LATEST DATES.

...ly 6	Liverpool	June 2
...ly 6	Havre	May 3
...ly 6	Bremen	May 20
...ly 6	Paris	May 21
...ly 6	Bordeaux	May 22
...ly 6	Madrid, A	May 23
...ly 6	Cadiz	May 23
...ne 21	Havana	May 29
...ne 6	Boston	July 5

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.

...ommitts a seasonably dull in every branch, however is to be expected at this season of the year. People in the much disappointed, ...the sales being been so limited throughout ...somewhat of a better summer might be ...ntained.

...It remains very healthy, and the weather ...h for a day passed during the week without rain.

...The above continue a sufficient stock of ...ch staples to pass, the market is consequently ...ed with western produce but without ...e stock of any article to accumulate, ...ption of flour.

...tinues to be more readily obtained on ..., and confidence is daily increasing—...out of its being more plenty. We that ...buildings going up than at any time ...lumbermarts of the country.

...nk bills remain at the same rates as ...hich we refer to table. Dollars are in ...ut scarce. More Mississippi money is ...last week, but not to an amount to effect for...

...has fallen a little since last week; we ...and 10 a 11% and New York at sight, ...a 3 per cents prem. The banks purchase ...and at 104.

...The transactions of the week have been ...amounting to only about 3000 bales— ...without change. The stock of Mississippi has much reduced; what is for sale ...North Alabama and Tennessee, the ...now considered nearly in, and very ...quality.

...are 502,281 bales against 357,844 to ...last season making an excess of ...and 85,301 over the whole of last season. ...on hand and shipboard not clear ...000 bales.

...The stand thus:

	BALES.
...ish ports	131,465
...of Europe	210
	131,675
...s to market	6,279
...ks to ports	1,749
	10,320
...stock ports	111,445
...stock	12,782
	125,237
...last season	396,780
...less than this season	271,543
	85,301

...The high freights now asked has caused ...be somewhat calm, but the staple now ...steady of inferior quality, some de...do now in fixed hands is not estimated ...ds. The sales of the week amount ...800 bales, the principal part at prices ...We find no change in prices since ...which was table.

...26,512 bbls against 22,175 to the ...last season, making an excess of 3,337 ...ds thus:

	HHDS
...stock	6,168
...to Ports	3,831
	3,337

...The demand continues limited, and ...remain; the stock is now estimated at ...bbls, the principal part of which is in ...hands in consignment, and held at our highest ...8 to per lb, inferior is selling for 3½ 6d ...now very little remaining on plantation.

...58—A few hogsheads of Louisiana ...the quantity remaining on plantation is ...what in store is not offered at present ...22 c per gallon.

...The stock on hand has caused a re...since last week, we now quote it 86 a ...but market very dull; the stock is estimated ...40,000 bbls.

...has been a fair demand throughout the ...from store at 80 cs per bushel; in de...is a market causes prices to keep up. ...There is no material change since last ...but there is some enquiry for lard, and the ...at 10 a 10½ cts; butter is dull for the market which we quote at 12a a 20 ...inferior will readily bring 25 cts. ...demand has fallen off very much this ...is small, there is a fair stock on hand, ...consists of inferior quality, which quote ...

...We have been no arrivals for about a ...in first hands. Flour is selling from ...$2 25, and Coarse $1 50 a $1 62½ per ...

...stock has become very much reduced—...amount to from 135 to 150 hogsheads—we ...price lb.

...The market has been advanced; we now ...11 cts, and at Havre 12½ cts—...engaged are asking 8d to Liverpool, and ...Havre—for London and the Continent ...charterers are asking 8 Ships and ...proved, and 16 cleared, having 34—30 of ...for the following ports, viz—8 for ...London, 1 Glasgow, 3 Havre, 1 Cowes ...1 New York, 2 Boston and 1 for Palermo.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

	$ C.		$ C.
...ed & Fine.....per lb	12	@	13
...ed Fair.....do	11	@	12
...ing.....do	9	@	11
...ary.....do	8	@	9
...ed & Fine.....do	00	@	00
...ed Fair.....do	10	@	11
...ar.....do	9	@	9
...ing.....do	8	@	8
...ary.....do	6	@	7
...ar quality.....do	8	@	9
...ing.....do	6	@	8
...ar.....do	3	@	4
...ar quality.....do	28	@	29
...ing.....do	25	@	28
...ar.....do	12	@	13
...ar quality.....do	73	@	84
...ing.....do	30	@	35
...ar.....per gal	20	@	22
...Dancer.....do	15	@	18
...per lb	9	@	94
...per bbl	36	@	6 00
...do	0 75		1 00
...per lb			
...N Bedford per lb	0 39		0 40
...Nantucket...lb	0 374		0 00
...per lb	0 15a		0 16a
...per do	0 10		0 18a
...do	0 12		0 12a
...do	0 10		0 12
...per gal	0 30		0 35
...per gal	0 22		0 25
...do	0 15		0 18
...per lb	0 94		0 94
...per bbl	5 00		6 00
...per box	3 00		3 25
...half box			
...half box			
...per lb	0 13		0 15
...hard do	00		00
...per bbl	1 25		1 50
...per lb	0 75		0 874
(D Salt) per bbl	0 00		0 00
...(Liverpool)	0 00		0 00
...No 1...per bbl	12 50		13 00
...No 2...do	11 50		12 00
...per sack	2 25		0 00
...per bbl	0 87		1 00
...shelled...per bushel	0 75		0 80
...per gallon	0 50		0 60
...per bbl	3 50		4 00
...per 100 lb	1 184		1 25
...per sack	2 25		0 00
...do	1 82½		0 00
...per bush	0 31		0 32
...French, 4th pr per gal	1 37½		1 62½
...American, 1st proof	45		0 50
...New Orleans, 1st proof	40		0 0
...Jamaica	1 50		0 00
...Northern	0 40		0 45
...Scotch	1 25		0 35
...American	35		0 47
...Common	25		30
...Coffee	36		371

SPECIE.

...Spanish	8 a 51	dr ct prem
...Mexican	17,62a18,75	
Gold	8 a 10pa	Ct prem
	20,18a21	

BANK NOTES.

	6a7½	per ct. prem
...River Banks	9 a 11	per ct dis
...Ohio	19 a 20	"
...and in and other banks	3½ a 5	"
	4 a 5	prem
	3 a 14	"
	3 a 14	"
	7 a 18	dis
	44 a 74	per ct prem

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Since October 1, 1837.

BOUND FOR	Hhds. This week.	Hhds. Previously.	Hhds. Total.	Hhds. Last season.
...Liverpool	196	1309	1505	1209
...Glasgow, Greenock and Glasgow	492	1656	2149	1089
British Ports	688	2965	3654	2298
...Havre	90	1780	1870	1676
...Bordeaux	504		504	608
...Marseilles		772	772	317
...Other French Ports				30
French Ports	594	2552	3147	2631
...Havana		1630	1630	4189
...Matanzas		2154	2154	4192
...Other Spanish Ports		2539	2539	2607
Spanish Ports	1288	13040	13042	16154
...Rotterdam	30	2128	2158	2624
...Other Dutch Ports		8	8	5
...Genoa	601	2581	3182	2661
...Trieste		1712	1712	918
...Other Ports		1189	1189	549
Other Ports U. S.	631	13646	13189	7081
Total	1904	34603	36507	32276

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Previously.	Total.	Bales last season.
Liverpool	11639	89776	94198	79800
Greenock and Glasgow	50	2750	2800	2000
Other British Ports		75	75	125
Total to British Ports	11689	92599	97073	81925
Havre	1591	107310	109901	111652
Bordeaux	400	4038	4438	6860
Marseilles	831	5553	6374	9128
Other French Ports	579	5046	5625	5345
Total to French Ports	3201	121947	125147	131985
North of Europe		7168	7168	6954
Cowes and a market		48	48	2820
Other Foreign Ports	61	10932	10993	19768
Total for Foreign Ports	14379	276697	291126	479871
Boston	118	26974	27092	37950
Other eastern Ports		10855	10855	11800
New York	847	71254	72101	66359
Philadelphia	20	5699	5719	4384
Other Ports U. S.		4906	4906	2467
Total for Ports, U. S.	985	99690	99955	77172
Total	15364	466657	483281	557044

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	11-16
London—Tobacco per hhd	60s
Havre, Cotton per lb	14c
Hamburg—Tobacco, per hhd	60s
Cowes and a market, tobacco per hhd	65s 0d
Northern ports U S, cotton	per lb 5a6c
Nuevitas—per hhds from the coast	8 a 9
from the city	8a2.50
Tobacco per hhd	85

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS

New York, July 5.

50 shares United States Bank,			8194
5 do	do	a 30 do	1194
25 do	do		1194
25 do	do		1194
25 do	do		1194
		New York, July 6	
50 shares U S Bank,			1194
		PHILADELPHIA, July 5	
10 shares U S Bank,			1204
4 do	do		1204
1 do	do		1204

COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, July 7.

Cotton—In our market the past week has a limited business has been done, owing to the light stock on sale, which was estimated yesterday to be about 2000 bales; of which 1000 bales are held above present prices. The market has been very firm throughout the week, and in some parcels of Upland which have changed hands, an advance has been obtained, or rather holders have been able to obtain Planters limit. The sales are only about 2450 bales at the following prices—5 bales at 6; 8 at 8½; 14 at 9; 72 at 9½; 12 at 9¾; 77 at 9¾; 58 at 9¾; 39 at 9¾; 155 at 10; 137 at 10¼; 168 at 10½; 100 at 10¾; 234 at 11; 210 at 11½; 82 at 11¾; 72 at 12; 42 at 12½; and 18 bales at 13 cts—The transactions in Sea Island have been confined to a few small lots at about 50 cts per bushel; in demand with a parcel of 10 bales white at 30 cents.

Rice—The transactions of the week in this article comprise about 465 tierces, purchased principally for Foreign consumption, at prices ranging from 4 a 4½ per 100 pounds is held at $.

CINCINNATI, July 6.

Flour—$6 25 a 6 38, from wagons; stores, $6 37—dull.

Whiskey, common prices named last week, viz: 22½a24 cts—nice small.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

A large business has again been transacted in American cotton, and notwithstanding the rise of a week some little advance in price was obtained, which has since been lost from the trade having purchased less freely. The demand for exportation has been important, but some large transfers have been made to speculators. Egyptian cotton has been in good demand, and is sold readily at full prices. East India business has been doing in Brazils; prices for the finest are quite maintained. The inquiry for Surats has been good, and a steady business has been done at the full rates of last week. A public sale today of 1500 West India bags, of which 500 were purchased by private. The import of the week has been 46,215 bags, and the sales for the same period, including 6,000 American, 800 Carthagena, 500 Egyptian and 80 Marias, taken on speculation, amount to 27,570 bales.

90 Sea Island 17d to 24d; 40 stained 5d to 12—5610 Upland 5d to 7d; 4700 Alabama and Mobile 5d to 8d; 10,660 New Orleans 5d to 8d.

GENERAL TABLE OF ST.

Total sales previous to this week 1838 514,950 bales, total sales up to this day, 1837 537,520 bales. Taken out of the market up to this day, 1838 108,000 bags, average weekly 18,665 bags—1837 88,507—730 bags, do do 12,076 bags.

Imports—Up to this date, 1838, 734,000 bags; same time, 1837, 594,892.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.

The demand for all grey cloths, continues to be limited, hand loom continues very good, and stocks in manufacturers hands are mostly disposed of. Prices are a little higher than they were a fortnight ago. Pressure is evidently increasing, so that mid higher rates may be confidently expected after the race week, in which there is generally little doing, owing to the annual being stopped—an annual thing—in order to effect necessary repairs. The trade is great demand.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Grand Turk, Thompson, London, L H Gale
Ship Ranger, Iver, Liverpool, G H Abbott
Brig Susan Cha na, Bright, Nanta, S & J P Whitney
S B W Bayard, Holmes, St Josephs, Hendrick and Sch Sabina, Moore, Havana, R Grening & co
Steam ship Cuba, Carson, New York, Bogert & Hawthorn

ARRIVED

Tow boat Post Boy, Herriman, from the Passes—brought up brigs Uncle Sam and Wellington, and sch Skylock, left the N E Pass on the 11th inst at 5 P M, having been night in the offing or in the river

Tow boat Pilot, Clark, from the Passes, towed to sea ships Charles and Medford, brigs Samuel & John, & and Sillinger, brought up schs Henry, Eliza Ann and Mary Ellen, left the N E Pass on the 11th at 12 A M.

Brig Uncle Sam, Sleeper, from Thomaston via Charleston 15 days, to master.

Brig Wellington, Churchill, 28 days from New York, to master.

Sch Henry Long, 4 days from Galveston, to J H Ashbridge, in ballast.

Sch Eliza Ann, Floyd, from Rio St Fernandez, Mexico, in ballast, to D Gridley.

Sch Sylylock, Hopkins, from Alexander, D C, for Baton Rouge, with military stores

Sch Mary Allen, Ferris, 2 days from Pensacola, to W Waddington.

Steamboat Giraffe, Swifer, from Pascagoula.

EXPORTS

Per ship Grand Turk—60 bales cotton and 493 hhds tobacco.

Per ship Bangor—1781 bales cotton.

Per brig Susquehanna—57 bales cotton and 36000 staves.

Per sch W Bayard—sundries.

Per sch Sabina—56 bbls flour and 143 kegs lard.

Per steam ship Cuba—lard

IMPORTS

Per brig Wellington—laughin & Stevens; Pierce & Mulard; J H Field & co; W Topham; F M Wall & co; Gaizann & co; Brender, McKenna & Wright; J W Marks & co; J Beebe & co; J Bridge & co; Walton & co; A Grant; J A Burell & co; and order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per 3 flat boats from Lawrenburg, Ionnity, Ala—550 bales cotton, to Lee, Baker, Foster & Duncan; Mitchell, Pleasants & co; J M Bell & co; Wood & Stuart; W Higbey; Lane, Fontaine & co; M White; Gamble & Morrish; and N & J Dick & co.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Uncle Sam—Southwood and Chase.

Per sch Henry—Crosby lady and family, Compton and Hutchinson.

Per brig Mary Allen—J Hedgine lady and master, and Lewis Morgin.

Per steamboat Giraffe—Marians, Lockett, Williams, Philips, B Barnet, M Barnet and servant, Casenova, Gerardi, Jordan, Dupree, H Trappanier, A Trappanier Madame and servant, Hyatt, Pesto and lady, Arrings, Priestly and lady, Pratt, Berter and wt, Murphy and lady, Stewart and mde Prather, and 4 deck.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sch Henry spoke off Barataria Bay sch Geo De Kalb hence for Matagorda.

Sch Eliza Ann spoke the French ch brig of war Dunway, lat 27 26, lon 82, from Pensacola to Vera Cruz.

Brig Wellington, spoke, lat 32, lon 70, brig Eliza 5 days from New York for Orleans.

(By the Express Mail.)

Hence at Baltimore, July 6, brig Eliza, Wall, 7th; brig Tallyrand, Elmer.

Cleared at Boston for this port, July 3: ship Ohio, Carter; sailed 4th, sch Susan Lucinda, Stone.

Hence at Boston, July 5, brig Samuel Houston, Leonard.

Hence at Philadelphia, July 6, bark Ella Hand, Mathews.

Hence at New York, July 6, brig Mary Ann, Wadell 4th, sloop Gazelle, Davis.

REPORT AT SEA:

July 1st, lat 31, lon 76 48, bark Osprey, from New Orleans for London; lat 32 19, lon 68 50, brig Two Sisters from New Orleans for Boston; June 25, brig Roanoke from New Orleans for Manilla.

DISASTERS.

Brig Shawmut from New Orleans, 31st May, bound to Cowes, put into Sos on, July 4th, to repair damages sustained in a hurricane the 20th ult. In lat 28, long 59, was thrown on her beam ends, while under a topsail and reefed foresail, carried away and lost both topmasts, yards, sails and spars, small boat, 4 bales cotton off deck, and set the brig leaking.

The barque Ottawa, Davidson, from New York, for New Orleans was lost on the 14th June, about 8 miles north of the Holes in the Wall. Thirteen and crew reached the shore with difficulty, where they remained 8 days before any assistance could be rendered by the wreckers, owing to the heavy sea. Ship and cargo nearly a total loss—cap ain and crew arrived at Nassau 23d June.

All the effects saved from the bark Avon, (of Boston) were 6 boxes of sugar, 3 sails, and her long boat, which were sold at Matanzas.

Particulars of ship Chester. Left the Balize on the 8th ult and encountered very severe weather from the 13th to 16th ult.—on the night of the 14th ult encountered a violent gale, and was forced to heave the ship too under bare poles, wind ENE, and hauling to the southward. On the morning of the 15th wind blowing a gale at SSE, made the Florida Reef off Key Vacas, carried a press of sail to keep off shore, split the foresail, sprung and spanker, wore ship, head to the eastward, ship drifting fast on the reef, were ship again to the southward, but found it impossible to reach it by either tack. At 11 A M the ship struck on the Reef, sprung away and bent over into 4 fathoms water, and brought up with both anchors ahead—rudder unshipped and pintles broken on the reef—ship perfectly tight—remained at anchor separing damages and rehanging the rudder until the 6th, when with assistance of the wreckers proceeded to Key West, where she arrived on the 21st, and sailed again on the 24th.

PIO & SMALL Bar Lead, received per Selma, and for sale by

GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALL.

July 12 — 32 Camp st

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BATON, Proprietor for Boston, and for the First Month's Profit.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1838.

Steam Ship Cuba.

This fine vessel will sail to day on her first voyage to New York. We understand that upwards of fifty passengers have already taken births, and many more are expected to do so before the hour of departure.—The Cuba is perhaps the most complete model of a steam vessel ever built in America, combining strength and safety with swiftness of motion in an eminent degree. The captain and others, the engineers and firemen, are of the first character in their respective professions, and she is as well and as amply furnished with wines and other luxuries as well as in abundance of more substantial articles of comfort and convenience, as any vessel that ever left the port of New Orleans. We most heartily wish to this gallant vessel a speedy and prosperous voyage.

The Mail.

The irregularity of the mail is so backneyed a complaint, that it may be deemed a work of supererogation to recur to the threadbare subject; but those who are engaged in the arduous labors of the press will sympathise with us when we inveigh against the negligence of the conductors or owners of the infrequency of their arrival. Upon the due and regular supply of local intelligence necessarily depends much of the interest which is given to a journal. It is not simply the news itself conveyed by the mails, but the information which editors derive from these sources, the hints for articles, the materials furnished for their pens, that we seek in our exchange papers. This is more particularly for us in the South and during the summer season, when the situation of our business, and the paucity of interesting occurrences of an immediately local character, throw us upon the contents of the mails as our chief, and sometimes our only resource. In the thickly populated cities of the North, there is at all times abundant matter to engage the attention of the conductors of public journals. The political controversy waxes warmer has with us—there direct foreign intelligence calls for comment—there important public improvements require animadversion, and there an infinite number of amusements, theatres in active operation at the year round, circuses, menageries and museums, lectures on phrenology and political economy, new laws and magazines, executions and coroners' inquests, conflagrations and movements on the frontier afford abundant materials for the exercise of editorial talent, and leave no broad hiatus in our columns to fill with the labor of the brains. We at the south are at best in a precisely opposite condition—we have nothing at home to interest us, and of the mail bag, if arrives from Texas become infrequent, is nothing to interest us respecting the French block ade of the Mexican country, we are thrown upon our own resources, and must perforce content, and terribly hard work we do find it to fill our columns.

For the last week, what a dull time we have had of it. No mail arrived on Sunday. We, in common with our brethren of the quill, managed as well as we could. On Monday the mail still had failed. Editors were nearly at a nonplus, but at that moment of consternation and uncertainty, came the very pretty episode of the schooner Lone's receipts to clear out and give us something to nibble at for a day or two.—Well, we rang all the changes on this bold and cunning exploit of which it was susceptible, and wound the coming of the three mails due on Tuesday. But alas! anticipation proved abortive and the journals of of Wednesday morning looked as blank as the parlours of a numerous genteel political coterie when every arrival of intelligence confirms still more undisguised their defeat. Finally on Wednesday afternoon, the four mails arrived at once with all their medley contents heaped together in a confusion worse confounded, and presenting a heterogeneous and most uninviting field for editorial operations. *Nonporta*, at the least, and culled abundantly from the rich materials. They lessed lower every single day. We waited all Thursday for that day's mail, and were forced to take our *ut cunctus fur* our motto, and the pages of Friday appeared malicious and at a consequence uninteresting. At the time we are writing, too, we are still without the long expected harvest, whether it will arrive or not, fate only can decide. In the meantime reader, pray for and pay up.

Since writing the above, the two mails which were due, have arrived, and we cry *Lone Dos*, as did the National Intelligencer on the defeat of the Sub Treasury Bill.

The Knickerbocker.

The dry details of political polemics are sometimes pleasantly diversified by the delightful task of reviewing literary productions. To the pleasure which a thoughtful mind derives from this occupation, may be added the innate feeling of national pride when we on this we examine belong to our country, and are strictly American in feeling and character. Of this class is the Knickerbocker, a monthly periodical of eminent ability, which from its commencement to the present moment, has steadily augmented in value and reputation. Its varied contents never fail to charm or instruct, to while away an idle hour with some well wrought narrative, or engage the mind in serious contemplation at some well digested essay. With a style which alternately passes from gay to grave, from lively to severe, and with pages enriched by the contributions of the Brainard, Paulding, and which American has known, the Knickerbocker yields to no competitor in the career of light and varied literature. Improved not in the ponderous philosophy and tiresome gravity of those well filled quarterly repositories of science and literature, where nothing but what is strictly orthodox is admissable, and where criticism unfolds her raven wings and brends heavily and ceaselly over whole pages of solemn disquisition. It is a lighter and more attractive character. It is an epitome of literature, combining the novelist, the essayist, the magazine, with its pages interspersed with the graces of poetry, and with the pungency, the quaint and humorous essay and the brief critique, ever ready by the side of the profound argument, the research and logical enquiry or the scientific disquisition.

The May number of this inviting periodical has been somewhat in our possession, but some of the recent political discussions, or the press of business, or the pleasure of reading it, may well be the plea. The first article is a very amusing one, being opinions of Socrates, of that wonderful man who in an age of Polytheism and Sophistry, combined the virtues of a false philosophy, and preached a religion of purity & truth. The essay is elegantly and in a highly interesting historical facts Lecture on man we think due, seems to be paid to the character of Socrates. We hold it one of the most extraordinary and impressive, that can be encountered in the annals of great men.

The conclusion of "Wilson Cosworth" pleases us better than its commencement. The author pays a merited tribute to the simplicity of habits, rigid integrity and native dignity of the Quakers. There are some interesting facts connected with the schisms that occurred in the Society of Friends, before the benevolent exertions of Elias Hicks had soothed their differences, and indeed them to maintain a religion of peace, harmony and good will. As a story, we consider Wilson Cosworth extraordinary. The exaggerated species of pensive which forms the basis the narrative is out of date; and the over-colored description of New Orleans incentiousness, in one of the earlier numbers has given us an unfavorable opinion of the author's truthfulness.

The concluding article on the power of mind is full of this interest which the subject intrinsically possesses, and which an intellect of comprehensive capacity has thrown around it. The attainment of a state of being by which the happiness and virtue of mankind may be augmented, is made the leading object by which all efforts to increase the power of mind should be regulated. Usefulness is considered to be the great desideratum in mental powers; and this view is supported through a deeply interesting and well-sustained argument.

The rich a novel and ingenious attempt to convert the Newtonian theory of the tides of the ocean, and likewise a new hypothesis, in explanation of the Gulf stream. Both are specious, the first particularly so, and it entirely original, it is entitled to great credit. It is rendered plausible by a considerable number of facts, and we would like to see it seriously examined. Any effort to disprove the theorem of so celebrated a philosopher as Newton, well merited close attention.

Julia Gaylord Clark has given us in the present number a fine specimen of his *Olla podrida*. These brief sketches are marked by livelin ss of fancy, perness of style and sometimes graphic ability. They, however, lack originality. Clark is wanting in one of the most indispensable requisites to a great standvigor of thought.

GEN. JACKSON—The Cincinnati Advertiser says of the ex-president—"It gives us great pleasure to state that, by information direct from the Hermitage, we understand that the health of the hero and patriot is quite restored; that he is in fine spirits, and entertains his friends with his accustomed hospitality and elegancy of mind, having the utmost confidence that his favorite state has retained the field of democracy, and that federal whiggery no longer growls in Tennessee. To the honest democrats of Ohio, this will give pleasure unalloyed, as not a man there party can be found who will not rejoice in the restored health of their favorite hero, or who does not breathe an ardent desire for a long life and good health to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

☞ The New York Gazette says that the steamer Neptune, plying as a packet between New York and Charleston, has been furnished with the following operates, viz: A life boat capable of saving 40 persons in moderate weather, 25 mattresses, each capable of saving 10 persons, about plastic life-preserver for 40 feet in length, which can save 40 persons, two quicksaver boats, each capable of saving 35 persons, and a cutter boat.

CONGRESS, July 5th.

The Senate took up the bill providing for the security of public deposits, the amendments, which had passed the House with unanimous. They were all agreed to, except the last to which Mr Webster offered a substitute, embodying an explanation to be printed, *Sans* evidence of neglect. This was agreed to and the bill again went to the House for its concurrence.

In the House Mr. Adams continued his interminable harangue on the subject of Texas and the expulsion of the medling hour. The resolution authorizing the President to grant certain portions of public lands for the cultivation of the sugar tree, was read a third time, and passed. The certification bill was then taken up and several amendments adopted. The Senate bill for preserving the life of persons travelling by steam was concurred in. The bill regulating the Express mail law was read a third time and passed.

July 6th. In the Senate Mr Davis, from the committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause one stand of arms to be made for each of the several States. It was ordered to a third reading. Nothing of importance was transacted.

In the House Mr Adams resumed his *fifteen* days speech on Texas until the expiration of the hour. The Senate's amendment to the Florida Vessel bill was concurred in, as well as the bill to renew the charter of the Medical Society in the District of Columbia. The committee of the whole reported several bills with amendments all of which were concurred in and the bills were read a third time and passed.

☞ ATTORNEY GENERAL—Mr. Grundy, Senator from Tennessee, has been nominated to the Senate as Attorney General, in place of Mr Butler, and the appointment has been confirmed by that body. Grundy brings to his new station a high character as a lawyer and a statesman.

MELANCHOLY—A sailboat while up in excursing of pleasure, a few days since in Charleston harbor, was suddenly capsized, two or four persons in the boat were drowned. The other two were taken off the wreck by a fishing canoe.

☞ The New York Transcript speaking of the death of Miss Mussett observes, "No paper in the city has said less on the subject. We joined no party, but expressed a determination to give her a fair trial as they came to light, let them implicate whom they might. Yet there is mystery. In the subject to which New York is justly celebrated for the vigilance of its police. Yet shall one mysterious death follow another, and only a few brief enquiries be made, and all forgotten? Shall New York acquire the appellation of the *City of mysterious death?*"

☞ An attempt was lately made to take the life of the editor of the Augusta Chronicle, by a disappointed Glover, because the former had written an article censuring Glover severely for assaulting another. The ruffian was arrested and made to pay heavily for his fist without his hat.

SHIP BURNT AT SEA—Captain Mathews, of the barque Blue Hood, arrived at the port from New Orleans, reports having spoke the ship Lone on the 4th inst, from New Orleans for New York, having on board 1400 bales of cotton, in lat 34 20, lon 74 30, bound to Amoy and crew of the ship Julia, belonging to the port—which vessel was struck by lightning, and on the night of the 22d June, off Key West. The crew had left the ship till the 24th, when they took the boats, and arrived at Key West. The Julia had on board 1160 bales of cotton, is insured in England, and was on a voyage from Boston for Liverpool. We are informed that this vessel had no conductor on her rigging rod, an article of safety that no ship should be without—*Phil Ledger.*

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

The Frontier.

A letter dated Detroit, June 29th, says "yesterday a party of refugee Patriots crossed over about 6 miles above this, near Newport on the St Clair river. A party of Canadians and a few Grand River Indians soon after came down on them and were defeated, the latter gave maintaining their ground. Last night the Lion sent on a reinforcement, as will their regiment. The refugees crossed in a small sloop where we afterwards taken and towed to Detroit. Flag arrived from Detroit, say, that the British steamboat Thames on which the reinforcement went up, has been taken by the Patriots, and that Malden was to be attacked last night."

The following is from the Detroit Advertiser of June 30th

THE ST. CLAIR BEFORE BOUND—We learn from the collector of the port, on a visit to the service of the buccaneers was captured on Thursday, by the patriots in the Belle River, on the Canadian side. Having undertood, from the movement in the river, that an expedition was on foot, we had taken the precaution to dismantle the vessel and unship and put by the sails, rigging, &c. Nevertheless, a small force embarked on board, and soon got wind of the plot, and, when, in search, had been taken to the Canada side, the Canadian deputations upon the intruders.

As the Gaulon approached the land, which was very close, her crew, or a large portion of them, commenced from the opposite shore. Having thus left in peril, the crew of the vessel took to the shore and dispersed themselves through the woods. The vessel was then taken possession of by the rovers. They found two or three Canadian prisoners on the hold, some fifteen barrels of flour with flour barrels, dried, salted, and a stand of arms and a few pistols. The vessel was brought to this port to be condemned. One of the prisoners, we understand, was the son of Mr. Jackson, by whom, it is thought, important testimony may be had to bear the grand jury now in session.

We also learned that some, if not all the crew, were Canadians. This promptness on the part of the officers and citizens of St Clair, will, we doubt not, be followed, either by the capture of those important expeditions which have been taken to this side from the frontier.

The late Monroeed papers contain two important documents published by Lord Durham. One, addressing Vice Admiral Paget, Major General McDonald, Colonel Grey, Col Couper, and the Hon. Charles Buller, a special Council, and the other disposing of the prisoners now in confinement for treason, and of the parties against whom warrants have been issued, but who have not been arrested. Wolfred Nelson, R S N Bouchette, F Vigor, S Marchesseau, L H Meunier, H A Gauvin, T Godden, R des Rivieres, having acknowledged their treason, are to be transported to Bermuda, there to remain during her majesty's pleasure—Louis J Papineau, C H O Cole, J Gagnon, Robert Nelson, E B O'Callaghan, E E Rodier, T S Brown, L Duvernay, E Chevier and some others, having fled the province, are prohibited from returning without permission, under penalty of death—as also those who are exiled to Bermuda.

Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, arrived at Quebec on Thursday in the Charybdis brig of war. Lord Durham and his family were expected to arrive at Montreal on the 1st, and to leave soon for Upper Canada.

The Canton (Ohio) Repository of June 29, has the following.

SAMUEL C FREY—On Thursday last, this man, who is charged with being one of the pirate who burned the Robert Fulton steamboat on Lake Ontario, and whose apprehension Governor Marcy, of New York, offered a reward of $150, was apprehended at Massillon, and brought before Jonathan Dunbar, of this town, but as the prosecuting attorney was engaged in court, the trial was postponed for a short time. During the interval, an attempt was got up in favor of the Canadian refugees, who were among us, and instead of demeaning themselves in a peaceable manner, have violated our laws and endangered the peace of the country, and violent threats were made of mobbing or lynching the prosecuting witness. He consequently, being a stranger, did not attend, and Frey was released.

LATER FROM LIVERPOOL

The packet ship Oxford, at New York, brings London and Liverpool dates to the 2d June, two days later than those brought by the Great Western.

Preparations for the coronation were making in a style of unusual splendor.

The Court of Claims was in session to decide upon applications to pension hereditary services, some of which are curious enough.

A Mr. Humphrey Alexander was preferring his claims to assist at the coronation as Lord Stirling.

Great difficulty attends the proper accommodation of Foreign Ambassadors, the house being not easy to be procured even at enormous rents. In one instance $2,000 have been given. The Russian Embassy offered 3,000, for Burlington House.

A bill has been noticed in the House of Commons to provide for carrying the mails upon railroads.

Soldiers' gentlemen, as a petitioner, has been introduced into the army with much success.

The weather in England had been unseasonably cold, and although the early bloom of the fruit trees was abundant, it was feared that the crop would be cut off.

In Hanover, King Ernest is about to abolish the office of Minister.

The accounts from Spain appear favorable to the cause of Isabella.

Some advices from Rome state that the differences between Prussia and the Holy See are about to be amicably settled.

Dr. Hume is about to marry for a parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of Sir Francis Head during his government of Upper Canada.

The long stemmed the Rainbow, recently built by Mr. John Laird, of Woodside, is stated in the Liverpool papers to have steamed 16 miles in one hour, being, situation—a greater speed than was heard of before.

Passengers in the packet ship Oxford, from Liverpool, say, D. Thorbiel of Mexico, G. C. Mole of Birmingham, James Haight of Huddlesworth, P Gardner of Hampshire, England, and thirty in the steerage.

Subjoined our readers will find a paragraph from the London Spectator of April 28th. Mr. Biddle's letter to John Quincy Adams, declaring that though able to extend to much appropriate, he should decline doing so out of regard to the public good, severally affected the credit of the bank in England. The search immediately made, and a depression from which it is thought they will not recover.

In fact there never was a grosser offence offered to commercial morality than in that declaration. In this country many were blinded to its bold criminality by party prejudices and others by the idea that then our persons happiness would be compromised by it; but abroad, where opinions are less popular, it was viewed in its true light. That a bank should tell the public that he would do nothing about fulfilling his engagements, when it with the power to do so, was looked upon as a medium to pitch of impudence, that he should make application for refusing to fulfil them, was the very climax. A measure such as well plied that he expected travellers from a transatlantic to confidence when all the financial history of human possessing, had deprive them of the common of corporate laxity.

It is a fact, a substantial proof of the corruption of morals among a certain class, generated in a government by the abuses of what is called the civil system, that a principle so grossly contrary to good morals as that openly propounded by Mr. Biddle's letter should have met with so many apologists and advocates in this community.

The Bank of the United States, under the direction of Nicholas Biddle, has issued an Hundred Millions of promissory notes, payable at different towns in the American Union, but not in specie. Biddle is using great exertions to prevent the resumption of cash payment by the Banks of New York, hoping so could in prevailing upon the principal Bank in Boston to join him. The Times says that the opportunities in London at his agent Mr Jaudon, are "beyond all ordinary conception of them."

"Every pocket brings large amount of bills, not as special remittance against mercantile transactions, but to be sold and circulated here, as a rate of interest double that paid on the best private securities, and which consequently go off with difficulty. When considered, therefore, that we are paying minute this bank for interest, and cannot use it to pay to another, when there is further on