NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON.

PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS
MONDAY MORNING, NOV 26, 1838.

BIDDLE'S ASSISTANCE TO OUR TRADE

The following circular is addressed to the planters of Mississippi, by the gentleman whose name is subscribed to it, as agent of Messrs Humphreys & Biddle of Liverpool. The last named of that firm is the son of Mr. Nicholas Biddle, president of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and it is well understood that Messrs. H. & B. are the agents of that institution, and the vast amount of funds necessary to carry on this stupendous speculation is derived from the same source whence our banks supplied a supply of circulating medium to enable them to redeem their obligations. To commercial men it is unnecessary to point out the real objects of this circular, or the effects which it is calculated to produce upon the commerce of New Orleans, if the views of those who concocted it, shall be successfully consummated. That class of our fellow citizens understand the nature of this subject much better than we do: they instinctively perceive the consequences that must inevitably result from the system of operations herein disclosed. To others of our readers the subject may not be so familiar—and in order that they may be made acquainted with the policy which this foreign corporation is pursuing in respect to our trade, we shall lay before them a few brief remarks.

In the first place, then, this cotton speculation on the part of the bank is a direct and positive violation of its charter, which prohibits it from dealing in the purchase or sale of any species of merchandise. But it most likely that the penalty will be enforced by the authorities of Pennsylvania: so far as the offence against their law is not injurious to any class of their own citizens. If Mr. Biddle should establish commercial houses in Pennsylvania, with a view to monopolize the flour, coal, iron, wool and other staple productions of that state, the merchants, mechanics and all descriptions of citizens would feel its consequences, and they would rise up as one man to demand the penalty. In New Orleans we have no resource of that kind: we must patiently submit to the loss of by far the most profitable branch of our trade. While we behold the inception and progress of this calamity, we must bear to be insulted by assurances that this artificer of ruin is the best friend of Louisiana, and hear his name invoked for assistance to the embarrassed condition of our mercantile institutions. We ourselves, however, are consoled with the consciousness of never having been deluded by the humbugs which have been played off by financial bunglers and political charlatans, to make our fellow citizens confide in Biddle's patriotism and disinterested regard for our welfare, and we trust those who so violently repeated the honest expression of our opinions on this subject, are now convinced that our apprehensions were not entirely groundless. In this circular, we have a practical illustration of the gentleman's disposition to promote the interests of New Orleans, and should he succeed in this attempt to attract from us three fourths of that cotton trade, which has been the principal source of the prosperity and wealth of this great emporium, perhaps the directors of the Consolidated bank will no longer deem us guilty of an outrage in saying that Mr. Biddle a profession of friendly sentiment towards Louisiana is false and hypocritical.

The stock of cotton now on hand in England of the present year's importation is vastly greater than that of last year. Of this stock the house of Humphreys & Biddle hold in Liverpool from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand bales. In consequence of this excess over present demand, the price is low, and unless the present year's crop be short, or some other accident occur, is likely still further to decline. We are informed that cotton will not bear shipping to Liverpool, if purchased here at a higher rate than ten to twelve cents per lb. Hence the anxiety of Mr. Biddle and his agents to forestall and monopolize the crop of Mississippi—hence the stipulation of the circular to "have the cotton (of the new crop) *held if at market summer if desirable*." By keeping the new crop out of the market through the ensuing winter and spring, the stock now on hand will necessarily command a price proportioned to the wants of the spinners. The whole of the cotton now in the warehouses of Humphreys and Biddle in Liverpool, belongs to the United States Bank, and when that is sold, then, and not till then, these gentlemen will kindly bring into market whatever quantity of the article belonging to the planters of Mississippi their agent now in that state may be able to get into his possession, not by purchase but by "*fair advances*." This is the plan of the speculation, apparent on the face of the circular. No doubt Messrs. Humphreys and Biddle will be perfectly willing to keep the new crop *on hand till next season*" because it would be contrary to the interest of the great monied institution, which they represent to dispose of it before this period or at least before a sufficient stock shall be sold. Can any planter be duped into a belief that a common factor would or a third person's goods to a purchaser, when he knows were groaning under the weight of piles of the same article belonging to himself, which his own necessities urged him to sell? Is it not plain that to save himself from loss, he would offer his own goods to the purchaser in preference to those of other persons, and that it would be for his interest to keep his consignments out of the market and out of sight, till his own merchandize were disposed of? Apply this principle of a uniform and universal principle of human nature—the principle of preferring one's own benefit to that of others—apply it to the case in question. The agents of the bank find themselves incumbered with a vast unwieldy stock of cotton in the Liverpool market, the accumulation of a series of rash speculations to which Mr. Biddle had been stimulated by a thirst of gain and a spirit of monopoly—they justly fear that the present low prices will be still further reduced by the competition of the next crop. What then, is the measure which is required at their hands, in order to save them from a ruinous loss? Surely the only way to prevent the place from going down is to get as much possible of the new crop into their possession; and this is the process now in operation under the auspices of their agent in Mississippi, who in furtherance of this object has issued the annexed circular. A concern in mercantile house would be unable to undertake such a gigantic scheme of monopoly for want of capital. There is scarcely a private firm in England or the United States, that would not be startled at the proposition to take up the whole crop of a state, in order to avert the evil consequences of imprudent speculation. The capital of the United States bank is concentrated and directed to this one object—and enables it to dam up the channels of trade. But, we ask again, will the planters of Mississippi be duped by the professions of this colossal speculator? It is manifest we repeat, that his sole view in procuring the consignment of the new crop to the Liverpool house is to prevent its coming into competition with his immense stock now on hand, and that he is interested to bring those consignments out of the market till his own stock shall be disposed of—and even then, he will be indifferent whether they sell the consignments, while he is reaping the profits of storage and interest on the sums which he has advanced.

The last paragraph of this circular bears so strong affinity to some of the sentences in Mr Biddle's letter to the address of the bank committee of this city, to make the most superficial reader "The foregoing arrangement, (it says) requiring a large outlay of capital is made for the *exclusive* object of promoting the interests of the planter. Good heaven! what disinterested benevolence have we here in the union of an agent of the great speculator and monarch over the Shylock of the day. The expression of gratitude ought to be engraved on ribbons of silver and to bear down to remote posterity a memorial of the kindness and goodness of that great man, who rescued the financial embarrassments of Louisiana by lending her three or four millions of his paper for the same amount in gold and silver and a monopoly of exchange in exchanges, who assists our languishing commerce by taking from our own merchants the profits derived from the reception and sale of the whole crop of a neighboring state—which in fact constituted the chief source of their wealth, and who extends his fostering aegis over the planters of Mississippi taking their cotton on consignment and keeping it out of sight in his stores and warehouses, until his own enormous accumulations of the same article—his hundreds of thousands of bales shall first be disposed of, for the exclusive benefit of the planters induced the kindness of the generous head of the principal money shop in the United States to establish a house in Liverpool, to despatch an agent to Natchez to advance money to the planters on their cotton, to settle another in New Orleans to receive and ship it!" Such and so great are the sacrifices which Mr Biddle has made for the exclusive object of promoting the interests of the planter," that the HOPE expressed by Mr. Bayon, at the end of his epistle, is quite reasonable. This arrangement will meet their approbation and have their patronage."

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22, 1838.

SIR—As there can no longer be any doubt but that the cotton crop of this and the adjoining states will be vastly short this season, and as you may also anticipate the sale of your cotton till such time as manufacturers and spinners can be satisfied of the extent of the deficiency, in order that you may be able to offer a proportionable additional price for your crop, I beg to inform you, that I am now, as agent for I. Ingersoll and Biddle, of Liverpool, prepared to make a liberal advance, either in current funds or exchange, as you prefer, on any cotton you may be disposed to ship by house, and will agree to have your cotton held over next summer if desirable, in order that you may use the best market price of the season; giving you a reasonable time of settlement the benefit of all the exchanges (both foreign and domestic), and have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, that every planter that has his cotton in this way, will realize at least half a cent per lb. additional over the present market—and I recommend that cotton go forward as early as possible in order to take advantage of the low freights, held for a late market as most for the interest of the planter.

Planters who reside inconvenient to Natchez, and desire to ship through me under this arrangement, release forward their cotton to Morris Willard, New Orleans, for reshipment and send me duplicate without bill of lading, when they shall have notified as they may request, or placed to their credit with bank, and a certificate of deposite forwarded.

Cotton thus shipped will be covered by an open policy of insurance against river and sea risks; and bills will be forwarded from Mississippi direct or via New Orleans, as requested by the planter, when left to me. I will forward from the point I can, on the best terms.

As the foregoing arrangement, requiring a large sum of capital, is made for the exclusive object of promoting the interest of the planter, I hope it may so meet your approbation, as to induce your patronage.

I am, very respectfully,
JOHN INGERSOLL,
Agent for Humphreys and Biddle

INDIANA.—The Madison and Indianapolis railroad is in fine progress. Twenty miles of the route are completed. Great preparations are making for the celebration of the opening of the road; the legislature and public officers are invited to the ceremony.

[illegible] at the Merchants Exchange and will remain there until 4 o'clock P. M. All persons desirous of sending letters to the blockade ports of Mexico, can accomplish their wishes by depositing them in the letter bag.

ELECTIONS

DELAWARE.—New York slips of the 17th confirm entirely the intelligence of the democratic triumph in this state. Colonel Thomas Robinson, the democratic candidate for congress, is elected by about 30 or 40 votes. There were 19 votes, in which a slight mistake occurred in the spelling of Mr. Robinson's name—if these be deducted, he is still elected by 94 votes. In Kent, the democratic senator, sheriff and coroner are chosen, and the whole ticket, with a single exception, has prevailed in Sussex. This secures a democratic majority in the legislature, and the election of a republican United States senator, in the place of Mr. Bayard.

VERMONT.—The 4th congressional district, in which there was no choice at the election in September, has undoubtedly elected Mr. Surrit, the administration candidate by a considerable majority. The New York Commercial Advertiser gives returns from eight or nine towns, in which Smith leads Allen more than 500 votes. It is said the federalists used every exertion to defeat Mr. Smith, and that a considerable fund was contributed in and out of the state, for the electioneering purposes.

MICHIGAN.—The accounts a day or two since were rather unfavorable, inducing a doubt in the minds of many whether Michigan would maintain her place in the democratic ranks. Later returns are, however, highly satisfactory, and render the success of the democratic ticket nearly certain. Eleven counties have been heard from, comprising about one half the state, which give 983 votes majority to Crary, and 521 to Wells, making the democratic majority this far 462 votes. The counties in the more remote portions of the state are strongly republican, and the probabilities are greatly in favor of the success of Crary by a considerable majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.—There is nothing very remarkable from this state. The gain for the democratic candidate for governor is seven thousand. The whigs still retain the legislature, but by reduced majorities in both branches. The congressional representation is unchanged except in one district, where a democrat has been elected in place of a conservative, and in Parmenter's district there is no choice.

NEW YORK.—The result of the congressional ticket as far as ascertained, seems to be nineteen democrats, twenty-one federalists. For the senate three republicans, five federalists. State of parties in the senate, 18 republicans, 11 federalists. In the house, 15 democrats, 81 federalists, one doubtful. Last year 25 democrats, 100 federalists.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received a slip from the Louisville Advertiser, by which we learn that Mr. Crary, the democratic candidate for congress in Michigan, has been elected by a respectable majority, and that the senate and house of representatives will both have democratic majorities.

THE CANADA WAR

Dissent of the Patriots on Upper Canada

It is now certain that the revolutionary movement has extended to Upper Canada, and ere this the whole province is probably involved in the outbreak. The Ogdensburg Times of the 12th instant contains the following important intelligence.

Ogdensburg, Saturday 12—Early this morning it was discovered that two schooners loaded with armed men, lay in the river between this place and Prescott. Expectation was seen rife, and excitement prevailed in the whole population. It was ascertained that Wellington was the point of attack and our citizens soon thronged the shore, eager to catch every word.

A small armed steamboat was lying at the opposite wharf, and the people of Prescott, parading up and down from the village to the fort, gave evidence that no small degree of bustle and excitement pervaded the population.

One of the schooners containing the rebel armament had gone aground during the night, and a band of armed men seized the steamboat United States, and pressed some of their number into their service for the purpose of getting her off. She however was not able to reach the schooner, as the water was not sufficient for her draft, and she came into port for a long harbor. As she went out again the Experiment (a British armed steamboat) greeted her with two shots which missed, and she passed down the river.

About 9 o'clock A. M one of the detachments of the forces made a landing on the Canada shore about a mile below Fort Wellington, and whether they were attacked or not is uncertain. Our opinion is that a party attacked them but retreated at the first fire. Men have been constantly crossing to them in small boats, and up to this hour, 2 o'clock P. M about five hundred are supposed to have joined them.

The great scene of excitement, however, has been on the water.

The Experiment kept up an irregular fire during the forenoon on the schooner and United States. Watching their various evolutions and observing the skipping of the Shot as they glanced along the surface of the water, formed a very exciting scene in a quiet village like this.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock the Pearl Prescott as a ferry boat between this place and Prescott, went to the relief of the schooner that lay on the bar, and succeeded in getting her afloat. The Experiment threw in her shot at a liberal rate, and they were several times that they exchanged musket and rifle shot. It is ascertained that the Experiment sustained shots of seven men—the schooner none.

After the schooner got afloat, the United States came up and entered the harbor. As she passed the armed steamboat, a shot passed through her wheelhouse, and killed a young worthy young man, by the name of Foster, a steersman on the boat.

Three o'clock, P. M—The rebel forces occupy a windmill about a mile below Prescott, and it is understood that there is another body above who have taken up a bridge, and stand prepared to defend themselves.

The afternoon has been quiet so far. Small boats are constantly crossing with men and arms.

We have a most favorable location for observing the movements, as our window affords a full view of Prescott and the river above and below, for two or three miles. Prescott is unusually quiet this afternoon. We have hardly seen a moving being in the streets or about it.

Six o'clock, P. M—Arms and ammunition appear to be abundant. The schooners have placed themselves near the wharf, which they do without assistance. A body of loyalists, reported 400, are on the march from Brockville (12 miles above this) to meet them, and if the parties have an appetite for cold lighting, we may expect important events soon.

The Albany Evening Journal of the 16th contains a letter from Ogdensburg, confirmatory of the above intelligence. The correspondent states that six persons on board the Experiment had been killed by a broadside from the schooner, and that the people on board the latter had expressed themselves determined to take Fort Wellington before morning. There was a rumor in the town that the Canadians were flocking in large numbers to the patriot standard. From what we can gather it appears that the war is as fierce ever from its termination. The insurrection is not, general and better conducted than the turbulent and irregular movements of last winter and spring. Upper Canada is not as well protected as the lower portion of the province in consequence of the number of loyalists who have volunteered for the defence of the region first menaced by the insurgents. It is hence, not impossible, that a vigorous and concerted effort by the revolutionists to take possession of the strong holds in Upper Canada will be attended with some success. Still we can see no possible chance of Canadian independence. The partial operations of the patriots can have no other effect, than to retard the ultimate termination, and they must eventually be crushed by the overwhelming British force which will be brought against them. A few thousand rebels in a country, in which sixteen thousand royal troops are garrisoned and when the inhabitants are nearly equally divided in opinion, must in the end, be totally dispersed and hanged.

We are happy to observe that as yet, the strong feeling of sympathy which pervades the American continent has not operated without an attempt at direct co-operation with the revolutionists.

The following particulars of an engagement were brought by yesterday's express mail.

From the Sacketts Harbor Journal—Extra

The steamboat Oneida, just arrived from Ogdensburgh, brings the following news

A severe engagement took place at Prescott yesterday, commencing at 8 o'clock A M and lasting seven hours, between the Patriots and British forces. About 400 Patriots and 200 British regulars, together with some militia were engaged. The battle took place about a mile below Prescott—the Patriots having possession of several stone buildings, several were killed and wounded on both sides, the British however, succeeded by far the best in the end.

Col Young, the British commander, was among the killed. He had being pierced with seven balls. The British were twice repulsed by the Patriots, and finally left the field to wait for reinforcements, for which an express was sent to Kingston.

During the action the British put their dead and wounded into a barn, behind which they sheltered themselves and the Patriots to dislodge them set it on fire, when it was consumed together with its contents. Immediately after which the British retreated to Prescott for the last time.

The steamboat United States and two schooners were seized yesterday by the U. S. marshal, under the neutrality law, and are now on their way to this port under his charge. Mr Foster, the steersman of the steamboat United States, was killed by a grape shot from the British steamboat Experiment yesterday, while engaged in getting a schooner off the flats in Ogdensburgh harbor, after firing into the United States. The Experiment still continued to run down the whole city of Charlotte, but was forced into the Patriots on board her, killing six and wounding five, after which the Experiment retreated to Prescott. A small boat containing four or five Patriots, crossing from Ogdensburgh to Prescott, was fired into by the British steamboat Colonge, and disabled, and then she ran alongside and fired down upon them, sinking the boat and killing every person that was in her.

The steamboat Oneida has been chartered by col Worth, for the U. S. service, and is to return immediately to the river St. Lawrence with troops from this place.

The news in our paper of this morning of the capture of Montreal and Three Rivers, is not confirmed.

From the Montreal Courier, Nov 13.

On Sunday evening the whole of the back country above Lapraire presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame and it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face.

New-Jersey Senator — The legislature of New-Jersey in joint ballot, made choice of the Hon S. Southard for United States senator from that state. This is his second term. The friends of the administration have cause for the loss. Mahlon Dickerson, who received 23 votes—Mr Southard, 36. Federal majority. 13

LOUISVILLE.—The Advertiser of the 19th says—"Our port presents a cheering appearance on Saturday. There were four two steamboats at the wharf receiving and discharging freight. Yesterday there were sixteen or eighteen departures, and several arrivals. The weather is quite cold sufficiently so, we presume, to check the rise of the river, and without a change, the river must soon be falling again"

DISTRESSING.—On the 11th instant, in Jessamine county, as the two little sons of Mr M Dowell were playing, one of them accidentally struck the other with a half open knife in the breast. The blade penetrated deeply and inflicted a wound which proved fatal in 15 minutes. The deceased was about 13 years of age.

[illegible] Bulletin

The following is an extract from the answer of "our venerable ex president" to a committee appointed to give him notice of his nomination as a candidate for the house of representatives.

"The suspension of the right of petition, the suppression of the freedom of debate, the threat for the annexation of Texas, the war-whoop of two successive Presidents of the United States against Mexico, are all but varied symptoms of a deadly disease, seated in the marrow of our bones—and that deadly disease is Slavery. The Union will fall before it, or it before the Union. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territory of Florida, the prohibition of external piracy between the States, the refusal to admit another slave contaminated State into the Union, are all partial ineffective plasters for the great elementary evil.

"They will but skin and film the ulcerous part. While rank corruption, mining all within, Infects unseen"

"I believe it important that the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts should be forewarned, that during the 26th Congress the whole system of the Executive Administration of the Government of this Union, and all its prominent measures, foreign and domestic, will be, as they have been and now are, to support, strengthen and perpetuate THE SLAVEHOLDER INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH. The extermination to the Indian race, the wasteful dilapidation of the public lands, the hostility of internal improvement: the insidious crippling of domestic industry: the ridiculous impostures of an exclusive metallic currency for the revenues and expenditures of the nation; the enormous increase of a standing army, and the simultaneous slaughter on the navy and its gallant officers; the sycophantic courtship of the Democracy of Numbers, and the rancorous instigation of labor against capital to the summary justice of Lynching—all these weapons are sons of Northern Administration with Southern principles, have one and the same origin, and are gathering to one issue, the rivetting in eternal bondage, the chains of your Southern countrymen of African descent.

JUDGE WHITE has consented to resume his seat in the senate, for the short session, if his health permits it.

Unfavorable intelligence from the East Indies—An overland India despatch has brought papers and letters from Calcutta to the 18th, and from Madras to the 22d of July. Their contents are important. It appears that the existence of secrete intrigues and negotiations between some of the native princes and the Schah of Persia had been discovered, and perhaps known for some time previously by the Indian government. They had at length assumed such a shape, and were so openly carried on, that a mission from the king of Nepaul had been appointed to proceed to the head quarters of the Schah before Herat, charged, doubtless, with the final propositions for combined arrangements against the Indian government, or the territories of its allies. The advices being apparently ripe, the necessary steps were taken to counteract, and according to authentic advices from Lucknow the Nepaulese embassy had been arrested and their papers taken possession of. A letter had date from Calcutta, subsequent to this event, it was currently rumored that the passes leading into Rungpoor, Purneah, &c. had been taken possession of by a Nepaulese force 30,000 strong. It was impossible, if the fact were as stated, that they could be suffered to remain in a position so dangerous to the contiguous possessions. The movements on the part of the Nepaulese were not, however, the only cause of apprehension. It appears that accounts had been received of the intention of Dost Mahomed Kean, the chief of Kabul, to join the Schah of Persia with a force of 125,000 men.

The condition of such an alliance were said to be the allotment to the Persians of Herat, and all the country north to Bokhara, and as far south of Herat as the territory of the the Seind chiefs of Hyderabad. Dost Mahomed Khan, for his share, was to revive assistance to drive the Sekhs from Peshawur, Cashmere, and reduce all the country under his sway north of Cabul, as far as the Oxus, now possessed by the chiefs of Kerzabiaz, Balk, Scorpoot and Mamunnah. This Persian war flatter with the hope of regaining most of the dominions formerly added under the Nadir Schah, and Cabul, the country anciently under the rule of Timour Schah, with, in addition, the assumption of the regal title and analogies. On the side of the Burmese empire appearances were also of a hostile character. Colonel Benson had been appointed on a special mission to Ava, on the result of which the question of peace or war war considered to hang, although the opinion was generally entertained that war was almost inevitable, as the Court of Ava was notoriously averse to British intercourse and alliance, and shewed no disposition to grant redress for various infractions of treaties. The conduct of Runjeet Singh also during the circumstance was viewed with much suspicion. Some misunderstanding had taken place between him and the British mission at his court, occasioned, it was said, by a request to be allowed to march British force through the Punjaub, to be ready for events in that quarter, failing in this, a path would have to be sought through Scinde. The conduct of Runjeet Sigh was known to be numerous and highly disciplined, more particularly the cavalry, trained and commanded by General Allard, the French officer, who was lately in Paris. Some of the Sikh chiefs like indications in other quarters had induced the Rajaha of Jaidpoor to refuse the payment of any more tribute. The government of Oude on their part, how ever, were well disposed, and the Oude contingent in the neighborhood of the Nepaulese shill redoubtables was said to be on the alert. These hostile dispositions in various parts of India at the same moment, and, as it appeared, were believed to have been encouraged by the knowledge of the "inefficient" state of the Indian army. The government of Calcutta appear to have taken the alarm, if not in time, and an order had been issued for the addition of 10 privates to every company of native infantry, one Battalion of Dragoons, and Sappers, one Russellish, authorized for the 2d, 3d, and 4th Local Horse. No addition of Russellah to the 1st Local Horse. No reason was assigned for the resignation of Sir Peregrine Maitland, the then commander-in-chief, which, however, had been known were for some time past, and Sir Jasper Nicholls, appointed to succeed him, sailed six weeks ago. Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, died at Poonah, on the 9th of July, from fever, the result of exposure to the rain. The accounts in these papers from the upper provinces continued to be most deplorable. As an example, it may be stated that the city of Agra, containing a population of 50,000 souls was encumbered with an influx of wretched paupers to the same number additional. By the last daily report of the police, the burials were 400, and 240 to 400 each day for several days previous, or at the rate of about 100,000 miserable victims to disease and hunger per month. Of those taken to the asylum 100 to 150 died within the 24 hours. Various causes are assigned for this dreadful state of things among others, that the people were reduced to starvation through the system prevalent of making their crops of sugar cotton contingent on a certain portion of the produce raised and awarded to them, instead of receiving a certain amount yearly, in the shape of money wages.

The Arkansas Times contains an advertisement stating that "The Cherokee Almanack, for the year 1839, will be published at Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, in Cherokee and English, the calculations being made for the latitude of Fort Gibson. Price one dollar per dozen, or twelve and a half cents for a single copy.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

[illegible]

IMPORTS

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Nov 8—RIVER, MARKETS, &c—The river still continues to rise, and at 9 o'clock yesterday was 42 feet above low water. By persons arrived today from Louisville, we learn that the Kentucky river, and all the streams emptying into the Ohio between Cincinnati and Louisville, are running full. Boats from above report a fall of several feet at Pittsburg. The coalboats are busily arriving and departing loaded with freight. The steamboats are busy in Main street loaded with boats receiving and discharging freight. Every thing wears the appearance of active business. The side walks are crowded with boxes and bales of goods, and considerable change who may visit the city will find no difficulty in supplying themselves with all kinds of merchandise.

The weather is now clear and cold, the thermometer standing at 34 deg. above Zero.

The late rise in the river has brought most of the lots of goods that have been in layed on the ports above. But the small proportion usually brought from that course affords but an indifferent supply. The chief supplies coming from New Orleans have not yet arrived, and the market of course is but poorly supplied.

Coffee—A few hundred bags Rio have arrived from above, and is held at 16c.

Nails and iron—No supplies of these articles have come in, but are daily expected. Prices will be 1 cent higher than formerly.

Molasses—None in market.

Sugar—Small supplies. Sales 16 hhds 12 cents, in bbls 14 cents.

Tobacco—No 1, Kentucky manufd is held by manufacturers at 11 cents by single hog; 8y 12.

Flour—This article is in very fair request but advanced from 50 to 75 cents ₩ bbl. Yesterday sales were made at the usual rates from boats at $6 75, and some small lots at $6 87½. Yesterday or yesterday morning by canal at 8 o'clock—sales from stores of Flour were made yesterday from boats, at 50—from stores 61 cents.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS

[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[illegible]

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1838.

The business of the week has been very limited, in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, which has rendered it difficult to receive produce from the country, and the uncertainty of the opening of the stage. Such has been the operation of the U. S. Bank, that the merchants have been in doubt from the market, and now that confidence has withdrawn, they appear to be at a loss how to act. Cotton, and do not seem disposed to operate at all. The recent advices from Liverpool by the Great Western, up to yesterday, very little or no effect on prices in this market—holders appear anxious to realise a little money, but their views do not meet those of buyers, and up to 2 o'clock yesterday there was a stand-off between parties. Our receipts by wagons and railroad course is heavy and our stock is accumulating, while the sales from warehouse are not in quick motion, amounting in all during the week to only five hundred bales, which were thus sold, viz: Friday 12 at 10, 25 at 11½, 92 at 11¾, 77 at 11¾, 30 at 11¾, 226 at 12, 49 at 12, 40 at 12, 19 at 12½, and 11 at 12½. We quote 10@12½ cents—all [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 17—Coffee—There has been only a little retail business done in coffee this week at steady prices. About 600 bags old Rio have been sold at 11@11½ cts, some hundred bags Laguira at 11@11½ cents for green and considerably qualifying Cuba, in tons, at 10@10½ ₩ ℔.

Cotton—The sales have been quite small, and fine qualities have been scarce, and are in request. Near 200 bales of Louisiana have sold at 12½ cents for new crop and 11@11½ for old. Small sales of Alabama at 12, and Upland at 11@11½ cts ₩ ℔.

Domestic Goods—The demand is gradually falling off, and but few purchasers desirous of buying are now in the market. Brown goods full sustain last week's prices.

Flour & Meal—The flour market remains without change in prices, and the demand is increasing. Sales of fair to good brands at 6 @ 6 ¼ bbl. The stock is light for the season. Rye meal continues in good request. Small sales at 3.3 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal—A sale of Brandywine bbls at 3 ₩ bbl. Other sales of bbls at 3 cents. Buckwheat meal is without change.

Hides—Sales of 3000 Laguira and Porto Cabello at 11 @ 14½ cents, and of limited Pernambuco—dry salted at about 12½ cts ₩ ℔.

Lead—Sales of full 1000 pigs of New Orleans, at 5½ cents ₩ ℔.

Molasses—We have heard of no sales of any magnitude. Small sales have transpired at 26 cts. A lot of New York sugar house at 27 cts.

Provisions—We continue our quotations for new mess pork at $21, and prime $18@19 ₩ bbl. Bacon—Sales of Cincinnati hard bacon sold at 7½ @ 8½ cents ₩ ℔. Butter—Sales of several hundred packages, for good quality, at 17 @ 18 cents ₩ ℔.

Rice—Sales of 1100 Patna at $4 ₩ ℔.

Sugar—Sales of 1000 hhds Cuba at $7 ₩ ℔.

Tobacco—Sales of 1000 Virginia at 3@4 for ordinary to good.

Wool—Sales of 1000 Mexicano at 28 cts. A lot of New York sugar house at 27 cts.

Sugars—The stock of Muscovado is very light, and the demand limited. Sales from first hands have been small prices ruling firm for common to fair. Porto Rico at 8½ cts. A sale of 300 bags Havana at 9 cts. Prices for refined are made public. 10½ to 10½ bbls white Brazil at 10 cts, allowing [illegible]

Tobacco—Prices are well sustained, owing to foreign advices. A sale of 100 hhds of Virginia leaf at 8 @ 9 cents, on time.

Exchange—Sales of bills on England at 9½ and on the United States Bank at 2½ per cent premium and on Paris at 5.17½.

LATEST DATES.

New York	[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	Havre	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Havre	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	Bordeaux	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Bordeaux	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Malaga	[illegible]
Vera Cruz	[illegible]	Malaga	[illegible]
Tampico	[illegible]	Havana	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	Boston	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

A GENERAL LIST OF VESSELS.

Loading, cleared, or sailed for this port.

[illegible]

A LADY without a child, wishes to obtain a situation as wet nurse. She has a full breast of milk and can furnish satisfactory recommendations. Apply at No 175, Monsieur street. n26—3t

WANTED—A lad about 15 years of age; one who can come well recommended, and is disposed to learn a respectable business, and to make himself useful. Apply to NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 12 Bienville st

ELECTION NOTICE—The voters of the second ward of the first municipality, are hereby notified that on Monday 10th December next, an election for a member of the Police Jury for said district, in the place of Mr G Knapp, whose election has been declared null, will take place at Messrs. Lamothe's, in Chartres street, under the inspection of Messrs. J. Lamothe and J. B. Lamothe.

The votes according to law, will be received from 9 o'clock A M, until 3 o'clock P M.

CHS MAURIAN, Judge.

n26 3tow and fex officio president of the police jury

CEMENT—100 barrels hydraulic cement, Rosendale brand, landing and for sale by

n26 GEORGE BEDFORD, 22 Bienville st

BRICKS—70,000 Hudson and Baltimore fire bricks for reported sizes and of superior quality, for sale at manufacturers prices by GEORGE BEDFORD

n26 22 Bienville st

MESS and PRIME BEEF—200 bbls prime; 2 bbls mess, and 20 half bbls mess Missouri beef, full brand, landing from steamboat Clyde, and for sale by

n25 LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st

ROPE—225 coils Kentucky rope, of superior quality and small size, in store and for sale by

n25 LAYET & AMELUNG

TOBACCO—38 boxes Missouri manufactured tobacco, in pound plugs, in store and will be sold low to close consignments

n26 LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st

PETER FARLEY'S BOOKS—Also a great variety of other popular juvenile books, for sale by

n26 NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 12 Bienville st

TALLOW CANDLES—150 boxes new candles landing from ship Concordia, and for sale by

n25 ED SPRAGUE, 22 Customhouse st

COD FISH—In boxes and drums, in store and for sale by ED SPRAGUE,

n26 22 Customhouse st

SOAP—500 boxes and half boxes Robbins extra family soap, landing from ship Concordia and for sale by ED SPRAGUE,

n26 22 Customhouse st

COFFEE—200 bags St Domingo 1000 lb. St Jago, landing, and for sale by

n26 GEORGE BEDFORD, 22 Bienville st.

SALT—Coarse and fine Liverpool Salt, for sale by

Nov 26 H GALE, 93 Common st

CHAMPAGNE CIDER—20 boxes Champagne Cider, landing from ship Alabama, and for sale by

n26 J. B. BAILEY, 11 Bienville st

PAPER—150 reams double wrapping paper, for sale by EDWARD SPRAGUE,

nov 25 22 Custom house st.

BACON HAMS—27 bbls Cincinnati hams, for sale by

n26 JOSEPH LANDIS & Co.

BENNETT'S BOOK KEEPING, and other important books for merchants and clerks, for sale by

n26 NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 12 Bienville st

EXCHANGE ON LONDON and PARIS, for sale by n26 R GRONING & Co.

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA in short sight, for sale by n26 R GRONING & Co.

BACON SIDES—26,000 lb. 22 casks Cincinnati shoulders, for sale by

n26 JOSEPH LANDIS & Co.

HAMS IN TIERCES—26 tierces Cincinnati Hams, per Buckeye, for sale by

nov 26 J. LANDIS & Co.

PRIVATE BOARDING—Kept by Madame P Fontenette, Royal street between Conti and St Louis street. nov 26—3t

COSHIE CHEESE—300 boxes Banking township Vicksburg and for sale by R H WHITE

n26 24 Gravier st

SOAP—250 boxes No 1 soap in store, landing from ship Alabama from New York, for sale by ROBERT H WHITE 24 Gravier st

TEA—50 chests and 25 chests gunpowder tea, 50 do do do do Souchong tea, for sale by ROBERT H WHITE

n26 24 Gravier st

COD FISH—25 drums codfish, for sale by

n26 ROBERT H WHITE, 24 Gravier st

VINEGAR—150 bbls cider vinegar, for sale by

n26 ROBERT H. WHITE, 24 Gravier st

EXCHANGE on Paris and New York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by

BLANCHARD, EIMER & CO

n26 26, Bienville st

LANDING from Robert Bloom—100 casks Madeira, 25 casks Sherry, 300 casks St Lucar Lisbon, Bordeaux and Sauterne, 50 cases Claret, 50 cases Hock and Sauterne, 50 cases Madeira, 50 cases Port, 50 cases Malaga, 50 cases Sherry, 50 cases Lisbon, 50 cases Bordeaux, 50 cases Claret, 50 cases Hock and Sauterne