

Foreign Intelligence, &c.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.
Late last night we received intelligence of the arrival of the London packet ship *Quebec*, Capt. Hebard, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 3d ult.—We have received by her London papers to the evening of the 1st, from which we make the following extracts:

LONDON, April 1.
“Letters from Glasgow state, that a house in the Bombay Trade, and a house in the American Trade, and extensively concerned in Cotton, have stopped. It is thought the joint engagements amount to one million sterling.”

We regret to hear that the hosiers of Leicester were obliged last Saturday to discharge nearly all their hands (amounting to some thousands in town and country) for a fortnight, owing to the badness of the trade.—*Stanford Mercury.*

LONDON, April 1—Friday Evening.
The commercial money market presents no new feature of import to-day; but there is nevertheless, some considerable apprehension that commercial and monetary dealing have been unnaturally forced on to an artificial system.

The accounts from Liverpool are not quite so favorable, and the understanding that the failure of a mercantile firm dealing in bullion and foreign bills yesterday, is to a much larger amount than was anticipated, has had the effect of dampening commercial credit.

The foreign exchanges continue dull, transactions in them have been very limited, and the quotations have not improved since the last post day. The quotations upon Paris rules at 95f 85c, on Amsterdam, 13 1-4 a 12 5, upon Hamburg 13 12 1-4 a 13 12.

In the British funds, there has not been any business of moment, and there has not been any variation of consequence in the Consol market to-day.—Consols opened at 90 1-8 and closed at 90 1-4 sellers for money; for the account they began at 90 1-4a5-8, and left off at 90 1-4 sellers, showing rather more heaviness than that which prevailed yesterday. The Three-and-a-Half per cent. Reduced Annuities are 99 for the opening, and the new Three-and-a-half per cent. 98 3-4; Exchequer Bills are 31a33 prem. and India Bonds are 30a32 prem.

From the Charleston Courier.

NEW YORK, May 4.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The ship *Louisville*, Capt. Palmer, was announced as below this morning, but in consequence of light winds from the northward, with a head tide, she has come to anchor on the bar. Letters by her, as well as some newspapers, have reached the city, but I have only been able as yet to get sight of one or two of the former. They bear date at Liverpool, April 4th, and merely state that no change of the least moment had taken place in the markets since the sailing of *Hibernia*.

There had been no arrivals from our side of the water since the departure of that packet, and the appearance of the *Garrick*, the *South America*, or the *Pennsylvania*, was looked for with the most intense anxiety.

Gloom of the deepest, darkest kind pervades our commercial community, and well it may—for yesterday was emphatically the worst day that New York has ever experienced in money matters.—From twelve to twenty more of our merchants were prostrated, a portion of whom ranked among the first in the city, and were a short month since considered to be as firm and staunch as any in the land. But they had to sink beneath the pressure of the times, and it is predicted that as many more will follow to-day.

Uncurrent money is a complete drug in Wall-street, and the kinds that are purchased are selected by the brokers with the greatest discrimination and the favored descriptions only taken at a very high rate of discount. Our own safety fund notes, which President Van Buren formerly considered as the best state currency in the Union, the *Shylocks* went even look at it; one of them had an order yesterday morning for about \$20,000 worth, and as soon as it became known his office was so crowded by holders, anxious to sell at the rate he was purchasing at, 2 1-2 per cent discount, that he had to close his doors at once.

Perhaps rumors may have reached your city respecting some transactions of the President and Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, which were not approved of by the Directors, and which led to their resigning. I have now the mournful intelligence to announce that this morning the late President, Mr. Fleming, put an end to his life by committing suicide.

He was an individual that was respected wherever he was known, and his untimely fate has created a deep feeling of sympathy throughout the city. Thirty years ago he joined the Mechanics' Bank as first teller, and since then has successively filled the stations of Cashier and President, and was also latterly Superintendent of pensions, and Chamberlain of the city. He was above fifty-five years of age, and has left behind him a large family.

A run commenced on the bank as soon as his death became known; which has gradually increased, and the side walks on both sides of the street are now black with people.

All descriptions of stocks have again receded in price this morning from one to four and a half per cent; United States Bank closed at 108, being two per cent

lower than the closing sales of yesterday, and Delaware, and Hudson has declined 3 1-2 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.—Tuesday, May 2.—The great talk of Wall street, yesterday, was the difficulties of Arthur Tappan. It appears that on Saturday, Arthur was under the necessity of asking for an extension from his creditors. He made a shift on Saturday afternoon, to meet all his payments, but not till three o'clock, and a bit beyond bank hours, had elapsed. Arthur does a very large business in French goods. He called his creditors together and exhibited a large surplus—about \$500,000, and yet, in consequence of the pressure, and the general dullness of the spring trade, he came short \$150,000 or thereabouts. The derangement of business at the south has only affected him indirectly. His abolition sentiments have entirely destroyed his southern business, but he has done for years a vast trade in French dry goods with New England, western New York, and the northwestern states. It is calculated that his sales in 1836 amounted to \$1,500,000; on which he charged a profit of 10 per cent. His manner of doing business has been singularly precise, scientific and accurate. He was in the habit of altering the prices of his goods on hand, so as to correspond always with the market prices.

If he had a lot of goods that had fallen in value, Arthur would mark down the prices, even if he had to sustain a loss, in order to adhere to the principle of always selling his goods at the market price. If he bought goods cheap, in a rising market, he would chalk them up the same way. In other respects, Arthur has been a very accurate and sensible business man. He has brought vast trade to New York. The only objection to him was his wild visionary notions about the negroes. It was rumored in the street that his creditors had given him an extension and that he had gone on again. Others said that the business will not be settled till to-day. We learned, however, that before 3 o'clock yesterday, after a long consultation, he came to the conclusion to suspend entirely. The U. S. Bank agency agreed to renew his paper for \$50,000, and the Bank of America for \$30,000. His payments for May amounted to \$300,000.

Any extensions for that period, for a less sum than \$200,000, or \$150,000 was, therefore nugatory. The other banks refused to interfere altogether, under the plea that they could make no exceptions. This suspension will affect Boston and the east very heavily.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of Thursday.

P. S. TWO DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.—The ship *Louisville* arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th April. No change of moment in the Markets. Things were in the same dull state, as when the *Hibernia* sailed. The packets from this city were looked for with intense anxiety. There had been no arrival since her departure.

Run upon the Bank.—In consequence of the idle rumors afloat as to the condition of the Mechanics' Bank, there has been something of a run upon that institution this morning. This, however, has not proceeded depositors, but merely from the bill-holders of the lower classes, and of course for small amounts. The bank, we are assured, is abundantly, and beyond all doubt, able to meet its engagements to the people. Believing that there was a needless panic in regard to the bank, however, General Davis, one of the bank commissioners, happening to be in the bank at about half past 12 o'clock, took occasion to address the crowd in the street upon the subject. He made a brief exhibition of its condition, giving the strongest assurances of its perfect and entire safety. Still, the run for small sums was continued at the time of putting this paper to press.

Since the foregoing was written, we have been furnished with the subjoined statement from Mr. Davis himself.

To the Public.—Having recently examined the affairs of the Mechanics' Bank, I state from the examination, which was full, that the depositors and bill-holders have nothing to apprehend, that the bank is safe and sound—and that the present alarm is without foundation.

I make this statement to allay public excitement, and as an act of justice to the Bank. (Signed)

GEO. R. DAVIS, Bank Com.

New York, 4th May, 1837.

In addition to the above we were personally assured by Mr. Lorillard, the actual President of the bank, that no demands can be made on the bank that would do it harm.

We learn that Gen. Davis, one of the bank commissioners has just returned from Washington, whether he has been, accompanied by the cashier of one of the country banks, to advise with the President and Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the existing pecuniary embarrassments of this state. To what purpose we are not advised.

Two o'clock.—We learn that the whole amount of specie drawn by the run to-day, is not more than six thousand dollars.

The cashier of one of the banks having personally called at the Mechanics', to redeem its notes at his own counter, Mr. Lorillard thanked him for his kindness, but answered that they preferred redeeming these notes at their own counter.

Stocks of every description have experienced another decline to-day, and a heavier one than we have had to notice yet. United States Bank closed 1 per cent lower than last sales of yesterday; Mechanics Bank 10;

Delaware and Hudson 3; Farmers Trust 11; Mohawk 3; Harlem 6; Boston and Providence 1; Utica 2 1-2; Long Island 2, and New Jersey Rail Road 5 per cent.

Uncurrent money is very difficult to be disposed of, and the Brokers have advanced their rates for Eastern to one and a half per cent discount—while the Western Safety Fund notes of our own States, find no purchasers. Ohio and a great many descriptions of Southern, they also decline taking. In short, it is the hardest day for holders of such paper, that has been seen yet.—*Cour. & Eng.*

The Money Market.—We regret that we cannot announce any change for the better yesterday. Stocks again went down, and several more failures were announced. On the whole, it was more gloomy than any of the hard days which have preceded it.—*Ibid.*

NEW YORK, May 2.

From the Liverpool Journal of April 1.
CHARGE OF MUTINY.—On Monday, Ebenezer Howes, master of the ship, *Archimedes*, of New Orleans, charged eight of the seamen of his vessel with mutinying in the channel near Tuskar. It seemed from his account that he had been on bad terms with his crew, whom he accused of habitual disobedience. He admitted having knocked one of them down, but it did not appear that any thing had occurred within the jurisdiction of this port. Mr. Hall referred him to the American consul. It was stated by some of the men, that, so far from any mutiny having been committed by them, they had received most severe injuries, one of them having been nearly killed by repeated blows from a harpoon. The captain applied for a guard of policemen, declaring that his life was not safe. Mr. Hall said he had no power to interfere farther.

The Money Market.—We have it not in our power to say that yesterday brought with it any melioration in the aspect of affairs. More suspensions took place, and some, which in any times, but such as the present, would have excited astonishment. The accounts by the packets which arrived, were of that negative character, as to produce no effect, one way or the other. Many bills were returned protested for non-acceptance, but this was expected. Our importations are sensibly diminishing, neither the Liverpool or Havre packets having any thing like full cargoes.—*Cour. & Eng.*

CITY NEWS.—Tuesday, P. M.—Private letters from London advise us that the bills of two large drawers in Philadelphia had been noted for non-acceptances. As one of the drawers has since failed, these bills will no doubt come back. A large house which makes cotton purchases in this country, (Bentley & Co.) had failed in Liverpool, and another house in London, not, however, connected with American trade. The general tenor of the letters, so far as we could judge, is favorable particularly as it is believed by many that the Bank of England has gone too far in her assistance of American houses to recede.

This has been another gloomy day in Wall street. Stocks are lower than yesterday, and lower than they have been any day yet. Failures continue. One of the most respectable and extensive brokers went down to-day and another extensive importing house in Pearl street. One of the partners of which has been a Director in the Bank of America from its foundation. If houses like these that are and have been for the last twenty years, in high credit, and which have all the means of bank facilities to sustain them, it is not extraordinary that smaller ones should stop.

The failure of Arthur Tappan has created much sensation in his large circle of friends, and among all others, whose attention has been directed toward him, on account of the peculiarity of his position in the country. This house has assets of over half a million, over and above all their liabilities; it also had the best of securities to offer, but it was all in vain.

The produce of the country is all coming down. Flour has fallen a dollar, and large parcels of sound Odessa Wheat have been sold at a dollar.

The Loco Focos meet to-day in the Park, under the following singular call: **SPECIE! SPECIE!**

“No State shall coin money—emit bills of credit—or make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.”

“Congress shall have power to coin money, and regulate the value thereof.—U. S. Constitution.

To the PARK! The people will again meet in the Park, on Wednesday, May 3d, at half past 1 o'clock, rain or shine, to adopt measures to retrieve our country from the desolating influence of PAPER MONEY, and insist on Gold and Silver being demanded for the PUBLIC LANDS, and being paid to the Farmers, Mechanics, and other useful classes of society, as the constitutional and just recompense of their honest toil; and to oppose the efforts now making to perpetuate the Paper Money Fraud, by the establishment of another National Bank. By request of the Equal Rights Party.—*Express.*

The failure of a highly respectable Broker yesterday, who was an extensive agent for redeeming the notes of various Eastern banks, we are happy to see, will not, in the least degree, affect the credit of these banks. Public notice is given that the notes of these banks will be received at the old rates.—*Id.*

FROM HAVRE.—News from thence is more satisfactory, independently of the

Bank organized, there has been just formed a large trading body, with a capital of twenty million francs. It is for the general purposes of industry and Commerce.

The law for the immense grant to the Duke of Nemours, produces great discontent in France.

At Lyons there are no less than 30,000 men out of employ, and at St. Etienne, Nismes, Avignon, &c. all places where silk is made to a great extent, considerable numbers of persons are also thrown out of work.—*Jour. Com.*

The following we received from the New Orleans Bulletin slip, by the Express mail. **NEW ORLEANS, May 6, 1837.**

We have not seen the account of the capture of the Mexican vessel.

The capture of the Mexican brig of war by the *Natchez*, of which we gave a statement yesterday, is probably the commencement of protracted and irregular hostilities with our *cide vant* ally and neighbor. This interruption to the friendly relations which formerly subsisted between the two countries, is seriously to be regretted at the present critical juncture, however just the cause of offence on our part may be. Hitherto we have relied chiefly on Mexico to supply the drain of specie which was made upon us by exportations to Europe, and now that these importations are likely to become two or three fold greater than they were, before order to pay off the heavy balances which have accumulated against us during the two or three past years by our excessive importations, and also to refund the large amounts of specie wrested from England in direct violation of the laws of trade, by the unwise measures of our government; the friendship and commerce of our neighbor, is then more necessary to us than any previous period.

That specie will, for some time to come, slip away from us faster than it came, we have not the least question; and the loss of the principal source whence our deficits have always been principally supplied, may place us in rather a strained condition.

Yet, however much we may be called to sacrifice in a pecuniary point of view by a war with Mexico, the honor and dignity of our country urgently require that it should be made promptly and unhesitatingly, unless full reparation be given for the repeated insults and injuries we have sustained. Our lenity and forbearance has perhaps been too long exercised with a people who seem regardless of all the obligations which usually bind nations after treaties of friendship and commerce have been entered into, and a recourse to harsher measures, may, at least teach them, that however unmindful they may be of their own laws and obligations, a respect for the rights of other nations must be observed. The weakness of Mexico has long shielded her from the condign punishment her wanton and gross violations of international faith and amity merited, and the security of this weakness seems only to have emboldened her to greater aggressions. She has robbed our citizens, seized our vessels, insulted our flag, and apparently sought every possible means of arousing our enmity, without once seeming to fear that our anger could be aroused. Whether she will listen to the final appeal which has probably been made to her before this, for satisfaction for the numerous and oft-repeated injuries she has done us, we cannot tell but the madness with which she still continues to act, we fear that no course will be left to us but to inflict upon her the severe punishment which her offences call for. She must be whipped into a compliance with her national engagements, and taught to remember that though she may oppress her own citizens, and deprive them of all means of redress by the destruction of her laws, the same course must not be adopted towards the citizens of those nations among whom laws and the principles of justice and equity are religiously observed.

An order was received yesterday, we understand at the U. S. Quarters Master's Office in this city for the immediate transportation of 3 Regiments and 6 companies of artillery from the Florida service to Camp Sabine on the Sabine River. We cannot divine what may be the object of this sudden movement, unless to be in some way connected with our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. Perhaps the Hon. Sec of War may have no other motive in sending the troops to Camp Sabine than to prevent the rapid desertion from some of the Southern States which is said to be in progress. We were credibly informed a few days since by a gentleman direct from Natchitoches, there were near 2000 persons—one half slaves—camped in that vicinity, who were on their way to Texas. Many planters it is reported have left their farms with a crop newly planted and started for Texas with their negroes. They had been deceived by the treachery of the time into large purchases of lands, and now that the bubble has burst, and they can no longer enjoy either their imaginary wealth in the means of paying their debts are fleeing to Texas with their negroes, as the only means of saving any thing from the general ruin. What a commentary does this present upon this glorious attempt to provide the country with a safe unchanging hard money currency.”

We learn by an arrival last evening from Tampico that an insurrection of the Federal party occurred at San Louis Potosi, about the middle of April. The insurgents attacked the conduct as coming from the mines to Tampico, but the attendant guards making a successful resis-

tance, the conductas retreated back to the mines. It is further stated that a revolution had also broken out in the state of Zacatecas. The schr. *Creole*, which brought the intelligence has on board \$122,000 in specie, for merchants in this city.

From the Chicago Commercial Advertiser.
We learn from a gentleman, James Kinzie, Esq. of this city, who has just ascended the Illinois river, that a most melancholy occurrence took place on Saturday, the 18th ult. about five miles from its mouth, where, through the obstinacy of the captains of two steamboats, one of their boats was sunk, and the lives of all the deck passengers, amounting to more than twenty, lost, and the freight and baggage entirely destroyed.

The captain of the Wisconsin, which was then ascending the river, had repeatedly stated, that if he should meet the *Tiskilway* and her captain would not give him a clear channel, he should run her down. This, it seemed, provoked the captain of the other boat, and he became as obstinately determined not to turn out of his course. Both boats met about 5 o'clock in the morning, at a time when all the passengers were in bed; and steered directly for each other till within only a few rods, when the captain of the *Tiskilway* endeavored, but too late to avoid the concussion, and turning a little out of the course thus gave a fair broadside to the ascending boat, which took her just behind the wheel, and she sunk in less than three minutes after she was struck. The first notice of their extreme danger, which the cabin passengers received, was the screams of those below, who were drowning, and without even time to put on their clothes; they merely escaped by jumping through the windows of the cabin, which, fortunately for them, had been completely separated from the sinking boat by the shock.

Mr. and Mrs. Garret, and Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, of this city, were among the cabin passengers, and were saved.

The captain of the Wisconsin is stated to have acted, even to the ladies, in a most brutal manner, having put them ashore barefooted, at more than a mile and a half from any habitation, and with nothing but their night clothes on. Report says that the men were even worse treated, as he endeavored to prevent their getting on board the Wisconsin at all.

A large sum of money belonging to one of the ladies named, had been recovered subsequently, from the ladies' cabin; and one gentleman was fortunate enough to find his coat floating on the river, with his money, amounting to about \$4,000, in the pocket.

FURMAN INSTITUTION BURNT.—Letters received yesterday, by Express Mail, bring the melancholy intelligence of the destruction of this valuable institution, situated near Winnsborough, Fairfield District, S. C., by fire, on the morning of the 1st instant, and it is thought one of the students has been burnt to death, as he has been missing since the conflagration, and some bones were found in the ashes. The fire, we understand, broke out about six o'clock in the morning, and notwithstanding every exertion was made, could not be arrested before the building was totally destroyed. Loss estimated about 30,000. We could not learn whether there was any insurance on the property.

The letter from which we get the above intelligence intimates that the school will not be broken up, as the professors have instructed the pupils to write home for clothing, and that some building in the vicinity will be made use of until another can be built.—*Georgia paper.*

SMALL POX.—The *Columbus Enquirer* of the 27th ult. says—“This alarming disease which always scares more people than it kills, has again made its appearance amongst us. There are three cases in the hospital and hopes are entertained that it will spread no further. Rumor with its thousand tongues is already multiplying the victims and representing our City as one dying mass of disease. The stale and worn out lies of by-gone days are revived, with the intent to alarm the fears of the people and keep them away. All we can say is, that the patients are in the hospital, a mile or more from the business part of the city, and as long as the disease is confined there, we fear no danger from its influence, and see no good reason why any body else should. Let the city authorities do their duty, and the citizens, be vaccinated, and there will be but little danger.”

THE U. S. vs. MORGAN—CONVICTED OF MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The motion for a new trial being over-ruled in this case, Morgan was this morning brought before the Court, to receive the sentence of the law. Judge Baldwin addressed the prisoner in a manner deeply affecting. He reminded him that he had received a fair impartial trial, by twelve jurors; that he had been defended ably by his counsel; that the court had charged mildly in favor of his acquittal, and that he had been found guilty, by which it was rendered the duty of the judge to impose the sentence of the law, however averse it might be to their personal feelings. He then proceeded to pronounce sentence of death on the defendant. During the delivery of this short address, rendered doubly affecting by its solemnity of manner, the prisoner appeared deeply agitated.

He is, we are informed, a young man, or rather boy, of about 19 years, who four years since left his parents in London for some trivial offence, and betook himself to the sea.