NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

PUBLISHED BY MAGNE & CO.

[illegible] PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY

[illegible] National Convention

NEW ORLEANS

[illegible] MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1839.

[illegible] indulgence of those of our subscribers [illegible] who fail to receive their papers regularly. Our carrier for that part has been ill with the epidemic some days [illegible] place with another, who has [illegible] last two days been like wise [illegible] case. We have again made [illegible] our paper regularly to our patrons [illegible] the receipt of the city. If any should be [illegible] will confer a favor by notifying us of the same and by sending to the office for their paper.

THE CHARTISTS.

The people of America begin to watch the movements of the bodies of men bearing this title with considerable interest and attention. This arises from [illegible] We are interested from our national [illegible] political institutions, in the opinions and [illegible] parties claiming ascendancy of the principle of liberty. [illegible] Parliament is now actively [illegible] at work endeavoring to effect a [illegible] of the character of the British government [illegible] intelligent man who reflects [illegible] events for the last half [illegible] influence upon the gay [illegible] nations. The successful experiment of self government, illustrated [illegible] by the United States, in the primary [illegible] of the causes that have led [illegible] Great Britain of wh ich charitism [illegible] anticipated development. But there [illegible] uninfluential circumstances which [illegible] bringing about this result. Increased [illegible] accompanied by widely diffused intelligence. Knowledge unfolds her 'ample scroll' and [illegible] 'rich spoils of time' into every nook [illegible] ignorance becomes enlightened, and [illegible] comparison to appreciate and abhor its warping. The dissemination of knowledge by extending general intelligences enables the lower class, to examine the nature of the institutions by which they are governed, and to arrive at correct [illegible] respecting their character, scope and object. They begin to scrutinize, to weigh, to reflect, to [illegible] [illegible] not realized in Great Britain. The [illegible] are better educated, than they [illegible] They understand in some nora [illegible] the nature of their political institutions. They [illegible] to detect a pampered and heartless aristocracy in menial livery, in the hereditary [illegible] in menial livery, in insolence and intolerance. They feel [illegible] the inequality of social and political [illegible] The natural prejudices of the poor towards the [illegible] are quickened and envenomed into absolute [illegible] by a comparison of their condition with that of their rulers. Being better educated they are [illegible] to receive the difference. Among them [illegible] of ability and discrimination who are [illegible] to the views of the British government, [illegible] fill well the ends under which the laboring [illegible] who comprehend the value of parliamentary and political reform, and are determined to spare [illegible] to its accomplishment. The slow, steady and irresistible progress of democratic principles has been felt in Great Britain and its earliest fruit is chartism.

Like most reformers the chartists seek too much—at is too much for immediate change. Biennial or triennial parliaments, universal suffrage, the abolition of corn laws, the diminution of the taxes, reform in the [illegible] departments of the government are alterations sudden and radical to be expected. The [illegible] of England is for not clear sighted to wield [illegible] which if conceded, would speedily result in [illegible] and long cherished prerogatives. Don't [illegible] hereditary peerage withstand unscathed [illegible] of democratic intelligence. [illegible] the people forward to parliament [illegible] instant dissolution. Though [illegible] of nearly a twelfth part of [illegible] rejected by an overwhelming majority [illegible] without debate. With the [illegible] course, strangled and parrie [illegible] crushing power of a prejudiced [illegible] aristocratical negative! Let Birmingham [illegible] other manufacturing towns answer [illegible] and obligations, and blood-shed and [illegible] for themselves. It is unfortunately in [illegible] to reflect its purposes and a [illegible] of order and tranquility, and to the perpetration of [illegible] excesses. The electricity [illegible] the atmosphere, too frequently leaves total [illegible] of its presence. That the Chartists will not [illegible] or rather that they will be exasperated [illegible] contemptuous treatment which their [illegible] received into more violent demonstrations of [illegible] we cannot for a moment question. But [illegible] present organized, and in this comparatively [illegible] stage of their existence, the Chartists [illegible] resources which the British [illegible] bring to bear against them, is [illegible] we feel exceedingly cautious. As far [illegible] to study the composition of [illegible] we should conclude that its elements [illegible] incongruous its leaders too few and little [illegible] not sufficiently developed, to enable a successful headway against the British crown. They may resist, revolutionize and destruction may follow [illegible] of towns and villages a prey to [illegible] operatives exposed to him [illegible] of indo try temporarily [illegible] vicissitudes the order of the day. [illegible] nothing from one extremity of [illegible] to the other in the imagination [illegible] embellish. It is exceedingly [illegible] the progress of events will be hastened [illegible] harvest, which at the last [illegible] inevitable. The pressure of [illegible] and prospective starvation will increase [illegible] disorderly and [illegible] disposition of the lower classes. In fine, though it would be hardly safe to venture a prophecy we think it by no means unlikely [illegible] intelligence by the *Great Western*, will [illegible] alarming accounts of civil commotions in [illegible] the Chartist movements without [illegible] as a matter of grave deliberation [illegible] the New York Commercial [illegible] receiving queries, which are [illegible] attention of the people of [illegible] the Chartist agitations continue and [illegible] the burning of cotton mills and the [illegible] machinery—or even to a pretty general [illegible] in the cotton mills—how are our [illegible] to get here about twenty sterling a pound for [illegible] thousand miles of water? Or suppose [illegible] and war, provoked by [illegible] of taxes, a serious [illegible] and a long reign [illegible] England—how will [illegible] commodities should piper, to impoverish [illegible] and timid capitalists [illegible] great land owners, [illegible] should be thrown on [illegible] their effects and the across the Atlantic [illegible] their funds, suppose the strong [illegible] should be thrown on tight for the [illegible] stimulators call them, and still [illegible] ignorant, reckless and ex[illegible] should find free way to our shores, [illegible] effect upon us of one of the other [illegible] alternatives

[illegible] OF THE BARQUE GEO. BEDFORD.

[illegible] Capt. Geo. Bedford, Keating, from New [illegible] cargo of lime, coming up in tow of [illegible] on the night of the 3d inst between [illegible] was discovered to be on fire when opposite [illegible] Indications of fire were perceived [illegible] flames bursted suddenly from the [illegible] Stagnol was the progress of the [illegible] that we compelled to cut [illegible] the officers, crew and a [illegible] without saving their [illegible] then United States and in less [illegible] the commencement was [illegible] The Hudson proceeded back to her [illegible] Captain Keating remained [illegible] the next morning, with [illegible] the vessel and settling [illegible] The vessel is a fine [illegible] passage and also her [illegible] We learn that the largest [illegible] in this city. The Capt. Keating his [illegible] and passenger, Mr. Roberts, came to [illegible] Sunday which was in tow of the [illegible] happened.

[illegible] HILL.

[illegible] this city yesterday morning [illegible] in this city. The [illegible] of the parties received his [illegible] in the thighs, the fleshy part [illegible] traversed and the bone of the [illegible] we understand, is remi[illegible]

[illegible] COMMODORE PATTERSON [illegible] save the National Intelligencer [illegible] esteemed fellow-citizen Decatur E. Patterson United States navy, and commander [illegible] have died and station in this city, expired [illegible] morning of Sunday, the 25th instant at a quarter [illegible] clock at his residence in the sand yard, after [illegible] severe illness of 30 hours.

[illegible] FARM IN CHARLESTON

[illegible] was purchased in Charleston on [illegible] No damage was sustained by [illegible] containing three negroes was [illegible] at Sullivan's Island. [illegible] A boat was swamped in the [illegible] all those on board were [illegible]

[illegible] Texas is now organized [illegible] council with the Net Nimrod of Indian [illegible] Cherokee county. New York, relative to the [illegible] treaty of their removal west of the Mississippi. Some of the chiefs demur, but it is believed [illegible] will assent.

[illegible] A company is about to start from Independence [illegible] in search of a silver mine, said to exist some where [illegible] Red River which was find, discovered by some [illegible] engaged in Col. Dodge's expedition. [illegible] of them is reported to know the precise spot [illegible] the treasure lies and will accompany the expedition.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1839.

Admitted	26
Fever	11
Deaths up to 9 p. m.	11

Interments at the Bayou cemetery, yesterday,—29; 7 from the hospital,—23 were of yellow fever.—At the Protestant cemetery 2, both of yellow fever.

Mr. Clay's reception at Brooklyn, like that at New York, was spontaneous, cordial an enthusiastic He was met at the ferry by thousands of the citizens of Brooklyn and escorted through the city by an immense cavalcade of citizens on foot, on horseback and in carriages. When the procession stopped he was addressed by Mr. Lee in behalf of the citizens in an eloquent and effective manner, to which Mr. Clay responded with his usual *felicity*. The reception of Mr. Clay in New York has surpassed any thing of the kind that has taken place for many years. Mr. Clay arrived in Philadelphia on the 24th and was greeted with every demonstration of attachment.

Burglars are busy in Savannah. Two stores have been broken open and rifled within a few days past.

☞ A German named Patzler in Philadelphia was shot by the owner of a dog for attempting to strike it The assassin has been committed.

☞ The health of Augusta was improving at the latest dates. Few new cases of fever had occurred.—The whole number of deaths from the 18th to the 30th August, was thirty-eight—twenty-eight of the prevailing fever.

Smuggling is carried on to a great extent on the Canadian Frontier of Michigan.

Health of Mobile.—The Journal of the 31 says We regret being compelled to state, that the health of our city is worse, and that the number of deaths has greatly increased within the last two days.

Murder.—An unprovoked murder was committed in Nashville a few days since. A Mr. Sandy, a laboring man, went to a grocery store kept by Mr. W. G. Harrison to get some chewing tobacco. While there a slight altercation occurred, whereupon Harrison struck Sandy on the head with a heavy bludgeon, which brought him to his knees. The blow was repeated and Sandy was a lifeless corpse. Harrison made off and has not been arrested. A reward of $250 is offered by the mayor for his apprehension:

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE]

New-York, August 24th, 1839.

The Liverpool sailed yesterday, with more letters and small packages than ever left these shores in one vessel. The Siddons sails to-morrow with 3000 barrels of flour, and 2000 more will also be on board the Europe, the packet of the 1st. This is about all the considerable shipments of flour yet made to England. The Nicholas Biddle, transient ship, arrived this morning from Liverpool. The steam frigate Fulton has returned from her pursuit of the slaver or pirate, or anything else you may choose to call the suspicious sail—The Fulton, although built for a ship of war, and to amaze the natives of Europe, can only, it appears, carry some seventy hours consumption of fuel; she therefore thought it prudent to return, after towing the little revenue cutter some forty miles past the Hook. Two ships, bringing specie, arrived yesterday, viz: Angelique, from Callao, and Congress, from Mazatlan; the specie on board these two ships is estimated at half a million of dollars. REPORTER.

CITY BANK.

Subjoined is the annual statement of the condition of the City Bank. Its resources, it will be perc ived, are ample and its proportion of specie to circulation more than equal to what is usually considered sufficient for all available purposes. The stock holders have every reason to be satisfied with the statement.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

Dr.	
Capital of the two branches under discount	$400,000 00
Notes and bills discounted	$1,388,607 31
Loans on pledge of stock	194,150 08
Loans on mortgage	629,151 05
Bills of exchange	39,713 63
Bills receivable	141,568 04
	2,393,193 01
Bonds of the second municipality	35,300 00
Bank stake, (including old banking-house)	141,137 76
Real estate	19,585 84
	160,723 64
Branch at Baton Rouge, exchange account	27,307 91
Branch at Natchitoches, do.	96,168 39
	123,476 30
Bills discounted under protest	66,848 61
Protest account	106 70
Suspense account	13,143 21
Amount due by distant banks	8,143 18
Amount due by local banks	50,811 18
Real, living & Co. London, £1,416 1s. 9d.	5,073 05
Palmera, Mocadlop, Dent & Co. do. do. £657 11s. 1d.	2,321 87
Edward Carson and securities	4,219 75
Cash, viz.—Notes of other banks on hand	72,725 00
Specie on hand	212,059 65
	284,784 65
	$3,548,004 15
Cr.	
Capital stock	$3,000,000 00
Bills payable	15,700 00
Reserve fund	308,580 12
Post notes payable in New-Orleans	500 00
Individual depositors	541,961 50
Notes in circulation	485,050 00
Treasurer second municipality	3,325 04
Amount due to distant banks	169,186 76
Amount due to local banks	24,737 73
Dividends unpaid	19,089 00
Dividend No. 12, declared this day	90,000 00
	99,089 00
	$3,548,004 15

City Bank, New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1839.

R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

[COMMUNICATED]

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The last advices from England by the Liverpool left the affairs of that country both commercial and political in a most alarming position and lead to the belief that we are on the eve of important events. The situation of the Bank of England was critical in the extreme, and it is probable that ere the expiration of the month of August she will have suspended specie payments. Her bullion has been reduced from £10,000,000 down to £2,500,000 by the silent operation of Little Bennett without alarm or any upon her by the holders of her notes. As this reduction was still going on and as her weakness was made so notorious by her attempted negociation for a loan from the Bank of France, it cannot be expected that this domestic confidence will continue much longer under such circumstances, and if the alarm is once commenced—if a crowd is once collected round her counter, the game is up and it must close her doors in twenty four hours. We have seen crowds and noise in this country, but never such a crowd as would be collected in London by a run on the Bank of England. Every banker's clerk—every tradesman—eve y shopkeeper—all the Jews and money changers—thieves and pickpockets would be collected in an around the bank, to say not' ing of the police and military which would imme'iately be called out on such an occasion to prevent general pillage, and I repeat that no ter ible pressure upon the bank could not stagnt such a run ( ) ing. Her fate in a great measure de ends on the result of her crop, and the prospects of that were gloomy enough—it had been raining daily from 15th July to 1st August and was still continuing The ti ne is at hand when it is certain if the wet weather continued three days longer, the fate of the crop was irretrivably settled; that it did c ntinue and continue to rain in ( ) ( ) particularly as the Liverpool reports she had received no ( ) ( ) weather for several days after her departure and all who are acquainted with the climate of England know that the wind from the atlantic always is accompa ied by rain. Assuming this as a fact, and of which there is little doubt, that the crop will be a short one it would seal the fate of the bank as regards specie payments as they cannot be maintained in face of such an event with all the continental exchanges against her and with every probability of a ( ) ( ) consequent run upon her exhausted vaults. The question then naturally presents itself, what would the effect be upon the interests of the United States from such an event? It is a very difficult matter to answer this question correctly and in all its details. As regards American produce, the *immediate* effect undoubtedly would be favorable. The English money market would be greatly relieved by a suspension which would at once cause a very considerable rise of prices, besides which there would be a gr ater *additional* rise equal to the depreciation of bank paper below the specie standard. During the former suspension this depreciation was at one time equal to 25 per cent., but that was under the pressure of a severe war and other unfavorable circumstances, and it is therefore not at all probable that in a state of peace it would be so great, but it would be fair to calculate it would be equal to 10 or 15 per cent, until they could mature measures for resuming, which by the way could not be done while the cause of suspension (a short crop) was still operating on their currency and exchanges—nor would it probably be in their power to even attempt a resumption until after the fate of the grain crop for 1840 was fully ascertained.

Now, as bank notes will continue to be the currency, it follows that a note of £1,000 will be as available to extinguish a debt for that amount, after the suspension, as when it was the representative of £1 000 in gold, the American debtor would therefore be a gainer to the extent of the depreciation, as we see that much more in bank-notes for our produce, in consequence of the suspension. The same rule will apply and the same advantage will be gained in the payment of our interest on our stocks held in England, where that interest is payable *there*, and likewise in payment of the principal of such stocks as may be redeemable in England during the suspension. This advantage, however, will not be realized in shipments of produce in future years, if the suspension should continue, and the rule is only applicable on shipments already made, where bills have been drawn and advances made on the specie basis, and where the property still remained unsold, and would deliver the advantage from the rise of prices in consequence of being sold under a relieved market, and for a depreciated paper currency.

We should derive another advantage by creating a demand for American securities in consequence of the alarm that would naturally follow a suspension in England This would not only be advantageous to our country from the actual pecuniary gain arising from the advance, but infinitely more so from the moral effect in restoring general confidence and giving stability to the securities and monetary operations of the country. Other temporary advantages might be pointed out, but after all they would be but *temporary*, and would be far more than counterbalanced by the great and obvious disadvantages of an irredeemable and fluctuating currency in a country that regulates the commerce and exchanges of the world, and with which our own is so intimately connected that the only greater evil to us would be a general suspension of our own banks. The Bank of England herself deserves neither commiseration or sympathy from us, as she, by her direct and strenuous efforts against American credit in 1837, greatly aggravated if she was not the principal cause of the ruinous losses to the U States in that fatal year, and during the present session she appears to have been actuated by the same views and with equally hostile feelings, though her action has not been so open, direct and extensive as in 1837. We are about to be the sufferers from the probable results of the position in which she is now placed, few if any on this side of the water would be willing to raise a finger to save her; but this unfortunately is not the case, and she involves in her fate to a great extent the general confidence and stability of the corn crop operations of both nations VERITAS.

THE FIRST BALE.

We were yesterday presented with a sample of a bale of this season's cotton, received by Messrs. Johnson, Rayburn & Co. of this city, and grown by Thos. Marwell, e q. of Rutherford county Tha is early—the earliest, we believe, for this section. The usual premium of a demijohn of old cognac brandy to the grower, of *ripe* cotton was not forgotten.—*Nashville Banner*

A COMMON CASE.

The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the following account of a piece of lecofoco roguery which lately occurred in a state that is under the special guardianship of the administration.

It seems that several parcels of money directed to Dover, have been missed which led to suspicion of persons in the Exeter office. Mr. Smith, postmaster at Dover, wrote to the department, and got authority to search the mails. He caused letters containing money, and directed to Dover, to be mailed at Haverhill and Epping—and then followed the mail from Exeter down to Lamprey river, and there opened it and found one of the letters mailed by him missing, and the money taken from the other two. He then returned to Exeter, caused the assistant postmaster to be arrested and examined—and the *identical bills* contained in the two letters, which had been marked by him, were found on his person—and the other was found among waste paper in the office.

Crops.—The Selma Free Press of last Thursday says:

We regret to learn from planters both in this and in neighboring countries, that the worm is perpetrating considerable damage upon the cotton crops.

Crops in North Alabama.—The North Alabamian of the 24 August says.

"Our country at this time is suffering severely with drought. Cotton is greatly injured, insomuch that many farmers have expressed the opinion that their prospects are not so good by 50 per cent. as they were four weeks ago,—a large portion of the bolls have fallen off; and the balance are not well grown.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Fauchier, in Exchange passage, at 11, a. m.—an assortment of boots, brogans, watches, clocks, books, &c. &c.

By the same, at the City Exchange, at 12, m.—slave Lucie and her daughter.

By the sheriff, at the City Exchange, at 12, m.—a frame house, situated on Tivoli Circle.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havana—Per schr Campbell—50 bbls beef, 2 do pork, 60 bals tobacco.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Chesmer—12 chests tea, 259 sacks salt and tea kettles, hollow do, earthen do, paints, steel, thread nails, tin, copper, porter, castings, beads, twine, clothing, assorted dry goods, musical instruments and duties.

Havre—Per barque Eleanor—1500 demijohns, lots liquors, material water, cordials, sardines, cheese and nuts.

Matanzas—Per brig Perseverance—791 boxes sugar and fruit.

New York—Per ship Orizimbo—sent onbd.

Baltimore—Per ship Sessan—sent onbd.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge from Bayou Sara—26 bales cotton to Lambeth & Thompson; 5 do W Oakey & co; sundries to NO Library; to J Clark, Pollain, Bellocq & Degelos.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Chester—A & J Dennistoun & co: M Pieranne & co; Bill sdn; A L Barbarin; Harrison, Clegg & co; Schmidt, Weber & co; Kennedy, Dennistoun & co; R Chapman; S & J P Whitney; H Shaw; Mendenhall & Gates; R D Shepherd; E Harding; J P Wood & co; E Mallard; A Kirkman & co; V Wise; M Hartshorne; Wheeler & Wood; Lafoon & Wise; Wise & Reed; Fife Lizard & co; Parnell, Brown & co; T Thomas & co; Lambeth & Thompson; W Prentiss; W Prentiss & co; Hutchinson & G Simonton; H G Gildersleeve; Fox & Ogden; R G Marvin; Yeatman & co; R & J Carroll; Digby & May; W Fitch; Simon & Avegno; Lambeth & Thompson; Dayel Fox Lizard & co.

Per ship Sessan—A H Wallace & co; C Clegg; Lambeth & Thompson; Peyroux, Accoulo & co; N & J Dick & co; J A Barclay & co; J Gilmore; Cogdell & Elder; Ferguson & Rodgers; J Walsh; Fox and Ogden; Fox and Ogden; Fox and Ogden; J & W G Cochran; Wm Weaver; J & W Weaver; J & W Weaver; A Allen; Lyne & co; P Landon; A Grant & co; Hagan & Hamilton; W N Martin; Jno Hunter & Bailey; J B Field; Richards & Waterman & Wood; Pollain, Bellocq & Degelos; A Dennistoun & co; Beaubier, Pickett & Banks; P Ladaire; G H McGuire; Gostney, Lowrie & Hall; T Gilmore & co; J M Sansbury; Jno Q Seymour; Buchanan & Kingsley; J Varin & co; Freeman, Dunn & co; Lawrence & Chambers; P A Peng; Hall, Bradford & Hoe; Thos & Hopkins; J D Denegre; Priestley & Hoe; J Pike; P Ladaire; G Bedford; Jarvis & Andrews; J L Kennedy; Sandonis, Richards & co; W Barney; nos P Ladaire

Per ship Sessan—Kohlgs & Isaac; L P Grant; Jas Aird; R Tees; Tom & Baldwin; Hyde & Goulrich; W Richardson; J P Vega & co; F Vega & co; F X Calegoy & co; L Millaud; m B ra d & Durand; Hagedorn & Gaiard; F Vega & co; H Chaisbanc; J A Leavitt; Prudhom; Palmer & Jenkins; De Goer & Adams; M Gerl; Eaton, Dennis & co; P Bonnet; F Kunz; L A Barbarin; D Ducatel; coustet & le Ferrier; J Sadler; Dupuy; M Chaoul; A Mure; V Duval; Labadie & Jacquelin; Rousseaux; Herbert Brown; Bruno & Lesagne; A de Gerges; Lochard, Blanc & co; G & C Urquhart; E Gaudin; Lambeth & Thompson; Sonnier & Pelletier; A Puya & co; J Albert; Bourret; E Abribert; F C Porter; Schmidt, Weber & co; Gostney; B Lacaze; Duthil & Pisanne; Dupuis & Pontcelin; Hocquart, master and owner.

Per brig Perseverance—Portrail, Rousan & co, and J Lopez

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Aug. 29	Lon don	July 31
Boston	Aug. 24	Liverpool	July 31
Philadelphia	Aug. 26	Paris	July 27
Wilmington	Aug. 26	Havre	July 27
Baltimore	Aug. 28	Bordeaux	July 18
Charleston	Aug. 24	Malaga	July 25
Havana	Aug. 19	Tampico	Aug. 7
Houston	Aug. 21	Vera Cruz	Aug. 9

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, Aug. 21.

10 shares Bank Kentucky 104

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.

20 shares United States Bank 10¼
10 do do ..... 7 days 10¼
5 do do ..... cash 10¼
7 do Bank, Pittsburg 91
5 do do 91
25 do Louisville Bank 81
10 do do 81
3 do do 82¼

NEW-YORK, Saturday morning, August 24.

(From the Morning Herald.)

This day (24 August) has been holiday for the steamer Liverpool, which takes her departure to morrow, the 25 instant, to a fair amount of bills offering, and sales have been on large scale, contrary to what some of the moneyists would permit. The rate is 9½ @ cent. or 8½ cent. £ sterling. Very little has been done in cotton, on time, in the United States this fortnight, the prices in the south standing a precision and pressure that the bills of that institution are not so ready to be counted in London as those of some private houses by reason of the objection which exists there to the acceptance of Mr Jaudon as agent. On France the rate is 5 @ 5 3-8 f.

COTTON TRADE.

The new crops of cotton has already reached the market in small quantities, or, notwithstanding the crisis of injury done to by the drought in some quarters, the accounts would lead us to other, promises well. There are many reasons however which lead us to think that large quantities will not be received until late in the season; the river are low, and the prices are still tendies downwards, besides which there is a slackness in some of the ports which is likely to restrict. Of the sales for the quantity received has been very small for a number of weeks. The opinion now is that the old crop is nearly all in it now stands thus:—

Receipts and Exports of Cotton of the United States since 1st October.

	Rec'pts.	Exports.	Stocks.
This year	1,345,000	1,000,000	345,000
Last year	1,291,000	1,054,000	763,000
Deficiency	46,161	67,714	
Increase of stock		38,286	

The sales from the 30th ultimo to the 21st instant, have been as follows:

2087	bales Orleans and Texas at	16¾	615	chiefly at	16¾
16 6	Mobile	16¾	14		16¾
2190	Florida	16¾	1		17¾
2287	Upland	16¾	1		16¾
46	Wm. Isaac	16¾	100		16¾

long price for home use.

6373 bales.

The sales to day and yesterday have been about 700 bales at prices current before the arrival of the Liverpool. The temporary check since received in the sales of the bankers on the receipts of the latest dates was not shaded by the subjoined. The advices obtained was from spinners only; prices are now nothing downward.

COTTON AND CORN.—There is an amount of cotton on hand in Liverpool equal to about 820,000,000 at present prices, on this product, and half has been already advanced, leaving also 410,000,000 available, an amount which will be nearly sufficient to meet the requirements for the crop of cotton in the market. The sale of this crop depends mainly on a great measure upon the state of the new crops of England—should the least concernment in our favor derive for sale or be rendered, a great revolution will no doubt take place in the channels of trade. The consumption of cotton has greatly increased, but the grounds of Europe are nearly exhausted by the heavy demands upon them during the past year, while the growing crops, generally that of France in particular, promise to be as bad or worse condition than that of England. The deficiency in Egypt and Smyrna are nearly supplied from the country. We are simply able so much the dependent on the U. States.

This opens and flowing corn from us will be doubly in request in Eng and, inasmuch as we do not demand the prices in the cotton market, which is now at the same time supply and demand. The demand from this country is increasing, and continually increasing with the increase of population, while the supply of the cotton is stationary, and in fact, we do not supply the foreign trade of cotton, which we have, for the first six months of this year and are.

Exports of Cotton from New-York to Liverpool, for six months.

1838	53,573,667 lbs.
1839	37,996,8

Observe 3-4 cent or 1 cent in 133 lbs. Decrease in the month of Europe as follows:

Holland	5,435,962 lbs.
Sundries, chiefly 3 d	1,000,000
Continent	1,000,000
Total	7,435,962

The decrease in the exports of Liverpool is larger, because of some the increase of manufacture on the Continent. The fact is that the wants of the population do not keep pace with such increase. Every bale of cotton goes forward, therefore, to fresh look in this country as her best customer.

The exports of cotton is a great source of wealth to our country, and one which more than all others will tend to the prosperity of our manufactured goods, for the remarkable fact is, it is hereby be put in possession of more domestic cotton, and an export of 2,500,000 of our cotton, and thread-bell, will result in a direct increase of the imports of the country in the same year. This was in to a recent statement of cotton, which will nearly equal the whole of the exports from England to the continent. There is a fact which shows a substantial increase in the consumption of the crop of cotton in England, there is every prospect that our imports in England will fully equal our imports from there.

From these data we conclude, that our cotton crop, which is worth, will be large for the coming year, but at no rate will be sufficient to prevent of the derangement of our money system.

We have however, ample the means of paying for them in the great difficulty will be in making their appearance, for the moment when the demand will be greatest or during the prevailing of the transportation.

NEW YORK, Aug 24.—Cotton—The demand during the past week has been nearly from the trade, without and material variation in price, which seems a specimen of the demand from the market. The business of the week amounts to 2,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales Orleans at 16@ 3½, sub 70 @14¼, including 30 very fine on time, at 16c, and 300 bales Florida, at 16@16½—Chron. & Eng.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY-MARKET, Date, August 24.—The stock market has closed heavily and with some decline on the current rates of the early part of the week.

In money matters there has been more difficulty in obtaining money, and best rates have been maintained to than any time since the suspension of 1837. United States Bank has not been offered in very large quantities at 1½ cent. a month, and 1½ and 2 cent. month for more than a few days, we cannot quote a rate; but none could be negotiated under 1½ @ cent. a month, and very little at that. Great anxiety prevails in relation to the completion of the news to be received in the interior, which was to have sailed on the 21st inst. By that time the fate of the grain and exchanges will be fairly decided. Should it have failed, no doubt is entertained by our informant, that the suspension of specie payments in England must necessarily take place in this country, and the immediate effect of four which must of necessity follow, will relieve all apprehensions of a like fate on our side, and operate as the means of making to the difference between the amount of our exports and imports, which it has been the impression, from due by the immense amount of our stocks sold in the British market. It would be necessarily to point out the advantages which a supply of this kind would afford Britons stock holders. The money market is never in be repaid, or in the ( ) consumption of a portion of the stock of Europe. However unfortunate for England such an event as a suspension of specie payments might be, for our own interest we should regard it as the most favorable news which could be received.

RICHMOND MARKETS, August 26.

Tobacco—No change since our last quotations.

Wheat—81 @ 87 cents for white.

Corn—65c ⅌ bushel.

Flour—City mills 6 50 ⅌ bbl. Canal in demand at 6 75.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Campbell, Russell, Havana Cucullu, Lapeyre & co

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Lion, Riddle, from the Passes—having towed to sea Br barque Fergus and schr Col de Rosey, returned to the city with ships Chester, Oronsimbo and barque Eleanor. Left N E Bar Sitton, at 11 a m—two echts in the river; brig Sessan still at Johnston's plantation.

Tow boat Hudson, Heaton, from the Passes—having towed to sea ships Columbia and Riga, returned to town with ship Seaman and brig Perseverance. Left N E Pass 11 a m, and 8 W Bar 4 p m, 34 feet—no vessel in sight off the former place; ship Elizabeth Slater in the S W offing, and ship Artemisia in S W pass; ship Columbia still on the bar, outward bound—throw sent in the river.

ship Chester, Vandycke, 53 days from Liverpool—to R & J P Whitney.

Ship Orozimbo, Marcey, 18 days from New York—to R D Shepherd—consignees, &c. previously reported.

Ship Seaman, Nickerson, from Baltimore, 16th Aug—to G Bellard.

Barque Eleanor, Pemberton, from Havre, 7th July—to master.

Brig Perseverance, Burnham, from Matanzas, 19th Aug—to master.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, de Rick, from Bayou Sara.

MEMORANDA

Brig Portland, of Portland, for New Orleans, was at the Berry islands, 26th ult, unwell.

Ship Oronsimbo passed company 20th ult, west of Tortugas, with ship Artemisa, from New York; at same time two other square-rigged vessels were in sight, standing to the westward.

The barque Clarion, Young, from this port, arrived at Philadelphia 26th ult.

DISASTER.

Brig Perseto, Jacquez, from London for Philadelphia, has subsunk near Barnegat, has bilged—the cargo will be saved, but all to the lower hold in a damaged state.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Seaman—mrs Stockton and 2 sons, messrs Rubble, Sebright and ty.

Per barque Eleanor—60 steerage.

Per brig Perseverance—Mr Lopez.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge—messrs Gleasmere, Maurice, J W Johnson, Lafourche, S Wood, Jno Reid, gen Armitage, Lieutenant S Hunt Kerbaud, J D Garden.

☞ NOTICE—The brig ASCALUS, from Boston, is discharging near the Orleans cotton press. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee. L H GALE,
23 Common st

☞ Dr. BARBIER has removed his residence from Dumaine st. to No. 79, corner of Royal st., Dr. Lecomte's house. s28—3

☞ Ship HILAH, from New York, is discharging opposite the Amber warehouse, but unexplainably. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

☞ THOMAS CLAUGHERY, consignee of a lot of goods per ship HILAH, from New York, will please make known his residence to the discharging clerk on the Levee or they will be stored at his expense. S. & J. P. WHITNEY, 73 Camp st. s31

☞ The packet ship CAROLINA, Copeland, master, from Boston, is discharging this day, opposite the upper cotton press. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. JOHN A. MERRITT,
53 Camp street.

☞ CHARLES R. GLYNN is our authorized agent during our absence from the city
N F COMLY & Co.

☞ During our temporary absence from the city, Mr. Joseph A. Beard is our accredited agent for the transaction of all business.
WM C TOMPKINS & Co.

☞ Mr. MARCUS T. VOORHEES, is fully authorized to transact all business for us during our absence from the city.
VAN WYCK & Co.

YOUNG MEN'S PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed a relief committee for the above association, all persons wishing aid, or relief, will please call on.
NICHOLAS CODE, Washington Fire Co. No. 4.
A. J. MARKS, No. 43 Natchez st.
J. C. WAGNER, No. 21 Chartres st.
L. MALLARD, Bourbon st.
L. U. GAIENNIE, cor Tchoupitoulas & Bejamin sts.
P. VAN BUREN, 46 Old Levee.
R. FARRAR, 6 Spain st.

Berth for consumptive patients, relative to the sick are left at Banks' Arcade, St. Louis Exchange, Philip Power's, corner of the railroad.

Meetings held every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
A. J. ROLEY MARKS, Secretary.

☞ CIGARS—Regalias and Cazenos, for sale by
A M de MIRANDA, 113 Bourbon st

☞ TASASCO PEPPER—96 bags for sale by
A M de MIRANDA, 113 Bourbon st

☞ RICE—20 casks fresh best rice landing and for sale by E & J ANDREWS, 22 Gravier st. s6

☞ EXCHANGE on Cincinnati and St. Louis, at 1 short date and sight, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
63 Gravier street.

☞ DRAFTS at 30 and 60 days on New York, for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 50 Camp

☞ NOTICE—The house of Rogers, Gray & Co., being dissolved, the undersigned is ready to pay any claims against it upon presentation.
H. N. WILKINSON, 81 Canal st

☞ LIFE PRESERVERS—200 life preservers, for sale
WM C TOMPINS & Co,
91 Gravier st

☞ LETTER SPRINGS—A very ingenious article for holding letters, invoices, bills &c. for sale at the New Orleans stationers' warehouse.
NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st.

☞ WRITING DESKS—Beautifully inlaid with mother of pearl, brass corners and fitted with secret drawers, also, portable leather writing desk and dressing case combined, very convenient and suitable for persons travelling, for sale at the New Orleans stationers' warehouse.
NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st.

☞ VERY FRESH PRUNES—A lot arrived by ship Genl. Fey, late from Marseilles, genuine, juice resembling raspberries, from Bedin, Gouseberry, juice preservants of different kinds, Havana do; Guava jelly and marmalade; assorted syrups, for sale by the subscribers.
LORELIHE & VALETON,
corner Royal and Customhouse st.

☞ LEFT on the night of the 19th ult, in the corridor of the subscriber, a show case, containing ribbons. Persons claiming possession are requested to prove property and take it away, on paying expenses. If said show case be not claimed in fifteen days it will be sold at auction on account of the owner.
A. M. FRANCOIS,
Chartres st. at the Exchange mutarral.

☞ TO RENT, till the 1st of November—A comfortable dwelling house in Madewille street, having four rooms. For terms apply to
SAMUEL BELL, 89 Magazine street.

☞ FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD—Ran-away from the saw mill of Messrs. Sargent and McCalla, near the sugar refinery, on the 14th June last, the negro woman POLLY, jet black, about six feet high. She is supposed to be larking in the bush of the second municipality. A reward of $25 will be paid for her return, on application at the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets.
ab-3t

ALSO—Runaway from Carrollton, some time since, the griffe woman ARY, about five feet five inches high; she left Carrollton on the 4 o'clock cars, on a Saturday morning, she is a tolerably likely woman, features rather sharp, about 30 or 30 years of age; speaks a little French. It is likely that she will pass herself for a washerwoman, as she has been in the habit of washing about the city a few years ago. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her recovery, on