LATEST DATES.

New-York	Aug 19	Liverpool	Jul
Boston	Aug 19	Liverpool	Jul
Philadelphia	Aug 11	Paris	July
Washington	Aug 12	Havre	July
Baltimore	Aug 11	Bordeaux	July
Charleston	Aug 8	Malaga	Jul
Mobile	Aug 8	Trieste	Aug
Havana	Aug 10	Vera Cruz	Aug 3

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, Aug 20.

25 shares United States Bank ....s 5 ds. 65
20 do do do ....b 30 ds. 65¼
24 do do do 65¼
20 do do do 65¼
10 do do do 65¼
5 do do do 65
20 do do do ....s 10 ds. 64¼

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19.—The fleet of the accounts by the Great Western is chiefly perceptible in the Flour market and in the value of stocks, the latter of which has advanced about 1 per cent. Stocks, however, were generally better to-day, and United States Bank advanced 1 per cent.

A large number of orders have been received for flour and purchases made to the extent of about 8,000 bbls, at an advance of from 12½@25 cts per bbl, in some cases even a trifle more has been paid. As it is doubtful, however, whether the orders being limited, can be executed at this advance, it is thought by some the market will have to come down.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Cotton—The transactions have been light and stock gradually increasing 300 or 400 bales, in small lots have been taken by manufacturers, at 8c for inferior or Tennessee, 8½@9 for Georgia, and 11 for New-Orleans.

FLOUR.—The supplies of Flour have slightly increased within a few days, but no change in prices. Sales of 1,000 bbls fresh ground Pennsylvania at $5 ⅝, and some lots at same price.

SUGAR—Continues in good request, and holders have generally advanced their views—sales of 50 hds of Cuba Muscovadoes at 8c, 6 mos—150 hds New-Orleans, very prime, at 7c 19 lb—160 hds Cuba Muscovado, price not made known.

WHISKY—The market is entirely bare of bbls, which may be quoted at 26; hhds also scarce, and sales in them 26½@26½ gall, at 3 mos credit.

LEAD—This article is in better request. Sales of about 2,000 pigs at 4 cts the early part of the week; holders now are firm at 4½@4¾. Stock moderate.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton—The market is without variation in prices. The sales since our last report from 1,000 bales of good quality, which have been principally taken at 9@9½c, up to 6 mos.

FLOUR—The transactions have been small again this week, and without material variation in prices. Sales of Fredericksburg and Richmond street, $5 25—Richmond Canal, $5 12½—General, common brands, $5 12½, and fancy, $5 25, and Ohio, $5 37½ bbl, cash.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork are without change in price with a good demand. Lard has advanced and holders are firm at 11c ⅌ lb.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUNDS, LONDON, July 24.

Alabama, sterling, 1866 &c, 78@84; Illinois 6 ⅌ Cent, 1860, &c, 75@77. Indiana 5 ⅌ Cent, 1861, &c, 76@78; do sterling, 1868, 74@80; Kentucky, 6 ⅌ Cent, 1868, 82@87. Louisiana 5 ⅌ Cent Sterling, 1844, 85@90; do 6 ⅌ Cent, 1848, 96 @99. Massachusetts 5 ⅌ Cent, Sterling, 18 s, 102 Maryland 6 ⅌ Cent Sterling, 1881, 93 @96; Mississippi, 6 ⅌ Cent Sterling, 1850, 85@90. New York 6 ⅌ Cent, 1855 87; Ohio 6 ⅌ Cent, 90. Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent 84; 6 ex div, Virginia 6 ⅌ cent, 1855, 88. New-York City 6 ⅌ Cent, 1871, 105.

Certificates of Administration, payable at Baring, Brothers & Co., London—New-York State 6 ⅌ Cent 87; Ohio State 6 ⅌ Cent 89; United States Bank Shares, £16@£15 10s, do do Debentures, 94@95.

CHARLES BICKER, 25, Threadneedle street.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, for the 28th of April, 1839, to the 21st of July, inst, when the return is—

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Circulation	£16,981,000	Securities	£ 2,000,000
Deposits	7,878,000	Bullion	4,329,000
	£24,859,000		£6,329,000

Downing-street, July 23, 1840

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

BARING'S LETTER—The satisfactory settlement of all questions relative to Pennsylvania stocks has caused prices to advance on 4 ⅌ cent, at which transactions to some extent have taken place. We have not heard of any business in New-York stock which is quoted 58, at 59 per cent, we have seen no 90. Some sales of Indiana dollar stocks have been effected at 70. Indiana sterling, 77; Illinois 6 ⅌ ct. 86 buyers, and small amounts have changed hands. In Maryland, 6 ⅌ ct, considerable business has taken place at 87. U. S. Bank shares £15 10s. Little doing and we question whether, even at a reduction, large sales could be made. Dutch debentures (U S Bank pot notes secured) by State Stocks are firm at 94. Rochdale shares 95. Upon the whole, the feeling in regard to American stocks goes more and more, and a larger business would probably ensue, were not the unfortunate state of the weather again endangering our crops and throwing a cloud over our foreign exchanges, and consequently some apprehension as to our currency.

From the London Corn Reporter, July 21.

We continue to have unsettled weather, and unless we have a speedy change, it is to be feared that in forward situations the standing wheat may suffer some injury—in some soils, however, the rain will probably do more good than injury, as it will help to fill the ears and others it improve in point.

The accounts from the country respecting the appearance of the grain crops are as various as ever, but it seems to be generally allowed that the yield of wheat must under the most favorable circumstances, falls short of an average. Of the species of corn the reports are on the whole satisfactory.

For fine foreign wheat there was a steady inquiry. There was not much passing in bonded wheat, the high prices asked by importers, checking all disposition to speculate.

The top price of home-made flour is rather maintained at present, and the average of Monday to last week cannot scarcely be regarded as established.

[By the Great Western.] ex New-York.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Cotton—There has been a good demand through out the week, not only from the trade, but also from speculators, the market, however, has been fairly supplied with cotton, and no change in prices, any description, although rather more purchases have evince disinclination to the receipt of accounts by the Great Western. Sales of the week have reached 30,000 bales, including 2,000 American. The sales amount to 31,140 bales, comprising—

2,140 Sales Indian, 13c @ 12½—Stock of do, 57,000 bales Georgia, 4 ⅞ @ 6—6,000 Mobile, 4 ⅞ @ 6—Alabama, 4 ⅞ @ 6—6,000 New-Orleans, 4 ⅞ @ 7, d.

The imports for the week are 19,270 bags.

	Estimated Stock of Cotton in Liverpool on the	
	19th July, 40	5th July, 40.
American	293,140	430,290
For ann. Parts, &c	1,000	1,000
Bahia and Maceio	2,117	13,310
Maranham	5,170	5,170
Demerara	2,000	2,000
West Indian, Spanish &c	3,200	3,200
Egyptian	12,370	12,370
Bra. Ark. &c	19,000	9,000
Bengal	300	300
Total	442,160	492,000
		412,160
Decrease in stock as compared with last year		9,840

Comparative view of the imports of Cotton into the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 19th instant, and the quantity taken out for the same period last year, into the kingdom the year same period.

American	261,[illegible]	[illegible]
South American	21,861	[illegible]
West Indian, Demerara, &c	2,850	[illegible]
East Indian	2,066	[illegible]
Egypt, &c	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total of all descriptions	289,[illegible]	[illegible]
Same period last year.		
American	[illegible]	[illegible]
South American	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Indies, Demerara, &c	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
East Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egypt, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase of imports as compared with the same period last year	2,[illegible]	[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cotton—The sales since Friday amount to 20,000 bags, of which 4,000 are sold to day. Prices are lower and 1 ⅛ @ 1 ¼ ⅌ lb cheaper than from the United States, from Brazil and from Ports.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Our Cotton market has been very quiet throughout this day. Holders have brought forward their stocks freely, and prices have given way, no change, however to notice, quotations. Since 20 bags were sold, nearly all to the trade.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Our cotton market is rather lower, prices is just about as it was at the departure of the Britannia steamer, on the 4th inst. It continues dull and heavy, and sales are made without any further decline, and this was followed by fresh days of steady demand, producing a rise of from one eighth to one quarter of a penny, and the market has been going on the week, the last quarter rather heavy, the quantity offering exceeding the demand and giving buyers the advantage of purchasing rather more particularly. The present increase is attributed partly to a very large import (this week about 100,000 bales) and to the continued cold and wet weather, in all manufacturing districts, and partly to some alteration in the manufacturing the prospects for the approaching harvest. The sales to the week are 30,000 bales, of which 2,000 are American, exports, other than those included in the 30,000 bales, amount to 2,500 to present date, and the future for the week ended this evening amounts to 28,500 bales. Of the sales 7,000 are by hand, at 4 ⅞ @ 7, inclusive, and 4 ⅞ @ 6 for Alabama and Mobile, at 4 ⅞ @ 6, and 1,200 sold to-day at 12 ⅌ cent per lb.

HAVRE, July 18.—Cotton—Though our Cotton market up to the 11th has generally been calm, yet the sales effected during the week ending on the 11th, amount to 1000 bales daily, making a total for the week of 6643 bales, consisting of 3767 bales, very ordinary to good ordinary, the Louisiana at 77 @ 81—Georgia 77 @ 78—including one cargo of mixing Mobile at 66 @ 67—76 do. do. Georgia at 65 @ 66—62 very ordinary Florida at 74, and 40 bale good ordinary Bahia at 80f. Some yesterday holders have become much firmer, and a rise of 1 @ 2 centimes on half a bale was submitted to. These from the United States most in request, and were the price from 65 @ 81, but for inferior and ordinary qualities there was much more inquiry made. The importation of the last eight days amounted to only 1000 bales from Mobile, and our stock in first hands at 60,000 bales, of which 14,000 are of the United States.

HAVRE, July 20.—Cotton.—The transactions within these few days, have been extremely limited, and chiefly subordinate to the disposition of holders, who found no difficulty in realizing promptly, as long as they offered fresh cotton at reduced rates, but treated an improved inclination in the demand, as soon as they made an attempt to pursue an opposite course. This conflicting character has been the leading feature for some time past, and it will be of great difficulty in the short of the present season, the transactions have been very trifling, and the prices, so to speak, have exhibited more steadiness and more resolute tone, of late. Some purchases for export and consumption have been made this week, they have however been comparative small, nearly all the market stagnates well nigh dead, and to this circumstance may now be attributed the cause of ordinary and low United States cottons being nominally from sought after, whereas middling descriptions are well maintained, and are those most in favor with the consumers of this country. Superior qualities are seldom in request, and experience scarcely any variation. The arrivals since the commencement of the month amount to 4,000 bales, and the sales to 26,961.

Sales from 15 to 23 July, 5,750 bales, among which were 3,971 since Sunday, of which 2,000 American, 1,411 do, Bahia and 360 Egyptian. Stock this day 67,267 bales, of which 14,000 were American. Imported in the week, 17,386 bales.

Sales of Flour in the week, 3,000 barrels, of which 1,000 were Spanish, at 30f 50c ⅌ 159 lbs.

HAVRE, July 23.—There has been very little demand today in our Cotton market, but notwithstanding that the prices have been circumscribed, prices did not experience any change, and the aspect of trade in general continues to be discouraging, though, so far the weather is favorable for a forming crop, and a decline on bread stuffs is fully expected. Rates are all

From the Charleston Courier, 14th inst.

MATANZAS, Aug. 7.—There is only about 300 hhds of inferior quality, so you cannot calculate on much of a supply from hence. Prime Sugars are scarce and want, and we also coffee. Molasses nominal. Rice per Howell prospect is favorable for an abundant sugar crop, but there will not probably be as much molasses made as has been the present year, as many of the planters intend claying their sugars next season, of coffee, the crop will be a very small one in this neighborhood.

MATANZAS, Aug. 3.—The only market made sugar now in our market is about 130 hhds, pri. cipally inferior, for which 4½c more is offered than could be obtained a month ago.

I sent you some days since, a statement of Muscovado Sugars received here up to this season, amounting to 9600 hhds and in very few estates will any Muscovado next reason, I have no doubt they will command much better prices, here, as the demands for the British Provinces are increasing. The consumption of our sugars are annually more improved the Exchange on Charleston.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

OFFICE, Corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets.

TERMS: Five Dollars per annum, in advance, or Six Dollars if not paid within the year.

WHIG NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM DUBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do JOSEPH BERNARD, Point Baton Rouge;
3d do LOUFROY BARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1840.

TIPPECANOE CLUB.

☞ The members are requested to meet on Thursday evening, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of co-operating with the Tippecanoe Association in appointing delegates to the Whig State Convention.

By order, JOHN GIBSON,
New-Orleans, Aug. 20, 1840. Secretary.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a special meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S TIPPECANOE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS, held on Tuesday evening, the 18th August, 1840, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this association cordially approve of the plan proposed by different country parishes, for holding a general WHIG STATE CONVENTION at BATON ROUGE, on the LAST MONDAY (the 26th) of September next.

Resolved, That a delegation of 300 members of this association be appointed by the President to attend said convention, and that the president be chairman thereof, with power to fill vacancies.

Resolved, That the different Tippecanoe Clubs throughout the state be earnestly recommended to appoint full delegations to said convention, and that the whigs of the city and state generally be invited to attend.

Resolved, That the chairman of the delegation from this association be authorised to procure an appropriate Banner for the occasion.

Resolved, That the secretaries of the association furnish a copy of these resolutions to the different Tippecanoe Clubs of the state.

G. KURSHEEDT, } Secretaries.
N. DELAPLAINE, }

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

We are frequently told by the administration press, that the question before the country is not who caused the present distress; who deranged the monetary system of the country; but who supports the banks in the abuses of their privileges. This is an abandonment of the argument so far as concerns the acts of the executive in producing the evils of the times, with an accusation against the whigs as false as it is grievous. It is a vital admission that the prostration of business and the disorders of the currency are traceable to the rash experiments of the government, with an attempt to shift the responsibility of the president's misdeeds upon other shoulders. "The pith of the controversy," say the locofocos, "is not to whom the inordinate extension of banking capital is to be ascribed." Let us examine this proposition.

Responsibility is the essence of free government.—To imagine a republican constitution, without the direct accountability of its functionaries to the people, would be ridiculous. It is through this responsibility that the people have control over their rulers. Precisely in the same ratio as the constituency abandon this principle in practice, does the government assume a despotic character. It is the distinguishing feature of elective constitutions, and the president becomes a monarch to the extent to which he can evade its force. Upon any convulsion in the affairs of state, upon any reverse in the prosperity of the nation, upon the happening of any public calamity or general distress, the first enquiry should be, who produced it? The primary duty of republicans should be to trace the evil to its authors—to ascertain upon whom the responsibility, of having interfered with their happiness, rests. Nor has the patriot discharged but half his duty when he discovers the culprit. He has then to enforce the law of responsibility upon him. To exercise his constitutional prerogative of punishing him. It would be an idle expenditure of time to waste a thought upon the authors of disaster if they were not held accountable when found out. It would be like arraigning a malefactor before the tribunals of justice, and discharging him when his guilt is proved—as if the law was satisfied with the mere gratification of a silly curiosity.

If the cause of the inordinate extension of banking capital, the derangement of the currency, and the present distress, are not questions before the country, it is because there is no doubt upon the subject. It is because they are so clearly traceable to the policy of the administration, as to admit of no debate. Here, then, the first duty—(that of ascertaining the authors of public calamity)—has been accomplished; the second—to punish them—remains to be performed.

What excuse has the administration, thus convicted of enormous sins against the peace and happiness of the people, offered to avert the wrath of the oppressed and ruined? None. The executive is still tinkering with the currency, still flying to untried schemes of finances, still *experimenting*. There is not the slightest show of contrition for the miseries which his projects have caused; there is not the least hope of peace whilst he is in power. One of his leading adherents, exclaims upon the floor of congress, that "there is no pressure which an *honest* man would regret;" whilst his partizans, with fiendish joy, cry "stop that ball," as desolation rolls ruthlessly over the merchant, the planter and the mechanic. Insult is added to ruin and mockery to insult. The war is to be relentlessly carried on against the great interests of society, until every vestige of former prosperity is swept away.

Under such circumstances, is it not amazing that there can be found persons, who mitigate the atrocity of the president's offences against the nation and attempt to stay the arm of retribution? Not only do they do this, but they go further and are endeavoring to direct the vengeance of the people against the very men who foresaw *and foretold* the consummation of the mad policy of our rulers, and strove by argument, by eloquence and by prayer to save them.

If the People, writhing beneath the usurped and misdirected power of the executive, shall still cling to him, if they permit the sophistry of the ingenious or the falsehoods of the depraved, to blind their judgments, or lead astray their passions, if they persevere in doing homage to their oppressors and in conferring emolument on those who despitefully use them, it will be a commentary of fearful omen upon popular forms of government. It will prove that the doctrine of "official responsibility" has no force in this country; that the idol of the day may trample upon the rights of the people with impunity; that there is no constitutional restraint upon the chief magistrate; in fine, that the president has nothing to apprehend from the storm of the people when he usurps power, or their indignation when he wields that power against their happiness. The president and his coadjutors are confessedly the authors of the disasters which have come upon us—then hold him and his party responsible for them. Let the people beware how they pass over offences of such grave magnitude as have been committed against them. They should remember, that leniency towards offenders in high places is misapplied—that impunity emboldens public functionaries in wrong doings—that an omission to punish, is taken as a justification of the usurpation of power; that an acquiescence under oppression is pleaded as a precedent for tyranny. Let them not sleep upon their wrongs, for "*liberty is vouchsafed unto mankind upon the condition of* ETERNAL VIGILENCE."

☞ The "Cassius," a very neat paper, and a strenuous advocate of Harrison and Reform, will be published to day, and is for sale at Coxas' No. 12 Exchange Place.

☞ Yesterday's mail brought dates from the north as late as due, but to the great annoyance of our merchants, who expected their correspondence by the Great Western, no letters whatever were received.

SALES BY THE SHERIFF.

A house of 4 rooms, corner of Bacchus and Erato streets, with the lease of the lot for six years, for cash, ... $400 00

By the same—The following lots of ground, in the 2d municipality, bounded by Notre Dame, Julia, Commerce and Tchoupitoulas streets:

Lot No. 13, 21 feet by 84, Notre Dame street $2500 00
Lot No. 16, 21 feet by 71, Tchoupitoulas street 2400 00
Lot No. 17, 21 feet by 69, Tchoupitoulas street 1950 00
Lot No. 15, 21 feet by 74, corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets, 4200 00
Lot No. 18, 21 feet by 66, Tchoupitoulas street 1950 00

The lots were payable partly in cash and partly at terms.

BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.

A negro, 28 years of age, field hand $750
A negro, 36 years of age, field hand 700
A negro, 40 years of age, cook and washer 575

The above slaves sold at one year's credit.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

We have before us the complete returns from this State, which exhibit the following results. The legislature stands 47 whigs to 53 loco-focos, and the senate 13 whigs to 20 loco-focos; thus showing a majority of 13 on joint ballot for the democratic party. Last year the majority on joint ballot was 47, showing a clear whig majority of 34 members.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

The good cause is prospering in this state. The following extract from the Richmond Whig of the 20th inst. speaks for itself:

NORTH CAROLINA—GOOD NEWS!

We have looked with steady confidence to the success of the whigs in this steady state, and the elections now in progress confirm, as far as heard from, our most sanguine hopes. Already have the whigs gained five members of the legislature, to wit: one in Granville, one in Northampton, and three in Halifax (Bynum's county,) and lost none. In the last House of Commons there were 69 whigs and 56 locofocos. In the Senate, 27 whigs and 23 locofocos. We have no doubt that the majority will be very considerably enlarged, and that Messrs. Brown and Strange having resigned) two whigs will be elected to the Senate of the United States.

Morehead will also be elected Governor of North Carolina by from 5 to 10,000 majority, and with a whig Governor, a whig Legislature, and so large a whig majority in Congress, no rational man can doubt that General Harrison will receive her electoral vote in November. All whig accounts from the state speak of the event as certain. Virginia and North Carolina who have so long acted shoulder to shoulder, will not be separated in November. Both will vote for General Harrison by hand one majority's.

But to the good news. Brunswick district voted on Thursday, and we quote an extra from the Roanoke Adv. cate of Saturday, for the splendid result to the whigs. Pope, Moore and Gee are the whig commoners elected, and Joyner to the Senate.

Glorious and unprecedented Whig Victory.

HALIFAX ERECT!

The Valley of the Roanoke rescued from the hands of the Spoilers!

The Land of Willie Jones "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled!"

Van Burenism routed, "horse, foot and dragoons, bag and baggage!"

We have given Morehead a majority for Governor, elected a whig Senator, and three whig commoners—a gain to the whigs of three in the Legislature.

STATEMENT OF THE POLLS.

COMMONS.

Pope, (w.)	623
Moore, (w.)	602
Gee, (w.)	627
Wilcox, (loco.)	482
Whitaker, (loco.)	444
Branch, (loco.)	444
SENATE.	
Joyner,	294
Austin,	176
GOVERNOR.	
Morehead,	628
Saunders,	446

The cry is still they come.

NORTHAMPTON SAFE!

Majorities for Whig Governor, Whig Senator, and two Commoners: a gain of one Whig in the Legislature.

BEAUFORT.

For Governor, Morehead, Whig, 816; Saunders, Adm. 363; for Senate, Selby, Whig, 882; Clark, Administration, 215; for House of Commons, Williams, Whig, 819; Allen, Whig, 854; Toole, Administration, 403.

Vote in 1836—Dudley, 750; Speight, 236.

	WHIG.		LOCOFOCO.
Craven,	671		643
Camden,	594		91
Johnson,	569		617
Martin,		reported	300 maj.
Columbus,	342		288
Pitt,	125 maj.		
Greene,			125 maj.
Lenoir,			

In Craven county, although the Whig candidate for Governor got 28 majority, the administration senator was elected by 18 votes.

In Hyde county, only partial returns—the whig ticket ahead 200 votes.

Washington and Tyrrel.—In this senatorial district, General H. G. Spruill, (whig) elected without opposition.

Bertie county.—Another gain.—In Bertie the whigs have carried their whole ticket, making a gain of one.

In Columbus, the administration Commoner was elected, being a gain.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

TWENTY-FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

This noble steamer arrived at New York on Sunday morning, the 9th instant, after a passage of 14 days and a half.

The commercial intelligence is far from being as satisfactory as we could wish. A good deal of anxiety was evinced for the grain crops in England, and more particularly in Ireland, on account of the cold and rainy weather preceding the departure of the steam ship, in consequence of which the averages had risen considerably. The duty on wheat was reduced to 16s. 8d. per quarter, and on flour to 10s. 0½d. per bbl, and it was expected if the markets remained in the same state a short time longer, that the duty would recede to 13s. 8d. per quarter, and 8s. 2½d. per bbl.

This variable state of the weather was not without its effect on the general markets. The money market closed heavily on the 24th July, and a disposition was manifested to dispose of funds at a slight decline. Continental Exchanges were still against the country, and the Bank of England continued to operate with extreme caution.

The cotton market, which had been well maintained for a fortnight subsequent to the departure of the Britannia, exhibited some heaviness towards the close of the third week, which had given buyers some advantage.

A bill was brought into Parliament which had given general satisfaction, appointing Prince Albert regent in case of the demise of the Queen. This has been thought necessary on account of the delicate situation she is in at present.

Oxford, the youth who fired at the Queen had been tried and a verdict of insanity rendered; he is to be committed to Bedlam for the remainder of his life.

Affairs in Spain have again assumed a bloody aspect—a rupture having taken place between the Queen and Gen. Espartero.

A regular steam communication is about being established between Bordeaux and the East Indies thro' the Red Sea. Seven steamers are to be employed in the trade.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino and second brother of Napoleon, died in Italy on the 29th June, aged 66 years.

The steam ship President had made a most successful experimental trip, and was to leave for New York on the 1st inst.

Parliament was to be prorogued in the first week in August.

The commercial intelligence will be found under its proper head.

In allusion to the discouraging news of the approaching harvest in England, received by the Great Western, the correspondent of the New-York Courier and Enquirer writes as follows:—

"In the midst of this unfavorable change of the prospects of the harvest, it is not to be supposed that there is any thing very cheerful to report of the state of general monetary and mercantile affairs. During the last five days an increasing gloom has prevailed in the Stock Exchange, every description of security has fallen in price; Consols and Exchequer bills being lower this afternoon, and the speculative business in the share market, recently so extensive, has so passed away that the shares of the London and Birmingham railway have fallen 10 per cent. within the last two days. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are without the slightest improvement, and according to the present prospects of the harvest, the ensuing autumn and winter are about to find us in the same or worse condition than during the last two deficient and melancholy years. The accounts from Ireland are of the most painful description this morning, the weather being there more rainy and colder than in England, and the stocks of green potatoes so much reduced that large quantities of oats and wheat are being shipped from Liverpool to the various Irish ports. An early and favorable change in the weather may yet however remedy the difficulties which are beginning to be so much apprehended at the present time.

We trust sincerely that the next accounts will be more favorable. The failure of the harvest for the third time would inflict incalculable injury on the commercial classes.

LONDON, FRIDAY, July 24.

The rapid improvement effected in naval architecture has at length placed beyond the possibility of dispute, the practicability of navigating any part of the ocean by vessels propelled by steam. We shall soon have these gigantic machines surmounting all the perils of the "deep blue sea," and circumnavigating the globe in one unbroken line, with a degree of security, celerity, and punctuality, inconceivable to our forefathers. If only within a few brief years a man had had the temerity to broach the possibility of opening communication with the distant parts of the globe in the manner which, from what had been already accomplished, we have a right to presume will in a short time reach its consummation by universal consent, he would have been set down as an unreflecting, moon-struck visionary, and recommended to the safe keeping of his friends. Much to the credit of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the two beautiful and best fitted out vessels of their tonnage that ever left England will be ready to take up a line extending three thousand miles along the coast of South America, before the West India Company can open the communication with them on the Atlantic side of that neck of land.

When these two companies go into full operation, which will be accomplished in the ensuing summer, all that is necessary will be effected on the Great Western line, including the whole of the West India colonies, the United States and Mexico, and on to Chili and Peru.

From the London Globe, July 24th, evening.

MONEY MARKET—THIS DAY.

City, 12 o'clock.—We have no foreign intelligence which can in any manner effect our market this morning. The reports from the Continent represents money as being every where abundant, which remark will apply equally to London at the present moment; although there is an opinion entertained by most persons that we shall not long remain in this state of repose. Whether this opinion be well or ill founded, we have no means of judging correctly.

It will afford satisfaction to all persons interested in Joint Stock Bank Shares to find that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has complied with the request of the bank deputies to introduce a clause into the bill now before parliament, authorising Joint Stock Banks to sue their own shareholders criminally, as well as in civil, thus providing a remedy against inconvenience which have been purposely frustrated by the delinquents, in their public officers, who, being shareholders, were shielded from punishment by the defective state of the old law.

We learn with pleasure that the mischie apprehended from the stoppage of the Commercial Bank of England, from arrears, is not that Bank, in addition to redeeming her notes at sight, has actually taken up all over due bills bearing her signature as endorser or drawer, thus relieving the holders from further trouble or anxiety about them. It now only remains to satisfy her depositors, which we believe will not be very difficult, the liabilities under that head being moderate in amount.

Stock is forced upon the market, and prices are flat. Consols opened at 91½ to 91¼ for Money, and 92 for the Account; New 3½ per cents, 99½ to 99¼; Exchequer Bills are 25s. to 27s. prem.

Two o'clock.—Consols have receded to 91¼ to ⅛ for Money, and 91½ to 92 for Account; New 3½ per cents 99½ to ¼; and Exchequer Bills 22s to 24s prem. which is a fall of 3s. this morning, occasioned by sales of those securities.

THE REVENUE.

The revenue returns published on the 5th inst. show an increase both on the year and quarter; one of £147,433 on the former, and of £211,699 on the latter. In the Customs there has been an increase of £961,307 on the year, and £268,601 on the quarter; in the Excise £49,406 on the year, and £141,640 on the quarter; in Stamps an increase of £114,349 on the year, and of £82,238 on the quarter; in the Taxes there is an increase of £8436 on the quarter, and a decrease of £7698 on the year. On the quarter there is an increase in every item, except the Post-office and the Miscellaneous Taxes, the decrease in the Post-office amounting to £39,000. On the year the deficiency in the Post-office is £558,000, and there is a trifling deficit in the receipts from the Crown Lands Taxes and Miscellaneous Taxes. The penny postage, of course accounts for the deficit in the Post-office, but that is nothing like so great as was prognosticated by the enemies of this great national boon. The number of letters continues steadily on the increase, and there can be no doubt that the revenue from this source will ultimately be as great as it ever was.

From the Liverpool Standard of July 24.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—The demand for yarn on Tuesday was nearly the same as for several weeks past, and prices remain without change. For goods, however, there was rather less demand; and though the general market prices might be said to be unaltered, many sales were made by necessitous manufacturers at rather lower rates than during the preceding week.

ROCHDALE—Flannel Market—Monday July 20.—We have had a very dull market to-day, quite as gloomy as the last. There has been a great deficiency of buyers, and those who have sold have obtained lower prices. The wool market has been much the same as that of last Monday. Little business done, and prices giving way.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, July 21.—This was a dull market than many of late, there being few buyers and few sales effected, but prices remain nominally the same. The spirits of all parties begin to be seriously effected, and if a speedy change for the better does not take place, the worst consequences are inevitable.—*Manchester Guardian.*

DUNDEE.—Our flax market keeps firm, partly from being barely supplied, as also from prices keeping up abroad. Linens continue to go off pretty freely as do yarns, but at the same prices as before. We think the stocks are rather diminishing, particularly of good lowlas, of which considerable quantities have lately been bought; but we are sorry to say both spinners and manufacturers complain of want of remuneration.

PAISLEY.—It affords pleasure to state that the trade of Paisley, which has been rather more spirited for two or three weeks past, has undergone a decided improvement this week. During the last eight days great numbers of weavers have been engaged at various kinds of work, and a good deal of that description which has been unusually prolonged to the female portion of the community, as well as to the weavers.—*Edinburg Evening Post.*

We hear that the Commercial Bank of England have disposed of the business of their branches at the following places, viz: Chester, Blackburn, Burslem, and Liverpool, which have been taken over by other local joint-stock banks.

Sir Robert Peel showed, by reference to the official returns of exports and imports, during the course of his speech on the debate on Mr. Villiers' motion for a repeal of the corn laws, comparing the year 1838 with 1839, that the declared value of cotton exported in 1838 was 16,715,000l, while in 1839 it was 17,924,000l. The exports of linen manufactured had increased from 2,730,000l. in 1838, to 3,420,000l. in 1839. The export of silk manufactures had increased from 777,000l to 865,000l; and the woollen manufactures, from 5,795,000l in 1838, to 6,207,000l. in 1839. Combining the amount of all the exports of perfect wrought fabric, it appeared the total was, in 1838, 26,107,000l, and in 1839, 28,252,000l.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Lord Sandon last night in the House of Commons, showed, by reference to the official documents, that the grain consumed by our exports had increased from 50,000,000l, the amount in 1838, to 53,000,000l. in 1839, and that there was an addition also for the same period of 100,000l. in the value of our imports.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA.—The Cape of Good Hope papers, received last, state that the second division of the squadron, consisting of her Majesty's ship Blenheim, 74 guns, and the Nimrod and Columbine sloops of war, having part of the Indian troops on board, was expected to sail from Simon's Bay on the 13th May, for Singapore. The same papers report that the Portuguese brig Rosa, with the equipments of a slaver outward-bound, had been captured off Cape Frio, on the Brazilian coast, by her Majesty's ship Fawn, on the 5th of March, and sent into Simon's Bay, and that the Portuguese brig Pade Salema, of 156 tons had, after having been detained on the east coast, off the Mozambique, by her Majesty's ship Curlew, arrived at the latter port on the 10th of May.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—*Trial of the President steam ship.*—This magnificent steamer, said to be the largest afloat, arrived at Passage at half-one o'clock on Thursday evening, after an experimental, and, to those on board, delightful trip, of six or eight and twenty hours, against a powerful head wind from Liverpool. Her approach to Cove and up to Passage was hailed with the firing of cannon, the discharge of fireworks, and the acclamations of thousands of spectators assembled from the neighbouring districts to witness and welcome this moving wonder in naval architecture. The salutes on shore were answered by the President in prompt style, and having come to anchor opposite the St. George Steamer Company's Pier at Passage, the vast concourse of people with which the beach was crowded, gave three hearty cheers, whilst rockets and other fireworks were discharged in abundance. The President more than justifies the description given of her. She is in every point of view well suited for the important trade for which she is destined, and altogether presents a specimen of British enterprise worthy the commercial greatness of England. The scene at Passage yesterday was beyond description animated. Many thousands of tickets had been issued by Mr. Beale, of the St. George Office here, and from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon, the arrivals of fashionables on board were unceasing; and it is due to the gentlemen upon whom it devolved to conduct the visitors and afford information, to state, that their courtesy and attention were the theme of all on board, nor should we forget to particularize Mr. Bainbridge, the chairman of the directors—many of whom, and several others of the mercantile body of Liverpool, came in her—Colonel Aspinwell, Mr. Macgregor Laird, secretary, Mr. Beale and Mr. Conway, of the department here, &c., as having taken a leading part in the arrangements. All the river steamers were filled to excess, and continued to arrive hourly during the day, whilst about five hundred vehicles, public and private, were to be seen, at one and the same time, on the Passage Road. Much, however, to the mortification and disappointment of some eight or ten thousand persons, who arrived after four o'clock, an intimation, then for the first time announced, was made, that access to the President was closed for the day, a large party, specially invited, being about to sit down to a repast.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, July 22d, furnish nothing deserving of comment. In regard to local matters, their contents are a complete blank, and the few extracts we give respecting foreign affairs do not possess any particular interest.

The *Commerce* states it to be finally settled that Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, brother of the Duchess de Nemours, is to marry the Princess Clementine. The lady is one year older than the intended bridegroom.

PARIS, July 21.

A letter from Oran, of the 6th of July, says, "The *Dragon* brig sailed on the 30th of June from Rachgown and Tangier; it had on board the chief of the staff, aide-de-camp to the lieutenant-general commanding the division, who is said to be charged with an important mission to the Emperor of Morocco. It appeared that this officer received instructions from the ministry, which brought the mail on the 24th of June.

"We believe we may positively affirm that Marshal Valée is going to be recalled from Africa. Generals Berthois and Lamoricière were not to depart till the recall of the Marshal should be decided on. Now M. Cartel, aide-de-camp to Gen. Berthois, has set out, the General will set out to-morrow, and General Lamoricière the day after.

"PARIS, July 22.

"The following notice has been given by the Vice-Consul of Mexico at Marseilles:

"For the interest of the merchants trading by Mexico, I have to inform you that the insurgents of Yucatan having equipped a vessel with the national colors of the Mexican Government has declared to the diplomatic and consular agents of foreign powers in Mexico, that it does not recognize the colors of the ship, and that it will in like manner disavow them on board all other ships which may be illegally armed by the insurgents of this department as well as by those of other parts of the republic, that they are consequently to be considered and treated as pirates, by the ships of powers in alliance with Mexico, and that the government disclaims all responsibility for any damage or injury whatso