the rejection of the whole ordinance, Mr Montamat called for the yeas and nays. Messrs. Davignaud, Marigny, Massicot, Feraud and Montamat voted in the affirmative—5 yeas, and Messrs. Kilshaw and Bertrand in the negative—2 noes, consequently the whole ordinance was rejected.

On motion of Mr Montamat, the rules having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of June next, the men employed at the cleaning of the streets, &c under the superintendance of the Commissaries of Police of the three districts be discharged from the employment of the municipality, and to this effect, it was the duty of the commissaries to notify every one of those men, of the person entrusted in surveying the [illegible].

Resolved, moreover, That the surveyor is requested to discharge also at the same time a number of carts, and men employed under his control, and to retain a sufficient number he may think proper as to be working for the most urgent works of the municipality. Such as for the repairs of the roads and the levees, or for whole extent of the part of the municipality, also for the construction of the wharfs already commenced in the limits of the 3d District.

On motion of Mr Davignaud, the rules having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That at the expiration of the time of service of the men employed by the municipality for the cleaning of the streets, said work shall be performed by the negroes, detained in the public jail of the municipality under the care of a superintendent chosen for that purpose, with a salary of $15 per month, and the Recorder is consequently authorized to deliver to the surveyor the negroes detained in said Jail.

Mr Bertrand offered the following resolution which was agreed to.

Resolved That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to sign notes of the following denominations, viz, 25, 50 cents and 1 dollar to the order of the Comptroller, under the superintendance of the Finance Committee, for an amount not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, which notes shall be offered in payment of sums due by the Third Municipality.

Said notes issued as above stated shall be redeemable at the office of the Treasurer in current Bank notes of the city.

On motion the Council adjourned until Thursday next, 1st June, 1837.

A True Copy.
J. B. S. St. AMAND, Secretary.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Mississippi, Hall, New York, Bein & Cohen.
Ship Arkansas, Wood, Liverpool, Franklin & Ames.
Ship Exchange, Atkins, Liverpool, Franklin & Ames.
Ship Riga, Booth, Antwerp, L H Gale.
Ship Natchez, Fick, Havre, J Ogden & co
Barque Dependent, Simpson, Liverpool, H C Cammack & co
Barque Niagara, Foster, Boston, S & J P Whitney
Brig Almira, Doane, Boston, Bailey & Abbott
Brig Angola, Tufts, New York, Bailey & Abbott
Brig Mary Bernard, Beckwith, Havana, W Porter.
Sch Water Witch, Dupere, Tampico, Capdeville & co.
Sch Active, Hartman, Galveston, S & J P Whitney.
Sch Henry Lee, Norton, Tampa Bay, S & J P Whitney
Sch Montgomery, Sawyer, Tampa Bay, D Goldsmith.
Sch Atlantic, Sawyer, Tampa Bay, D Goldsmith.
Sch Robert Center, Attakapas, Master

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Tiger, Beebe, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Olympia, schs Henry and Southerner, and to the bar ship Montreal: left on bar on the 26th at 9 A M, brought up ship Locoma, schs Corine and Emeline, nothing in the offing, brig Paragon at anchor outside bound up.

Tow boat Post Boy, Paulding, from the N E Pass, towed to sea brigs Hercules, Cyclops, Caroline and Zoroaster; brought up brigs Rupee and Viscayna to the city, and to Slaughterhouse Point U S steam Cutter Campbell, (previously reported in the offing from Galveston) left the pass on the 26th at 3 P M, reports nothing in sight off the Balize, one brig and two schs in the river.

Tow boat Grampus, Annable, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Archer and Andes, and brig Everline; brought up brig Wellingsly, schs Lone and Mechanic; left the N E Pass on the 27th at 6 P M, reports nothing in sight for 40 miles, in the river one brig and two schs.

Ship Loconia, Whitney, 21 days from New York, to master, in ballast.

Brig Viscayna, Moncado, 5 days from Matamoras, to St Miranda, in ballast.

Brig Rupee, Bings, 27 days from Boston, to master.

Brig Wellingsly, Bartlett, 23 days from New York, to master.

Sch Mechanic, Baker, from Matamoras, May 16th, to Godfrey, Bossman & co.

Sch Lone, Clark, 5 days from Havana, to J Prats & Son.

Sch Corine, Guiberson, from St Josephs, to master, in ballast.

Sch Emeline, Sawyer, from Tampa Bay, to master, in ballast.

Steamboat Arkansas, Hallerman, from Arkansas River, to master.

Steamboat Brian Boroihme, Edwards, from Shreveport, to master.

Steamboat Chickasaw, Rhodes, from Ouachita, to master.

Steamboat Semaphore, Hoffman, from Opelousas, to Lestrape, Desmare & co.

Steamboat Sam, Thomasson, from Cincinnati, to master.

Steamboat Ouchita, Griffin from Mobile, to Tournier & Beckwith.

Steamboat Correo, Gordon, from Opelousas, to master.

EXPORTS.

New York—ship Mississippi—132 bales cotton, 108 hhds tobacco, 2694 pigs lead and sundry mdze and provisions.
——brig Angola—2756 pigs lead, 41 hhds sugar, 767 hides, 20 bales moss.
Liverpool—ship Arkansas—1639 bales cotton, 2000 bundles hides, one cask beeswax.
——ship Exchange—1512 bales cotton
——barque Dependent—773 bales cotton, 23 cases hardware.
Antwerp—ship Riga—453 hhds, 156 bales and 4 boxes tobacco, 14 tons logwood.
Havre—ship Natchez—1109 bales cotton, 3 hhds tobacco, 36 hides and sundries.
Boston—barque Niagara—695 pigs lead
——brig Almira—1657 pigs lead, 40 bales cotton, 279 bbls pork, 319 kegs lard, &c.
Havana—brig Mary Bernard—48 hhds tobacco, 70 bales cotton, 773 kegs lard, 17 bales moss, 5 hhds and 131 hams.
Tampico—sch Water Witch—lumber, shingles and ice.
Galveston—sch Active—provisions, &c.
Tampa Bay—sch Henry Lee—government stores.
——sch Montgomery—government stores.
——sch Atlantic—government stores.

IMPORTS.

Per brig Rupee—mdze.
Per brig Wellingsly—mdze and paving stone.
Per sch Mechanic—2300 hides to Caculu & co.
Per sch Lone—fruit.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Rupee—Geo Green; C Flint; J Bailey; E Munson; N & J Dick & co; J Vairin & co; J G Putnam & co; Reed & Maynard; A Whitmarsh; J H Field & co; J Thayer & co, Vining & Tirrell; A Reed, J H Haynes; S Slater; E Lacoste; A Castillo; Sicuono, Avery & co; R G Hobbs; A Ledoux & co; C H Grant & co; C H Henshaw; Bogart & Hawthorn; Corn & co; T W Beattie; A H Vallner & co; Hafford & Burgen frey; Gravot & Paige; and order.

Per brig Wellingsly—Peters & Millard; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; and master

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Chickasaw—290 bales cotton and $2500 specie, to owners on board; 121 bales cotton, A Maurain & co; 15 do Hatch & Lynch.

Per steamboat Brian Boroihme—10 bales cotton, Peyroux, Arciaud & co.

Per steamboat Arkansas—15 bales cotton, Bullitt, Shipp & co, and order; 77 pieces bagging, owners on board; 1 box tobacco, N Potter.

Per steamboat Correo—65 bales cotton, C Toledano; 71 do A Mauain & co; 6 do Lestrapes, Desmare & co; 4 boxes tobacco, E Johns & co; 79 saddle trees, owners on board.

Per steamboat Semaphore—81 bales cotton, Charles Delno; 61 do Lestrapes, Desmare & co.

Per steamboat Sam—90 bbls flour, A H Wallace & co, 36 bbls pork, 30 do [illegible], Turner & Shields; 84 cotton, Kelly, Mason & co; 38 hhds tobacco, J W Ferguson; 146 sheep and sundry poultry, eggs, &c, to order.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Viscayna—J L de Laymanski, W Patterson; F Rio, D Meroger, J Bueno, V Ortez, C Manja, J Minno.

Per sch Mechanic—P Marsh and Chastell.

Per sch Lone—miss Demertier, S Robert, P D Hoyo, Rev G Slater, C J Hanson.

Per steamboat Sam—Spalding, Garretts, Peters, Arnold, St Amant, Blanc, Ory, Bourgeois, Haydell, Urann, Vosein, Ecrnes and lady, Mafarwhan, Woentley, Scraggs, Diston, Jourdan, Bellonget, Winsbrenner, Wemanh, Stemmleman, H P Page.

Per steamboat Semaphore—Capt Littol and family, J Smith, Addison, A Henry, mrs De Lilly.

Per steamboat Correo—Judge Boyce, Lewis, Singleton, Ribes, Dupree, Vorius, Carrier, Garrett, Cornell, Garand, Markley, King, Cambell, Fontenot and Fanning.

Per steamboat Arkansas—T B Dwyer, Ely, Bent, Shaw, Capt Thomas U S A, Kopman, James, Motz, Beydin, Kesler, Reynolds, Ross, J W Twichell, Zeb, Winpey, W N Benton, W T Gamble, G Gamble and Lake.

Per steamboat Brian Boroihme—Cummings and lady, Scotton and child, Dalrymple, Freeman, Peyle, Colly, Camden, Neal, Littlejohn, Ream, Anderson, Ogden, Green, Walsh, Gibson, Knight, Bonnaire, Kimball.

Per steamboat Chickasaw—Newcomer, J R Moore, G H Bell, Conly, Turner, P Ferguson, Parker, Irwine, Dr Palmer, R Bolar, Davis, Bonquist, A L Flowe, McCreeky.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Viscayna from Matamoras confirms the information relative to the treatment of the persons that were captured on board of the American vessel bound to Texas and that General Santa Anna was not prisoner as reported.

Brig Rupee, May 17th, off the Hole in the Wall spoke sch Cherub from Boston bound to Mobile, 18 days out.

Steamboat Sam reports the Ohio River very high and rising 1 ft on the 20th.

Sch Mechanic reports schs Comanche, Hellen and Cora to have arrived at Matamoras.

Cleared at New York for this port, May 20, ship Louisville, Cornell.

Hence at New York, May 20, brig Mary, Bray; 21st brig Margaret Ann Thompson

Hence at Philadelphia, May 22, sch Mary J. Estelle, Baymore; brig Orande, Gilchrist.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

The public is respectfully informed that the establishment will close for the season on the 6th June.

THIS EVENING, MAY 29.

Will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera Buff.,

IL BARBIERE DE SEVIGLIA

Rosina,	Signora Pantanelli
Figaro,	Signor Fornasari.
Il Conte Almaviva,	Ravaglia.
Il Dottor Bartolo,	Orlandi.
Don Basilio,	Candi.
Torelo,	Sapignoli.
Berta,	Signora Eliza Rossi.

Post Office Department,
12th May, 1837.

SIR—You will, until further orders, retain the proceeds of your office in your hands in specie, to meet the drafts of the Department.

I am, Respectfully,
Your ob'dt serv't.,
AMOS KENDALL.

Wm H Ker, Esq.,
P. M., New Orleans.

In compliance with the above, the Post Master can receive nothing but specie for postage. may 27

OFFICE EAGLE INSURANCE CO
New Orleans, May 29, 1837.

☞ A meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office, in conformity to its charter, on Monday next, the 5th June, at 10 A. M. when the Directors will lay before them a statement of its affairs.

By order of the Board,
m29 J WHITEHEAD. Prest.

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE price of fresh flour being this day $10 per barrel, according to the tariff, bakers must give during the ensuing week commencing Monday, May 29, 51 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 2½ per cent more, that is to say 3-4 ounces.

May 29, 1837 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

TO LET.

Until the 1st November next, on favorable terms, the store No 40 old Levee street, and next door to the corner of Bienville st.

Possession to be given immediately and if required the tenant will have the privilege of extending the lease another year, on the same terms of the present lease.

Enquire on the premises of Mr F Preilland, or to
ROBT LAYTON,
m29 53 Old Levee st

SAMMER RESIDENCE

For sale or to let.

Two houses very well situated at Biloxi. Apply to J ANGLAIRE,
m29 80 Orleans st

PROPERTY WANTED.

Persons having property well situated in the city square or in vicinity, and which they will sell at very moderate prices, will easily find customers by applying to

BERNARD DE SANTOS,
Broker,
Rampart street, between St Philip and Dumaine st.
m29 3t

SIGN, HOUSE & CARRIAGE PAINTING.

THE Subscriber has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans and the public in general, that he has lately arrived from Paris, and has opened an establishment in the above line, in Anne Street, where he paints, hangs paper, &c

m29 6t CREVASOL.

NOW landing from brig Ames from Trieste, and for sale

363 barrels red Beans,		
244	do	white,
200 bags Lentile,		
179	do	green Peas,
26	do	Walnuts,
633	do	Garvanzas,
195 willow Baskets,		
100 baskets sweet Oil.		

G VOGELGSANG & CO,
may 29—3t 61 gravier street.

COARSE & FINE SALT—Landing from ship Arab, below the vegetable market, 1400 sacks Liverpool coarse and fine salt, and for sale by the subscribers.

CARRIERE, DARAN & Co.
m29 11 and 15 St Louis st

WHISKEY—200 bbls for sale by
JOHN A PECK,
m29 29 Bienville st

UNITED STATES Bank Notes in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by
ROBINSON & Co
m29—4t 45 Camp st

GOLD WATCHES—For sale very low, in payment of which almost any of the suspended bank notes of the Southern and Western country will be received by
ANDREWS & BROS.
m29 19 Chartres st

DEMIJOHNS—600 received and for sale by
ROBERT H WHITE,
may 29 34 Gravier st

TENNESSEE Bank Notes for sale by
ROBINSON & Co
m29 45 Camp st

PORK, FLOUR, LARD & BACON—1000 bbls superfine flour; 200 bbls pork, 60 bbls lard, 20 casks bacon, for sale by
G DORSEY,
m29 44 New Levee.

STRAY ANIMALS.—Parish of Jefferson.

WAS brought to the undersigned Syndic, the following stray animals, to wit:

1. An iron grey horse branded S V. on the left leg and E C. on the shoulder of the same side, the fore feet shod.

2. A white horse, three feet shod, without any apparent brand.

3. A bay horse, having a star on the forehead the two hind feet white, and the two fore feet shod.

4. A roan mare, blind on the right side, without any apparent brand.

5. An iron grey colt; without any apparent brand.

6. A bay mare, with her colt; having a star on the forehead and the left hind foot white, without any apparent brand. The colt is without any brand.

7. A roan mare, branded R. S on the left side.

8. A sorrel colt, having a white forehead, without any apparent brand.

9. A mare, spotted white and red, having the forehead white, without any brand.

If the said animals are not claimed before the 1st of June next, they will be sold at auction on that day, at 10 o'clock, A M, at the pound of Mr. Lecesiere Labarre's plantation. R BEAUVAIS, Syndic.

May 29, 1837.

REWARD.

$25 Reward for the black woman BETSY who left my house, in faubourg McDonaugh, about the 12th of the present month, when she had on her neck an iron collar, has a mark on her left cheek, is about 20 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high; when she ran away, was well dressed. She was seen two days past at the lower Railroad and had not her collar on her neck.

CHARLES KERNIN.
m29 Parish of Jefferson.

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst. a mulatto man named FREDERICK aged 35 or 40 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, hair rather inclined to be grey and straight to that of a mulatto—speaks hurriedly when spoken to and with a considerable impediment of speech when alarmed, upper lip very short, shows nearly all his fore teeth when speaking or laughing,—and in all is a prodigious homely mulatto. He is a smith by trade, and having had the privilege of working in the shop of the subscriber, for himself (on Sundays) the presumption is, that he has a considerable quantity of ready money of his own, and may have engaged some man to assist him in absconding. Fifty dollars will be given for his apprehension, and security within the State, and one hundred without, provided due notice be given to the subscriber.

T. E. SHANNON.
West Baton Rouge, La. May 20 m29 15t

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and city of New Orleans—I hereby certify, that on Wednesday May 10th 1837, judgment was entered in this court in the suit of Desiree Laurent wife of Jean Macian, vs. her husband—in the words and figures to wit:—No 8757—Desirée Laurent wife of Jean Macian, vs. her husband—On motion of C. Roselius, Esq. Counsel for the plaintiff, praying for the confirmation of the judgment of default herein mentioned on the 5th of May 1837, after reading the evidence on file, the court being satisfied; that the affairs of the defendant are in such a state of derangement as induce the plaintiff to believe that she may loose her dowry, and that it is in proof that according to her marriage-contract the plaintiff brought in marriage a sum of fifteen hundred dollars in jewels and wearing apparel, It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that a judgment of separation of property take place between the parties, that the plaintiff recover from the defendant the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and that the defendant pay the costs of suit.

May 22nd 1837.

CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and in the 61st year of the Independence of the United States.

may 29 3t J. OLLIE, Deputy Clerk.

EMBROIDERED LACE, Capes and Collars, black and white Lace Veils and half handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

JOHN HENRY, at 145 Chartres street, next to the Orleans Hotel, has just opened, and offers at wholesale only, a very large and beautiful assortment of the above goods, as his stay is limited to 10 days an early call is solicited; the goods are all of the most fashionable description, newly imported, and will be offered very low for cash m27 6t

Sales at Auction.

BY FRANCOIS DUTILLET & DELERY.

IN virtue of a decree of the hon. the Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, here will be sold on Saturday, the first of July, 1837, at noon precisely, at the New Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, for the account of the succession of the late Antoine Abat, the following slaves:

1. Gustave, a mulatto boy, aged about 14 years, crippled in his right hand.
2. Eugene, a negro boy, aged about 11 years.
3. Bonne a griffonne aged about 30 years, with her 2 children named.
4. Ferdinand, alias Motote, a mulatto boy, aged about 17 years.
5. Francisque, alias Tuton, a mulatto boy, aged about 13, stammering in his speech.
6. Pauline, a girl aged about 11.
7. Josephine, alias Fine, a negress about 3[illegible] years of age, somewhat of a cook, with her daughter;
8. Clementine a girl, about 10 years.
9. Jules, a mulatto boy, about 10.
10. Alphonse, a mulatto boy, aged about 16.
11. Eulalie, a negress aged about 40 years, washer and ironer, with her two children, named
12. Henriette, a negro girl, about 9.
13. Henry, a boy about 7.
14. Louison, a negress, about 17 years, house servant.
15. Isabelle, a negress, about 20.
16. Marguerite, a negress, about 25 years, in the habit of leaving home.

TERMS.

The two slaves Gustave and Eugene, will be sold separately and for cash.

The griffonne Bonne and her three children, will be sold in one single lot, payable the two thirds at one year's credit, and the balance at one year's credit for a note satisfactorily endorsed and secured by mortgage on the slaves.

Josephine, alias Fine, with her daughter Clementine, in one single lot.

Eugenie, with her two children Henriette and Henry, also in one single lot, and the 5 other slaves each separately.

The whole at a credit of 6, 8 and 12 months for notes satisfactorily endorsed, and secured by mortgage on the slaves respectively.

The acts of sale to be passed at the expense of the purchasers, before Camille Pollock, notary public.

m29 5t

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Monday, 29th inst, at half past 12 o'clock, at the Levee in front of Canal street, will be sold.

11	Valuable mules, in good order.		
4	Oxen,	do	do
2	[illegible] mares,	do	do
1	Cow.		
1	Grampus colt.		
1	Dearborn.		
1	Engine for sugar plantation,		
1	Plough.		
1	Wagon and harness.		

Blacksmith tools with bellows.

Terms cash. m25

PASSAGE BOAT.
FOR LOUISVILLE.

THE new and splendid steamer Sultana, captain A W Tufts, will leave on Thursday 1st June, at 10 o'clock, positively. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
LAYET & AMELUNG
m26 Common street.

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville and Covington.

The fine fast running steam boat Pontchartrain, captain Knight, will commence her regular voyages on the Lake on Saturday next, 27th May.

She will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the 7 o'clock cars, for Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville and Covington, leaving the latter place at 5 o'clock, P. M. on the same days for Madisonville, from which place she will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M. for Lewisburg, Mandeville, and for the railroad harbor.

On Saturday evenings, on the arrival of the 5 o'clock cars, she will leave for Mandeville, and return on the same night.

On Sunday mornings, on the arrival of the 7 o'clock cars, she will leave for Mandeville, Lewisburg and Madisonville, and will leave the latter place at 5 P. M. for Lewisburg, Mandeville, and from thence for the railroad.

Breakfast ready every morning at 8 o'clock.

The public may rely that the boat will leave and depart punctually at the hours indicated in this advertisement. m23

FOR NEW YORK.
First Packet—New Line.

The ship Nashville, D Jackson, master, will positively sail on Tuesday evening. For freight (the bulk of her cargo engaged) or passage apply on board opposite the vegetable market, or to
FRANKLIN & AMES.
m29 55 Common st

FOR NEW YORK.
To sail 10th of June.

The ship Kentucky, J Bunker, master, is now loading and will sail as above. For freight or passage apply on board opposite the vegetable market, or to FRANKLIN & AMES.
m29 55 Common st

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
To succeed the Swan.

THE regular packet ship Chester, Wm Warren master, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite the Mint, or to
J REED & CO.
m29 35 Royal street

FOR BOSTON—First vessel.

The fast sailing coppered brig Emerald, Andrews, master, will sail on Tuesday evening. For passage only having first rate accommodations, apply to the captain on board between the markets, or to
m29 E & J ANDREWS.

PASSAGE TO MATAMORAS.

The coppered and copper fastened schooner Bonita, will be despatched in a few days to the above port and can accommodate a few passengers. Apply to the captain on board, or to
J ROBERT & CO.
m27 47 Bienville street

FOR PHILADELPHIA—The regular packet brig Swan, H, Harding master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to
JAMES REED & Co

FOR BRAZORIA, Texas—The schr General De Kalb, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
m26 J REED & Co 35 Royal st

FOR BORDEAUX.
Or any port in the Mediterranean.

Brig Comet, Marcy master, having one third of her cargo engaged, shall meet with prompt despatch. For balance of freight apply to
KOHN, DARON & Co,
m25 28 Bienville st

NOTICE.

THE well known vessel, Anne Louisa, is daily expected from Bordeaux, will return to the same place, 20 days after her arrival. For freight or passage apply to captain Demandez, at Mr B Lindmeyer's, Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville. m24

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The superior and fast sailing ship St Mark, Hoom's commander, having all her cargo engaged on board, will meet with despatch.—For passage only, having comfortable accommodations, apply to
L H GALE,
m23 93 Common st

FOR BOSTON.

THE A 1 brig Emerald, Andros, master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will sail on the 30th. For remainder of freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to the captain on board between the markets, or to
m21 E & J ANDREWS, 21 Gravier st.

FOR HAVRE.

The ship Rubicon, Rodgers master, has part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
JOSEPH BARTLET,
m24 31 Toulouse street.

FOR BALTIMORE—The fine fast sailing schr Oneko, Nickerson, master, having the most of her cargo engaged, can take some heavy freight, for terms of which or passage apply to
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
m23 11 Bienville street

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The well known ship Tallahassee, Crosby, master, will have despatch. For freight of a few hundred bales or passage apply on board, or to
H C CAMMACK & Co
m23 65 Gravier st

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The new A 1 ship Michigan, Sturges master, has commenced loading and can take a few hundred bales on freight.

She has two cabins and can accommodate 10 or 12 passengers. For terms apply on board or to
H C CAMMACK & Co
m23 65 Gravier st

FOR COWES—The A 1 ship Mohawk, captain Stevens, will receive immediate despatch. For passage having handsome accommodations, apply to
L H GALE,
m17 93 Common st.

For Freight or Charter.

The A 1 ship Robt Pulsford, Capt Price now ready to load, burthen 1500 bales cotton Apply on board or to
m17 GEO GREEN.

FOR TAMPICO.

The fine fast sailing schooner Creole, Cormier master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to
m9 J CROSBY, 24 Camp street.

I INFORM the public that being on the eve of leaving the country, Mr P. D. DEMONCEAUX has the management of my business.
m27 4t C DENEFBOURG.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the bakery of the subscriber, since the end of April last, the following slaves:

Moses, a dark negro, about 6 feet 1 inch high, rather slim, thin face, bad teeth. He wore when he absconded a pair of blue cottonade pantaloons, a gray linen jacket, and a fur cap. He speaks broken English, and very little Creole, and understands well the Choctaw. He is supposed to be lurking near the Barracks below the city, having been brought up with the Indians there stationed.

Elsy alias Nancy, of a light black complexion, dim eyes, large eye-coffee colour, flat nose, large mouth, round teeth and turns in her feet when she walks. She has sold bread in Faubourg Marigny for about 8 or 9 years, and speak French, English and little Dutch.

$50 reward paid for the apprehension of either of the above slaves, and $30 to any one who can procure sufficient proof to condemn the person who harbors the black girl Elsy.

J BERTRAND,
m27 Corner of Railroad and Conde streets.

$20 REWARD—Ranaway on Monday last, the 15th inst, the negro boy Isaac, aged 13 or 14 years, stout built, and having a monkey face. He was purchased in this city of the agent of Mr Brome of Mobile, last January. It is conjectured that he will endeavor to make his way to that city.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be rigorously enforced against all so offending. N. HOEY.
m27 6t 27 Bienville st

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY the American negro William, about 21 years old, speaking French and English, 5 feet 6 in high, his face marked with the small pox, red complexion, and thick lips, had on when he left, a straw hat. It is to be supposed that he went far from the city, for he has taken with him all his baggage. Captains of ships and steamboats are cautioned not to harbor him, under the penalty of the law. Said reward will be given to whoever will have him put in jail.

m27—6t D B MACARTY.