The New-Orleans Bee.

No 111. VOL. V.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1. 1843. VOL. XVIII —WHOLE NO. 4367

Steam Packets.

FOR ST. LOUIS—The new, splendid and fast running steamer CASPIAN, S. S. Freeland, master, will leave for the above port, and all intermediate landings, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to JOHN R SHAW & Co.

FOR ALTAKAPAS—Direct—The very light draught steamer LEVI WELCH, H. Godrich, master, will be in port ready to receive freight on Thursday, and will leave as above on Saturday, 3d Sept, at 12 o'clock M. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to EDW. H. FOMBOY.

STATES MAIL STEAMER BRILLIANT WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST—Donaldsville, Paquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayon Sara, Point Coupee and Pekin.

FOR THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINE AND BALIZE. The GOV. YELL, Captain Augustin Larose, will leave for the above ports, every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite St Louis street, or to JACKES LAROSE, 71 Old Levee

NEW ORLEANS AND BALIZE PACKET. The steamer FAME, Capt Jonathan Martin, will leave this port for the Balize and all intermediate landings, every Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite St. Louis street, or to DUBOUYT & TEULADE,

The undersigned has the honor of informing the ladies that he has removed his store from the corner of St Ann and Bourbon streets to the corner which formerly the Blind Prince, the stock of which he bought at per cent weekly sales. LEVASSEUR.

Having my business Mr. G. LEGENDRE is charged with the business of H. Paloc & Dubour, in liquidation. CH. DUFOUR, Liquidator.

Mr. ALEXANDRE WIRDMAN will superintend my business during my absence. CH. DUFOUR.

NOTICE. THE subscribers have this day associated with them in the Commission and Forwarding Business, Mr. James L. Carman, and the business will in future be conducted under the style and firm of HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN. C. L. Hartwell, Thomas H. Kidder. HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants. No. 44 Poydras street.

FOR SALE by the subscriber—Varnished calf skin (patent leather) of Nys & Co.

BALE ROPE, BAGGING AND TWINE—20 coils rope, 20 pieces bale rope and 20 bales twine, in store for sale by JR SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st

BACON HAMS, Sides and Shoulders—40 cases in store and for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—10 bbls northern distilled Spirits Turpentine for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 30 Common st

QUININE—100 ounces Rensgarten and Basis American Quinine, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 30 Common st

SULPHATE OF QUININE—200 ounces Pelletier's Quinine warranted genuine French, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 30 Common st

SILK UMBRELLAS—100 French silk umbrellas 24 to 32 inches, for sale by LOGSON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st

IRON GRATES—6 iron grates for sepulchral monuments for sale by LOGSON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st

SILK HATS—6 cases French silk hats for sale low in store on invoice, by LOGSON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st

FLOUR—25 bbls superfine flour, landing from steamer Damion, for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st

CORN MEAL—10 brls fine dried corn meal, landing from steamer Damion, for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st

CRACKERS—Boston and butter crackers, in store and for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st

BACON SIDES AND SHOULDERS—10 casks sides, 5 do shoulders, a choice lot in store, for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st

FLOUR—25 brls fresh ground just received and for sale by I L ADDISON & Co. 60 Tchoupitoulas st

FRESH THOMASTON LIME—300 bbls fresh Thomaston lime of Sess landing and for sale by GEORGE BEDFORD, 47 Common st

NEGRO CLOTH—4 cases black mixed kerseys, for negro clothing, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE 76 Magazine st

WOOL HATS—20 cases white and black wool hats, round and square crowns, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

ORANGE FLOWER WATER—36 doz Triple orange water, for sale by VALETON BROTHERS, 32 St Charles st, under the Verandah.

HAMS & SHOULDERS—25 bales superior quality, of Kentucky manufacture, for sale by WORSLEY & FORSHAM, 7 Tchoupitoulas st

BAGGING & ROPE—300 pieces and coils each, for sale WORSLEY & FORSHAM, 7 Tchoupitoulas st

CANTON FLANNELS—30 cases superior Canton flannels, just received and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st

HAMILTON SHIRTINGS—20 bales 37 inch Hamilton Company shirtings, for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st

EMPTY BOTTLES bought at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets at the highest prices, to be taken at demand. 1919

ANTHYR—20 boxes Sans Abpuis, for sale low to close a consignment, by O B MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee

APPLES, &c.—10 brls apples, 20 boxes cheese, for sale by BLANCHARD, FISKE & Co. 24 Baterille street.

CUNDIES—12 dozen French demijohns 3 gallons Kirsch, Cognac, Absynthe, and Dantzic water, for sale by JOSEPH PRATS, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

RECTIFIED WHISKEY—100 bbls in store and for sale by WORSLEY & FORMAN, 7 Tchoupitoulas st

CHOCOLATE for the American Market—20 bales 27 and 30 inch brown drills, Boyrah Mills manufacture, in store, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 30 Magazine st. 1918

MACKEREL—South Mackeral, No 3, new landing from ship Atlas, and for sale by J F BERCIER & Co, 34 Old Levee.

WHALE OIL—10 brls. bleached Oil, per ship Atlas, for sale by J F BERCIER & Co, 34 Old Levee.

TEAS—300 packages (Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson and Souchong, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

SALT—2000 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt in store and for sale by GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

CHEESE—740 brls superior Newark cheese, landing from ship Louisiana, for sale by GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

GUNNY BAGS—70 bundles Gunnies, medium size, for sale low to close consignment, by JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 52 Camp st

GENUINE BOSTON ALE and London porter for sale at wholesale and retail by VALETON BROTHERS, 32 St Charles st

HAVANA SWEET MEATS—20 boxes for sale by the subscribers. VALETON BROTHERS, 32 St Charles st

BACON—50 casks middlings and shoulders, just received per steamboat Helen Mar, for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co. 49 Common st

COFFEE—In drums and boxes in fine order, for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co. 49 Common st

STRAW WRAPPING PAPER—500 reams superior quality, for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co. 49 Common st

SPANISH CHOCOLATE—12 cases sweet Spanish chocolate, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

COGNAC BRANDY—Very old and superior Cognac brandy, 1st proof, in half pipes, for sale by J ALBERT, 32 St Louis st

SWEET MEATS—35 boxes Havana sweet meats, in store and for sale by E TROIGRON, 38 Old Levee.

COFFEE—100 bags St Domingo Coffee, landing from ship Memphis, and for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st

ORANGE FLOWER WATER—Seven dozen superior quality, for sale at the new French perfumery, 56 Royal st by PAUL TRANSFORDT.

INDIGO—4 serrons prime Caracas indigo, landing ex Sarah Ann, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st

IRON SAFES—Robertson & Rich's improved salamander iron safes, small and second size, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

FLOUR—100 brls superfine flour in store and for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUSE & Co. 11 and 13 St Louis st

OAK CART WHEELS, of all sizes from 2 to 5 inch in round, for sale low by J D DENEGRE, No 116 Gravier street.

SALT—100 sacks coarse Liverpool, landing from ship Wanderer, for sale by LEVI H GALE, 68 Common st

WAX—Lots for superior Beeswax, landing from steamboat Hinsdale, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 44 Old Levee.

LOG WOOD—500 cords landing and for sale by A. CAPDEVIELLE & CHURCH, 74 Old Levee st

BEANS—60 brls superior white beans, new landing and in store, for sale by PRICK & FROST, 24 Poydras st

COPAL VARNISH—50 brls superior Copal Varnish landing and for sale by J A MERRITT & Co, 48 Camp st

SPERM OIL—100 gallons winter strained bleached sperm oil, in store and for sale low, by G E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st

NAILS—Cut nails from sixpenny to 20 penny, in store and for sale by G E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA, at short days sight, for sale by JOSEPH PRATS, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

PAPER—100 reams, white and large size Writing, 100 reams Imitation Book, for sale by PRICK & Co, 16 Magazine st

SHOT—20 bags shot, assorted numbers, landing from steamer Louisiana, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 44 Old Levee

RIGGING—Six coils of various qualities in store, for sale by ALEX GREEN & BRO. 80 Gravier st.

UMBRELLAS—50 cases silk and glazed umbrellas 24 to 32 inches, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

BALE ROPE—Assorted coils and lengths, landing from ship Atlas, and for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—Seven bales of bleached shirtings, landing from ship Young, for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Magazine st

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY

NEW-ORLEANS: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1843.

NATURALIZATION. CLAY CLUB ROOM. (EXCHANGE PLACE.)

At a meeting of the Club, held this day, it was on motion Resolved, That a suitable and competent person be appointed by the Clay Club, for the purpose of giving the necessary legal information to Foreigners, preparatory to their becoming naturalized citizens of the United States. All such persons members of the Whig party as may desire the advantage of such information are respectfully invited to call at the office of Colonel Wm. Christy, No. 21 St. Charles street, who will take much pleasure in affording them any facilities required.

A. ROUSSEAU, C. C. WILLIAMS, A. CARONDE, } Secretaries.

CLAY CLUB ROOM. [25 Exchange Place.] August 14th, 1843.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the DEMOCRATIC WHIG PARTY in this city for the sale of REAL ESTATE, respectfully give notice to such persons as may feel the *importance of voting* at our next MUNICIPAL STATE and PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, and have not the PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS required by law, that we are now prepared, on the most reasonable terms, to place them in the lawful possession of that inestimable privilege, by their making IMMEDIATE APPLICATION to the Secretary at our office as above, between the hours of 9 and 3.

By order of the Committee.

(Signed) S. W. DALTON, Chairman.

J. Charles Gurkel, Secretary.

The result of the recent locofoco ward meetings in the city of New York, for the selection of delegates to the State Convention, seems to have created a very general impression of Mr. Van Buren's weakness. It is true that in a majority of the wards the ticket in favor of his nomination prevailed. But it is equally certain, that the district system—Mr. V. B.'s stumbling block—was approved in three-fourths of the wards, and that in five or six out of the seventeen, decided and uncompromising anti-Van Buren delegates were chosen. The "old Hunkers" appear astonished at this unexpected check. The editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, who has returned from a visit to the interior, speaks of the schism between them and the young democracy as hopelessly irreconcilable; and adds that the streets consequent upon the ward meetings in the city prove that there are 20,000 voters in the state, who cast their suffrages for Mr. Van Buren in 1840, but will not do so in 1844.

We consider, however, that if Mr. Van Buren be intrinsically weak, he is still stronger than Mr. Cass. The veteran locofoco in the north, who were out and out opponents of nullification, and have, while faithfully adhering to their party, sleeped with indignation Mr. Calhoun's political greatness, yet entertain an insuperable repugnance to that gentleman, and will not, we are persuaded, give him any thing like a cordial or unanimous support. The locofoco abolitionists of the North and New England States will never unite upon him.—He has no strength in the west, where Mr. Van Buren can get a respectable party vote. The latter is comparatively, the former positively weak.

If these opinions be correct, we can see no remedy to locofoco dissentions. Even the selection of a *tertium quid*, such as Cass or Johnson, would not avail them. Cass has local popularity, but is all too moderate, too nearly approximating whiggery in his opinions, to satisfy the radicals of the party, and the spoilsmen who look for fat offices in 1845. Johnson could not get a vote in the south;—would be beaten out of sight in the north, and might carry Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. We take it, the locofocos will have to run the race with Van Buren as their leader—even though their shoulders do ache from the thrashing they received in 1840, and they single in anticipation of that which is preparing for them in 1844.

Altogether the prospect is glorious for the whigs. Their opponents have no man who can compete with Mr. Clay in any of the qualities of a statesman, and Mr. Calhoun, and he lacks availability, while their Van Burens, Cass's and Johnson's will be scattered like scared sheep by the popular revolution of a year.

GREAT STORM IN NEW YORK.

The New York papers of the 23d ult. contain details of the destructive violence of a rain storm which began on the 21st August, and continued with great vehemence until Tuesday, at noon. The immense amount of damage was done by the overflowing of side walks, flooding of cellars and basements, washing in of yards, side walks and so forth. The following summary of the effects of the storm is by the New York *Tribune* of the 23d:—

At 2 o'clock, a large portion of the earth on the heights, in the vicinity of the Institution, gave way and slid into Furman st., covering it to the depth of from three feet. A milkman, who was passing at the moment, was forced in the avalanche, with his horse and wagon, through a gate on the opposite side of the street, and the whole were rolled over and over, without, however, injuring man or horse. Mr. Barnet Hyde, who was served by the wagon in its progress, had both of his legs broken.

Washington Irving.—The Paris correspondent of the Intelligencer says that direct intelligence had been received from Mr. Irving. "He had so far recovered from the malady with which he was confined for several weeks as to be able to pass days abroad on his farm and in his carriage, observing the popular excitement and the preparations for defence. He felt not the least apprehension for himself: indeed, even the British Indian looked to his hotel for refuge in case of an outpoint from the temple of the gnome."

The Kingston Gazette—that colonial paper—has a long and bitter article on the late trip from Hull to Amherstburg, in which the Queen's Hotel is charged with the sins of 20 gallon cobblers. *Not of Sage.*

The Harmonious once More.—We published yesterday the deliberate opinion of the veteran Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, in regard to the choice of Mr. Calhoun's election, in the event of his nomination: that astute print sagaciously observing that Mr. C. could not carry a single Northern State, and none of the Western States save perhaps Mississippi and Alabama. We thought at the time, that it was an indiscreet avowal for so wary a politician as Mr. Ritchie, seeing that he may be called on to sustain Mr. Calhoun and to boast of the Carolinian's prospects in the face of this dangerous confession. But we suppose that the taunts and flings of the Calhoun organs at Mr. Van Buren extorted from the *Enquirer* this little ebullition of sincerity. Be this as it may, the Calhoun prints seem equally determined that Mr. Van Buren's friends shall hear the truth. Witness the following frank admission from the Charleston *Mercury*,—unquestionably the ablest Calhoun journal in the country:—

"Mr. Van Buren's friends will not allow themselves to doubt he can be elected, if nominated, and they are quite sure that all who oppose him are traitors, as if the only motive was to run him down. But if they can afford to be deceived, we cannot. Our shoulders are still too sore from *that* thrashing the Whigs gave us in 1840, to indulge without fear in our sentiments of unpopularity and abstract political justice. We confess we had rather make sure of thrashing them back by taking a new man to do it with, than, by pursuing too refined a programme, risk the outcome of being thrashed again.—If Mr. Van Buren is "fairly" nominated, we shall certainly do all in our power to further his election, and if what is the attempt, shall lose it like men, and never despair of the Republic. But let his friends look well to it. We tell them that if he be any thing can bring the Whig party of 1840 once more upon their legs—anything can make the dry bones of the valley shake and stand up, an army of living men,—it will be Mr. Van Buren's nomination."

The *Enquirer* and *Mercury* are undoubtedly both right. If Mr. Calhoun be nominated, he will not receive the votes of more than three or four northern states—if the choice of the convention fall on Van Buren, the shoulders of locofocoism will again ache from the repetition of the thrashing of 1840. Between both candidate to locofocoism may be fairly said to be in a dilemma, of which either horn is equally fraught with peril.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Report for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening.

Admitted		29
" of Yellow Fever		19
Discharged		16
" of Yellow Fever		7
Deaths		12
" of Yellow Fever		9

Yellow Fever patients remaining in Hospital, 51

More Cooperage.—We learn, (says the N. Y. *Tribune*) that Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper's second libel suit against Col. Stone of the Commercial (we know not what for) was tried at Cooperstown last week. Col. S. concluded to make no defence, as none can avail anything as the law of Libel is now expounded and administered in this state. So the case went to the Sheriff's Jury by default, with only one story told, and that Jury gave Fenimore's verdict of $200 or $250, our informant forgets which. Either is less than it would have cost to defend efficiently; so Col. S. has made a saving by letting the matter go its own way, even though he might have beaten.

Naval.—The U. S. sloop ship *Lexington*, Lieut. Commanding Gedney, arrived at New York on the evening of the 22d ult. from Mahon and Gibraltar, July 26th. The *Lexington* brings the intelligence that the Minorcans had declared in favor of the Queen. Alexander Campbell, marine, Thomas Ware, seaman, and Samuel White, carpenter, died on the homeward bound passage of the *Lexington*.

The U. S. sloop of war *Preble* left Mahon July 12th, for the United States, to touch at Barcelona and intermediate Spanish ports. The U. S. ship *Delaware* sailed July 17th, for Toulon and coast of Italy. *Congress* and *Fairfield* on a cruise up the Mediterranean. Spoke August 3d, lat. 37 49, long. 34 36, U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, to touch at the Western Islands—all well.—Left at Mahon, U. S. M. ship *Monarch* and sloop of war *Scout*, all well.

☞ The Naval General Court Martial ordered to convene on board the U. S. ship *Pennsylvania*, next yesterday for the trial of Lieutenant Charles Addison Talladega, and such others as may be brought before it. Present as follows:

Commodore James Biddle, President.
Commodore Stephen Cassin.
Captain Thomas T. Webb.
Captain John Percival.
Captain Joseph Smith.
Captain John Gwinn.
Commander William Lawrence.
Commander William M. Armstrong.
Commander Robert B. Cunningham.
Commander John Rodgers.
Lieutenant William Hunter.
Lieutenant John L. Lipham, Esq.—Judge Advocate.
Absent—Captain Dulany and Commander Wilson.

The Court adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-day.

Norfolk of the 24th ult.

☞ Typographical Errors are so apt to occur even in the best regulated printing offices, that we seldom make much fuss over them; but a little article in yesterday's paper was so thoroughly disfigured by sins of omission and commission, that we have concluded as the best means of rendering it clear and intelligible to republish it this morning. The article is entitled "The Harmonious need more."

☞ The Cincinnati correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* says that about two weeks ago the Cincinnati *Republican* gently fell into the arms of Morpheus—the opiate which created this sleep belongs to the Materia Medica of Tolerism, a dose which has in every case proved itself to be the most effective narcotic that was ever administered to a respectable newspaper.

☞ As affording an evidence of the quantity of rain which fell in New York during the great storm, the *Journal of Commerce* remarks that three tubs which stood upon a pier extending into the East River, were filled to the depth of *eleven inches and a quarter*, nearly all of which fell within eight hours.

☞ The New York papers notice the sudden demise of the Hon. Lucas Elmendorf, of Nester county. He was 35 years of age, and had been fifty years in public life—State Senator, Member of Congress, Judge, Presidential Elector, &c.

The Hon. Jacob Axon, Judge of the City Court of Charleston, S. C., died on the morning of the 28th inst., after a lingering illness of some months. The Court of Equity adjourned immediately on the receipt of the melancholy intelligence.

The Caterpillar has made its appearance among the New Island Cotton of South Carolina, and fears are entertained that it will effect much injury to the crop.

☞ We had an uncommonly full mail yesterday bringing up all our missing exchange papers—most of them looked as if they had been fished for and caught at the bottom of some extremely deep and muddy pond.

☞ Captain Stains, the pilot under whose charge the steamer *Columbia* was lost, came out from Halifax to Boston as the pilot of the *Hibernia*, he being, on a full examination, been re-instated by the Directors.

☞ Madame D'Arbigny (Fanny Wright) lives in Cincinnati, owns a fine property, and is building for herself a splendid establishment.

☞ There were 156 deaths in New York for the week ending the 26th of August—of which 35 were from consumption.

From Sierra Leone.—We learn from Captain Brown, of the brig William Carrison, arrived last evening from Sierra Leone, that the Rev. L. B. Minor, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, died on the 20th May. All the other Missionaries were well.

The Rev. Thos. S. Savage and Mrs. Mary S. Mier, of the Prot. Epis. Mission, at Cape Palmas, and Mr. Griswold, a native youth, attached to the late Rev. L. B. Minor, came passenger in the W. G.

The U. S. ship Porpoise, sailed from Cape Mesurado on July 24, for the leeward,—all well.—*Journal Commerce.*

Captain Pittman, of the brig Mary, arrived yesterday from St. Kitts via St. Barts, informs us that up to the time of his sailing, (about August 3,) the weather was very unsettled, and fears were entertained of a hurricane. It may not be unnecessary to mention, that during the month of July and August, and on the passage out and home, the ocean presented one unbroken sheet of water, with scarcely sufficient power in the wind to cause a ripple on its surface. The thermometer ranged from 75 to 79, and the direction of the wind from S. W. to E. S. E.—*Ib.*

Frightful Accident.—We learn from a passenger just from the West, that on his way to this city, when approaching the base of Laurel Hill Mountain, the attention of the passengers in the stage was arrested by a loud noise, as of a large stone dislodged, or a gentle gale of the trees, as if some mammoth animal were forcing his way down the mountain side, and with a crash precipitated. The stage was stopped, and all hands hastened to the spot where the effect had ceased, and there discovered a large transportation wagon, organized and much broken, with one or two of the horses yet attached, and that driver lying in much suffering beneath the middle horse, which remained unable to rise.—The poor man was just able to speak, and stated that there was a lady in the waggon whom he heard groan a moment before, and directed them to assist her out. The wagon was accordingly examined, and the unhappy woman discovered under a quantity of merchandise, a barrel of sulphuric lying upon her breast, her breathing being apparently crushed in, and she in a dying condition. In attempting to remove the man, the horse by a sudden struggle in an attempt to rise, rolled over the man, and injured him more than he had been before. The accident happened in the place of Mr. Hyde's wagon, which was upset, and the weight pressing on them, drove them into a gullet, finally overturning the waggon, which rolling over the edge discovered the passengers view of the catastrophe, which the result so above illustrated.—*Baltimore Sun, 23d inst.*

LATEST DATES.

New York	Aug. 21	London	Aug. 4
Boston	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Philadelphia	Aug. 21	Paris	Aug. 4
Washington	Aug. 24	Havre	Aug. 4
Baltimore	Aug. 24	Mexico	July 4
Charleston	Aug. 25	Tampico	Aug. 4
Cincinnati	Aug. 18	Vera Cruz	Aug. 4
Louisville	Aug. 18	Sto. Domingo	Aug. 4
Havana	Aug. 4	Dalhousie	Aug. 19

MONEY MARKET.

Commercial	8 @ 10	cent. dis.
Commercial, good	7 @ 8	do
Citizens'	10 @ 20	do
Improvement	60 @ 75	do
Mechanics'	75 @ 80	do
Exchange	60 @ 80	do
Real estate	100 @ 100	do
United States Treasury Notes—		
$1,000 bills	1 @ 1	cent prem.
$500 bills	1 @ 1	do
$100 and $100 bills	1 @ 1	do
Kentucky	par @ 1	cent. dis.
Tennessee	10 @ 15	do
Foreign Municipality Notes	12 @ 14	do
Second Municipality do	7 @ 8	do
Third Municipality do	17 @ 18	do
Alabama	15 @ 16	do
Ohio	10 @ 10	do
Illinois	10 @ 10	do
Indiana	par @ 1	do

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY NIGHT, August 31, 1843.

Without entering much into detail, as regards the business of the past few days, which presents nothing of special interest, we will simply refer to the subjoined Annual Review of the great Staples of the South, as a subject to which some importance is attached at the commencement of a new Commercial year.

The weather continues extremely warm, although the heat has been somewhat tempered by heavy showers of rain—The yellow fever is not increasing.

COTTON.

With the termination of another business year is marked, it is true, by few of those extraordinary incidents which on former occasions have completely changed the aspect of Commercial Affairs, by imparting either a healthful impetus to trade, or depressing it in a corresponding degree, but nevertheless intermediate in many points of view, and more especially in the gradually unshadowing the gradual but sure return to better prosperous state of things—we propose laying before our readers a brief summary of the prominent events of the past season, a connected more particularly with the present and future prospects of the leading staple of this market.

The Cotton market opened early in September with a very good demand, in which Northern and French buyers mainly participated, and prices during the greater part of the month, ruled at 8 @ 9 for fair, and 8 @ 8½ for ordinary qualities. But this disposition to operate was shortly checked by the great and increasing scarcity of money which began to prevail towards the end of September, and became alarming in the following month, that Exchange could only be negotiated with the greatest difficulty, and in the most ruinous rates of discount. As an instance of the pressure of the money market, Exchange declined to 7 and 8 per cent. discount, and 6a 8c bills on New York, at 2 per cent. discount.

This condition of affairs reacted of course most unfavorably on the price of Cotton, which fell rapidly during the first three weeks of October, whilst the accumulation of stock, growing out of the heavy receipts which arrived in the port, assumed a magnitude never before known at this early period of the season, began to impress those interested in the trade, with the belief that the crop would turn out larger than had been previously anticipated, all of which contributed to impart a feeling of great depression to the market, which on the 19th of October had declined from 1, to 1½c on the opening rates of the season.

A retrospective glance at that period of the year will impress the beholder with the conclusion, that it was fortunate perhaps that to arrest a restraint was then imposed upon the operations of the Cotton market, to prevent the injurious a continuance of high prices would have been at the outset of the season. For strange as it may appear, the magnitude of the yield was one of those circumstances which grew so gradually on the vision, that it was not until the month of March that the estimates began to approximate the actual result.

The heavy importations at ports during the Latter part of October, had the effect of partially restoring the equilibrium of Exchanges, the influence of which extended to the Cotton market regulating a better feeling, and a very large business was transacted during the whole month of November and the early part of December. But any improvement in prices was prevented by the enormous receipts which offered no temptation to factors to hold stock, but on the contrary induced them to be free to clear all the year round; besides which the cost of transportation is usually advanced under the influence of the great bulk of produce then in market, and was followed by a decline in prices of ⅛@¼c, middling being quoted on the 31st December at 7½@7¾c.

It cannot be designed that at this juncture the prospects of the planter, the shipper, the manufacturer and consumer were probably less auspicious than at any previous period in the history of the Cotton Trade. The remarkable extent of the receipts, demonstrative of a crop much larger than the estimates generally between, but the full magnitude of which was then far from being acknowledged, combined with a very unsatisfactory state of trade in the manufacturing districts of England, left scarcely a hope that the consumption could possibly keep pace with the imports whilst the only bright side of the picture, consisted in a great and growing abundance of money on the other side, more the result however of a complete stagnation in business than of the healthy action of commerce.

Such was the state of affairs when we paused to bring into action a new feature, equally unexpected in its advent as cheering in its influence, and which was followed by a temporary degree of excitement, perhaps nearly as great as was ever before witnessed. On the 2d of January news was received from England, announcing the complete success of the British arms in China, and the conclusion of a treaty by which the commerce of that hitherto compara tively unknown country, was to be thrown open to the world. The despondency which had prevailed in the Liverpool market for so many months previous, was suddenly dispelled; visions of boundless wealth, profit and advantage arose in proportion to the hopes engendered by being brought into immediate commercial intercourse with a country containing within its limits one-third of the entire population of the globe, and which was then in a state tributary to the political energies of other hemispheres. During the fortnight subsequent to the receipt of this intelligence, the sales of Cotton in Liverpool amounted to about 100,000 bales at an advance of ¼d; and when the news reached this city, an equally sudden and animated demand sprung up, resulting in transactions to the extent of fully 50,000 bales during the week, at an improvement in prices of ½@¾c.

This upward tendency was however shortly arrested by a further advance in freights, coupled with later advices from Europe of a less favorable tenor than previously received; whilst at the same time the great abundance of produce pressing upon the market, was followed by a rapid decline in Exchange, and the continued large receipts, left the extent of the crop no longer a matter of doubt. This inauspicious combination of events produced a serious fall in prices, which towards the end of February, had declined 1@½c. on the rates current in the early part of January.

The events of the past having now become matter of record, we have only to point to the overwhelming crop, and to the influence of the foreign market, to prove that a continuance of high prices would have been at the outset of the season. For strange as it may appear, the magnitude of the yield was one of those circumstances which grew so gradually on the vision, that it was not until the month of March that the estimates began to approximate the actual result.

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Reviewing the ground over which we have travelled, it will be seen that the greatest fluctuations in the lower grades during the year was 2c, whilst the finer descriptions have only varied ½c, and that here now recovered within ¼c. of the opening rates of the season

With respect to the future, of which it is expected that we should offer some opinion at the present juncture, we would be more satisfied to leave the deduction of their own inferences and conclusions, from the data before them: but as custom is some what arbitrary in its demands, we will proceed to lay before our readers a few remarks of a general character, promising that being given for what they are worth, we do not expect them to be received as an additional value.

First and foremost, in regard to the probable extent of the yield. As noticed on a previous occasion, the issue of the last crop rendered it more than usually difficult to speak with any degree of confidence on the subject, but the transactions of late years have been so remarkable, as to completely unsettle the opinions relative to supply, and it is utterly impossible at this period to form any estimate in figures of the result, liable as it is to be overthrown by the many casualties to which the plant is beset whilst growing.

Up to within the few weeks ago, it was generally conceded that the coming crop would not reach an average—an opinion supported by the considerable reduction of the acreage, combined with a wet summer in some portions of the cotton growing districts, whilst in others the plant was suffering from excessive drought. But the recent favorable change in the weather has induced many to believe that the yield will turn out well; or, in other words, amount to an average, thereby implying that the crop will reach 1,800,000 bales and upwards. We consider the subject too vast, too involved in great doubt; nor are we willing to believe that the above estimate will be realized, admitting however it is possible it may be the weaker should be unusually favorable during the fall. The crop on the Atlantic border from all accounts will be ample, but in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas, there will no doubt be a considerable falling off. Taking into consideration the vast region of country over which the cultivation of cotton is extended, it is by no means surprising that miscalculations in regard to supply should be usually made even by the best informed parties, and more so still if it be recalled prior to the occurrence of a frost sufficient to check vegetation. Into this error many have frequently fallen, so much so of late as to render portions on the other side distrustful of statements, which they imagine to be the offspring of interested motives.

The extent of the crop will be decided by the weather during the next two months; an early frost would go far to destroy the prospect even of an average yield, whilst a late fall will ensure an abundant growth.

With regard to the future course of prices, a glance at the magnitude of the stocks in Liverpool and Europe must inevitably lead to the inference that no sudden or rapid improvement can be expected. The consumption of Cotton during the past year has been greatly curtailed, but not in the same ratio with the supply; but to regard the yield of the present year as a phenomenon, or extraordinary crop is scarcely within the range of possibility, and then, may we not anticipate that a goodly portion of the surplus stocks will be worked off during the coming season? from present appearances, it is equally probable that a progressive increase will take place in the consumption that at the usual commencement of low prices; besides which the opening of new channels of commerce in the East, has been followed by a largely increased demand for goods, which up to the present moment continues unabated. As for no ordinary brought can determine,