NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGINE

At 5o St Charles street.

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC OPINION SOVEREIGN

NEW-ORLEANS

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about eleven o'clock last night in the grocery store No 34 New Levee, occupied by Mr. A St. Claire, which together with the adjoining one on the upper side, was entirely destroyed. The store of Mr. Gillingham, on the lower side, was considerably damaged, and saved with great difficulty.

THE SOUTH IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

The Liverpool Standard of the 8th March, in speculating upon the probabilities of a war between Great Britain and the United States uses the following language. "The United States were never, since the declaration of independence, in such a precarious position as they now are. In the south they are threatened by two and a half millions of discontented slaves who are only watching an opportunity to cast off their fetters, and take vengeance on those who hold them in bondage.—In the free states there are upwards of *three hundred thousand* free people of color who are burning to see their brethren in the south free, and be revenged on the inhabitants of the *free* states, who treat them (the *free* slaves!) worse than their brethren are treated in the south."

Without enquiring into the truth or fallacy of the assertions of the Standard, it is evident that the impression abroad is, that Beneath, for the causes enumerated, is the most vulnerable portion of the United States. Independently of the calamities incident to war in general, it is thought that the landing of a hostile army upon any portion of southern soil, would be the signal for an extensive insurrection of the black population, which would expose the citizens of the south to all the horrors of a superadded servile war. If there were no other causes of apprehension, it is apparent that the first demonstrations of a foreign enemy would be made upon the southern states. But when in connection with these reasons, it is considered that the northern states would be little annoyed by invasions from the contiguous British possessions, [illegible] that it would require a very considerable force to keep down rebellious in the Canadas, and that those provinces would be as likely to rise against the British crown as the southern slaves against their masters, and consequently the British government would have slight leisure to meditate an invasion from them, it cannot be doubted that all the land operations against the United States would be directed towards the south. Besides, the defenceless and exposed condition of the southern sea board is as well known to the British government as the sore and her West India possessions would afford a safe, convenient, in point of proximity, and safe in all respects, from which sudden descents could be made as policy required. Taking all these reasons together it is evident that should the present difficulties end in a war, the south would have to bear the brunt of the conflict, and that portion of the south bordering the Gulf of Mexico, from its proximity to the West India Islands and the enormous value of its staples and its being the depot for those of the west, would become the Belgium, in which the issues of battle would be decided.

The same combination of causes, that makes the south the most assailable portion of the Union, should induce the general government to protect it by all the means in its power. To discover a weak point in our hostile relations with foreign powers, and not straight way set about strengthening it with fortifications and naval establishments, argues a negligence on the part of our rulers which cannot fail too severely to be censured. To keep a most important part of our coast in an exposed condition, is tantamount to an invitation to aggression. Nations will be more prone to take liberties with us, when they know that we are not in a state of preparation. Upon the breaking out of hostilities such is the situation of the southern frontier at this time, that a large portion of the Union could be laid waste, its commerce destroyed, and its cities razed before relief could be had from our small and gallant though it be, distant naval force. If our readers will walk to the Levee, they will see a French steam vessel of war on the opposite side of the river, which has twice visited this port for friendly purposes, but could just as easily have anchored opposite the city on an errand of destruction, as she is alone on a visit of peace. Stationary forts are of small avail against these new war ships, that wait for neither tide or wind in making their voyages, and we have neither floating batteries or steam ships of war. It is a solemn fact, that no force, readily available, could have hindered the French ship of war Mehon, from landing where she now is. The Mississippi and its tributaries are computed to wash no less than 75,000 miles of shore. It is the largest tributary of waters earth produces and supplies the largest tribute of staples agriculture pays to commerce. Yet from one extremity of these waters to the other, the U. S. government has not the means to prevent a single steam war ship, from making depredations upon so vast a commercial and agricultural interest.

Congress passed a law, last session, making an appropriation to commence three steam ships, forthwith, but where are they to be stationed when built? At the north, where all the naval armaments now are? Will one of them [illegible] the Gulf of Mexico, where they are most needed? The south has just cause of complaint, in the neglect of her interests hitherto displayed by the government.

Independently of any considerations connected with the safety of the south, the United States should always have a large steam naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, and naval armaments and depots on its shores. European powers with which we have the greatest intimacy have naval depots in every gulf, and arrayed on each of such depots a commission upon its waters. The English, French, Spanish, as well as the Dutch have rendezvous there, and this a reproach upon our national naval force is so substitutive whilst there is no consolation. Indeed, our commerce in the gulf seems to be under the protection of the very powers with which we are most likely to have a collision. Is it not shameful, that when French and English steam ships are shipping over the gulf like water spirits, the United States have no vessels of a like sort to keep pace with them? Is that at our own threshold we should fall short of remote kingdoms in national equipments?

Let the war fever rage or not, the considerations suggested by the extract from the Standard are equally important. Recent events show how easy it is for nations to get into a quarrel, and how important it is to be prepared for all contingencies. The indications are that the south will be the seat of war in case those quarrels should result in blows; the south should therefore have the protection of the government. Her claims have been too long neglected, and should be urged upon all proper occasions. The possibility of a war has directed public attention to our national defences, and in this quarter they are found to be woefully deficient. From the tone of the foreign press, the very points of attack may be inferred—those points should be guarded. Will they be?

Express Mail.—Again we are compelled to apologize for our want of what may be termed news, foreign or domestic, in consequence of the failure of the Express mail, but as an atonement we have resolved to be in readiness, should the Express arrive this forenoon, to lay its contents before our readers.

WHIG TRIUMPHS IN 1838.

Last year, elections took place in the twenty-six states which compose the Union. On comparing the aggregate vote with that given at the presidential election in 1836, it will be found that the whigs have gained immensely. The aggregate popular vote for presidential electors in 1836, was 1,496,318—divided thus: whig 734,350—Van Buren 761,968. The elections which took place in '38, gave a popular vote of 2,021,960 divided thus: whig 1,006,245—Van Buren 955,960—whig majority 410,528. Net whig gain 138,148. The elections in 1839, so far as they have taken place have not diminished that majority. We copy the following abstract of the vote of each state except South Carolina, from the New-Yorker. The nullifying state is omitted, as her politics are of that transcendental and abstract character, as to render it uncertain whether her vote may be considered for or against Mr. Van Buren or not.

	1838.		1836.	
States.	*Admin.*	*Opp'n.*	*Admin.*	*Opp'n.*
Maine	46,260	42,904	22,900	15,329
Massachusetts	41,930	48,566	34,474	42,847
New Hampshire	27,678	25,221	18,782	6,255
Vermont	19,194	24,788	14,039	20,996
Rhode Island	3,504	3,984	2,354	2,710
Connecticut	21,626	27,293	19,291	18,719
New York	142,461	192,962	166,815	238,592
New Jersey	28,402	28,486	25,592	26,197
Pennsylvania	131,000	124,000	91,475	87,111
Delaware	4,520	4,469	4,155	4,738
Maryland	27,790	27,908	22,168	25,852
Virginia	30,000	32,000	30,261	23,368
North Carolina	20,660	28,196	26,910	25,846
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	20,368	23,128	23,104	24,786
Alabama	26,133	29,554	20,506	15,619
Mississippi	11,308	12,940	9,979	9,688
Louisiana	6,696	7,983*	6,653	3,383
Ohio	167,462	161,128	95,398	95,405
Kentucky	30,000	40,000	33,925	36,804
Tennessee	33,600	53,479	26,129	35,700
Indiana	30,000	40,000	31,473	44,281
Illinois	20,518	28,629	17,275	14,297
Michigan	15,360	15,000	7,332	4,028
Missouri	23,125	17,192	10,995	7,337
Arkansas	6,771	4,908	2,400	1,258
Total	956,745	1,006,245	761,968	734,358

Whig majority, 110,528—Van Buren, 27,610.

DR DUNCAN IN DANGER

The great fire eater of the administration, the redoubtable Dr Duncan, of Ohio, has an admission in the following note, which we find in the Alexandria Gazette which he will hardly disregard.

To the Hon. A Duncan, of Ohio

In a speech which has been published, said also to have been delivered by you, in the house of representatives, I find that you have classed me among the public defaulters. However much you may be in favor of abolition in the abstract, I beg that, hereafter, you will not, in making use of my name, abolish the truth. I am no defaulter, and the documents in my possession will show. It may suit your creed, or to stand up in your place, and with brazen front, defame honest and honorable men; but you shall not use your "privilege" where I am concerned without our receiving a proper contradiction. You have quite enough to do, to defend the peculations and frauds of your political friends—those who steal millions and up stakes for England—as well as those who steal thousands and remain at anchor here—without calumniating innocent persons. I therefore recommend to you a little caution in your future harangues.

R. B. RANDOLPH,
Late of the U. S. Navy.

Alexandria, January 29, 1839.

FOR THE BEE

SCENES FAR AWAY.

By W K F

The wand'rer reclined near the cool springing fountain,
To rest his warm limbs from the toils of the day.
And as the bright sun beamed his last on the mountain,
He mused with sweet rapture on scenes far away.

The prospect around him was brilliant and cheering,
And rich as the splendour of Sol's latest ray;
Yet richer and fairer more bright and endearing,
To muse with sweet rapture on scenes far away.

Though distant the time when the wide rolling ocean,
Had tranquilly borne him impatient to stray;
He looked to the land of his birth with emotion,
And mused with sweet rapture on scenes far away.

The joys of his travel had filled him with pleasure,
And cheered him awhile—but had fall'n a decay;
He only delighted and joyed beyond measure,
To muse with sweet rapture on scenes far away.

The twilight came on, and the weary wanderer, lid,
Would gladly the call of soft slumber obey;
He slept—but his soul—'twas vain to begin it,
Would dream with sweet rapture on scenes far away.

Tis all though the present is sweet and inviting,
And cloudless the sky of man's happiest day;
Yet the days that are gone all more dear and delighting,
When we muse with sweet rapture on scenes far away.

BANKING.—A very prevalent disease among the business just now. The *New Era*, of New Orleans daily issues its dolorous diatribes against the financial institutions of the country, and cites its contemporary in New York to sustain its gloomy valetudinarian. The latter journal has so enviable a reputation for talent, integrity, impartiality and common sense, that we wonder our *bunsophobes* here do not copy its articles in full.

☞ The New York Sun says "there were twenty-one fires and fifty five false alarms in the city during the last month."

☞ FREDERICK FREY, esq. has been chosen cashier of the Union Bank, in the place of Martin Gordon, jun, esq. resign d.

NEW-ORLEANS COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1839.

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Bacon, *lb* hard			
Western	22	23	fair dem.
Beach hemp	15	16	
Cordage	15	15	
Bale Rope, *lb* lb			
Western	9	9½	fair dem.
Northern			
Beef, *lb* cwt			
Mess	7	—	
Ship	6	—	
Bacon, *lb* lb			
Hams			
Shoulders	30	—	
Bitter, *lb* lb			
Yellow			
Butter			
Cheese, *lb* lb			
Factory	6	6 50	
Bread, *lb* bbl			
Pilot	4 50	5	
Navy	5	—	
Brewers'			
Brick, *lb* M			
Common	7	—	
Fine	8	9	
Coal, *lb* bbl			
Liverpool	30	—	
Scotch			
Coffee, *lb* lb			
Rio	8	9	
Havana	9	9½	
Cotton, *lb* lb			
Upland	8	8½	
Mobile	8	8½	
Alabama	8	8½	
Texas	7	8	
Cordage, *lb* lb			
Manila	9	9½	
Russia	9	9½	
Cotton Bagging			
Kentucky	12	13	
Tennessee	12	13	
Cotton Rope, *lb* lb			
Manila	9	9½	
Russia	9	9½	
Dry Cod, *lb* cwt			
Eastern	3	3½	
Flour, *lb* bbl			
Baltimore	4 50	4 75	
Ohio	4 50	4 75	
Fancy	5	5 25	
Gin Spirits, *lb* gal			
Brandy	1	1	
Cognac	1	1	
Gin	1	1	
Hollands	1	1	
Grain, *lb* bbl			
Corn, in sacks	2 50	2 75	
Oats	1 50	1 62½	
Grass Seed, *lb* bbl			
Clover	5	6	
Herd's Grass	2 50	2 75	
Hemp, *lb* ton			
Russia	200	—	
Hides, *lb* lb			
Buenos Ayres	17	18	
Texas	12	13	
Honey, *lb* gal			
Cuba	30	35	
Indian Meal, *lb* bbl			
Western	3 50	3 75	
Iron, *lb* lb			
Sweedish	6	7	
Pig	60	65	
Bar	90	100	
Lard, *lb* lb			
Leaf	12	13	
Lead, *lb* lb			
Pig	4	4½	
Bar	5	6	
Lime, *lb* bbl			
Western	1 50	1 75	
Lumber, *lb* M			
Plank	18	20	
Scantling	18	20	
Molasses, *lb* gal			
Cuba	25	27	
Orleans	30	32	
Nails, *lb* lb			
Cut	5	6	
Oil, *lb* gal			
Castor	1	1	
Linseed	1	1	
Lard	1	1	
Sperm	1	1	
Oil, *lb* bbl			
Whale	30	35	
Pitch, *lb* bbl			
Pitch	2	2	
Pork, *lb* bbl			
Mess	20	21	
Prime	18	19	
Prime Mess	19	20	
Rice, *lb* cwt			
Common	3	3½	
Fair	3½	4	
Rosin, *lb* bbl			
Common	2	2	
Pale	3	3	
Salt, *lb* sack			
Liverpool	1	1	
Turks Island	1	1	
Shot, *lb* bbl			
Assorted	2	2	
Soap, *lb* lb			
Mottled	6	7	
Common	4	5	
Tallow, *lb* lb			
Tallow	8	8½	
Tobacco, *lb* lb			
Virginia	3	4	
Kentucky	3	4	
Leaf	3	4	
Manufactured	6	8	
Cigars	30	35	
Tow, *lb* lb			
Spun	8	9	
Twine	12	14	
Turpentine, *lb* bbl			
Spirits	3	3½	
Venetian	3	3½	
Wheat, *lb* bush			
Red	1	1	
White	1	1	
Wool, *lb* lb			
Mixed	18	20	
Clean	25	30	
Wine, *lb* gal			
Madeira	1	1	
Teneriffe	1	1	
Sherry	1	1	
Malaga	1	1	
Claret	1	1	
Champagne	4	5	
Wine, *lb* lb			
Bordeaux	1	1	
Port	1	1	
Madeira	1	1	
Teneriffe	1	1	
Sherry	1	1	
Malaga	1	1	
Claret	1	1	
Champagne	4	5	
Wool, *lb* lb			
Merino	30	35	
Mixed	18	20	
Clean	25	30	
Yarn, *lb* lb			
Cotton	12	14	
Worsted	25	30	
Zinc, *lb* lb			
Sheet	7	8	
Pig	4	5	

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Indigo, Carac. *lb* lb	1 80	1 90	
Fustic	0 00	0 00	
Logwood, Hd. *lb* cwt	0 00	0 00	
Chips	0 00	0 00	
Madder	0 16	0 18	
Verditer	0 00	0 00	
Wood, *lb* cord			
Hickory	15 00	16 00	
Beef, *lb* bbl			
Mess, Mackerel, No 1	15 00	—	
Do 2	13 00	—	
Do 3	10 00	—	
Prime, *lb* bbl	14 00	15	
Pork, *lb* bbl			
Mess	25	—	
Prime	18	19	
Rice, *lb* lb			
Rangoon, *lb* bbl	4 00	4 25	
Carolina	3 00	—	
Tallow, *lb* lb			
Rendered	8	8½	
Prime	8	8½	
Tobacco, *lb* lb			
Virginia	3	4	
Kentucky	3	4	
Leaf	3	4	
Manufactured	6	8	
Cigars	30	35	
Tow, *lb* lb			
Spun	8	9	
Twine	12	14	
Turpentine, *lb* bbl			
Spirits	3	3½	
Venetian	3	3½	
Wool, *lb* lb			
Merino	30	35	
Mixed	18	20	
Clean	25	30	
Yarn, *lb* lb			
Cotton	12	14	
Worsted	25	30	
Zinc, *lb* lb			
Sheet	7	8	
Pig	4	5	

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Sugar, *lb* lb	0 0	0 0	
Brown, *lb* cwt	0 0	0 0	
Clayed	0 0	0 0	
Muscovado	0 0	0 0	
Pilots Tobacco			
Leaf	0 50	0 5	
Spun			
Staves, *lb* M			
Northern No 1	75	0 75	
Do 2	0 65	0 65	
Tierces			
Brandy (Champ.)	1 75	2 00	
Bordeaux	1 65	1 80	
Tobacco, *lb* hhd			
Virginia	50	60	
Kentucky	50	60	
Whiskey, rectified	24	25	duty paid
Rum			
Jamaica	1 20	1 25	duty paid
N Orleans	30	35	
Spirits, *lb* bbl			
Brandy	1	1	
Beef, barrel, *lb* lb			
Prime	20	25	
Beer, *lb* gal			
Porter	20	25	
Tobacco, *lb* lb			
Virginia	3	4	
Kentucky	3	4	
Leaf	3	4	
Manufactured	6	8	
Cigars	30	35	
Tallow	11	—	
Tow			
Imported	7	7½	
Domestic	6	7	
Spun	8	9	
Twine	12	14	
Turpentine, *lb* bbl			
Spirits	3	3½	
Venetian	3	3½	
Wool, *lb* lb			
Merino	30	35	
Mixed	18	20	
Clean	25	30	
Yarn, *lb* lb			
Cotton	12	14	
Worsted	25	30	
Zinc, *lb* lb			
Sheet	7	8	
Pig	4	5	

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO,							
(FROM THE PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS)							
	Since Oct 1, 1838.			Since Oct 1, 1838.			Last season
CLEARED FOR	Bales Cotton.			Hhds Tobacco.			
	This week.	Previous.	Total.	This week.	Previous.	Total.	Cotton. Tob.
Liverpool	15,173	13,549	150,021	31	161	1012	200,648 740
Great Britain		644			3		
Other Brit'n ports		2,180			50		
Total to G. B.		159,351	1,935,[illegible]		1,708	15,[illegible]	1,618,[illegible] 740
Havre	2,[illegible]	7,176	92,[illegible]		471		155,[illegible] 145
Bordeaux		125					20,[illegible]
Marseilles		600					2,047 92
Other Fr'n ports		116					2,711
Total for Fr.		8,017	3,611		471	471	82,116 237
Coastwise, &c.		2,000			251		5811 471
Other Foreign ports		4,500		99	1,200	1,161	4,970 [illegible]
To Sign ports		1,900	4,900		160	1,162	
Boston	1,100	11,981	43,[illegible]		186		2,[illegible] 967
Other E. ports	32	415	4,172				350
New York	772	15,455	45,[illegible]	319	2,710	3,029	37,[illegible] 4,136
Philadelphia	100	409	1,197		167		4,[illegible] 361
Other ports			1,122		31	31	578 145
Total U S ports	2,[illegible]	15,899	107,[illegible]		3,571	3,421	61,[illegible] 6,0
Total	30,[illegible]	184,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	1,713,[illegible] 8,91

STATEMENT OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

	Bales Cotton.	Hhds Tobacco.
Stock on hand, October 1, 1838, S.	38,[illegible]	3,551
Receipts this week	30,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Previously	1,[illegible]	1,911
Cleared this week	30,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Previously	1,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]	76,[illegible]

FREIGHTS.

COTTON, *lb* lb.

Liverpool	5/16d	New York, sailing	3/4
Havre	5/8	Boston	1/4

TOBACCO, *lb* hhd.

Cuba, &c	8 0	New York	2
Kentucky to Philadelphia	8 0	Baltimore	2

SUGAR, *lb* MOLASSES, *lb* hhd.

From the Coast		From the City	
North of Hatteras	3	North of Hatteras	3
South of Hatteras	3	South of Hatteras	3
To Northern Ports			
Boston, *lb* hhd	3	Philadelphia	3
New York	3	Baltimore	3

Liverpool	3/16	Havre	3/16
Bordeaux	3/16	Boston	3/16
New York	3/16	Philadelphia	3/16
Baltimore	3/16		

REMARKS.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, APRIL 20, 1839.

The weather during the past week has been warm, but generally favorable for out door pursuits. Our market presented quite an animated appearance, especially on the levee where large quantities of products of the west are cushipped for northern ports, or pushed more to higher limits than can at present be obtained, calling a pretty complicated, of duty on all the trade, subject of which is an interesting source of money. These causes combined have had the effect to suspend purchases on speculation, consequently the transactions of the week have been mostly confined to the demand for trade.

COTTON. During the early part of the week the market was quiet, and sales limited, holders and buyers both being in power to hold off, for the daily expected advices from Europe by the Great Western. Several thousand bales were taken on Thursday in anticipation of the week's arrival of the expected steamer. For the last two days the market has been firm, with a spirited demand. The sales of the week are estimated at 20,000 bales, from which our quotations have been fully sustained. Our last dates from New York are to the 9th instant, at which time the Great Western had not arrived.

Louisiana and Mississippi, good and fine	11
Good fair	10
Fair	9
Middling	8
Ordinary	7

Received this week, 21,495 bales; exported, 2,000.

Exported since 1st Oct. 1838, to Great Britain, 150,021; France, 92,611; other foreign ports, 6,[illegible]; coastwise ports, 1,935,[illegible]. Total exports to this date, 2,[illegible]. Stock on hand, 38,[illegible] bales, including all on shipboard not cleared.

TOBACCO.—We have no alteration to make in our quotations. Sales are regular and, and sales are limited for small lots at the prices, viz.—Ships, 12@14c; seconds, 9@12; common, 6@8c. Received this week 3,630 hhds. Exported since 1st Oct. 7,421 hhds.

SUGAR and MOLASSES. We have no alteration to notice this week, and continue our quotations for sugar to be 3@3½c for common to fair, including the prime. Molasses, the difficulty of obtaining it limited, and the demand for it rather dull. Molasses would off more freely. Havana, 30@32c; Orleans, 28@30c. Arrivals this week—sugar, 1,142 hhds 122 bbls; molasses, 3 hhds, 50 bbls. Exported 636 hhds and 19 bbls sugar, and 7 barrels of both molasses.

BAGGING and ROPE. There has been a fair demand throughout the week. The sales have to a certain extent been on speculation, at 25@27c for bagging, and 9@9½c for rope. Stock at four days of the week 1,561 pieces bagging, and 9,[illegible] coils rope. Exported during the same period, 11,[illegible] pieces bagging, and 455 coils rope.

PORK. The sales of the week show some improvement in the demand, but we have no change in prices, our quotations remaining at $20 50@20 75 for mess, $17 50@18 75 for prime. Stock 6,419 bbls pork, the sales have been from 300 to 400 bbls, ranging from $6@6 75 for big mess. These quotations will be found to embrace the highest limits at which sales have been effected. The receipts of the week 2,[illegible] bbls to 5,[illegible] bbls pork. Bulk pork sold during the last four days in the week 1,184,000 lb to 1,[illegible] lb exported during the same period.

LARD. The office of this article has fluctuated considerably during the week, commencing at 9c 10 and subsiding to a decline of 25 to per barrel, about the middle of the week. Some few sales were reported at 9c. During the last two days prices have again advanced, and we now quote at 9c 7@8 50c for the trade of yesterday's sales. Holders are more firm and are capitulating with further advances. The sales of the week ship 3,[illegible] pounds, and Arrived 12,[illegible] bbls. Exported 1,[illegible] barrels.

LARD. The stock has been somewhat reduced, and there is a good demand, and sales made at 10@10 11c. Arrived 1,[illegible] kegs, 2,[illegible] bbls and half bbls. Exported 2,[illegible] kegs 75 barrels and 1,[illegible] barrels.

BACON—There is a moderate demand at our low quoted prices, viz. shoulders 9@9 10c, sides 9 @9 [illegible], shoulders 7 @7 [illegible]. Arrived 1,[illegible] bbls. Exported 2,[illegible] bbls.

WHISKEY. We report no change in this article, the demand continuing free at 24@25 cts for rectified. Continues more in market. Arrived the week, 3,[illegible] bbls. Exported 1,[illegible] barrels.

CORN. The price has been considerable activity during the week, and sales to a large amount have been made at 62 @ 65 cts for ship, 60@62 cts for coastwise, and 55@60 cts for the latter port. Arrival since the last quotation, 5,[illegible] sacks, 2,[illegible] bbls and 2,[illegible] bushels. Exported, 8,[illegible] sacks and 600 bushels.

OATS. We reduce our quotations to 45 @ 48c, at which rate sales have been made on the Levee during the week. Arrived within four days past 1,[illegible] sacks.

RICE. The week's sales have amounted to 1,[illegible] tierces, and we quote as the current rates 3½@4 cts.

FREIGHTS. There has been a slight advance in rates of coastwise freights, and we quote 3/4 per bale for cotton to New York, and 3/16 cts per bushel for Flour to northern ports. Sales Bordeaux 50 cts. Lead $3 per ton. Cotton to Liverpool 5/16 to 3/16.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Talma, 3,[illegible] cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship Charles, 1,[illegible] bales cotton.
Havana—Per ship Warsaw—Balance.
Boston—Per ship Kentucky, 1,[illegible] bbls flour, 1,[illegible] bbls lard, 3,[illegible] bushels, 15 casks sperm oil.
Boston—Per ship Cuba, 1,[illegible] bbls pork, 24 bbls 14 half do do, 100 bbls flour, 12 tierces cotton, 271 tons pig iron, 2,[illegible] sacks corn.
Per brig Old Colony, 212 bbls pork, 100 do flour, 102 kegs lard, 13 bbls do, 128 firkins do, 1,[illegible] bbls cotton, [illegible] kegs 25 bbls bacon.
Per brig Maria, 115 bbls flour.
Portland—Per ship Jasper, 250 bbls pork, 25 do flour, 600 sacks corn.
Philadelphia—Per ship Mohawk, 1,[illegible] barrels.
Charleston—Per schr Cuba, 200 sacks corn, 40 bbls flour, 10 kegs lard.
Mobile—Per schr Mary, 1,[illegible] bbls flour, 1,[illegible] bushels corn.
Galveston—Per schr Texas—19 bales cotton, 40 bbls pecan nuts.
Savannah—Per schr Avon—450 tierces.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Florida from Red River, 22 bales cotton, 6 packages, T B Lee & co., 21 bales cotton, order, on account.
Per steamboat Rapides, 53 bbls & Voorhees; 5 pkgs pecans, 21 bales, A B Hall.
Per steamboat Dupre from Opelousas—3 bales cotton, 53 bbls molasses, Colcleuch & Adams & Whitall; 19 do Emery & Ford; 50 do Wilson & Sellers, Bunch & Duncan.
Per steamboat Webster—10 bales cotton, 53 bbls molasses, 42 do syrup, N A Hoss; 2 do do, 71 bales cotton Armour, Leech & Walker; 13 Freeman, Dale & co; 69 Shaw, Spencer & Co; 10 do Priest; 40 Forsyth & Somerville; 2 do Hale & Bond; 2 do Hoss; 2 do Hoss, Vaughan & co; 185 sacks corn Brice, Pointon & co; 1,[illegible] do do, 167 do do, J Dougherty & co; 1 bbl flour, J & H Fellman; 8,000 pecans, order, on consignment.
Per steamboat Empress from Cincinnati—17 bbls oranges, 11 do Wilson & co; 50 bbls whiskey G Harney; 30 do apples, Morris & Bodenhamer; 50 do do, Todd & co; 5 do apples, order; 1 do do, Todd & co; 5 do do, Todd & co; 5 do apples, order; 1 bbl flour, Todd & co; 1 do do, A Merrick; 1 bbl flour, order; 1 bbl flour, Todd & co; 1 do do, Todd & co; 1 do do, Wilson & co; 1 do do, Todd & co; 1 do do, Todd & co; 1 do do, Todd