NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY

(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1842.

CLAY CLUB.

The members of the Clay Club are requested to meet in their new room, at the corner of Custom-house street and Exchange Place, on Thursday evening next, at 6½ o'clock.

A full attendance is expected, that the necessary arrangements may be made for the reception of Mr. Clay, and that other business of importance may be disposed of at once.

By order of the President.
GEORGE C. LAWRASON, } *Secretaries.*
WM. E. DELAVIGNE, }

SPECIE.

We have examined our files since the 21st October last, which specie first began to flow in abundantly upon us, for the purpose of ascertaining the precise amount received in this city since that date. We believe the following statement to be nearly exact:—

21st October	From Havana,	$81,350
"	From New York,	29,000
24th "	From New York,	92,000
"	From Campeachy,	4,600
30th "	From Philadelphia,	50,000
1st November	From Havana,	12,300
2d "	From New York,	160,954
3d "	From Havre,	41,000
4th "	From Havana,	14,944
6th "	From New York,	109,914
"	From Havre,	30,000
9th "	From Cincinnati,	10,000
8th "	From New York,	70,000
"	From Matamoras,	25,363
9th "	From New York,	362,721
"	From Boston,	20,600
10th "	From Philadelphia,	70,000
"	From Philadelphia,	70,000
"	From New York,	170,000
"	From Havana,	16,000
"	From England,	2,700
	Total,	$1,439,446

This is exclusive of about $300,000 received per Mobile and the river during the months of September, October and November.

Specie began to make its appearance here about the 1st September. From that period to the 1st October, the total amount received was $242,208—add to this $300,000 by the river and from Mobile, and $1,439,446 above mentioned, and we find a total amount of $1,981,654.

Large shipments of coin will continue to arrive, until the rates of Exchange render the transmission of specie to this port no longer profitable as a commercial speculation. The receipts will then fall off, and we will have few consignments of the precious metals until the stock becomes reduced by the absorption of the western states, and exchanges fall to such an extent as to make importations again profitable. Shipments will then recommence, and specie will continue come to until the exchanges again go up.

The business of the present season will give our merchants some experience as to the possibility of maintaining an equable and stable rate of exchanges under a hard money regimen. Whilst the business of the country is done with dollars, we are of the opinion that the exchanges will not only fluctuate with the trade, but will vary according to the stock of coin in the country—that is to say, rates of exchange will indicate the balances of trade, but become dependent upon the importations of coin, which, becoming a article of traffic, will be shipped to this point or withdrawn as speculators may judge profitable.

Under a well regulated system of exchanges, the specie balls is a sure indication of the balance of trade for exchanges rise above par when we have to pay a greater amount of money at a given point, upon which bills are drawn than is owing to us in that place. In proportion as we buy more from others than they buy from us will exchanges go up. This is a fundamental rule in respect to bills. The infinite relations of the commercial world modify the action of the principle though they do not change it. For instance if we sell to one country less than we buy from us we sell to another country in close commercial relations with the former more than we buy from it, bills I vary in a slight degree only from the state of the trade taken with the two countries—the importation from the first being paid for by the excess of exports to the other. When the exchanges rise and fall without reference to trade—when they are up one day and down another, in endless change, there must be some defect in the means of conducting commercial business. We contend that this defect is the absence of an institution to deal in and regulate exchanges and protect the community from any sudden pressure on the money market—the want of a national convertible currency. Had such an institution been in operation in this city, could exchanges have fallen and 9 per cent been paid? Would the agriculturists have lost 5 and 9 per cent upon their products owing to the inability of our merchants to regulate bills? Or it should it be borne in mind that the rates of exchange enter into the price of cotton. Such could not have been the case, and we are inclined to think that under the "specie currency" we will have as much trouble in our bill market as before.

POSTSCRIPT.—It appears that the sum of 6,000 or 7,000 doubloons, embracing in the aggregate about $50,000, has been received from Havana, which was never entered on the manifests from that city. In addition to the specie above mentioned, the ship Metoka, from New York, brought yesterday $125,128 88, and the ship Wekona, from Boston, $31,000. This swells the total amount of specie received since the 1st September to about $2,300,000. This estimate is rather under than above the mark.

THE CASE OF MESSRS DE ARMAS AND CIMON.—Recorder Bertin gave his decision in this case on Thursday. After a careful review of the facts and testimony, he decided that the witnesses in behalf of the accused, had been actuated by an improper bias, and that the conduct of Mr. De Armas had been such as fully to warrant his committal for assault and battery with aggravating circumstances. The accusing party nevertheless withdrew the suit, and the affair has now, we believe, terminated.

ADELINE, the slave of Mr. Marsoudet, who some weeks since attempted to cut her own throat and that of her child, was tried on Thursday for this offence, before Judge Canonge and a jury of freeholders. Five of the jury pronounced the prisoner not guilty, and two were for finding her guilty. The majority prevailing, Adeline was discharged.

NAVAL.—We learn from the Madisonian that the President has approved the sentences of the Court Martial, cashiering Commander Charles L. Williamson and Midshipman Charles Weston.

Midshipmen A. C. Rhind, William Read Low, and John H. M. Madison, have had their sentences of dismission commuted to public reprimand, and putting back one year in their examination. This was done in consequence of the recommendation, by the Court Martial, of Midshipman Madison to Executive clemency.

The death of senator WOODBRIDGE, from Michigan, is contradicted by the New York papers received yesterday. Detroit papers of a date subsequent to the date of his supposed death had been received, which made no mention of the fact. The *National* Intelligencer says that a letter had been received from Mr. Woodbridge, dated the 28th Oct., in which he speaks of his recent illness but stated that he was getting better. This puts the rumor to rest.

The New York *Tribune* of the 31st ult., says:—"The story of a woman being abducted, and probably murdered in the Twelfth Ward, which was mentioned in Saturday's *Sun*, is unfounded. The woman of whom it was told was at the police office on Saturday, uninjured, and declined to make an affidavit against any one."

The redoubted MIKE WALSH, "leader of the subterranean democracy of the city of New York," has succeeded in getting his name placed upon the locofoco ticket for the legislature in the stead of Dr. VAN DYKE, after a scene at Tammany that baffles all description.

NEW YORK.—The papers of the 3d inst. speak of the wildest projects of carrying the state as encouraging. The New York *Courier* says—"Without entertaining any extravagant notions of victory the whigs are prepared to give a good account of themselves."

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Bangor, from Boston, launched at Gibraltar, Sept 28th, on her way to the Dardanelles, where she is to be employed in towing vessels up and down the Straits.

The steam ship *Britannia* left Boston on the 27th October, for Halifax and Liverpool, with 20 passengers and 13,000 letters.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The mail of yesterday brought intelligence of the arrival of the *Caledonia*. We were disappointed in not having received a letter from New York; but the letter from our Paris correspondent of the 16th October came to hand, which will appear in full upon the French side of the Bee, and from which we make a summary, and add such items of intelligence as we find in a meagre account of the news in the New York *Herald*.

PARIS, October 16th, 1842.

The Parisian press appears to be almost exclusively occupied with the project of a commercial or custom-house union between France and Belgium. The plan is warmly supported by several of the most influential French journals, and opposed by others. It is stated that the cabinet itself is divided upon the question—Messrs. GUIZOT, LACAVE, LAPLAGNE and DUCHATEL being in favor of it, and Messrs. SOULT, GRIDAINE and MARTIN being hostile to it. The question in all its details being one of exceeding difficulty, and has consequently excited very animated discussion.

The intelligence of the boarding of a French merchant vessel upon the coast of Africa by a British man-of-war, has again given rise to a most acrimonious commentary upon the right of search.

The American tariff is still a favorite subject with the press. In this the French writers show their limited acquaintance with the nature of the circumstances that produced it. The French journalists yet speak of it with great disconfiture.

Apropos of the United States. It is now pretty well ascertained that the American Minister (General Cass) has demanded his recall, and only awaits a reply from Washington before leaving France for the United States. Gen. Cass will be greatly regretted in the French Metropolis, and it will be difficult to replace him by one who will make so favorable an impression. No one know better than he how to blend the dignity of his official station with the cordial affability and simplicity of the republican.

Towards the close of September there was a sharp encounter between the Arabs and a body of French troops under Gen. CHANGARNIER, in which the French lost 100 privates and six officers. The conflict lasted two days, when after a desperate resistance the Arabs, notwithstanding their overwhelming superiority of numbers were put to flight.

ENGLAND!—The news from China and India is given in full length in the English papers. (This is the news contained in our New York correspondent's letter published in the Bee of Wednesday.)

The British press exhibits every day a greater hostility to the treaty at Washington. They even go so far as to counsel the ministry to refuse its ratification—this, however, is nothing but declamation, as the ministry will, beyond a doubt, approve the treaty with the sanction of parliament. For besides the great advantage England gains in avoiding hostilities with the United States at a period when her resources barely suffice to enable her to maintain her footing in China and Afghanistan, we find a "shrewd foregone conclusion of the result in a speech recently delivered by Mr. FEATHERSTONAUGH, one of the commissioners appointed last year to explore the territory in dispute, in which he alludes to the treaty as most auspicious for the interests of Great Britain.

SPAIN.—A rumor prevailed that ESPARTERO is endeavoring to restore the constitution of 1812 for the purpose of prolonging the minority of the Princess Izabella and protracting his powers as regent. The report was so generally credited that ESPARTERO was constrained to make a formal denial of its authenticity, through the public press.

The statement that TURBANO, Governor of Catalonia, had been dismissed from office, has not been confirmed. He is popular in his native province, where his presence alone has restrained the bands of bandit that infest it. According to the opinion of many persons, TURBANO is retained in power in order to suppress the strong manifestations of repugnance of the Catalonians to a commercial treaty now pending between Spain and England, in which the operatives of that portion of Spain are sought to be sacrificed to British manufacturers.

The Cortes will assemble on the 14th of November. It is of urgent necessity that the budget should be voted for, and immediate provision made for pressing exigencies. Some means must be fixed upon, too, to restore the exhausted finances of the kingdom.

THE EAST.—The affairs of Syria have not made any advance. The predictions ventured in my last letter respecting the changes in the Turkish cabinet have been verified. Nothing has been done for the Christians of Lebanon, and be assured that nothing will be done so long as the European powers refrain drawing the sword.

The revolution in Servia appears to be fully accomplished, in spite of the protests of the European Consuls. It is singular that the Russian Consul imitated in every respect the conduct of the English, French and Austrian Consuls, although it is well known that the revolution was begun to benefit Russia, and was probably put on foot by her.

P. S. A rumor prevails that at the urgent representation of the European Powers, the Ottoman Porte has consented to withdraw his Albanian troops from Lebanon. It is added that Omar Pacha is to be replaced by Essad-Pacha, now Governor of Said and Tripoli. If this news is true, it is good.

[Extracts from the Herald.]

The Caledonia arrived at quarter-past nine, yesterday forenoon, at Boston.

Mr. Webster has received information that the Ashburton Treaty was ratified by the British Government on the 14th Oct.

The steamship Great Western was put up at public auction, at Bristol, on the 16th, but the bidding being too low, she was bought by the company for £50,000, and the Directors were instructed to treat for her sale by private contract.

Barny Elsler had arrived at Vienna, and is as much *feted* in her own country as she was in the United States.

From the manufacturing districts we continue to receive very satisfactory reports as to the operations of the factories and mills, while the Liverpool Cotton market remains dull and inactive. During the past fortnight the transactions have been on such a very limited scale as to afford no scope for remark. The late explosion of the Manchester Bank has tended much to paralize trade.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool have addressed a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, urging the necessity of a reduction of the present enormous duty upon Tobacco. No answer has been, as yet, returned to the memorialists, we believe.

The Leipzic Gazette mentions the existence at Breslau of a society of Communists, professing political principles akin to those of the Chartists in England, which had excited the suspicions attention of the Silesian government.

The French frigate Creole, which was sent to Tripoli to demand satisfaction for an insult received by a French officer, returned without effecting the purpose.

The *Augburg Gazette* of the 12th inst. states that letters from Belgrade represent the new government as having established a system of terror throughout Servia. Arrests continue to be made, and among others the Bishop Shibacz had been incarcerated.

A good deal of public attention has, during the last ten days, been directed against the Chartists taken prisoners during the recent disturbances in the manufacturing districts. Special Commissions have been held in the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Stafford.

A letter was received at Bristol on Saturday morning at the Commercial Rooms, stating that the new iron steamer Brigand had been lost on Wednesday on the Sicily Islands.

GREAT DEFALCATION IN THE BANK OF MANCHESTER—THE MANAGER ABSCONDED.

Willmer's News Letter says, during the last ten days the utmost excitement and alarm prevailed in consequence of the absconding of Mr. Edmund Bordekin, late manager of the Manchester Bank. Various and conflicting statements have been freely circulated as to the probable amount which he has carried away, but as yet no accurate idea can be formed.

The mode in which Mr. Burdekin has obtained the funds with which he has decamped is this: Mr. B. waited upon Mr. G. W. Seed, (a person who passed through the Gazette some two years since, and who at the time stood indebted to the Bank £15,000 to £20,000, and represented to him the desperate position of the Bank and the necessity of its raising funds promptly by way of bills, but for which the Bank was not then prepared to give value,) who then consented to do as Mr. B. required; and bills, the number and amount of which Mr. Seed could not account, were drawn by said Seed, and accepted by John Clark.

One of these bills fell due on Tuesday, the day on which Mr. B. left Liverpool for Boston. The amount of funds thus appropriated (for Mr. B. got the bills discounted out of the Bank) is unknown, but variously estimated at from £13,000 to £20,000.

The box of specie which left Liverpool on the 24th by the Virginia, for New York, and said to be part of the plunder, is, it is pretty well ascertained not to be the case. The specie in question, £20,000, is represented, on good authority, as being a real mercantile transaction, the parties being sent out for the purpose of purchasing cotton, and sent all being the best mode of making payment for that article.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the Bank, was held in Manchester on Friday last, a report of which stated that the liabilities by mismanagement were, in round number, £200,000.

ALGIERS.

The war in Algiers appears to be carried on by Abd-el Kadir and a few recusant tribes with as much vigor as ever against the French power in Africa.—The Emir had given rendezvous at Takedempt to all the petty chiefs who were attached to his cause. Ben Abdallah, one of the caids of the Kalifas of Saleen, had been beheaded by order of the Emir. It appears that the French and Arabs have had several skirmishes, with alternate success.

TURKEY.

Latest accounts from Constantinople speak of another combat between the Persians and the Turks in the environs of Bayazid. The latter, though only 300 in number, and surprised by a superior force, charged the assailants with great impetuosity, routed them, and pursued them to Oroudjik. After this affair, the Persians considered themselves no longer safe on that part of the frontier, made a retrograde movement, and abandoned the positions they had held for some time in the neighborhood of Bayazid. The Kurds in the districts of Bayazid, Mouse and Van, had taken up arms in favor of the Turks, and 5,000 Lazees were daily expected from Trebizond.

SYRIA.

A collision had again taken place between the Maronites and the Druses, in which lives were lost on both sides, and the Pasha had again been obliged to interfere. A good deal of apprehension was felt at Beyrout, of further hostilities, and a camp of 20,000 men was to be formed at Malata, and fresh troops sent to Erzeroum.

EGYPT.

The Pachs, or more properly speaking, the Emperor of Egypt, is still progressing with those great public works which have as signal distinguished his reign. A terrible mortality prevailed among the cattle and cows had died in one chiftlik. The Sardinian consul, who lately had a quarrel with Aslam Aga, the chief of the custom-house at Cairo, had left for Turin, threatening all sorts of revenge.

A letter from Vienna states that the town of Grosse Kanischa in Hungary was much damaged by four shocks of an earthquake on the 19th September.

The French steamer Lavoisier, of 320 horse power, was lost off Corsica, near Ajaccio, about the beginning of the month. The crew were saved.

On dit, that overtures have been made by an influential party in China, to the British authorities in that country, the objects of which are to depose the Emperor, to establish another form of Government, and to enter, should the revolution succeed, into terms of amity with Great Britain, both political and commercial.—*Times.*

M. Leblache, the eminent singer, is said to be dangerously ill at Paris, of inflammation of the chest.

Swift, the American diver, took a leap from the yard of a vessel at Scarborough, on Saturday se'night, and again very narrowly escaped with his life.

We find the following correspondence in the Baltimore American:

NAVAL MOVEMENT.

Washington, Nov. 1, 1842.

I learn to-day that the Constitution 44, the Marion sloop of war, and the schooners just returned from Florida are ordered to proceed *forthwith* to Vera Cruz. This sudden movement indicates something.

The Cabinet will be re-organized before Congress meets, by Mr. Webster retiring from, and Mr. Cushing going into it. Mr. Spencer or Mr. Upshur will in my opinion, be Secretary of State.

FOUR LIVES LOST.—The following melancholy circumstance is narrated by the Annapolis *Star*:

On Sunday last, a scin boat from Annapolis, belonging to Mr. Alva, was capsized in Magothy River, by which three men and a boy were drowned. One individual was fortunately saved on Monday morning by Messrs. Philip Pettibone and Robert Adams, who resided on the neighborhood. He clung to the side of the boat from the time the accident occurred until rescued, and held the boy in his arms until he discovered he had died from exhaustion, when he released the hold of his dead body.

The names of the persons drowned had not been ascertained.

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT,
November 11, 1842.

We have no material change to notice in business since our last report of Tuesday last; we can perceive no actual animation in any department of trade, but as the season advances, commercial transactions must resume their wonted activity. The stoppage of all intercourse with the western section of the country bordering on the Ohio, owing to the low state of the river, has naturally the effect of curtailing commercial operations, as a considerable portion of our business is dependent on the large amount of produce annually received from that quarter.

There is less demand for Money in the market than we have noticed for some time past; the large amounts of specie lately received have had the effect of lowering the rates of Exchange and purchasers of produce can negotiate their bills with great facility—Money, only a week after declining yesterday to 10 per cent, have taken a stand, and were bought to-day as low as 12 per cent discount. Considerable Bank notes which had improved in general estimation, fell back to-day, and were heavily offered at 27 discount—and Bank notes have likewise taken a downward quote at 27 per cent discount.

After a few days of pleasant weather, we are again visited with a heavy fall of rain, which may do our business no good.

COTTON—Arrived since the 8th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 8,847 bales—Tennessee, 847—Arkansas, 96—Lake, 12; together, 7,802 bales. Exported, in the same time, for Liverpool, 5,013 bales—Havre, 4,084—New York, 112; together, 9,241 bales, leaving a total stock of 1,213 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 82,033 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1842 Sept. 1 stock on hand,		4,498
Received last three days,	7,802	
previously,	134,477	
		142,105
Cleared last three days,	9,241	
previously,	75,240	
		84,481
Stock on hand,		82,053

The Cotton market opened on Wednesday morning with a very animated demand, and purchasers took nearly 4,000 bales at very full prices, the principal portion being on Liverpool account. The same good supply continued yesterday, and the sales reached about 3,200 bales at steady rates. To-day there was likewise an evident disposition to operate largely, and up to the arrival of the northern mail about 2,000 bales changed hands, when it became known that the advices by the Boston steamer to the 19th ult had been received, after which no further business was transacted.

These advices are rather of a discouraging nature; the Liverpool market had been lat entirely to the trade, who evinced no disposition to take more than was required for immediate use, and in consequence of the limited business prices were rather irregular and depressed. The sales for the week ending the 14th, were 17,240 bales at 1/8 @ 3/4 for extreme grades of Orleans, subsequent to which the transactions barely average 1,000 bales a-day. Trade in the manufacturing districts was reported as being much depressed, and the demand for goods had fallen off materially. In Havre the stock of cotton is very large and transacts are limited, with a downward tendency in value.

In our own market, prices have experienced no quotable change; but it may be well to remark, that the outside range of our quotations is more in accordance with actual transacts.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and Ala.*	
Ordinary,	4 @ 4½	Ordinary,	4½ @ 4¾
Middling,	5 @ 6	Middling,	5½ @ 6
Middling Fair,	6½ @ 7	Middling Fair,	6¾ @ 7
Fair,	7½ @ 7	Fair,	8 @ 8½
Good fair,	8 @ 8½	Good fair,	8½ @ 9
Good and Fine,	9 @ 10	Good and Fine,	9½ @ 10

TOBACCO.—During the last three days the market has presented the same quietness noticed for some time past, as far as we could learn there have been no transactions, indeed the stock is now so much reduced as to offer no selection to purchasers. In this state of things, our quotations may be considered nominal.

FREIGHTS.—We notice two or three engagements since our list for Liverpool, at 3/4. Coastwise Freights are dull, in consequence of the limited quantity of Western Produce in the market.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ⅌ lb. to Liverpool,	3/4
do Havre,	5/8
do New York,	5/8
do Boston,	5/8
Tobacco ⅌ hhd. to Liverpool,	60s @ 70s
do London, direct	50s @ 60s
do New-York	$6 00 @ $7 00
do Boston,	$6 00 @ $7 00
do Philadelphia,	$5 00 @ $6 00
Sugar on molasses from coast ⅌ hhd	50 @ 62½ 00
Molasses ⅌ hhd	25 @ 30 00
Flour	35c.
Pork ⅌ bbl.	25 @ 30
Beef ⅌ bbl.	25 @ 30

SUGAR.—Since our review of Tuesday last we have experienced a very active demand for Sugar, and the market is nearly swept of every thing that was left on sale. The transactions reach about 600 hhds of fair grades, taken partly for the north and for the west. Although prices, as before remarked, are very full, yet we cannot quote an advance, as the operations have been confined to the extreme qualities. There has been some inquiry for low middling plantation, but as yet we are not informed of any sales.

Havana Sugars continue in limited request at previous prices—say for white, 8½ @ 9c.—brown, 6 @ 6½c.

MOLASSES.—The market has been very quiet since our last, and nothing has changed in prices. We quote 25 @ 26c.

FLOUR.—The only sale for shipment which we are informed of since our last, consists of 800 barrels superfine bought for the Cuba market, at $3 75. Most of the transactions are in retail.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The Provision market continues to maintain the same degree of inactivity previously noticed; the stocks of all descriptions are very low, and we cannot quote any accessions until a rise in the Ohio. Our quotations of all articles remain unchanged—say for Mess Pork, $5 50 @ $6; Prime, $5 50 @ $6; Mess Beef, $6 50 @ $7; Prime, $4 00 @ $4 50.—Mess *Beef* is also neglected, and we quote as previously, $6 75 @ $7 00 ⅌ bbl; half tierces, $3 50 @ $4 00; prime, nominally scarce, and in demand at $7 00 ⅌ bbl. *Lard* is dull at 7c for a prime article, and very little demand for shipment. *Bacon*, as before stated, is scarce at 7½ @ 8c. for uncanvassed Hams—Sides, 6½c—Shoulders, 4½c.

WHISKEY.—There is very little doing in this article, but the holders continue firm in their prices steadily quote rectified, 26 @ 27c gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We notice no material change in our market; prices continue very steady. We quote Kentucky Bagging, 12 @ 14c. cash, and 18 @ 18c. time—India Bagging, 13 @ 17c, according to terms.—Rope, 6½ @ 7c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE.—The market has been quite dull since our last, and sales are only effected to small lots. We quote Havana, ordinary to prime, 9½ @ 9½c; middling quality, 8 @ 8½—Rio Coffee, 9 @ 9½c ⅌ lb.

HALT.—The transactions continue very limited and it is impossible to effect sales to any extent. We quote New Bedford aperies, 27 @ 28c.—Nantucket, 25 @ 26c.

EXCHANGE.—Since our last review, a very decided advance has again occurred in all descriptions of Exchange, the recent large importations of specie having rendered money very abundant. We now quote New York, 60 @ 90 days sight, 11 @ 12 per ct. discount; and Sight Checks at par—sterling, 4 @ 4½ cent premium—France, 5 @ 5½ @ 5 60.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling,	4 @ 4½	prem.
France,	5 47½ @ 5 50	
New York, sight sales,	11 @ 12	pct. dis.
do. 30 days sight checks,	00 @ 00	pct. do
do. 10 days sight,	00 @ 00	pct. do
do. sight checks,	par	
Philadelphia, 30 do	11 @ 12	pct. dis. nominal
do. sight,	par @ 1	pct. dis.
Boston, 30 days,	11 @ 12	pct. dis. nominal
Baltimore, 30 days,	par @ ¼	pct. dis.

MEMORANDA

Steamer Oceana left for Texas on the 1st inst., reports having passed steamer Clarion aground at Rattlesnake Spring; Gen'l Pratte at Mercantile Spring, had sunk a barge belonging to Pierson, Pratte, Lewis.

Steamer Pocahontas reports that few passengers died on the passage, and George Hill, a seaman, of Brunswick, Me., fell from the forward on deck, and survived but a short time.

Ship Good win reports that on the 4th inst., off Double Headed Shot Key, saw the hull of a large coast built of a broken vessel, about eight feet above water.

TOBACCO.

Cotton ⅌ lb. to Liverpool,		3/4
do Havre,		5/8
do New York,		5/8
do Boston,		5/8
Tobacco ⅌ hhd. to Liverpool,		60s @ 70s
do London, direct		50s @ 60s
do New-York		$6 00 @ $7 00
do Boston,		$6 00 @ $7 00
do Philadelphia,		$5 00 @ $6 00
Sugar on molasses from coast ⅌ hhd		50 @ 62½ 00
Molasses ⅌ hhd		25 @ 30 00
Flour		35c.
Pork ⅌ bbl.		25 @ 30
Beef ⅌ bbl.		25 @ 30

SUGAR—300 hhds well drained, will be sold from two collections in lots to suit purchasers, apply to
M ROBITAILLE, 30 Common st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Private Correspondence of the "Bee."
(Per Steamship Caledonia.)

LONDON, October 17, 1842.

Sir,—Since the date of our last report the most remarkable circumstance in the state of Trade has been the extremely low rate of Money, which continues. The bullion in the Bank of England has progressively increased, and the usual quarterly advances, preparatory to the payment of the October dividends, were offered at the reduced rate of interest of 3½ per cent. There has been difficulty in finding employment for money, and the prices of most descriptions of securities have risen. There has, nevertheless, been little commercial speculation, and the prices of Produce and Manufactures have not generally received any stimulus. It may be assumed, therefore, that the causes which have long depressed commerce continue to exercise their influence. From the beneficial effects of an abundant harvest on internal trade, we may anticipate a gradual relief of the aggravated distress which has so severely affected the manufacturing and mining interests; but there does not appear to be any reason to expect such an alteration in our commercial relations with independent States, or in the position of our Foreign Possessions, as will lead to a much more extensive and profitable intercourse than now exists. The ratification of the Boundary Treaty with the United States is a subject of congratulation to both countries, and cannot fail to produce increased confidence in their intercourse; but we fear that its beneficial effects will be counteracted, in some degree, by the operations of the new Tariff. We hope that this measure will produce the financial advantage expected from it, and that when it has accomplished that object a more liberal policy will be pursued. Yours, etc.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, OCT. 17.

The statement of the Revenue for the quarter ending the 10th instant, was published on Tuesday, and has disappointed the general expectation of a favorable return. Under the operation of this feeling, the prices of the Stocks declined; and on Tuesday morning were ½ per cent below the closing quotations of the previous day. Prices recovered again towards the close of the day, and though the transaction was checked by the sale of £1,000,000 on Wednesday morning, the price has since further improved, and is now at 1 ⅌ cent. above the closing price of Saturday last.

Oct. 14.—There has been no change whatever in public securities, and the quotations of yesterday may serve for to-day. Consols have sold at 94 and 1/4 for money, and Exchequer bills are fixed at 56 @ 57 pm.—There is no feature in the market deserving a single line.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, OCT. 16.

We had no change in the tone of the Cotton market to-day. The business done was only on a limited scale, and prices for most descriptions, particularly the coarser qualities of American, had a downward tendency. The trade were the principal purchasers.

SALE POSTPONED.—*To*

The sale of Real Estate advertised for the 12th and 14th instant, at Banks' Arcade, is postponed until Monday 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at the same place. n12

Messrs. Editors.—

Please announce in your valuable paper, that Mr. AUGUSTIN VIAVANT will be supported by a large majority of voters at the ensuing election for recorder of Third Municipality.

A LARGE NUMBER OF VOTERS OF THE THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

At the request of a large number of his friends, Mr CHARLES CUVELLIER has consented to be a candidate for the office of Recorder of the Third Municipality, in place of the Hon. Alfred Hennen, deceased, and that he will be supported by a large number of voters. o27

Messrs Editors,

Please announce that Mr ALPHONSE M DUPERU has consented to become a candidate for the Recordership of the Third Municipality, and that he will be supported by a large number of the Voters of that Municipality.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED

Ship Echo, Wilf, Havre. B & J P Whitney
Ship Peruvian, Spear, Havre. B & J P Whitney
Brig Tom Paine, Amblard, New York. Jas Robb
Brig Energy, Sellew, Apalachicola, Rogers & Hallam
Schr Minerva Brown, Atkinson in ballast. Master

CLEARED

Towboat Swan, Norton from the Passes—brought up ship Ambassador.
Towboat Decatur, Wilmer Limber, from the Passes—brought up ships Independence and Tiger.
Towboat Gladiator, Davis from the English Turn—brought up ship Medora.
Towboat Pocahontas, Annable from the English Turn—brought up ships Venus and Mexico.
Towboat Ben Webster, Limber, from the Turn—brought up ships Wekona and Alfarata.
Towboat Swan, Norton from the Pass—brought up ship Sultana.
Towboat Fire Chief, Wright from the Passes—brought up ships Tennessee and Burlington.
Ship Governor, Lombard 33 days from Hull, Gr Britain master.
Ship Burlington, Thing, 41 days from Baltimore, to master.
Ship Sidney Towson, 33 days from Liverpool to H & W Anderson.
Ship Christiana, Colburn, 14 days from Wilmington, Del in ballast, to master.
Ship Goshen, Dana, 36 days from Liverpool, to master.
Ship Wilmington, Rutland, 17 days from Boston to master.
Ship Almyra, Thayer, 21 days from Portland, to master.
Ship Tiger, Lovell, 31 days from Antwerp, to master.
Ship Ambassador Knight, 14 days from New York to master.
Ship European, McLellan, 14 days from New York, in ballast, to master.
Ship Molers, Lunt, 14 days from New York, in ballast, to master.
Ship Viola, Jameson, from Mobile, in ballast, to John A Merrill.
Ship Mecha M Laren, 15 days from New York, to T & S Chew & Sons.
Ship Elwin, Robinson, 16 days from Boston, in ballast, to master.
Barque Bostonian, Emerson, 24 days from Thomaston, to Stow Kee.
Barque Experiment, Verrill, 19 days from Thomaston, to master.
Brig Catherine, Vesper, 17 days from Thomaston, to master.
Schr Sabine, Blackington, 11 days from Thomaston, to J Black.
Schr Charles Anchor, Deane, 11 days from Kingston, Ja to master.
Schr Henry Lily, Tucker, from Fort Leon, to master
Steamer Agnes, Hall from Springfield, Ill.
Steamer Oceana, Muller from St Louis.
Steamer Eliza, Hatcher from Nashville.
Steamer Rogue River, Jackson from Fort Adams.
Steamer Osceola, Crane from Grandfort.
Steamer Cora Jayne, Kimball for Alexandria.
Steamer Robin Hood, Wainwright, from Natchez.
Steamer Alex Scott, Brown, from St. Louis.—No manifest to be found on board.

BELOW, BOUND UP.

Barque Althrop, aground below Fort Jackson.
Ship Palestine, aground.
Ship Medford, Wilbur, from Liverpool, aground at the N E Pass.
Barque Ganges, Elliot, from Boston.
Barque Strabo,
Brig Atlanta, ship Wm Penn, 8 ships, 4 barques and brigs—names unknown.

MEMORANDA

Steamer Oceana left for Texas on the 1st inst., reports having passed steamer Clarion aground at Rattlesnake Spring; Gen'l Pratte at Mercantile Spring, had sunk a barge belonging to Pierson, Pratte, Lewis.

Steamer Pocahontas reports that few passengers died on the passage, and George Hill, a seaman, of Brunswick, Me., fell from the forward on deck, and survived but a short time.

Ship Good win reports that on the 4th inst., off Double Headed Shot Key, saw the hull of a large coast built of a broken vessel, about eight feet above water.

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Ship Peruvian, Spear, Havre. B & J P Whitney
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Brig Energy, Sellew, Apalachicola, Rogers & Hallam
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PASSENGERS

For steamer Gallatin—Mrs Stelne, Mr Etter and lady, Messrs Hyde, Hall, Wallace, H O'Donnell, Davis, Allen, Erwin, Miller, Thompson.

For ship Metoka—Mrs Dennett, Mrs Wilson, Mrs Hooker, Dr Wood, Mrs Hooker and child, Mr Hooker, Mr Sanford, Mr Hill, Mr Ellis, Mr Ellis and child, Mr Ellis and family, Mr Ellis and family, Mr Ellis and family.

For ship Burlington—J G Walmsley and G Key.

For ship Genesee—Mrs Harbour and 3 children, and 25 steerage.

For steamer Agnes—Mr Mitz and servt, Mr Hunt.

For ship Wakona—Messrs Putnam, J L Chandler, and M Bierlow.

For barque Epevier—Mr Brown, Thompson, W Waterman, T Waterman, F. Snow, C W Snow, Hall, Gaskill, and Miss Pe