Commercial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

[illegible] Bills continued in good request, and bankers [illegible] at full prices. [illegible] Consols have been [illegible] at 93 [illegible] Money is [illegible] at 4 [illegible] The public sales have been only 500 [illegible] Sugar [illegible] 1 to 2s. Coffee [illegible] Cotton [illegible] Some public stocks are [illegible]

LONDON MONEY MARKET, AUGUST 18.

[illegible] in the city this morning [illegible] Consols [illegible] 93 [illegible] Money [illegible] 4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 18.

[illegible] Bills were 14 @ 18 prem.

[illegible] Cotton [illegible] Sugar [illegible] Coffee [illegible]

AMERICAN STOCKS.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 11.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 12.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 13.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 15.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 16.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 17.

[illegible]

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, AUG. 12.

[illegible]

HAVRE, AUGUST 16.

[illegible]

HAVRE, August 16.

[illegible]

HAVRE, August 17, 1841.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 1.

[illegible]

HAVRE, August 16.

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 91 Chartres street.

THE PAPER PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12
THE JOURNAL PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $5

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1841.

The press of matter in to-day's paper, compels us to defer some remarks on the Charity Hospital until to-morrow.

THE FISCAL CORPORATION HAS PASSED THE SENATE by a vote of 28 to 22, and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. We are firmly of opinion that Mr. TYLER will veto this bill, and favor us with a second edition about his unwillingness to commit a crime and subject himself to ridicule. Various are the opinions expressed as to the probable action of the cabinet in such an event, but we do not coincide with the opinion generally expressed that there will be a dissolution.

It is expected that Congress will adjourn forthwith after the reception of the veto, and defer its action on other important measures until the next session. Of course there must be an extra session of the Senate to transact the Executive business which has been left unfinished.

The Land Distribution Bill has been signed by the President.

In the absence of our regular correspondent we have received the following letter from a distinguished member of Congress:

Washington, Sept. 5, 1841.

DEAR SIR:

In the absence of your regular correspondent, the "*Lobby Member*," I take it upon myself to communicate to you two facts, in which the people of Louisiana feel and have a great interest—to-day the Senate confirmed Theodore McCaleb, Esq. as United States District Judge for the State of Louisiana, who I hope will accept the office.

This day, also, the Senate passed the Fiscal Corporation, which passed the House of Representatives last week; and the bill now only requires the signature of the President to become the law of the land.—Whether the President will sign or veto the bill, is a question of great doubt with many, but I feel very confident he will veto it. This opinion is not based upon any information derived from head quarters, but is formed from all the lights that surround me.

It is generally supposed if the President should veto the bill which passed the Senate to-day, that a dissolution of the cabinet will follow. Whether that will be a consequence of the veto, I have no fixed opinion, while I sincerely hope it may not be.

In haste, yours truly.

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE.—On referring to our Washington Correspondence of the 5th instant, it will be perceived that the appointment of our esteemed fellow citizen, THEODORE MCCALEB, Esq., as United States District Judge for the State of Louisiana, has been confirmed by the Senate.

BALL AT PASS CHRISTIAN.—We are informed that on Friday next, a splendid ball is to be given at the Pass Christian Hotel, in aid of the Samaritan Society, which, since the commencement of the epidemic has continued to exert itself so pre-eminently in the holy cause of charity. Now is the time when funds are most needed to succor the sick and the dying, and we sincerely trust that the means for alleviating so much misery and distress, as is now existing, will not be withheld on an occasion like this, when amusement holds out an additional inducement to fly to the assistance of suffering and want.

Arrangements will be made by the committee to have passengers conveyed to Pass Christian, on the day appointed, at a lower rate than the usual passage money.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

In chronicling a few days ago the financial abilities of John P. Caldwell, who managed to swindle Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co. out of $26,000, we really thought that we had done with him for ever.—But Mr. Caldwell possesses more talent and impudence than we gave him credit for, and appears determined to persevere in his efforts to regulate the exchanges between New-York and the District of Columbia.—It is likewise not a little singular that the identical 1011 bales cotton should have been again made the basis of his operations.

By yesterday's mail Messrs. Maunsel White & Co. received a letter from Mr. EDGAR CORRIE, Jr., New-York, under date of the 2d inst., advising them of his having effected an arrangement for account of his house, Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander & Co., Liverpool, with John P. Caldwell, at present residing in Alexandria, D. C., to the effect that the 1011 bales cotton in the hands of Messrs. Maunsel White & Co., and purporting to belong to Caldwell, should be shipped to the consignment of the aforementioned Liverpool house. In consideration of this, Mr. CORRIE further wrote, that he had forwarded to Caldwell the amount of $25,600 in New-York bank notes as an advance on the cotton, adding at the same time, that these funds would command a premium of five per cent in Alexandria. Mr. CORRIE likewise enclosed an order on Messrs. Maunsel White & Co., signed by Caldwell, directing them to hold the cotton subject to Mr. CORRIE's instructions.

We are somewhat curious to know how far these imaginary 1011 bales will go; a few more transactions of the same nature, and some of our modern financiers could derive some valuable instructions from this notorious swindler. So far he has succeeded in raising a very handsome sum on something worse than swamp lots.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at noon, were 44; of which 26 were of yellow fever.

The total number of interments for the week ending on Saturday, was 245; of which 164 were of yellow fever. In 1839, for the week ending the 15th September, there were only 172 deaths, of which 100 were of yellow fever.

During the past week the disease has been very fatal in its attacks, and has greatly extended into private practice.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 48 hours commencing on Friday evening at 6 o'clock, and ending yesterday at the same hour:

Admissions	50,	of which 41 yellow fever.
Discharges	40	" 30 do.
Deaths,	25	" 21 do.

Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 384.

HEALTH OF VICKSBURG.—The *Picayune* publishes the following extract of a letter from that city: "We have much sickness at this time in our city, and some little yellow fever. There were seventeen deaths on Sunday and Monday last."

YELLOW FEVER IN THE EAST.—The Portsmouth, N. H. Gazette of the 31st ult. says, "the yellow fever is raging in Maine. There have been fourteen cases, nine of which proved fatal. We understand that the stores and public houses are closed and all business suspended for the present.

Four negroes who broke into and robbed the store of Charles Campbell & Co., in Macon, Ga., were tried on the 2d inst., and found guilty. One of them, named Jack, was condemned to be hung, on the 4th inst, and the others were sentenced to receive two hundred and ten lashes each.

The uncancelled portion of the money recently abstracted from the Branch Bank of Danville has been found where it had been concealed, and one of the Tellers of the Bank, suspected of being implicated in the robbery, was arrested and is undergoing examination.

An injunction and an appointment for a receiver have been granted against the North American Trust and Banking Company, New York. It was obtained upon a bill filed by A. G. Tracy, a stockholder and creditor of the company to the amount of about $9,000.

The ship Constantine arrived at Boston, had on board in irons, one of her crew, named B. F. White, for the murder of Mr. Jacob Helper, the first officer, a few hours after leaving the Balize, on the passage from New Orleans to Liverpool. The crew were excited by liquor and disorderly, when Mr. Helper advanced to White, gave him a shove and told him to go forward, upon which White drew a sheath knife and drove it into his left breast up to the handle. Helper expired immediately.

The steamer Columbia left Boston on the 1st, for Liverpool, at 1, P. M. She had 64 passengers and 12,000 letters. Among the passengers is Mr. Stephens, agent of the U. S. Bank.

A very destructive hail storm passed over Rochester and the vicinity, on the 9th ult., doing much [illegible]

[illegible] Boston on the morning of the 3d inst. after a passage of 19 days. The brings Liverpool and London papers to the 19th.

The political intelligence is of little interest. Parliament was to assemble on the 19th ult, and it is said that Sir Robert Peel will support the re-election of Mr. P. Shaw Lefevre as Speaker of the House of Commons. The queen was to open the session in person—but on the 17th it was announced by the Globe that her Majesty's medical adviser had interposed his veto, in consequence of her Majesty's "present condition," and that Parliament would therefore be opened by commission.

Many of the London journals assert that a large naval force had been ordered to the North American station, in order to back the new demand for the release of McLeod, but these rumors were officially contradicted.

A long continuance of wet and unseasonable weather had created serious apprehensions for the fate of the harvest and the price of grain and flour had risen very considerably. American flour in bond is quoted at 35s. per barrel, and it is confidently expected that the duty on foreign grain will shortly fall to 1s. per quarter. During the few days preceding the departure of the steamship, the weather had become more settled, and this favorable change had the effect of slightly depressing the corn market. Much anxiety is manifested lest the speculation in foreign wheat should again create a serious demand for coin from the Bank of England, as the institution is certainly not in a condition to withstand a drain similar to that of 1838 and 1839. The fears for the future, coupled with the continued gloomy accounts from the manufacturing districts have not been without their effect on the Liverpool cotton market, which underwent a decline of 3-8d, from the 4th to the 13th ult., but subsequently rallied 1 8d, in consequence of an improved demand. More copious commercial intelligence will be found under the proper head.

The steam ship Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ultimo, making the passage from Halifax in 9 days and 23 hours.

Another very heavy failure has occured in Glasgow, and a stoppage is likewise announced in Liverpool of a house engaged in the importation of cotton. Its liabilities are stated to be £50,000 sterling.

Serious riots have occurred at Nantwich, Cheshire, and several houses were attacked and the inmates severely handled.

The accounts from China are not as late as those received direct:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was to meet on the 19th August. Lord John Russell had addressed a circular to the ministerial members of the House of Commons, in the following terms:—"As upon the meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 19th of August, the House of Commons will immediately proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and to the consideration of business of the highest importance, I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your attendance on that day. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

On the 14th of August it was confidently asserted in the city, says the London Morning Herald, by generally well informed and most respectable merchants, that five ships of war had been ordered to proceed immediately to the coast of the United States, and that they were there to be joined by ten other vessels of her Majesty's navy from foreign stations. The object of this alleged mission to the American shores, it was added, was to receive Mr. Fox, should the refusal of the new demand for the release, which it is said he is instructed to make, of Mr. McLeod, compel the British representative to withdraw from Washington, and afterwards to adopt such hostile measures as may be deemed indispensable for the vindication of the honor of the British crown, which has been so wilfully and wantonly attacked by the American people and government in the person of its subject—Alexander McLeod. A ministerial paper of a late date, says:—"We have reason to believe there is not truth in the statement that an addition is to be made to the force already on the North American station. Sir C. Adam is to take with him two ships—one a line-of-battle ship, and the other the Pique frigate; but these are to replace two of the same rates, which will be recalled.

THE HARVEST.—We have recently taken a tour through some of the most extensive corn growing districts in England, and after personal examination and inspection we have formed an opinion, which we believe will be found to be correct, that little general injury has yet been inflicted upon the crops, and that if sunny and dry weather now occur, the harvest on the aggregate will be very good.

Of course the corn speculators are very busy at their work, their object is not to get the duty down until the harvest is secured on the Continent. But they will drive up the averages which regulate the duty, and the result will be that in the course of six weeks we shall have a duty of 2s. 8d; indeed the chances are of 1s per quarter.—*London Mercantile Gazette.*

[*From the London Mark Lane Express.*]

We have had another week of very unsettled weather on Tuesday night, and Wednesday, the greater part of Wednesday, it rained heavily, the following two days were tolerably fine, but on the night of Friday a great quantity of rain again fell, with light showers early this morning; since then, however, the barometer has been gradually rising, and since noon to day (Saturday) we have had very powerful gleams of sun. Corresponding changes appear to have taken place all over the country. The heavy showers of Tuesday night seem to have been very general, our letters from all parts of the kingdom alluding to them, it is to be feared, therefore, that further injury has been done to the outstanding crops; indeed, considerable uneasiness is now felt respecting the ultimate result of the harvest, which has been so much anticipated by the exaggerated reports of damage which have, for some time past, been industriously circulated by a portion of the daily press. That wheat has suffered to some extent we are quite willing to believe; but that the mischief hitherto done is of so serious a nature as by some represented, we can not allow.

After the most careful investigation of the reports from our correspondents—on whose statements we are disposed to place more reliance than on newspaper paragraphs got up for party purposes—we are convinced that, though some of the diseases on which so much stress has been laid, viz: blight, mildew, red rust, &c. may have attacked the wheat crop, and perhaps not much more general than in ordinary years; on the other hand, it is certain that the crop has been much laid, and we fear that the quality will, where this is the case, be to a certain extent deteriorated by the grain sprouting in the ear. The absence of sufficient sunshine has also caused the ear to ripen very slowly, and a month of fine weather will be necessary to make wholesome bread of the latter districts; and even with that, we doubt whether the produce would be an usual average, either in quantity or quality, but do not think it would fall much short. During the week the cutting of wheat has been commenced in most of the southern counties, and should the weather prove tolerably propitious, harvest will become pretty general in the more forward districts within the next eight days; in the North, we understand, many fields of wheat are still quite green, and cannot under the most favorable circumstances, be ready for the sickle before the end of this or the beginning of next month. The grain trade has remained in a very excited state throughout the week, and at most of the leading provincial markets a farther rise in prices has taken place.

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The accounts we received yesterday and this morning from the manufacturing districts, we regret to state, are of the most gloomy character. Many additional failures are expected, and the number of unemployed operatives is fearfully augmenting. This melancholy state of things is exercising an injurious influence upon all commercial interests and transactions; it depresses the markets, it induces general gloom and suspicion, and deters capitalists from investing in stocks. We by no means indulge in such gloomy anticipations as some of our cotemporaries, we can discern no immediate remedy for the malady which is now desolating the manufacturing interests.—*Ibid.*

Since our last the average price of wheat for the whole kingdom has risen 9s. 7d. for the week, and 6s. 4d. for the six weeks which regulate duty.—These, however, are the prices of the week before last. The average price of the wheat sold in London last week was 76s. 9d., in Wakefield, 84s. 6d., and in Liverpool, 73s. As all the other markets throughout the kingdom are also rising, the average of Friday next will probably be at least 78s. 6d. for the week, and then that will release all the Canadian wheat and flour in bond on Friday next, at the lowest rate, namely, 6d. per quarter, and 3d. per barrel, as the average price of the six weeks is already within 9d. of 67s. a quarter, at which the liberation takes place, and the week's duty which comes on to be computed is only 6d. while that which begins to be computed must be nearer 73s than 70s. The total quantity of Canadian wheat and flour, &c., imported into Liverpool up to the 13th inst., and of which a good deal has already been liberated, is 12,078 quarters of wheat, 72,045 brls of flour, 2,584 quarters of peas, and 358 barrels of oatmeal, which is only a fair supply, sufficient for the 28,000,000 of persons who are now depending upon the scanty supplies of free grain and flour.

The speculators in foreign grain will make a rich harvest this year, and in addition to the ordinary profits arising out of a rise in price, they confidently expect to pocket seven or eight of the shillings duty which they would have had to pay the government, if the measure of last session had passed. The expectation of the shilling duty on foreign grain becomes more confident every week as the supply of free grain disappear, the harvest is retarded by the weather, and the accounts from the continent become less favorable.—Much uncertainty exists as to the amount of the supplies which we are likely to receive from America and the continent of Europe, but the general belief is, that nothing but extravagantly high prices can produce any considerable supply from the continent.

The prospects in the United States and Canada are more favorable, though it will be seen by the accounts brought by the Caledonia, that flour was rising in the New York market. From private letters from respectable houses in America, as well as from the accounts in the public papers, we believe that the wheat sown in the western part of the state of New York and in Virginia and Maryland will be found deficient, that it will be very good in Michigan and the other states of the Union, and that the crop, as a whole, will be an average one.

Among the causes which have induced our supplies of grain, and especially wheat, to set in so potent, if very principal one is the extraordinary decrease of the export from Ireland. In 1839, this country received not less than 1,200,000 quarters of wheat and flour from Ireland; in 1840, we had from 944,211 quarters, and in 1841 not less than 779,826 quarters whilst in 1839, the whole quantity furnished by Ireland was 1,121 quarters; and in 1840, not more than 98,628 quarters. These figures s' ow a decline of nearly eight-fold in the quantity of wheat and flour received from Ireland in the last three years.

[illegible] Mr. Buchanan assured the gentleman that the letter [illegible] had shown that good [illegible] from the White House, but he [illegible] the letter [illegible] would soon be upon an intimate footing with the President.

After some further debate, Mr. Clay took the floor, and assuming the impossibility of a veto, drew a most glowing picture of what an infamous traitor the President would be, if it were possible for him to give a second veto. It was a powerful effort, and a cheap sight see that the truth sign of the speech was a deadly attack on Mr. Tyler.

This called out Mr. Calhoun and others in vindication of the President, and the debate continued until a very late hour. The minority then wanted the vote on the engrossment, but the Administration Senators would not agree to have it taken.

In the House, a bill was introduced and passed, prohibiting in future any investment of the Government funds in State stocks.

A number of resolutions calling for information from the Departments by the next session, were introduced and agreed to.

Mr. Wise made an ineffectual attempt to bring up a resolution providing for a separation of the Government patronage from the political press.

A report was made from the Committee on Elections to the effect that Mr. Lane, the delegate from Florida, is not entitled to his seat, he being an alien.

The House does not, on an average, sit more than an hour per day, and as many members have gone home, there is very little interest in the proceedings.

The Intelligencer and the Madisonian are still disputing about the relative powers of the Cabinet. They appear to be no doubt have but that the Machiavelian is the real official organ.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT ST. JOHN, N. B.—This unfortunate city was again visited by a most destructive fire on the 26th ult. Some tar which was boiling in a ship-yard boiled over, igniting the surrounding chips, and before it was discovered, had communicated with a large ship of 900 tons on the stocks belonging to Messrs. Owens & Duncan. The flame progressed with astonishing rapidity and soon communicated to the wooden buildings in the vicinity, destroying no less than fifty houses, before the fire could be got under. By this calamity several hundred families have been rendered houseless, the loss being very severe, as little or no insurance had been effected. Messrs. Owens & Duncan's loss is estimated at $15,000.—Two lives were lost during the fire. A soldier received a blood vessel and died instantly, and a sailor who was assisting at the fire, was smothered in the flames.

BURGLARY.—The clothing store of W. W. Lyons, No. 23 Maiden-lane, was entered on Friday night, and robbed of clothing and money to the value of $ 1 or $500.

The Governor of New York has offered a reward of $750 for the apprehension of the murderers of Mary Rodgers.

DIED—From a relapse of the low fever at the Marine Hospital, at 3 [illegible] Barnna McCarty, a native of Ireland, aged 14 years.

[illegible] Cincinnati papers will please copy.)

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Port Louis—Per ship Melissa, Glocester.

IMPORTS

Matanzas—Per schr Henry, [illegible] cotton, specie and merchandise.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Pearl, [illegible]

[illegible]

Per steamboat Norma, Andrus, from Vicksburg.

CLEARED.

Cleared at New York the 1st inst. ship Nashville, Cook, for Liverpool; schr Louisville, Hunt, N. Orleans; ship Napier, Hewes, for Liverpool; ship Sultana, Lawrence, for Havre; ship Marseilles, Sullivan, for Liverpool; ship Bremen, Angellini, Port au Prince; Pacific, M. Thomas, [illegible]

Cleared at Boston for this port, Sept. 1st, ship Hope, Boyle.

At Philadelphia for this port, Sept. 4th, ship United States, Decatur, Wm. Cook, John Bullock, Henderson, Cheney, Moore—all to sail soon.

At Boston for this port, Sept. 1st, ship Ann Parker, having been detained by contrary winds, for repairs, to sail Sept. 5th.

Arrived at Charleston from this port, Sept. 7, brig De Witt Clinton, Parker.

New York, Sept. 8—Arr ship Charles Carroll, Havre, Lawrence, Cy Augustin, Waterlieu.

FOREIGN PORTS

At Port au Prince, 8th Aug, brig Dolphin, for New York, to sail soon; Andre, Coggins, discharg. at Port Nepouset, for Boston, 10 days.

[illegible] steamship Britannia, at Boston, from Liverpool, papers to Aug. 19.

Liverpool, Aug. 18—Arr, Hogarth, Boston, Mobile, off port, Thomas, Bettridge, Galveston.

Cleared, 17th, Columbia, Mobile, 19th, Roscius, Collins, N Orleans; 18th, Hortensia, Johnson, Mobile; 19th, New Jersey, Adams, Charleston. 20th, Jane Taylor, Taylor, Orleans; Old Colony, Crowell, do; Tuscarora, Hamilton, do; Goodwin, Sturges, do; Ann Eliza, Thompson, Philadelphia.

Sailed, 17th—Arr, North America, Lowber, New York; Howard, Mills, Savannah.

7th—Arr, Ceylon, Crowell, N Orleans; Hope, McGowan, Savannah; Sultana, Lane, Charleston. 8th, Sheffield, Alexander, do.

Entered for loading on the 18th—Bengal, Barber, Boston; 16th, Sir Charles Napier, Hobart, NO; ans; Dazzle, Portsmouth; Ann Eliza, Thompson, N Orleans.

Advertised, 16th—Fleetwood, Collins, St Thomas; Early in Sept. Prudent and Wanderer, Fraser, Sierra Leone; Ann Eliza, Thompson, Mobile; Newcastle, Hill, Arkansas; Baltimore, Jones; Amazon, Richardson, Philadelphia; Vermont, Nelson, do; Isabella, Shennan, do; Rose, Gillet, Rathbone, New Orleans; Sam Cooper, Johnson, do; Cooper, Parsons, do; Gladiator, Gladiator, do; Sarah, Richmond, Bartlett, do; Oswego, Wood, do; Old Hickory, Hickory, do; Ann Eliza, Thompson, do; Caledonia, (steam ship) for Boston, Sept 4; Pattenson, do, Aug 25th; Bengal, Barber, do; to succeed the Fox; Gulnare, Sherrer, do; Ann Eliza, Thompson, do 24th; Wm Goddard, to succeed the Mediterranean.

The above advertised, 16th, Winchester, for New York, 17th.

Cleared, 7th, Rustica, Stewart, Philad; 8th, Mack, Alex under, Savannah.

Sailed 8th, Alexander, Savannah; Lee Chow, Whipple, Canton, 9th, Savoine, Wallace, Africa.

Arr, 8th, Ann Elizabeth, Stephens Rathbone, Philad; Patrick Johnson, Charleston.

Sailed, 8th, Shanklin, Wilson, N Orleans; Garnet, Palmer, N York; Bremen, Angellini, Port au Prince; Pacific, M Thomas, do; Jno Dunlap, Hallock, do; Ed Whitney, Harding, N York; Allegiance, Mathews, Philadelphia.

11th, sailed, Norfolk, 10th, Dunscomb, Blair, Boston; Sarah Bishop, Bishop, Savannah, Wayne, Philad; United States, Swanton, Philad; Ann Eliza, Thompson, Philad; Wm Tell, Ocean, Willard, do; Ann Elizabeth, Stephens, Philad; Patrick Johnson, Charleston.

Cleared, 10th, Ann Eliza, Thompson, Philad; Wm Tell, Ocean, Willard, do; Ann Elizabeth, Stephens, Philad; Patrick Johnson, Charleston.

Sailed, 10