The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 273. VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1844. VOL XV II—WHOLE NO. 269

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - 5

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To Advertisers in the manner in which this paper is performed is not the complaint of to-day, but of the entire year. It is unceasing and clamorous from January to January. Promises of reform have been made from time to time, and the patient public have awaited with untiring resignation the fulfilment of their pledges; but ever since our connection with the press (a period of three eight years or more) these promises have proved mere empty breath, and these pledges have evaporated into thin air.

It has been frequently alleged in palliation of the tardiness, failures of the Northern Mail in this city, that in a comparatively new country, embracing a post route of nearly one thousand miles between New York and New Orleans, it is scarcely possible or reasonable to expect such perfection both in the means of conveyance and the roads to be traversed, as will necessarily overcome the obstacles to speedy travelling created occasionally by inclemency of weather, heavy rains, floods, falls of snow and the like. There might be some plausibility in this argument, did it not happen that these very lets and hindrances so willingly used in extenuation of the gross mismanagement of the Department, have proved utterly unavailing to arrest the progress of a private express, started by the enterprise of a daily journal. Look at the naked fact. The Government mail established and conducted at very expense, under the surveillance of a host of experienced agents and officers, having almost unlimited command of means to render it certain and speedy, fails ten days in succession; while the "*Crescent City Express*" established quite recently, owing its existence alone to the adventurous energies of one or two individuals, sustained by comparatively limited disbursements, and dependent for its continuance altogether upon the liberality of the public, arrives all the way from New York, on the very day on which the failure of the regular mail occurs, and brings intelligence several days later, thus decidedly forbidding the people of New Orleans with more recent news than would have been received even from one mail coming through.

Now there are two points worthy of comment in this practical demonstration of the inertness of the Post Office department. First, it appears that though the Government mail fails, private expresses arrive. Why is this? How is it that individual enterprise outstrips the boasted functionaries of the administration? It is possible that the difficulties attending the transportation of the mail should be at the same time so great as to baffle the well organized exertions of the Government, and so slight as to be overcome by the unassisted efforts of the agents of a newspaper? Is it not more probable that the underlings of the Government—the mail drivers, and others connected with the service either exercise the public interest to private rapacity, and cast aside the mail bags to accommodate passengers, or else neglect their duties through sheer apathy and the security arising from acquired impunity from the conviction that they are watched by no Argus eyed sentinels?

Another consideration meriting attention is this: It seems that the Express of the *Crescent City* not only arrives when the mail fails, but when Uncle Sam's lumbering vehicle actually comes through, the Express brings advices from the north at least twenty-four hours in advance. This state of things, clearly proves that the regular mail service is performed in a miserably dilatory manner, for there is nothing to prevent the mail traversing the space between New York and New Orleans just as rapidly as a private express. The fact is, but in consequence of the inattention of the Department to certain minute but highly essential details, the mail coaches are delayed at various points along the route, losing time to wait for the departure of this or that steamboat or locomotive. Hence this mail must be hills days behind other conveyances which are published in a much better energy and promptitude.

We indulge a hope—but a faint one in truth—that the exposure of mismanagement in our columns cannot fail to have the effect of arousing the Post Office Department from its leaden and lethean torpor, and induce it to make something like a stirring enquiry into the causes of the repeated failures of the mail, and the conduct of the agents to which its transportation is entrusted. It is with time that the city of New Orleans should cease to be mocked with false promises and broken pledges of a fairly social—a phenomenon not witnessed in this quarter within any period of our remembrance.

In our strictures on the mail service we wish it particularly understood that neither the Post Office in this city, nor the transportation agency between New Orleans and Mobile, is in the slightest degree included.—The highest commendation is justly due the gentlemen who preside over both these departments. The Post Master is prompt, obliging and disposed in every respect to accommodate the public. The service between Mobile and this city is performed with remarkable precision and fidelity. Failures scarcely ever occur, and never without the intervention of some grave and unlooked for accident.

The *Jeffersonian Republican* has a curious and irritation article on the incoming administration, in which the writer displays powers of reasoning of a character perfectly unique, and leads us to infer something of the policy of Mr. Polk and his cabinet. Our contemporary appears to be the self-constituted special protector and champion of the "Young Democracy." He comes his lance in their behalf, and runs a furious tilt against the whole tribe of superannuated politicians and party hacks. Old age infirmity, and protracted partisan service seem to be special objects of his chivalric empirse and valor. He considers that those who are unfortunate enough to be dyed-in-the-wool Jacobites of half a century's standing, and who have showed their prowess in many an embattled field, and their patriotism in subsequently carrying off the *spolia opima* of victory, have no business to interfere with the new generation of young "Coningsbys" which has so lately grown up. He truculently pushes them aside—telling them they must needs give place to their betters, and promising them, if they will remain meek and humble, and not press their pretensions too pertinaciously, such crumbs from the overflowing table of Executive munificence as missions to Paraguay and Portugal, or such small sinecures and contracts as may enable them to pillage the government and plunge the people with impunity.

Not only is the morality but the policy of this procedure perfectly unimpeachable. What, for instance, can be more orthodox in ethics than to allow these "Old Hunkers" ample scope and verge enough for their grasping avarice, letting them clearly understand that certain places are bestowed upon them precisely and particularly with a view to allow them to steal some of the money of unlettered thousands which swell the revenue of the country. We suppose that as fraud is a necessary adjunct of the administration, the "Young Democracy" think that that special branch of policy may be safely assigned to the veteran place seekers, while the new generation is to monopolize the dignities of high office, and direct the energies of the Government machine. Such at least is the logical inference from our contemporary's language.

There is no doubt, too, that youth, inexperience, strong passions and fierce prejudices are far more likely to give tone, vigor, dignity and efficiency to the administration, than the calmness, the foresight, the reflection and the experience of age. Hence, it seems but reasonable that the functions of the government should be conceded to the former class, in accordance with our contemporary's ideas. Most of the fathers of the Republic were, it is true, old men—and nearly all the statesmen and patriots who have conferred greatness and glory upon the administrations of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and ADAMS were men "past the meridian of life," but what of that, "*autres temps, autres mœurs.*"—Progressive democracy spurns these antiquated relics of an obsolete age.

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE.—A letter from Hudson New York, dated December 14th, describes an anti-rent outbreak in Columbia County. In this case the Sheriff went to make a sale under a distress and an appraisal in a failure to pay rents; he was met by a body of Indians before he reached the ground, and secreted them. When he reached the place of assemblage a threat of personal violence was made, under which he gave up all his papers, and they were *burned in his presence*. There were about 200 Indians on the ground and 1,000 chimney spectators, and when the papers were burnt, the whole assemblage gave three cheers.

INDIANA SENATOR.—The election of a Gilford States Senator from Indiana, was postponed to the 14th. The rumor from Cincinnati that Mr. Marshall was elected proves to be untrue.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.

NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1844.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

There is perhaps no civilized country on the face of the earth, where the mail service is more wretchedly, lumbringly and inefficiently conducted than in the United States. Its failures and imperfections are subjects of daily reproach, of constant sneers and scoffing, and of repeated though fruitless remonstrance and complaint. From the Head of the Department to the agent who is charged with the execution of the contracts and the mail drivers who transmit the packages from point to point, all appear infected with some radical, pervading vice. The unsatisfactory manner in which service is performed is not the complaint of to-day, but of the entire year. It is unceasing and clamorous from January to January. Promises of reform have been made from time to time, and the patient public have awaited with untiring resignation the fulfilment of their pledges; but ever since our connection with the press (a period of three eight years or more) these promises have proved mere empty breath, and these pledges have evaporated into thin air.

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☞ We are again indebted to our enterprising contemporaries of the *Crescent City*, for a copy of their Extra containing a Special Message sent by President TYLER to Congress, on the 19th. We subjoin the document, on which we have no room to comment this morning:

MESSAGE.

To the Senate,

and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith copies of despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, since the commencement of your present session, which claim from their importance, and I doubt not will receive, your calm and deliberate consideration. The extraordinary and highly offensive language the Mexican Government has thought proper to employ in reply to the remonstrance of the Executive, through Mr. Shannon, against the renewal of the war with Texas while the question of annexation was pending before Congress and the people, and also, the proposed manner of conducting that war, will not fail to arrest your attention.

Such remonstrance, urged in no unfriendly spirit to Mexico, was called for by considerations of an imperative character, having relation as well to the peace of this country, and honor of this Government, as to the cause of humanity and civilization. Texas has entered into the Treaty of Annexation upon the invitations of the Executive; and when, for that act she was threatened with a renewal of the war on the part of Mexico, she naturally looked to this Government to interpose its efforts to ward off the threatened blow. But one course was left the Executive, acting within the limits of its constitutional competence, and that was to defer to its respectful, but at the same time, strong and decided remonstrance against it.

The war thus threatened to be renewed, was proclaimed by edicts and decrees, which ordered, on the part of the Mexican military, the desolation of whole tracts of country, and the destruction, without discrimination, of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence. Over the manner of conducting war, Mexico possesses exclusive control. She has no right to interfere at pleasure the principles which an enlightened civilization has laid down for the conduct of nations at war, and thereby retrograde to a period of barbarism which, happily for the world, has long since passed away. All nations are interested in enforcing an observance of those principles, and the United States, the oldest of the American Republics, and the nearest of the civilized powers to the theatre on which these enormities were proposed to be enacted, could not quietly content themselves to witness such a state of things. They had, through the Executive, on another occasion, and as was believed with the approbation of the whole country, remonstrated against outrages similar, but even less inhuman, than those which by her new edicts and decrees she has threatened to perpetrate, and of which the late inhuman massacre at Tobasco was but the precursor.

The bloody and inhuman murder of Fannin and his companions, equalled only in savage barbarity by the usages of the civilized Indian tribes, proved how little confidence could be placed on the most solemn stipulations of her Generals, while the fate of others who became her captives in war, many of whom, no longer able to sustain the fatigues and privations of long journeys, were shot down by the way side while their companions who survived were subjected to sufferings scarcely more painful than death—had left an indelible stain on the page of civilization. The Executive, with the evidence of an intention on the part of Mexico to renew scenes so revolting to humanity, could do no less than renew remonstrances formerly urged. For fulfilling duties so imperative, Mexico has thought proper through her accredited organs, because she had represented to her the inhumanity of such proceedings, to indulge in language unknown to the country of diplomatic intercourse, and offensive in the highest degree to this Government and the People. Nor has she offended in this only. She has not only violated existing conventions between the two countries, but has made unjust decrees against our trade and intercourse, but withholds instalments of debt, due to our citizens, which she solemnly pledged herself to pay, under circumstances which are fully explained by the accompanying letter from Mr. Green, our Secretary of Legation. And when our Minister has invited the attention of her Government to wrongs committed by her local authorities not only on the property but on the persons of our fellow citizens, engaged in prosecuting their lawful pursuits, she has sided insult to injury, by not even deigning, for months together, to return any answer to his representations. Still further to manifest her unfriendly feelings towards the United States, she has issued decrees expelling from some of her provinces American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, and now denies to those of our citizens prosecuting the whale fishery on the northwest coast of the Pacific, the privilege which has, through all time, heretofore been accorded to them, of exchanging goods of a small amount in value at her ports in California for supplies indispensable to their health and comfort.

Nor will it escape the observation of Congress, that in conducting a course unknown with the Minister of the United States, who cannot, and does not, know any direction between the geographical sections of the Union, charges wholly unfounded are made against a particular state, and an appeal to others for aid and protection against supposed wrongs. In this same connection, sectional prejudices are stimulated to the extent, and the hazardous and unpardonable effort is made to lessen the bonds among the States of the Union, thereby to endanger their peace. Mexico has not thought that however freely we may indulge in discussion among ourselves, the American people will tolerate no interference in their domestic affairs by any foreign Government; and in all that concerns the constitutional guarantees and national honor, the people of the United States have but one mind and one heart.

The subject of Annexation, a subject itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union. The Executive would have been unmindful of its highest obligations, if it should have adopted a course of policy dictated by sectional interests and local feelings. On the contrary, it was because the question was neither in its nature nor intent, but wholly exclusive appertained to the interests of the whole Union, and of every State in the Union, that the negotiation, and finally the treaty of Annexation was entered into; and it has affected me no ordinary pleasure to perceive that, so far as demonstrations have been made upon it by the people, they have proceeded from all portions of the Union. Mexico may seek to excite jealousies among us, by uttering despitful denunciations against particular States, but when she comes to know that our institutions addressed to our fellow-citizens of Spain, and afterwards by herself, to invite Texas to accession by emigrants from all the States, and when in addition to this, she receives her recollection with the fact, that the first effort which was made to annex Texas was, during the administration of a distinguished citizen from an Eastern State, which was afterwards renewed under the auspices of a President from the Southwest, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sowing dissensions among us, or producing distraction in our Councils by attaching either to particular States, or to persons who are now in the retirement of private life.

Considering the appeal which she now makes to sectional criticism by which, I am the hope to reconcile me for having ascribed to them as well as to others, a design, as she pretends now, for the first time revealed, on having originated negotiations to despoil her, by duplicity and falsehood, of a portion of her territory? The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive, that the Annexation of Texas to the Union, was matter of vast importance. In order to secure that territory before it had assumed a position among the independent powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these proceedings, at the time, no cause of complaint. She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact, which she learns through her Secretary of State, promulgates to the world as true, that those negotiations were founded in deception and falsehood, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives.

While Texas was a dependency of Mexico, the United States opened negotiations with the latter power for the cession of her then acknowledged territory, and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years—during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited ambassadors at many of the principal Courts of Europe—and when it has become obvious to the whole world that she is forever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and contemptuous accusations are made against States which have had no special agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vital to the interests of both countries. And after nine years of unsullied war, Mexico now announces her intention, through her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, never to consent to the Independence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to reconquer that Republic. She thus announces a perpetual claim, which at the end of a century will furnish her as plausible a ground for discontent against any nation, which at the end of that time may enter into a Treaty with Texas, as she possesses at the moment against the United States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence.

A course of conduct such as has been described, on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling, and of the courtesy, which should characterize the intercourse between the Nations of the Earth, might well justify the United States in a resort to any measure to vindicate their national honor, but, actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Executive forbearing upon its integrity, and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with resuming upon the body prompt and immediate action upon the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall again assign the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1844.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening Donizetti's opera of "Lucia de Lammermoor," will be produced for the first time this season. We anticipate a crowded house.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The nautical drama of "Paul Jones"—the farce of the "Irish Lion," and the burlesque of "Aladin," are the pieces announced for this evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The beautiful Eastern spectacle, entitled the "Bride of Abydos," will be presented this evening for the first time this season. The burlesque of the "Fair One with the Golden Locks," is also announced.

NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Mad. Arsaline, an excellent and bewitching demeanor, takes a benefit this evening. We hope her friends will not fail to be present on this occasion.

METAIRIE COURSE—JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

FALL MEETING, 1844—THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, December 27, 1844—Proprietor's Purse $500.—Three mile Heats.

A. L. Bingaman's ch. g. *Jeanscitean*, by imp. Leviathan, dam by Stockholder, 3 years old, 1 1
Thomas Kirkman's ch. f. *Ida in mik*, by imp. Aimderby, out of imp. Jerry Mills, 4 years old, 2 2
William Baird's ch. f. *Nartje*, by imp. Jordan, out of Louisianese, 4 years old, 3 3
Wm. J. Minor's ch. m. *Norma*, by Longwaist, out of imp. Novelty, 5 years old, 4 dis

Time: 5:45—5:38.

☞ The entries to day, for the purse of $1,000, four mile heats, to come off at 2 o'clock, are *Rover, Pat Gallery, Illinois* and *Jerry Lancaster*. An interesting and exciting race is anticipated. Who can name the winner?

CRIMINAL COURT.—William Taylor, f. m. c., charged with not recording himself according to law, was yesterday arraigned, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to forty eight hours imprisonment in the Parish Prison, to pay a fine of twenty-six dollars, and the cost of prosecution.

John Doyle, charged with assault and battery, was tried and found guilty.

Daniel Connolly, was arraigned on a charge of larceny and pleaded guilty. Jean Bacon alias Spanish John, indicted as participe criminis in the larceny, was also arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

Antonio de la Cruz, indicted for stabbing, was put upon trial and found guilty of assault and battery.

Antonio Hotchkiss, charged with stealing $50 from the trunk of Mr. McGafferty, at the boardinghouse of Thomas Purcell, was put upon trial and honorably acquitted.

☞ Henry, a slave of Mr. Thompson, was yesterday brought before Recorder Genous, charged with stealing a trunk and two carpet bags, the property of a passenger, whom he had conveyed from the steamship *New York* to the Pontchartrain Railroad. He was remanded for further examination.

☞ Caroline Vela, f. w. c., was yesterday brought before Recorder Genous, and required to furnish bail for her appearance for further examination, on a charge of stealing a gown and a pair of gold shirt buttons, the property of Mr. C. Gayarre.

☞ William Spencer and James Burns, were yesterday committed to the Workhouse for thirty days each, by order of Recorder Genous, under the vagrant law.

☞ To CORRESPONDENTS.—We should like to have an interview with *Pro Bono Publico*, before publishing his communication.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1844.

A minute was rife in the city this morning that the Capitol would need a load of belligerent message to Congress with an invasion of Mexico, but none was sent. A message could be sent on the subject of Mexico, but it will not probably trouble Congress with war. There is no war disposition among men here of Congress, unless it be among "the Chivalry," and it any belligerent message should come in I should not be surprised if a resolution were to pass the House condemnatory of Mr Shannon, and demanding his immediate recall. He has no advocates among either party, and it is reported that even Mr. Calhoun severely censures his imprudent course and ill natured language.

Madame Annexation is already upon her pins, and says that Aaron V. Brown is to go to Rome; and Mr. R. M. Saunders is to be Post-Master General, under the new administration. Another Case nor Buchanan will be brought into the new Cabinet, and both are to be laid on the shelf or stuck away into an old pigeon hole here after. Case, I know, expects to be the locofoco candidate in 1848; but he will find he has reached the highest round of the political ladder he will ever tread. The Old Hickory sun has given way now, they have lived too long already for those who wish to take their place and if they don't choose to die they will be buried alive that's all. Said alternative, but the mandate is peremptory; the "Young Democracy" will it, and they are supreme.

A CALM OBSERVER.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The following are the remarks made by Hon. HERSCHEL JOHNSON, on the subject of his resolution enquiring into the expediency of altering the naturalization laws:—

Mr. J. Johnson rose and observed that the facilities with which foreigners had been naturalized within the last few years, for purposes committed in effecting the object, for which our elections had been carried, and which had been controlled, all prove the necessity of an immediate change in the naturalization laws of the United States; and that public opinion would shortly be called loudly for prompt action upon the subject there could be no doubt. He remarked that, from information derived from the proper quarter, he was satisfied that thousands of foreigners had been naturalized and permitted to vote in some of the large cities at the late Presidential election. Scarcely a few weeks after they had touched our shores. That in the city of New York alone upwards of three thousand foreigners had been metamorphosed into American citizens a few days before the said election. That in the city of Philadelphia, one of our city three hundred and five votes had been taken at the late election, and that not one of the men who gave the votes was to be found ten days after the election. It is, indeed, a lamentable fact, (said Mr. J.) that most of the foreigners who emigrate to this country are profoundly ignorant of the nature of our Government and of our political institutions, and are mere instruments in the hands of designing men, to be used at elections for the most corrupt purposes. They control our elections, and participate in the mobs and riots which disgrace the country.

Mr. J. said that at the time of the passage of the naturalization law it was the policy of the General Government, owing to the extent of our territory and the few and independent States, to encourage emigration to the United States, and that for a series of years, under the operation of the said law, the settlement and prosperity of the country had been greatly promoted.—The blood of many noble and gallant spirits from other lands had mingled with the blood of native Americans in establishing our independence, and for our most brilliant victories. Matters had now arrived at a crisis, and it behoved the Congress of the United States to consider the propriety of the policy of the present law, and to make such alterations as the late war and the present state of things demanded.

Mr. Johnson said that the Legislature of Illinois, at its last session, had passed a resolution, which he had received a unanimous vote of thanks from the Congress of the United States for the valor and patriotism they had displayed during the late war—an honor conferred on and of the courtesy, which should characterize the intercourse between the Nations of the Earth, might well justify the United States in a resort to any measure to vindicate their national honor, but, actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Executive forbearing upon its integrity, and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with resuming upon the body prompt and immediate action upon the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall again assign the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1844.

HAVANA.

By the brig *T. Street*, we have received Havana papers to the 21st, and the steam packet *Alabama*, which arrived in 60 hours, has furnished us with complete files to the 25th inclusive.

The journals are barren of interest. The Texas question undergoes some discussion, the Hebanese appearing to think that neither England nor Mexico will permit annexation. We fancy that if Texas be not annexed, it will not be through any fear either of the one or the other power.

We perceive by the correspondence of the *Diario de la Havana*, that Central America continues the theatre of bloody and exterminating wars.

LIFE AND TIMES OF HENRY CLAY.—Calvin Colton, Esq., author of "Junius Tracts," is engaged in preparing a work upon the Life and Times of Henry Clay.—The plan of the work is to publish it in twenty pieces—five numbers, to compose four volumes—the first number to appear in the spring, and the work to be carried on with vigor and without interruption until completed. Mr. Colton is a writer of high reputation, and perfectly competent to do justice to his subject.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A resolution was introduced a few days ago in the House of Representatives of North Carolina by Mr. Atkins, recommending the annexation of Texas, providing it can be effected without any compromise of the rights, honor and interests of the Union. After a stormy and protracted debate, it was rejected by a vote of 52 to 49.

THE HUDSON RIVER was open to Albany, at the last accounts.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Dec 17	Liverpool	Nov 19
New York	Dec 19	Liverpool	Nov 19
Philadelphia	Dec 20	Rio	Nov 14
Washington	Dec 20	Havana	Nov 18
Baltimore	Dec 20	Mexico	Nov 2
Charleston	Dec 14	Vera Cruz	Nov 2
Cincinnati	Dec 15	New Orleans	Dec 2
Louisville	Dec 16	Texas	Dec 21
Havana	Dec 14	Charleston	Dec 21

MONEY MARKET.

Consolidated	1 7/8 @ ¾	cent dis
Cotton	15-16	do
Sterling	9 @ 9	do
Amsterdam	42@43	do
Exchange	13@14	do
Bullion	11@12	do
United States Treasury Notes		
$1,000 bills		par@1 cent prem
$500 bills		
$100 bills		
Kentucky	par@¼	cent dis
Tennessee	1@2½	do
First Municipality Notes	par	
Second Municipality do	par	
Third Municipality do	34@34	do
Arkansas	5@6	do
Texas Treasury Notes	15@18	cents on dollar
Do bonds	17@19	

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT.

December 27, 1844

No important changes have taken place in the market, since our last, and the business of the week has been rather dull. Later advices from Liverpool will be in by Monday next.

The weather continues clear and very pleasant for the season.

COTTON—Arrived since our last, 1,500 bales, viz: 1,000 bales Louisiana and 500 bales Mississippi. Sales of 2,700 bales at 7½@8¼ cts., including 1,000 bales Mississippi, at 7½@8¼ cts., together with 1,000 bales, on the spot, since our last. Liverpool 6 d. Havana 2 d. Mobile 4½, together 1,000 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 6,461 bales, Havana 200, Boston 1,151—together 7,812 bales. Stock on hand and on shipboard 1,151 bales, and leaving on hand in the ports of all on ship board not cleared this day, 1,151 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1843 sept 1, stock on hand	18,100
Received last three days	19,906
" previously	367,849
	385,855
Exported last three days	11,848
" previously	345,907
	357,037
Stock	28,818

We stated in our report of last Friday that there had been a good demand for Cotton during the three days preceding Wednesday being considered a holiday, little or no business was done, but the sales only amounted to 1,200 bales. Yesterday an active spirit of speculation sprung up and about 7,000 bales changed hands during the course of the day at full prices. To-day there was not much doing, the demand and the business consequent upon it, falling off a portion of the foregoing was in consequence of the strong pressure of the money market, which is always felt at this season of the year. Prices have risen from ¼ to ½ above the rates current some ten days since, but the demand for the staple appears to be entirely from speculation and speculators. We have altered our quotations accordingly.

The sales of the week amount to 10,000, and those of the past three days to 14,000 bales, viz: 1,000 bales Louisiana and 13,000 bales Mississippi, at 4 1-16 @ 4½ at 4¼ @ 4¾ cts. Sales of 1,000 bales Mississippi, at 4 @ 4¼ cts.

Sales at 4¼—146 at 4 — 80 at 4¼ — 80 at 4½ — 200 at 4¼ — 72 at 4 7-16 — 191 at 4½ — 100 at 4¼ — 22 at 4½ — 1,000 at — — 200 at 4¼ — 200 at 4½ — 1,000 at 4¼ — 200 at 4½ — 1,000 at 4¼ — 200 at 4½ — 1,000