LATEST DATES

New York	july 17	Liverpool	june 8
Boston	july 16	London	june 7
Philadelphia	july 18	Havre	june 10
Baltimore	july 18	Paris	june 5
Charleston	july 15	Bordeaux	may 18
Washington	july 18	Madrid	may 30
Mexico	july 1	Cadiz	june 5
Tampico	may 8	Havana	july 15
Vera Cruz	june 27	Velasco	june 1

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 15.

10 shares U States Bank cash 113¾
50 do do b 3 days 113
50 do do b 3 days 113
10 do do cash 113
25 do do cash 113
25 do do cash 113
25 do do 113¾

NEW YORK, July 17.

25 shares U S B this week 113¾
50 do do s 60 days 111
50 do do s 30 days 112
50 do do 112
50 do do 112
50 do do this week 112¾

NEW YORK, July 15.

MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 17.

It appears that the Banks of Canada have at last yielded to the pressure, and suspended specie payment according to law. Here is only another proof that the Banking system is entirely dependent on public confidence for existence, and not on a specie basis. As we are done, it is to be hoped that we shall devise some plan that will secure us the full advantage of Banks without the pressing evils that attend upon them. Governor Head, by this time, has found that the Banks were never able to meet their promises. It is well that every system should be tested. At all events, much good may come out of the present revulsion. Banks will not henceforth wield all the money power of the country. The mania for Bank stocks is now fairly over, and in the course of a few years these corporations will be as the works of other days.

In our Saturday evening's report, we stated that by the suspension of the Banks the people were cheated out of 1,600,000. It was an error. The amount is 16 millions, almost enough to pay the expenses of the government for one year. Why are the public to pay this heavy tax to the support of corporations enjoying great immunities than the peaceable citizens? It is monstrous—and, were we given to a true view of the iniquitous. All government is an evil, but the object should be to lessen that evil to the greatest extent possible. If it were necessary to pay 16 millions a year for a circulating medium; we should have to bear it—but when it is known that we can have a first rate currency for one fiftieth of that amount, there is no reason why the people should submit to such injustice.

Stocks to day are improving. Buyers begin to appear among the real capitalists, in consequence of the expectation that things will improve. Those who buy now at depreciated rates will realize large sums on the resumption of specie payments. The great difficulty is to know when banks to trust in. U S B. shares opened to day 113 1¾ and closed at 113 ¾ cash. Now is the time for dealers in securities. Their harvest will shortly come.

Specie is dull. The bullion brokers are offish. This is always the case after the packets sail but the fall is greater than usual to day. Drafts on Philadelphia are from 1 to 3 ¾ per ct. The better currency of the country states.

Coffee—The business in Coffee during the past three days has been almost entirely confined to parcels for home use, the present demands of holders leaving little or no inducement for exporters to enter into the market. Among the we notice 150 bags Cuba at 10¼; 100 do Sumatra, 10; some old Java, 14; 20 do bags Laguira 10 1¾ at 4 months; and a parcel of 2500 do for shipment at 11 cents, less 3 per ct for cash.

Cotton—The transactions during the last three days though rather less extensive, have been without material variation in prices. The sales have continued to present and home consumption, embracing 400 bales Mobile at 10 11¾; 300 Upland, 8 1¾; at 11; and 200 Florida, 8 1¾ a 11 1¾, forming a total for the week of about 1900 bales.

Flour and Meal—The market since our last has been heavy for descriptions, though prices remain without variation. The stock of Southern country brands and receipts of Western remaining trifling. Common brands Canal at 611, New York quotable nominally at 6 12½; Ohio, via Canal, 6 10 75; and Georgetown 10 50. Rye Flour is in Foreign Grain continues dull at a further reduction of 2 cents: sales at 5 624. Corn Meal, of receipts are still light, continues in minimal demand, and prices are fully maintained: sales of brls at 3 25, and a parcel of puncheons at 4 50, both

Grain—A further advance of one quarter of a cent has been obtained on a low priced Muscovado, for which an animated demand continues from the Trade. The market remains nearly bare of box descriptions of which are wanted, and continue to be sought after.

The sales include since our last 2 qrt hhds New Orleans, at 40 do common, 5 ¼; 30 do St Croix, 8¾; 150 do Porto Rico 8 a 8 ¼, including a few very fine at 8 ¾; 70 hhds do 8; 100 do white Carthagena, 6 a 10; 100 do Sugar White Sam 94; 270 boxes ordinary to fair brown Havana 8 a 8 ¼; and 300 do prime white Trinidad at 9 ¼; the two latter reserved countwise, all 4 months.

Molasses—The receipts are still very moderate, and the sales continue firm in demand, at high prices. The receipts have been trifling, embracing only 50 hhds good Matanzas at 29c; 60 do prime retailing Porto Rico, 35 c; 30 do hhds 35 do Carthagena, for distilling, 27 cents at 4 months and 60 do Porto Rico, part cash, 33 cents; 37 hhds Porto Rico, good 31 c 33 cents

Sugar—Great inquiries are making for the various denominations of Kentucky, Ohio, Maryland and Virginia, there is a present very little of either being in the market. The receipts and inspections for the past week, this year, have fallen short of those of the corresponding week last year, by 5000 hhds which, in connexion with other causes, have given rise to a fair demand, for home use and exportation. The entire stock of all descriptions now in the Importers' warehouses, is more than 1100 hhds, the principal portion of which is in the hands of manufacturers and shippers, but for sale at a price. A parcel of 40 hhds inferior Kentucky has been sold at 3 ¾ cents.

BOSTON, July 15.

Molasses—A good business has been done in this article, during descriptions advancing, and holders are in consequence in a large part of their receipts, not being sour, and the stock of sweet being small. The sales of Havana and Matanzas for distilling, embrace about 1400 hhds 32c for 31 gallons, 33 c for 32 gallons, and 33c per gal. Sales of Havana sweet 35c per gal; 250 hhds, 170 hhds good quality. Porto Rico 33 per gal 6 mos 190 hhds Surinams sweet 30c; and 150 do do sweet, 30c for 31 gallons 35c per gal; 60 hhds Trinidad, mostly sour and thin, sold by auction at 208 a 254c per gal 4 mos.

Sugar—But a moderate demand has been experienced for Sugars during the week and prices stand without alteration; of Brown Sugars the stock is very trifling. Sales of about 300 boxes Havana brown 8 1¾ a 9 1¾; 30 boxes white 11c; sales Pernambuco in bbls, 8 ¾ Manila white, 10 1¾ a 10 ¾ cents, and superior white 9 cents, with 20 bbls by auction 50 bbls Porto Rico 6 1¾ a 7 5¾ per lb 4 mos.

CHARLESTON, July 19.

Cotton—The prices reported in our review of Saturday have been well maintained. A lot of 48 bales was picked and packed in a handsome manner, the plantation of Mr Jas O Hanlon of Richland, brought 11 3¾, an extraordinary price it will be seen, of it previously reported rates.

Our rice market is firm, with an improving price, which may be attributed to the light demand, and the favorable accounts from the rice districts. A good although not prime parcel brought

AUGUSTA, July 20.

Since Thursday last, up to Monday there has been a business done in Cotton, at prices ranging from 10 cents, but within the last three days, the price has fallen off, and prices have declined fully one cent. Prime and choice Cottons are become very strictly prime on the market at present, Cottons are plenty and dull of sale—no enquiry whatever for the description. Our receipts continue fair for this season of the year, and our warehouses are still filled with Cotton. Should the river rise low for the balance of the month, there will be a great difficulty in getting off our stocks to market, as compared with the quantity on hand on the instant. We quote extremes. 6 a 9 1¾

LIVERPOOL, June 7.

Cotton market at Liverpool, on the 7th. closing decline of 1¾ per lb on quotations of the 3d. sales were 4000 bags, and market heavy.

NOTICE—In order to comply with an order serve by Mr Stringer commissary of 3d ward, on the Messrs of the N O and C R R Co, to remove a of earth from off the Levee opposite Lafayette Square, we do hereby give notice that the horse car running on said square, will be stopped for a few days.

HARPER & MERRIC, Lessees.

For sale by the subscribers,
Cotton Bagging, different widths,
Fashionable checked calicoes,
Inch black gingams, for half mourning,
Fine cotton 4¼, fine and superfine,
Shirtings of different qualities,
Cases sewing cotton, assorted No.
Cotton Stockings.

VIDBL & LERETHE,
No 35 Chartres str.

Valuable negro Wench for Sale.

A American negro wench of 25 years raised in this country, a good cook, washer and ironer, and of the best acquaintance, who can cut every thing. She is of an excellent character, is sold, guaranteed. She is has been used to 7 to 8 years, and the other of 3 years at No 165, Dauphin street, near Toulouse

SALES—34000 Slates (different sizes) for sale

TOURNE & BECKWITH.
36 Poydras street.

LANDING ex ship Huntsville, from New York, 50 kegs Madeira Nut Wine, 20 bales Hay, good

LATASTE & BRULATOUR.
19 St Louis st

LANDING ex ship Vernon, from Havre, 250 baskets Champagne Wine, fully a brand, of a superior

LATASTE & BRULATOUR,
19 St Louis st.

NOTICE—Persons having any claims against the estate of Theophile Mury, are requested to present them at Mr. Tremoulet, curator.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Mary has left my bed and board, consequently I will not be answerable for her debts she may contract in my name

WM D OLIVER.

WANTED—25,000 gallons of Molasses on Plantation, by

SIBLEY & ABBOTT,
14 Bienville st.

LANDING from steamboat George Collier, and for sale by the undersigned, 18 kegs fresh Illinois

TASTET & DELAMARE.

LEHIGH COAL—50 casks Lehigh coal for sale for sale by JAS REED & Co,
35 Royal st

ROPE & TWINE—8000 coils rope and 20 bales twine, received and for sale by

JAMES REED & Co,
35 Royal st

LOST AID—A bank book of the Consolidated Association, with the name of the owner on the Ten dollars reward will be given to whoever delivers it at No. 52, Conde st. July 20

ALABAMA MONEY! For sale by

SOMERSON & Co.
Camp st

FACILITY NO. 3—Wanted to hire office to hold the sessions of the 3d district office to hold the sessions depending.

PERAUD, Royal street
President of the Committee.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON,
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the Royal and Parish Municipalities.

PUBLISHED DAILY, DURING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1837.

Texas.

We publish today the act of the Texian Congress imposing a tariff of duties on the importation of foreign merchandise. This act is of very recent date, having been approved by President Houston on the 20th June. Its usefulness to persons engaged in trade to that country will compensate for its great length.

Mandamus Case.

Judge Crunch, in the case of the [illegible] directed to the Postmaster General, has ordered a peremptory mandamus to be issued, and the return to be quashed as insufficient. The mandamus to be returnable on the 14th August. The delivery of the opinion occupied two hours. The pretended right of the judicial branch of the government to interfere with the executive branch is thus sustained.

The banks, though the greatest, are not the only humbug in this world.

Steamboat Corsair.

This steamboat under the command of Captain Knight, affords a most desirable and certain conveyance to Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville and Covington. She leaves the city every alternate day. We would recommend her to passengers bound for those places. Captain Knight is a most excellent pilot, and understands thoroughly the duties appertaining to his responsible station.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Pocohontas, has arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th June. The New York packets of the 10th and 16th May had not arrived at Liverpool, and the general suspension of specie payments by the Banks in this country was not known there. Undoubtedly something similar to that catastrophe was anticipated in England, or it is impossible to account for the unusual panic respecting American commercial affairs that prevailed in England. It reached even the house of commons which postponed its sittings for two or three days, for no other reason, as the English papers intimate, than to avoid the importunities of the Bank and the trading classes—and to allow time for the storm to blow over. It is stated unequivocably that the temporary relief afforded by the bank to some of the houses engaged in American trade was merely for the purpose of extricating some of the directors from entanglements in which they were involved with those houses, and that as soon as that object was accomplished, the doors of the bank were shut to further accommodation, and numerous failures were the immediate consequence. The bank itself was secured from the possibility of loss by assets of the failing houses placed in its hands, thus enhancing its own share of plunder from the wreck to the detriment of all other creditors. Such will always be the conduct of incorporate monopolists. No wonder the English presses particularly the Times, should express a high degree of indignation at the policy pursued by the bank. Its vaunted protection of the houses engaged in the American trade is nothing more than the lowest grade of meanness and selfishness, if not into downright dishonesty. The Times indeed uses a menacing tone, and obliquely intimates that its transactions during the present crisis will not bear a judicial investigation, and that it will be compelled to disgorge some of the assets placed in its hands as security for accommodations to American houses.

It is plain from the intensity and extent of the panic prevailing in England, that a great explosion was at hand when the Pocohontas sailed. The consequences of its reaction upon the United States can not at this time be foreseen. We feel pretty confident however, that its force will not be deeply felt—the worst has passed over us. The injuries inflicted upon this country by a profligate system of banking by over-trading and mad speculations to its ds, are already beginning to be repaired—and the stagnation that now pervades the commerce of the country, is but the precursor of a speedy revival of confidence and of restored activity in all descriptions of business. The New York papers assert with confidence that many of the banks in that state will be able to resume specie payments before the 1st of next January. The discount on current bank paper in the city of N Y. has fallen to 8 and 9 per cent and there was no want of specie for all the purpose of foreign and domestic trade. The commercial hurricane has done its worst in this country, and in twelve months from now its effects will not be perceptible except in the closing of a few profligate banks and of some dozens of commercial concerns, reduced to their ruin by the temptations to extravagant speculation presented to them by their influence in those institutions. The great mass of the American people never felt and never will feel the shock of those convulsions in trade which appear so frightful to men who are unacquainted with the interior of the country, who think the whole world is comprised in the limits of the city which they inhabit, whose travels have not often extended further than from the counting house to the bank and from the bank back to the counting house. These people sometimes threaten to excite a civil war because three or four bankrupt concerns are not permitted to give law to the government—they actually think that because Canal street rules the suspended banks, therefore Canal street shall rule the union.—They forget that not one man in five hundred throughout the union ever heard of Canal street or Wall street or any other favorite resort of brokers and bank directors—and that there are thousands of intelligent and independent citizens of the earth, who never even saw a bank note. These men comprise the great mass of the population of the United States. Explosions in commerce and revulsions in the currency are equally unfelt and unheeded by them. They pursue their avocations in peace and contentment, unaffected by the fall or rise of stocks, the tricks of bank directors and the shocks of credit. The only calamities they dread are those produced by the convulsions of the elements upon the face of nature.

Unfortunately a great portion of the people of England are not thus situated. Every revulsion of trade, every depression of prices is felt by millions of them in the diminished modicum of their food and means of subsistence. The suspension of exports to this country has thrown thousands of operatives in all the manufacturing towns of Britain out of employ and deprived them of the means of living, and the government is obliged to adopt expensive measures of relief in order to prevent the discontent and sedition, otherwise sure to be engendered among such congregated masses, by idleness and starvation. Thus a commercial crisis, the impression of which is scarcely felt in this country, by the mass of the people, in England is a national calamity portending civil war, bloodshed and revolution. No wonder, then, the present unprecedented state of trade in England has produced such a sensation in the public mind. The vast portion of the houses engaged in the American trade is made up of mindles into the lowest grade of meanness and selfishness, if not into downright dishonesty. The Times indeed uses a menacing tone, and obliquely intimates that its transactions during the present crisis will not bear a judicial investigation, and that it will be compelled to disgorge some of the assets placed in its hands as security for accommodations to American houses.

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