NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,
PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW ORLEANS
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1838.

QUICK TRIPS.

The ship Arkansas, capt. Dennis, and the ship Trenton capt Snow, arrived at our wharf about half past one o'clock this morning. The first named left New York on the evening of the 28th, and arrived at the Bar on Saturday evening last. The Trenton sailed from Boston on the 30th.

Two vessels are reported in the offing the Ville de Bordeaux, from Bordeaux, and the Deucalion, which cleared at Boston on the 10th.

CONDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS BANKS

November 5th, 1838.

	SPECIE IN THE VAULTS	SPECIE
Canal Bank	$ 76,867	$ 76,867
Carrollton Bank	694,275	944,054
Citizens' Bank	60,560	395,293
City Bank	403,815	201,677
Commercial bank	419,288	419,288
Consolidated Bank	175,110	76,153
Exchange Bank	450,145	37,480
Gas Light Bank	625,680	199,435
Improvement Bank	650,875	300,017
Bank of Louisiana	156,092	309,398
Louisiana State Bank	92,870	143,566
Mech & Trad Bank	594,565	315,354
Mechanic' Bank	59,556	378,091
Bank of Orleans	260,116	206,199
Union Bank	1,142,820	697,580
Archdaulay Bank	197,575	51,779
	$6,630,103	$3,826,660

Deduct notes held by the different Banks on that day . . . $1,837,364

Circulation . . . $4,792,739

From this statement, which is probably correct, as it is drawn up by Mr Briggs, in his capacity as secretary, it appears that the circulation of the sixteen banks in New Orleans, on the 5th November, was $4,792,739; and that the amount of specie held by these institutions at the same period, was $3,826,660. The slightest comparison between this statement, and those of preceding months, will make it evident, that the decrease of circulation is considerable, and is accompanied by a proportionate augmentation of specie — The condition of our monetary institutions is as advantageous as it could possibly be, and we may even assert that if compared with their condition for the last 10 years, it will be found to be far more favorable at the present day.

The circulation of these institutions and the amount of specie in their vaults, prove that they can readily pay 80 per centum In making this remark, we will be understood as speaking of them collectively—individually considered, there are several which could not be enabled to pay more than from 25 to 40 per cent — But it is presumable, that those whose condition is entirely free from embarrassment, will not permit the banks which have but a scanty supply of specie, to suffer from the consequences of a run, on the return to specie payments, but will come to their aid in case of necessity.

A very inaccurate and erroneous impression is entertained of the effects which the resumption of specie payments in New Orleans will produce. If we were to credit the predictions of certain prophets, we would conclude that our banks would be compelled shortly after resumption, to suspend a second time. Nothing can be more mistaken than such a view of the subject We have traced attentively the progress and consequences of resumption in the institutions of other states, which were assuredly far less sound and solvent than those of Louisiana. In every instance the effect of a return to a sound currency has been to re-establish confidence, and revive the trust reposed by the community in those banks which accomplished this honorable measure. So far from their vaults being stripped of specie by resumption, they were replenished through the augmented confidence of the people — Large amounts of the precious metals, which had been previously secreted by private individuals in the fear that the banks should be declared insolvent, were deposited in these institutions. The petty sums paid out by the tellers, were entirely too trifling to affect the resources of the banks, and were very generally restored by new deposits.

We have now mathematical demonstration not only that our banks are in as sound a state as any in the union but that our paper is considered equally as good as that of the banks of other states, which have already resumed The difference of exchange between New York and New Orleans is in our favor The very announcement of the determination of our banks to resume, has already exercised the most auspicious influence upon our paper. The premium on specie has fallen, or rather the value of our paper has risen to nearly that of specie—the premium on the latter being now little else than nominal We apprehend no serious obstacles to resumption by our banks, and to their maintenance of this position There can be no attempt to create a run, for the only object of such an effort would be to speculate on the specie thus obtained. This would be impracticable, inasmuch, as the fact of resumption will suffice to reduce the small premium at which specie is now obtainable, to nothing, and to place our paper at par value with the precious metals.

It must be acknowledged that the suspension of specie payments by the banks of New Orleans, occasioned universal mistrust in the public mind Theoretipatists (or *shoxers*, the words are synonimous) preferred making pillows of their strong boxes by night, and guarding them vigilantly by day, to depositing their contents in the vaults of institutions reputed so unsafe Things have improved marvellously since then, and although the banks have been laboring with a single view to ultimate resumption, the period of which is now fixed at the 1st of *January next*, it is nevertheless, indubitable, that the safe and solvent state of their finances has inspired greater confidence, and has reduced the premium on specie from 7 to 9 per cent. First rate business notes, which a few months since could hardly be negociated at 20 and 25 per cent. are now readily discounted at 12, and in some instances even at 10 per cent

All things taken into consideration, we can boldly say, that the banks are prepared to resume at the appointed time, with perfect ease, and we do not question but that in this high and honorable duty, they will be seconded by all those who have at heart the prosperity of our commerce, and our agricultural interests.

SOUTH WESTERN BANK

The Charleston papers state that the great railroad bank will go into operation before the first day of next January, and long before the books were closed in Charleston the full amount of subscription allotted to that city was taken About one million of dollars was subscribed on the first day Each owner of 100 dollars in the railroad stock is entitled to take a similar amount in the stock of the bank—but this privilege was extended only to those who paid the second instalment of the railroad stock on or before the 8th of the present month We are not able to foresee the consequences of establishing an institution of this kind in the south, because it is impossible to foresee the manner in which its affairs will be conducted If, as we have reason to anticipate, the directors shall be men of prudence and integrity, its operations must be conducive to the public welfare, for there is unquestionably a deficiency of banking capital in Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia; and it is this deficiency which has thrown a great portion of their trade into the hands of the northern capitalists who possess greater facilities of procuring money and credit This bank, then, if well managed, will probably give a new and salutary impetus to the commerce of the south whilst it may insure the completion of that great enterprize, the south western railroad

It is curious that the state of Kentucky has hitherto withheld her support from this bank project, although the railroad is intended to traverse the whole extent of her territory, from south east to north west, and when finished, it will be more advantageous to Kentucky than to any other state through which it will pass We are inclined to believe that this view of the matter will be sufficiently powerful to induce her to forego her aversion to bank paper. She formerly suffered the most poignant distress from a depreciated paper currency, and it is not without reason that she dreads the participation in any institution which may possibly be productive of similar evils. The prospect of good to be derived from the railroad, we hope, will overcome her fears

We cannot here refrain from adverting to the languishing condition in which our own project of a railway communication with the western states is likely to be left, for want of funds to carry it on Under the able and energetic superintendance of the president of the company, Mr J H Caldwell, the work has proceeded in a very satisfactory manner during the last summer, but unless some new resource be found in the public spirit of the general assembly, at the approaching session it must necessarily stop before the end of next winter. The present state of the river Ohio ought to rouse the attention of our legislators to this vitally important subject. The transport of goods between New Orleans and the whole western country above the mouth of the Ohio, is cut off Flour is selling at six dollars in Cincinnati, and at sixteen in this city—while the communication between that town and New York is in full operation by the lakes and canals In this state of things the western merchants have no alternative but to carry their produce to the last named city, and when they sell their produce they will be compelled by the same reason to purchase their supplies of foreign merchandize The Nashville railroad would open the market of New Orleans to the west, as the Charleston route will touch Nashville and intersect with ours, thus connecting New Orleans with the banks of the Ohio Hail roads are not affected by high or low water, or by any vicissitude of the seasons The work in question took at it in whatever light we may, is the most important enterprise ever undertaken to promote the interests of Louisiana, and if it fail through want of support, we shall merit the fate which always befals those who neglect the advantages which fortune has placed within their reach.

☞ We are indebted for a copy of "Harry Austin," a new novel, to the kindness of the publishers in Philadelphia. The work we shall look over at our leisure, but we take this opportunity of stating, that it, in common with all the newest and most interesting productions is published by Messrs Lea and Blanchard of Philadelphia, until lately the firm of Carey, Lea and Blanchard These gentlemen have forwarded us a circular of their new publications, which comprises every thing that is novel and excellent in the literary way.

Gunpowder—The citizens of Cincinnati have presented a small house and lot to Mrs. McCowans and sons, who lost every thing they possessed, from a fire which took place in that city a few weeks since

SOUTHERN EXPLORING EXPEDITION

The exploring expedition despatched by the American government towards the south pole, will produce results in all probability, of the highest interest to science and shed new light on the geography of that unknown region. It was last seen in latitude 76 N. longitude 40, 30 W by an American brig bound from Leghorn to Salem The English government has also despatched all its resources of science and maritime skill to the discovery of a passage by the north west; with what success the world has been acquainted through the publications of those hardy and intrepid adventurers Messrs Franklin, Ross and Back. The labors of these gentlemen have ended in discoveries of importance to geography—and the course of the northern sea has been traced with some accuracy. But as was anticipated by every one, capt Ross has gained nothing by their efforts—the ice forming an insuperable barrier to the navigation of the passage between the Atlantic and the great Western ocean.

The English government appears to be turning its attention to the practicability of exploring the ocean in the vicinity of the opposite pole, and we do hope that a British expedition will be fitted out for that object, under Captain James Ross, who seems to be the commander designated by public opinion as well qualified to conduct such an arduous and praiseworthy enterprise The most happy results would doubtless follow the execution which would arise between our own little squadron under Captain Wilkes and that of England This is the kind of emulation which cannot be otherwise than useful to both nations and to mankind in general, and we hope never to hear of any other kind of strife between the maritime forces of America and England than that which has objects like this in view

The French commander D'Urville, who was some time ago dispatched, with the Astrolabe and Zelee, to make researches in the southern ocean, after having exhibited a high degree of daring and perseverance, and pissing 52 days in latitudes of polar ice was obliged to return to the Bay of Conception, by the ill health with which his men began to be afflicted, brought on by intense cold and excessive fatigue It was D'Urville's opinion, that had he been permitted to remain out some time longer, there was a probability that he might have found a passage to the pole through the movements of the ice, which were constantly occurring in such a manner as to afford a prospect of a sufficient opening being formed.

The sea in the neighborhood of the southern circle, is not accumulated in such immense masses as in the north, and it is infinitely less stationary. At a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a captain Washington of the Engl ish navy, exhibited a chart, on a large scale, of the south polar ocean, showing the tracks of all former navigators in those regions, on which he laya down a basin nearly equal in extent to the Atlantic ocean, never traversed by any ship of any nation, and he shows that where, in high south latitudes one commander was stopped by the ice, subsequent navigators found the sea open. Thus, where Weddell, the celebrated English navigator, found the sea entirely clear, D'Urville was stopped by impassable mountains of ice It is supposed there will be much less difficulty in reaching a high southern latitude, than the English navigators experienced in attempting the north western passage; at all events, that there is no physical obstacle in arriving at the latitudes which theory designates as the seat of the southern magnetic pole.

A private expedition, fitted out by a company of merchants, has lately sailed from England, under a Mr. Enderby, who is described as a man of science and hardy character, for the purpose of searching for land in the south, and he has received orders to proceed as near the pole as possible. This expedition, we presume, is intended solely to promote commercial interests, by seeking the resorts of the seal and the whale, and spots where peltries may be procured.— Enterprises of this kind, directed by private individuals, are frequently more successful, so far as the interests of trade are concerned, than those equipped at the public expense, and we should not be much surprised to hear that Mr. Enderby proceeded farther towards the pole than any of his predecessors in the same route We anticipate much from the skill, science and perseverance of captain Wilkes, who commands the American expedition. An ample field is before him, of which should no accident befal him, he well knows how to take advantage in such a manner as to reflect credit upon himself and his country. His progress is the interesting voyage which has been committed to him, will be anxiously looked for by the American public, as it is the first ever undertaken under the auspices of the United States, in pursuit of maritime discoveries.

MORMON WAR.

An extra has been issued from the office of the Missouri Watchman containing the evidence upon which the governor has ordered out the troops, it contains letters from various respectable sources, all tending to substantiate the accounts published in yesterday's paper. The latest and most authentic rumor is, that a skirmish has occurred between the Mormons and citizens, near the town of Ray county, in which ten of the citizens were killed and a number taken prisoners — The Republican adds, that there are so many reports, that it is almost impossible to know what to believe or what to reject

NEW YORK.

The elections were proceeding with great spirit At three o'clock P. M of the first day, a very large number of votes had been polled, though the weather was particularly inclement Of course, says the Journal of Commerce, it is impossible at this early date to form any intelligent opinion as to the result. The ground will be hotly contested on both sides.

☞ The New York Gazette of the 5th inst. says—Letters were received by the northern mail of yesterday, informing us that millers in the interior of this state had agreed to suspend business for the season on the 10th instant, rather than pay the high prices demanded for wheat by the farmers

Great sun by a Baltimore clipper.—The ship Ann McKim, captain Walker, arrived in Baltimore in the quickest passage ever made from Chili. From Coquimbo to the capes she ran in sixty days, during which she was becalmed seven days between Coquimbo and Valparaiso. Her passage thence to Baltimore was made in *fifty three* days, nine days less than the same run has ever been made in

NEW INVENTION.

A Mr Hamilton, of New York, has invented a machine, by which a boy of six years, can saw as much wood in one hour, as a man can do in three hours by the common mode.

Deaths in New York—One hundred and forty deaths occurred in New York during the week ending on the 3d November Of those 26 were from consumption.

☞ The Toronto Patriot contains an advertisement offering eight dollars bounty to young men who will join an independent regiment for twelve months, which will be placed on the same footing as regiments of the line, with free rations and a full suit of cloths.

Suicide, who killed his wife in New York with a blow from his fist on the temple, has been fully committed to prison on the charge of committed.

Another Victim to Intemperance.—A woman in New York, named Rachael McLellan, addicted to intoxication, put a period to her existence a few days since by drinking laudanum She had only been married four months and was completely the slave of intemperance Her husband has beaten her sometimes while in this state, and she had often threatened to take her own life by laudanum and charge him with her death

Tenacity of Life.—A man recently died in Dorper, Vermont who had been tapped fifty times in the abdomen, and more than fifty gallons of water fluid drawn from him by actual measurement.

Ten Millions of treasury notes have been issued under the act of October 12th. of these, the notes redeemed and reissued leave about eight millions outstanding

(*From Brickwell's Reporter, Nov. 6.*)

THE MONEY MARKET.

The favorable change in the money market noticed in our last, has not been permanently sustained, although the feeling generally is much better than it was a fortnight since Hope and confidence with regard to the future continue to strengthen Business is still very limited, and ships continue to arrive from England and France, laden with the rich and costly products of those countries. Our canals and railroads are still characterised by all the signs of high and activity, and will so continue until the cold weather has permanently set in. Philadelphia was never in a sounder or more wholesome condition than at this moment. A bankruptcy to any serious extent has not occurred for months, while the transactions which daily take place between business men, are of a character to show that here, at least, commercial credit is still of the most unblemished kind. New buildings are springing up in the outskirts, and real estate of every description within the immediate limits of the city and county, is still advancing, or if not advancing, commands fair if not liberal prices. Towards the north and north west in particular, these cheering indications are especially visible—indeed, we cherish the belief that eight or ten years hence, there will not be half a dozen lots of vacant ground—on either of the streets between Race and Spruce streets, running from the Schuylkill to the Delaware Philadelphia is already a great and growing city, but unless we greatly mistake her pulsiest days are yet to come.

Specie: BANK BANKS.

Statement of the condition of the Banks in Rhode Island, on Friday, Oct. 5th, 1838, published by the Bank Commissioners in conformity with the Act of October session, A D. 1837

Liabilities.	
Capital paid in,	$9,869,113 00
Circulation,	2,229,038 67
Due to other banks	411,357 91
Profits on hand	441,357 91
Dividends unpaid,	37,862 53
Deposits on interest,	586,198 12
Deposits not on interest,	383,914 78
Total liabilities,	$14,676,017 72
Resources.	
Notes and bills discounted,	$12,592,548 03
Specie,	650,955 31
Bills of other banks,	568,505 33
Due from other banks,	453,930 38
Stock in the bank	131,051 66
Stock in other banks, &c	369,688 03
Total resources,	$14,676,017 79

Of the notes and bills discounted, there is payable out of the State the sum of $3,923,960 76

And payable in the State. 8,779,287 25

Of the circulation there is held by the banks the sum of 442,866 18

In the hands of the public, 1,786,904 26

By comparing this abstract with the returns made to the commissioners, Sept. 7th, 1838, it appears that since that date,

The circulation has been increased, $139,730 98

The specie has been reduced, 5,849 11

The deposites (including dividends unpaid) have been increased, 98,583 05

The discounts have been reduced, 304,908 81

THE CURRENCY.

We find in the Globe two letters, one of which is subjoined From the style, we conjecture them to be from the pen of a writer who has distinguished himself by the ability with which he has treated the subject of currency He is remarkable for the perspicacity of his ideas, and the purity and simplicity of his style—They answer two popular objections of the ultra advocates of the paper money system, viz: that there is not a sufficiency of gold and silver for the world for the purposes of a general metallic currency. Secondly, that prosperity and wealth are caused by a paper money currency.

We recommend the perusal of these letters to our readers, and are satisfied that they will convince those who are not determined against conviction, and who are in search of truth.

TO PROFESSOR HOLDICH, *of the Washington University, Middletown, Conn.*

LETTER I.

Reverend Sir: I have lately met with a small work from your fellow, entitled "Political Economy Simplified," with a great part of which I was much pleased But the satisfaction which I derived from the lucid manner in which you have treated a subject, yet generally, was more than counterbalanced by your manner of treating the questions of currency and banking.

An error of no small moment lies at the bottom of all your reasonings on these subjects; an error which is current enough among half informed men, but as rare which I was surprised to see find its way into a work making any pretensions to science. You introduce it on page 26, when you say:

"There is but a certain amount of gold and silver in the world, and this amount bears no proportion to the demands of trade.

Whether the amount of gold and silver in the world is large or small, is, considering the question of currency in the abstract, of little subject, A sudden and great decrease of the amount of gold and silver in the world would be a great evil, because it would increase the difficulty of complying with existing engagements. A sudden and great increase of the quantity of gold and silver would also be an evil, as an evil of the opposite character. If the precious metals should suddenly and greatly increased in quantity, they would fall so much in value that creditors would get but part of the value they were justly entitled to receive Whatever may be the quantity of the precious metals in the world, prices always adjust themselves to that quantity with rigid accuracy. Suppose the money in the world to be suddenly reduced nine-tenths: prices would fall in the like ratio, and a dime would serve all the purposes before answered by a dollar Suppose, on the contrary, the money in the world should be suddenly increased ten fold; then prices would rise in the like ratio, and an eagle would be requisite in making purchases where a dollar would have have sufficed.

We may, indeed, suppose such an increase or decrease of the precious metals as would unfit them for standards and measures of value and mediums of exchange. If gold and silver should become so scarce as to be as valuable as the mechanical stones, they would no longer serve as the material of money, for then the quantities of them that would be equivalent to many articles of purchase and sale, would be almost too small to be discerned by the eye, and too large to be passed from hand to hand. If, on the other hand, gold and silver should become as plentiful as copper and iron, the value that would be included in a great bulk would be so small, that we should have to look out for some other instrument of exchange. But so long as gold and silver exist in that proportion to other commodities that fits them for measures of value and mediums of trade, it is of little moment, except so far as it would affect existing contracts, whether the amount be doubled or diminished one half. In either case, prices would adjust themselves to the new supply with unerring accuracy

You endeavor to strengthen your erroneous position by the following mode of reasoning. I give the context, that the connection may be seen:

"There is but a certain amount of gold and silver in the world, and this amount bears no manner of proportion to the demands of trade. It is true, that by the discovery of the American mines, the precious metals have been increased tenfold; but on the other hand, owing to the wonderful expansion of trade since that period, the demand has increased still faster; insomuch that while the increase in the quantity should have made the value fall to one-tenth, it has actually fallen to only one third, making the increase of the demand beyond that of the supply, in the ratio of ten to three In other words, the demand exceeds the supply rather more than three fold"

This is, although, very loose reasoning. The words "demand" and "supply," (both technical terms in political economy), are used by you with colloquial inconsistences and deductions made therefrom to which no political economist could possibly assent. The demand for gold and silver as the materials of money, is by no means the only demand for them There is also an important demand for them in the arts, and this is what has prevented their falling in the ratio they would have done if they had been used only for purposes of trade. Owing to the discovery of America, the labour of producing gold and silver has been reduced to one-third or one fourth of what it was formerly, and this has caused them to be more extensively used in the arts than would otherwise have been possible.

You go on to crown your erroneous reasoning with an equally erroneous corollary.

"So," you say, "it must always be; an abundant supply of money always stimulates trade of all sorts, and this again creates a demand for money; so we just come round to the same point. The demand for money, in the way of trade, will always increase faster than the supply. Hence our little imaginary colony is a picture of all the nations of the earth. Its business stagnates for the want of a sufficiently ample medium of exchange.

In this passage you have, unintentionally, no doubt, levelled a blow at one of the leading principles of political economy. But you have done it ignorantly, and through not weighing properly the meaning of the word demand, which, in our science, is used to denote not simply the wish or the desire to possess a thing, but the wish or desire to possess a thing, combined with the ability to give an equivalent for it. It is in this sense it is a universal axiom that, in an open market, there is a constant tendency in the supply to equal the demand; and that of nothing is this more true than in regard to metallic money. Let the demand for gold diminish, either through the use of substitutes arising through a decline of trade, and the supply will diminish in the like ratio, either through the mines being made to yield less, or through a greater proportion of their product being applied to manufacture purposes. Let the demand increase, either through a disuse of some old substitutes for money, or through an increase of trade, find the supply will increase in the ratio, either through the mines being made to yield a greater product, or through a smaller proportion of that product being used in the arts

I cannot persuade myself that a man of your good sense will persist in so palpable an error, after it has been once pointed out to you. Considering the number of times, and the ability with which it has been refuted, it is passing strange that you should *ever* have adopted it. Mr Gallatin, the president of the national Bank of New York, in his "Observations on the Currency and Banking System," very is pials on this point. On page 16 he says:

"The amount in weight or quantity of gold and silver, is now fifteen times as great in Europe and America as it was prior to the discovery of the last named country, but the three hundred millions were then worth as much as twelve hundred millions at this time The increase, so far as it consists only in amount, and has been caused by the reduced cost of production, is, *with respect to currency*, of no importance whatever. It is quite immaterial to the community whether one thousand ounces of silver will, on an average, purchase one thousand or four thousand given measures or weight of every other commodity. Had not that reduction taken place, four hundred thousand millions of dollars in currency would have effected the same purpose as is now effected by sixteen hundred thousand millions, without any other difference than probably the use of base metal, instead of our dimes and half dimes."

If my humble efforts, reverend sir, shall fail to convince you of your error, and if Mr. Gallatin's authority shall weigh as little with you as my reasons, let me call your attention to a treatise on political economy, lately published by professor Vethake, of the university of Pennsylvania, in which this subject is treated with great clearness and great precision, and with a detail into which, in the limits of a newspaper, early, it is impossible to enter The error into which you have fallen is a most important one, and has vitiated the whole course of your reasoning on the subject of banks and currency.

In another letter I shall point out some, if possible, still greater errors in your, in many respects, very creditable little volume.

Very respectfully, sir, yours, &c.

MONETA.

Louisville, Nov. 8.

There was on the 1st inst. a rise of 29 inches in the Ohio at Pittsburgh. At this place the rise was only 5 inches, but it commenced falling yesterday. The weather, however, is such as to authorize the hope that we shall soon be relieved from the operation of the *low water embargo*, which has been seriously felt about four months by our business men.

From the Bath American.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

The brig Tweed, Robinson, at this port yesterday, from Rio de Janeiro, brings advices from that capital to the 14th September. We are indebted to the kindness of a mercantile house for the annexed extracts of letters received by this vessel:

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 13, 1838.

We have no amelioration to note in our flour market, although the receipts of breadstuffs during the last fortnight have in some measure slackened. The large cargo of Danzic flour mentioned in our circulars of 28th August, has, we learn, been sold at 20 per bbl., and a parcel of the French "Le Baron" bound at 18s. Some Gallego, per Sophia and Eliza, has likewise been placed at 21|000, and the cargo of the Rape (arrived on the 1st instant from Baltimore) consisting of 1622 bbls., was purchased a few days back for the Rio Grande market at 16s, duty paid.

We estimate the stock of breadstuffs in all hands at 33,000 bbls. That of American in first hands is composed of about 1900 bbls. Richmond, and 1860 bbls. Baltimore, which is retailing very slowly at 21 a 21|500 for the former, and 17s a 18s for the latter.

Very little has been done lately in coffee for the northern European ports, but there has been an extensive and brisk demand for Trieste, generally for superior qualities, which has tended to keep the market pretty firm.

Exchange on England has continued pretty steady at 27|a 28d. It is now firm at 28d.

Extract of another letter, dated

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 11, 1838.

Since our monthly circular of 28th ult. we have had very heavy importations of merchandise, and but little business has been done, owing to the general dullness of the market and the interruption of holydays.

Imports.—Flour, from the U. States, via Pernambuco, 1622 bbls.; European, from Bordeaux, 160; Bremen 344; Marseilles 954—total 2930 bbls. Prices almost nominal—ordinary 16 milrs; net 20|24; Baltimore 18s; net 21; Gallego 21s; net 18s|00. The opinion in market is that new Baltimore flour will not bring over 16s a 17s, and new Richmond 21s.—The stock is heavy.

Exports.—Coffee to United States 300 bags; to Europe 8854 bags Stock 20,000 bags.

Hides.—None exported. Stock 14,000 pieces.

Nothing late from Rio Grande or the La Plata of importance Hides are very scarce at both places.

Quicksilver Mine.—We are informed by Mr. Cooper, that in boring near this place, through the soft stone upon which this region of country is based, his augur, at the distance of several hundred feet from the surface, dropped into a lake of quicksilver, fourteen feet and some inches deep—*Marcenge (Ala.) Gaz.*

Now a bad plan.—The inventive powers of rogues turn out, almost every day, some new device to facilitate depredations, and it is but seldom we hear of any counter inventions on the part of honest people to frustrate the machinations of knavery. The latest thing of the latter description of which we have heard, was brought out at a recent trial, at the Old Bailey, London, of a fellow accused of picking pockets at the Italian Opera. The prosecutor ascertained he had been robbed by hearing the jingle of keys, it being his practice to tie a bunch of keys to the end of his silk purse. The pickpocket was convicted.

Somewhat of a Change!—A newspaper, called "Moniteur de Paris," contained the following items in quick succession, during the month of March, 1815, at the return of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba:—

1. The *Cannibal* has left his cavern. 2. The *Wolf* of Corsica has landed at Cape Juan. 3. The *Tiger* has arrived at Gappa. 4. The *Monster* slept over night at Grenoble. 5. The *Tyrant* has passed through Lyons 6 The *Usurper* has been seen 60 miles from the capital 7 *Bonaparte* dines near 40th regal stridee. 8. *Napoleon* will be under our walls tomorrow. The *Emperor* has arrived at Fontainbleau. 10. *Their Imperial Kingly Majesties* have yesterday taken possession of the Tuileries, surrounded by their faithful subjects.

(*From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*)

New Orleans.—Since the arrival in this city of the canal commissioners, Messrs Stevens and Dickey, the federal organs have been busy in republishing statements claiming a federal majority in the legislature, on joint ballot. As these statements are altogether deceptive, the publisher is that they have been got up to affect the New York stockjobbers, and to break the fall of depreciation and anti-masonry in Pennsylvania, which are now threatening the election of Gen. Porter by a majority of over 10,000.

In connection with this subject, we publish to-day, from the Harrisburg Keystone, a table of the state of parties in both houses. From this it will be seen that the matter will stand as follows.

	Dem	Fed. & A. M.
Senate,	19	18
House,	56	44
	75	62
	62	
Dem. maj. on joint ballot,	9	

The Czar and his Army after Review.—They (the soldiers) do not salute, but as every division passes, the emperor hails them with the accustomed cheer of "How are you, my children?" to which they reply, in enthusiastic roar, "We thank you, our father. The corps having defiled, the emperor again touches his hat to all the officers, saying, "Adieu, messieurs," and then, walking away from his regiment of cuirassiers, "I am satisfied with your conduct, my children." "We'll do better next time," is then the cry from the battalions.

LATEST DATES.

New York		Liverpool	
Boston	oct 4	London	oct 3
Philadelphia	nov 4	Havre	oct 2
Washington	nov 1	Paris	oct 2
Baltimore	nov 3	Bordeaux	sep 28
Charleston	nov 3	Madrid	sep 15
Vera Cruz	sept 29	Cadiz	sep 18
Tampico	sept 28	Malaga	sep 21
Mexico	sep 22	Houston	oct 22

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Saratoga: 756 bales cotton, 134 hhds. and 48 boxes tobacco, 288 bags coffee, 31 hides and sundry mdse.

Philadelphia—Per schr Elizabeth: Sundries, groceries, &c.

IMPORTS.

Bordeaux—Per ship L'Union, Wines, &c.

Newport—Per brig Sea Bird: Oil, candles, potatoes and paving stone.

Per brig Gov. Coddington: Oil, candles and paving stone.

Philadelphia—Per brig Swan: Asst. mdse.

Campeachy—Per schr Nimfa: Hides, logwood, and palm hats.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Southerner: 276 bales cotton M White & co; 21 W & P Collins; 396 Burke, Watt & co; 142 Bennett, Ferriday & co; 39 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 81 Lambeth & Thompson; 225 Bonkner, Stanton & co; 145 A Ludlow & co; 50 W Bagley; S W Oakey; 74 R Beck; 33 J Tarbe; 67 Brander, M'Kenna & Wright.

Per steamboat Huntsville: 949 bales cotton A Ludlow & co; 919 Burke, Watt & co; 157 Lambeth & Thompson; 83 W Flower; 83 M White & co; 65 G M Lee; 62 Peyroux, Arcuil & co; 49 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 57 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 46 Allen, Bullock & co; 95 A Rivards & co; 30 Caldwell & Hickey; 16 Alfain & Trimolet; 16 Bennett, Ferriday & co; 16 R Reid; 12 Hall & Bein; 8 W M Curtiss; 8 T Barrett; 8 Lane, Fontaine & co; 7 Gale & Stewart; 6 S W Oakey & co; 5 Prescott, Jones & co; and sundries to order.

Per steamboat Platte: 84 pcs bagging, 183 coils rope, Champomier & Giraud; 317 do, 68 pcs bagging, Ogden & Hoadgate; 198 coils rope Lee & Hanly; 30 Barker & Lynch; and sundries to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship L'Union: Dupuy, Schofer, Guery; Rabateau; Killedge & Bro; Iernot; Barthes; Vitaut; Jerry; Hullet; Lorrille & co; Fontenelle; Fortirale; Normandy; Lefebvre; Cordevoile; Chevalier; Berquier; Dupier; Marck, and sundries.

Per brig Swan: Orleans Gas Light Co; Lambeth & Thompson; Beard & Bloren; J & F Wall; E Johnson; Jarvis & Andrews; R Grening & co; Bush & Thacker; Price, Johnson & co; J C Wagner; T Green; S Locke & co; Ward & Simmons; Taylor & Devereux; Sloan & Bros; J P Coulon; Yestman & co; S Crane; Norman, Steel & co; Waterman & Wood; R Moser; Lake & co; Slocum, Rogers & co; J D Denegre; A Merritt; J Wilson; Ogden & Hoadgate; Charlie & co; Henshaw & Rogers; W A Armstrong; Reed & Barstow; S Albert; Frierson, Dale & co; E Johns & co; Adams & Hartwell; W Massey; Tut & Hopkins; E Kelly; and sundries.

Per brig Sea Bird: L H Gale; Bailey, and master Per schr Nimfa: J Prats; J Prous; R Palmer, Fernandez & Ruis.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, November 3.

20 shares United States Bank 128½
20 do do 128½ 10d
50 do do 128½

NEW YORK MARKET, November 5.—Cotton—Since our last review nothing of consequence has been done in cotton. The arrivals have been few and and the supply light, which has kept prices steady. The demand is confined to hands with stamping, there being no disposition to ship until the arrival of the next steam packet. Mobile sells at 11a16 cents, Upland 11 a 11½ cents. New Orleans is now our quotation for tinged cotton, and we do not perse as a criterion of the market, believe we are undecided what to do, until further advices from Europe.

Molasses are in good demand, with a good supply of weekers, cuttings rather scarce, prices are firm.

Coffee—The demand is confined to parcels for domestic use, we notice no change in prices. Havana is quoted at 9½ a 10 cents. Old crop Rio at 10 a 11 on time, Cuba 9½ a 10. Domingo, 9½. Laguira 11|a12, prime Laguira 12½. Java 13|a14 have sales in place since our last, and Mocha 16 a 17 cents. Java were principally in small lots, in consequence of the light stock in market.

Flour & Meal—The market remains steady for all description. The receipts are large, on Saturday 4|000 bbls were arrived. The stock good but the demand from the city and eastern southern is more in demand. Georgetown and Richmond are have improved 1 bbl. Baltimore, Ohio and Richmond tinged continue good brands at 8 a 20—Troy 8|. Corn meal and rye flour are almost change

Lead—Operations in lead are pretty extensive. Missouri at 7½, at which 19|000 pigs were sold, and a large quantity in the place is now demanded of 7 cent. The stock in this market is very large.

Molasses—In consequence of a short supply no change has taken place. The demand is confined to home use. Porto Rico sells at 30 cents at 11, prime Cuba Centrifugal 30 cents at 10. Light sales have been made at these rates.

Rice—Sales have been made at 4½ a 4¾ cents for small lots of good quality, best and pick are in full demand. Rice Port is dull, in consequence of a short supply. Hamp we quote at 4½ a 4¾. Carolina 4½ a 4¾ cents. Rice Port 2|a2|6d. Bat prime 1|6d|a2|0 ay the current rate of exchange.

Rice—Arrivals are confined to new, but the supply is so light that not prices are realized. The demand is also limited, consequently operations are small. We have heard of last quotations of 3|a3|6 at 4|a4|5 for 100 lb net

Sugar—Of all kinds no gain demand, at fair prices, except what Havana, of which there is a good stock. The advance on raw sugars has caused a slight advance in refined sugars. Cuba—Brown Havana 7 a 7½ Porto Rico 8|a8|6 Cuba Centrifugal 9 a 9½ Brown Havana 7 a 7½ 48 hogsheads sold at 8 a 8½ a 9 a 9½ 10 a 10½ 75 bags white Bengal, at 10½ nearly on time

NASHVILLE MARKET, November 7.—The river. The river on the Cumberland since Saturday morning has been about two feet and the water still rising slowly. Another heavy rain which fell on Saturday night, we learn, caused lots of the river to Harpeth Shoals. The ground is thoroughly saturated for the first time since June last, and every rain will now tell to our rivers.

CINCINNATI CANAL MARKET, November 3. Flour—from boats 5|a5|6

Wheat, from boats 36 cents—bull

Corn meal do 37|a38 cents

Wheat do 41 a 42 | 45 | 48 a 50 cents—demand Genesee

LOUISVILLE MARKET, November 5—Since Saturday morning there have been some arrivals of flour, which, in consequence of the light stock in market, and the great demand, has caused a slight advance in price. The sales are in many instances from boats, and are mostly for cash. Purchasers cannot obtain a good assortment at any house in the city, and frequently, it is difficult to obtain more article. There have been no sales from the river, and we are inclined to believe there will be none that are not, notwithstanding the reports we have heard of a rise—and arrivals from that quarter are extremely scarce and at extreme prices

Flour—$5|a5|6—scarce

Coffee—Large additions have been made to the stock of coffee in the week, and the supply may now be considered good

Rice—$4|4. Havana $4|5

Cotton yarns—This article is generally sent by Pittsburgh, consequently there has been no late arrivals, and the stock is reduced We notice no change in price 30c @ 35

Flour—Remains scarce and has advanced to $5|, caused by the scarcity of the article and the resignation of a few hundred bbls to New Orleans

Pork—Mackerel, some fine quality

Lead—$4|a4|. No arrivals this week The above quotation is a slight advance than last week

Lard—11 a 12½, scarce. No new in market.

Molasses—Sells at 30 per gal

Pork—None in market

Bacon—$6|a6|

Rice—nearly $5 per cwt

Salt—Salt is becoming scarce—the price remains about the same. We quote Turks Is $7|, Kan 75, Liverpool 4 50, G A 2 75@3

Sugar—10|a11 scarce, only small lots are arriving. A good article is called for but there are no such arrivals

Tobacco—Cut brandy 9|a12|. American do 8|a9. Hgns 8|a9.

Whiskey—30|a32—very scarce.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Saratoga, Hathaway, New York, Bein & Cohen.
Schr Elizabeth, Forsythe, Pensacola, master.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Hudson, Hathaway, from the S W Passtowed to sea, ship Perdonnet, schrs Oberon and Kelley, brought up ships Arkansas and Trenton. Two ships of the S W Pass, one the Ville de Bordeaux, the other said to be the Deucalion, from Boston.

Tow boat Porpoise, Davis, fin the Passes—brought up Fr. ship L'Union, brigs Swan and David