LATEST DATES.

New York	sept	7	Boston	aug	6
Philadelphia	sept	9	Baltimore	aug	6
Charleston	sept	10	Havre	aug	6
Washington	sept	10	Boston	aug	6
Mobile	aug	31	Cadiz	aug	8
Tampico	aug	26	Matanzas	aug	8
Vera Cruz	aug	23	Nassau	aug	25

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS—BUSINESS &c.

There is so little doing in the way of business that there is scarcely room for any remark, there is no article we know of, on which there has been any change in price, with the exception of Flour. The extreme sickly state of our city causes every thing to be completely at a stand, and we cannot find that there is the least abatement in the prevalent malady. The weather for the last few days has been cool, but we are still without rain, with the exception of a few slight showers The nights are cool, with heavy dews.

There is no demand for any article except for city use.

We have commercial advices from Liverpool to the 7th August, but do not discover any advance in prices of Cotton, but there was a good demand at former rates, and prices fully sustained. Business appears to have been looking up. Advices from Havre are to the 4th August, full prices appear to have been obtained for cotton, and the market bore a favorable aspect.

COTTON—There are so few transactions in this article that they are scarcely worthy of note, we believe there has not been over 100 bales sold during the week; there was 16 bales of the new crop sold at 12¼ cts. Yesterday there was 688 bales received, from Bayou Sara, said to be entirely of the new crop, but as there are no purchasers in market, it may probably remain in it until the heaviness opens for the season. The crop is said to be promising, but it will probably be kept much later than last season.

The Exports to the present time amount to 592,597 bales against 488,135 to the same period last season being an excess of 109,462 bales

The amount in the British Ports is 114,563 do do.

TOBACCO—There is nothing doing in this article, none on sale.

The Exports amount to 32,555 hhds against 42,493, to the same period last season, leaving a defic ency of 10,049 hhds all of which is consumption, with the exception of 1324 hhds.

FLOUR—In consequence of larger receipt during the week, and no demand except for city consumption, the price has fallen to 7¼ @ 8 per bbl.

SUGAR—The article remains without demand, and no change in price, we quote at 5 a 5¾c. The sales making are confined to city consumption.

MOLASSES—Sales continue for city consumption, they consequently are small.

FREIGHT—To no rates are nominal, there is no demand for vessels, we quote to Liverpool 1d to Havre 1c but there are no few articles shipping that they are scarcely worthy of note.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New-York, Sept 8.

SALE OF STOCKS.

50 Shares United States Bank, 116¾

There is a general feeling of depression over the mercantile community, and no spirit to act. The Exchange but thinly attended.

Ashes—A few barrels of Pearls have touched at 96, but no considerable lot will bring over 5,75 a 5,87; this, however, is a decided advance Pots steady at 5,35.

Flour—Our supplies are unusually limited, and the demand, although moderate, full equal to the stock.—Sales of new Western at 9,68 a 9,87.

Grain—A lot of very inferior Wheat, 1800 bushels, sold below 1,00, the price, however, is considerably about that price. Corn is very firm, several parcels of Southern have been sold at 100 cents, and Jersey at 103.

Dry goods—The cash sale of Messrs. Haggerty, yesterday went off at low rates. There has been a disposition to have credit sales, but if these times last it must fail.

Cotton—Some sales at 10¾ a 11 cents.

NEW YORK, Sept 8.

25	shares	United States Bank	116¾
25	do	do	116¾
25	do	do	116¾
25	do	do	116¾
25	do	do	116¾
50	do	do	116¾

Specie—In dull of sale to day. We quote American gold at ball dollars at 3 a 3¼ per cent premium; quarter dollars 7¼ a 8 do; Spanish dollars 101 a 101 do; five franc pieces 3,93 a 3,95; sovereigns 4,85 a 5,36; doubloons 17,30 a 17,50; Mexican dollars 97¾ a 98,85.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.

Flour—This article sold to day at the canal for $5,50 a 5,624.

Whiskey—Sales this day at the canal for 23 cents.

HAVRE, Aug 4.

Ashes—10 brls American pots were sold yesterday at 46f.

Cotton—The sales yesterday were 491 balas, among which were 25 Louisiana at 102f 50; 50 do 95; 31 do 91, 68 do 90; 41 Mobile 96; and 33 Georgia at 102 50. On the preceding day 291, and 83 Mobile at 96.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Polaere Francisca, Roura, Barcelona, Robert & Co. September 14.

No clearances today.

ARRIVED. September 15.

Towboat Pauper, Morrison from the N E Pass, brought up ship Hebrew and ship Brilliant, both left on the 14th instant, nothing reported in the offing.

Ship Hebrew, Carr, 13 days New York, to S & J P Whitney.

Schr Oliva Brickell, Hopkins, 15 days Petersburg, Va. Brander, McKenna & Wright.

Steamboat Bayou Sara, Laurent, Bayou Sara, J G Bell.

Steamboat North Star, Baston, Cincinnati, master.

Steamboat Isabella, Green, from Louisville, to master.

Steamboat Colon bia, Waterman, Beloxi, Solomon High.

Steamboat Merchant, Vincent, Pascagoula. September 14.

Steamboat Rolla, O'Flaherty, from Louisville, to master.

EXPORTS.

Per Polaere Francisca for Barcelona: 258 bales cotton.

IMPORTS

Per ship Hebrew from N York—189 bales hay.

Per bark Olivia Brickell from Petersburg, Va: 950 bbls flour.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat North Star from Cincinnati—776 bls flour 50 casks lard 200 kegs lard 800 & 8yrn, 225 coils rope, 76 ps bag A H Wallace & co; 100 bbls meas be of Landis & Amerson; 20 casks cheese and sundries to order.

Steamboat Isabella from Louisville—150 bbls flour Hilford & Sargentfrey; 150 do A L & J L Addison; 150 do A H Wallace & co; 50 Pleasant & Longs; 175 coils rope; 125 pcs bag A H Wallace & co; 6 boxes and 8 bunks mackrel: T Doty & co; 132 bbls apples 7 onions J M Broadwell & co; 84 bbls flour. 400 bbls apples & onions and potatoes, chickens, turkeys &c to owners on board.

Per steamboat Bayou Sara from B Sara—191 bales cotton Burke, Watt & co; 71 do N & J Dick & co—31 R reight; 1 pkge do; 80 do Feyroux, Aricaut & co; 99 W Fleming & co; 20 White & Slocum; 57 Lambeth & Thompson; 39 Walton & co; 39 J B Blanchet; 17 Bennet, Fryday & co; 23 Taylor & Gardner; 14 B Lemoine; 10 A Ledoux & co; 7 B Reid, to order; total 868 bales; 2 boxes of snuff to Lee & Hardy.

Per steamboat Rolla from Louisville: 105 pcs bag, 164 coils rope, to Lawrence & Harrison; 698 pa bag, 295 coils rope, A Fall: 18 bbls whiskey, 6 do do, 6 do cider Major I Clark; 184 bbl. pork Champonnier & Girand; 75 boxes tobacco P Shangun & Bro. 260 bbls flour Hilford & Sargentfrey; 17 bbls flour 20 half do do Dorsey.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Hebrew from New York: 22 steerage passengers.

Per steamboat Isabella: Messrs G W Patton & Bect W L Lurton, E Cook.

Per steamboat Bayou Sara: Messrs P Feron, C Mercier, C Blue, Bevia, Faure, Dumas, Brown, Ledoux, Bordoux; Revreau, McKaigh, McNeil, A Bogant, J B Oriz, Roman & servt, Revreau, Gerdine & Lady, L Bernard & lady, Mrs Pitts & 2 young lady, Miss Laiel & 2 children, S Carey & lady, Mrs Lambert & 2 daughters.

MEMORANDA

Hence at New York, ship Sept, brig Columbus, Fern, 22 days.

Died on the passage, 2d inst, J C Hayes, of Middleton; on the 7th O Fee mon, of Wa bam.

Aug 30, lat 29, lon 75, spoke ship Hebrew bound, foremast gone, main and mizzen standing, had painted ports.

Hence at New York, steamboat Tray Raymond, Howard, 27 days; brig Caspar H. Jenkens.

Hence at Boston, Sept 6, bark Harmony, Snell.

Cld at N York Sept 6, packet ship Siddons, Grant, Liverpool; 8, brig G and Turk, Varney; ship Leon, Agry.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. SATTERLEE,

Printer of the General Council, and to the First and Third Municipalities.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

SIZE OF PUBLICATION DURING THE SUMMER:

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1837.

Conformably to a resolution of the council of the first municipality, the mayor has hastened to nominate the persons to second our aldermen in their efforts to relieve the suffers from the epidemic which is now prevailing We publish in another column, the names, and are convinced that the gentlemen appointed, whose characters for perseverance and humanity are well known, will not hesitate in performing a duty that many in the community would cheerfully undertake.

The appointments of Messrs Lawrence and Slidell, the former to be United States District Judge, and the latter to be District Attorney, have given general satisfaction. The former gentleman has for some time past very creditably fulfilled the office of District Attorney, and by his gravity of manners, as well as by his enlarged and liberal views has become a considerably popular. Mr. Slidell, has never yet held public office, but from our acquaintance with him, we feel confident he will realize the anticipations of his warmest friends and admirers.

The Louisiana Advertiser again recurs to the Beaux Grave Yard, and alleges that it is kept in a most filthy condition. We are informed by a person of the highest respectability, that this is not the case, and that the ground is open to the inspection of the editor of the Louisiana Advertiser, as well as to strangers, and if he will visit the spot, he will find his assertions to be without the slightest foundation. If he received information it must be from some malicious person disposed to injure the keeper, whose conduct in that respect are irreproachable.

News Expected.

The Wellington, London packet, of the 10th August, was below New York, on Friday the 8th inst This day's mail will probably bring the news brought by her from Europe.

Western Produce.—The bakers, and the inhabitants of the city, will be gratified with the intelligence of the arrivals of the following steamboat, and schooner, from Pittsburg, (Va.) laden with cargoes of flour viz:

Steamer Isabella		5,84 bbls	Flour
"	North Star	776 "	"
"	Rolla	875 "	"
Schr. Oliva Brickell		950 "	"
Total		37,85 bbls	

The Bayou Sarah, arrived also yesterday brought 600 bales cotton of the new crop.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.

In the 3d Municipality there exists a certain nonentity professing to be an M. D., who prescribes Campphor in strong doses, as a Panacea for patients suffering from Yellow Fever. All those who follow his deadly prescription will not survive to relate the tale.

DIOGENES.

N. B. The aforementioned spurious M. D. informs his unfortunate patients if they moisten their lips with any liquid such as Lemonade, or Tisanne that it will cause instantaneous death.

Many of the Boston banks are purchasing specie with a view, it is supposed, of speedily resuming specie payments.

The President's Message was carried from Washington to Boston in ten hours.

Meunier.

We are informed upon good authority that Meunier left this city last Sunday in the Bayou Sara on his way to St. Louis. Being questioned by our informant, he declared that one of his relations had been unjustly executed under the reign of the Bourbons, and that he had vowed to avenge himself either upon Louis Philippe, or upon any of his race who might be called to the throne of France. He added (and we repeat it with regret) that he belonged to a party who had taken a similar oath to rid France of her present ruler.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 8, 1837.

LETTER V.

Dear Sir—The defeat of the Globe has occasioned much exultation among the Whigs. It may afford pleasure to men of weak and malignant minds to behold the fall of a gallant enemy, no matter by whose hands the catastrophe may have been wrought. The joy of these gentry may prove premature and short-lived. The defeat is plainly owing to prejudices of a personal nature pervading only a few members of the democratic party. The vote for speaker shows that where no private feelings are at work the same members stand side by side with their political friends. I greatly regret the occurrence, nevertheless, for the individual sake of Blair and Rives, who having been compelled to purchase an immense quantity of materials for the prosecution of the work, cannot have gained much by the patronage of the house of Representatives.

General P. F. Smith depart[illegible] Philadelphia, and will leave the[illegible] in a very few days for New Or[illegible]ing. Here in Washington w[illegible] that compels us to cease [illegible] organising his brigade, and [illegible] the field, under whatever circu[illegible] men may be placed, they will [illegible] Louisiana The corps will enjoy some advantages which did not fall to the lot of the volunteers of 1836: there now to be raised will be furnished with clothing at the expense of the government, and I am informed that large supplies of that article [illegible] readiness at Tampa Bay. They will also be supplied with a sufficiency of carts, wagons, horses, mules, as well as flat bottomed boats for the transportation of the sick and wounded, and for carrying provisions, stores and ammunition. There may and probably will be severe fighting in the course of the campaign, as the savages when driven to extremities, may prefer death to submission. This consideration will form another and irresistible inducement for the many spirited young fellows in our city to join the ranks of the Louisiana Brigade. The old French song says:

Le héro cherche les périls:
Le sentiment les éveille, quel est la victoire?

A sentiment which is no where more deeply impressed than in the hearts of the brave youth of Louisiana. This subject interests my feelings and I cannot help alluding to it.

I learn from good authority that Messrs. P. K. Lawrence and Thos. Slidell were yesterday nominated to the Senate, the former to be judge of the United States Court for the Louisiana district, the latter for United States attorney in case Mr. Lawrence's nomination should be confirmed. The Senate has not yet acted on these nominations, but I have no doubt they will be assented to. I learn that some one, whose name I have not got at, was talked off as the rival of Mr. Lawrence in this nomination—whoever he be, he was truly unfortunate in the recommendations in his favor—which, I am told, were fatal to his application. For the office of U. S. attorney, there was no opposition but that of Mr. Thos. Slidell—and in seceding to it, I am informed by unquestionable authority, the president distinctly and unequivocally declared that he was in some degree influenced by a desire of doing justice to the brother of the applicant. Mr. John Slidell, for a wrong done him on a former occasion. I know nothing and care nothing about these matters I am here merely to report what I see and hear, provided it be worthy of attention, and I will do it faithfully. Sit mihi fas audita loqui

Congress has thus far done nothing more than might have been done in one hour from the conclusion of the president's message, and such is the mania of talking that I fear nothing will be done (for some weeks at least) to promote the objects for which they were convoked. It is impossible at this time to foretel the results of their talking—as to deliberation that is an act of the mind which seems to give precious little trouble to the members when assembled. Talking, incessant talking is their object, their boast, their pride, and I am as sick of the talking of these Congressmen as ever poor devil was of the clack of a noisy shrew. A Dutchman of my acquaintance calls one member windmill, No. 1—another member, windmill No. 2 and so on as far as No. 12, and proposes that they be paid eight dollars per day to stand on the dome of the capitol during the sittings of the house. Really, sir, their talking has grown into an intolerable nuisance, which the tranquility, the welfare, the existence of our country require to be abated. You probably suspect me of exaggeration, and indeed no one who has not been an eye and ear witness, can imagine the scenes that are daily exhibited at the capitol. The proceedings as published in the newspapers can convey no adequate idea of them. Would to heaven the whole American people could behold them for one day! The spectacle and the corrections that would follow, would add centuries to the duration of our republic.

The opposition party flatter themselves in vain on the prospect of division in the democratic party. The members who opposed the election of Messrs. Blair and Rives are likewise opposed to every form of a national bank, and if they so differ from their political friends, it is only on the degree of correction to be applied to the banking system generally. Some are in favor of a radical change—the smaller number desire a less severe remedy for the evils of the times, and with some modifications and amendments of the system, would permit the banks to exist. To day in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Grundy, so much of the president's message as relates to bankrupt law applicable to corporations, was referred to the committee on the judiciary, who will doubtless report a bill on the subject. The rest of the message was referred to the committee on Finance. Colonel Nicholas presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans on the subject of a national bank, and it was referred. No other business worthy of notice was done in the Senate.

In the house, Mr. Bell announced the death of Mr. Sandifer, his colleague from Tennessee, and the House ordered the marks of respect usual on such occasions to be paid to his memory. Both houses adjourned at an early hour till Monday next.

Yours, P. K. W.

Letter IX.

Of the Financial Crisis of the United States, and of the influence of which it is capable in France.

PARIS, 15th July, 1837.

Sir—In my first correspondence I stated Hayti, June 3rd I announced to you my departure for Paris, and promised to inform you what impressions the new material and financial crisis which has pervaded the whole extent of the United States, had produced in this great capital. A serious indisposition on my arrival, obliged me to defer for sometime the remarks that I intended to have addressed you upon this subject.—From prudence I ought to defer still longer a task that is sufficiently arduous, at least for a poor invalid who is at present under the direct regime of the faculty, having a pelisse on my left eye, and my right arm in a sling, in consequence of a copious bleeding judged necessary to the reestablishment of my health. Still my desire to write you, makes all obstacles disappear, and I disobey the orders imposed upon me, and may be obliged to suffer twenty five days more imprisonment for the imprudence which I commit at present. I may become by this fault another Horatious Cocles. I feel it is time to fulfil the engagement that I contracted with you.

I was far from thinking when I embarked from New Orleans for Europe that I should occupy the readers of the Bee. But new reflections on the subject, that the American press, had (to use the expression) sunk to the bottom, and in the examination of which I had consecrated a series of articles, which had the appearance of being favorably received by the greater part of my fellow citizens, I did not then fear to raise the veil and examine, and probe attentively, the character and extent of the commercial wound, and when I believe that I understood the cause of the evil, and when I foresaw the fatal results that it was about to produce, I employed the columns of the journal that I was entrusted to edit, in telling the whole and entire truth, with at fearing to injure the susceptibility of those who were sporting with the public credit.

Even then I had[illegible]ed my duty towards my country, having[illegible] the gloomy picture of this social vice, ([illegible]ecredit) which was in a great part was owing all the evils now existing. Nothing remained for me to do, but to wait in all the for the opening of the great commercial [illegible] its commencement and the shadow of which threw such completely consternation into the bosoms of all classes, and industry of our active and laborious population. All efforts became powerless, it was impossible to resolve to leave the torrent to overflow, and to follow the course that would be traced by the torce of circumstances.

My task being thus filled. I reposed myself in the agreeable confidence that what I had done, what I had said, in connect with my estimable colleagues of the American press, would be considered as the means of preventing the renewal of those scenes of disorder, and that a wise and sound legislation would interpose its salutary authority and restrain and limit to a scale proportioned to the present wants and means of the people, the unreal system of credit which at present produces such great effects in all our mercantile operations.

I reposed myself in the hope that the Legislature and Congress of 1838, would accomplish what the press had so nobly and usefully commenced.

But in the hurried manner I am now in this hemisphere to the other, in leaving the limits of America, for the beautiful coasts of France, I perceived on my first observations to those who were considered well informed, and in the first street that I met, the ruin of the nails of the country, that my task was very few from being finished, and that there remained still many more very serious steps to take. And that, as much for the honor of our country which is so unjustly compromised, and to try to bring them error and to produce impressions is as unfavorable to a multitude of the individuals, as to the whole of the commerce with America, by an active and advantageous commerce it will be necessary yet to use more calls, and to prepare to open a new dissertation, which will perhaps be not long, no less laborious, and no less useful than the first.

And first of all, do not imagine to yourself sir, that the frightful crisis of the American crisis is changed in nature or character, that will not be necessary to examine it an another point of view, to recommend the adoption of new measures; or make another anatomical dissection of the body, in order to endeavor to throw new light more brilliant, and certain, upon points not maturely examined.

May it please God that it may not be so: for then we should despair of the salvation of the country, and instead of engaging in a vain and barren discussion, and we should have nothing to do but to exhort prayers for dying sufferers; and gaze, in admiration, on the ruins we have to save them, we should be compelled to bury ourselves in the ruins of our political and commercial Institutions.

But thanks be to God, the subject has remained the same. The Financial crisis at present has less intensity than it had at the period of my departure for Europe. At present, it is the effect or origin of the same cause; it must inevitably follow the same tracks; it must undergo the same variations, in order to arrive at the discovery of itself which is indicated.

But the question in crossing the Ocean in being distanced from the theatre of action, and from its centre of activity, has completely changed its appearance. It offers no more the sensation that we have in the midst of a sudden a transformation, the same term, the same aspect which it heretofore had. In passing through all the provinces and various countries that I traverse, that malaise, that cupidity that interrupts the free circulation of distrust and jealously have thrown upon no passage—It has lost all these true colors, and now only exhibits a faded cloth, it forbearance and the different shades of color which have between them no harmony, no truth, and are not bound by any laws of cohesion, and that the least analysis causes to disappear in darkness, and in the examination of which I had consecrated a series of articles, which had the appearance of being favorably received by the greater part of my fellow citizens. I did not then fear to raise the veil and examine, and probe attentively, the character and extent of the commercial wound, and when I believe that I understood the cause of the evil, and when I foresaw the fatal results that it was about to produce, I employed the columns of the journal that I was entrusted to edit, in telling the whole and entire truth, with at fearing to injure the susceptibility of those who were sporting with the public credit.

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