LATEST DATES.

New York	Aug 31	Aug 3
Boston	Aug 31	Liverpool	Aug 4
Philadelphia	Sept 1	Havre	Aug 1
Washington	Sept 1	Havre	July 31
Baltimore	Sept 1	Rotterdam	July 31
Charleston	Sept 1	Matanzas	July 27
Havana	Aug 26	Tampico	Aug 21
Houston	Aug 21	Vera Cruz	July 21

MONEY MARKET.

Mexican Dollars	1 @ 3	per cent	prem
Half Dollars	2 @ 3	per cent	prem
American Gold	4.2 @ 4½	per cent	prem
Doubloons	$1 97	@ 2 00	
Spanish Doubloons	$17 00	@ 17 25	
Patriot do	$16 00	@ 16 25	
United States Treasury Notes	½	@ ¾	per cent
United States Bank Notes	½	@ ¾	per cent
Virginia do	½	@ ¾	do
Indiana do	¼	@ ½	do
Illinois do	2½	@ 3½	do
Cincinnati do	1½	@ 2	do
Ohio County Bank	5	@ 10	do
Virginia Bank Notes	par	@ ½	do
North Carolina Bank Notes	par	@ ½	do
South Carolina Bank Notes	par	@ ½	do
Georgia Banks	4	@ 5	do
Alabama Banks	4	@ 5	do
Tennessee Banks	4	@ 5	do
Arkansas State Bank	nominal	50	@50 do
Arkansas Real Estate	do	25	@25 do
Commercial Bank Natchez	do	par	@ ½ do
Agricultural Bank Natchez	do	20	@25 do
Planters' Bank Natchez	do	16	@20 do
Commercial Bank Manchester	do	par	@ ½ do
Warren Bank Vicksburg	do	50	@75 do
Bank of Mississippi	do	10	@15 do
Commercial Bank Rodney	do	10	@15 do
Grand Gulf Bank Columbus	do	80	@90 do
Mississippi Rail Road Company	do	40	@60 do
Union Bank of Mississippi	do	68	@70 do
Commercial Bank of Vicksburg	do	70	@ do
Lake Washington & Deer Creek	do	40	@50 do
Bank of Vicksburg	do	75	@80 do
Warren Bank of Vicksburg	do	70	@80 do
Citizen's Bank of Madison County	do	40	@50 do
Tombigbee Rail Road Company	do	85	@90 do
Natchez Rail Road	do	80	@90 do
Port Hudson	do	40	@50 do
Pensacola	nominal	85	@75 do
Union Bank, Florida	do	50	@60 do
Life and Trust, Florida	do	50	@60 do
Texas Treasury Notes		75	@80 do

Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1841.

We are necessarily compelled to be more than usually brief today

By the resumption of business Saturday last all the extensive warehouses will be opened for the reception of cotton, and we shall soon be able to judge, which has tended to retard the atmospheric materially.

We have not had sufficient data to say, what has tended to retard the atmospheric materially.

COTTON.—An extreme degree of inactivity has prevailed in the cotton market since our review of Tuesday evening—but as the few sales which have been made, are at a decline of ½ per cent on the rates then current. The transactions generally exceed 300 bales, principally for the north—a number of the day after we may look for, as some of the buyers left the city on the 10th ult., and the usual accompanying forwarding letters for the return of the advices. Our quotations are reduced to conform with the actual state of the market.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Ordinary	00 @00	Ordinary	00 @00
Middling	00 @00	Middling	00 @00
Middling Fair	00 @00	Middling Fair	00 @00
Fair	00 @00	Fair	00 @00
Good Fair	00 @00	Good Fair	00 @00
Fine	00 @00	Good and Fine	00 @00

FLOUR.—We quote superfine at wet at $6 37½ @ 6 50 by the latter rate—being only applicable for retail lots. Business here for the Mexican markets have tended to keep it up.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—Prices have undergone no change since our last, and the demand continues as heretofore confined, on the most limited scale.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The inquiry is very moderate, and merely confined to small parcels. We quote Kentucky Bagging, 24 @ 25c—India Bagging, 22 @ 23c—Hemp, 17 @18—German, 14 @15c Kentucky Rope, 10 @ 11c—Northern do 12 @ 13c.

SUGAR.—Prices remain nominally the very firmly supported, and there is a fair demand particularly for the better qualities W. [illegible] 5@7½ as the extremes of the market.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Sterling is scarce, and the rate has slightly improved—we quote 11 @ 11¼ @ 00 cent prem. France 5 @ 5¼—New York, on 30 days 1 @ 1½ cent prem. Sight checks, 3 @ 3½ cent prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS

Sight	11 @ 11½ @ 1 cent prem
5 days	11 @ 11½ cent prem
New York, 10 days sight	11 @ ½ cent prem
30 days	½ @ ¾ cent prem
60 days	¾ @ 1 cent prem
90 days	1 @ 1½ cent prem
Sterling	11 @ 11½ cent prem
Sight	11 @ 11½ cent prem
60 days	11 @ 11½ cent prem

EXCHANGES.—Are exceedingly dull at quotations —

FREIGHTS

Liverpool, cotton	7-16d @ 1-2
Havre	⅝
New York	¼ per bale.
Boston	⅜
Philadelphia	⅜
Baltimore	438
Charleston	425 @ 450
Mobile	4 @ 5
Pensacola	4 @ 5
Apalachicola	5 @ 6
Galveston	2 @ 2½
Brazos	3 @ 3½
Matamoras	3 @ 3½
Tampico	3 @ 3½
Vera Cruz	3 @ 3½
Havana	3 @ 3½
Sisal	3 @ 3½
Campeachy	3 @ 3½
Laguira	3 @ 3½
Maracaibo	3 @ 3½
Rio Hacha	3 @ 3½
Carthagena	3 @ 3½
Chagres	3 @ 3½
Porto Bello	3 @ 3½
Jamaica	3 @ 3½
Cuba	3 @ 3½
Hayti	3 @ 3½
Trinidad	3 @ 3½
Barbadoes	3 @ 3½
Demerara	3 @ 3½
Surinam	3 @ 3½
Cayenne	3 @ 3½
Martinique	3 @ 3½
Guadaloupe	3 @ 3½
Antigua	3 @ 3½
St. Thomas	3 @ 3½
Porto Rico	3 @ 3½
St. Croix	3 @ 3½
Curacoa	3 @ 3½
Maracaibo	3 @ 3½
Rio Hacha	3 @ 3½
Carthagena	3 @ 3½
Chagres	3 @ 3½
Porto Bello	3 @ 3½
Jamaica	3 @ 3½
Cuba	3 @ 3½
Hayti	3 @ 3½
Trinidad	3 @ 3½
Barbadoes	3 @ 3½
Demerara	3 @ 3½
Surinam	3 @ 3½
Cayenne	3 @ 3½
Martinique	3 @ 3½
Guadaloupe	3 @ 3½
Antigua	3 @ 3½
St. Thomas	3 @ 3½
Porto Rico	3 @ 3½
St. Croix	3 @ 3½
Curacoa	3 @ 3½

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

By Ocean.—Per steamboat Little Red—1,000 cakes molasses

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

By steamboat Hooker Bell from Vicksburg—180 bales Armour, 100 Buck Wheat & Co., 100 Wheat & Foreman, 120 J. R. Good and others, 100 Allen & Roberts, 45 Hill Leverich & Co., 30 A. & J. Dunn, 100 Huntington & co., 50 W. Brown.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Steamboat Little Red—Commissioner Louis, Missouri

ARRIVED

Steamboat Bunker Hill, Glover—Ft Vicksburg

MEMORANDA

Ship Lafayette, Sullivan, at Liverpool 30th ult. from this port.

Passengers per steamship Alabama, Captain Hatch, from Charleston, at Norfolk Aug 28th for this port: Wm Ladd—for New York: E Gatchell—for New Orleans.

PASSENGERS

For Cincinnati: Bunker Hill, Sargent: Reading, Bandy, Mrs Turner, Conner, Brown, Lewis.

During our absence Mr Henry Attorney at Law, will act as agent

HECKER & STERN.

BLABON & SIMONEL,
Commission Merchants,
No 26 Commercial Street.

REMOVAL.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors,
have removed to
No 70 Camp Street

FRANCISCO DE ARRANGOIZ, Mexican Consul for this city, takes leave to inform the public that his office is at No. 11 Carondelet street, between Bourbon and Dauphine

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr John M Gould is admitted a partner in our business from this date.

FROST & Co.

New Orleans, July 1, 1841. 1y1 1m

DEZAUCE, Dentist, Bourbon street, between Toulouse and Conti, cures all affections of the teeth. Office, Toulouse street, No 10

BARRETT & LEPAGE, AND CHAS DUBOUL have established their counting houses at No 14 Old Levee between Canal and Customhouse streets.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EASTON,
Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans
BANK NOTES, Bonds for Loans, Bills of Exchange, Drafts and other work in the same style as at their office in New York. Note, Paper, of superior quality, constantly on hand.

Letters for Post Boy at Canal street

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON—Bills at sight, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co.
50 Common street

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA—At sight or 2 days sight, for sale by PRATS & HERNANDEZ,
27 Toulouse street

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA—Drafts at 1 day sight, for sale by J. ALBERT, 26 St Louis st.

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA—At 6 days sight, for sale by JAMES D DENEGRE,
16 Customhouse street

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by WHEELWRIGHT & WEEKS, 99 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 70 Campst

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by BOULTON, GALLY & Co.

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by BOULTON, GALLY & Co.

EXCHANGE on Havana, for sale by PRATS & HERNANDEZ, 27 Toulouse st.

MERCHANTS DOUBLOONS—for sale by J. VALLS, 30 Gravier st

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by J. A. MERRITT, 35 Camp st

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA, for sale by CARLTON, DARAN & Co, 11 St Louis

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by HERBAULT FRERES, 76 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE on Havana, for sale by B GRONING & Co

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by HAMBLETON & LEGAU, 11 St Charles st

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA, for sale by J ROGERT & Co, 3 Magazine st

CALCINED PLASTER OF PARIS—500 bbls for sale by G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by WHEELWRIGHT & Co, Natchez st

HAVANA COFFEE—Prime green, for sale by BLANC & SIMIDEL, 36 Common st

LARD—1 000 kegs prime leaf lard, for sale by ROGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

SPECIE—For sale by BOGART & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

EXCHANGE on Charleston, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 99 Magazine st

RICE—30 tierces superior fresh rice, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 99 Magazine st

NAILS—1200 kegs best B. assorted size, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 99 Magazine st

DENIMS—15 cases blue Denims on hand, and for sale by FROST & Co, 9 Customhouse st

MOLASSES—Winchester brand, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 99 Customhouse st

NAILS—We rented made of Swedes iron, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 99 Customhouse st

RICE—For sale by GE GREEN & BRO, 86 Gravier st

COFFEE—1500 bags Cuba coffee, for sale by AUG. MOLIER, 30 St Louis st.

SHELLED ALMONDS—Bitter and sweet, for sale by B VALLS, 30 Gravier st.

HAVANA MONEY—12,000 dollars, for sale by W m C TOMPKINS & Co, 59 Gravier st.

HAVANA WHITE SUGAR—For sale by B VALLS, 30 Gravier st.

SPANISH IRON NAILS—300 casks to arrive, for sale by WM H FULLER, 43 Poydras st.

TALLOW CANDLES—50 boxes, brand, TWm Jackson, for sale by JOB TANDY & Co, 54 Perdido st.

LARD—1000 kegs Cincinnati, in store and for sale by WIGGINS & DAVENPORT, 35 Gravier st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY SKILLIT, MAGNE & CO.
No. 31 Chartres street.

NEW SERIES, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, (in advance), $12
WEEKLY EDITION, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain!"

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1841.

☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Petersburg, (Va.)

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Our State and City may well be proud of the institution the title of which heads this article. Few nobler charities have ever been established, few which have relieved a larger amount of human suffering, few more worthy the support of the public. Indeed, when we consider that notwithstanding the efforts made by the different charitable societies now organised and in operation, notwithstanding the exertions of individuals to minister relief, and notwithstanding the fact that the hospital itself is constantly filled with the sick at this period, that doubtless there are many, very many instances where the indigent sick die for want of attention and the means to procure medical aid; when we consider this, we shrink from the contemplation of the state of things which would exist were this charity not in existence. The hand of private charity, lavish to profuseness as it is in this city, would, we fear, be incompetent to relieve the hundreds who would then have no other dependence in their hour of distress, and the accounts of most city would be swollen to a fearful extent.

But to continue to exist, this institution must have means; the demands upon it have been so great of late, that (if we have understood correctly) the resources of the hospital have been barely sufficient to keep it in existence. To close its doors at a moment like the present, when the epidemic is rife among us, would be too dreadful an alternative to think of for an instant. In this dilemma the Board of Administrators have determined upon raising the prices of admission to one dollar per diem, and have informed the different organs of our city government of the fact.—This we think an ill timed move, we think it would have been better to have applied directly to the Councils for appropriations, or to have appealed to the liberality of our citizens. It looks a little like making charity a matter of trade, and has somewhat the appearance of seizing the moment when there is a greater demand for the article to raise upon the price. We have heard numerous complaints made too of the great difficulty of procuring admissions, that applicants are sometimes (not to say often) refused at the gate, and sent off with the fever in their veins, to seek for orders from those whose orders authorise a charge, when it is a fact well known to those conversant with the yellow fever, that the delay thus occasioned, and the additional exposure to which the patient is thus subjected, will, in many cases, give a fatal character to attacks which might otherwise have resulted favorably. All this is bad we think, destructive of the character of the institution, which was founded for charitable purposes, calculated to detract from its usefulness, and having a tendency to injure it in the estimation of the public. If this course continues to be pursued the title of the institution will evidently soon become a misnomer, it will cease to be a *Charity* Hospital, and may reasonably be put upon the same footing with other establishments for the sick where none but pay patients are admitted. We would receive the sick to the fullest extent of the capacity of the building, careless whether they applied as pay patients, or "in forma pauperis."

Indeed we consider it a very questionable policy which reserves any portion of the building at a time like this for any but the poor, for any but those whose circumstances prevent them from paying for the nselves. The Hospital was founded we take it for the relief of the indigent, and when there are more than enough to fill the wards, it may reasonably be doubted whether the entire capacity of the establishment should not be devoted to them. It will be said that without the income derived from the pay wards the doors must be closed, that money must be had to defray the expenses absolutely necessary, that the legislature is not now in session, and that consequently no aid can be expected from that quarter for the present. To all this we reply as we stated before, memorialize the councils, appeal to the liberality of the community, ask the clergy to collect contributions in their different churches, and you will receive the assistance you want. The people of New Orleans have never turned a deaf ear to the call of distress, and their character must alter greatly before they will. At all events try other measures before you resort to those which have a bad appearance, and go to justify imputations against the institution.

We have made these remarks from no motives other than those of a character friendly to the institution, and we hope they will be so understood. We feel too much the necessity for such a charity, we are too well convinced of the vast amount of suffering which it may relieve, to entertain any other feeling than the sincerest desire for the continuance of its prosperity, and the greater diffusion of its usefulness.

The enormous amount of losses sustained throughout the whole country, during the last five years, by the immense depreciation in all descriptions of monied securities, is almost incredible. We have been more immediately led to make this remark, on perusing a late number of *Bicknell's Philadelphia Gazette*, which contains an approximate estimate of the capital sunk in the banking institutions, and projects of unproductive internal improvements in Pennsylvania alone. The following table exhibits a depreciation of 36,757,920 on a capital of 62,917,3000, or 9¼ per cent:

	Capital.	Value.	Depreciation.
United States Bank	35,000,000	180	22	30,850,000
North America Bank	1,000,000	100	100	370,000
Pennsylvania Bank	2,50,0,000	400	160	1,560,000
Philadelphia Bank	1,000,000	100	106	64,1,000
Farmers & Mechan's	1,250,000	50	62	750,000
Commercial Bank	1,00,0000	50	63	350,000
Mechanics' Bank	1,00,0000	35	81	1,190,000
Northern Liberties	350,000	50	50	180,000
Schuylkill Bank	1,000,000	50	87	900,000
Southwark Bank	500,000	50	66	76,000
Kensington Bank	250,000	50	75	62,500
Penn Township Bank	500,0 0	50	73	350,000
Girard Bank	500,000	50	50	2,500,000
Western Bank	500,000	50	42½	2,10,000
Manuf & Mech Bank	401,300	50	56	180,000
Mechanics' Bank	350,000	60	35	85,000
Schuylkill Nav Co	1,000,000	50	36	4,000,000
Beschkill Loan	2,500,000	100	95	650,000
Lehigh Coal Co	1,000,000	50	90	1,950,000
Lehigh Loan	4,000,000	100	100	1,760,000
	62,917,3 00			56,757,920

Pennsylvania has certainly been the most bankridden State in the Union. Swayed by a loco-foco Governor, and having a majority of the *anti-bank* party in the Legislature, an impulse was given to that monetary system established by Gen. Jackson, after the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank, and which at first was productive apparently of the most brilliant results. The bubble was inflated during Jackson's second term, and was blown to extreme fullness long before its close. During all this time, tallacious and artificial prosperity prevailed over the land. Men waxed wealthy, they knew not and reeked not how. The warning voice of the political seer was unheeded amid the delusions of hollow fortune. The popularity of the President, and the unparalleled success that for a few brief years followed his measures, were sufficient to sustain him triumphantly.

But such a state of things could not last for ever. The prodigious extension of bank capital was followed up by the wildest species of overtrading, and schemes the most visionary were entered into with a zest consequent on the facility and ease with which large fortunes had been amassed. This fictitious prosperity however rested on an unsound and unsound basis. the league of state banks proved a rope of sand, and this bubble or locofocoism burst with greater rapidity than it had been ushered into existence. A more wide-spread and calamitous crisis than the country ever witnessed, suddenly invaded all branches of commerce; and after five years of intense suffering the community is still languishing under the evils of a depreciated currency, without any immediate prospect of improvement.

Scarcely had Mr Van Buren ascended the presidential chair when the explosion of the state bank system aroused the country to the necessity of restoring its monetary affairs to sound principles. His obstinate determination to avoid all interference in the currency tended to accelerate the movement, and Gen. Harrison was elected, by an overwhelming majority, to the highest office in the gift of the people. An afflicting dispensation of Providence deprived the country of the services of this distinguished patriot one short month after his elevation to the presidency, and John Tyler, by virtue of the constitution, assumed the helm of government.

Mr. Tyler's inaugural address, was received with feelings of congratulation by the whig party, and his determination "to be guided by the light of the glorious example of the fathers of the constitution in sanctioning any constitutional project for the collection and disbursement of the revenue," was naturally construed into a pledge that he would sign a charter of a national bank.

Under such apparently favorable auspices, the extraordinary session of Congress convened on the 31st May, and except the bill to annex Texas, and a project for a National Bank, thrown up from state to state, in reference to any constitutional scruples, which might be supposed to exist in the bosom of one nursed in the school of Virginia politics and abstractions. The bill, after passing both houses by a large majority, was vetoed by the President. We shall not stop to dwell on the course which he thought proper to pursue, but pass over to the "Fiscal Corporation" now before Congress. This measure divested of the discounting power to which Mr. Tyler so seriously objects, has already passed the House of Representatives, and probably will meet with no opposition in the Senate; neverthe less it is confidently asserted by the locofocos who appear to be in the secrets of the White House, that even in its present shape it will never receive the sanction of the President.

In connection with these ominous forebodings, the Globe and others of the same tribe, after vilifying the State Banks for years past, are now of the opinion that these very institutions, by leaving the exchanges to take care of themselves, can restore the currency.—The Louisville *Advertiser* indulges in the following strain:

State banks will right up, business revive, and men will see that the country can prosper without a great regulator.

We may reasonably anticipate the immediate adoption of a more liberal course on the part of local banks. The present administration may be regarded as favorable to them, and we doubt not that, in time, by leaving exchanges to regulate themselves, and by adopting their operations to the real business of the country, the local institutions will supply a sound currency, and in preventing the creation of a monster which would crush all competitors and subvert the liberties of the people. As the anti-national bank party is now, and must hereafter be, the ruling party in this country, local banks will necessarily shape their course accordingly. At present they should give all the aid in their power to merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics; and, at the same time, fix upon a period, though it may be distant, for resumption. At any rate, the curtailment commenced with a view to enable the local banks to combat a bank of the United States may now cease. Indeed, such a moderate expansion may be not only advantageous to the community, but to the banks, as it would revive trade, and enable men to meet their engagements, who now find it impracticable, in consequence of the scarcity of money, and the difficulty of making collections.

We could not comment on the above more forcibly than by transferring to our columns the following remarks of the *Louisville Journal* on this subject. He says:

"Such language in the Globe and the Advertiser, so quick upon the heels of the veto, is not without its import. It is precisely the language used by the locofocos after Gen. Jackson vetoed the last bank. The state banks were then told to enlarge their issues, to increase their accommodations to the people; and the people were promised more prosperous times and a good currency. The banks did increase their accommodations, times looked very prosperous; but the revulsion came, and the banks tumbled down like a row of bricks, and involved the whole people in the disasters of a fluctuating currency, disordered exchanges, and depreciated paper money. Another veto has come, and the infamous locofoco editors are attempting to get up the same disastrous farce. While the banks yet refuse to redeem their paper, they are told that they are once more under the patronage of the government, and are called upon to shape their course accordingly; to give all possible aid to merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, and expand their circulation. This language comes from the very men, who, a few short months ago, constantly abused the banks for their suspension; insisted on their instantly returning to specie payments; contended that the non-specie paying banks should forthwith be wound up, and attempted to hold the whig party responsible for their sins. What unprincipled conduct! No doubt, if the people could be again lulled, and the non-specie paying State banks were to take this advice, we could again have another glorious era of pet-bank prosperity. Nothing could be more favorable to the restoration of this sort of prosperity than the fact that the banks can expand at pleasure, inasmuch as they pay nothing but paper. The hope of the locofocos now is to get up anew this semblance of prosperity, that, under cover of it, they may again come into power.

"Fellow-citizens, are you prepared to re-enact the scenes of '35 and '36, and of '37 and '38? Are you prepared again to trust your labor, your capital, and your speculations to the hazards of another state bank expansion? Are you prepared for another plunge from the heights of speculation and expansion into the depths of contraction and universal bankruptcy? Can you again be cajoled into being made the sport of the base and treacherous expedients of a party by whom you have recently been so injured and abused? No; we answer no. The great revolution of 1841, for the time rendered abortive by the treachery of one man, proclaimed the popular will on this subject; and that will cannot long be thwarted. The local banks must and will be controlled. There must be an end of expansions and suspensions and depreciated paper. The people will not much longer endure such a state of things. It would be better that the banks should be gradually wound up; and so think the great mass of the people of both parties."

We would request the Grand Gulf *Advertiser* not to confound the Bee and the Bulletin. Day and night are not more different. We feel no inclination to father the responsibilities of the *Bulletin* in the shape of "*colored gentlemen.*"

FIRE.—At a quarter past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, shortly after that tremendous clap of thunder which awoke three-fourths of our citizens from their peaceful slumbers, the roof of the Merchants' Exchange fronting on Exchange Passage, was discovered to be on fire. The progress of the flames was stayed by the prompt attendance of the firemen, and only a portion of the second and third stories received much injury. The loss is estimated at between 4 and $5,000, and is covered by insurance.

The building was no doubt struck by lightning.—So powerful was the shock that it knocked down the guard of the Union Bank, who fortunately sustained no further injury.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, were 39; of which 25 were of yellow fever.

HEALTH OF LAFAYETTE.—In the Lafayette cemetery there were 35 burials for the week ending on Thursday, of which 26 were yellow fever. Two interments are reported in the Hebrew cemetery, both of the prevailing sickness, which makes a total of 37 deaths, of which 28 were yellow fever.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 24 hours ending yesterday evening at 6 o'clock:
Admissions 36, of which 24 yellow fever.
Discharges 13 " 3 do.
Deaths, 13, all of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 309.

☞ The alarm of fire yesterday morning at half past 10 o'clock, proceeded from the smoke-house of *Messrs.* Tanner & Renshaw, in common street, next door to Julius street. The flames were subdued with but trifling damage.

☞ At a meeting, held yesterday, of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange, a resolution was passed complimenting the firemen on their praiseworthy exertion in saving the building from fire; and it was further resolved, that the Merchants' Exchange Company make a donation of one hundred dollars to the Firemens' Charitable Association.

PROMOTIONS.—A paragraph in the Norfolk Beacon on the authority of a letter from Washington, states that the president has sent to the senate the nomination of fifteen commanders and thirty lieutenants for promotion. It is also said that the names of twenty-seven passed midshipmen have been sent to the senate for promotion.

The town of Mercer, (Pa.) was visited on the 28th ult. by a most violent hail storm. The hail descended in solid cakes of ice, laying waste every thing in its course. Several trees were uprooted by the force of the wind, and much damage was done to the standing grain.

SHIPWRECKED.—We learn from the Norfolk *Beacon* that the schrs. American Trader, King, for Georgetown, (D. C.) in ballast, and Alonzo, Switchell, for Ocracoak, partly laden with merchandize, from New York; were driven ashore on the North Banks (between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras) in a heavy gale from N. E., on the morning of the 24th August last. Both vessels are a total loss. The sails, rigging and cargo of the Alonzo, and a portion of the materials of the American Trader, were saved.

BALTIMORE AND MACON RAIL ROAD.—L. O. Reynolds, Esq., chief engineer of the Savannah and Macon rail road, arrived in town on Thursday last, bringing down a few more weeks past on the road. We are happy to learn from him that no further damage has been sustained from the late copious rains than the blowing up of the culvert mentioned last week. The continued wet weather for a month past, has consequently impeded the progress of the work, but we are happy to learn that the cars will run to the 130 miler station during the present month, should no unforseen accidents happen to delay the work.—*Sav. Rep.*

LOUISIANA.—During a shower yesterday, says the *Savannah Republican* of the 6th inst., the enslavement of the ship Cuba, lying at Assicon's wharf, was struck by lightning. The lightning was followed by a tremendous clap of thunder, which shook the whole building. Two colored women were at work near the mast five hundred dollars each stunned, but not seriously hurt. A sailor was also struck in the leg, but not badly injured.

Mr. Mavitt's house in Broughton street was also struck. The lightning descended the mantlepiece and broke through the brick wall into the cellar kitchen, and after playing sundry freaks among the pots and kettles and knocking down the cook, passed off without further harm.

GEORGIA BANKS.—The Bank of Columbus has lost seventy thousand dollars by her late failure. The Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Columbus can only pay deposites in her own bills, and the Bank of Rome has shut her doors.

We are indebted to the steamboat *Bunker Hill* for late Natchez papers.

Messrs. Editors.—The last published statements of the assets and liabilities of the banks in this city, gives the lie to those incendiary prints in other states which have long been predicting a frightful depreciation in the value of our circulating medium before the close of the summer months.

With two or three exceptions, our banking institutions are much stronger than those of any other city in the union. So far from subjecting their issues to depreciation, by means of an undue expansion, our bank directors have run into the opposite extreme, and actually contracted their circulation so much as to paralyze materially all commercial operations.

Those dirty vehicles of abuse and slander which have issued so long and so assiduously in the hope of destroying the credit of the New Orleans Banks, stand rebuked before the majesty of truth. Affecting to be *sentinels* on the watch-tower of patriotism, warning their fellow citizens of actual danger, experience has shown that they were unprincipled brawlers in search of "*Black Mail*" *contracts* Pretending to be the *expositors* of abuses practiced by others, they have been the unscrupulous disseminators of falsehood and calumny. For a time their miserable disorganizers succeeded in duping the ignorant, but their disgusting features now stand unmasked and their power to do mischief has forever departed.

AMEN.

Messrs. Editors:

'Tis passing strange that a paper pretending to the supremacy and dubbing itself the "Mercantile Organ of this City" should suffer itself to be continually "gulled" by every knavish speculator. The quotations of the "Organ" are perfectly dissonant—its sounds are false—it promulgates prices to suit certain buyers and sellers—(the buyers of cotton, the sellers of rope and bagging,)—the quotations of cotton are reduced—the market rates of rope and bagging increased by the "veritable" organ. The Bee must continue to apply its sting cautiously and mercifully to the *Drone* of the Bulletin—it will prove beneficial to a community desiring correct information.

I am impelled to these strictures by noticing the report in the Bull-it in of the 8th inst—the "230 bales of *New "fair"* at 10½ b's," as reported, is incorrect as relates to "Crop" and quality—it was not "A Crop of 230 bales"—no "Crop" of one third that quantity has yet come into market this season—the cotton alluded to came from three or four plantations and is nothing more than good middling.

Put the "Organ" in tune Mr. Bee, and oblige,
Impartially, CROPPY RUTH & Co.

DIED—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 P. M., of the prevailing epidemic, Revd. Ethan Stratton, aged 39 years, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. His body will be removed from the residence of James Rhea, Esq., to the Methodist Episcopal Church on Poydras street, at which the funeral services will be performed, at 4 o'clock P. M., this day.

His numerous friends and acquaintances and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. all1

NEW-ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION,
New-Orleans, Sept. 10, 1841.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held this (Saturday) evening, Sept. 11, 1841, at their room, Canal street, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance will be insisted upon the meeting and punctual attendance is requested.

all1 GEO. L. BENNET, Secretary

A YOUNG MAN understanding the business of a drug store, and speaking English and French, is desirous of obtaining a situation. The best references furnished. Apply at the office of this Bee. all2

NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing between J. Duffau & Theullier, No. 102, Carondelet Basin street, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th instant. J. Duffau will settle the affairs of the late firm and take all this opportunity of inviting his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the business on his own account

Sept 11 3t J. DUFFAU. A. THEULIER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans.—In the honorable J. Bermudez, Judge pro tem.—No. 13,961.—John Fox vs. his creditors.—It is ordered by the Court that all persons therein interested be cited to show cause within ten days from and after the first publication of the present order, why the provisional tableau of distribution filed by the syndic, in this case, should not be confirmed, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of Court—Clerk's Office, New Orleans, September 9th, 1841.

LOUIS R COURTIS,
sep11 2t Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Court of Probates in and for the parish of Plaquemines—Wednesday, the 8th of September, 1841.—Present the Honorable Gilbert Leonard, Judge—Estate of Joseph Veillon, Esq. deceased—Petition of D Seghers, Esq. of counsel for the testamentary executor of the deceased, and on filing the account of the administrators of said estate and the tableau of the net proceeds of the said succession:

It is ordered by the court that the heirs of the deceased the creditors, and all other persons in whom it may concern, show cause within ten days from the publication of this rule as to the creditors and others, and from the service thereof as to the heirs, if any they have or can, why the said account should not be approved and homologated and the net proceeds of the said estate should not be distributed among the heirs according to law and right thereto.

Extract from the Minutes.

sep11 3t&td G. LEONARD, Judge.

SUNDRIES—50 bales 4-4 sheetings, 100 boxes superm candles, 200 pieces Russia, English and American cotton duck; 100 boxes manufactured tobacco, 100 boxes assorted fruits; 150 boxes starch; 100 boxes Hunt's ease; 200 bbls of mastic brandy, gin, 30 pipes Holland gin; 30 carcoons currecoas and 10 cases Manilla madeira; 2,000 cigars; 200,000 American segars; 70 bbls Monongahela whiskey and pecch brandy; 50 half and qr. pipes superior 4th proof Cognac brandy; 2,000 cases assorted gelle; 2,000 cases fine tation, put up in small bottles; 1 case of Rhenish wine; 1 case assorted wine; an assortment of Naylor & Co's cast steel, 300 packages imperial and young hyson teas, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS,
sep11 99 Magazine st

RED HOCK—An assortment of superior old Hock, consisting of Varrer Premiuer, 1834; Markobrunner, 1822 and 1834; Geise heimer, 1834; Scharlac berger Auabranch, 1834; Hochheimer Dom Dechant, 1834, Binshenger Cabinet, 1807; for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co,
all 30 Common st.

SUGAR—Boston double refined loaf sugar, powdered, crushed, and in loaf, in store and constantly on hand, for sale by H A NORCROSS & Co,
all 40 Gravier street

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE—500 pieces heavy 44 inch Kentucky bagging; 500 coils Missouri and Kentucky rope; 50 tierces twine, for sale by BOORMAN HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

BEEF AND PORK—100 bbls mess beef; 500 bbls mess prime and plantation pork, at the inspection, for sale by ROGERT & HAWTHORN,
all1

LARD—100 kegs good quality lard, just received from Cincinnati, for sale by J LANDIS & Co.

OIL—5,000 gills sell and winter strained sperm oil, in bbls and tin, for sale by all1 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

LIME—500 bbls Thomaston stone lime, in fine order, for sale by all1 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

CEMENT—400 bbls hydraulic and Roman cement, for sale by all1 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

MEXICAN WOOL—270 bags, of no extra fine quality, in store and for sale by R D BLOSSMAN,
30 Bienville st

HAVANA SUGAR—30 boxes yellow, prime quality, for sale by BLASCO & SIMIDEL,
all1 26 Common st

HAVANA SUGARS—White and brown, prime quality, for sale by BLASCO & SIMIDEL,
all1 26 Common st

HAVANA SEGARS—A complete assortment of all kinds, always on hand and for sale by BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st

BACON—30 casks cannassed hams; 30 casks sides; 30 bris Scotch 'n family hams, for sale by ROGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

FLOUR—300 bris fresh ground and fine new wheat flour, landing from ste. mboat Maid of Arkansas, for sale by all1 ROGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

COFFE