New Orleans	[illegible]	New Orleans	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Philadelphia	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	Baltimore	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Charleston	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Madrid	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	Cadiz	[illegible]
Havana	[illegible]	Havana	[illegible]
Vera Cruz	[illegible]	Vera Cruz	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

	New York, August 24.		
	SALE OF STOCKS.		
50	Shares United States Bank, 20 days		117½
50	do		117½
50	do		117½

From the London Morning Herald, July 24.

City, Saturday evening.—The business for the City and the borough have occupied the general attention here to day, almost to the exclusion of foreign affairs, and the opening of a speculative hope has been carried on with an increasing confidence and alacrity.

The arrival at the Philadelphia, London, line of packet ship from New York, of Tuesday, was expected at the North and South American Coffee House this day, but to a late hour this evening no papers were received. The quantity of specie on board the Philadelphia is not stated at 500,000 dollars as the ship's manifest has not arrived, this statement must be mere guess work. It is, however, well ascertained that the Americans stoutly that 750,000 dollars have been shipped from New York, which some parties conceive that the amount is much greater. The remittances offsetting by this arrival are said to be consigned to the directors of the Bank of England, Messrs. Baring, Brothers and a few other American firms. It has been generally supposed that the major portion of the specie which has been consigned to this country from the United States was intended for new orders and investments, this is, however, strongly denied, a very small amount having been devoted to new purchases.

Money continues easy and plentiful both in the discount and on the stock Exchange; indeed, so much so, that the principal bill brokers have decliped to take money from the country bankers at 2 1-2 per cent, and from day to day.

Rather more has been doing in South American Bonds; Colombian are now at 25 1-8; Mexican bonds advanced to 27; but closed at 26; and Peruvian are 76. Dutch stock is 58 3-8. The Five per cent 101, and the New Loan 99 3-8. United States bank post notes have been more in demand to day; they are noted at 25 1-2, and the United States Bank Shares at 21 1-2 a 1.

LONDON, July 24.

Money Markets—The Consol Market was well supported again to-day, the closing quotation being 91 3-4 a 92 for Money, and Account. Five per cent Portuguese were quoted 61 to 1-2, the three per cents 25 3-4 to 26 1-4, and advanced to 26 27. Five per cent Dutch left offer 101 to 1-8, and two and a half per cent ditto at 58 1-4 to 1-2. United States Bank post bills were sold at the improved quotation of 95 1-2.

LONDON, July 24—City, 12 o'clock.

Consols have been steady all the morning at 91 3-8 to 1-2 for the Account, Exchequer Bills 46 to 48 prem. Nothing has been done in American Securities.

Consols for the Account closed at 91 1-2 3-8.

LONDON, July 21

Spanish five per cent. Stock which opened at 20¾ to ¾, has accordingly advanced to 21¾ to ¾ with, and 20¾ to ¾ without the div. Consols Deferred is 7 5-4 1-2-8, and Passive, 5 to 1-8. Portuguese Stock has improved: the Five per cents are quoted at 61 to ½; the three per cents, 25¾ to 26¾; the five per cent. Dutch is 101 to 1-8 and the two and a half per cent 58¾ to ¾. Brazilian is 88 to 7-8; Chilos, 21 to 22; Columbian, 24 3-4 to 25¾; and Mexican, 25¾ to 26¾. A meeting of the proprietors of the last-named Stock will take place at the London Tavern at 3 o'clock this afternoon to hear the proposition about to be made to them by the agents of the Government, Messrs Lizardi and Co.

In Shares little has been done; London and Birmingham railway are 42 to 44 ex. the new quarter shares, which are 11 to 13 pm; Great Western, 6 to 9; and North Midland 1 to 2 pm; Greenwich are 8 to 7 dis; Brighton (Stephenson), 36 to 38; Ditto (Rennie), 1 3-8 to 1 1-8; Southampton, 18 to 17 dis; and General Steam Navigation, 9¾ to 25 1-8 per share. Consols have advanced to 91 3-8 to 1-8 for August: Exchequer Bills are 47 to 49

LONDON, July 21.

The abundance of money still continues, though it has not yet been of short duration, there ought to be, we think, some attention paid to it by the Bank, with the view of preventing, by timely interference, any portion of those evils which experience has shown invariably to follow such a state of things.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.

The cotton market has been quiet to day, business having been partially suspended through election affairs, but there is no alteration in prices. The sales on Saturday were 2500 bags and to day 3000.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

Cotton—The market has been flat throughout the week, and a decline has taken place of 1-8 per lb on the inferior, and 1-4 on the interior descriptions of American, East India and Egyptian are heavy of sale, while for Brazilian there has been more inquiry, and rather better prices obtained. Speculators have taken 1000 of this article, and exporters 1800 American and 100 Bengal. The sales which amount to 17,000 bales consist of—Sea Islands 14d to 27d; Stained, 4d to 12d; 3130 Florida 4d to 9d; 3870 Mobile, 4d to 9d; 2000 Orleans, 4d to 9d; 900 Pernambuco, Parahyba, 7d to 10d; 300 Maranham 7d to 9d; Sawagnan 5¾ to 7¾ 800 Bahia and Maceio 5¾ to 7¾ Bowed, &c. 3d to 13d; 830 Egyptian 7d to 9d Peruvian, 6d to 7d. 60 Laguayra, 5d to 7d; West Indies 5¾ to 7¾ 100 Siam, 3¾d to 5d; 100 Madras, 3d to 3¾; Bengal 2d to 4¾d.

Flour—The sales consist of 1000 dry salted Brazil at 35s; 2100 salted Buenos Ayres and Monte Video at 32 to 34s; and 1800 salted New Orleans at 34s per bb.

Tobacco—The sales this week have been about 300 hds—of these 150 were for Ireland 30 for Scotland and the remainder to the trade.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.

Cotton—The sales yesterday were 3,000 bags, to-day the business is 2,500. The market has closed heavy without change in prices.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.

The import of the week is 14,143 bales: namely, 7,000 from the U States and 7,143 from Egypt. The sales of the week are 34,300 bales, of which there have been on speculation 1,000 American, and for exportation 3,300 American, 1,400 Surat, 600 Bengal, and 300 Egyptian.

The stock of cotton in the port is lessened this week 60,000 bales. The only variation in prices is a decline of 1-16d per lb for the low quality of American cotton and 1-16d per lb for Egyptian.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.

The sales since Friday amount to 13,000 bales, of which 3,500 bales were sold to exp. There is a further decline of 1-16d per lb in prices. The arrivals from the United States, 3 from Brazil, 2 from Egypt, 2 from the West Indies, and 1 from Bombay.

LONDON, July 19.

Yesterday was a tranquil day in the city in respect to the funds and shares. Consols closed at 90¾ to ¾ for money, and 90¾ for the account, opened this morning at 90¾.

Half past One—Accounts from Liverpool states that information received from the United States packets that there was no prospect at present of any more specie being made in America. A great number of bills have been issued to supply the want of small change, some of them which the papers record, are only one, two and three cents. Consols may be quoted at present at 90¾ 91. Money 90¾ 91.

Exchequer bills 45 a 44 prem; India bonds 48 44 per cent; Bank stock 206¾; India do 256 257. The foreign market is languid, and speculations of consequence have taken place. Spanish actives 20¾, 20 without the coupon; Portuguese 62 lower; Three per cents 26; Dutch 58¾; Colombian 24¾; Brazil 84 1-8.

Three o'clock.—Portuguese stock has fallen two per cent, down at 60¾, it is reported that a rupture has taken place for the old charter of Don Pedro.

Consols for account 90 1-8¾.

LONDON, July 18.

Consols for the account are fixed at 90¾ 1 for the second.

Nothing of the slightest interest is doing in the foreign Share market, and the prices are unaltered from our last report.

Leicester.

Trade is a little better; the dealers both in London and the country are low of stock. Since the redemption of high duties taken place in the price of making and taxing the malt, it is not worth while to malt for the trade. The conviction is spreading that it will be at the lowest, and safe to hold. The brewers are buying out their stocks again pretty generally, and in a few weeks, we hope and believe, the malt market will be on the plain wrought hose branch will want more of it.

The prospect for the flaxed and loom hands, and those in frames, which are mostly employed on shaping goods to hand with the manufacture being considerable. But little is doing in the hosiery trade, and taking more than the dealers are inclined to buy. Prices for what little is selling, very greatly according to quality, from 1s to 3s 6d. Some sorts are miserably bad and weak, and the wool is in general found to be very light and inferior this season.

Flannel market—The market continues to have a rather cheerful, and fewer pieces have been sold than in our previous weeks; prices have undergone no variation, being already very reduced. The stocks are the looking up, and the dealers are asking somewhat more for it, but in very few instances has an advance been obtained.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, July 21.]

STATE OF TRADE.

PRESTON.—We have much pleasure in announcing that the most cheering intelligence which for the last half year has darkened upon the mercantile prospects of this town, still continues in a state of progressive improvement. The spinners appear to be in much better spirits, and although the market for the yarn spun has not resumed its wonted brightness, there exists an opinion that very shortly the depression in respect to which will, in a considerable degree, subside. The power-loom weavers, on the contrary, continue, as a whole, the sullen gloom which overhung the trade a few weeks ago, has been chased away into a more cheerful and pleasant aspect, and a more dark colouring.—*Preston Chronicle.*

YORKSHIRE.—A larger quantity of goods was sold in the Piece Cloth hall last week than for some time past, and there was also a little more inquiry for the worsted goods. At Bradford prices remained firm in the yard yarn markets, but with no increased demand. In the wool markets there was but a short supply of combing wool, and a slight advance was asked for it on the south coast, most in request. The new clip is larger than was anticipated and there are larger stocks of wool in the country than there were in the corresponding month of last year.

At Barnsley, trade seems to be somewhat improving, and the fancy drill manufacturers are making preparations for commencing the approach. The following are the prices at York wool market yesterday:—Fleece, 18d, 19d, 20d, 21d, 22d; hog and ewe, 10d, 11d; ewes, 9d. per lb.

CHARLESTON, Aug 23.

Cotton—We have no alteration to notice in the Cotton market since our last review. Limited transactions have taken place in both articles at prices reported rates.

SAVANNAH, Aug 23.

Cotton—Since our last review the United States packet has arrived, and the sale principally in inferior qualities, at prices ranging from 8 to 10¼ in Sea Islands we have heard of no transactions.

BOSTON, Aug 26.

Cotton—The sales continue mostly to supply the wants of manufacturers. Splands have been taken at 11 to 11¼; Alabama, 11¼ a 11½; Mobile, Orleans 11 a 11¼. There is some inquiry for exportation, 100 bales of good Upland sold at the close of last week, 12 per lb. Purchasers are not disposed to buy to much extent unless at a reduction on the present prices.

Sugar—There is a steady demand from the trade, and fair business doing. Sales of about 250 boxes Havana brown, 8¾ a 9c; 50 do old do, 75 do white good 11¼ a 12c; 2000 a 2500 bags Cuacos white 10c; and 100 do Brazil white 9¾ per lb 4 and 6 mo. Sales by auction, 7 hhds Porto Rico, 9¾c; 2000 do Porto Rico, 8¼ a 9¾; and 10 hhds St Croix 8¾c per lb 4 months. Ship intelligence is going forward from four ships.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY A. DAVIDS, No. 3, Carondelet street, (Upper Entrance in Commercial Place.)

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1837.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

Philemon Lacoste, Esq., to be Notary Public, vice Gustave Le Gardeur resigned.

☞ On account of the indisposition of several of our compositors, we are compelled to omit the proceedings of the council of the 3d municipality, and delay their publication to our next paper.

☞ The Epidemic—The fever is getting very prevalent and fatal: we are sorry that our worst apprehensions have been realized.

The Bulletin publishes the correspondence, taken from this paper, between our consul in Mexico and M. de la Certana, and has the unblushing effrontery to pretend that it received those documents from a correspondent in Mexico, whose letter it parades in its columns. Now, we ourselves translated the correspondence from the Spanish and find the Bulletin's version to be word for word conformable to our own. We do not care a fig for the theft itself, but we feel indignant at the contemptible meanness, which suggested so pitiful a fabrication. The letter from Mexico was probably written in this city, and the whole was intended not only to avoid our selection, but to impose upon the public. No gentleman would resort to so pitiful a trick, and it affords us pleasure to exculpate the late Editor, whose untimely loss we deplore, as well as the proprietor, who was absent, from all participation in it.

We never make any insinuations that may give rise to a any unkind reproach notice in the community in regard to those of our contemporaries, whose arguments we may seek to controvert, or whose opinions are repugnant to us. We therefore are indisposed to be made the subject of such an unfair warfare, and to be the victims of indefinite suspicion. When we wish to be severe we are so and above board: we say in words that cannot be misunderstood what we intend to express, and never by any dubious phrases, or by any mysterious givings out, place our adversary in the disagreeable position of being made the object of what he cannot possibly, from not understanding its precise nature, repel. The True American is the champion of the New York Herald and its editors. We certainly cannot object to this, but we have the same right to avail ourselves of our prerogative, to at such that paper, if we think we have cause, & surely, the defamation of our most respectable merchants and citizens and our banking institutions is a sufficient cause for us to declare, what are our opinion of the character of the men from whom those slanders emanate. We do not find fault with the True American for disagreeing with us and representing one of the individuals upon whom as we conceive, we have been justly severe as a "gentleman, by education, manners and honor, a man of very great talents, a classical, forcible well bred writer, who has proven that he can utter as severe truths in the very presence of those he may deem it his duty to castigate, as when at a distance."

This is all well enough, and we never should be likely to break through that courtesy and politeness which we should ever be happy to maintain with the True American did it confine itself to the mere dainty of what we had asserted, and the defense of its friend, from our unjust animadversions. But, against the concluding sentence of the paragraph we enter our protest, and declare our intention to pursue a similar mode of belligerency it it be persisted in. It is as follows:

"The young writer knows his man too well—and a burnt child will shun the fire."

Now this so tence is capable of two construcions both of which may be placed to the according dispositions of the reader. If the writer intended to convey the meaning, he would express the elegant simile that we have had cause to fear its schoolboy hero and scholar, we deny it most explicitly.—We never knew Mr. Sneethen personally, nor never exchanged five words with him in our lives: therefore he has never been able to frighten us and before being frightened we take pretty good care to ascertain the precise danger we incur. We never ran away from an unloaded pistol in our lives. Or if he intended to convey the impression that Mr. Sneethen is poor, and of some knowledge discreditable to us, and which he has threatened us with exposing, we deny that we have ever done the gentleman personally any wrong we have before said, and we may be excusable, pride, that we do not care whether he knew our conduct up from childhood: we have nothing to be ashamed of, and nothing we would conceal.

As for distinguishing individually who the Editor of the Bee is, and calling him a young writer, we might with equal propriety distinguish who is the ostensible Editor of the True American, and apply appellatives to him equally as significant. But we have nothing to do with the arrangements of the proprietor of the True American. We take it for granted, for he has often declared the same, that he is the responsible man, and that the person he employs is nobody at all when any personal matter is to be adjusted. We know he writes some of the articles but we never acquire which ones. If we take exceptions to them we answer them, but generally whether the writer for any of the papers, be a young man, or an old man, a good man or a bedman, a coward or a courageous man, a fool or a sot, [illegible] us nothing, and we have too much regard for the feelings of the persons engaged to forget our arguments in order to stigmatise them personally. We have heretofore seen a similar disposition in the Editor of the True American and have done him full credit on that score: we respect him as the editor of the paper, and have upon frequent occasions declared our conviction, that he has done more to cause the character of the press in this city to be respected by sustaining his positions, even at the danger of life, against those who would intimidate and frighten the press from its duty, than any of the fraternity. In lamenting the slavishness, insipidity, and cowardice of some of the profession, it has always been a pleasure to us to exempt him. We have a right to exact respect and courtesy once we have so freely accorded it; but it has a mind to abandon the course he has pursued for the last six years' to our knowledge, and begin to be personal and abusive he must not be surprised that he gets some knocks as hard as he gives, and be dealt with in a manner similar to that with which he treats us.

The Louisiana Advertiser of yesterday morning asserts that five or six bodies are interred in the same grave in the burying ground near the Bayou St. John, and that the bodies are left for a considerable time in the burning sun to decompose. If such were the fact it would be highly discreditable to our authorities, and would be prejudicial to the character of our city for decency and humanity. We feel it to be an incendiary but dyn upon, to contradict this statement, for our northern neighbors are too much disposed to place faith in these stories, without taking the trouble of making any investigation, or calling for the slightest corroborating proof. The hospital which is located in the 3d municipality, and which should have a place to bury its own dead, usually sends several bodies at a time, but no delay takes place in burying them as soon as received. The graves are always prepared before hand, and it would be impossible to bury more than one person, as they are not large enough to hold more. We duly that paper or its informant, to state a single instance where more than one person has been put in one grave. As for their remaining in the sun, it must be on their way from the hospital, and as for the exposition, if there be any, it is to be attributed to the persons who attend the hospitals, for they usually wait until they get a load, as they call it, before they dispatch their hearse to the grave yard. If there be any wrong, those chargeable with it, should be reproved, and not the innocent.

Is there not much truth in the following paragraph from the Louisville Public Advertiser?

"We legislate too much concerning the currency, talk too much about banks, and rely too much on them They are, to a certain extent, necessary to commerce and manufactures, and useful only to that extent. There exists, however, an ever weeping desire to make money without laboring for it. This is the great error of the age, which has given birth to the mania for speculation, and kept up the cry for "more banks."

One third of the cotton crops on Santee is computed to be lost by the late storm. The rice has also suffered to a very considerable extent from the same cause.

The late gale is said to have been very destructive at and near Elizabeth City, N. C. All the vessels which were at Ocracock, were driven ashore. The Carolina coast is lined from one extremity to the other wi th wrecks.

Texas—There is great opposition manifested to the admission of this rich and flourishing territory into the Union. Several grounds are assumed, but the most prominent [illegible] they all learn that way is the existence of slavery. There is not one solid argument advanced why our country should forego the great national and pecuniary advantages that would flow from that annexation. As for the abstract question of slavery it is lolly to argue that for Texas must and will be a slave state whether admitted into the union or not.

But, to show how far the abolitionists are governed by principles in their hostility to slavery, we copy the following from an Alexandria (La.) paper:

"We are credibly informed that there is at this time an abolitionist busily engaged in Texas buying money to purchase a NEGRO.—Query—we wonder if he is drawing a bead in this country, and just learned the value of slavery?"

President's Message.

Arrangements are made to start the Express mails from Washington, North, South and West, on Tuesday 3rd September, as soon as the message is delivered. They will be greatly expedited by such packets as may be ready, to New York, New Orleans, and Cincinnati.—At the intelligencer, the Express will connect with the steamboat left at Louisville, Ky., whence the message will be sent by steamboat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Tho all places on there and the intermediate rivers, the message will be distributed by express.

Accounts from Mobile to the 5th August state that the yellow fever was increasing in violence. The Cotton crop in the vicinity of Mobile was very fine, and the prospect of a good crop in the country was very flattering. The Cotton crop in Alabama is said to be