NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE
At No. 81 Chartres street

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC OPINION CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

At the last congressional election in New Jersey the entire whig ticket prevailed by a small majority. Our readers will recollect that a considerable excitement was got up by the locofocos, who charged some of the officers who presided over the elections with unfairness in making their returns. They contended that five of the six locofoco candidates had obtained a majority of the votes polled; that they were defrauded of their seats by the machinations of whig judges and whig clerks of the elections, and that the elections would be contested at the meeting of congress.

The term of office of the whig candidates, who obtained certificates of election, commenced upon the 4th of March last, and in order to prevent the consumption of the time of congress in settling the vexed question of a disputed election, always a tedious and expensive proceeding, they have made a proposition in writing, to the locofocos claiming to be elected, to resign all pretensions to office predicated upon the vote of last fall, and again submit their claims to the decision of the people. This proposition, so creditable to the whigs, so fair, so generous, so advantageous to the public interest by avoiding a long and wrangling dispute in congress, has been rejected by the locofocos, who prefer trusting their cause to party discipline and intrigue at Washington, than to the people. Yes, these self-styled democrats, these people-loving democracy, have refused to submit their pretensions to the seats which they unjustly claim, to the arbitrament of the popular will! and have been applauded by the locofoco press, for so refusing.

Let us indulge a few reflections upon this extraordinary step. In every contested election, in which the whigs have succeeded by an undeniable majority, congress has sent the election back to the people. Witness the contested election between Moore and Letcher. It was not disputed that Letcher had received a majority of the votes polled. His election was defeated by Alfred Hecker's withholding the poll of a whig county, in which Letcher beat Moore by a considerable majority, upon the plea that some irregularity was committed in *another county* in which he had no authority, and in which he had not even a vote. It was not contended that any irregularity had occurred in Hecker's county—it was admitted that he withheld the poll illegally, and in defiance of his sworn duty. Sibbarrfered, so audacious was this contempt of law, that the legislature of Kentucky (in which state the election took place) passed a *Hecker act*, making it a penitentiary offence for any sheriff thereafter to refuse to produce the poll of his county as required by law. Nevertheless, congress refused to give Letcher his seat and after a whole session passed in wrangling, ambullying, and party management, sent the election back to the people—who again elected the whig candidate.

More recently, the Mississippi contested election occupied a considerable portion of the time of congress. For one whole session, a sovereign state was virtually without a representative upon the floor of congress. And other cases might be enumerated.

From the course which congress has pursued in the above cases, it will be seen, that the election will in all probability be again referred to the people by that body. But the whole session will be consumed in debate before any determination is arrived at. This will have the effect of diminishing the whig majority in the first session of next congress, to the extent of the seats in controversy. If upon the conclusion of the elections to take place before the meeting of congress, the locofocos will have succeeded in bringing up their minority to within some six or ten votes of the whig strength by a little management and much bribery they will be able to paralize the efforts of the opposition, and divert the attention of congress from the graver duties of ferreting out and exposing the corruptions, subornations and pilfering of office holders, to this contested election. The party would then amuse the people with long harangues about democracy and economy and plunder the treasury with impunity.

But suppose the parties so nearly divided, that the representation from New Jersey would determine the political aspect of the 26th congress—can any man refrounds to the lengths to which the desperation of the administration will carry it? Is it going too far say that a Harrisburg rebellion upon a larger scale, and upon a more exalted theatre, will be re-enacted? Every body knows that the crisis of the administration is at hand; that should the whigs have a majority in the next congress, the doom of Van Burenism is sealed. And every body knows, that there is nothing sacred in religion or venerable in government, which would weigh for a moment against loco foco thirst for office. Is there a whig who does not feel satisfied in his own mind, that Martin Van Buren and his myrmidons would, sooner than be defeated for the presidency, make a bonfire of our political fabric, and celebrate the orgies of grarianism by its unhallowed light? Here then we have the why and the wherefore of this movement in New Jersey. The administration hope in the event of parties being nearly balanced, to draw the public attention from themselves to the action of congress upon the subject,—or in case of so close a vote as to make the New Jersey delegation decisive of the question of strength, heaven and earth will be moved in forcing the loco foco claimants into congress.

From the present indications, the whigs will have a majority in congress, should the New Jersey locofoco candidates succeed before the people—if such is the result, the administration would derive more benefit from a discussion of the election in congress, than from their partisans if elected—besides there is little doubt that on a second trial the whigs would again be chosen. Hence this question is to be lost upon for the purpose of agitation—at least until the election in other states shall have decided the policy of submitting the matter to the people, and until, should the proposition be hereafter accepted, the government will be in a condition to devote its whole power upon that single canvass. Those whigs into whose hands the friends of civil liberty have entrusted the cause of our country, have come under a great responsibility. They should bestir themselves night and day, nor give an inch nor pause for breath in awakening the people to impending danger. If the states to vote maintain their relative strength in the 26th congress, an awful catastrophe may be avoided.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, April 22, 1839.

There is a cessation of speculation in regard to the North Eastern boundary, and probably we will not hear much of it until the beginning of May. The administration will wait until the arrival of the Liverpool steamer, which will bring decisive intelligence.

The Great Western sails this day from New York for Bristol. She carries out a large number of passengers, among them, Mr. Pontois, the amiable and accomplished minister from France, who returns to spend a few months in Europe, and return to Washington in the fall. The fine manly character, courteous manners, and liberal hospitality of this gentleman have greatly endeared him to the inhabitants and visitants of Washington. His absence will make a great blank in Washington society. Mr. Pageot, who some years ago married a beautiful and accomplished lady of Tennessee, the daughter of Major W. B. Lewis, will remain as *chargé*. The principal attaché to the delegation, *Viscount de Montmarie*, left for France a few weeks ago, by Havre. Mr. Saligny, also attached to the delegation, and a particular favorite of the Prince de Joinville, and indeed of the whole royal family, is now in Texas.

We learn from the north that a large number of Canadian refugees have fled to the towns of Vermont, immediately south of the Canadian line, where great sympathy is felt for them by the inhabitants. A bitter state of hostility exists between the borders on the different sides of the lines, which has lately displayed itself in midnight burnings of each others houses and barns. The same feelings and the same mode of expressing them, prevail on the westerly side of Lake Champlain, so that the whole frontier line, from the St Lawrence to the head of the Connecticut, has been disturbed and harrassed by these midnight conflagrations. Our frontier population will be constantly liable to feel the consequences of the disordered state of the Canadas. The measures which Lord John Russell promised to introduce for their pacification, become, consequently a measure of great interest to our borderers, as well as to the loyal subjects of the provinces themselves.

The loco focos of New York celebrated their charter victories on Saturday night. If "the democracy" of the State could have seen their brethren "democracy" there, it would have given them some profitable lessons. Women mingled freely in the street revelry. Negroes, bullies, and rowdies of all sorts, made up the principal part of the processions. *Universal equality* was the order of the day.

Three winters ago when Mr. Eli Moore, the leader of the agrarian party in New York, was holding forth in the house of representatives on the subject of equal rights, the working men's party, and democracy in the most violent terms the slave masters of the south, John C. Calhoun entered the hall, and after listening awhile, remarked aloud to a friend, "Here is a fair exposition of loco focoism." Last winter, the same John C. Calhoun, and the same loco foco who made the exposition of his destructive doctrines were in close communion and camp companionship! Often were they seen sitting on the sofas of the house and senate together, confabulating like confiding and mutually admiring friends!! Mr. Calhoun will mount any hobby horse on which he imagines he can ride into popular favor.

The rates of exchange on some of the states continue to grow worse. North and east of Baltimore, there is little or no variation. But the holders of Alabama and Mississippi funds suffer severely. On Michigan, too, the rates are ruinous. Mobile 9 to 10. Natchez 10 to 12, Detroit 10. In New York the sale of stocks have been large within the last two days. Confidence is stronger. Money much easier. The merchants are doing an immense business. Exchange on London at the latest dates, 8 to 8 1-2. But little or nothing was done in southern funds.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT GONE.—Col. Aaron Ogden died at Elizabethtown, N. J. on the 19th inst. at the age of 92. Col. Ogden had been governor of New Jersey and senator to congress, and had taken a conspicuous part in the establishment of American independence.

☞ It is too frequently the misfortune of the whig party, that even when they possess sufficient united strength to laugh to scorn the efforts of their opponents, they flritter it away in bootless squabbles and injurious dissentions, by which their adversaries occasionally profit and achieve unexpected triumphs. A recent instance of this lamentable spirit was exhibited in the Rhode Island elections, where the division of the whig ticket for governor, prevented the success of the regularly nominated candidate, and has probably retarded if not defeated, the election of an entire whig senate. The Louisville Journal mentions another fleet illustrative of the baneful tendency of such alienations. In the Maysville (Ky.) congressional district, where there is an overwhelming whig majority, there is danger of the election of an administration man to congress in August next. This district gave 1250 majority to Harrison in 1836. Now, however, there are two whig candidates, Judge Beatty and Mr. Davis, both of whom are resolved upon running. While on the other hand, says the Journal, the tories are united to a man upon Col J A Black, whom they have strong hopes of electing, if by any means the healing of the whig breach can be prevented. Will it not be most disgraceful and deplorable if through the obstinacy of ambitious politicians, the whigs should suffer defeat in one of the staunchest districts in Kentucky? There is one way of settling the conflicting claims of the candidates—and that an approved and effectual one. Let a convention be called and the most popular and able candidate be at necessary.

THE HUGUENOTS.

This magnificent, grand fire act opera, having been for several weeks in active preparation at the theatre in Orleans, is at last ready, and will be produced for the first time this evening. We of course cannot pretend to prejudge its merits; but if report speaks true, it will be received with the utmost enthusiasm by our music and pageant loving population. The scenery, dresses, decorations and properties are entirely new, and got up on the most splendid and gorgeous scale.—Thousands of dollars have been liberally lavished in bringing forward the piece in a style of perfection and magnificence unequalled, it is said, in America. The expense of new scenery and machinery, we are told, amounts to upwards of twelve thousand dollars. The whole vocal strength of the company is employed to give eclat to this remarkable musical *chef d'oeuvre*.—Ivanson, Bailly, Welsch, Mad'lle Calvé, Mesdames Seguin and Bamberger, are the prominent artists on this occasion. The orchestra, well known as the largest and best organized in the country, will be still further strengthened by numerous additions—in short the administration appear to have spared neither time nor money to render this opera complete in all its parts.

The music of the Huguenots is the composition of Meyerbeer—the greatest living composer except Rossini. It is more elaborate, more finished, and more profoundly scientific than even that of Robert le Diable. Those who have witnessed the representation of its Huguenots at Paris, inform us that its music is more calculated to win its way at once to the heart, than its predecessors in striking and brilliant passages; but that it is full of freshness, originality and vigor; that it spirates by degrees, and hence requires to be heard several times, before it is properly appreciated. Of all this, however, we can better speak, after listening for ourselves. We feel pretty well assured that it will succeed with entire success.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The vote at the last election furnishes no test of the real strength of the state, as it is less by nearly a fourth than that polled a year ago. The Providence Journal states that Mr Sprague (whig) wants 273 votes of a majority. It considers the whig senate elected. On the other hand the Courier says that no correct result can be arrived at until the votes are canvassed by a committee of the general assembly. Should a majority of the senators be elected, no new contest can take place. If a majority of the senate is not elected, a plurality elects on the second trial. John Sterne (V. B.) is elected general treasurer.

PERU.—A letter to the New York Journal of Commerce dated Valparaiso, Jan. 7th, says—"We have letters from Lima to the 3d inst. The troops of Gen Santa Cruz were going to the country to recruit. It was found impossible to control the Chilians while their ships had command of the ocean. The country remained in an unsettled state."

BUENOS AYRES.—By the correspondence of the N. York Journal of Commerce of the 5th February, we learn that the blockade of Buenos Ayres still continued.

HAIL AND THUNDERSTORM IN FRANKLIN.—A hail storm, with considerable rain accompanied by lightning, passed over Franklin on the 21st. The schooner Campico, captain Ballard, lying at the wharf, was severely injured by a flash of lightning, which struck her main top-mast, entered the main-mast, and splintered it to within five feet of the deck, stunning the captain, who was near at the time of the accident—his injury was not, however, serious.

☞ There are now, says the Attakapas Gazette, 20 steamboats employed in the trade to Attakapas and Opelousas, to wit:

In the Teche—The Ajax, A. Fuselier, A. Porter, Ashville and Tomichichi.

In the Vermillion—The Colorado and Hawk Eye

Opelousas—The J. Dupré, Norma and Semaphore.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On the 19th inst. Mr. *Marcus Dixon*, of Manchac, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, was killed by lightning, which struck a tree under which he had taken shelter during a thunder storm. He has left a widow and large family of young children.

☞ The Baton Rouge Gazette complains that the town is infested with mad dogs. A Spaniard and several dogs have been bitten by a dog believed to be mad.

NEW BOOKS.

HOLIDAY HOUSE, by Catherine Sinclair. This is a book written for, and addressed to juvenile readers.—It consists of a series of instructive and entertaining stories, which the authoress had at various times related to a circle of youthful listeners, and which she was persuaded to publish by the solicitations of her friends. Without aiming at the delightful prodigality of invention and inimitable style of Miss Edgeworth these tales contain ample materials for the pleasure and profit of the class of readers for whose benefit they are specially intended. Like the stories of Miss Edgeworth they all convey a wholesome moral, and tend to inculcate and strengthen sound religious impressions. We cheerfully and cordially recommend them to the attention of parents and preceptors.

SILE LAWS, QUAKER LAWS, AND WITCHCRAFT, by a Antiquarian.—This work is a collection of the old and often quoted Blue laws of Connecticut, the Quaker laws of Plymouth and Massachusetts, the Blue laws of New-York, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, together with interesting extracts from Connecticut records; cases of Salem Witchcraft, and other curious results of antiquarian researches into the history of the early enactments of the British colonies in North America. One of the most interesting portions of the book is an exposition of the established principles and regulations of the Shaking quakers, a sect concerning which, many extravagant opinions have been promulgated. No encomium of ours is requisite to demonstrate the intrinsic interest attached to a work of the kind, as well as its usefulness for occasional reference. The record of the superstitious notions cherished and cultivated by our immediate ancestors, cannot fail to excite the liveliest curiosity among all who love to ponder over the fascinating lore of the antiquarian, and who regard with interest the chronicles of an age and people in which quaintness of opinion and simplicity of manners were singularly and strikingly blended.

HITS AT THE TIMES, by Geo. P. Morris, with etchings by Johnson—The humorous story of the little Frenchman and his lots, from the versatile pen of Geo. Morris ran the rounds of the newspapers when the fever of speculation was at its acme. This, with other sketches, most of them light, lively and ludicrous, forms the contents of the present volume. We believe that all of them have been, at different times, published in the Mirror, but we are pleased at seeing these fancies of an idle brain collected together and ushered into the literary world by their popular and amiable author. Sketches from the Springs, and Leaves from a Portfolio, are particularly worthy of perusal.—There is an interesting anecdote upon which is found the well known piece, "woodman spare that tree," which is reflted in this entertaining volume.

☞ The foregoing works may be obtained at Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co., Camp street.

PRENTICIANA.

We are in the habit of leaving a niche in our paper for the *jeux d'esprit* of our friend of the Louisville Journal. The following, though not all in his happiest vein, are too good to be lost:

The Louisville Journal still twits us about hemp.—We do not profess to understand the subject.—*Pennsylvania Democrat.*

☞ Never mind—you'll get the *hang* of it one of those days.

☞ A newly paper, called "The Times," has been started in Vermont, by H. W. Pillow. He is the softest pillow that ever put a reader to sleep.

☞ The Warsaw (Ky.) Patriot, which appears to possess an intimate knowledge of the private history of the editor of the Globe, says that he attempted, a few years ago, to kill himself.

"Curse on his coward hand,
That left its work unfinished!"

☞ The postmaster general, since the close of the session of congress, has turned out 40 postmasters in Virginia and appointed 40 of his creatures in their place. A Virginia paper, in view of the characters of some of the new appointments, calls the proceeding a miserable farce. It may prove to be the first act in the farce of "The Forty Thieves."

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 27th, contains the following:

"FEMALE.—We understand that the house of Messrs. Maynard, White & Co. a few days since enclosed to about $850. Not hearing from his merchants as he expected, he informed them of the circumstance. On their making application at the city bank it was ascertained that the certificate had been presented for payment with the name of the payee indorsed on it. The clerk of the bank stated that he had refused payment unless a city reference was given. The person presenting the certificate boldly replied that he would bring captain Kerr, postmaster, to convince the clerk of the signature being genuine. In a short time he returned with a note purporting to be written by captain Kerr, stating that his occations prevent of his attendance in person, but that the signature was that of his friend Major V—. The amount was then paid. It is conjectured that the villain purloined the letter from the steamboat. Suit has been instituted for the amount against the bank.

☞ By the official census, it appears that the population of St. Louis is 16,307, and that it is constituted as follows:

Free white males	8,167
" females	6,266
" colored males	319
" females	301
Slaves " males	205
" females	208
On steamboats—white males	343
" " colored males	225
" " females	54
Total	16,307

When it is recollected that the limits of the city only extend West as far as Seventh street, it must be evident that the city and suburbs contain, at least, 25,000 inhabitants. In the last five years, our population has been more than doubled.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

THE ELEPHANT.

In the year 1805, the British army laid siege to the city of Bhrutpore, in the East Indies. The siege was a long one, the army large, and attended by thousands of cattle and horses, and a great many elephants. In that hot country, so many men and animals, of course drank large quantities of water every day, so that when summer came with its dry winds, it was found that that the tanks, or ponds, began to fail, and were after a while entirely dry. At these ponds, the cattle and elephants always drank, so that when they were dried up, there was no water, except in the wells, which in that country are very large, being ten or twelve feet across. At one of these wells, on which they chiefly depend for water, there was a constant crowd of men and animals, all thirsty, and each one anxious to drink before the other, so that there was after some much confusion, and sometimes hard words among the men who came to water the beasts.

One day, two elephant keepers, each with his elephant, came as usual after water. One of these animals was very large, and the other small and weak. A boy had had been given the small one by his keeper, which he carried on the end of his trunk, but the large one had no bucket, nor had his keeper any, with which to draw up the water. The large elephant being thirsty, and wanting to drink first, and seeing that the bucket in possession of his weaker brother was in his power, seized it, and drew up water for his poor fellow servant, who was probably as thirsty as himself. The small elephant knew his own weakness too well, to try to take his bucket again, or to punish such an insult by open violence. He, therefore, for the present, remained quiet, probably thinking to take his revenge in some other way. The keepers, however, quarrelled between themselves, and offered each other much abuse, because the master of the small elephant tho't the other keeper told his animal to take away the bucket. While they were quarrelling, the small elephant was watching the large one, and seeking a chance to punish him for the insult; and seeing him happen to turn his side towards the well, he drew back a few steps, to give himself more force, and then rushing forward with all his might, struck his enemy with a terrible blow, as to pitch him fairly into the well.

Such an accident to the fountain on which so many people chiefly depended for water, gave great alarm to the officers and others, for no one saw how the huge animal could be raised out, and therefore they thought it would be useless to try to get the poor fellow out. The well down to the water where the elephant fell, was about twenty feet deep, and the depth of water below him was considerable; so that he floated on the surface; and not being hurt by the fall seemed highly to enjoy so cool and comfortable a place, and made no exertions to get out. After some deliberation, finding what course could be taken to raise the animal without hurting him, his keeper thought it could be done by sinking fascines under him, and thus gradually raising him to the top of the well. Fascines are bundles of small wood, or brush, bound together, and are used by soldiers to fill up ditches or wall streams of water, so that men and horses can cross over when there are no bridges. A vast number of such bundles had been prepared by the army, to be used in this siege, and permission was given by the officers to use them on this occasion. But who would believe that the elephant could be made to know how to use them, for in order to raise him up they must be piled, one bundle on the other, in a manner so firm and regular as to bear his great weight when standing on them. His keeper, however, soon taught this his learned pupil, and made him understand what to do, with the fascines, so that when they were lowered down to him, the sagacious creature took them one by one, and placed them under him, until, in a short time, he was able to stand upon them. Seeing now that there was no danger, and thinking he could get out when he pleased, the cunning brute determined to enjoy the pleasure of his cool situation a little longer, and therefore refused to proceed with his work: nor could all the scolding or threats of his keeper make him place another fascine under him. Finding that there was no use in trying to make him do more, the keeper was obliged to be as cunning as his elephant. He therefore began to soothe him. He praised him for what he had already done, and promised him plenty of brandy, or arrack, liquors of which this animal is very fond, if he would go and finish his work. The unknowing creature, flattered by such praises, and encouraged by such promises, again went to placing the fascines under him with such diligence, as soon to raise himself so high that by taking away some of the last and stones, on one side of the well, he was able to step out unhurt.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

GREY'S FERRY, (E. F.) April 20.

MY DEAR SIR:—General Macomb, I presume you have heard, has arrived here, and is empowered to treat with the Indians, allowing them to remain in the territory within prescribed limits. As soon as they become aware of this, it is thought that the war will be at an end. They are rather tired of it. They have been prevented from making their crops of corn, and their ammunition is nearly exhausted.

A party of Indians, some fifteen or twenty, were met on the Santa Fe river, by a party of volunteers, and were several times fired on. There was no one killed, and one negro was taken by the white. The Indians fired but one gun. General Macomb will leave shortly for Fort King, more in the interior of the Indian country. Five companies of the second dragoons are to leave are long for the north, head-quarters, Baltimore—all of the fourth artillery, save our company. Captain Harvey Brown's, have left for the north.

Bacon continues *flat*. A *sharp* trade in *pickles*,—*Seeds* of all descriptions have a strong tendency to *rise*.

Rhubarb still continues a *drug* on the market,—Expected to remain so.

Putty continues *stiff*, but the general opinion is that it may be made to take *any shape*.

Brandies since the party in ——— street, have moved with considerable animation; and bran is in consequence looking up.

Rye has *risen*, and owing to the *grinding* propensities of the millers, comes lighter for sale.

The last advices from Liverpool state that *rellow* continues light, notwithstanding efforts are made to render it more firm.

In the *hay*-market the trade is looking up curiously enough ever since they have got rid of the men of *straw*.

There has been some *warm* operations in flour among the bakers, who are said to *knead* large quantities.

Should this price current please our readers, we may perhaps continue to give it occasionally.—*N. Y. Spirit of the the Times.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. Lavy, at 10 o'clock, a. m. on the Levee, opposite Notre Dame street—corn.

By M Barnett, sen. at 12 o'clock, m, at the City Exchange—valuable property.

By the same, same hour and place—house and lot.

By the same, same hour and place—property.

By J. B. Blache, at half past 1 o'clock, p. m, in Elysian Fields street, opposite the railroad depot—wagons.

By the same, at 5 o'clock, p. m. on the Levee, opposite Port street—plaster of Paris.

By T. Mossy & Gardiel, at 10 o'clock, a. m, at No. 50 Toulouse street—sundries.

By the same, at 11 o'clock, at 50 Toulouse street—champrys.

DIED—On the morning of the 29th inst, JANE, daughter of Thomas Blue, jun's. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.—from Madam Hawley's, corner of Magazine and Common streets.

N. Orleans, April 30, 1839.

TRADE AND COMMERCE
THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.
DAILY REPORT.

COTTON.—We have no change to note in our last Sunday's quotations, viz: Mids and Fly good and fine, 7 7-8@8 good ordinary 6 3-4; fair, 7 1-4@7; middling, 6 3-4@7; ordinary, 12@13. There was a good inquiry in the market yesterday, with the sales at the day, (the particulars of which we did not can to fully mention) the quotations

The excitement prevalent for the last few days, is becoming a matter of the market, and is empowered to hold.

SUGAR.—The stock of sugar on hand is light, but fully equal to the demand, so far off slowly at 5 3-4@6 for inferior, and 6@7 for prime. Candy lots of prime command 7c on the price, the demand being confined mostly to this quality

MOLASSES.—The market is becoming bare of molasses and as the scarcity prevails price advance. We quote as fair to prime at 30@32 c.

FLOUR.—Was dull yesterday, and we have no sales to report. We quote at 6@6 7/8 at the former price the last sales were made—the latter price was generally asked yesterday, though some bakers were disposed to sell at 6.

PORK.—Rem in firm at $21 for mess, and 17@18 for prime, with a good demand. Bulk pork 7@7 1-2.

LARD.—Is literally taken up as it arrives—supply small.

BACON.—Is held at 6@6 1-2 for hams—9@9 1-2 for sides—and 5@5 for shoulders, with a moderate demand.

BEEF.—Meets with fair demand at $16@17 for mess—$18@20 for prime. Half barrels are in best request.

WHISKEY.—Goes off more slowly at 24@25 cts.

CORN.—The general asking price on the levee yesterday was 55c. We have no sales to note.

Oats, 45@65. Hay, 85@90 c.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Orontes—2180 bales cotton, 43 barrels of staves.

Coastwise—Per ship Alliance—1763 bales cotton

New York—Per ship Nashville—1450 bbls pork, 111 bbls 147 packages, 1 trunk hats, 1 do boots, 1 bbl 1 hd tobacco, 10 hds sugar, 31 bales cotton, 900 sacks wheat, 180 bbls corn, 1 cask hard and melloe.

Mobile—Per brig Columbian—5 bbls pipe staves, 40 bbl do do do.

Charleston—Per brig Everett—80 bales cotton, 50 bbls. 10 hds molasses, 30 bbls staves, 12 bbls turpentine.

Philadelphia—Per brig Cora—30 bbls lion oil, 30 do beef, 60 do flour, &c.

Boston—Per brig Lime Rock—1000 bbls flour, 4 casks brimstone, 4 bales cotton.

St Joseph—Per schr W R Duffin—Small lots groceries and commission.

Matanzas—Per schr Leila—25 bales tobacco, 25 bbls flour, sewing, rum and wine.

Liverpool—Per sloop Henry—100 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Monument—1001 demijohns, lots wine, dry goods, brandy, glassware, musical instruments, jewelry, burr stones, &c

Per ship Lagrange—650 hampers potatoes, and sundry small merchandise.

Cuba—Per ship Alex Grant—1200 sacks salt, 13 casks potatoes, 10 hampers potatoes and 70 tons oldiron

Per ship Anthon Dodge—2561 sacks salt, 60 cheese, 14 casks onions, 1000 bunches onions and cheese.

Per ship Henry—10 tons coal, 1000 lbs tin plates, 50 tons salt 10 kegs indigo.

Boston—Per ship Concordia—Asst merchandise.

New York—Per ship Louisa—Asst merchandise.

Thomaston—Per brig Eliza—1500 cedar logs.

Portland Prince—Per schr Dorcas—500 bags coffee and lot oil.

New Bedford—Per sloop Rosetta—Oil and candles.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Natchez from Cincinnati—2 bbls flour 2 do beef 3 do pork 3 do whiskey 2 do 6 do 6 do 6