NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON.

Devoted to the State and to the Free Municipality

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1838.

☞ In order to prevent mistakes or difficulties, it is requested that all advertisements left for insertion in this paper, be marked with the number of times they are desired to appear, and with the names and address of the persons who are responsible for them. When no name is affixed to an advertisement, it should be indorsed.

THE BULLETIN AND PENNSYLVANIA.

An article headed Pennsylvania in yesterday's Bulletin contains abuse as many errors as lines. Did the prize from ignorance or wilful misrepresentation? In either case it is unpardonable. The conductor of a public paper should estimate the authenticity of alleged facts, before he pretends to comment upon them. He ought to remember that he may be deceiving the public by his carelessness. In a journal professedly political, there is still worse—the vitreous type of controversy would not thus expose himself through absolute lack of political knowledge, to ridicule and contempt. We can scarcely believe that the Bulletin designedly ought to misinform its readers, and yet only impute the flagrant and innumerable misstatements embodied in the article on Pennsylvania, to the most deplorable ignorance.

The Bulletin commences his article by saying that the Courier & Enquirer of the 16th, estimated Pierce's probable majority at twenty-six thousand. If the Bulletin had looked over the N. Y. Evening Post, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers of the 4th and 5th, he would have discovered that further return had enabled the democratic candidate a majority of not less than eight, and probably more thousand votes. It was a part of the duty of the Bulletin to give the latest intelligence, and not to rely for information on slips of the 14th, when the same mail brought him dates of the 15, 16 and 17th. A few lines below, the Bulletin asserts positively that there will be a whig majority in the house of representatives. Again this paper is grossly at fault. The latest information on the subject amounts to the assertion, that if the members elect from the county of Philadelphia, as returned, be admitted there will be a decided democratic majority—but on the contrary the whigs receive their certificates, there will probably be a small whig majority. Now here the information is not had supposed to have occurred in the country, election, it is strongly doubted whether the whigs are entitled to their seats. Self believing, the judges have given certificates to the officeholders on both sides. Hence the question of a majority resolves itself into much uncertainty as before. Besides, the country of Lehigh, and one other, had not yet sent in their returns for members of the legislature. The conscience sees, that whether the majority on joint ballot can be claimed by the whigs or democrats is still a matter of as to me doubt.

But the list of errors is not yet complete—the Bulletin commits two more, so glaring that it requires all our charity to believe that they originated in ignorance. Let us briefly speak for itself.

After all the triumphing of the Van Buren-ites, there was nothing in reality, worth boasting of in that country, they have lost immensely in popularity.—Mr. Muhlenberg, the democratic candidate for governor, (Wolf being and Wolf) in the last contest was upwards of one thousand; it is now diminished to six thousand—a loss of twelve thousand votes since the last election.

There is not one word of truth in this statement. In 1835, when by a schism in the democratic ranks, two republican candidates were pitted against one federalist, who then ran, with the whig, but anti-masonic ticket, the number of votes polled and the manner in which they were divided, were as follows: Shulz (number of votes cast, in round numbers, 192,000—Ot. Hiester, Wolf received 99,000, Muhlenberg 42,000, and Joseph Ritner 50,000—the last vote of the two democratic candidates thus exceeding that of the whig candidate one-fifth 800 votes. Yet the Bulletin discovers that the majority of Wolf and Muhlenberg was 16,000. Of a verity, the political articles of the Bulletin are rarely any thing else than a budget of blunders. One would imagine they were intended as a mockery of the intelligence and patriotism of the community.

By this corrected statement it is seen, that giving Porter as a fair average 5,000 votes, the two democratic candidates in 1835, obtained three thousand five hundred votes—and not twelve thousand—more than did the single candidate in 1836. The apparent loss is readily accounted for, if we recollect that Ritner came into office on the anti-masonic ticket. The feeling on the subject at that time ran very high in Pennsylvania, and as there were masons and anti masons both among the whigs and democrats it is more than probable that personal dislikes became measurably obliterated—The contest in 1835 is therefore scarcely a fair test of the principles of the two parties. But if we look to the presidential contest of 1836, we find Mr. Van Buren by a majority of twenty-six thousand and some hundred—This majority almost doubled.

The batch of errors is not yet quite told. The Bulletin states that the glory of electing a governor, is a point of self against the loss of a majority in both branches of the legislature. When did the Bulletin make more marvellous discovery that the democrats had ever gained a majority in both branches of the legislature. How absurdity ignorance must that journal be, which it entirely forge's that the Pennsylvania legislature is Last year, had a decided whig majority in joint ballot. Has the Bulletin totally lost sight of the fact that in the legislative session of that state, last year, resolutions were passed by several votes majority, instructing the Pennsylvania senators in congress to vote against the Independent Treasury? Does it forget that Mr. Buchanan's name stands recorded on the journals of the United States senate, as having voted against the bill? Does it forget the speech of that able statesman, in which he declared his attachment to democratic principles, in direct contrast with the state, however painful the sacrifice might be? How then, upon what authority, does it imply language instinuant to the election that the Pennsylvania legislature of last year was democratic.

We are nearly tired of the task of stating the Bulletin errors, but we must yet expose and relate one more error. After regretting that the present legislature is a whig, that journal adds that this secures the election of a whig senator to congress, leaving, of course, the inference that the senator to be elected will take the place of a democratic one. Now it has happened that the senator whose term of service expires in 1839 is Mr. McKean, a federalist of the most unfounded stamp. Mr. Buchanan, the democratic senator was elected in 1835, and have continued in office ever since. Consequently if the whigs really have a majority in joint ballot, they can only re-elect Mr. McKean, another federalist, and the democrats stand precisely where they were. If the contrary the assertion—positively be on the side of the republican party, Mr. McKean must give place to a democrat, or vice versa. If the whigs have a majority, they may by direct pass resolutions as they did last year instructing Pennsylvania to vote against the subsidy. Things would have passed smoothly in the same condition as last year, remarkable as Mr. Buchanan voted by instruction against the bill.

We wonder what the Bulletin does know? Perhaps it is Henry Clay to be president of those United States—a preparedness it imagines that Olin has gone to the house-pose party; for its goods try in bepuddles enough and its ignorance sufficiently profound to enable it to believe the most palpable absurdities. We ask the whig party in New Orleans if it depend for its political preferment upon the accurate and unerring information. If the members of that party consider its direction orthodox, they will awake ere long from a dream of success, in which they will have been lulled by the self complacent quod erat demonstrandum of their political interpreter and oracle.

HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALE.

The True American, on the authority of the City Whig, takes it for granted that the whigs at Harrisburg will have in the legislature a majority on joint ballot. The assertion is hazarded with just as the same grounds of belief as that the persons who put papers the other day, that the election in Pennsylvania would give a large majority Ritner, and probably secure his election. Hamilton of the Cincinnati Gazette appears to be better informed than his compeer of the Whig. He gives up the senator, members of congress and legislature. Writing on the official returns given by the Columbian Centinel, by which a majority in the house of representatives, on joint ballot, is placed almost beyond a doubt. The whigs now a-days are compelled to draw their inferences upon Hope for their anticipated triumphs. Ever and anon they will exclaim, "Ah! where's the flatterer gone?"

☞ The Louisville Journal denies that Mr. Clay read every line of his life before publication—he denies that the life was written at Ashland, Mr. Clay's assent—and calls upon us to retract. We would those publications upon the authority of various newspapers, and Journal, and the declaration of one or two gentlemen, well qualified to know something of the matter—the author of the life of Clay, and Mr. Clay himself, and we must retract, or "the will revert to the Journal. We are not particularly fearful of the consequences of the Journal reverting to the subject, but are very willing to acknowledge our error, since that Journal engages to back the validity of our statements. Of course Mr. Prentice is better authority on the subject of these supposed circumstances than we can be.

We are happy to notice the arrival at out port of the new steam-ship Cuba, from New York, which sailed here yesterday in the very short passage of seven days and fourteen hours. We are informed she experienced rough weather during the first days of her voyage, and that she was detained hours on Campeachy reef. The quantity of coal on board was not only sufficient for consumption on the voyage, but to take her to her destination in Texas. The trip of the Cuba is the first made by a steam-vessel direct from New York to New Orleans.

THE GUNPOWDER AFFAIR.

The Courier of yesterday imparts the annexed additional information respecting the atrocious fillibustering outrage, which cannot fail to concur in the indignant language expressed towards the individual who could coolly jeopard the existence of every soul on board the Steamer, for the sordid motive of saving a few hundred dollars. Fifteen thousand one hundred pounds of gunpowder, carefully landed on our levee, were shipped by Wm. Thompson, of New York, and finally destined for Texas. Thompson & Breed, at Natchez. As the vessel was proceeding, the gunpowder were marked "very wet," the freight thereon was set down at 75 cents. Had the captain of the ship they came in have set the hogsheads contained gunpowder, would have taken many precautions when stowing away in the hold of his vessel, and would have actually demanded five times the above amount of freight. After reaching this port, other expenses were discovered, which would have swelled the cost of importation.

Suppose we that, to economize a mere of money, which to be set down at $400, William H. Thompson was guilty of the foul crime of the fellow creatures. He may, and no doubt will, find apologists in those who wrecklessly, without a shell one blush at the duty of a free press to unstrung and unscrupulous any one in the shape capable of contriving danger for people who employed him.

☞ Not a line of news concerning the Pennsylvania election.

Edwin Forrest of New York has declined the democratic nomination to congress.

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

[illegible] institution, not solely to municipal [illegible] individual bounty but to general encouragement and assistance throughout the union, are of the most exalted and powerful character. It is perhaps not generally known that the noble institution in the means of annually alleviating the miseries of thousands of foreigners and natives of every state in the confederacy. The object is amelioratively charity, and hence it does not restrict its receptacles to any class of people, or to any particular nation, nor does it extend them with a grand hand to those who have their home in New Orleans. We have before us a tabular statement of the admissions into the Charity Hospital from the 1st January, 1830, to the 1st [illegible] 1838—Within this period, 37,769 patients have been admitted; of these 25,399 were foreigners, chiefly from Ireland, England, Germany and France; and [illegible] natives of the United States. Of the latter, Louisiana contributed but 391, forming but a trifling part of the number furnished by the various states in the union, and not more than one-ninetieth part of the whole aggregate of the establishment. It is not therefore evident, that since the Charity Hospital has lavished its cares and attentions, without distinction, upon native and foreigner—that none it has expended its income merely exclusively upon the inhabitants of other states and other countries, it possesses an undoubted right to demand relief from the legislatures of the various states whose population has filled its wards and drawn life and health from the skill and kindness of its physicians.

We subjoin an interesting extract from the circular prepared by the board of administrators, which will place the subject in a clearer light.

"The hospital was originally built and endowed by individual benevolence, and exclusively devoted to charitable purposes; in the subsequent growth of its resources, and has since derived large revenues from the same benevolent source. It has been or no independent revenue, and the charity is nevertheless as extensive grants from the liberality of the legislature of this state, been versatile enlargement productive of experience of a very great extraordinarity, and until lately, on the tax on passing licenses, grew abroad and from the various donations of individuals.

The hospital was temporarily commercial connexions of New Orleans with the distant and foreign countries, were nearly in an equal degree, increased the demand upon the charity of this institution, and the expenses in maintenance now amount to about $50,000 annually. While the state of Louisiana will not shrink from any proper call upon her humanity, and will do more than some epidemics to which she is still subject, the same calls are very hard, yet she relies upon the justice and proper feeling of her sister states in furnishing, in some degree, the means of relief to the powerful citizens in the city be so unfortunate as to be afflicted with the double calamity of sickness and poverty, at a distance from those on whom they have younger claims than upon us."

THE DRAINING COMPANY.

The following report was presented to the council of the first municipality by Messrs. Crozat and Depitaphs at the last sitting, and was made the order of the day for the day to which the council adjourned.

REPORT.

The committee appointed under the resolution of the 28th May last, to devise measures, in concert with the Draining Company, to [illegible] certain property belonging to the municipality, [illegible] a mortgage in favor of said company, with which [illegible] is encumbered, have the honor to report:

That your committee, having addressed a communication to the Draining Company on the subject, received in your resolution, that company has directed a committee composed of [illegible] to confer to the municipality, [illegible] in question and against the owners of the first series, living between the Bayou road, the Canal Carondelet, Chalmette street and Bayou St. John, and all the works which they have erected thereon, for the sum of $115,000.

To be well understood, this proposition requires some explanations. It is known to the council that when the Draining Company undertakes the draining of a certain tract of land, the property comprehended therein is appraised without regard of the improvements made in the drainage, [illegible] the operation, it is appraised the company by [illegible] and the repayment [illegible] the property, which has a prior lien on all other mortgages of whatever nature they may be.

In conformity to those provisions of the charter, the property comprehended in the first section was appraised, and the property of the first section [illegible] and among the rest that of the first municipality, appearing to be overrated, the company was glad to do the will [illegible] The different sums established in this matter, are still pending, and have occasioned considerable embarrassment to the company. The interest [illegible] has consequently and has now nearly completed the draining of the first section. But whatever may be the termination of these [illegible] it is certain that nothing definitively, between the sum to be paid by the municipality and by the proprietors; can be fixed only by the second appraisement, which has not yet been made. It is easy to infer, however, that the second appraisement will give rise to fresh suits. Nothing in Tickets to be more indefinite than the amount of comparatively [illegible] to be contributed to the company, [illegible] that the increased value [illegible] from the first appraisement till the moment [illegible] the drainage. It is for the public to decide on that question. But the experience of every day proves that the value of such property undergoes great changes in the lapse of time (it is [illegible] to several years) during which the expenses of draining, and [illegible] are reduced by a multitude of circumstances. The condition of public affairs, the [illegible] of improvements, the direction, the interest [illegible] of the community, the energy more or less of the municipal administration, the increase of population, are only a few of the causes which influence the general value of property, and more particularly property of this kind. Land big which there is no demand, has really no value, [illegible] the population of a city increasing into use, and the period at which that probability will be realized, as well as the nature of the demand for it, cannot be left entirely to conjecture. It is not admitting, that the most enlightened and conscientious men should differ, not in a small degree, but in regard to double and treble the amount of the value of such property.

If, therefore, these appraisements are to serve as a guides, it might happen that the owner may be compelled to pay a debt exceeding the real value of his property, and that the company may derive a very disproportionate profit. It might happen that by a totally different appraisement, which may yet be quite practicable, the company will derive a very [illegible] loss. In the point of individuals, without the [illegible] compensation. Both would be unjust and [illegible] to the public, and danger to the company, and uncertainty to all. It we must institute a comparison, the danger appears to be greater to the company. Should a total loss, would certainly be unwilling to believe that an uncultivated and inaccessible swamp would not acquire a great increase of value by being drained, at in consequence of such operation it and become habitable and capable of affording a rent, and above all, [illegible] as the case, it had been sold after the first appraisement and from the prospect of being drained it has brought a higher price.

The Draining Company was the first to perceive the inconvenience of its charter, which we have just described, and propose to obviate them by the proposition which we mentioned above. This company has acted in the light of a public institution, and, in fact, of the $152,000 paid in, only $67,000 were paid by individual stockholders. Its worth is to be [illegible] to the public, not to make great profits for itself, it desires merely to preserve its capital untouched; and we are informed that in acting thus, it has received the approbation of its individual stockholders, many of whom subscribed with a view of making an advantageous investment, but merely with the intention of establishing a company, which may become [illegible] to the city.

The principle which the company has adopted and which it has extended to all its operations, is no exact [illegible] more than the repayment of the expense [illegible] the draining of a section, with 6 per cent interest. The mere-any expense of draining the first section, including the machinery and buildings, and building thereover at the rate of 6 per cent, [illegible] to 115,000 dollars, [illegible] amounts to the sum of $115,000.

The company, as we have already laid the honor to state, ready to transfer all its claims to the section for the last mentioned sum. The company entertains the [illegible] of a similar nature which each proprietor, as that mode of proceeding would draw it into contests with individuals, exposed it to risks such it desires to avoid, and to [illegible] a course which might embarrass and retard its operations, and oblige it to avail itself of all the privileges granted by its charter, in order to insure its debt. It has [illegible] property for loans which it may have sustainedly another. In various [illegible] the United States Bank still continues to draw freely on London at 10½ per cent. The amounts sold within a few days must be very large.

The steamer Great Western, hence, was [illegible] on the 5th instant, at Toulouse p.m., in lat. 41 55, lon. 9. During her stay at Toulouse, she had procedured nearly nine hundred miles.—*N. Y. Wkly.*

MELBOURNE MANIA.—At the great sale of Morus Mulberry at Melbourne, 180,000 were sold at 70 to 80 cents per hundred. They averaged five feet, and 2½ in growth of the year. The bulk of which sold at 30 to 80 on each tree, bold of the to these cts each. The trees remained of their lands brought 25 cts each. Persons who have the proper cultivation in the mulberry, have thus in one year realized nearly 100 per cent on a sale of $10,000, and yet they only 14 per cent.

The exchange, though the property of the bank, ought to be considered a public building, over which the public has some control, if not, who can assure us that the next step of the directors will not be, to use every one entering the rotunda $1 entrance fee? It is for the public to express its opinion, which is a fair rate of fee for sales at the exchange, and if the chamber of commerce will act on the suggestion, it ought to [illegible] Mr. Editor, by troubling you with the above, [illegible] a service that your columns have ever been open to redress public grievances.

I remain Mr. Editor,

With the assurances of my esteem,

Your obedient servant,

ONE OF YOUR OLDEST SUBSCRIBERS.

Whose name is left at your office

STEAMSHIP CUBA.

New York, Oct 10, 1838.

Messrs Bogert & Hawkhurst, and Gentlemen—I went yesterday on board of your steam packet Cuba, to examine her as an inspector, under the law of congress, [illegible] I was very much gratified to find her appear like a seaworthy and well built vessel, with an engine and two copper boilers of great strength and workmanship. The engine and boilers appear to be well secured to the vessel, apparently beyond the reach of possibility of being moved from their foundations by the shock of a sea. Your cabins are very well fitted up, and appear to be as comfortable and pleasant as any that I have seen intended for sea navigation. In regard to her dimensions, I think them as well proportioned as any that have sailed from this port; and should other vessels look like well adapted to the navigation of our coast, I should think for a safe and well certain by her experience, office as any other ship of her class. I warmly congratulate you and your associates in the possession of this fine packet, and hope you will reap the benefit sought for in the enterprise.

I am truly yours, &c.

ELIHU S. BUNKER.

IMPROVEMENT IN RAIL ROAD CARS.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:—We yesterday saw exhibited, on the track in front of the Exchange, a couple of rail cars, built, we understand, by Mr. Quigley, and intended to run on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Baltimore Railroad. They were said to be fifty feet in length, and have eight wheels each. The interior cross of them is so connected that the seats can be immediately changed into two rows of berths, by which twenty four persons can be accommodated. This is calculated for a night car, and the modes of rational arrangement for sitting or sleeping, may be formed from that of the packet boats on the New York and Pennsylvania canal."

The health of Miss Kendall, is said to be very bad. He is now a visit to the west.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.

THE RIVER.—We have seen a Pittsburgh paper of the 12th, which notices 5 feet in the channel, which was subsiding.—Yesterday it rained here all day. The well appearance, and the report of snow and rain in the mountains, leads us to expect a rise in two weeks.—Journal.

MONEY MARKET—CITY NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct 19—Although money is abundant in Wall street and to be had freely on good security, yet, owing to the pelting of the pitiless storm, business is very dull. The United States Bank still continues to draw freely on London at 10½ per cent. The amounts sold within a few days must be very large.

The steamer Great Western, hence, was spoken on the 5th instant, at Toulouse p.m., in lat. 41 55, lon. 9. During her stay at Toulouse, she had procedured nearly nine hundred miles.—*N. Y. Wkly.*

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LATEST DATES.

New York	oct. 18	Liverpool	sep. 19
Boston	oct. 17	London	sep. 19
Philadelphia	oct. 18	Antwerp	sep. 19
Charleston	oct. 17	Cadiz	sep. 19
Mobile	oct. 10	Havana	sep. 19
New Orleans	oct. 10	Vera Cruz	sep. 19
Nashville	oct. 10	Tampico	sep. 19
Louisville	oct. 10	Matanzas	sep. 19
Cincinnati	oct. 10	Kingston, Jamaica	sep. 19
St. Louis	oct. 10	Rio Janeiro	sep. 19
Natchez	oct. 10	Buenos Ayres	sep. 19
Nashville	oct. 10	Sydney, N. S. W.	sep. 19

CONGRESSIONAL.

[illegible]

EXPORTS

New York—Per ship Mississippi, Boston, Captain [illegible] 199 bales cotton, 1 [illegible] 1 bale [illegible] 300 bags [illegible]

Pensacola—Per schr Charleston, Gracarna, [illegible]

Pensacola—Per schr Boreas U. S. steamer, [illegible]

Mobile—Per ship Tuscaloosa—Per [illegible] cotton; 20 [illegible] 30 [illegible] bagging, 10 casks [illegible]

SOCIETIES OF PHILADELPHIA.

BAYOU SARA—Per ship Bayou Sara, 92 [illegible] cotton A Lapham & Co; 98 Burke Wall & Co; [illegible] Flower; 60 Fairbrother, Ayres & Co; 61 Rost & Wheeler; 17 Wm Ogden, Byrne & Co; 15 M Whiting; Taylor, Gardner & Co; 8 S Cooper & Co; 8 Wright; Lambeth & Thompson; 10 J M Lee; 30 Gale & Bonney; 17 W Bennett; 17 Thos Barrett; 14 Bennett, Fordyce & Co; 7 Phillips, Bellows & Co; 8 Ogden; 8 Ogden; 4 Dana, Fewsmith & Co; 8 S. Smith; 14 T O Robbins; 4 raw sugar, 1 hogshead molasses and sundries to order.

Per ship Mississippi, Boston, Captain Nelson; 1 Armour; 85 G M Lee; 73 O Gilwell & Hilliard; 73 Taylor Gardner & Co; 31 Reynolds Byrne & Co; 25 Lambeth & Thompson; 16 M White & Co; 16 S W Oakey & Co; 8 T O Stark; 7 Lewis Fenwick & co.

Wednesday—Per steamboat Augusta; 61 bales cotton Bennett, Fordyce & Co; 231 W Bagley; 139 W Bagley; 2 W Wall; 82 J Armour; 2 J Mudd; 3 Forbusch & co; 5 Martin, Pleasants & co; 336 Burton Fordyce & Co; 4 Bates; 1 Bates; 2 Bates; 2 Bates; 2 H Bates; 2 Taylor; 14 Lambeth & Thompson; 1 G H East; 19 Marston & Bro; 14 Hobson, Goodrich & co; 5 Lyons, Harne & co; 8 Robinson; 8 Ball; 8 Ball; and sundries to order.

Per Lexington—Per steamboat Belle; 521 bales flour R Bruning; 6 bags 17 cents tops J A Meale & co; 100 do C Ogden; 5 packs buffalo robes A D Gove; 34 bale flour, 400 mocha beans and sundries to order and owners on board.

Mobile—Per steamboat Isabella; 281 bales and 10 hogsheads cotton Hodgson & co; 3 bags cotton to order; 1 do Forsyth & Lincoln; 2 hogsheads tobacco J Kelly.

SAVANNAH—Per steamboat Mariner; 16 bales cotton Henry & Lawrence; 14 A Lapham & co; 1 Bennett & co; 1 Bennett; 1 Hunter; 1 Burke, Wall & Co; 12 J B Planche; 56 C Tobias; 22 Gourdain & Bonn; 8 Barnard & Leadley; 46 hds sugar, 1 hogshead molasses, 1 H Field & co; 1 hhd sugar F Jourdan.

Per steamboat Sampshore; 86 bales cotton A Redman & co; 66 Le Carpentier; 23 Bullitt, Bullock & Dupuy; 48 A Mason; 43 Burke, Wall & co; 36 Gourdain & Benit; 6 Gibbs & Stewart; 7 A Riverde; 16 M White & co; 10 W Flower; 15 Adams & Whitely; 8 B Lamotte; 20 J Morgan; 1 Dutton & Dupuy; 2 Chickens and [illegible] 8 P Guillard; 3 Woodley & Manning; 43 hhds sugar and sundries to order.

Per steamboat Boston Rouge; 169 bales cotton B Landsmuy; 110 Gamble & Stewart; 10 W Flower; 72 Lambeth & Thompson; 58 S W Oakey & co; 20 Allan & Pleasants; 51 Taylor, Gardner & co; 39 G M Lee; 37 Burke, Wall & co; 36 F White; 35 Gourdain & Benit; 25 A Ledoux Bacon; 26 R Bruning; 26 Bennett, Ferriday & co; 19 Harrison, Clegg & co; 15 Prescott, Jones & co; 12 A Meurson; 11 Conner & Gridley; 12 J Armour; 10 Peyton & Dupuy; 10 Lane, Fontaine & co; 9 Pollock, Bellows & Dugdon; 8 Marston & co; 6 Mabon, Plasketts & co; 5 L. Le Carpentier; 25 C Tolmbach; 1 bbls molasses Adams & Whitely.

DOMESTIC MARKETS,

NEW YORK, October 19.

SALES OF STOCKS.

50 shares U S Bank,		s 10 do	119½
25 do	do	do	119½
25 do	do	d+ do	119½
190 do	do	do	119½
100 do	do	s30d+	119½
		October 18	
300 shares U S Bank,			119½
50 do	do	s 30 do	119

NEW YORK MARKET, October 19.—Cotton. The market is without the least change in price—Sales of 900 bales Upland at 10½@11½; 400 bales on the Canal, 10½@11½; 200 bales Alabama, 10½@11; 300 do Mobile 11½@11; and 100 do N Orleans 10½@11.

Coffee—Not the slightest change in the market—The sales include 1,000 bags Rio Ayres, 5 months, at 11 cents; 1,000 bags, 60 do 10½@11 cents; and 2 to 300 do Rio Ayres, 10½@11 cents.

Flour—The operations today and yesterday are very large. Over 8000 bbls sold at 6@7.

Grain—The stock is accumulating, and moderate in first hands. The only sales we have to notice are about 80 bbls. Prime Rice, in parcels to the trade at 2 75; and 150 do not Cuba, bonded enterprise, at 2 21, both 4 mo.

Provisions—Of lower country pork, about 300 bbls have been taken out of market since our last, in excessive of government orders, we have to quote our lowest rate for this description to $21@25. Prime are also best of both kinds, remain as previously noted. Prime lard has been as per as receipts of new pork, and of beef not sufficient to afford any quotation. Other notations therefore must still be considered as having reference to old crops.

Sugars—No change in prices. The sales include about 900 bbls Porto Rico at 7@8½, principally at 8; and do 50 Cuba Muscovado 8@8½; 1600 bbls handsome Cuba Muscovado 8½@9; 1000 do Havana 9; 300 boxes brown Havana 7½@8, including some very common at 7½; and 40 do white 11½ @12½.

Tobacco—10 bbls Kentucky were sold at 7@8½ at the latter rate for selected, on time.

STOCKS.

Wednesday, p. m.—Stocks all droop to-day. The political news from Ohio being adverse to the whigs, prices generally are decidedly affected.

Tuesday, 8½ p. m.—The bills of the Rhode Island Banks have gone back to 1 per cent discount; they have for several weeks past ranged at 1 per cent; and to-day they have fallen to the other banks in New-England. This has been owing, for the further [illegible] to the [illegible] in Rhode Island gave [illegible] at par good discount. These R I banks do not pay specie, and ceased on the 1st of January last. The bills that are now [illegible] to be redeemed, and the avails returned here at less cost than it cost them, and hence the reason of the discount of one per cent.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Oct. 20—Cotton—We have nothing new to communicate, in relation to Upland cotton, and our remarks of last week will serve for this week. The sales for the market throughout the week just closed, [illegible] Upland cotton, and [illegible] Sea Island cotton, [illegible] Sea Island cotton, [illegible] Sea Island cotton,