NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

J. E. MAGNE & CO.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 11, 1839.

A CONTRAST.

The most graphic, accurate and impressive lessons of social objects of the present and past ages ever seen is contained in the following extract from a speech delivered by Mr Clay at Ashland, in the way of that great and [illegible] which he delivered in Lexington, Ky., on the 1st of August, 1837, and three days of grace, unless expressly stated to the contrary—they cannot see any reason, or find any law, which would make a difference in this respect between date checks or post notes, issued by a bank to similar checks or notes issued by individuals. A corporation is in fact a fictitious personage in the eye of the law, and all their money transactions are subject to the same control and law as individuals; it is true that banks issuing post notes payable at a certain period after date, or on a subsequent specified day, or when paying checks drawn upon them in that mode by their correspondent banks, have generally conceded the three days of grace, partly with a view to accommodate the holders, and partly because the funds of the drawers were already in hand, and the payment a few days sooner or later was immaterial to a monied institution, but when a check or post note of that description is dishonored, it then becomes legally important, that the fact should be correctly ascertained, in order that it may be regularly protested—this day day your committee consider is the same as that of a promissory note, namely, the third day of grace.

There is another and an important point connected with the subject, that requires notice, which is where a note or bill of exchange is drawn payable at a certain period expressed in months or days after a date subsequent to the date of said note or bill; for instance: a note dated the first day of July and payable four months after the first of August next ensuing, is usually understood as becoming due, the 1—4 December. For it is contended by some that from the phraseology the four months would not commence until after the 1st of August and that consequently it would not be due until the 2—3 of December, and if protested on the *fourth* it would be illegal and the endorsers would all be released.

It appears this question has been raised in a neighboring state where the endorsers are endeavouring to evade payment of large sums, on this plea, and in consequence some of the banks in this city, have adopted the precaution of protesting such paper twice, the first on the customary due day, and again on the subsequent day—it is therfore of some importance to have the question settled.

The committee have reviewed this joint in all its bearings and do not see any reason for taking such bills or notes out of the usual routine of ascertaining the maturity—A promissory note dated the first of July and payable four months after the first of August, and *not dated* 1st August, payable four months after date, the committee consider would both fall due on the same day, and they can see no shadow of reason why the former should be considered as falling due on the 1—3 December and the latter (which all admit would be the case) falling due on the 1—4 December.

Another point that has been suggested is the division of a note or bill payable in a certain number of months from date, a post note or bill is dated the last day of a month having a greater number of days than the month in which it falls due—for instance, a note dated the 31st December, payable two months after date *will grace*, it is due the 28th day of February, the last day of that month, or more days have to add to make it equal to the 31 days in December, making it due the 31 day of March?

It appears there has been some diversity in the practice in this point in the northern banks, where in some instances within the knowledge of the committee such a note as above would be considered as falling due 31 of March, without counting days of grace; a practice not been the practice in Louisiana, and only very partially elsewhere in the union. The committee have reason to believe this has of late years been entirely discontinued, and that the present universal rule is that a note or bill drawn in months and dated the last day of a month, is payable the last day of the month in which it falls due, although the latter may have a fewer number of days.

This is also the universal custom in Europe, where all these usages are fully understood and I from whence we derive our mercantile rules.

The committee would only further observe that drafts payable at sight are not entitled to days of grace, this is so generally admitted that the committee would not have thought it necessary to notice it, except that in some rare instances grace has been demanded on such drafts.

With these explanations the committee submit for the consideration of the chamber the following resolution viz.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans do resolve the following rules as governing the maturity of drafts, notes, bills of exchange and bank checks or post notes, viz

That all notes, drafts, bank checks or post notes drawn payable in days or months after sight or after date, or drawn payable on a certain specified subsequent day are entitled to the usual three days of grace, unless expressly specified to the contrary.

That bills notes or drafts drawn payable in months or days after date subsequent to the date of said bill note or draft is due on the same day as it drawn the same number of days or months after date.

That any bill, note or draft drawn a certain number of months after date, and dated on the last day of a month having a greater number of days than the month in which it falls due, is due on the last day of that month without any allowance for the day or days short in the month.

That all drafts or orders for money payable at sight are not entitled to days of grace, but are due and payable on presentation.

Resolved. In order to avoid any future doubt or difficulty on the subject that a committee be appointed to draft a bill in conformity to the preceding resolutions and to urge the passage of the same by the legislature of this state at their next session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning, the horses attached to the omnibuses of the lower cotton press, runaway and dragged the omnibus to the corner of St. Anne and Condé streets, when the wheels having struck against the curbstone, the shock was so violent as to throw the driver out. He fell on the pavement, and received a severe wound on the head. He was immediately carried to the guard house, and received the necessary attention.

SPECIE

Received per sche Watchman, from Matamoras, and consigned as follows

J. W. Zacharie & co.	$16,500
Thos Hale,	26,000
A. & J. Dennistoun & co.,	7,000
John Parton & co.,	3,300
Schmidt, Werner & co.,	4,000
J. Murray,	1,100
Total,	$57,900

RED RIVER RAFT

We perceive by certain documents published in the Arkansas Gazette that the appropriations of the government for the purpose of removing this great raft have been exceeded by the expenditures of captain Shreve, and by advances made to him by the Washington branch of the red river branch. It will be remembered, says the Gazette, at the coming session of congress to make an appropriation for keeping Red River clear of the obstruction which has been removed by the indefatigable exertions of captain Shreve, as there is a constant tendency to the accumulation of timber at the locality of the old raft, which will require the laying of a snag boat in the river for some time to come, to render available the large amount of money and labor already expended on it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NATCHEZ.

An extra from the office of the Free Trader informs us that on the morning of the 7th instant, a fire broke out in the rear of Ford's buildings, on Commerce street, between Main and State streets, on the east side. The flames extended with great rapidity, and destroyed that and three adjoining houses. Their progress was finally arrested, while the large boarding house of Mrs. Mellon was on fire. Though this edifice was of wood, and was wrapped in flames, yet by the daring efforts of the Phœnix Independent Fire Engine company, aided by the Vicksburg volunteer companies and the citizens generally, the fire was extinguished in mid progress. The loss is considerable, but the amount is not stated. The members of the Phœnix company have tendered a card of thanks to the Vicksburg volunteers for their prompt and efficient aid in arresting the ravages of the destructive element.

[From the Washington Metropolis]

A table of the operations of the United States mint, from the formation of the government to the year 1838.

Summary of the whole coinage.

	Whole number of pieces coined.	Value.
Gold,	4,716,935	$22,102,035
Silver,	115,421,762	46,270,162
Copper,	77,752,965	740,331
Total,	197,891,662	$69,584,548

During General Jackson's administration, the amount coined was as follows:

	Pieces.
Half eagles,	2,232,354
Quarter eagles,	817,781
Dollars,	1,000
Half dollars,	42,663,926
Quarter dollars,	3,584,010
Dimes,	6,593,950
Half dimes,	12,187,740
Cents,	43,930,740
Total,	87,311,371

The number of eagles coined, from 1792 to 1804, inclusive, was 122,502. No eagles have been coined since that period.

The number of half cents coined, from 1792 to 1836, was 7,440,713.

THE CHEROKEES

The Arkansas Gazette of 24th ult. has the following:

"The Cherokees.—By the steamboat Cherokee, which arrived here on Sunday last, from Fort Gibson, we learn that affairs among the Indian people remained in the same condition as at our last publication on this subject, with more probable of the different parties coming to blows. A council of the Ridge party and the old emigrants was to have been held at the mouth of the Illinois, on Monday last, with the view we understand, of so altering their laws as to make them more satisfactory to the nation generally. There are many in the affair as to the state of things among the Indians, which, as it can answer no useful purpose, we think it worth our while to give, waiting for the course of events to develope what it would perhaps be impudent to anticipate.

Mr Francis Vinton, of Washington county, (Ala) was shot a few days since while sitting at his supper table. The ball passed through the open door of the room. Mr V was a respectable citizen of the county, and apparently without an enemy.

More Steam Ships.—The "New York" is about to be built by the Great Western steam ship company to run in connection with the present ship. The "*President*" is in a state of great forwardness.

☞ Both the *Great Western* and *British Queen* went to sea on the 1st. There was a difference of one hour in their starting—the Great Western getting off first.

The Vice Presidency.—Some of the northern papers speak of senator Davis, of Massachusetts, and governor Seward, of New York, as suitable whig candidates for the vice presidency.

Hon. Mr. John Quincy Adams has written a letter in which he expresses the opinion that the "fifteen gallon law is unjustious, imprudent, and should be repealed.

It is computed that there are 10,000 persons confined in the various prisons of the United States.

MATURITY OF EXCHANGE POST NOTES, ETC.

The following report was made to and accepted by the Chamber of Commerce, at their last monthly meeting, and we have procured a copy for publication as being a subject of much interest and importance to our commercial community.

The committee to whom was referred the subject as to the days of maturity on checks or post notes, payable after sight or date, or on a particular day, &c. &c. beg leave to report:

That after having given the subject due consideration, and after having examined the laws of the state, bearing on the question, they have come to the conclusion that all orders for the payment of money, whether payable in a certain number of days or months after date or after sight, or payable on a certain subsequent specified day, are entitled to the usual three days of grace, unless expressly stated to the contrary—they cannot see any reason, or find any law, which would make a difference in this respect between date checks or post notes, issued by a bank to similar checks or notes issued by individuals. A corporation is in fact a fictitious personage in the eye of the law, and all their money transactions are subject to the same control and law as individuals; it is true that banks issuing post notes payable at a certain period after date, or on a subsequent specified day, or when paying checks drawn upon them in that mode by their correspondent banks, have generally conceded the three days of grace, partly with a view to accommodate the holders, and partly because the funds of the drawers were already in hand, and the payment a few days sooner or later was immaterial to a monied institution, but when a check or post note of that description is dishonored, it then becomes legally important, that the fact should be correctly ascertained, in order that it may be regularly protested—this day day your committee consider is the same as that of a promissory note, namely, the third day of grace.

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Resolved. In order to avoid any future doubt or difficulty on the subject that a committee be appointed to draft a bill in conformity to the preceding resolutions and to urge the passage of the same by the legislature of this state at their next session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

New York, July 31st, 1839.

In the Courier and Enquirer of this morning you will find the correspondence between governor Seward and the locofoco committee of our city corporation.—To this correspondence I have heretofore referred several times. I now recommend it to your attention.

The papers will afford you a tolerably correct account of Mr. Clay's position. In the western part of this state, he has been received by its inhabitants, no only courteously, but affectionately. The movements of the people have been spontaneous; not drilled. Be it remembered, that these testimonials of respect, which have been thus voluntarily showered down upon him, are exhibited in a section of the state where his popularity and influence is less than in any other part of it.

Whatever of popularity general Harrison has, in the state of New York, and much of Mr. Webster's, is in the western district. In that district Mr. Clay's reception has equalled the warmest wishes of his most devoted friends. This is susceptible of an explanation, ignoble patriotic and honorable to the supporters of general Harrison and Mr. Webster. The latter having retired from the canvass, his friends, almost without an exception, promptly avowed their determination to sustain Kentucky's favorite son.

From the commencement, the friends of general Harrison openly expressed their fixed determination to support the candidate of the national convention, to be held in December next, and they have, throughout, acted consistently. Many of them are gentlemen of intelligence. They have watched the signs of the times, and they clearly perceive that Mr. Clay is *the* candidate of the whig party; and, consequently, that he will be nominated by the convention. On this point, there is no longer the shadow of doubt. The friends of general Harrison, therefore, are prepared to act up to their profession, and they are now giving Mr. Clay, in anticipation, the evidence of their sincerity. In truth, there can be no doubt as to the result of New York. Its vote is certain for the candidate of the national convention. Among the whigs in this state, I most conscientiously believe, that Mr. Clay, at this moment, has, as their *first* choice, nine-tenths of the whole party, and of the other tenth, he will ultimately receive nine-tenths of their votes. In every political party and faction, there are *logos*. Among the whigs there are a few. In this city and state, they are generally known. They will attempt to betray their associates, by putting on long and piteous faces; but they will be found "harmless as sucking doves."

The money market is very *tight*. Stocks—some a shade higher, and some a shade lower than yesterday. On an average about the same.

Cotton very little variation. It may be quoted, New Orleans *fair*, 12 to 12 1-4; *good fair* 12 3-4 to 13 cents. An excellent lot of *good fair* has been offered to-day at 13 cents, but no purchase found at that price.

THE EXAMINER.

New-York, August 1st, 1839.

The pressure in the money market continues to be very great; and I regret to say, that the means of granting mercantile relief have been diminished by some of the banks investing a large amount of their capital in treasury notes. This remark is applicable, I am informed, in a special manner to the bank of America, and the Manhattan bank. Banks were chartered for commercial purpose, and the investment of their funds in stocks, or government securities, is a perversion of the object for which they were incorporated. In cases of emergency, temporary loans to the local, state, or general government, may be tolerated. But in the purchase of these treasury notes, the banks cannot make out a justifiable case. Besides, it is said, that a large portion of these notes were taken from the agent of the treasury, under an engagement, that they should not be thrown into market, or used in any other way, until they were at maturity: thus locking up the fund for ten or twelve months. If this statement is correct, the act is most reprehensible. If it is not correct, those institutions are now called upon to disclose the public mind, and give the facts as they really exist; for the story is rife in Wall street. Thus crippled, what support, in time of pressure, can they give to the community! If none, what right have they to look for, or expect from that community countenance of indulgence, whether in the character of *depositors* or bill-holders?

Some of the bank officers seem to think and act as if the institutions over which they preside, were created for their own special accommodation, the better to enable them to lord it over the community. This feeling, they are in the habit of expressing themselves, in relation to applicants for discounts, in the most heartless manner. Let me exemplify this observation, by stating a case. A gentleman presented at one of the *nobility* on the state of the times, and the great losses upon our cotton said—"*I suppose your bank is rather cautious how it takes its bills of cotton dealers*" "*Oh!*" replied the nobleman, "*I shun them as we would the mulberry tree speculators.*"

These institutions are indispensable in a commercial country. But they should be rigidly confined to their legitimate business. Every deviation from it should be exposed by their real friends, and receive public censure. These are not the times when banks can afford to lose their honest supporters. The whole power of the general government, with its train band of servile followers, is arrayed against them. And however they may flatter themselves to the contrary, the banks are doomed to ruin, if the influence and power of the government can produce that ruin. Let them beware, therefore, of the foul embrace which some of them are nearly courting.

Stocks are a shade better to-day than yesterday, and rather firm. A large portion of the specie that has recently been exported, went to France; but on board the *Great Western* and *British Queen*, it is estimated that there are 300,000 dollars. Bills on London have been abundant at 9 1-2 to 10 per cent. Heavy against the specie shipments. Very little activity in the cotton market, and no change as to prices.

About half past four o'clock to-day, the Great Western passed the foot of Wall street. The British Queen has not yet sailed, but will, it is said, in the course of this afternoon. On board the former, Fanny Kemble is a passenger. On board the latter, the Hon. C. C. Cambreling.

The barque Cossack, Freeman, arrived at Boston on the 30th ult. in a passage of 17 days from New Orleans.

This has been a great day for the "*sub-treasurers*" A number of gentlemen had their pockets picked, at the letter office, while handing in their letters for the steam ships.

THE EXAMINER.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce]

FROM CANTON.

By the Omega, we have Canton dates to March 25th. They announce the stoppage of the trade altogether, and measures of vigor on the part of the government of China against the deadly trade in opium which bids fair to be effectual. We give below an extract of a letter from a most respectable source —

Macao, March 25th, 1839.

Matters appear to be fast hastening to a crisis in this port with regard to the opium trade, and a final result will be the opening of the empire. The commission now in Canton has taken hold of the business as none of his predecessors have ever done, and the Chinese government has shown a good deal of strength. On the 22d the trade was stopped, and no foreigners allowed to leave Canton, and the next day an officer and a posse of soldiers entered the factory of Dent & Co., demanding Mr. Dent for his continuance in not leaving the country at the orders of the emperor.

Mr. Dent not being present, Mr. Inglis went into the city with the officer, accompanied by Thom and Morrison as interpreters. Elliot sent around a circular on the 23d in Macao, stating that he had ordered the English part of the opium fleet back to Hongkong, in company with the Serine sloop of war, and there to put themselves in a state of defence. He left Macao for Canton the same evening, in order to demand passports for all British subjects to leave Canton, but we have not yet heard the result. Most of the Lintin fleet have been in Macao Roads for the last few days, and to day the opium in Macao is all being re-embarked on board ship, as the commissioner has threatened to search all the houses in Macao for it. The port government has received orders to fit up a house for the commissioner, and they are making ready the tavern on the Praya Grande, near the landing place, for his reception. There are 20 war junks anchered in the Roads. The people in Macao are in great trouble, for if the opium trade is cut off from the place, they have a sad prospect of starvation, or at least great misery before them. But in the eradication of an evil of the magnitude of this trade, we must expect much distress; if the effect is binding of the empire in a measure of a deadly evil, the distress bears but a small proportion to the good. It is estimated that there are thousand chests in the place, and property amounting to 30 millions on board ship, all of which it is expected must go to Singapore. Out of all evil, our hope is that God will bring much good to the empire, we may all be driven away from China, to return again on a more favorable footing, and an intercourse be commenced more likely to result in mutual advantage. It is good to remember that God has purposes of mercy regarding this people, and the accomplishment of them has not yet commenced, in comparison with what is to be done.—We are all anxiously awaiting the result of the imprisonment of foreigners in Canton, and the summoning of Mr. Inglis into the city.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL,

From the 3d to the 10th August, 1839.

DISEASES.

	Admitted	Cured	Died	Left	Colour: White	Colour: Black	Colour: Mulatto	Residence: Parishes	Residence: Other States	Residence: Foreign
Wounds,	1				1			1		
Intermittent fever,	2	2			2			2		
Remittent do,	1			1	1			1		
Yellow do,	1			1	1			1		
Gastritis,	1			1	1			1		
Gastro Enteritis,	4	4		2	3		1	4		
Gastro Hepatitis,	1			1	1			1		
Hydrocephalus Acutus,	1			1	1			1		
Hydrocephalus Chronicus,	1			1	1			1		
Pleurisy,	1			1	1			1		
Pneumonia,	1			1	1			1		
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	1			1	1			1		
Rheumatism,	1			1	1			1		
Scirrhus Pylorus,	1			1	1			1		
Scirrhus Uterus,	1			1		1		1		
Ulcer Simple,	1			1	1			1		
Ulcer Inveterate,	1			1	1			1		
Remittent,	6	5		1	5		1	6		
Yellow,	1			1		1		1		
Gastritis,	3	3			3			3		
Gastro Enteritis,	4	4	2		4			4		
Gonorrhœa,	1			1	1			1		
Hydrocephalus Acutus,	1			1	1			1		
Hydrocephalus Chronicus,	1			1	1			1		
Lues,	2	2			2			2		
Mania,	1			1	1			1		
Mania a Potu,	2	2			2			2		
Nephritis,	1			1	1			1		
Phlegmasia Dolens,	1			1		1		1		
Rheumatism,	1			1	1			1		
Scirrhus,	1			1	1			1		
Wounds,	2	2			2			2		
	47	43	2	20	39	2	2	41	1	5

On the 10th inst., there were in the hospital, 330.

P. R. Crk.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at the City Exchange, at 12 m.—slaves.

By the same, at 144 St. Philippe street, at 5 p. m.—furniture.

By J. B. Blache, at his auction store, at 10 a. m.—Havana cigars.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ We the undersigned, as an act of justice to a young man bearing the name of Lewis Levy, and a resident of this city, take pleasure in stating that *he is not the person* alluded to in an advertisement of ours of the 10th July, in which we offer a reward of $500. The fugitive from justice is an elderly man, say about 40 years old, and the father of a family, and is now residing in Philadelphia.

J B BLACHE,
H J DOMINGON.

a 9 4t

☞ COLLEGE OF VERSAILLES—NOTICE. The second quarterly examination announced for Sunday, 4th inst, is postponed till Monday, August 11th 1839.

a9

☞ CHARLES R. GLYNN is our authorized agent during our absence from the city

N F COMLY & Co.

a9

☞ NOTICE—The steamboat METEOR, is momentarily expected, and will be despatched immediately after her arrival for St. Louis. Passengers for the north and east, will find the route by this boat, via St. Louis and the lakes, the most pleasant and desirable in all respects, apply to

GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALL,
26 Old Levee

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, August 12, 1839.

There has nothing worthy of note occurred in our market for two days past. Prices remain as quoted on Saturday.

The news by the mails of yesterday contain much interesting intelligence, a synopsis of which is contained in the extracts from our exchange papers, and published under the proper head. It will be seen that the trade with Cuba has been stopped by order of the Chinese authorities, a prohibition to that effect having been called forth by the unlawful manner in which the English and other foreign merchants were proceeding in the opium trade. The receipt of this news at New-York caused an advance of 50 @ 75 cent on teas in that market. Cotton was very quiet in New York on the 2d inst. Flour had suddenly become scarce, and was held at 6$, with an upward tendency. New-Orleans corn was sold at 50c.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Pocahontas—280 coils rope, 8877 pigs lead, 567 packs buffalo robes, 680 bales cotton, 67 hhds tobacco, 300 packs wool, and mdse.

Havana—Per barque Industry—862 bales cotton, and 3000 staves.

———Per brig Good Hope—2212 kegs, 17 bbls lard, 33 deck.

Tampa Bay—Per brig Charles—940 bales hay and mdse.

Charleston—Per schr Rutledge—10 packs hosiery, 100 packs cotton, 98 pcs bagging, 20 coils rope.

IMPORTS.

Matamoras—Per schr Watchman—$57,900 specie, 78 bales wool and 1 horse.

Matanzas—Per schr Colonists—fruit—to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Maid of Orleans from St Louis—3 kegs and 1 box specie to W W Corcoran, 203 packs peltries and furs, 124 M Doyle; 633 pigs lead J A Searle & co; 1800 H A Bridge; 28 R Gray; 1 trunk do Small; 20 packs furs, 7 do ind. &c J Valrin & co; 128 packs furs W H Cable; 65 kegs butter J H Leffler & co; 1 package to Connolly & Eiker; 239 packs furs &c, Gimard & Delaunay, 61 kegs butter, &c, Simon & bro; 2 packs furs Chouteau & W Oakey & co; 775 pigs lead for rechipment to Philadelphia; 1 box mdse Cornell & co; 2 bales furs B W Oakey & co; 1 box and 1 pkge N & J Dick & co; 1 trunk E Spencer.

Per steamboat W H Harrison from mouth Ohio—77 pcs bagging, 12 M cedar posts T Twine; to Ogden & Southgate; 14 bgs cheese, 1 bbl 4 bbls 3 bgs sad 3 firkins butter, 2 do ind. &c; 167 packs wheat A Trier; mdse to Peterson, Dale & co; 1 bale furs; order on owners on board.

Per steamboat Wm Robinson jr from Bayou Sara—12 bales cotton to G M Lee; 1 do new W Flower; mdse to owners on board.

Per steamboat Brilliant from Bayou Sara—10 bales cotton to Flint & co; 20 hhds sugar J Zacharie & co; 1 do sugar Caldwell & Hickey; mdse to major R M Kelly, mrs Duliff, Adams & Whitney and order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per schr Watchman—J W Zacharie & co; A & J Dennis & co; Kohn, Daron & co; Schmidt, Werner & co; and capt Murray.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Aug. 1.

50 shares United States Bank,		102½
80 shares Vicksburg Bank,		37
100 do do do		37½
10 do do do		37
20 do do do	b 30 do	36
15 share United States Bank	cash,	112½
25 do do	cash,	112½
25 do do	cash,	112½
20 do do	cash,	112½
5 do do	cash,	112½
25 do do	cash,	112½
52 do do	cash,	112½
25 do do	cash,	112½
50 do do	b 30 do	112
50 do do	cash,	112½
21 do Vicksburg Bank	new week,	36

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.

1 share United States Bank,		112½
30 do do		112
5 do do		112½
3 do Vicksburg Bank		37
50 do do	a 60 do b	39
25 do do		38½

Second Board.

70 shares Vicksburg Bank,	c 60 after 20 sls	36
111½ shares United States Bank	112 and 113	
34 do Vicksburg Bank,	6 mos	36 asked

The downward tendency of the stock market continues. The exceptionable feature of the transaction continued money at less rates than 12@15 per cent. @ month.

NEW-YORK MARKET, August 1 —There is very little doing in cotton so far as in anything else, the city has been so much occupied in the transfers necessary and necessary connected with the departure of the steamers. There is no change here in cotton since the actual state of the market, the sales on Wednesday were 1 to 3 cents lower than the 4 & 5 days.

Flour of all sorts seems suddenly to have disappeared from the market; holders are offered freely 6$ for any kind, and cannot be found less than 6$. Wheat and corn southern is in said to be very low. Corn is the high price of 50 cents.

New Orleans has been sold at 52c; a sale of 500 bls potash has been made at 3$.

Bills on England closed plenty at 9@9 1-8, though undoubted bills were to be had at the lowest price. The steamers and packets sailing to-day for England and France carry out specie to take about half a million of specie.

The sales of money stocks are larger, and a shade higher some of them.

Aug 2.—The United States Bank have bills on England for which they demand 9@9 1-8 per cent—but there are bills offered on sales for the next packet.

The business done at the Stock Exchange this morning was large, but at a considerable decline in prices generally since yesterday. Morris Canal and Banking Co. fell 1½; Phoenix Bank, North American Trust Co., Vicksburg Bank, Schuylkill & Delaware, New Jersey R. R. [—Delaware and Hudson Canal, Bank of Kentucky and Louisiana Co., Bank of Commerce, [—Harlem R. R.]—and United States Bank, 1 @ 2 cent. Stonington Bank, Mechanics Bank and Trust Co. closed the same as yesterday, while American Exchange improved 1 @ cent.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 12.—Since our circular advices of 10th ult business has been limited to the supplies to imports and exports, and although we can state no accumulation of stocks of any kind, yet there is no particular scarcity of any article of first necessity, and only those consumers have been under the influence of the Chamomilla or decree mentioned in our last advices, which has now been in force for a month, and there appears no prospect of the repeal of the operation of the new arrival quarantine regulations, which continue to be severe at high prices. Exchange since our last has been very limited, and the transactions have been confined, and we are confident under similar circumstances of the present prices cannot be sustained, more particularly as our consumers seem to have no concern, for the same, and have ceased to be the buyers of purchasing from without trying it, are of course quite anxious for a change, and are in consequence offering to sell on speculation, or by similar orders, and that the market consequently declines, the market plunged in the greatest state of apathy.

Freights—Very little business done, the last vessel sailed was for Havana, 25 Jul and 2 Aug, the cargo, per Arrie, was with difficulty sold at 1 dollar per bag.

Baltimore 21 500 tar barrels, and other brands 20 000, Gal tops 20 000, tars 5 000 — 26 000

Marseilles flour 2 000 — 2 000

Do do do 300 barrels Thomaston lime, 300 do hydraulic cement, 300 do plaster of Paris, 1,000 do shoe and grey sand, 500 do shells, 500 kegs tar.

LOUIS DANSAC, 146 Old Basin.

DRY GOODS.—The subscribers have in store, for sale, 100 bales, 4-4 heavy brown sheeting, from the Great Western and Great Falls, Co's; 3 cases fine 5-4 bleached Hamilton long cloths; 6 bales superfine brown sheetings; 10 cases Hamilton blue sheetings; 3 cases Mexican mixtures (willed; 4 do fancy striped bed ticking; 40 bales Russia sheetings; 30 bales Lowell cottons 7-8, 4-4 and twilled; 12 bales Lowell cottonades, 3-4 and 4-4; 5 cases Washington Jeans; 2 do striped do do; 30 bales lindseys and kerseys of various qualities, suitable for negro clothing for men and women; 2 cases Pongee silk handkerchiefs.

ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

THE New-Orleans Stationers' Warehouse is constantly supplied with a general and complete assortment of paper, blank books, of all kinds, bills of exchange, memorandum books, steamboat books, bills of lading, playing cards, school books, maps and globes. Also, a general assortment of stationery required in counting rooms, and public offices.

NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st

DISTRICT COURT.—No. 17,710.—Samuel Kohn and Joachim Kohn, his attorney, vs Jean Baptiste Baldwin.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable district court of the first judicial district of the state of Louisiana, will be sold at City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Monday the 16th September next, at 12 o'clock,

All and singular those eighteen lots of ground situated in the suburb St. Mary, above this city, on the square bounded by Notre Dame, Julia, Commerce and Tchoupitoulas streets, and designated by the numbers one to eighteen on a plan drawn by Charles F. Zimpel, engineer and surveyor, dated the 18th day of November, 1831, and annexed to the margin of an act of sale from Samuel Kohn to Joshua Baldwin, passed before G. R. Stringer, notary public, on the 16th November, 1831. Lot number one being situated at the corner of Commerce and Julia streets, measures twenty-four feet six inches in front on Julia street, and seventeen feet in the rear by a depth of eighty-two feet three inches and six lines on Commerce street, and of eighty one feet six inches and four lines on the side adjoining lot number two. Lots number two, three, four, five, and six, measure each twenty feet in front on Julia street, between Commerce and Tchoupitoulas streets, and eighteen feet one inch and six lines in the rear and lot number two having a depth of eighty-one feet one inch and seven lines on the side adjoining lot number three, and of eighty-one feet six inches and four lines on side adjoining lot number one; said lot number three having a depth of eighty feet ten inches and six lines on the side adjoining number four, and eighty-one feet one inch and seven lines on the side adjoining lot number two; said lot number four having a depth of eighty feet eight inches and ten lines on the side adjoining lot number five, and of eighty feet ten inches and six lines on the side adjoining lot number three, said lot number five having a depth of eighty feet six inches and six lines in the rear; said lot number seven having a depth of one hundred and three feet seventeen feet seven inches and six lines on the side nearest to Julia street, and of one hundred and three feet six inches and three lines on the opposite side; said lot number eight having a depth of one hundred and three feet six inches and three lines on the line adjoining number seven, and of ninety-nine feet five inches on the opposite side; Lot number nine is situated at the corner of Notre Dame and Commerce streets, measuring twenty-one feet seven inches in front on Notre Dame street, and twenty-four feet ten inches and two lines in the rear, by a depth of eighty-six feet eight inches and six lines on Commerce street, and of eighty six feet and six lines on the side adjoining lot number ten. The lots numbers ten, eleven and twelve, measure each twenty-one feet six inches front on Notre Dame street, between Commerce and Tchoupitoulas streets, and twenty-four feet ten inches and three lines on the rear, said lot number ten having a depth of eighty-six feet and six lines on the side adjoining lot number eleven; said lot number eleven having a depth of eighty five feet five inches and six lines on the side adjoining lot number ten, and of eighty-four feet eight inches and six lines on the side adjoining lot number twelve; said lot number twelve having a depth of eighty-four feet seven inches and six lines on the side adjoining lot number thirteen, and of eighty-four feet eleven inches and six lines on the side adjoining lot number eleven. The lots numbers thirteen and fourteen, measure each twenty-one feet six inches front on Notre Dame street, between Commerce and Tchoupitoulas streets, by a depth of seventeen equal and parallel lines of eighty-four feet seven inches and six lines. The lot number fifteen is situated at the corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets, and measures twenty-one feet six inches front on Tchoupitoulas street, and twenty-one feet one inch and six lines and a half in the rear by a depth of seventy four feet three inches on Notre Dame street, and seventy-one feet seven inches and 44 lines on the side adjoining lot number sixteen; the lots number sixteen, seventeen and eighteen measure each twenty-one feet six inches in front on Tchoupitoulas street, between Notre Dame and Julia streets, and twenty-one feet one inch and ten lines and a half in the rear; said lot number sixteen having a depth of seventy-one feet seven inches and four lines and a half on the side adjoining lot number fifteen, and of sixty-eight feet eleven inches and nine lines on the side adjoining lot number seventeen; said lot number seventeen having a depth of sixty-eight feet eleven inches and nine lines on the side adjoining lot number sixteen, and of sixty-six feet eleven inches and a half lines on the side adjoining lot number eighteen; said lot number eighteen having a depth of sixty-six feet four inches and one half lines on the side adjoining lot number seventeen, and of sixty-three feet eight inches and a half lines on the side adjoining lot number seventeen, and of sixty-three feet eight inches and a half