# THE LEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.

STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1834.


FOR GOVERNOR:

## J. B. DAWSON.

*Things to be remembered at the Polls.*

*Remember*, that Edward D. White voted in favor of a law calculated to bring distress and ruin upon the great flourishing interest of our State.

*Remember*, that we sent him to Congress to advocate our rights, and to represent our wants.

*Remember*, that he sold the one, and mocked at the other.

REMEMBER, that John B. Dawson was raised among us—that we have grown up together, from a dependent province to an independent State—that he never deceived the confidence of his fellow citizens—in short, that he has ever been respected as a gentleman, loved as a man, and honored as a judge.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

**B. MARIGNY.**

For Congress—1st District, CH. GAYARRE,
" 2d " JAMES BRADFORD,
" 3d " J. WALKER.

The northern mails have all come in since Saturday last, but are not prolific of intelligence.

One of the mad contractors, Major Taylor, states through the Mobile papers, that the recent failures of the eastern mail, have been occasioned by unprecedented floods that inundated the low grounds between Stockton and Fort Mitchell, and swept away many of the large bridges over the principal streams. He gratifies us however with the intelligence that the waters have receded, and that the bridges have been rebuilt and repaired—the road now is in pretty good order, and the line is stocked with new coaches.

The meeting got us far last Saturday night on account of mismanagement or misunderstanding, was not organized.—Several fruitless attempts were made to get a chairman to preside over their deliberations.

It will be seen from the foreign intelligence in our columns, that events in France are tending towards a revolution.—The protest of Gen. Lafayette is very strong and determined, and the natural inference to be drawn therefrom, is that France is about to undergo another of those revolutions to which she has of late been so subject.

The course of Louis Philippe is to us a perfect paradox.—He must be either a great man, or a perfect simpleton.

The injunction of secrecy having been taken off, we find in the Washington papers, the message of the president, nominating the government directors of the U. S. bank. It is rather lengthy. By the next mail we shall probably get the report of the committee of the senate upon the same subject. It is presumed that other directors will be nominated as soon as the proper selection can be made.

Acts for the relief of Garrigues Flaujac and John U. Lodwell, citizens of this state, have been passed by congress and approved by the president.

The Philadelphia papers confirm the statement that difficulties have occurred between the committee of investigation on the U. S. bank and the officers of that institution.—Possession of the books have been, it seems, refused, on what pretence we are unable to discover.

Bouvier's case, the supposed murderer of the individual, the discovery of whose body in the grave-yard at Mobile, we mentioned some few days ago, has been arrested and committed to prison in that city. Great excitement, it is said, was manifested, but no excesses were committed. Subsequently he was arraigned before a committing magistrate, and bound over to take his trial a few months hence.

The state of Indiana has made provision, we see by the western papers, for the prosecution of a number of works of internal improvement. Of the Wabash and Erie canal, the two ends are under contract for the present year.—To complete the work contemplated, the services of two or three thousand laborers will be required for three or four years to come. The borders would do well to visit the banks of the canal where, if we mistake, they will find ready and constant employment, good wages and cash payments. The country is rich, lands fertile and cheap, and opportunities for investment and settling favorable.

Everything has been tried, we said, that a great fool always is the greatest fool to admire him. It may be thus with Mr. Clay, who has found a press in this city, which, notwithstanding, we should dictate a contrary course, to congratulate him upon his fame. He can was a keen and close observer of human character, and was intimately acquainted with its reasons for its springs of action. Bolean has not the rendering for penetration by the remark we have made, but we find an apt illustration of its force under our own eyes. The press to which we allude, judging from its conduct, is sincere and honest, and we have to refer to it, that, which under other circumstances, we should scorn, as from disingenuousness and cloaked hostility, enough on this head.

The same paper speaks of its services to the administration. What those great and astounding services are, we should like to know. Tacitus, the Roman historian, says, that every servant who proves his timidity in the camp, is generally towards the most talkative and bold in his discourse. We might make a capital application of this cutting and too often verified remark. We shall forbear, for he who would feel its force is, perhaps, born

"Little may a flower to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

In conclusion, we have nothing to do with the humor of that contemporary, nor have we "grave, gay, serious or severe," for he, in the phrase to judge "in the loud laugh that bespeaks the vacant mind." We have done, and shall not willingly resume this discussion further.

Honors.—When Mr. Southard was first introduced into the senate, the late Rufus King, in the presence of one of his sons, was asked, "What kind of a man, sir, is the senator from New-Jersey!" The old gentleman, after a pause, succeeded by one of his intelligent smiles, replied "Brumagen ware, sir, true Brumagen, prepared and accredited for the American market—shining and showy, but brittle and false!"

For the Bee.

"Treat every man according to his desert, and who shall escape whipping?"

The Louisiana Advertiser, in his paper of the 15th, speaking of the tragedy entitled "The Martyr Patriots"—written by himself, and not a creole, as he himself informed us—says it is at last postponed, because the actor, Mr H. C. Pearson, to whom was assigned the part of Lafontaine, "in lieu of Mr Forrest, has refused to study it, probably not thinking it to be commensurate with his superior talents."

The worthy gentleman has been pleased to say I refused to study the character—[the play was intended for the benefit of Miss Nelson.] I told Mr Gibson as an honest gentleman, it was not in my power to study the character in so short a time—one week—having nightly duties to perform.

The little reputation I have gained by my own exertions, without the valuable aid of Mr Gibson's puffing, I prize too highly to risk by attempting a character I felt satisfied I could not do justice to. He thought that nothing; wished me to do the play—play it, no matter, perfect or not—he did care to the play further than to draw a house for the benefit of Miss Nelson. Now, I may not possess the spirit of gallantry to such an extent as the world by Edwin Booth, I am a man of gallant courtesy, were it in my power, to oblige a lady. I have too much respect for the opinion of the public, to be a tool neutral in the production of a piece, the performance of which could not, from circumstances, do credit to author, manager or actor. I have to request this much on your patience to prevent an unjust censure from the public that has bestowed approbation on my earliest efforts, and what I now receive, my greatest aim shall be to merit. H. C. PEARSON.

LATE FROM EUROPE, VIA N. YORK.

Charleston, May 8.

By the Steam packet David Brown, captain Coffey, we have received the files of New York papers to last Saturday evening inclusive. They contain later accounts from Europe highly interesting, and particularly from France. The Liverpool Mercury thinks that the first act of a new struggle between despotism and constitutional principles, may now be said to have fairly commenced in that country. It will be perceived that Lafayette, is again the rallying name for opposition to despotisms.

The intelligence from England is unimportant.

There is nothing of additional interest from Spain.

There have been some warlike demonstrations in Holland as from Belgium, which had induced the latter to apply to France for military aid.

A most destructive fire occurred in New York on the night of the 30th ult.

Awful Earthquake.—Accounts have been received in New York of an awful earthquake in South America, by which the cities of Pasto and Popayan, in the mountainous districts of New Granada, near the equator, were destroyed on the 20th and 22nd of January. There had been in Pasto upwards of fifty lives lost. The entire country, for leagues around Pasto, had been converted into a scene of complete desolation and mourning. It is apprehended that the city of Quito and the republic of Equador, had experienced the effects of the calamity.

The Boston Transcript gives the following melancholy account of a shipwreck.

"We have seen a letter from captain Isaac Percival, of the schooner General Jackson, from this port, on a sailing voyage, dated at the Isle of France, in December last. He states that after leaving St Salvador,—no date given—he proceeded to the Island of St Pauls, where he found twenty one poor unfortunate beings, the only survivors of nine by one men, women and children—crew and passengers of the English ship Lady Munro, cast away there. They had been shipwrecked ten days, but the bodies of the dead remained unburied. After performing the melancholy task of committing the putrid bodies to the earth, he embarked with the survivors, on board his vessel, and carried them in safety to Port Louis, in the Isle of France. The Lady Munro was commanded by captain John Aikan. She sailed from Calcutta on the 27th June, and was wrecked on the night of the 11th October.

Captain Glenders and crew of the ship Leander, lost on Turtle Rocks, April 6th, arrived in New York on the 1st inst. in the schooner Three Sisters, from Nassau. After having suffered extremely in clinging to the rigging of the sunken vessel, they were taken off by the sloop Lively. The Leander was bound for a Mazatilla, Cuba, to Boston, with a cargo of sugar in glasses, honey and fruit.—But a very small part of the cargo was saved.

New York, May. 3.

## LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Victoria, Capt Merrill, arrived last night from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 4th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 1st April.

Our papers come to hand too late to give more than the following extracts in this day's paper.

Consols in London at half past 4 o'clock, 2d of April, 91 1 8.

It will be perceived that the political state of Europe remains the same. Rumors respecting Spain and Portugal were continually in circulation.

The woollen and worsted districts were daily becoming worse—alarge number of workmen being out of employ—owing to the high price of wool, the supply of which was short, owing to the increase of the consumption of that article, which has been gradually growing.

The present proceedings of Parliament are uninteresting.

April 3—Consols 91 1 8 a 1-4 for account. Exchequer bills 52 a 53s premium.

In the French Chambers the project of a law for municipalities has been discussed and passed. General Lafayette was not present, but sent a statement of facts in favor of the claims of America.

Arrival from invasion of Portugal was spoken of, for the purpose of expelling Don Carlos. The official paper of Madrid speaks of the necessity of effecting this object, and clears no doubt ties are intended against Miguel—and it is supposed they will never be allowed to enter Portugal only as the avowed and confirmed allies of the young Queen.

At Constantinople every thing had assumed a warlike appearance. The fleet was actively preparing; the guards at the Dardanelles was to be strengthened, and no doubt remains that the Porte is determined to resist the intervention of other powers to oblige him to renounce his engagements with Russia.

Advices from Lisbon up to the 16th March, represent, Don Miguel, as still shut up in Santarem, and suffering very severely for the want of the articles of food and clothing.

The accounts from Spain represent that country as still in a most unsettled state, and hold out no prospect whatever of the restoration of peace. Many of the leaders on both sides carry on the war like savages, but for no other mercy the prisoners who are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. It is but fair to state that this system was first recommenced by the Queen's party.

The Dutch troops have lately made several excursions into the Belgian territory; which encroachments have caused a concentration of Belgian troops in the neighborhood of Luxembourg, to resist the frequent visits of the Dutch.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux of the 22d ult. contains the following of the 20th, from Bayonne:

"Nothing is talked of but the coming of Don Carlos.—Some say that he will make a push in Galliccia with a corps of Miguelite troops, whilst others assert that he will land in Biscay, with the last corps, or that his partizans seem anxious to make themselves masters of Bilbao. It cannot be denied that in the four northern provinces it would be necessary to come with troops to quiet his partizans, some of whom are impatient at the patience in the southern provinces. The Carlists, who made the prisoners at Vittoria, have shot them all, 5 at a time.

FRANCE.

The Ministers are now [illegible] carrying their laws in the shape of Ordonnances, [illegible] in which they propose to modify the expenses of the state, in order to [illegible] the nation, having to pay [illegible] taxes.

On the division the numbers were—for the bill 235, against it, 154—majority, 92.—Several of the sections in the new laws have already passed against the law, and announced their determination to vote for the most distinguished [illegible] of the "Sociétés secrètes de France." [illegible] Paris.

The veteran patriot, Lafayette, has delivered the following protest against the measures.

"The new and progressive attack on our Liberties recently has been succeeded by a [illegible] to the chamber, that my [illegible] I should, moreover, be sorry certified in the hour of 5 [illegible] 1830, that, even under the auspices of a regime, [illegible] subject to the good pleasure of the police of Sartines and Lenoir, would have excited astonishment and indignation even in the Salons of Versailles.

I now confine myself to adding my personal protest to the numerous votes of my honorable colleagues against this anti-social consequence of a system, the origin and tendency of which I pointed out long ago.

(Signed,) "LAFAYETTE."

Paris, March 26, 1834.

At the final debate which took place on the 25th ult. Mauguin spoke strongly against the measure, and in the course of his speech made the following solemn protest against it.

"If (said the Hon Deputy) a Frenchman, and honorable man, wishes to form a union to propagate, strengthen or preserve christianity—I am his man, in spite of your Ministers and your law.

"If a Frenchman, an honorable man, wishes to form a union to extend charity and assistance to the poor and laboring classes, to the sick or to the workmen out of employ—I am his man, in spite of your Ministers and your law.

"If any Frenchman, an honorable man, wishes to secure to his country the safeguard of electoral independence and oppose those disgraceful elections which deliver political venality up to ministerial corruption—I will be his, in spite of your Ministers and your law.

"The slave of all just laws, the enemy of all unjust laws, between the prosecutors and their victims I will not hesitate. I know no human power which can make me apostatize from God, humanity and France. I will disobey your law to obey my conscience."

The Tribune has the following:

"The Union de Juillet held a general meeting yesterday under the Presidency of General Lafayette, when they entered a protest against the Associations' Bill, and pledged themselves not to submit to it. Without making public, things which concern the Society alone, we say that more than one Deputy was present at the meeting—and that Mr Lafitte was not the least energetic in recommending resistance.

PORTUGAL.

From Lisbon our advices extend to the 6th, and from Oporto the 19th March.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by an officer in Don Pedro's service, dated March 12.

"This morning the Napier's regiment, 870 strong, has marched past in fine order to be reviewed. Orders have just been issued by Pedro for every officer and man fit for active service, to march on Tuesday next at 7 P. M.—The Irish battalion appear to be now the elite of Don Pedro's forces; they are, indeed, a fine body of men, and most of the officers young men of good family."

Don Miguel issued a proclamation on the 9th at Santarem, to his troops, in which he says, "that with the assistance of God he intends to force the position of the rebels and enter victoriously into Lisbon; but should God not assist him in driving the rebels before him, in that case it is his intention to evacuate Santarem, and proceed to Elvas."

It is quite evident from the foregoing demonstration that a termination of the controversy is resolved by the belligerent brothers.

An attack was made on the 3d March, by Gen. Bonardo de Sa, upon the Miguelite encampment at St Bartholomew de Paxao. He was successful, pursued the enemy a long distance, and took possession of Villa Real and Castra Marim.

Great excitement prevailed at Lisbon in consequence of the death of Mr Crotty, late an officer of the Lancers, but who had procured his passport and was to leave the next day for England. He was shot in the street—but by whom was not satisfactorily ascertained. The catastrophe arose from a drunken brawl, in which Englishmen, Frenchmen and Portuguese were engaged.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Some warlike preparations and movements on the part of Holland had created uneasiness at Brussels, and it had been asserted in the Paris papers that Leopold had appealed to the Cabinet of the Tuileries for an auxiliary aid of French troops to repel the threatened, or rather the imagined invasion. The French and English ministers at the Hague, moreover, had called upon the King of Holland to explain, almost as his subjects, They are said to have addressed, if not joint, at least simultaneous remonstrances to the monarch, on the outward augmentation of his army, and the apparent preparations for hostilities, which have superinduced such expensive as well as alarming measures here. King William's reply was a positive denial of any intentions of aggression.

ENGLAND.

London, March 30.

The unparalleled embarrassments amongst the commercial classes of the United States, have produced a great stagnation in the trade between this country and the recently flourishing republic. The numerous failures which have occurred in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the other cities in the Union, have been felt both directly and indirectly in England. Directly in their effect on individual firms, and indirectly in their effect on the general state of credit. There is, of course, a great indisposition on this side of the Atlantic to risk goods, or to enter into commercial transactions at present, in a country in which undoubted solvency and unblemished integrity are no securities against embarrassment and ruin; and the commercial classes on the other side find too much difficulty in meeting their engagements in the present disordered state of trade and suspension of credit, to have either inclination or ability to ex end their concerns. Thus the prospects of a vast and profitable trade with the United States, which only a few months since seemed so bright, have been clouded, and it is impossible to tell when the cloud will pass away. A numerous spirit of party seems to have destroyed every thing like reasonableness in the Government. Under these circumstances, the close and intimate connexion between the American Republic and the British Empire, compels us to endure a considerable share of the inconvenience resulting from the embarrassment of our trans-Atlantic friends and customers. The exports, cotton goods, cutlery, hosiery and we have no doubt of all other articles, we have received a severe check, from which they will not recover until the Americans and their government recover their senses. When that will be it is impossible to guess, for up to the latest accounts, the exasperation of all parties seems only to be increased by the increasing misery of every class of the people. Each party lays the blame on the other, and none does any thing to restore public or private confidence.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon an express reached the city yesterday from Falmouth, bringing informed on of the arrival there of his Majesty's brig the Savage, from Lisbon, which she sailed on the 16th instant, the news by the vessel, it seems, [illegible] of the success of the cause of the young Queen. It is said that Don Miguelites were showing a mood of [illegible] Santarem, having received [illegible] outside the town, and, in [illegible] preparations, it was supposed were a sort to at [illegible] Queen's troops. Don Miguel had [illegible] a body of his troops from Oporto to strengthen his army near Santarem.

SPAIN.

Bayonne, March 22.

It appears that the Carlists had received the promise of three days pillage at Vittoria, but the very day of their entrance they thought proper to evacuate that town. The commander of the Queen's troops, Osma, pursued the retreating guard and made 27 prisoners, who have probably been shot, in retaliation for the execution of their prisoners made by insurgents.

The Carlists had 1380 horse, commanded by a chief who had fought in America. We have the following from St Sebastian:

"On the 7th the Inhabitants were at Gamarara, near Vitoria, those in the country men, after a vigorous resistance, in which 30 were killed, surrendered on the express condition that their lives should be spared, but they were instead shot, the insurgents then penetrated by three streets into the town, where they met with no obstinate resistance, and in fact they were obliged to retire, leaving a great many dead, and 50 prisoners, whose death was loudly called for.

The greatest praise is due to Gen Don Joaquin de Osma, who, without hat or sword, put himself at the head of the militia and volunteers, and gave an example of the most brilliant valor in falling upon the Carlists. On the following day several cars were laden with the insurgents killed, the rebels required 150 horse to carry away the wounded. Thus, for the loss of 200 militia, the attack on Vitoria would have been a glorious day."

Bayonne, March 21.

Simon Torre, an officer of the Royal Guards, who joined the insurgents from a very comfortable station, and obtained the command of a Carlist band, most [illegible] has turned traitor. On the 17th instant he led the [illegible] of which he was chief, consisted of from 50 to 70 men, [illegible] and surprised those who [illegible] made prisoners [illegible] Gen. [illegible] who was [illegible] found a French [illegible] of 1830.

GERMANY.

March 31.

The political outlook which gave the [illegible] for the year 1830, [illegible] early [illegible] 27th of last month.

IN SENATE.

[illegible]

Mr. LAYMAN [illegible] condemnation [illegible] which were adopted.

Mr. CALHOUN then rose [illegible] expressed a wish to be heard on the subject; moved an adjournment, and with the view to the motion at the request of

Mr. POINDEXTER, who gave notice that, with view to bring this measure to a speedy close, he would every day at one o'clock, move to proceed to the special order, and postpone any other business, even to the morrow, if speaking [illegible] would, for one, resist any motion to adjourn before five o'clock.

Mr. WEBSTER concurred in opinion with Mr. Poindexter, and said he had several memorials which he wished to present after the discussion had terminated.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. POINDEXTER, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after some time spent therein,

The Senate adjourned.

The printing office of the Mercantile Advertiser and New York Advocate was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday night last—the fire originated in a book binders in the fifth story of the Phœnix buildings, their office being in the fourth story—The whole loss is covered by insurance.—The publication of the paper will be suspended for a day or two.

From the Utica Elucidator.

IMPORTANT LAW SUIT.

On Wednesday last, the action brought by Elder Charles Giles, against Dr David L. Madison, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, came on to be tried before the Hon Elisha Cowen, circuit Judge at Whitesboro. The trial lasted twenty hours. The high character sustained by the plaintiff, the peculiar character of the defendant—the length of time the suit had been pending, and the excitement it had produced, all conspired to produce a deep feeling in this community, and to call together a vast multitude to witness the proceeding. The evidence produced on the part of the plaintiff was a chain of circumstances extending through a period of eighteen months. The plaintiff's wife was forty-five years of age, and yet appearing like a lady of thirty-two, and the defendant was about thirty. He was a boarder in the plaintiff's house, for a part of the time, and was his family physician. The plaintiff resided at York Mills, and was necessarily absent a part of the time. Under such circumstances, the defendant began to practise his seductive arts upon the wife, which were continued unknown to the unsuspecting husband, until the unhappy victim was utterly ruined, and the peace of the plaintiff forever destroyed. It appeared that the defendant was poor. The counsel for the plaintiff were Messrs Alvan Stewart, John H. Ostrom and S. P. Lyman, for the defendant, Joshua A. Spencer and Hiram Denio. On Friday morning, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars damages!

A Bank meeting was held a few days since at the court house in Harrisburg, and it will of course be trumpeted about as the voice of Dauphin. The meeting consisted of seventeen persons, all told!—[Pennsylvanian.

Wig Theatricals.—McDuffie plays Richard on the Baltimore wharves, and Crockett favors the good people here by enacting Punch on the eastern front of the Exchange. The part of Judy is sustained by a number of distinguished individuals, too tiresome to mention.—[Pennsylvanian.


AMERICAN THEATRE:

(CAMP-STREET,)

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON BUT SEVEN.

THIS EVENING, MAY 19th,
Will be enacted, Mrs. Cowly's Comedy of the
BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Doricourt, Mr. FIELD.
Old Hardy, Gilbert.
Flutter, Thorne.
Sir George Touchwood, H. G. Pearson.
Laetitia Hardy, Mrs. KNIGHT.

To conclude with the celebrated play of
GIOVANNI IN LONDON!
*Or,—the Libertine Reclaimed.*
DON GIOVANNI, Mrs. AUSTIN

*Mechanics & Traders Bank,*
May 16, 1834

A Book keeper for this institution will be elected on Monday next the 19th inst, applicants will please address the board up to that morning at 9 o'clock. By order of the Direction,
may 17 Jno. B. HULLEN, cashier.

EXCHANGE on France and New York, for sale by
V. POUTZ,
apr 22 No 99, St Louis street


## COMMERCIAL.

*From Benjamin Levy's Prices Current of May 17.*

COTTON.—Time has been rather a dull week, owing, it is supposed, to a desire of receiving later intelligence from Europe that we are now in possession of, before purchasers again enter the market and commence operations. The difficulty of negotiating Bills of Exchange may be assigned, also, as another reason, and has been the cause, no doubt, of the frequent fluctuations and changes which the Cotton Market has undergone, and has had its influence on business generally. We make no alteration in quotations, the sales of the week having been made at corresponding prices. The transactions, since our last report, amount to only about 5000 bales, and are comprised in the following statement, viz: 24, at 13 5-8, 100 at 14, 88 at 12 1-2, 19 at 13 1-2, 54 at 12, 20 at 11 3-4 a 12 1-2, 115 at 10 1-2, 400 at 12 1-2, 141 at 12, 156 at 12 5-8, 100 at 12, 102 at 13, 50 at 13 1-2, 140 at 11 1-2, 50 at 12 1-2, of Louisiana and Mississippi;—80 at 12 3-4, 25 at 10 1-2, 49 at 12 1-2, 934 at 12 1-2, 114 at 12, 175 at 12 1-2, 20 at 11, 110 at 11 3-4, 350 at 11 5-8, 400 at 13, 18 at 13, 59 at 12, 200 at 12, of Tennessee and North Alabama; of Florida, 32 at 12 1-2, 60 at 12, 23 at 13;—and of Mobile, 300 bales, at 13 5-8. Arrived since the 9th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 4342 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 1617; Mobile, 1250; Lake, 1155; Texas, 120—together, 8514 bales. Cleared, in the same time: for Liverpool, 14682 bales; Greenock, 4186; Cowes, 102; Havre, 2288; Bordeaux, 314; Marseilles, 411; Hamburg, 540; Barcelona, 339; Boston, 235; Philadelphia, 33—together, 20126 bales;—making a reduction in stock of 11622 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 15th inst. a stock of 87274 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, | 10 a 10 1-2 | |
| Middling, | 11 a 11 1-2 | |
| Fair, | 12 1-2a 13 | good dem'd. |
| Good fair | 13 1-2a 14 | |
| Good and fine, | 14 1-2a 15 | |

STATEMENT OF COTTON

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand 1st October, 1833, Bales | 7406 |
| Arrived this week, | 8514 |
| Arrived previously, | 417664—426078 |
| | 433484 |
| Exported this week, | 20136 |
| Exported previously, | 32.074 346210 |
| Stock on hand, Bales | 87274 |

TOBACCO has been steadily advancing in price for some time, the sales of each successive week being at an advance on those of the one immediately preceding it. Our quotations this week are 5, 5 and 6 cents for Common, Second and First quality, for the last few days, however, the market has been rather inactive, prices have, gone rather above the view of purchasers, and holders persist firmly in demanding them—the sales, so far, go only to support them. A record this week 1147 hhds. Cleared: for Liverpool 500 hhds. Lemon, 1a, Cowes, 5.6, Gibraltar 55, Boston, 51. Pennsylvania—together, 1132 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand 1st October, 1833, Hhds | 717 |
| Arrived this week, | 1147 |
| Arrived previously, | 18510—19657 |
| | 20374 |
| Exported this week, | 1532 |
| Exported previously, | 8842 9.11 |
| Stock on hand, | Hhds 10950 |

SUGAR—[illegible] no alteration to make worthy of notice in the market for raw sugar, and former remarks apply equally well here. We see still opportunity. Cleared this week for New York 50 hhds. Apalachicola 90 hhds 120 bbls.

MOLASSES—There is no change in our sugar or company application to Molasses. There is no material change either in price or demand. Cleared this week for New York 284 hhds. 90 bbls. Costed 100 hhds. Apalachicola, 132 hhds.

FLOUR—Inactive this week; we have to quote 21 25 a $1 50 per bbl. The quantity now in market is not large, the demand moderate. Arrived since the 1st October last up to our last report in the books of the City Inspectors, 257-23 bbls. Arrived this week 1267 bbls.

PORK—Continues to experience a dull demand and we are not advised of any change in prices. Arrived this week, 1967 bbls.

BACON—We are not informed of any sales since our last report, and no alteration in prices. Arrived this week, 120 hhds. 2 boxes hams; 40 hhds. 2 casks assorted, and 4-500 lbs [illegible]

BEEF—[illegible] prices Mess 21 a $11 50, prime $9 a $9 50, and the demand is [illegible] to [illegible]. Arrived this week 33 bbls.

LARD—The arrivals since our last report amount to 10,[illegible] kegs; [illegible] prices and [illegible] current and the demand fair.

BUTTER—There is very little Western butter now arriving [illegible]

WHISKEY—[illegible] the same as last week, 22 a 23 c [illegible] Arrived this week 67 bbls.

BAYOU SARA BALE ROPE—Arrived this week, 1000 [illegible] Rope. [illegible] in demand, particularly [illegible] Rope [illegible] and not so much [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[