NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT BUILDEN & MAGNE.
At No. 5, Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ The letters of our Washington correspondent will be found to contain intelligence of great moment, touching the north eastern boundary affair. The sources of his information are of a character which enable him to speak with confidence upon the subject, and the conclusion to which he has come may be relied upon as the result of an intimate knowledge of the precise condition of the question at the date of his letters.

Beside the information concerning the Maine question, the letters give the decision of the supreme court of the United States, upon the great corporation question, which was taken up to that court upon appeal from the circuit court of Alabama. In the court decided that a corporation could not sue or be sued, contract or be contracted with, out of the state which created the corporation. The supreme court, with the exception of justice McKinley, from whose decision the appeal was taken, reversed the judgment of the circuit court, unanimously.

The opinion of the court was delivered by chief justice Taney, in which all the parties agreed, except justices Baldwin and McKinley, the former of whom delivered a separate opinion in favor of the reversal but contended that the right of the parties was secured by the constitution of the United States, and replacing his decision upon the county of nations as was done in the decision of the chief justice. The point decided by the court, are of vast importance, and settl questions which were beginning to exert a very baleful influence upon the commerce of the country.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, March 11th, 1839.

Ever since provision was made for sending a special minister to England, on the subject of the north eastern boundary, the question has been asked a hundred times every day, "who will be appointed?" There is much uncertainty as ever. You will find Mr. Calhoun mentioned confidently in some of the newspapers in this quarter. Be assured that he has never been out thought of for a moment by the president, however much Mr. Calhoun's friends may have desired that distinction should be conferred on him.

Mr. Webster was strongly recommended by the Maine and Massachusetts delegations, without distinction of party. He has, in an eminent degree, all the qualities required for the discharge of the duties of the station—thorough and minute knowledge of the subject—perfect acquaintance with the forms of diplomatic intercourse—deliberate and unshaken firmness—commanding power of argument—dignity of deportment—and a heart devoted to his whole country. But it is almost certain that Mr. Van Buren will appoint nobody. He cannot well get off, he thinks, from sending Mr Webster, and he has resolved therefore to send no special minister but leave the adjustment of the dispute to that very inconsiderable personage, Mr Andrew Stevenson.

In the meantime, the course of the general government is giving great dissatisfaction to Maine. Sir John Harvey will comply with the recommendations of Mr Fox, the British minister here. Mr. Fox does not entertain any apprehensions of war between the two nations. I am quite intimate with the British ambassador, and I state what I know from personal communication. The best feelings exist between Mr. Fox and our government. All rumors to the contrary are got up to produce excitement, and deserve not a moment's credence. On this you and your readers may confidently rely.

The Liverpool steam ship left New York for Liverpool on Saturday. The operations in foreign exchanges send by her, were large. The domestic exchanges on the southwest have become somewhat worse at New York. The merchants there do not realize the payment of their debts in Alabama and Mississippi as fast as they expected.

Bills on London, at sight, could not be purchased on Saturday for less than 110.

The latest news from Maine is, that the surveyor general has arrived at Bangor, with instructions from governor Fairfield to proceed at once to select a fort and erect fortifications at or near where the St. Johns strikes the line of New Brunswick. A fortification is also ordered to be made at the forks of the Keenebec river, and 600 men despatched to that spot. Colonel Jarvis has established his head quarters within half a mile of the line, at a place well calculated for defence. A temporary fort is erected there, and three pieces of ordnance mounted. Five hundred men from general Hodson's detachment had reached Jarvis' camp.

Bangor was the scene of great excitement. The streets full of teams and men, constantly arriving and departing.

The supreme court, on Saturday last, decided the great corporation cases which were brought hither on appeal from the circuit court of Alabama district. The judgments rendered in all the three cases by Mr. justice McKinley, are all reversed. The following propositions are maintained by the supreme court in the opinion which was delivered by the chief justice Taney, and concurred in by all the judges except judge McKinley himself.

1st That by the comity of nations, corporation can contract as well as sue in other nations, as well as in that in which they exist, or by whose government they are created.

2d That this comity exists in a still stronger degree between states connected together as are the states of this union.

3d That the constitution and laws of Alabama establish no such policy as is infringed by the purchase and sale of bills of exchange within her limits, by agents of foreign corporations.

4th An admission that there are some rights of citizens of other states, secured by the constitution, of which a state cannot divest them. This was not the ground of the decision but was intended as I suppose to be, in a legal phrase, the *exclusion of a conclusion*.

The supreme court adjourned *sine die*.

Washington, March 12th, 1839.

It is now the general opinion that the president will make no appointment of a special minister to England for the present at least. What the news from *England* after the proceedings on the *north eastern frontier* shall be heard of there, may lead him to do, we cannot, of course, say now. But it is certain, whatever you may hear to the contrary, that no citizen has been as yet, designated for that station.

The country generally is perfectly right and sound in this question of the north eastern difficulties. The public press, in general, uses a tone most moderate and yet most resolute. There is a sincere regard for the rights of Maine, and a determination to stand by those rights and the honor of the nation. But yet there is no the spirit over all; and a determination, above all, to stand by the United States, *their* authority, and *their* interest.

Some of the people in Maine talk as if they were going to show us some practical *nullification*. Governor Fairfield had sent in no message to the legislature respecting the doings of congress. Mr. Evans, of Maine a distinguished whig representative in congress, has quite created a revolution of sentiment towards him among his loco-foco opponents, by the speeches on the boundary. The Portlandrifle company stopped before his mansion and gave three cheers. General Scott reached Augusta, Me. on Wednesday March 6th. An express had arrived at Woodstock N. B. from Sir John Colborne, announcing that five regiments of the line in Canada were at the disposal of Sir John Harvey; and the Quebec papers state that preparations are making for the march of some of these troops.

Governor Seward, of New York, has sent a special message to the legislature, calling their attention to the late act of congress for provisionally raising volunteers. He speaks warmly for peace, but recommends a concurrence in this act of the general government.

Nova Scotia is boiling all over with bubbles of war. In the assembly 6000 men and £100,000, have been put at the disposal of the mother country, to aid New Brunswick in driving off the *maniacs* from the disputed territory. This was done amid three hearty cheers even in the assembly.

The grave legislative council of that province regards the doings of Maine "with the deepest indignation," and the governor, Sir Colin Campbell, has great pleasure in saying sentiments so honorable "at the foot of the throne. War would be a God-send to Nova Scotia. Halifax would be the rendezvous for the army and navy of England. Nova Scotia would dance, and John Bull would foot the bill. Then only think of the increase of the prices of potatoes, herring, and codfish. No wonder the fellows want war!

The work of reform—that is to say, the work of putting out the *out*, and putting in the *outs*, has been renewed here, where it was first began. The city postmaster here, has been "reformed" out by the president himself, from whom he held his appointment. Mr Van Buren assured him that he was only removed on the principle of "rotation in office," and that he would not go without company.

Several removals will be made before April. Hungry expectants are around the dispensers of patronage, crying "give! give!" Among those likely to be removed, are J. W. Campbell, treasurer, —? L. Smith register of the treasury; and W. B. Lewis, second auditor.

FLORIDA—INDIAN MASSACRES.

On the 10th inst a party, supposed to number about fifty attacked the dwelling of Mr. Edmund Gray, in Jefferson county, about nine miles from Monticello. Mr Gray and two children, and boat and stables, a third so horribly as to cause its death.

Mr Gray's eldest child, a daughter about 12 years of age succeeded in making her escape from the Indians who were unable to shoot her, owing to the darkness of the night.

The citizens of Monticello went in pursuit of the Indians who took refuge in Oculla Hammock.

Col Davenport had arrived at St. Marks with four companies of regular soldiers.

Mr Gray was an old settler, of good education.—After the massacre his dwelling was burned to ashes and the plantation plundered of every thing of value.

The Tallahassee Star of the 12th, from which we gather the above news, says, that the Indians are becoming bolder in their depredations,—will receive no messages from the whites, and threaten to put to death any runner who approaches them.

THE LEGISLATURES adjourns to-morrow *sine die*!

FROM MAINE.

By the arrival of the Express mail yesterday, we received a large batch of ships containing intelligence from New York to the 12th, inclusive. The aspect of affairs in the disputed territory was sufficiently serious, though not absolutely alarming; a state of things arising, less from impending collision between the British and American troops stationed in the district, than from the determination evinced on the one hand, by the adjacent provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and on the other by the state of Massachusetts and the New-England states in general, to co-operate with and assist by appropriations of money and levies of troops, the two parties engaged in this important contest. Our last advices from Halifax, observes the New-York Courier, inform us of proceedings in the house of assembly of Nova Scotia, that would better befit a Halifax Tammany Hall than a grave legislative body. Immediately upon the receipt of intelligence of the difficulties on the border, the house of assembly adopted thirteen resolutions, providing for an organization of the militia, the raising of volunteers, and authorizing the lieutenant governor to expend £140,000 to carry these provisions into effect.—The passage of these bellicose resolutions was, on motion of an honorable member responded to by three hearty cheers from the galleries, and the assembly itself. The resolutions of the house were immediately adopted by the legislative council.

In the legislature of New-York, on the 7th inst, Gov. Seward communicated a message in relation to the boundary troubles, in which he approves entirely of the course pursued by the general government and congress, and considers it wisely designed to preserve the existing relations of peace between this country and Great Britain, as well as to vindicate the rights of the state of Maine, and to maintain the honor and dignity of the nation. He concludes thus: "I respectfully call your attention to the subject under the expectation that an expression on our part of concurrence in the policy of the general government will contribute to avert the calamities of war, and secure the speedy and honorable adjustment of the existing difference between this country and Great Britain."

Her Brittanic majesty's ship Crocodile, for Bermudas, N B, with a division of the 66th regiment sailed from Halifax on the 23d ult. The transport Eliza, with another division, followed on the 25th.—The Numa with the remainder of the corps from Bermudas, was supposed to have proceeded in company with the Crocodile

In the house of representatives of Maine, a bill has been introduced to incorporate the county of Aroostook, with Houlton for the shire town, and embracing within its limits the disputed territory.

In the legislature the feeling of dissatisfaction in regard to the tone and temper of the president's message, was beginning to subside, particularly among the administration members of that body, who constitute a considerable majority of the whole. No further official communications had been received from governor Fairfield. The military force now actually in the service of the state, is about three thousand five hundred. In addition to these, seven thousand of the militia of the state have been ordered to be drafted, and to hold themselves in readiness to be called out at a moment's notice.

All the northern presses concur in the confident belief that there will be no hacking out in Maine.

CAPTURE OF A CONFESSED MURDERER.—We learn from the New York Express of the 9th inst. that a man by the name of Burns, had been taken up in New York who confessed having committed murder in this city. It appears that Burns, had secreted himself in the ship Hermitage, (Capt. French) which left this port in December last for Mobile; that shortly after the ship got under weigh he was discovered to be on board; that when the ship was about to leave Mobile sailors were very scarce, and Burns was employed as a common sailor. That a short time before the Hermitage left Mobile, information was given to Captain French that Burns was charged with having committed a murder, in consequence of which he was narrowly watched during the voyage. Circumstances during the trip conduced to strengthen the suspicions against him, and the captain informed him after reaching New York of what had been said him. Burns confessed that the accusation was true, and was consequently taken to prison, where he was detained to await an investigation of the circumstances of the case. Burns implicated another person in the murder. If the city police know any thing of the case, steps should be taken to have him brought to this city to answer to the violated law.

The jury in the case of Barney Corse, indicted for concealing Tom Hughes, the slave of Mr. Dary, could not agree upon a verdict. Nine were for convicting him, three defendd, two of whom were in favor of a conviction, with a recommendation to mercy, to which the nine objected.

COUNTERFEIT ten dollar notes on the bank of Tennessee are in circulation in Nashville. The execution is bungling, and readily detected.

☞ The bill to divorce Domingo Causal from his wife has been vetoed by Gov. Roman. The house concurred in the veto by a large majority.

A SIGN.

The spring charter elections which have taken place in several towns in New York, have almost uniformly resulted in the success of the whigs. In Utica the entire whig ticket was elected by 150 majority; in Troy, Waterford, Cohoshie, Cattskill, and Athens, the whig ticket has succeeded. The latter town has loco-foco last year. In other towns, the loco-foco majority has been diminished, or the whig majority increased.—New York has taken her stand, and cannot now be moved.

The *Liverpool* left New York on the 9th, with thirty three passengers.

We are requested to state that the fine steamer Giraffe will hereafter leave Port Pas chartrain for Mobile on Fridays instead of Saturdays. Her time of departure is at the ordinary hour of 4 o'clock p. m. cars

The President of the United States has appointed Martin Van Buren, jr. to be Secretary of the General Office. This is making a worthy box of the government.

Mr. Buckingham, the oriental traveller, arrived at Mobile on Saturday last, where he will deliver his course of lectures upon the history and antiquities of the eastern world. Mr. B will visit this place after concluding his lectures at Mobile.

COMPOUND CHINESE SOAP

We are not much in the habit of puffing such articles, but we have tested and therefore may safely praise this delightful saponaceous compound. It is exceedingly pure, manufactured of perfectly innocent ingredients, has a particularly agreeable odor, and is highly deserving in its qualities. Whether the Chinese actually fulfils the sanguine predictions of its vendor, we are unprepared to say, but as far as it fell for the relief, we can confidently pronounce it very superior to any be obtained at No. 96 Customhouse street.

ANTI-ABOLITION.

We are glad to perceive that Cincinnati, a city too frequently obnoxious to the charge of fostering abolitionism, has lately repudiated the monster without ceremony. Some weeks since a Mr. Gurley, an itinerant fanatic challenged the anti-abolitionists to a public debate on the merits of his doctrine. The offer was accepted, and the result was the total discomfiture of the challenging party. This discussion aroused the friends of the south and the upholders of her institutions, and a few days after, a public assembly was convoked of those opposed to abolitionism, which was thronged to overflowing by members of both political parties. DAVID GRIFFIN, Esq. was appointed president, Major CONOVER and Gen. HALES vice-presidents, and G. W. BRADBURY and J. GRAHAM secretaries. Several eloquent speeches were made and a number of highly patriotic resolutions adopted. The resolutions controvert boldly the principles and practices of the abolitionists, and sustain the institutions of the south in the most emphatic manner. Well done Cincinnati!

GEN SCOTT AND SIR JOHN HARVEY

As the question of peace or war, for the present, rests in some measure upon these distinguished individuals, who, no doubt, have met ere this, the following anecdote has peculiar interest:

"When they meet," says the New York Herald, "it will not be for the first time. If we mistake not, it was upon the eve of the everlasting-to-be-remembered 4th of July, 1814, that Gen Scott was advancing across a beautiful plane about a mile and a half above Chippewa, with a choice body of American troops whom he intended to drill before sun-down; he had just reached a bridge which crosses the small stream that there runs into the Niagara, when he met Gen. Porter's light troops in confusion, and Gen Brown who was riding hard to put the reserve of the army in motion; the enemy was drawn up in full and regular order of battle, supported by a heavy battery within point blank shot of the bridge.

"Gen. Scott passed the bridge, under a dreadful fire, formed his line, drove back the British and halted in order to take breath, just then, the smoke from the firing cleared away and a drummer was shot down by the side of Gen. Scott; two of his men instantly seized the drum, and began to beat for the possession of it, and at last appealed to Gen Scott to decide on their respective claim to possession.

"At this critical juncture, a party of British sharpshooters levelled their guns at the interesting trio, and in a few moments they would all have lain lifeless upon the plain, had not a gallant British officer, who saw the whole of these movements, rode up in front of the offenders and beat up their guns with his sword; that officer was Gen. Sir John Harvey, and that was his first meeting with Gen. Scott, for a few moments afterwards, the firing increased, the smoke thickened and as the British were soon seen flying in confusion across the plain to their works behind the Chippewa, of course Gen. saw no more at that time of General Harvey.

"However, they will doubtless meet again in a day or two, and as they have added the wisdom and experience of twenty five years to their unbounded bravery and honor, their meeting will be an interesting one. They know each other well as men of honor, brave and of sound sense, and there are we cannot doubt favorable result of the interview.

We clip the following interesting anecdote from the New York Sun:—

A Revolutionary Hero gone.—Among the foreign volunteers in the army of the revolution, the reader must but remember the name of Baron Steuben After the treachery of Arnold he could not bear to see the face of the man or any allusion to him. Once while reviewing a regiment of light horse, he incidentally heard the name which he so much abhorred. He ordered the person bearing it to the front, and astonished at the appearance of a young and gallant soldier of portly bearing, excellently equipped. "Change your name, brother soldier" said the Baron, "you are too respectable to bear the name of traitor." "What name shall I take, general?" said the soldier. "Any you please. Mine is at your service." An offer so honorable was thankfully accepted, and the name of Steuben was entered on the roll. The soldier whose name was thus changed, carried his new name unto the day of his death, which occurred last January. He died at Steuben, in this state, aged 86.

For the New Orleans Bee.

THE STUDENT.

BY D. MARTIN.

Aye, there he sits—his weary eyes
Are poring over lettered tome—
The midnight lamp is burning bright
In his lone prison home!—
His head rests on his hand—his hair
Is twisted by his fingers bare!

Long joyless days and nights are his—
He hath no worldly companie,
But pines within his cloistered cell
Like bird that would be free!
The flowers of youth to him are nought!
He's chained to that enchanted spot!

He would unravel mystic things—
The earth, the sea, the glorious sky!—
Would know from whence old Nature springs,
And when she's doomed to die!—
He'd read of books a moument!
To learn how foolish time is spent!

Life's cloudless spring is passing o'er—
His frame is thin and wasting now—
He feels not the Destroyer's mark
Stamped on his furrowed brow!—
He'd break the bowl beside the fount,
To wind his way up learning's mount!

Oh, God! I've seen the fairest forms—
The pride of Nature's noblemen!—
Imbibe this strange delusion, like
Infection from a fever den!—
Their intellect, night in its bloom!
And madness light them to the tomb!

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

On the 12th the general election for governor, lieutenant governor, members of congress, and of the state legislature, commenced in New Hampshire. Our readers are probably aware that the congressional delegation in that state is chosen by general ticket, and not by different districts. New Hampshire sends five members to congress. All of the present delegation are locofocos of the true democratic dyed-in-the-wool van Buren stamp. For years and years this state has been a blind follower in the walk of Jacksonism, the efforts of the patriotic and independent minority to volutionize her principles have invariably proved unavailing. In the very bite of the panic, when state after state deserted the administration, and locofocoism was temporarily prostrate, New Hampshire clung woefully to her idols. Little benefit to the whig cause may therefore be anticipated from the elections in that state. She is one of those whose destiny, it would seem, is indissolubly linked with every presidential candidate that conceals the cloven hoof of despotism beneath the garish robe of democracy. Nevertheless the whigs of the state have, upon the present occasion, struggled gallantly, and let us hope, not wholly fruitlessly, against the superstitious reverence or locofocoism that prevails among her people. They have gone forth and addressed the sturdy farmers and dasters—the tillers of the soil and the mechanics, in defence of the great principles of constitutional liberty for which the whig party is contending. They have expressed themselves fully, freely and fairly on the various topics connected with the present contest, and it is possible, barely possible, that this mode of enlightening the people may have been productive of some benefit. It may have reduced the majority, but we question whether it has completely reversed the present political position of the state. We shall, however, by the end of the week, know something of the result. It is well that we have nothing to lose, however the election may have terminated, and if we have carried the state, it will be a triumph that ought to be placed by the side of the great New York victory in November last.

LOVE OF NEWSPAPERS.—"Father, give me the New Orleans Bee." "Why the Bee, my son?" "Because it is the biggest paper in the world, and capital to make kites.—*New York Star.*

"Father, give me the New York Star." "Why the Star daughter?" "Because I like to read the old jokes Noah brought out of the ark with him after the deluge."

GEN. HAMILTON AND GOV. BUTLER.

During the short sojourn in this city, of these distinguished Carolinians, on their way to Texas, a number of our fellow citizens tendered them the compliment of a public dinner—which was not accepted in consequence of other and pressing engagements.—We annex the reply of gen. Hamilton and governor Butler to the invitation.

New Orleans, March 18th, 1839.

Gentlemen,—We have had the honor to receive the very flattering invitation conveyed in your kind favor of the 11th inst.

The shortness of our visit, superadded to the constant engagements resulting from these private hospitalities, we have received from yourselves and your kind fellow citizens, compel us to decline the public manifestation of your consideration and esteem.

In making you our grateful acknowledgments for this distinguished compliment, allow us to express our best wishes not alone for your individual happiness, but for the continued and advancing prosperity of your city—the abode of so much hospitality, beauty, elegance and refinement—a city to measure the future grandeur and importance of which no other scale seems to be applicable than the magnitude and tributary wealth of the mighty river on whose banks it is situated.

We desire to assure you, gentlemen, of the high esteem with which we are very respectfully your obedient servants. J. HAMILTON,
P. M. BUTLER.

Robt. Layton,
Jas. Kroice,
Jas. Reed,
John H. Holland,
Judge Elliott,
Hon. J. Eustis,
Isaac T. Preston,
M. M. Cohen, Esq.

To the Editors of the Bee.

Gentlemen:—Permit me as a friend of Thomas H. Lewis, Esq. to state in your journal, that *it is not true* as asserted in the "True American" of the 18th inst. that he left town precipitately, after the rejection of Mr. Bowen by the senate, in order to avoid responsibility. But on the contrary, the writer of this, as well as most of the members of the house of representatives, knows that Mr. Lewis intended, for some days previous to his departure, to go home, when he was called by urgent professional business, and that for that purpose he had obtained leave of absence during the balance of the session. In justice to Mr. Lewis, whose character and motives have been cruelly and wickedly assailed, his friends (and he has many and warm ones) feel an imperative duty to declare to the world, that he does not shrink from responsibility by any kind, manner, and that all he has asserted in his and will prove to the complete satisfaction of all who seek after truth, and to the confusion of his slanderers and enemies. In the meantime, it is requested that the public will not form a hasty judgment relative to this matter, without a knowledge of all the facts, upon which the senate acted, in their late rejection of Mr. Bowen; and that they will not sanction the attempts made by a few to forstal their decision by slanderous attacks upon the character of Mr. Lewis.

TRUTH.

For the New Orleans Bee.

COMMERCIAL.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SEMI-WEEKLY REPORT.

We find no alteration in business worthy of note since our weekly remarks on Saturday last; there is a fair regular business doing, but not to a large amount in any branch. The money market has become quite easy compared with some months back.

Exchange remains the same as last quoted; say on England 6@9 ⅌ cent. prem.; France, bf 30c@26c; New York, sight, 1@1; 30 days, 2½@3 ⅌ cent dis.

There has been a fair demand for Cotton since Friday last at previous rates; the sales since Friday amount to about 40,000 bales.

In TOBACCO there is very little doing, in consequence of the high prices asked by holders; and large sales will not probably be effected, except at a reduction, as large buyers do not seem disposed to enter the market at present rates

The little that has been selling since Friday has been at a small reduction, viz—94 bbls; 6, first; 7, second, 11@13 1 ⅌ ⅌; 120 ⅌ ⅌; 88 ⅌ ⅌.

SUGAR has been dull for some days, and prices have a downward tendency. We quote extremes 5@6c ⅌ ⅌. Sales since Friday, about 600 hhds.

MOLASSES has been in less demand than for some time back, and the price has gone down a little. We quote 30@31c ⅌ gal.; the principal part of the sales, which amount to about 600 bbls, was at the latter price.

FLOUR fell off even at the reduction in price—say 68 6b ⅌ brl. The sales of corn in quite limited; buyers are looking for a reduction in price. We quote 66@70c ⅌ bushel; the latter price only obtained from stores.

Provisions are coming in abundantly, and prices are looking down.

Freights are very dull at the reduced rates—say 11 16d for American, and ½ for British vessels to Liverpool; Havre 15c for cotton; northern United States ports, 6c by packet and 11@16 other vessels.

Prices Current of Cotton and Produce.

Cotton, ⅌ lb.—				
La & Mississ. Good and fine	17	—	18½	
Good fair	16	—	16½	
Fair	15½	—	15¾	fair dem.
Middling	14	—	15	
Ordinary	12	—	13	
Texas & N. A.—Good and fair	—	—	—	
Good fair	—	—	—	
Fair	—	—	—	12@13
Middling	—	—	—	
Ordinary	—	—	—	
Tobacco, ⅌ lb.—				
First quality	12	—	13	
Second	10½	—	11	neutral.
Third	8½	—	9	
Sugar, ⅌ lb.—				
La. good to fine	5	—	6	
Common to middling	3	—	5½	fair dem
On plantation	5½	—	6	
Molasses, ⅌ gal.—				
On plantation	30	—	31	fair
Cane	32	—	33	demand.
Cordage, ⅌ yard—				
Manilla	20	—	21	
Scotch hemp	15	—	16	Dull.
German	16	—	17	
Flour, ⅌ bbl.—				
Western	6 75	—	7 00	fair dem.
Corn, ⅌ bbl.—				
Shelled	0 87½	—	1 00	
Shelled, ⅌ bush.	0 62	—	0 70	Dull.
Oats	0 50	—	0 55	
Provisions, ⅌ bbl.—				
Beef, Mess	16 —	—	17	
Prime	11 —	—	11½	
Pork, Clear	17 —	—	18	
Mess	19 0	—	19 50	
Prime	17 —	—	17 —	fair dem?
Prime O.	15 —	—	15½	
Hog round, ⅌ lb.	6½	—	7	
Bacon, Hams	10	—	10	
Cut assorted	7½	—	8	
Middlings	7½	—	7½	
Shoulders	7	—	7½	
Lard,	9	—	10	
Butter, Goshen, ⅌ lb.	31	—	37	
Western	15	—	18 20	
Cheese, Factory, ⅌ lb.	6½	—	10 64	small sales
Common	6½	—	10 64	noted.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Mar 9	Mexico	Feb 28
Boston	Mar 7	Liverpool	Feb 9
Philadelphia	Mar 9	London	Feb 8
Baltimore	Mar 8	Havre	Feb 1
Baltimore	Mar 9	Paris	Jan 31
Charleston	Mar 9	Bordeaux	Jan 19
New Orleans	Feb 24	Havana	Mar 8
Tampico	March 1	Houston	Mar 8

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Ann Mary Ann—1217 baled cotton.
London—Per ship Gibraltar—36 bbls molasses, 28 pigs lead.
Liverpool—Per ship Pike—30 bales cotton, 365 hhds tobacco.

Per ship Robt Pulsford—1300 bbls flour, 1014 bales cotton.
New York—Per ship Alabama—1000 bbls flour, 394 bbls 1½ bbls pork, 20 bbls 1½ kegs lard, 181 hhds sugar, 44 do tobacco, 35 bales cotton, 27 bales deer skins, 4 bbls damaged molasses.

Per schr Belle—2 hhds 1 bbl sugar, 1 tce tobacco 12 bbls molasses, 430 do flour, 60 do pork.

Per schr Wheatsheaf—98 bbls flour, 56 pigs lead.
Philadelphia—Per barque Roman—2400 pgs lead, 9.82 bales cotton.

Havana—Per brig Audubon—300 bbls flour, 4 casks oil, 46 bbls 18 half do 121 kegs lard, 2 bales hides.

Per brig Lucas & Emeline, 10,000 bricks.
Boston—Per brig Commerce—200 bbls pork, 611 kegs lard, 56 hhds shoulders, 52 bales cotton, 41 hhds molasses.

Per schr Fairbrother—6.0 bbls flour, 400 do pork, 1 bbl molasses.

Philadelphia—Per schr J W Cotnell—12 5 pigs lead, 132 copper slabs.

Norfolk—Per schr Herald—65 bbls beef, 232 do pork, 166 do flour, 30 do sugar.

Mobile—Per schr Cassius—103 hhds sugar, 86 bbls molasses, 4 kegs lard, 198 bales cotton, 62 pcs bagging, 110 half bbls flour.

Per schr Sarah—326 bales rope, 100 pcs bagging, 37 hhds sugar, 40 casks bacon, 60 bbls whiskey, 10 kegs lard, 300 bbls flour.

Pensacola—Per schr Elizabeth—130 bbls flour, 800 bushels corn, 20 bbls whiskey, and lots bacon, rice, molasses and sugar.

Per schr David Moon—Small lots whiskey, lard, flour, sugar, rice, bacon, bread and lard.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Tribune from Vicksburg, 180 bbls flour, 4 do A A V Brown, 1 do do A A J J Brown, 50 Lawrence & Upshur, 10 bbls assorted W A Lucas, 2 do Lucas, Pontiatoff & co, 2 bbls lotbinder, 2 do Lucas, Pontiatoff & co, 2 bbls lotbinder, 2 bales cotton A H Wilson & co, 12 bbls tallow Bell & Bledsoe, 21 sacks cotton A H Wilson & co, 12 bbls tallow Bell & Bledsoe, 21 sacks cotton.

Per steamboat Memphis from Cincinnati—400 bbls flour 11 do corn, 70 do pork, 36 bbls bacon, 42 kegs lard, 4 Thayer & co, 12 bbls flour Layer & Armstrong, 41 do pork & D Grove, 10 do flour Upshur & Southgate, 52 do pork J Dorsey, 26 bbls whiskey, 100 do flour, 6 do corn, 25 do pork, 40 bbls whiskey, 4 sacks cotton Tate & Hutchinson, 2 do corn, 25 bbls whiskey, 4 sacks cotton W M Beall, 55 do W Bogart, 10 do Bogart & Burke Watt & co, 100 Allen, Asher & co, 2 barrels on board.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Vazoo—G Gosh, Hughes & Southgate, C Dexter, Brown & Mawhinna, A Gilmore & co, A H Wallace & co, W Bowden, J F Wilson & Bro, Bryson & co, Bryson & Bro, Wilson & Smith, Beard & Boston, Kaldler & Reed, F Wilson & co, Hughes, Gaines & Lane, Preston & co, Phillips, Boston & co, Hughes & co, Hughes & co, Mr Dunn, Dunn & co, Mr Dunn, Bennett, Richardson & co, Mr Dunn, Dunn & co, A K Lane, J H Collins, Dickens & co, Mr Dunn, Dunn & co, J Hall, J Hall, Hyde & co, Nutt & co, J H Field & co, A K Lane, J F Wasson, J K Hunter, Adams & Hartwell, B Bennett, Bass & Hawthorne, Walton & Wood, A Baker & co, W Hall, J Hunter, Bryson & co, Bryson & co, Hyman & co, Bryson & co, Bryson & co, Bryson