MONEY MARKET

Mexican Dollars	4 @ 5	per cent prem
Half Dollars	4 @ 5	per cent prem
American Gold	4 @ 5	per cent prem
Sovereigns	$5 12½ @ $5 20	each
Spanish Doubloons	$17 25 @ $17 50	do
Patriots	$16 25 @ $16 75	do
United States Treasury Notes	6 @ 8	per cent dis
United States Bank Notes	19 @ 25	per cent dis
Kentucky	par	do
Indiana	par	do
Illinois	7 @ 25	do
Missouri	10 @ 15	do
Ohio Country Bank	par	do
Virginia Bank Notes	par	do
North Carolina Bank Notes	par	do
South Carolina Bank Notes	par	do
Georgia Banks	8 @ 25	do
Alabama Banks	par	do
Tennessee Banks	4 @ 25	do
Arkansas State Bank	nominal	50 @ 60
Arkansas Real Estate	20 @ 25	do
Tennessee at Bank Nashville	par	do
Agricultural Bank, Natchez	25 @ 37½	do
Farmers' Bank, New-York	par	do
Commercial Bank, Manchester	par	do
West Kentucky at Hopkinsville	3 @ 5	do
Bank of Northumberland	10 @ 15	do
Commercial Bank, Romney	10 @ 15	do
Commercial Bank at Columbus	50 @ 60	do
Louisville Real Estate Company	40 @ 50	do
Union Bank of Mississippi	50 @ 60	do
Commercial Bank of Vicksburg, nom.	70 @ 80	do
Bank of Washington, Deer Creek	20 @ 30	do
Bank of Vicksburg	70 @ 80	do
Warrenton Bank of Vicksburg	70 @ 80	do
Bank of Bank of Madison County	65 @ 70	do
Springfield Rail Road Company	65 @ 90	do
Natchez Rail Road	35 @ 40	do
Pearl River	30 @ 35	do
Pearl River, nominal	65 @ 75	do
Union Bank, Florida	50 @ 60	do
Central Bank, Florida	50 @ 60	do
Texas Treasury Notes	25 @ 40	do

LATEST DATES.

New-York	April 11	London	Mar 19
Havre	April 12	Liverpool	Mar 19
Charleston	April 12	Paris	Mar 17
Savannah	April 12	Havre	Mar 17
Mobile	April 12	Charleston	Mar 15
Galveston	April 1	Mexico	Mar 3
Philadelphia	April 7	Tampico	Mar 31
Baltimore	April 13	Vera Cruz	Feb 15

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY EVENING, April 23, 1841.

There has been quite brak during the last few days, as will be perceived on referring to our remarks of last week. The receipts of produce continue large, and the streets presents a scene of great activity. The weather is cool and highly favorable to out-door occupations.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 20th instant of Louisiana and Mississippi, 7,300 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 2,950—Arkansas, 85—Texas, 86; together, 10,272 bales, making the total receipts since the 1st of October, 1840, 1,600,000 bales, against 909,163 the season previous. Cleared since the time for Liverpool, 12,011 bales—Greenock, 1,000—Havre, 5,630—Trieste, 510—New-York, 740, Philadelphia, 100—Boston, 4, together, 23,883 bales; making a reduction in stock of 4,601 bales, and leaving on hand a balance of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 1,252 bales, against 907,672 at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		28,720
Receipts last three days	10,272	
Previously	962,072	972,344
Exports last three days	23,883	
Previously	55,060	57,943
Stock on hand		1,252

Since our review of Tuesday evening last, the Cotton market has exhibited much activity and prices have greatly advanced, being now higher than at any previous period of the season. On Wednesday a good enquiry was evinced, and about 4,000 bales changed hands at full prices. Next day the demand was more extensive, and the day's transactions amounted to about 6,000 bales, at an improvement of ¼ to ½ on the rates previously current. To day there was quiet, only 2,000 bales having been disposed of at full prices. The business of the week amounts to 12,000 bales, and that of the last three days to 13,000 bales, a portion of which was on speculation. Sales Louisiana and Mississippi, at 9½ @ 9¾ cts; 1st to 3d at 10; 3d at 10½; 4th at 10¼; 5th at 11, 11¼ and 11½; 6th at 11¼; 7th at 11½; 8th at 11¾; 9th at 12; 10th at 12½; 11th at 12¾; 12th at 13; 13th at 13¼; 14th at 13½; 15th at 13¾; 16th at 14; 17th at 14¼; 18th at 14½; 19th at 14¾; 20th at 15; 1460 price unknown, 21st at 15¼; 22d at 15½; 23d at 15¾; 24th at 16; 25th at 16¼; 26th at 16½; 27th at 16¾; 28th at 17; 29th at 17¼; 30th at 17½; 31st at 17¾; 32d at 18; 33d at 18¼; 34th at 18½; 35th at 18¾; 36th at 19; 37th at 19¼; 38th at 19½; 39th at 19¾; 40th at 20; 41st at 20¼; 42d at 20½; 43d at 20¾; 44th at 21; 45th at 21¼; 46th at 21½; 47th at 21¾; 48th at 22; 49th at 22¼; 50th at 22½; 51st at 22¾; 52d at 23; 53d at 23¼; 54th at 23½; 55th at 23¾; 56th at 24; 57th at 24¼; 58th at 24½; 59th at 24¾; 60th at 25; 61st at 25¼; 62d at 25½; 63d at 25¾; 64th at 26; 65th at 26¼; 66th at 26½; 67th at 26¾; 68th at 27; 69th at 27¼; 70th at 27½; 71st at 27¾; 72d at 28; 73d at 28¼; 74th at 28½; 75th at 28¾; 76th at 29; 77th at 29¼; 78th at 29½; 79th at 29¾; 80th at 30; 81st at 30¼; 82d at 30½; 83d at 30¾; 84th at 31; 85th at 31¼; 86th at 31½; 87th at 31¾; 88th at 32; 89th at 32¼; 90th at 32½; 91st at 32¾; 92d at 33; 93d at 33¼; 94th at 33½; 95th at — 250 at 9, 97 at at 9, 600 at 10½; 81 at 10 and 11, and 600 at 10½ cents.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Ordinary	9 @ 9	Ordinary	9 @ 9
Middling	10 @ 10½	Middling	9 @ 10½
Middling Fair	10 @ 11	Middling Fair	10 @ 10½
Fair	11 @ 12	Fair	10 @ 00
Good fair	12 @ 12½	Good fair	00 @ 00
Good Ordinary	11 @ 00	Good Ordinary	00 @ 00

TOBACCO.—During the last three days, a very animated demand has been evinced for this article, no less than 1400 hds having changed hands at an advance of ¼ on previous quotations. We notice the following parcels: 112 hds, of which 37 9 @ 9, 36 10s at 7, 28 8s at 5, 8 at 5, and 10 at 4—310 hds at 9, 7, 8 @ 4 at 8, 7, 6 @ 5, 70 at 5, 4, 8 @ 4—200 hds at 9, 7, 8 @ 4—301 hds of which 67 at 9, 8 @ 4, 12 at 7, 8 @ 4, 224 hds of which 72 at 9 @ 7, 152 at 8 @ 4. It is reported that 7000 hds are now in transition from Louisville, but we think it is more than a year of twenty feet to bring out, this latter article has been distributed in some measure to this and Mobile and improved in price.

Sales since the 20th inst. 1237 hds, cleared in the interval, for Liverpool, 25 hds—Gibraltar, 23—New-York, 1—Philadelphia, 137; total, 1 527 hds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand and on board		hds 9219
Receipts last three days	1227	
Previously	21,412	22,639
Exports last three days	527	
Previously	14,142	14,669
Leaving a balance of stock of		10,913

SUGAR.—The transactions of the last three days have been characterized by a greater degree of dullness than has been at the commencement of the week, and although the receipts have not been excessive, the stock on the levee has augmented and exceeds 3000 hds. This being a Tuesday, fewer buyers are in the market, and are acting on the receiver by only supplying themselves with small quantities for their immediate wants. The sales since Tuesday, are confined to about 600 hds, ranging from fair to fine qualities. The finer descriptions being comparatively scarce, are more sought after and command full prices. We have not heard of any transactions on Plantation on such noticing.

MOLASSES.—There is not much enquiry for this article, and sales are limited. We quote 20@21c per gallon. There are several parcels of good Molasses on the Levee, which are offering at 18c.

RICE.—The last review left the market in a depressed condition, since then, however, the appearance of a large supply account, together with the knowledge of the orders which have been received by the Ship Wm. Penn, has given a fresh impulse to the article, and some considerable lots have changed hands at $4 12½@4 25. We consider $4 12½ to $4 25 a fair quotation for good to prime qualities. The arrivals continue to a fair extent, and large quantities are on their way down in the city.

PORK.—The receipts of this article have again been very light, notwithstanding which, holders appear to have acquired more confidence and are rather firm in their demand. We would remark that the prime Pork can be probably be obtained at a fraction below our figures. We quote $12 00—Prime $9 00—M. O. $10 50—I. O. $11—Bulk Pork 5½ per lb.

BEEF.—There is no change to notice, in this article, and the market continues dull. We quote Mess in barrels $11 @ 11 50, half barrels $6 50@7 00. Prime $6 50@6 75, half barrels $3 75@4 00. Bulk Beef 5 per lb.

LARD.—The late large receipts have had an unfavorable effect on the market, and prices have undergone a further decline our last. We now note prime leaf at 7c, the quantities are difficult of sale at 8c.

TALLOW.—This article continues to advance in the same manner, a fair demand prevailing, and there is but little in the market. We note the receipts of the week at 50 hds, of which 37 hds are from Texas, and the balance from the Mississippi and Alabama. We note prime leaf at 7c, the quantities are difficult of sale at 8c.

WHISKEY.—The enquiry for this article has fallen off somewhat of late, and prices have receded. Rectified is selling in the market, and prices have undergone a further decline our last. We now note prime leaf at 7c, the quantities are difficult of sale at 8c.

FREIGHTS.—Two ships have been taken up since our last, at 1½d for Liverpool for uncompressed cotton, and one for Havre at ¾. We notice likewise the engagement of a ship for Trieste at 50 a 55 for Bilbao to load with iron at $11, one for Leghorn, at $12, a ship for Liverpool, at 1 shilling sterling, and one for Bremen, at 40c.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton, per lb. to Liverpool	1 @ 1½d.
do. to Havre	1 @ ¾d.
Sugar, per lb. to New-York	1.25 per bale.
Bacon, do. do.	1c
Freight of Cotton, &c.	
London, direct	42c. 62½ c.
New-York	4 sup 5 50
Boston	5 sup 5 50
Philadelphia	6 @ 6½
Freight from coast by lake	$8 00
do. to Boston	$3 00 @ $3 50
do. to Philadelphia	3 50 @ 0
do. to Baltimore	3 50 @ 0
do. to Charleston	3 00 @ 0

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

MOBILE, April 21.

We have no new feature to notice in the cotton market, yet perhaps prices of some descriptions are a trifle higher. The sales to day estimated at 1 00 to 2000 bales, but no return was made yesterday of the amount of stock. Sales amount to about 3000 bales, and the receipts for the week are now over the last week.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS

Good Ordinary	9	Middling Fair	11
Ordinary	9½	Fair	11½
Middling	10	Good Fair	12
Middling Fair	10½	Fine	12½
Fair	11	Fine Ordinary	10

The receipts continue to experience an active demand for Eastern Exchange, and the supply being not large, rates advance 2 @ 3 per cent.

Sterling	60 days sight	14 @ 15	per cent prem.
New-York	do	2 @ 2	do
	30	1 @ 1½	do
	10	¼ @ ½	do
	sight	0 @ 0	do
New-Orleans		0 @ 0	do
Philadelphia		2 @ 2	do
Mobile		0 @ 0	do

The engineers for ship TIPPECANOE, from Baltimore, with a cargo of Indigo, W H A S, 90 kegs lead (T), 1 bale bags, coffee T I A, will please make known their address, or send for the necessary papers of their goods, to the undersigned, at the Orleans Cotton Press.

J. C. BEDFORD & BRO. 24 Carondelet st.

PACKET.—The splendid steamer AMERICAN, Capt. James Hunter, will leave the Levee at 5 o'clock this day, Saturday, the 24th inst. at 11 M. Passage apply on board at the boat.

H. & L. LAWRENCE, 26 New Levee.

The packet barque JOSEPHINE, John Johnson, master, from Mobile, pass at now discharging opposite the Hotel Comagnie, will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

JAMES D. DENEGRE, 56 Customhouse street.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

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

THE PAPER PUBLISHED DAILY, *per annum, in advance, $8; SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY,* " " $10.

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1841.

☞ On our first page will be found a number of motion sales which take place to-day, to which we call the attention of our readers.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The Native American Association, in a proper spirit of nationality and patriotism, have determined upon a funeral procession and public oration in veneration of the memory of General HARRISON, and as a testimony of profound respect for the exalted office in which he paid the debt of nature. The committee for that purpose have adopted the 14th day of May—the day recommended by president TYLER to be observed by the nation at large as one of prayer and mourning—for those touching and appropriate ceremonies.

As a proof that considerations holier than party have prompted this display of public grief and respect, the gentleman selected to deliver the oration is not of the politics of those who elected the venerable patriot to the chief magistracy; and as an evidence that these solemnities were not conceived in a narrow and sectional spirit, the citizens generally were invited to attend the meeting at which they were resolved upon.

The oration will be delivered by C. K. JOHNSON, Esq., a gentleman every way competent to the task.

The Washington Battalion have volunteered to escort the procession through the streets. It is to be hoped that the citizens generally, fire companies and the various societies will assist. It is the first time since our national existence, that the people have been called upon to do homage to the memory of a president who died in that exalted office, and the occasion should be solemnized in a manner worthy the manifold virtues and great public services of the deceased, the high station he filled, and the nation to whose renown he so signally contributed.

We have received from Messrs. NUGENT, STEEL & Co. a copy of Professor COMBE's phrenological tour through the United States, from which a few passages were published yesterday. Those who are in the habit of reading the *Bee*, have, we presume, long since discovered the leaning of its editors to the science of Phrenology. Seeing, then, that Mr. COMBE's visit was a professional one, intended to promote the study of mind and character, that he has made phrenology his guide, that it has been his chief reliance in the observation and comparison of the American character and institutions, we might perhaps go too far in asserting that every intelligent understanding will be pleased with the work. And yet so totally different is this book from the whole mass of marketable superficialities which the crude, careless and jaundiced observations of a HAMILTON, a MARRYAT, and a TROLLOPE have thrown out—so perfectly free from undue prejudice or improper partiality—and so close and correct in its enquiry into the real lights and shades of American character, that whether the reader be a friend or a foe to phrenology, we think he must peruse these volumes with pleasure and profit. They differ from all previous accounts of travels in the United States that we have seen, because, instead of measuring the manners, customs, laws, government and social institutions of the American democracy by the Procrustean standard of certain rooted dogmas of British policy, they are viewed solely in reference to the capacity of the human intellect, the force of circumstances and the adaptation of our political machine, to our mental and moral structure. In the words of the American editor: "the question proposed and discussed by Mr. COMBE is, not how far we act and think and evince taste, in unison with the people of Europe, but rather how nearly, with our powers and opportunities, our vast capacities and incitements to progressive action and improvement, we can approach towards supplying them with a model of political institutions, based on liberty, and sustained by general education and practical religion."

In our opinion Mr. COMBE approximates more closely to an accurate conception of the men and manners of America, than any of his predecessors, and the cause of his success may be readily traced. The scores of scientists who have pampered foreign prejudices by abuse of America, even when they wrote from sincere convictions—which was not often the case—viewed the American in an isolated position, without for an instant regarding the circumstances and influences constantly at work to render him what he is. They regarded him too purely on the surface. With the exception of the comprehensive and philosophical treatise of Mr. DE TOCQUEVILLE, no traveller had sought patiently to investigate our form of government and note its gradually moulding power on the character of the people. Mr. COMBE has not only avoided the sources of error of his predecessors, but has improved upon Mr. DE TOCQUEVILLE. He examines the foundation of the American character—its fundamental features—its adaptation to peculiar forms of government. He next scrutinizes our political institutions and deduces with logical precision their necessary influence in generating popular ideas, engrafting particular opinions, and effecting radical differences of thought and feeling between this and other countries. He visits our institutions of benevolence, our works of enterprise, our seminaries of learning, and he comments upon them with the erudition of a scholar, the zeal of a philanthropist and the liberality of a philosopher. In brief, the broad and immutable principles of intellectual formation constitute his land-mark throughout his researches. His work, though displaying less laboured and profound investigation than that of the enlightened Frenchman, is equally the result of impartial and keen enquiry, while from its anecdotical character, its fresh, vigorous style, its fund of good humor, and its shrewd spirit of analysis, it elicits and maintains unabated the interest of the reader. Phrenology, of course, is never lost sight of, and the votary of this science will be deeply gratified to witness the success that has followed the researches of Mr. COMBE, based as they are, on the principles of a doctrine which is the scorn of shallow ignorance and unyielding scepticism.

FIRES.

The fire which occurred yesterday morning, broke out at half past two o'clock, in a carriage repository of Messrs. H. BEACH & Co, in Royal street, which was soon in flames. The fire communicated to the adjacent building, occupied by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, importers of foreign dry goods, and destroyed its entire contents. The loss of the latter is very heavy, but is for the most part covered by insurance, which, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is as follows:

$10,000 Louisiana State Marine and Fire Insurance Company.
20,000 Merchants' Insurance Company.
10,000 Orleans Theatre Company.
15,000 Sun Office, London.
7,500 Hamburg.
8,000 On the building, Phœnix Fire Co., London.
$70,000

Messrs. BEACH & Co. were insured to the following amounts.

$15,000 Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co.
10,000 Merchants' Insurance Company.
8,000 Firemen's Insurance Company.
6,000 On the building, Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company.
$39,000

We regret to add that the calamity was attended with the loss of three lives. Mr. MASON S. CLARKE, Mr. ELLIOT W. BEACH, and Mr. Beach's servant man.

The buildings on the opposite side of the street were repeatedly on fire, and were only saved by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen.

The origin of the fire is not known. There had been no fire used in that part of the building.

Half an hour afterwards the alarm of another fire was given. It proved to be a large frame house at the corner of Strange and Religious streets, faubourg St. Mary. Four or five tenements of trifling value were destroyed.

The seats in the French Theatre, for the performances this evening, brought enormous prices—even exceeding those paid at the St. Charles. The two boxes in the dress circle containing six seats, brought thirty-six dollars each. The other boxes having but four seats, were knocked off at 24, 25, 27, 30 and 32 dollars. The parquette seats averaged 4 dollars each.

The Tribune is the title of a new penny paper recently established in New York, by that able, fearless and indefatigable expounder of whig principles, HORACE GREELY. The name of this gentleman is a guarantee that the *Tribune* will be thoroughly Republican, and will be conducted with vigor and honesty.

TEXAS—PIGS AND OFFICIAL DIGNITY.

A DIPLOMATIST IN TROUBLE.—It seems that some time since Mr. SALIGNY, French Chargé to the Republic of Texas, had a misunderstanding with Mr BULLOCK, a plain honest democrat and a republican, which resulted in the representative of the sovereignty of La Belle France leaving the house of the aforesaid publican, with whom he had for some time taken lodgings. The parties pu themselves on their reserved rights, and for a considerable period maintained towards each other a position of armed non-consultants. Mr. SALIGNY took an establishment in the vicinity of his former host and dispensed the hospitalities of a resident minister in his own appropriate domicile. Attached to his dwelling was a kitchen garden, in which, one balmy morning certain juvenile mud larks, commonly called pigs, belonging to Mr. BULLOCK, were found disporting themselves, to the great damage of the young peas and other esculents which were then and there maturing for the private table of him the said SALIGNY, and lessee for a term of years of the premises. Whereupon the horticulturalist attached to the august mission, took a pitch fork, and with dreadful purpose, stuck it into the body of each separate pig and tossed it over the fence—showing thereby a proper indignation at the trespass done on the lands and enclosures of said embassy, and killing the pigs at the same time.

Mr. BULLOCK, not having the fear of France before his eyes, and likewise considering that if Mr. SALIGNY had kept his fence in proper repair, the pigs could not have got into his garden, grew very wroth and incontinently fell upon their unlucky murderer, bunging up his eyes and phlebotomizing his nose in a manner to appease the ghosts of the slaughtered innocents. Hereupon the representative of LOUIS PHILIPPE demanded of the government of Texas the immediate execution of Mr. BULLOCK as a holocaust to the honor of his august master, which was severely wounded as typified by the bleeding olfactories of the belabored gardener.

The President of Texas being absent from the seat of government, the Secretary of the Treasury had to decide upon the demand for BULLOCK's execution; but unfortunately that functionary had expressed his approval of the conduct of the owner and natural protector of the pigs, and was therefore indisposed to have him shot, for what he considered a meritorious act. The French Minister, so far from approving the suggestion of the Secretary, became more exhorbitant in his exactions, and required the dismissal of the cabinet minister and the execution of Mr. BULLOCK to boot, and in default of these reasonable requests being complied with, intimated that the honor of France required that he should demand his passports. The Administration of Texas, deeply deploring the possible rupture of the friendly relations between France and the young Republic, informed the offended diplomatist that there was no law to sanction the summary taking away of Mr. BULLOCK's life, in a note which contained a proffer of the passports if they were required.

At our last advices the affair was in this condition. What it will end in is within the womb of time. This business, however, is somewhat illustrative of the habit of monarchical representatives, regarding themselves and whatever concerns them as beyond the pale of legal restraint, and the too haughty temper in which they discharge their official relations with republican governments. Go it Texas! *Vive la pipe!*

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEIT.—We have seen a recent issue of Citizens' Bank notes, that are effectual guards against counterfeit. The note handed us for examination is of the denomination of ten dollars. On the back of the note is engraved a highly finished figure of the letter X, with the French word *dix* on each side, and the English *ten* at the two extremities, the whole surrounded by a brownish colored tint, very difficult to imitate. The face of the note is engraved in the usual style, but differs from all others in bearing the letters T. E. N. written in a blue composition, which has been pronounced by skilful chemists to be indelible, and consequently unalterable to any other denomination.

The Charleston *Mercury* does certainly get awfully excoriated by the *Courier* for its inconsistency, and propensity to somersets. The contest between these doughty champions is amusing. The wight of the *Mercury* exhibits great dexterity, lightness and activity in jumping out of the way and avoiding the blows of his formidable antagonist, but the *Courier* ever now and then gives him a powerful thwack with the vigorous mace of common sense, that put him for the nonce, completely *hors de combat*. The battle has been raging for some weeks, and despite the *Mercury's* agility and shifts, he is getting terribly worsted by his calm, imperturbable and athletic opponent.

CUMS has a small supply of the sixth edition of HORACE GREELY'S "*Politician's Register*," containing returns of all the elections of 1838, '39, and '40, inclusive of the Presidential election. This admirable work for reference, and all, who are interested in political statistics should procure and preserve a copy.

GEN PORTER has issued his proclamation ordering a special election for a member of Congress in the Perry and Cumberland district, on the 4th May, in place of WM RAMSEY, deceased.

From the Savannah Republican.

BADNEWS FROM FLORIDA.—We had made up our mind from recent advices from Florida, that we should not again be pained by recording news like that contained in the following letter, which came to hand yesterday from one of our attentive and respected correspondents in Florida, per the U. S. steamer Beaufort, captain Pick. But alas! there is no trusting the wily Indian, and we begin to believe that we must not flatter ourselves with the prospect of a termination of the war while an Indian remains in the Territory.

FLORIDA, April 4, 1841.

Gentlemen—An express has this morning arrived at Pilatka from Fort King, stating that the Indians have exhibited an hostile attitude this day within one mile of Fort Cling. A party of seven warriors suddenly emerging from the hammock, attacked a small party of soldiers who were out hunting, fired upon them and killed private Thompson, company "H," 2d Infantry. This occurrence took place at 12 M. A detachment of the command at Fort King immediately left in pursuit. Another item to add to the pleasing prospect of closing the war. These Indians are supposed to be of the same party which left Fort Clinch yesterday about the time the express rider reached the Garrison station for Fort King. It is now near the full of the moon, and you may expect shortly to insert in your columns an article headed "bloody massacre."

NEGRO STEALING.—An attempt, says the Savannah Republican of Thursday was made on Tuesday last by a scoundrel, whose name we did not learn, but who has been in this city the past winter, to take a mulatto girl, belonging to Major Flournoy, off with him to New York where we believe he belongs. It appears he visited the plantation of Major F. on Monday night last, and took the girl away in a boat and brought her to town, and secreted her on board the brig *Hilton Pulter*. Maj. F. missing the girl on Tuesday morning hurried into town, and gave notice to some of our constables of the fact, when they immediately started on the alert. One of them Mr. Lane, having suspicions that the fugitive was on board the *Hilton Pulter*, required a boat to be sent off, just as she was about to leave the wharf, where he found the girl snugly stowed away in the forecastle. The miscreant concerned in this kidnapping business, we are sorry to say, made his escape by running to the lower end of the town, where he jumped into a boat and succeeded in getting on board of the brig as she passed down the river, and is now on his way to New York.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

The Natchez *Free Trader*, of a late date, says—"On Saturday we saw a ten dollar gold piece sold for $10 0 in Mississippi Railroad notes; and on Monday, a customer, Mr. Lapice, received in notes of the Mississippi Shipping Company." This gives us some idea of the condition of the currency of the State of Mississippi, where, we presume, it is at its lowest state of degradation.

"Things are bad enough, however, nearer home.—Take the following facts and reflections, for example, from the Georgia *Journal* of the 6th of this month—"What a glorious currency our State is now *blessed* with! Only think, reader: we have money at *par* value—at 2 per cent, 4 per cent, 6 per cent, 8 per cent, 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent—any *per cent, discount*, that you please! What more can any reasonable man desire?" The Journal then describes the operations which, the editors say, they have sat down by their window and witnessed every day for the last two months. A poor fellow, for instance, who has money to pay, sets out with *Monroe Railroad notes*; by paying a heavy discount he converts them into *Central Bank* notes; these undergo the same process of discount, and become *Hawkinsville*; another shave converts them into *Columbus funds*, and yet another turns them into available money. "Sometimes," say the editors, "we have pitied, sometimes we have laughed at these distresses of our friends. Latterly, however, we have begun to view them in a more serious light, and we frequently, involuntarily, ask ourselves if this state of things is to be submitted to any longer! Is there no remedy for it? *Are we to toil from day to day, and the profits of our labor to be squandered up in this manner?* Seriously, *something must be done*, to remedy the evils consequent upon having a bad currency? There are reflections which force themselves upon the minds even of those who are least willing to entertain them. With the editors of the Journal, we too say, that *something must be done*. In saying this, we state a proposition which, we believe, no one man will, in view of such facts as the above, undertake to dispute.

Having established the position that *something must be done*, the question arises: *How shall it be done?* Is it within the power of the State of Mississippi, or the State of Georgia, by any legislation of theirs, to restore a sound currency? Is it within the power of the State Governments, each acting *only* within its own sphere, to establish a currency of equal value through out the United States? Undoubtedly not. It is an office which can only be executed by the general government. It is one of the purposes for which general government was established; and the power over the currency was one of the first powers which the general government exercised after getting fairly under way.

The next question is: *What shall be done?* Our opinion is, that there is no prescription which affords so fair a prospect for a cure of the disease, as the establishment of a NATIONAL BANK. Many of our whig friends who have conscientious scruples in regard to this particular measure, would prefer any other, offering the least hope of relief, we should be glad to see a trial made of it; believing, nevertheless, that any further experiments upon the currency will only protract the disease under which it labors, and end at last in the same measure, a National Bank. It is time, at least, that our thoughts should be turned to the consideration of the proper remedy, when it can no longer be denied that a remedy of some sort is necessary, and can only be applied through the instrumentality of the general government.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship France—1483 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship Tarquin—925 bales cotton.
Greenock—Per barque Theodore—19 bales cotton.
New Bedford—Per ship Lafayette—12 hhds tobacco.
St John, (N B)—Per barque Isabella—1200 bbls flour.
Portland—Per brig Nassau—1 hogshead tobacco, 100 bbls flour.
Boston—Per brig Voltaire—1 hogshead tobacco, 300 bbls flour, 240 do pork, 450 pkgs lard, 600 hides, 10 casks tallow.
Philadelphia—Per schr Metaphrene—209 hhds molasses.
Pensacola—Per schr Spunner—Ballast.

IMPORTS

Baltimore—Per ship Tippecanoe—Assortment.
Malaga—Per brig Kenilworth—Wine, raisins, &c, to Hall & Brothers.
Curacoa—Per schr Curacoa—600 bbls salt, 67 kegs coffee, 50 cts A Fraser.
Cadiz, (Mex)—Per brig Gazelle—600 bbls lime, to order.
Atakapas—Per schr Minerva—100 hhds sugar, to Hall & Brothers.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat New Albany from Louisville—20 bbls cordials, 10 do whiskey, New-orleans, 12 bbls ale Wm Moffett & co, 12 do do do, 12 bbls ale do Wm W Gay, 2 do do do, 2 do do do, 12 bbls ale Geo G Allen & bro, 10 do do do, 24 do do do, M S Bishop, and other consignees.

Per steamboat Sultana from Vicksburg—Hides, cotton, Lard, &c, R Thompson, 37 Bales do do yesterday, Jackson, Dale & co, 14 Bales do Gordon & co, 6 bales do do, A Dunegan, 5 Andrews & bro, 30 sacks do, Pecanier & co, Turck & Hopkins, 14 Bales do Wm Gordon & co, Jas Dunn & co, 10 P Hopkins, 72 R N Jones, 1 do do, 34 Wm Moffett & co, 22 Pickard, 1 do Hopkins & co, 2 do R Nelson, 31 Pickard, Plantin, Jones & co, 5 J H Morgan, 20 Bales do Harrison, 23 Nugent, 11 do Jack & co, 28 Bales Beck & co, 27 do, 7 do Hendy, W S Brown, 1 Bales do Jackson, 6 do Hopkins & co, 1 do Wm Gordon & co, 1 do Jas Dunn, by Ainsworth.

Per steamboat Mechanic from Vermilion—Sugar, cotton, 50 hhds sugar, 75 bbls molasses, 50 hhds, to order.

Per steamboat Sam from Florida Parishes—Hides, Bricks, Walt Kerr, 93 M Vinet & co, 1 do Walton & co, 83 Tassin, Gale, Lane & Tagg, 1 do Lane & Tagg, 1 do Nelson, 1 do Lamarche & Thomson, 4 do J B Morgan, 2 do Jackson, Dale & co, 7 do Wm & Wilding, 24 do J Gordon.

For Bridgeport.

Tennessee—Per Barret's boat—25 hhds molasses, Hills & Simonds.

Cumberland River—Per Carter and Brewster's boat—2 bbls tobacco Hills & Simonds.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVED.

Ship France, Marshall, from Havre, L. H. Gaillard.
Ship Isabella, Wood, for New Bedford, W. C. Whitridge.
Ship Tarquin, Hiller, for Liverpool, do.
Barque Lord John Russell, (Br) Hay, for St John, N B, Kennedy, Cuthbert & co.
Barque Thistle, (Br) Elder, from Greenock, do.
Brig Volunia, Spalding, from Pensacola, Holmes & N.
Brig Victoria, Stockton, from Philadelphia, Holmes & N.
Schooner Neptune, Bennett, from Pensacola, master.

CLEARED.

Ship Tom Bowline, Dunbar, for Liverpool, S W Fisher.
Ship Bremen, Hall, for Havre, Jas Dunn.
Ship Tuscaloosa, Allen, for Liverpool, Pratt & Hernandez.
Ship Tippecanoe, Gray, 14 days, from Bellfontaine to Sea, Fitch & Beck.
Brig Kentucky, Hopkins, for Matanzas, Hills & Simonds.
Brig Gazelle, (Mexican) Garbutt, for Tampico, Hill and Simonds.
Schr Cornelia, (Dutch) Garbutt, for Curacoa, do.
Schr Phœnix, Marsh, from Arkansas, master.
Schr Spunner, Pitcher, from Florida, master.
Steamboat Sam, Montgomery, from Louisville, Hills & Simonds.
Steamboat Sultana, Richardson, from Vicksburg, do.
Steamboat Mechanic, Harsler, from Vermilion, do.
Steamboat Sultana, Tuttle, from Vicksburg, do.

SHIP NEWS.

Brig Delta, hence, belt ashore on the middle ground, S W Bar.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat New Albany, from Louisville, Kerr, Bailey, Pendergast, Jas Bradford, Rogers, Lewis, Pingman and Lady.

Per steamboat Sultana, Mrs Richardson and child, Wetzel, Mrs Dr Stone and child, Mrs Hunter and child, Miss Hunter, Miss Jones, Miss Jones, Kendall, Mrs Kendall, Miss Kendall, Miss Kendall, Miss