LATEST DATES.

New York	june 13	Liverpool	may 15
Boston	june 13	London	may 15
Philadelphia	june 13	Havre	may 7
Baltimore	june 13	Paris	may 13
Charleston	june 12	Bordeaux	april 12
Washington	june 11	Madrid	april 25
Mobile	may 5	Cadiz	april 20
Tampico	may 21	Havana	may 20
Vera Cruz	may 21	Vera Cruz	june 5

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton on Saturday & Monday:

33 bales	Mississippi	13	
19	do	do	94
17	do	do	96
105	do	Alabama	8
150	do	Tennessee	10
20	do	Mobile	94
1[illegible]			

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 12.

200 shares U S B		cash	103
50	do	do	10 days 104
150	do	do	5 10 do 104½

PRICES OF SPECIE.

	Offered.	Asked.
Sovereigns	5.25	
Patriot Doubloons	15 75	
American Half Dollar	109	

The Market—There is no market for Cotton. Specie is getting scarce and rising: half dollars and quarters are worth 9 a 10 per cent.

NEW YORK June 10.

SALES OF STOCKS.

125 shares U S B		103½
	PHILADELPHIA, June 12.	
20 shares U S B		104½
10 do	do	104½

NEW YORK, June 10.

Cotton—The market, though somewhat dull for little finances, has exhibited during the past three days, no important variation in prices; sales have continued to a tolerant fair shipment on home consumption, including 250 bales Uplands at 8 a 8½ cents, 300 Florida 8½ a 11, and 150 Mobile, 9 a 11½ cents, forming a total for the week of about 1400 bales.

MARKETS.

Correspondence of the Herald.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.

Dear Sir,—The cotton market has again receded 1 a 1 is former dull sensitive state, prices since have fallen down lower than at any former period of the season, with a great accumulation of stock. The sales for the week ending 5th inst, including about 1800 bales by auction, amounted to 21,000 bales, of which 2040 were Uplands at 5 a 7½, with 100 a 7½. 10,940 Orleans at 5½ a 9½, and 3180 Alabama and Mobile at 5½ a 9½ per lb. On Saturday the 6th inst the business was estimated at 1500 bales, and to day the sales have been about 1300 bales. The import into Liverpool since 1st January is 474,000 bales against 343,000 to same period last year. The stock now from the United States is 265,000 being an increase of 121,000. The stock in this is estimated to be about 345,000 bales, against 142,000 last season at the last sales in the port. The accounts from American about 212,000 or 117,000 bales more than it then was. Great gloom and distrust continue to prevail, as is to be expected from the enormous losses on imports of produce of nearly every description. Sal a to day are 2000 bags.

The corn markets continue to decline. Foreign wheat sold 4 a 5s per 70 lbs. About 4500 bris Turpentine have been sold since our last report; but in consequence of the great fall in the price of the imports from the states, the market has become very dull. Tobacco is at lower rates.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—The Cotton Market is very dull to day, and if there is any change in prices it is in favor of the buyers. The sales on Saturday were 15,000 bales, and to day 2000.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.

The packet ship Oxford arrived in the port yesterday, bringing New York papers to the 17th of April. The commercial accounts brought by her are unfavorable, and the quantity of specie on the ocean is very large, amounting to more than about 15,000 dollars. When she sailed, things were a little better than they had been for some days—but the rapid decline in the prices of produce had brought down a great number of houses, and had produced a great want of confidence even in those that continue to stand. There is reason to doubt that the greater part of the debts in this country will be paid; but some months must elapse before any new transactions can be entered upon on any considerable scale.

Extract of a letter, dated

LIVERPOOL, May 9, 1837.

The ship Oxford, from your port, arrived yesterday in 34 days, which is in the same dull and unsatisfactory state, with no possession from the country of stocks; and until they come into market with her spirit, we cannot expect any improvement in prices.

LIVERPOOL, May 13

The demand for Cotton has been very limited throughout the week, while the anxiety to effect sales has caused more importance, and for the week it will great heaviness and decline of 3 a 4 per lb generally in American, and in some instances ½ d per lb. Of the sales have been submitted to. Egyptian continues to be neglected. In Brazil, Pernambuco fair demand and decline of ½ d per lb; Bahia and Maranham are easy of sale at a similar reduction in price. S Paulo is tolerable, and maintains quotations 1½d per lb. low of the week. The sales of the week amount to 12770 bales, including 500 American on speculation, and 1000 American, 30 Pernam, and 25 Surat for export.

30	Sea Island	23 to	10
3	Stained	9	0
3040	Uplands	5 to	7½
1520	Mobile &c	5 to	7½
520	New Orleans	4½ to	8½
1 0	Egyptian	5 to	15½
1010	Pernambuco &c	8 to	10
450	Bahia &c	6 to	8½
480	S Maranham	9 to	10
	S Sawgined	7 to	8
480	Pernambuco	7½ to	9
90	La Guayra	6½ to	9
150	Barbadoes	6½ to	7½
940	Carthagena	5 to	5½
60	Manilla	6 to	9
430	Surat &c	3 to	5½

The market to day has been extremely depressed, and the sales made are not at more satisfactory prices than any yet quoted; but as these are somewhat irregular, the decline cannot be stated at more than ½d on yesterday's prices, at which reduced prices buyers are very reluctant purchasers, and the market closes heavily. The day's business amounts to 3,000 bales, of which 500 are on speculation and 100 for export.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.

The continued pressure for money still depresses us unfavorably on our Cotton market, and sales have been forced to some extent at a further decline of ½ a ¾ per lb, since our report of 9th inst. At the close of the past week the glooms was greater than we have before witnessed, and Upland and Orleans totally fair quality was selling at reduction of 3d for the former and 5d for the latter. Holders took better offer to day and buyers have found few holders disposed to accept the extreme low rates of the last few days. The sales for the week ending 13th instant amount to 13,770 bales, of which 3,140 were Uplands at 5¼ a 7, 5,800 Orleans at 4½ a 8½d, and 1670 Alabama and Mobile at 5 a 7½d per lb. On Saturday the 13th inst which the lowest sales were made, the business was about 3000 bales and to day the sales are estimated at about the same.

The Corn markets very dull. The last sale of Turpentine consisted of about 300 bbls at 10s 10d per cwt, for fair quality. New Flaxseed for sowing sold at 60s, the season being about closed. No change to mention in other articles.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.

The Cotton market on Saturday was very flat, the sales amounted to 3000 bags of which about 1000 were on speculation and for export. To-day the sales were 2500 bags, principally American, of which are on speculation the demand very limited, and the market flat. The prices are ½d to ¼d per lb lower than last week's quotations, but not lower than the business of Saturday, which was in a great measure a forced business.

LIVERPOOL May 16.

On Tuesday the demand for cotton was very moderate, and the market very flat. The sales amounted to 3000 bags, principally American, of which 500 were on speculation, and 200 for export. Yesterday the sales amounted to 250 bags, and the market remains in a very depressed state.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.

The accounts of the failures in America had caused much sensation in Holland, on the 25th April, where many a great deal of American produce were very dull. Prime Cotton quoted at 40c; Rice at 13½; Havana sugars dull at 36c.

Wednesday continuously dull; nominal price 22, with a decline of 2 a 3 per cent; in fact there are no buyers.—Coffee dull; prices daily expected in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Prices may go very low.

HAVRE, April 30.—Cotton—The arrivals, since our last, have been 6454 bales United States, and 8 bales Guadeloupe. Our stock amounts to upwards of 150,000 bales. The transactions have continued limited, and our rates for Upland cotton short staples have undergone a further decline of 8 a 10 centimes, the quotation the whole from 18 to 50 centimes lower than they were at the beginning of this month.

The sales from the 23 to the 29th inst, comprise 115 bales, consisting of 1741 bales New Orleans at 96 a 108; 157 bales Mobile at 95½ to 115c; 504 Upland at 78f to 105; 13 bales Pernambuco at 120c, and 20 bales Pain at 107 50, the whole duty paid.

Letters from Havre, dated 6th May, say—The auction of Cotton continued to improve, and prices to-day

HAVRE May 7.

Coffee—Very little business doing in this article—The following sales in St Domingo effected within the last few days, have taken place at previous rates,

700 bags good St Domingo, in bond, at	54f	
300 do fair do do	52f	
100 do damaged do duty paid, at	1f to 1f 5c.	

[illegible]

Sugar—Our rates for all descriptions of cotton have continued very irregular, since our last report; but on the whole, they have been, generally, more in favor of the buyers than the sellers.

The sales from the 30th April to the 6th inst, comprise 2630 bales, consisting of 2257 B New Orleans at 63 a 68 f, 168 B Mobile at 64 to 66 f, 11 B at 61 f, 44 B at 60 and 293 B dam-ged and unbeliever at 50 a 55 f, 500 B Mobile, of which 95 B at 65, 100 B [illegible] and of which 130 B at 62 to 65, and 130 B at 60 a 63 B at 60 and 100, the whole duty paid.

The arrivals within the same period have amounted to 4 B U States entries.

Stock 30 April	10,586	bd which	6606 b U S
Arrived up to 6 May	6609		6699 —
	17,195		12307
Sold up to 6 May	3493		3893 —
Stock 6 May	13,702		8414

CARROLLTON SOAP MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber informs his friends and patrons that he is now ready to supply the market with a very superior article of soap for home use, orders will be promptly attended to if left at the Carrollton Rail-road office, corner of Baronne & Delaire streets.

SALOMON COHN.

FOR SALE.

A fashionable horse possessing all the qualities requisite to make a ride pleasant and agreeable, for participating so ill less from the [illegible] the Chestnut sorrel with flax mane, high [illegible] and a good mover, and will be sold at wholesale or retail, to the owner will some leave town and have no use for the horse.

A [illegible] long lightning harnesses, calculated for one horse or two, with pole and chains, double and single harnesses, all in good order, which will be sold for one hundred and fifty dollars, if application [illegible] is made soon. Apply to R B WOODWORTH, Corner Canal & Bienville sts

CIGARS—200 in Alhambra for sale by

J D C WOOD, 88 Perdido st

BRICK—[illegible] for sale by

WILLIAM BRIAN, [illegible]

THE BE

PRINTED BY J. SA[illegible]

Printer of the State, General [illegible], and of the [illegible] and Third Municipalities.

[illegible] TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1837

[illegible] of Capt Hammond

On Saturday we announced as a report from the schooner Meridian that captain Hammond of that vessel had thrown himself overboard in a paroxysm of fever and was drowned. We learned yesterday that the body of a white man, clothed in blue pantaloons, white shirt and a pair of common suspenders, was found on the 15th instant, floating near the bank of the river, opposite Cornain's plantation in the parish of Plaquemine, the hands and feet were tied with a small rope, the back of the scull fractured, a pocket-book in one of his pockets, containing some papers, bearing the name of C. B Hammond. These facts seem to indicate that a murder has been committed; and we doubt not the attorney general will take the necessary steps to discover the authors of the crime.

The hon S A Quitman, of Mississippi, arrived yesterday in the steamer Washington from Lafourche.

We are happy to observe that the directors of the Union Bank have regarded in the same light with ourselves the importance of extending the time on renewal of notes during the season in which business becomes stagnant in this city from a variety of causes and peculiarly now when the unfortunate condition of the banks is superadded to all the others. The Union Bank has exhibited a wise and provident liberality in this instance—saving at once her own interests and those of a numerous and highly respectable class of citizens and while this acting for her own benefit and that of the public, let it be observed, she is not increasing the paper circulation.

The rule adopted by the Union Bank, we understand, is that all notes falling due this month may be renewed at five months date, until the 1st July where the parties are in good credit. Notes falling due after July 1, may be renewed at four months or 120 days on payment of 10 per cent. We have no doubt the other chartered institutions will gladly follow so praiseworthy an example, and thus sustain the liberality unbounded credit of a class of men who without such assistance from banks have manfully breasted the financial storm that desolates the land, and up to this time with unbroken fortune.

U. S. BANK.

The opposition prints have kept up a good deal of chuckling on account of a premium having been paid for U S Bank notes for remittance to the north. The persons who paid this premium will appear rather odd when, arrived at Boston or New York, they shall be obliged to dispose of them at a discount for the common bank notes of those cities. This circumstance seems to be lost sight of—but it is of some importance in estimating the value of paper to be used as a remittance. But let us view this matter in another light—U S. Bank notes are purchased for remittance at a premium of eight per cent over ordinary bank notes of this city, these latter notes are at a discount of 20 per cent below specie—consequently U S. Bank notes are 12 per cent below specie! and consider rally below the notes of the Boston and New York banks! Is this a healthy state of the U S. Bank must truly be in a sad condition when such a state of things affords them cause of rejoicing. Any argument, however frivolous and absurd, will be used by these men in favor of a renewal of the Bank charter. They desire a national bank to be created, notwithstanding its dangerous and unconstitutional character—notwithstanding the evil inflicted and the greater evils menaced by the institution, whose charter was vetoed by the illustrious Jackson, who performed many signal services to his country, but none equal to that. If congress should incorporate a bank resembling in and one of its features the late Bank of the United States, it ought to be regarded by the people as the TOMB OF THEIR LIBERTIES.

Commodore Dallas.

The schooner Gora, Captain Doseville, sailed from Matamoras on the 11th instant, by which arrival we learn that the appearance of the American squadron under Commodore Dallas off that place occasioned the great consternation, that the inhabitants commenced removing their treasure and effects into the interior, and that such preparations as were in the power of the authorities to make, were got ready to resist an assault. The force mustered amounted to 1000 men with the two pieces of heavy cannon. The American seamen would have laughed at such means of defence. Fortunately the matter was settled without blows. General Filisola, commander of the troops at Matamoras, repaired on board the Constellation in company with the American consul, and the dispute was amicably settled. We have not been made acquainted with the terms of the arrangement.

FROM MATAMORAS.

Our news from Matamoras is of some importance. Commodore Dallas appeared off the bar of Brazos St. Jago on the 10th instant. We are not apprized of the nature of the correspondence that took place. San Luis Potosi was in possession of the insurgent general Mocetezuma, and it was apprehended at Matamoras that he would soon be in that vicinity, when doubtless a rising would be effected in favour of the federal constitution of 1824. About 600 troops had arrived at Matamoras from the interior—but desertions from the ranks were alarmingly frequent—on one occasion 60 men went off in a body. It was difficult, if not impossible to check this evil—as the sentinels at the outposts often abandoned their duty and went off into the woods with a view probably to join the insurgents under Mocetezuma when they should approach Matamoras. Great discontent prevailed that town, and it is believed that Mocetezuma will be hailed there as a deliverer.

Thus it appears that the troubles of Mexico have not ended with the commencement of Bustamente's presidency. On the contrary the aspect of affairs seems more gloomy than ever. We give Bustamente credit for good intentions, for great experience in government and firmness of purpose. The false step he committed, to which all subsequent misfortunes may be attributed, is his juncture with the priests party—which in fact is the anti-liberal and anti-national party.

Bustamente has shown a creditable degree of good sense in his intercourse with the representatives of foreign powers, and his anxiety to redress the injuries committed by his countrymen upon foreigners is strongly contrasted with the conduct of his predecessors in the government. If all disputes originating in this source are not satisfactorily and speedily arranged, the fault will not be his. But he is hampered by the ignorance and profligacy of those who ought to deserve his confidence by the machinations of the priests and the bigotry of the common people.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Sir—The U S. squadron, consisting of the following ships of war, anchored off Brazos de St Jago on the 8th inst, viz.

U. S. Frigate Constellation bearing the broad pennant Commodore A. J. Dallas

U S. Ship Concord, Capt M. Mix, 200 officers and men

U S. Ship Natchez, Capt Wm Merrine, 200 officers and men

U. S. Ship St Louis, Capt Thomas Paine, 200 officers and men

U S. Ship Boston, Lieut. Com. P. Eagle, 175 officers and men.

Off Brazos de St. Jago, June 10th, 1837.

The following is copied from a southern newspaper and has arrived as a topic of conversation in the opposition circles:

"Gen Jackson—Just as our paper was going to press, says the Rutherford, Tenn. Gazette, of the 3d inst we learned from a gentleman of high respectability just from Tennessee, that Gen Jackson has come out in a letter in favor of a United States Bank; our author states that he did not see the letter himself but heard it spoken of by the Hon Bailey Peyton over another name and of subject; strange things have come to pass; this accounts for the convocation of Congress by the President so unexpectedly."

In this story a sheer fabrication or not? Would the patriot sage of the Hermitage bestow his confidence upon an institution when its credit is defunct and when it has manifested more than ten times the amount of incapacity and profligacy than ever was alleged against it? Could Mr Bailey Peyton ever authorise the assertion that the story was worthy of belief? We understand that Mr Peyton is now in this city. It would not appear ridiculous, some of his friends might satisfy themselves by putting the question to him.

It is a singular inconsistency in the conduct of the opposition party that while they are straining their faculties to the utmost to ship specie to England for the support of the Bank of England, they express their willingness to promote a civil commotion in their own country rather than pay their lawful debts in a lawful manner to their own government. The threats uttered in Boston by a few foolish or wicked men to resist by force the payment of postage in specie was greeted as an effervescence of patriotism, not unworthy the descendants of those who set the first example of opposition to the oppressive and illegal acts of the British government at the commencement of the revolution. This is wickedness of a strange inconsistency and perversity in the minds of honest men who style themselves par excellence the supporters of law and the friends of order—who as a distinct and separate class are the most helpless of all, who ought, above all others, to dread intestine tumult, as it would place them in a situation in which they could gain nothing and might lose every thing. Those who utter such threats, mean nothing—but still they have a most injurious effect—they exasperate the public mind, they excite threats of retaliation in the opposite side, and they tend to diminish the reverence which the American people have always entertained for the laws.

Times are changed.

The editor of the Boston Advocate lately published an article on the currency, in which he strongly deprecated the mischiefs of a debased paper circulation, "authorized by law or in any way countenanced by government." The Boston Centinel, a whig paper, denounced this production of an opposition contemporary as thought with the absurd and dangerous notions of high flying and jacobinism. The following is the sentiment which in a special matter awoke the wrath of the Whig Centinel, in which we can therefore [illegible] the Jacobinism ascribed to

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more successful than that which deluded them with paper money. This is the most insidious of operations to fortune the rich man's field by the needy of the pay man's purse. O destroy tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the insufferable oppression, on the virtuous and well disposed, of a depreciated paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by government."

After this sentence had undergone all the fury of the Whigs, the editor of the Advocate revealed the appalling and withering secret that it was a literal extract from one of Mr. WEBSTER's speeches, delivered about five years ago on the subject of the renewal of the U S. Bank charter. This was a most unkind cut and the more unkind because of the glowing eloquence that pervades the extract, the truth of the picture, and the author being the great Whig leader of the present day.

Attempt at Smuggling.

The captain, pilot and mate of the ship Dorothy Gale on her late voyage from this port to Liverpool, were arrested upon the charge of attempting to smuggle some tobacco and contraband spirits. The penalty incurred by them by act of Parliament is 1000. The magistrates kept no power of mitigation. With respect to the imprisonment in default of payment, they were each to be imprisoned for six months.

Some time ago we stated that the captain of the steamboat Alison had departed from this place without paying an account that was had against him. In justice to captain Dougherty we now state, and we do it with pleasure, that the account had not been presented to him when he departed, that we have no doubt he forgot it in the hurry of business incidental to a speedy departure, and that he called yesterday and discharged it in full. We acquit capt. D. of any intention to cut payment of said account, capt. D did not propose to pay said account before he departed.

We are required by capt D to state that the assertion of the Mississippi Free Trader relative to his taking away 30 cords of wood from a woodyard on the river without paying for it, is wholly unfounded, and that he will prove it so on his arrival at Natchez.

Capt D. remarks that the trip down when the accident happened to the Ben Sherrod, was the first he ever made as captain of a boat, and that he is unwilling to be held responsible for acts of former captains of the same boat.

SHORT PASSAGE—The new Baltimore built ship Richard Anderson, Capt. Thomas Lucas, arrived at Liverpool, May 24 from Mobile in 23 days. From cape Hatteras, to taking a pilot on board, was 15 days.

We received no quicker passage from the Gulf of Mexico to Europe.

MOBILE, June 18.

The city has been enlivened for the last evening, by the brilliant novelty of Gas Lights. Mr Caldwell, has so far completed his arrangements for lighting the city, that the burners have been fixed in several places, and the experiment fully and successfully tried. The Mansion House bar room is brilliantly lighted every night, and a splendid lamplighter in front of the principal entrance. Before the Mayor's office, in Dauphin street, are other lamps, which are specimens of the style to be adopted in lighting the city—The light is beautiful, clear and strong, and will make the dark places bright, that the night heretofore shall afford hardly more cover for deeds that shun the light than the blaze of day. It is no slander on the fame of our city, to say, that such an effect will be exceedingly welcome to sind citizens.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

NEW YORK, June 11—4 P. M.

LATE FROM FRANCE—By the ship Georgia arrived on Saturday night from Havre, which place she left on the 14 inst, we learn verbally, that the King on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Orleans, has pardoned and granted a general amnesty to all political offenders, and that the Chambers had passed a strong vote and been prorogued for a short time. There had been no material change in the markets—The captain, unfortunately brought no newspapers.

(By the St Andrew.)

ENGLISH NEWS.

The English papers are filled with speculations on the money and stock markets. Depressing news, the forerunners of panic, seem to prevade all classes. It appears to be conceded that the temporary aid in certain large American houses cannot sustain them beyond the present crisis, and that the greater part of England that all our banks have suspended specie payments; and preparations are in all quarters in progress to submit the English houses in good credit for the transaction of American business, and to make every effort to lessen the effects of the blow aimed at the credit and prosperity of our metropolis.

From our Liverpool Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, May 9, 1837

The public mind is now agitated by two questions. Sir Francis Burdett has gallantly resigned his seat for Westminster, and the Marquis of Clanricarde has come forward as a candidate on the Constitutional interest. His opponent is Mr. Leader, a young man M. P. for Bridgewater. This is an important contest, Leader having taken up by the Whig-Radicals, and Burdett by the Tories, and backed by many of his old friends. He declares his political principles—that he never was a friend to the Corn Laws, that the Ministers, with the O'Connell alliance, seek to destroy or weaken it. He will hold a gallant fight, and the issue of the contest will be doubtful until the last moment. He is opposed by both parties such a total strength, that should Burdett win the day, the downfall of the O'Connell-Melbourne Cabinet will be to be precipitated. Burdett will appear in person on the hustings. The election takes place Wednesday.

The other event is the decision of the Lords on the Irish Corporation Bill, which came on the Duke of Wellington's motion, postponed until Friday, and until June 9, in order that, ere that day, they may know what the Irish Church Bill and the Poor Law Bill will actually be, when both have passed the Commons. Lord Melbourne threatened the Lords with a collision with the Commons, which threat made the Duke more unyielding. Lord Melbourne stated the supplies might be stopped but this was denied. Friday night, and half an hour after he spoke, Mr Hume moved, in the Commons,—as an amendment to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion for 28 millions in Exchequer Bills in lieu of the voted—that supplies be stopped until June 9." But Rice said no money must be voted, to carry on the Government, and the motion was lost, and thus ends the joke of "Stopping the Supplies."

The Irish Church Bill has come out. It is not considered as improvement to the first, which reserved 30 per cent of the tithe, giving the clergy 70 a year out of every 100; they are entitled to, but CANNOT receive, cause why? the tithe payers wont pay. Of the 30 per cent reserved, 22 go to the landlords as a bonus, and the rest would be a surplus fund out of which to provide for the education of the children of Ireland. But it was considered that the surplus was but imaginary, and that it would be gone to pieces before it commenced. The new bill also takes at 30 per cent from the clergy's income, as well as 10 per cent extra, to form a fund, to be placed at the disposition of the Roman Catholic Priesthood, for the education of the Irish poor. Thus alienating the minds of the Protestant Church to educate the Irish the Romish faith. This Bill will never pass the Lords.

Now, you may ask, what are the prospects of Ministers? My belief is they must go out. How long Sir R. Peel will remain in the Commons—he aim is well this a be confided,—is a matter on which I cannot venture an opinion. If he gets in, I think he will dissolve Parliament. The following list has been handed about the clubs in London as a rough summary of the administration likely to be formed should Sir R Peel come into office.

Sir R Peel, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Duke of Wellington, Foreign Secretary.

Lord Hardinge, Home Secretary.

Earl of Aberdeen, Colonial Secretary.

Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor.

Lord London, President of Board of Trade.

Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Privy Seal.

Sir F Pollock, Attorney General.

Sir W Follet Solicitor General.

Duke of Northumberland, Viceroy of Ireland.

Sir H Hardinge, Irish Secretary.

LONDON, May 8.—The aspects of the commercial world have certainly temporarily brightened today; money has been in better request, the Stock Exchange and out of doors, where it has been offered at fair cent; but as there is considerably difficulty in employing it upon good paper to day as to day, these offers have been accepted but in a very limited degree. We have not heard of any further casualties to-day. It is understood that a considerable portion of the late immense remittances to America, for the money borrowed of the East India Company's agents, that they are pledged to the Company for those advances to those parties who are nominal holders this will be some relief, since they will be enabled to retain them for a better market. No firm connected with the East India trade as yet has made by application to the Bank for aid. It is considered, however, not improbable, that the present low and ruinous prices of East India and China produce will compel some firms to seek temporary assistance in order to enable them to hold their property, which, as we have before, will place the Bank of England in a very delicate position since, on the one hand, if complied with, the bank, in spite of all commercial securities, must run some risk, whilst, on the other, if rejected, a further feeling of distrust in the commercial world will be created that may fearfully react on the bank itself.

The aggregate amount of the average weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 7th of February to the 3d of May, appeared in last week's Gazette.—Notwithstanding the commercial difficulties, it appears that the paper circulation, apparently not in a worse position than when the last return was made. It appears that the circulation has, however, been increased in the sum of 48,000l.; but the deposits have been reduced in the same amount, and the stock of bullion has increased in the sum of 118,000l. the present amount, 4 191,000l., being larger than at any return made this year, with the exception of that of the 16th of January. The amount of the present surplus of assets over the liabilities of the Bank of England, commonly termed the rest, appears to be 3,355,000l. a reduction as declared with the amount of the rest at the last return, of 35,000l.

The post bonds of the United States Bank, and those of the Morris Canal Company, which are endorsed by the former establishment, continue to excite much attention than speculation, yet they have improved in price. The United States Bank bonds have advanced to 95 1 4 a 1, and Morris Canal Company's bonds to 99. It is understood that several of the banking companies of the United States will follow the example of the United States Bank. We have every expectation that in what very well stocked with a fine description of foreign security of a questionable character. Some of the bonds of the Girard Bank have already been offered here; they bear an interest of 5 per cent, and the price asked for them to-day was 87, but we have not heard of any sales.

By the commercial advices from Paris and Amsterdam, it appears that the bubble remained from the U. States, and made popular in those cities; have not been held in much estimation there, and enquiries have been made as to whether they will find a market here so that it is more than probable that we shall be informed shortly which a further accumulation of this kind of speculation of security—It is not likely that they will obtain as high a price as the bonds payable here but it speculation in them is considered safe to any amount on account of the difference in their quarter value, if most effect the exchanges, since gold must be remitted for the present.

MANCHESTER, April 29.—It is currently reported on exchange to day that the eminent and wealthy house of Messrs Bolford & Co, of this town, have determined on commencing business as American merchants. Other wealthy establishments here will doubtless follow the example, and if with the chasm occasioned by the panic soon be produced filled up and

[illegible]

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more successful that that which deluded them with paper money. This is the most insidious of operations to fortune the rich man's field by the needy of the pay man's purse. O destroy tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the insufferable oppression, on the virtuous and well disposed, of a depreciated paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by government."

After this sentence had undergone all the fury of the Whigs, the editor of the Advocate revealed the appalling and withering secret that it was a literal extract from one of Mr. WEBSTER's speeches, delivered about five years ago on the subject of the renewal of the U S. Bank charter. This was a most unkind cut and the more unkind because of the glowing eloquence that pervades the extract, the truth of the picture, and the author being the great Whig leader of the present day.

Attempt at Smuggling.

The captain, pilot and mate of the ship Dorothy Gale on her late voyage from this port to Liverpool, were arrested upon the charge of attempting to smuggle some tobacco and contraband spirits. The penalty incurred by them by act of Parliament is 1000. The magistrates kept no power of mitigation. With respect to the imprisonment in default of payment, they were each to be imprisoned for six months.

Some time ago we stated that the captain of the steamboat Alison had departed from this place without paying an account that was had against him. In justice to captain Dougherty we now state, and we do it with pleasure, that the account had not been presented to him when he departed, that we have no doubt he forgot it in the hurry of business incidental to a speedy departure, and that he called yesterday and discharged it in full. We acquit capt. D. of any intention to cut payment of said account, capt. D did not propose to pay said account before he departed.

We are required by capt D to state that the assertion of the Mississippi Free Trader relative to his taking away 30 cords of wood from a woodyard on the river without paying for it, is wholly unfounded, and that he will prove it so on his arrival at Natchez.

Capt D. remarks that the trip down when the accident happened to the Ben Sherrod, was the first he ever made as captain of a boat, and that he is unwilling to be held responsible for acts of former captains of the same boat.

SHORT PASSAGE—The new Baltimore built ship Richard Anderson, Capt. Thomas Lucas, arrived at Liverpool, May 24 from Mobile in 23 days. From cape Hatteras, to taking a pilot on board, was 15 days.

We received no quicker passage from the Gulf of Mexico to Europe.

NEW YORK, June 12

LATER STILL

By the packet ship Orbaine, Captain Burseley, which left Liverpool on the 15th of May, we have received London papers to the 16th inclusive. We stop the press to give a portion of their most important contents.

It will be seen that some considerable failures had occurred in the north.

Sir Francis Burdett has been returned from Westminster by the Marquis of Lansdowne's nominee, Mr Leader—His majority is 515. It is said in the morning letters that the Tories throw the following office.

The Queen's coronation, at St Sebastian, had a skirmish occurred on the 1st May with the Carlists, in which the former were successful.

Murray's Royal Asylum for lunatics, at Perth, was destroyed by fire. The inmates were protected from harm by the exertions of the people. Damage £15,000.

Rain had been pouring into England from the U States of a very bad nature, but the English merchants had saved it well. Nearly every description of British goods had declined.

The packet ship Virginia, Watson, master, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, with selections from the portsmouth of April, and carried out plenty of bad news.

This ship brings out 216 pas engers in the steerage and 6 in the cabin.

Paris dates to the 14th quote 3 per cents at 79; Haiti Vegitation was very backward, and the weather cold.

Thirty one persons lost their lives in the coal mines of Mold, May 10th, in consequence of a sudden mine damage.

An understanding which has prevailed, that all difficulties in the way of the payment of the Portuguese dividends are removed, is produced an improvement in the foreign stock market generally, the Portuguese excepted, which continues at least nominally the of business transacted there.

The quotation which was given on Saturday of the South Sea Stock was inadvertent the coupons, which are to be taken place and which make it appear that an advance had taken place in that security.

The share market, however, continues very heavy.

A letter from St Sebastian of the 9th, says, of the accounts that have been brought in her from the French frontier, and that the Queen's troops, or rather, to be credited, the Carlists have taken all or nine 6 hundred of 600 mules, killed and wounded—Amongst the killed were, in the end, one colonel, two commandants, and 11 officers of inferior rank.

LONDON, May 15.

Active Bonds are now 82 3 4 to 83 a 2 ex dividend and 24 ½ pm in the coupons attach d. Deferred are 19 3 4 1 16. Passive 6 to 11 1 16, the Coupon not November; 48 to 50; ditto May 21 to 22. Dutch Five per cents. Stock 100 to 101 1 4 ex div. Spanish Five per cents 19 1 2 to 19 3 4 to 1. Portuguese 34 1 4 to 3 4. Chilian 36 to 38. Mexican 24; and Columbian, nominally 26. The United States Bank Four per cents are 90 to 1, and Mo ris Canal Bonds 99 1 4 to 3 4.

Shares are much the same. London and Birmingham Railway are 30 to 32 premium; Great Western 14 to 15 premium; Liverpool and Manchester 4 to 5 premium; Bristol and Exeter 1 to 2 premium; Birmingham and Gloucester 2 to 3 premium; Grand Junction 2 to 3 premium; North American and Colonial Bank Shares are 3 to 4 dis.

LONDON, May 15

The accounts received from the manufacturing districts continue very unfavorable, but not to the extent the tenor of the intelligence we received on Saturday, preparatory of what was to be expected.

The Bank of England, on Thursday last, of which form is known to be the mainspring of the money market, large and most respectable houses must be operation in the city, has manifestly tended to bend to the storm and mitigate its violence. The consequence of the hitherto unmurmured impatience has been East India possessions at the high prices of last year.

Several other houses of minor importance have also given way, and it is recorded that in the manufacturing districts of Scotland, and the discontent of the working classes is increasing in a ratio truly appalling.

There is a house at Manchester also announced this morning, which has sixpenny five branches of establishments in America and on the continent.

There is further another failure announced in the letters from Manchester, which involves the Northern and Central Bank for upwards of an hundred 30,000l under circumstances which is said, and do little credit to the discretion of the gentlemen of the directors of that establishment, that has for some month been so frequently in the mouth of the public.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle

19 Crosman street, May 13, 1837.

Sir—We have observed in the parliament intelligence that the statement in your City Article of yesterday, in which you distinguish us from some other houses in London, and that Sir Robert Peel has been compelled to convert clerks from the Bank of England to wind up our affairs, &c.

We shall not say one word as to the position of others, but so far as we are concerned there is not the slight ground for the statement.

Your obedient servants,

GEO WILDES & CO.

LONDON May 15—It is gratifying to state that the pressure which has a long existed upon the mercantile interests in the city is wearing off and this week has been of alarming reports affecting credit than any since the period of the panic.

The exportation of the precious metals from the port of the U. States is conducted with much secrecy; in fact, it is generally supposed there certain parties in America to retain the gold, that they may have a fund to be in readiness for the purchase of bills, which have been so largely drawn upon them by the Bank of England, and by some Spanish scam n belonging to the gunboats, together with a body of the Spaniards and Moors of the British Legion. The following is the abstract of the superintendence of Mr Humphreys, commanding the engineering department of the British Auxiliary Legion. The amount made scarcely any instance to this period, which has been fully equal to the amount of the party employed in making the bridge, which, having been completed, about eight thousand Spanish troops passed over it, and immediately occupied the village of Lezaca, which the Carlists had picketed houses by which it is surrounded, the enemy having with little or no effect from behind their pieces. No skirmishing occurred between them and the Christiguers.

An much air and was the air gained in one day as was taken possession of in three, during the operations and 6 on the 10th to the 14th, a space of time, in consequence we occupied in the morning of the 15th March. Good quarters have been obtained for the troops, and the renewed operations have so far done immediately.

On the evening of the 1st inst his Majesty's steamer Pluto arrived from Passages with 160 Spanish prisoners, viz. 90 belonging to the Burgos regiment and with a battalion of the Royal Guard. Government, which, in letters written some time back, I stated was to have a command here in a same in the vessel.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company, held on Monday, June 12, 1837.

PRESENT,

M W Hoffman, President,

John Rose, Clark Woodruff,

E A Canon, Wm Christy,

J H Caldwell

The following Preamble and Resolution offered by C W Odenheimer was unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas, the Resolution passed by this Board on the 13th February last, authorizing the President to take a loan on the Stock holders of this Company of 5 per cent upon their stock was made at a period of great anxiety, and the current of the money market in a state of free from arrangement, and whereas, a change so sudden as it is extensive has since occurred, by which business is paralyzed, and the currency of the whole country disorganized, and the currency of the state of Tennessee in such a degree, that even the bills of the government, are not received in payment for taxes, that the bills of the State of Tennessee, are not received in payment for the public lands, and the bills of the United States Bank, are not received in payment for the public lands, and the bills of the United States Bank, are not received in payment for the public lands, and the bills of the United States Bank, are not received in payment for the public lands, and the bills of the United States Bank, are not received in payment for the public lands, and the bills of the United States Bank, are not received in payment for the public lands, and the bills of the United States Bank, are not received in payment for the public l