LATEST RATES

New York	aug 19	Liverpool	July 30
Boston	aug 18	Havre	July 18
Philadelphia	aug 14	Cuba	July 18
Baltimore	aug 16	Rio Janeiro	July 17
Charleston	aug 10	Buenos Ayres	July 12
New Orleans	aug 14	Lima	July 12
Pensacola	aug 10	Valparaiso	aug 3
Mexico	aug 11	Gibraltar	aug 5

COMMERCIAL.

STOCK OF COTTON AND TOBACCO

We have taken much trouble to ascertain as near as possible, the stock of cotton and tobacco on hand, which we find to have been on Monday first as follows,

	Cotton.	Pulas
At Presses and in Warehouses,	8,987	
On ship board not cleared,	5,234	
Stock on hand of Monday,	14,042	
Cleared since,	436	
	13,606	
	Tobacco.	
In Warehouses,	3,618	
On ship board not cleared,	1,145	
Stock on hand on Monday,	4,757	
Cleared since,	748	
	4,009	

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 14.

25 shares United States Bank, 102½
100 do do 103
40 do do 104

New York, Aug. 13.

There have not any transactions taken place in the market today; and the participants of the operations of the week previous, were given in our review of this morning, and which denote no very essential change, except that the stock in this city has been increased about 2000 bales since our report of the 5th inst.

Cincinnati, August 15.

Business continues as dull as ever. The imposition of the river being entirely suspended for steamboats except of the lightest draft, which take no freight.

Flour—The average sales are about 85 to 90 barrels from new wheat have arrived, and sport 10 day sale.

Wheat—In demand at 87½.

Whiskey—Is improving to 24c a 25, small lots arriving.

Bacon, Pork and Lard—Are nominal; sales of good, we hear of no sales.

Groceries—Coffee is getting somewhat scarce—sales in small lots for Rio Ile.

Sugars—Have for her advanced, the supply being very light; N. Orleans is held at 10a14c; Havana, white 16; Loaf 19a20.

Molasses—Continues to sell at 45 a 60; for the two descriptions.

Rice—None in market.

Mackerel—No 3, 9½, scarce.

Exchange—Eastern Exchange has further declined to 1½ per cent on New York, and 1 per cent on Philadelphia; on N Orleans the rates continue 4 a 5 dis, specie, no sales.

Nashville, Aug 17.

On inquiry today, we hear of no eight changes in money matters. The rate of exchange with the Eastern cities up by drafts begins with a stubborness which, in the present state of money and affairs abroad, is as extraordinary as the rule is a prudent one. The banks check at 1½ per cent on Philadelphia, on Union and Planters' for their own paper exclusively, and the State Bank for Ten cents money generally.

There seems to be no concert of action among our fiat rivals, but on the contrary, an apparent jealousy we cannot call it rivalry for there is no rivalry, it seems to be in keeping up exclusively with regard to the management and policy of their respective tanks. This is unreasonable, not to say contemptible and it not checked may lead to serious consequences. The result of all is, we can see no good reason why three or four banks in a small city like Nashville cannot act together—as well for the promotion of their mutual interests, as for the security of the community, while fifteen or twenty similar institutions are found co-operating in the Atlantic cities. And we should really like to hear some good reason advanced why our banks are so fond of operating, not only from their own hold, but to all appearances against each other.

The high rate of Bank Exchanges at southern cities keep up gem funds. On Mississippi and Alabama money the rates have slightly improved. Of the latter there is but little offered for sale.

We quote brokers rates on premium funds as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold,	8 a 9	10 a 11
Silver,	8 a 9	10 a 11
Treas. Notes,	8 a 9	10 a 11
U S Notes,	8 a 9	11 a 12
Orders on Eas	2 a 9	2 a 10
Specie,	8 a 9	11 a 11
Drafts,	8 a 9	9 a 10
New Orleans,	3 a 4	4 a 5

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

August 15th.

Ship Sarah, Davenport, New York, N. & J P Whitney

Brig Nile, Manson, Mobile, J. H Gale
Brig Cora, Carpe, Boston, Cusack & Dove
Brig Ontario, Bennett, Philadelphia, Cusack & Dove
Brig Sylvester, Rice, Havana, J Prats
Sch Verger, Holmes, St Joseph, Master
Sch Rose in Bloom, Bailey, Mobile, Master

August 16.

Sch Louisiana, Sellie, Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED

U S steamboat Sea, Boyle, from the N W Passes, brought up U S sch Lexington to save her from a threatening

Steamboat Mexico, Nelson, from Baton Rouge
Steamboat Memphis, Bell, from Natchez

EXPORTS

Per ship Sarah—6 bales cotton, 106 ends tobacco, 65 hhds lead 100 pickle buffalo hides and 5 bales furs.

Per bark Nile—236 bales cotton and 265 bbls tobacco.

Per brig Cora—16 bales cotton, 20 hhds tobacco and 100 pig lead.

Per brig Neptune—175 bales cotton and 230 bushels corn.

Per brig Sylvester—7 bbls Alcohol, 51 bbls and 3 kegs lard, 6 pipes and 20 bbls tobacco, 1 pipe Madeira, 5 bags feathers, 4 bbls potash and 4 bbls flour.

Per sch Verger—37 cases hats, 1 case boots, 1 case women, shoes.

IMPORTS.

Per U S sch Lexington—

FRUITS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Memphis—29 boxes cotton, Lyons, Harris & co; 24 do Lambeth & Thompson; 20 do W H Sumner & co; 56 W Bagan; 5 N S Bright; 6 Smith & Yoakum; 6 do E Rodgers & co; 71 do Buckner, Stanton & co; 32 Bennett, Fernday & co; 6 do Thos Barrett; 10 do August, Turpin & Wells; 14 do Rogers, Byron & co; 10 do Jno Hagan; 10 do Jno Ford.

Per steamboat Mariner—1 box mace, 7 boxes; 38 bbls molasses, 20 do sugar; K J Dick & co; 30 bbls molasses, E R Hamilton; J Lemoyne; 1 do Sugar and 1 box Dufilan & Armant; 10 boxes soap, Labadie & Jacquin; 11 bbls potatoes and sundries to owners on board.

PASSENGERS

Per steamboat Memphis—Esther, Hart, 11 21, Nye, Washington, P Neil, Walls, Harris and Joyce, Lexington and Jaily, Wright, Dr Pope, Lexington, Hunter, Hanson, Banks, Petrie, Pepper, Gordon, Estes, Holter, Griffing, Goetcher, and 50 deck.

Per steamboat Mariner—Judge Dutton, Bergeny, Bizzen, Kitz, Pulver, Mouier and lady, Rev Lafaville, Mitchell, Jno Mitchell, Sam Jaily and daughter, Patton, Mandell, Mrs Bell, Mrs Lee, Mrs Hunter, Frazer, Dupleich, Lt Armie, miss Belcoma, Mrs Gibbany and 1 miss Gainary.

MEMORANDA

U S sch Fox, Capt Jones, from Philadelphia for Pensacola, on the 23d ult, lat 22, lon 75 30, spoke ship Ann Mary, all well. Capt Jones reports he chased a pirate at 1 P M of from the 23d ult. He approached the captain of the St Mary of the fact, but the latter, from some crime aboard, stated that he had lost.

By the Express Mail

Cleared at Boston for this port August 10th, ship Troy, Porter; 11th, ship Harlan, Howes.

Up at Boston for this port August 11th, packet ship Cherokee, Lonergan; at the last to day, ship Elias Ann, Burchell, for this port.

Hence at Boston 11th, ship Eagle, Cook.

Hence at New York, Aug 11th, brig Snow, Snow.

Up at Boston for this port, June 29th, ship McLellan.

AT SEA.

July 11th, lat 4 30 lon 40 54 brig Gleaner, Richardson, hence for Bordeaux.

NOTICE—For sale, a fine CISTERN of 1800 gallons, in good condition, only four years in use. Apply at this office. aug 21

COFFEE—100 bags Rio Coffee landing and for sale by E & J ANDREWS, 24 Grevier st

OIL—Gooseac Whale Oil, for sale by E & J ANDREWS, aug 21 24 Grevier street

VARNISH—Copal and Japan Varnish for sale by E & J ANDREWS, aug 21 24 Grevier street

GUN—Holland Gun for sale by E & J ANDREWS, 41 levy 38 Canal street

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA, in sums of $500, $450 and $100, for sale by E BREWSTER & CO, 39 Canal st.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, in sums $3750, $1000, $450 and $400, for sale by E BREWSTER & CO, 39 Canal st.

CITIZENS' BANK POST NOTES—For sale in sums to suit purchasers by E BREWSTER & CO, 39 Canal st

RICE—40 casks of prime quality, store and for sale by J H BARELLI & Co, 61 Common st

PIG LEAD For sale by J H BARELLI & Co, 61 Common st

HAY—500 bundles Hay landing from ship Wm Barker, and for sale by LEVI HUALE, aug 21 93 Common st

FLOUR—300 bbls fresh flour in store for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee

WHISKEY—50 bbls Rye Whiskey in store for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee

BACON SIDES—500 casks superior Cincinnati cured in store for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee

WANTED as an apprentice a young lad from 12 to 16 years of age: apply at the Office of the Bee. aug 21—1

NOTICE—The Subscriber being anxious to see M J Lambert, on important business, requests him to call at the office of the Mayor. D LAMBERT, collector.

WELMAN & JENKINS, AUCTIONEERS & BROKERS Merchants Exchange Regulatest.

RICE—20 pieces fresh best Rice landing ex brig Charlotte, for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, aug 14 17 Common street

LIME AND HAY.—700 barrels lime, and 25 tons hay, landing from brig Caroline, and for sale by LEVI HUALE, 93 Common st

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ... PRINTER FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1836.

☞ For the new List of Letters, see first page of this paper.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Decide Parish has resigned his seat in the Council of the First Municipality, and an election will be held on Saturday next to fill the vacancy. As yet he gentleman has offered himself as a candidate—we therefore recommend Mr. ANTHONY RASCH to our fellow citizens of the first ward, as one who is well qualified in every respect to fulfill the duties of the station, with credit to himself and advantage to the public. We are not informed whether or not Mr R. has consented to serve—but we presume he will not object to confer this favour upon his friends and neighbors.

MEXICO.

We find the following public document in the "Diario" of Mexico of the 3d July —

GENERAL GOVERNMENT—MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Supreme Government, the previous requisitions being complied with, has thought proper to confer its patent of exclusive privilege upon citizen WILLIAM HENRY BROWN, native of the United States, that he may have the right of introducing and propagating every kind of steamboat on the rivers, lakes and lakes bordering to the territory at the department of Tabasco, for the term of ten years, beginning from this date, the same having renounced all claims which he may have against the Government of this Republic; notice of which is give for public information.

Mexico, July 4, 1836.

JOAQUIN DE STURBRIDGE.

We learn from a gentleman recently arrived from Mexico, that the Government will continue to maintain a firm attitude in relation to the French blockade—neither receding nor advancing. We also hold that the object of the Government in thus submitting to the blockade, is to direct, if possible, public attention to the resources and establish a system of internal manufactures.

A new paper has been started in the capital, bearing the title *El Federalista Mexicano*. It appears to be conducted with ability, and with less of the spirit of inflammatory that usually characterizes the Mexican press.

A quiet tranquility appears to prevail at Mexico; but we learn from good authority that measures are even now in operation, which have for their object the elevation of GOMEZ FARIAS to the Regency. This change of administration will not, however, be attempted before the adjustment of the difficulties with France.

A letter from Mazatlan of the 3d ult. has the following —

"We have pleasure of stating that General Urrea has entered the port of Guaymas, and has taken $95,000, the product of the duties on a Spanish vessel which had anchored in that port."

The same letter states, that Mazatlan will soon return to the confederacy. A still more recent letter confirms the arrival of Urrea with 350 men, and adds that it is probable that Mazatlan and Culiacan are now in his power.

The federal leaders, Angon Guzman and Soto, were in Arizagan on the 5th July with an armed force of 500 men.

THE ARMY.

Congress, at the last session, passed an act increasing the army to about 10,000 men. It previously comprised 7,958 men, the maximum allowed by law. The increase was violently opposed by some members, although it was repeatedly and truly alleged in both houses, that there was hardly a soldier left to garrison the forts on the seaboard from the Penobscot to the Sabine; and although we are constantly warned of the imminent danger of hostilities from the red races along the whole western frontier. Instead of 10,000, the army ought to consist of 25,000 men, which number itself would hardly be sufficient to afford competent protection to the seacoast, and to meet the western Indians in the field, should the present threatening appearances end in war. It was stated that the number of Indian warriors now west of the Mississippi, is 50,000, and when the removals now in progress shall be completed, it will amount to 66,000, comprising some of the fiercest and most warlike nations of savages ever known on this continent. This would be a fearful amount of force to be suddenly let loose upon the frontier settlers.

It well conducted and acting consentaneously and with secret and united counsels as the savages would do, their hordes might penetrate into the very bosoms of the western states, unless strong bodies of troops were judiciously posted to watch and intercept their movements. Experience shows that to wait for assistance from the militia of the neighboring states is futile and useless. The mischief would be done, the outrage would be completed and the savages returned to their retreats before the militia would have time to assemble, organize and proceed to the scene of action. The probability of the breaking out of Indian hostilities is not so remote as may generally be imagined. Many of the Indian nations have been transported to the western bank of the Mississippi much against their wills, and with feelings of bitter resentfulness, and they will undoubtedly seize the first opportunity which they may think favorable, to seek revenge. If indeed we must credit the accounts almost daily received from the country in the vicinity of Fort Arkansas, extending north to the Missouri and south to the confines of Mexico, the savages are on the point raising up the hatchet and rushing with all their pellish atrocities and cruelties upon the settlements of the whites. They have not even pretended to conceal their intentions. It is said that on the Arkansas both parties have gone in warlike array, the aborigines with their war whoop. In this condition of the frontier, who are the means of defence. The whole disposable force of the regular army is either employed in suppressing the resistance of the Seminole war, or in enforcing the obligations of treaties upon the Cherokees. Should the Indians in the west conduct their hostilities with the secrecy and subtlemess with which they usually act, every one of our frontier posts would be surprised, captured and the garrisons massacred, and the enemy would be in heart of the settlements before a militia force would be assembled sufficient to check their progress. We have been informed upon authority which cannot deceive us, that there is no longer a doubt respecting their intentions to go to war. The question among themselves being the most suitable time, which we are further told was to be determined at the council fire on the 15th July.

The Chickasaws, or any of species of whites troops, may act with much greater efficiency among the prairies, hills and forests of the west than in the swamps of Florida, they will not be exposed to the same hardships and privations—to encamp in water, to assault their that with the drainings of the swamp, and dread the all destroying fever more than the rifle or the tomahawk of the savage. In the west the Indian will find no cover, to avoid every pursuit by concealing himself in impenetrable and impassable hammocks, scarcely accessible to a deer or an alligator, although he knows how to find secrets and subsistence amid their hiding places.

Under these circumstances, it is not probable that the slightest opposition would there be offered to the augmentation of the army, it the attention of the nation and the congress had not been exclusively engrossed by factious objects—by the banks, the currency, and the aspirations, of politicians to take into their own hands the helm of state.

The augmentation of the army was partly demanded from the general government as a matter of right and justice by the members of congress from the extreme west and north west. Mr Yell of Arkansas said in the debate and in answer to Mr Wise, "You have placed on the western frontiers a body of not less than 66,000 Indian warriors. No matter by whose advice or policy this had been done; it was too late now to inquire into that: certainly it had never been done with the consent or by the suggestion of the representatives of Arkansas or Missouri. They had opposed the system from the beginning. But without reverting to the past, the fact was, the Indians were there; the government had placed them there, and it was the duty of government to protect against their hostile operations. These Indians on the Arkansas are not such Indians as Black and Hornsby had fought. These Indians are all fully armed. Each one of them was provided with as good a rifle as any of our own people, and was well supplied with the munitions of war."

Facts like these should have silenced the mouth of faction and silenced opposition. They are a solemn and impressive warning of the dangers which hang over the frontier inhabitants. We are happy to find that the voice of the members from the remote states of the west was listened to with some attention, although the result was that the army was increased merely to the paltry force of 12,000 men. At the conclusion of his very able and convincing speech, Mr Yell observed, that what he asked for was less than his constituents expected: but he should try to persuade them to be content with it. "The Indians (he said) were two to one against them, and better armed than they. They would be obliged in the first place to get their wives and children in safety across the Mississippi. This was the first thing a western man cared about: and by the time that was done, the Indians would have got possession of Arkansas and Missouri! After that they would race about and drive the savages beyond the Rocky Mountains. But before it came to that, and to prevent it, it was life, the commencement of hostilities, it was no more than sheer justice that the government should send thither a competent military force."

ELECTIONS

We perceive it is ... the boasted victories and ... place in some ... Alabama, have ... usually ... ing ... little ... ment ... ing ... ing ... ing