LATEST DATES:

New York	apr 8	Liverpool	mar 18
Boston	apr 4	London	mar 11
Charleston	apr 6	Havre	mar 9
Philadelphia	apr 7	Paris	mar 9
Baltimore	apr 6	Havana	mar 29
Washington	apr 1	Matanzas	marblds
Hampton	apr 28	Bordeaux	feb 10
Vera Cruz	feb 29	Matamoras	dec 16

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE April 10.

Sugars—New Orleans, per lb 6 a 7½c
Hogsgrs—Western per pack 36 a 38c,
Bale Rope—Per lb 11 a 14c.
Candles—Sperm first quality, per lb a 36.
Coffee—Cuba per lb 13, St Domingo per lb a 13 a 13½.
Flour—Per bbl 10,00.
Whiskey—Quoted at 34 cts per gal.
Grain—Corn shelled per bushel 1,90—plenty.
Hams—Goshen 22 a 25 per lb.
Molasses—At 44 in bbls. Scarce.
Rice—Is dull at 4c.
Cotton—Sales have been closed at 85 a 87c.
Pork—Mess is quoted at 23—prime 18c. Scarce.
Bacon—Hams sell at 14c, sides 15, and shoulders at 12c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Mobile, April 7.

Stock on hand, 1st Oct. 1836	bales...64.
Received during the week	5463
" previously	107527—303150.
	303324
Exported this week	12563
" previously	127045
Stock on hand, and on ship board not cleared, April 7.	63657
Receipts same time 1836	300927
Exports same time 1836	172561
Exports same time 1835	120235
Exports same time 1834	137299
Stock same time in 1836	64160
Stock same time in 1835	37676

LIVERPOOL MARKETS:

Friday Evening, March 10

Cotton—The pressure upon the cotton market has continued unabated throughout the week, and prices of American sorts have given way under the anxiety of holders to effect sales. Our quotations generally are 1-4 to 3-8 lower—but this reduction does not give the buyers confidence. As this has been declared solely by the unassisted agency of pecuniary pressure, it will not be again re established until the money market resumes a degree of regularity and steadiness. All other descriptions have declined in the same terms as the American, but with little facility of sales in consequence of this depression. 1150 Americans have been taken for export.

Sugar from the 4th to the 10th inclusive,—70 S a 13 Jacks, 24 a 26; 20 do Stamed, 8 a 10d; 63,00 Upland 7 1-4 a 8; 1810 Alabama, 8 1-4 a 9 1-4. Mobile, 7 1-4 a 9 1-2. 5500 New Orleans, 7 1-2 a 9 1-4.

The imports during the same period are 3354 Georgia, and 1536 Alabama and New Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, 11th March.

The detention of the Sheffield by contrary winds could not fail to report the business of this port yesterday, in cotton. The sales amount to 18,620 bales, as follows—70 Sea Island, 24 a 26; 50 per lb; retained 6 a 7d; 1 a 1 1-4 d; 3,000 Upland, 6 a 8; 3500 Orleans, 8 a 10d; 1410 Alabama and Mobile, 6 a 8d; 70 Pernambuco, 9 a 12; 4,000 Bahia and Maceio, 6 a 10d; 400 Maranhan, 8 a 11d; 300 Carthagena, 6 a 8d; 90 Laguira, 9 a 12d; 300 Egyptian, 11 a 15; 800 Surat, 3 a 7d.

The urgency of sellers has still further depressed prices, and the decline during the week amounts to 1 per lb on the better, and 1 to 1 1-4 on the lower descriptions of cotton. Bahia cotton is the fallen 1 per lb. We quote American cotton—Upland ordinary selling fair, 6½ a 7½; fair to good fair, 7 1-4 a 7 1-2; good, 8 a 8½; fine, 8 a 8½; ordinary and middling fair, 6½ a 7; fair to good fair, 7 a 8; good, fine, 8 1-4 a 8½. Mobile, ordinary, fair, 6½ a 7; fair to good fair, 7 a 8½; good to fine, 8½ a 9. Orleans and Alabama, ordinary, fair, 5 a 6; fair to good fair, 7 a 7½; good to fine, 8 a 9.

Hay—The market today is as dull as ever, sales of consequence have been sold, and prices have still a tendency downwards.

Sales—300 barrels Montreal pots 22s a 30s, pearls 30s 6d.

Tallow—2000 bbls 11s 3d a 11s 7d.

London Market—Cotton sold on the 11th at 90 d to 1 Exchequer bills 2s a 3d.

NEW YORK, April 5.

SALES OF STOCKS.

5 shares U S B			cash 11½
50 do	do		115
50 do	do		17-40

NEW YORK, April 5.

Coffee—Inactivity continues to pervade the market.

Cotton—Transactions to a considerable extent have been continued to the close of last Saturday. During the last two days, there has been but little disposition shown to continue operations and a very very little has been done. The prices quoted have been a shade lower than those previous to Friday. The market still retains an upward inclination. 700 bales Upland have been sold at 11 1-4 a 12 1-2 at 12 a 12 1-4, 300 Mobile 12 a 14, and 100 New Orleans at 12 a 13 1-4 cents. Total import, since Sept. 1, 1834 bales. Export, from the 1st of March 5089.

Molasses—The Markets will applied, but there is much ammunition, and prices have a downward tency.

Provisions—Beef and Pork continue in a very limited demand. The supply of Beef, however, has been ample, and prices remain firm. Pork on the spot has declined, large supplies being expected from New Orleans; we reduce our rate for Mess to 22,50 and Prime 17,50 a 18 for the spot. Lard has declined; good Ohio in kegs can be quot at 9¾ cents. Smoked Beef is in good demand at 11c. Butter continues heavy, and declining; and for Western and Ohio we reduce our quotations. Exports were to 31st March: Beef, 1366 bbls; Pork, 32 bbls; Lard 1358 kegs.

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The reaction goes on with remarkable force. Yet, in spite of the panic and alarm in business, it is a remarkable fact that not a single bond due to the government has had over for a week past. This fact speaks a volume—a whole library, for the honor, stability and general integrity of the commercial community.

In this state of things, the stock market is uncommonly dull and inactive. Few sales take place except for cash. These bargains are nearly annihilated, and stock speculations are for now at an end. It is a remarkable fact, that the greater part of the failures have already taken place, are more or less connected with real estate and stock speculations, and in those which the high prices rise to particulary allege.

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Mr. Dupin declared that he considered the provisions of the bill as an outer subversion of judicial forms, and even of justice itself. The law was rejected on the 7th of March, by a majority of two.

In Sea Islands we have no sales to report.

Receipts of Cotton at the following places since October 1st.

	1836	1835.
Savannah April 4,	171300	191720
Charleston, March 31,	139971	92856
Mobile Mar 25,	127677	85577
New Orleans Mar 25	640000	500000
Florida Mar 18,	16318	40356
North Carolina Mar 1	7066	14678
Virginia, Mar 1,	29138	17008
	1026530	955994

The following is a statement of the stock of Cotton on hand at the respective places named.

Savannah, April 7,	56876	22801
Charleston Mar 31	46996	16858
New Orleans Mar 25,	95116	109391
Mobile Mar 25	78567	72463
Florida Mar 18,	11000	16300
Virginia Mar 1	4000	1500
North Carolina Mar 1	2400	25.10
Augusta and Hamburg Mar 1,	27467	15417
Macon April 1,	17183	6.56
Philadelphia, Mar 25	1750	4750
New York Mar 24	7000	18000
	346215	290040

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. HAYON.
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1837

One of the most deserving actors that has visited New Orleans this season, is to take a benefit this evening at the Camp street theatre. We allude to Mr. William Assor, one who has for many years been at the head of his profession in London, Paris, Edinburgh and Dublin; and has been favorably received in all the Atlantic cities.

He will be assisted by Miss Nelson, who has generously tendered her services to perform in the Mountain Sylph. A choice bill with excellent performers, should secure a full and fashionable audience.

We are pleased to learn that Mr and Mrs Morley propose giving a splendid concert next week, at the Exchange Hotel in St. Charles street.

The 1st municipality have just concluded with Mr. McDonough for the lots on which the old barracks are situated in Conde street, between Hospital and Gerard streets, for the price of $21,700. The 1st municipality, we understand, will cause this property to be divided into lots of the dimension of 25 by 100 feet, and sell them conformably to a building plan. The at demanded the 4th ward deserves the gratitude of their fellow citizens for the insufficient project of the improvement of that section of the city.

Post Office.—Yesterday we incidentally noticed the subject of our business emitting post notes on time, say for 12 months, bearing an interest of 6 or 7 per cent per annum, as one of the measures of relief that might be adopted to mitigate the evils of the present contingency of crisis.

Time system of overtrading, as previously expressed, may fairly be attributed all those evils. The credit system of years has been 12 months in advance of their receipts, and as in almost every other instance—that is, credit generally speaking is 12 months in advance of capital or resources, while commerce and commerce must with industry and economy, be therefore evidently the prominent object to be considered in any measure of relief, that should prove really useful. Give the merchant and planter time, and they will be enabled to pay all the responsibilities.

But how can this be best done? Is it out of the question to think of peremptorily exacting specie payments or their from merchants or banks, at the present period, for all their liabilities, but still use sufficiently large to secure those payments hereafter, by postponing them on good security. And this is the end to be obtained? The extension of private credit by our banks is a highly useful measure, by renewing the notes of merchants to forbearance upon time, but the banks can better consult their own interest, by offering that extension, not by enlarging the extension on their notes payable on demand, but by issuing post notes payable in 12 months, and bearing interest. These times could improve of purchasing or discounting private paper to a shorter date, with advantage to themselves, while long before the period of paying such notes, they could have accumulated resources more than a equal to such them. To avoid expulsive credit, we would give notice a forward inclination. 700 bales Upland have been sold at 11 1-4 a 12 1-2 at 12 a 12 1-4, 300 Mobile 12 a 14, and 100 New Orleans at 12 a 13 1-4 cents. Total import, since Sept. 1, 1834 bales. Export, from the 1st of March 5089.

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Mr. Dupin declared that he considered the provisions of the bill as an outer subversion of judicial forms, and even of justice itself. The law was rejected on the 7th of March, by a majority of two.

It is said to be the King's opinion, that the defensive system of the government will never be complete as long as the principles of the disjunction bill making conspirators amenable to a court martial is not adopted as the law of the land.

The following anecdote, connected with the debate of this measure, is taken from the London Times.

A curious, but not unprecedented, circumstance occurred in this division. Mr Goldberry (one of the deputies) had been, during four days, confined to his bed, but had entreated a colleague to come for him when the Chamber should be about to vote on the bill. His friend called upon him at the appointed time. The sick man caused himself to be taken out of bed, wrapped in warm clothing, and carried to the Chamber. On mounting the steps of the tribune to deposit his ballot in the urn he nearly fainted. His vote decided the question."—"This say the Sun, is a beautiful instance of public virtue, and reminds us of some the noblest acts of Grecian and Roman patriotism in the best days of those republic. We shall not despair of the regeneration of France while such citizens are to be found assisting her councils.

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BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

NEW YORK, April 4.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Sheffield, Capt, ——, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th ult, the Editors of the New York Daily Express, have received their files of English journal to the latest dates.

ENGLAND.

From the London Times of March 11.

Money Market and City Intelligence—As the peculiar situation of certain great commercial transactions has either taken them out of the regular discount market or narrowed the circle of credit, there has been a better supply for money than usual considering the state of the demand for it, and this state of things seems to have brought some additional capital into the Stock Exchange for employment. Government securities have obtained for a time a decided preference over bills of exchange. The Consol market was firm therefore, though but little business was done. The last quotations were a 94 for money and 94¾ to 94¾ for account. Exchequer bill were at 18 a 20s premium, but those of small amount were from 20s to 31s p m. India Bonds ranged from 2 to 4 pm to 2¾ to 3¾ pm. Bank stock remains at 30¾ to 32¾.

In the Foreign Stock market scarcely any thing was done, former prices continuing chiefly the order of the month, that is, in the absence of business. Spanish left off at 25 3¾ to 1. Portuguese 5 per Cents, 48¾ to 49¾; and 3 per Cents, 31¾ to 32. Columbian 24¾ to 25; and Dutch 24 per Cents closed at 53 5¾ to 6.

The share market was by no means active. The following quotations are from transactions that took place during the day—Anglo Mexican Mines, 3 to 4 pm; Bolanos, 115 to 125 pm; Brazilian Imperial 20 to 21 pm; United Mexican, 2 to 3 pm; Columbian 2 to 3 pm; Leeds and Birmingham, 35 to 38 pm; London and Greenwich, 1 3/8 to 2 1/4 pm; Great Western 84 to 94 pm; and Southampton 12 dis.

The foreign exchanges remain nearly the same as on the last post day. The rate on Hamburg is a little better.

Mr Grote's annual motion on the ballot has been made. As a matter of course, it was rejected, but the numbers are worth looking at. The year there were for the motion 153 against it, 165, in spring, 12 last year the numbers were then for the motion 86; against it, 199 majority, 51; so that more persons voted in the minority than voted on both sides of the question at the end of last June. In 1833, the number of the motion amounted to 144, nearly the same number as voted for it now.

Affairs in Canada—Lord John Russell has introduced a series of Resolutions upon Canadian Affairs, setting forth the calamities of the Canadians, and proposing forcible measures to bring them to terms. Mr Hume denounces the proposed measures as intolerable. The Courier Bill again lies hard. For the fortune of Lord John Russell in Committee there were 144 against it 16.

FRANCE.

The most complete accounts are upon the state of the opinions in the Chamber of the session. Full accounts for the present day, and to avoid the confusion of reasoning the official employments. La Presse, thinking somewhat differently, advises not a general dissolution, but a modification of the Cabinet. The opposition, and all the Left, are for a dissolution—Legitimist, Constitutional, Liberal, ultra-Liberal and Radical—rejoice in the victory obtained over Molé, and seem to be in a sufficiently good humor to indulge in the ultra-liberal press of the day at the defeat of the Polignac Ministry in 1830 by "the 221," which led to the revolution. Every thing, in short, shows that although the importance of the Chamber is admitted, Ministers will not at present resign. The decision of the Chamber on the Apanage Bill and on the new demand for a civil list, may probably decide the question. The prevailing belief was, that both these measures would be carried. The funds were unfavorably affected on Wednesday. Government was said to have interfered to sustain them.

More Infernal Machines—The Journal de Paris mentions, but without citing authority for the statement, that an infernal machine, in the form of a Bible of French, had been discovered by the police of Darmstadt. "The prominent, a man named Prill, committed suicide, and the fragments of a bottle." The Journal du Commerce states, on the other hand, that the individual was a physician, and that his name was Prill. Another manuscript paper asserts that the machine had been found in Brussels, in the possession of a person named Delpent. This individual, a Frenchman, was it seems, described in his passports as "a man of letters."

TEXAS IN ENGLAND.

Motion made, and question put, in House of Commons—That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give direction that there will be laid before this House copies of all correspondence between the government of Mexico and his Majesty's government on the subject of Texas, and, for the copies of all the correspondence between the government of the United States of America and his Majesty's government on the same subject.

Mr O'Connell regretted the opposition to the motion. There ought to be some expression of public opinion, for it was only by the loud and vehement expression of that opinion that they could hope to shame America into the performance of its duty, regarding the abominable slavery which it still allowed.

(Hear, hear, cheers.) As to Texas, what was the cause of its revolt? Why that Mexico had decreed and was promoting the abolition of the detested slavery. (Hear.) It was encouraged in the revolt by the southern States, by a large party in America, whose object was to perpetuate slavery—that system which made the dollars calculation regarding the number of males and females, that made of living, &c., so as to secure the largest number of birth and young slaves. (Hear.) The continuance of slavery in N. America was a foul blot—an eternal disgrace upon those who boasted of their free institutions. (Cheers) He respected their republican institutions, but he would never abstain from reproaching and pointing out to the world the deep depravity of the United States in allowing the continuance of slavery. He must deny to them the merit of respecting freedom and their fellow-men's rights so long as they allowed it. He regretted that the noble lord had refused to produce the papers, he thought no good reason was assigned for the refusal; because, though he would not have the country go to war with America on the subject, it would have been a demonstration.

The country had made a glorious sacrifice to promote the abolition of slavery throughout the world; it had paid 20,000,000 to accelerate the work, and it was most disgraceful to America that the slavery was encouraged and allowed in some states. (Cheers)—If the opinion could not be expressed here he hoped that the hon. member who had done himself so much credit by bringing forward the motion, would during the session propose something that would collect the opinion of the house, regarding the conduct of America; and that such opinion—that the voice of humanity would go across the Atlantic and terrify the dealers in human beings, the tyrants over their fellow creatures