# NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT BULLEN & MAGINE

[THE RIGHT OF OPINION AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.]

*NEW ORLEANS*

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1839.

*FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,*

## HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

### VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The canvass waxes hotter as the time of voting approaches. The Richmond Whig and Enquirer send forth daily bulletins as they receive intelligence from the country, and cheer up the opposing forces with long diatribes well seasoned with the spice of political recrimination. The veteran editor of the Enquirer shows his "cunning of fence" in parrying the thrusts of his antagonist of the Whig, for his singular zeal in behalf of the administration, notwithstanding he is strongly opposed to its measures, as he was also to those of the preceding administration, "force bill," protest, "proclamation," "removal of the deposits," "special circular," "sub treasury," and all; whilst the conductors of the latter journal are not slow in renewing their attacks upon their experienced and indomitable foe.— We would recommend all who feel any ways oppressed with the heat of approaching summer to peruse those papers and be refreshed. We can hardly promise them that they will understand the exact position of parties by so doing, for Virginia politics resemble the kaleidescope in countless shades and degrees of metaphysical coloring, but they will see a most important battle fought, with able generals at the head of each army, and learn some lessons in party tactics and manoeuvreing.

The office of these redoubtable leaders is no sinecure. Some idea may be formed of the responsible and delicate task they have assumed, from the following brief and perhaps imperfect sketch of the nature of the materials which compose their respective forces.

At the commencement of the last congress, the parties stood *fifteen* administration men, and *six* whigs.— Of these six whigs, two, viz Hunter and Mallory, turned out to be Calhoun sub-treasury men—the former voting with the Calhoun party, the latter, from some conjunctions about misrepresenting his constituents generally voted with the whigs. Of the fifteen loco-foco members, five were found to be conservatives. One of them, Patton, resigning, his place was supplied by a regular out and out loco-foco. Two of the remaining loco-foco conservatives generally voted with the whigs the other two as pertinaciously adhering to the administration. This falling away from the thoroughgoing of both parties, left four true whigs, eleven "sick or shy" administration men, two Calhoun men, two loco-foco conservatives acting with the Van Buren party, and two conservative loco-focos acting with the whigs. To recapitulate:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whigs, | 4 |
| Locofocos, | 11 |
| Calhoun sub-treasury whigs, | 2 |
| Locofoco conservatives, | 2 |
| Conservative locofocos, | 2 |
| Total, | 21 |

This classification, presents as *understandable* a view of the politics of the Virginia delegation to the last congress as can be exhibited, for it would make confusion worse confounded to attempt to define the shades of difference between the various representatives as here classed. But they are susceptible of still further division. For instance one of the Calhoun sub-treasury whig, acts with the locofocos, the other with the whigs and so on. Some of the conservatives sustain the re election of Van Buren, others oppose his re-election.—And thus the parties may be infinitesimally subdivided on Homœopathic principles. The same confusion of opinions prevails with the constituency of these congressmen.

Nor are the great generals themselves exempt from this extraordinary state of political incomprehensibility. The Senior Editor of the Whig is opposed to the sub-treasury only on the ground of its having been rejected by the people—sufficient reason certainly—but may therefore be set down as a Van, as a whig, whatever may be their own opinions are against forcing them down the throats of the people; whilst the editor of the Enquirer may be styled an anti all-the-measures-of-the-administration Van Buren man. The attitude of the Enquirer is singular enough. The Editor is as great a stickler for state rights strict construction &c *in his writings* as can be found in a day's travel. Upon every new move of the administration, he comes out with a furious invective against usurpations, executive encroachments, centralization etcetera, and just as every body begins to think he is about to abandon the party, he gets rid of his bile, falls back into loco-foco tracks, "defines his position," and does battle for the president with as much zeal as if he really believed in his doctrines.—It would hardly be an exaggeration to say, that the connection between the Enquirer and Mr Van Buren, in a political point of view, is so very unnatural, that its generable conductor consumes one half of the year in denouncing the schemes of the president, and the other half in explaining his reasons for supporting him, notwithstanding. If the reader will add to the foregoing elements of party, the bank, expunging resolutions, state rights, and mix them in with a little nullification, he will have a dish of Virginia politics, composed of as heterogeneous and anomalous ingredients as were cast into the bubbling cheldron by the witches of Macbeth, to concoct a charm to trouble and perplex mankind.

Here then we have a description so far as they are distinguishable of the generals and troops, upon the eve of battle. Both leaders are deeply read in the tactics and prejudices of parties, are alike conversant with the "advantage of the ground," and each is equally vigilant that no ambuscade or masked battery shall give annoyance to his forces. The lines of demarcation between some of the *compounds* of the various parties are so keen on many points, that they have to be approached with the caution of the beck woodsman who stole the eggs out of a wild duck's nest, whilst in process of incubation.

Who will not agree with us, that to conduct a campaign in the "Old Dominion" is a difficult and delicate undertaking? It will be a hard-fought battle, whoever wins.

### SECTIONAL PREFERENCES.

We have said that there are several states comprising a considerable proportion of the electoral votes, which will probably sustain Mr. Clay, but will never vote for General Harrison; and this remark has been construed into an unwillingness on the part of the delegates to the convention from these states, to support any other candidate than Mr. Clay. This is a misconception of the case. The southern states in general are averse to the support of General Harrison, because his name is not familiar among them, and him will include no more favor in their sight than would a stranger. Hence, in the event of his nomination by the convention—though the delegates from the states referred to, might and probably would acquiesce in its decision, and the ultra of the whig party in these states would indubitably sustain him, the mass, the people, the whig farmers and planters would more reluctantly or hardly to his standard—apathy and lukewarmness would prevail among their ranks, and the Van Buren party would succeed, not by their intrinsic numerical force, but by the indecision and coldness of their adversaries.

The delegates to the convention, from Louisiana are pledged to abide by the will of that body, but they cannot pledge themselves to make the whole whig population of the state rally under the banner of Gen'l Harrison whom they know not, with the same energy, unanimity and enthusiasm with which they would rally to the flag of Clay, whom they know, appreciate and love. A national convention will prove a powerful auxiliary in settling the question of preferences in regard to the candidates for the presidency, but no assembly, we care not how imposing, can exert an influence over a whole section of the confederacy sufficiently controlling to subdue entirely all personal preferences and engage the whig voters to fight with equal zeal under the banner of either aspirant.

We conclude that there are certain states in which General Harrison's chances of success would be greater than those of Henry Clay, such for instance as Ohio and Pennsylvania. Those states might possibly carry Harrison against the administration; but for the administration against Clay. Precisely analogous reasoning with regard to Mr. Clay in the southern states. They will probably go for Mr Clay against Mr Van Buren; but for Mr Van Buren against Gen'l Harrison. It is, however, infinitely more likely that the southern states in mass will support Mr. Clay, than that Ohio and Pennsylvania will desert Mr. Van Buren for General Harrison. Public feeling in the latter states has been recently tested, and it has been found that Mr. Van Buren's strength had increased since the presidential election. Even in the states which are not warmly attached to the hero of Tippecanoe, the friends and advocates of Henry Clay are numerous and influential, but in the south, Mr. Clay's popularity is without a rival, and General Harrison has no numerous and influential friends. The question lies in a nutshell. Mr Clay is admitted, may (we think) carry the south. General Harrison cannot—on the other hand, Pennsylvania and Ohio will probably not support Mr Clay, but there is scarcely a possibility that the first will abandon Mr. Van Buren, and only a probability that the second will go for Gen'l Harrison. Our object is simply to prove Mr. Clay to be the strongest candidate. The argument is predicated of strength—not of merit. As regards the conviction of the press and the leaders of the party will give obey its fiat; but its follows not, as we believe, illustrated, that their influence will induce the people to follow likewise.

The express mail of yesterday brought dates from New York to the 9th inclusive. The *Great Western* had arrived, and she was looked for with intense anxiety, as intelligence of the state of public feeling in England on reception of the news of the boundary decision was expected to be received by her.

ANTI-MONOPOLY MOVEMENT.—The fanatics in New York have issued a prospectus to create a joint stock company of $25,000, divided into shares of $100, to establish a new daily paper, to be called the "United States Intelligencer."

R. WARR has been appointed by the president of the United States, consul of his majesty, the king of the Netherlands, for the state of Alabama and territory of Florida, to reside at Mobile.

DINNER TO MR. RIVES.—The whigs and conservatives of Albemarle county have tendered a public dinner to this distinguished individual to be given at Charlottsville on the 20th inst.

[illegible] in the 9th and were going [illegible] and anti-administration. The papers give no intimation of the probable result. Last year the whigs carried nine out of twenty-seven wards, having a majority of one in the common council. This year the locofocos concentrate all their strength on the doubtful wards, and appear sanguine of electing a majority of their aldermen.— The contest lasts three days, and a very heavy vote will probably be polled. We annex from the New York Herald the returns of the different wards in the elections of 1838, as well as those of November of the same year. These facts, says the editor of that paper, "may form the basis of a calculation as to the result this week." It will be seen at a glance, that so far as the corporation is involved, the close will be close and doubtful." Clark's election appears pretty certain, but the closeness of several of the wards will give the *victory* to the party which is most active and energetic.

| Wards | *Spring, 1838* Whig | Locofo. | *Autumn, 1838.* Whig | Loco. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1182 | 452 | 1592 | 545 |
| 2 | 490 | 317 | 1029 | 425 |
| 3 | 1142 | 550 | 1311 | 700 |
| 4 | 1089 | 1034 | 1187 | 958 |
| 5 | 1119 | 1132 | 1211 | 1196 |
| 6 | 947 | 876 | 948 | 988 |
| 7 | 1757 | 1834 | 1762 | 1677 |
| 8 | 2019 | 1991 | 1999 | 1916 |
| 9 | 1153 | 1811 | 1459 | 1855 |
| 10 | 1253 | 1755 | 1319 | 1747 |
| 11 | 620 | 1320 | 661 | 1101 |
| 12 | 301 | 557 | 381 | 595 |
| 13 | 1135 | 1373 | 1013 | 1430 |
| 14 | 1235 | 1228 | 1043 | 1139 |
| 15 | 1231 | 578 | 1443 | 652 |
| 16 | 871 | 911 | 991 | 1009 |
| 17 | 1115 | 1246 | 930 | 1242 |
| | 19,888 | 18,922 | 20,578 | 19,268 |

☞ We understand that J. W. Breedlove, Esq. sent in his resignation of the office of collector of the customs for the port of New Orleans, by yesterday's mail.

### FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Cuba, we are in possession of Texas papers to the 12th inclusive.

In Galveston, a public meeting was to be held for the purpose of devising means to suppress gambling in that city.

The British barque Ambassador, was to sail on Monday last for Liverpool, with a full cargo of cotton.

The Civilian (Galveston) states the whole amount of treasury notes outstanding to be $1,098,000; that the taxes amount to $500,000; and that the customs will, in all probability, amount to $1,200,000. That the lots at the new seat of government will bring $300,000, whence it infers that Texian money will attain a par value with specie, in the event of the failure of the $5,000,000 loan.

☞ The Natchez Courier of the 15th says, that as the steamer Gladiator, captain McKinney, was descending the Red river, a dead body was discovered, about seventy miles above the mouth, lying across a snag. The boat was stopped and the body removed to shore and buried near a place called Norman's bend. There were no marks of violence, from which it could be inferred the deceased was murdered. Upon search there were several promissory notes found upon the body, payable to Louis Cusine, and $1,300 principally in Brandon money, which are in the hands of captain McKinney.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—Dergarthe's were brought to New York on the 5th from Sir John Colborne, by Col. Clive of the British army, and were forwarded to the British government by the packet ship Independence. The burnings on both sides of the Canadian frontier is still continue, though both the British and American authorities are seriously engaged in the attempt to check them. At Missisquei Bay the refugees burned some Canadian property—and by way of retaliation, the Canadians came over to Highgate, (Vt.) and set fire to a barn there. Gen. Mason of St. Albans has called out 200 men to protect the lines.

### LIMIT OF SPEED UPON RAILWAYS.

Experiments have recently been made on the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, by Dr. Lardner, which demonstrate the impracticability of attaining the extraordinary velocity in travelling upon railways, which has been conjectured by many. It has been established that at the rate of thirty-two miles per hour, the resistance of the atmosphere amounts to 30 per cent. of the opposing force encountered by steam power. From this point of speed the atmospheric resistance increases in geometrical proportion to the increase of velocity; and that to maintain the rate of sixty miles per hour, the cost would be so great as to amount to a prohibition. Dr. Lardner was one of those, who thought that no limit could be made to the velocity of railway communication. These experiments have convinced him of his error. "Trips have been made from Liverpool to Manchester at the rate of sixty miles per hour; but the general travel upon that road has been reduced fifty per cent under that speed.

THE LEVEE.—This ship has been got afloat and lay alongside of the levee, ready for sailing in the harbor at Baltimore. The leak has been so far repaired as to enable the crew to keep her free with one pump. It is supposed that she struck a rock or an anchor imbedded in the ground. The damaged cargo has been sold at auction.

The Baltimore American of the 16th says, "There can be no doubt, from the manner in which some of the recent fires have occurred, that incendiaries are again at work in Baltimore."

☞ We would call the attention of the public to an extensive sale of household furniture, which takes place this morning at 11 o'clock, at 182 Canal street between Burgundy and Rampart, by Guinault and Delassus.

We copy the following amusing story from the Cincinnati Evening Post.

☞ A young lady in Philadelphia has been bound over to keep the peace, for kissing a young man in the street. The transaction is a circumstance which occurred in Boston, just before the breaking out of the revolution. The captain of a ship that traded between Boston and London, arrived from the latter city on a Sunday, and having been six months from home (the usual time for the performance of a voyage in those days,) when the ship was seen coming into the harbor, the people flocked in crowds to the long wharf, among the rest, the captain's wife, to meet her husband; who, on meeting, kissed her, for which the select men, (the name by which the rulers of town were then known, until it became a city a few years since,) had him publicly whipped. The captain sore with christian fortitude and resignation, and having got ready to depart again, with his family on board, he dropped hastily down *below* the castle, out of the cause to anchor, until after the arrival of the select men, whom he had invited to partake of a parting dinner with him. They came, and were sumptuously entertained, until the afternoon was far spent; when they took their leave of the captain's family and descended to the deck, where they were met by the boatswain and all hands; the captain remarking to them, that he could not think of a final parting until he had repaid them the great obligation they had laid him under, for salting his wife, when he met her in the church after a long absence. They were each compelled to strip in their turn, be tied up, and take nine and thirty lashes, well laid on with a cat o' nine tails. After which, they were put into their boat, and politely wished a pleasant trip back to town, while the ship got under way, and was soon out to sea.

☞ Senator Talmadge, in a late speech in the city of New York, said: "I cat, the general government a barnacle administration which clings to the ship of state as the barnacles proper cling to a vessels bottom. I would have these barnacles scraped off; and when that is done, have her fitted out with a new commander and a good crew, to let her commence start on her cruise. At the mention of the new commander, the name of "Clay! Clay! Clay!" rang like a conquering shout throughout the immense assemblage.—*Louisville Journal.*

### WASHINGTON.

The following analysis of the epochs in the life of General Washington, is made out from Spark's Life of Washington, which has just appeared.

George Washington attended school till he was sixteen years old. From sixteen to nineteen his time was spent in surveying, part of the time in a private and part of the time in a public capacity. From nineteen to twenty he was absent several months in the West Indies, with a sick brother, and the remainder of the time at home, settling his deceased brother's estate. From twenty to twenty-six he was in the French and Indian war. At twenty-six he was married, and resided as a private citizen on his estate at Mount Vernon, till in ar forty-three. At this age he was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the American army, which station he held eight years, and retired at the age of fifty-one, to Mount Vernon. From fifty-one to fifty-seven he passed at Mount Vernon, in agricultural pursuits. At the age of fifty-seven he was chosen President of the United States, which office he held eight years, and retired again to his favorite retreats at Mount Vernon, where, at the age of sixty-five, he resided till his decease—three years after.

### MOBS.

The Harrisburg mob, led on by a few infuriated partisans, was, at the time of the ascendancy, denounced as trifling to the credit of the state; and it was predicted that a wave of confidence in the stability of our government would be created, not only in this country, but beyond the Atlantic, that would prevent capitalists from investing their money in state loans. And such has been the fact. An account of the outrages at Harrisburg having reached Paris, Mr. Walsh, in a letter allude to the disgraceful proceedings, and makes the following statements to show their injurious effects abroad:

"It is only ten days ago that I recommended to two English bondholders, trustees of a sum of thirty-two thousand dollars, to invest the principal in government stocks as an eligible investment, upon the ground of her social and political stability—of the higher security in this respect which her social and political order, the great capital and interests, and her general condition and habits, seemed to constitute.

"Yesterday, I found that the trustees were alarmed and deterred by the governor's proclamation calling out the militia, and the narrative of the riots at Harrisburg, as furnished in the papers which the packet ship Albany brought to Havre. I could devise no explanation, or excuses, which they could understand. It is probable that the money will never cross the Atlantic.

Such are the consequences of mobs—for who can believe in the stability of a government, or who can repose confidence in its institutions or its pledges when it is, at any time, in the power of a mob to assume a criminal sway, and trample down all law and good order. The prosperity and once almost unbounded credit of this country, are to be attributed as much to our habitual submission to law, as they are to the wonderful resources of the country, and the enterprise of the people.

As regards money capital, our country is weak; but it is blessed with stamina which cannot easily be shaken or weakened, except by civil broils and violations of order, and so long as these are kept down, the credit of the country will know no limit, foreign capital to any amount will be at command, and its prosperity will go beyond calculation.

Every man is interested in suppressing violence, as it is injurious to individual advancement, and ruinous to national character. The enemies of republics see in these lawless tumults the seeds of destruction, and exult over them as the harbingers of the annihilation of popular governments.

It therefore behoves every lover of his country to condemn these outrages, and to approve and cherish a peaceful spirit, for if disorder prevail at home, it is certain that we will lose all respect and credit abroad.—*Baltimore Journal.*

DUELLING.

We find in the last number of the United Service Journal, the following very just remarks on the odious and absurd custom of duelling:

"It cannot be denied that duels have not been so numerous of late years as formerly, and have more frequently terminated without bloodshed. The combatants now meet under the influence of a cooler temperament, they do not fight a Coutrance; second shots are rarely discharged; the practice is merely conformed to, with a view of preserving their stations in society, to whose inexorable and absurd laws their intemperate language or conduct has rendered them amenable. Explanations and retractions are now also more willingly given and eagerly accepted. It is no longer a mark of cowardice for a gentleman to explain his intention when misconstrued, or acknowledge his error when wrong. The reputation of a duellist more and more approximates, in public opinion, the character of a bully. Moral courage is fast supplanting physical courage, as the characteristic of true bravery.

Why, then, should the practice be continued? The substance has long since gone: why follow the shadow? Why not by one short struggle get rid of a custom which has none no defenders on principle?— Why longer tolerate a system which, by separating the man of honor from the man of virtue, gives the greatest profligates something to value themselves upon, and enables them to keep themselves in countenance, although guilty of the most shameful and dastardly crimes? Nothing can be more absurd and ridiculous than the practice of duelling, except the argument of those who justify it by saying that it begets civility and good manners. If fear be the source, or even one of the sources, of good manners and civility, what a state must society be in, and what a fiend must man be! If fear be the only corrective agency for bad manners, or incivility, then it is a panacea for all moral evils of humanity, and the philosopher of Malmesbury, after the wrangling of two centuries, is right.

*Institutions for the blind in Amsterdam.*—We find in the "European Correspondence" of the Worcester Spy, the following account of a visit to the Institution for the blind in the city of Amsterdam:

"The number of pupils of both sexes, is at present, about thirty. They were all coupled, either in work or study. In the first apartment, several boys were making baskets; in the second, both boys and girls were spelling words and composing sentences with types which they set in frames, made especially for the purpose; and in the third, they were *rythming*, using types and frames as in the last mentioned; in the fourth they were employed in making shoes and sewing on strings—and in the fifth some girls were knitting.— It was astonishing to see with what facility sentences were composed, and sums in arithmetic solved, even by some of the smaller children. After having sufficiently witnessed the skill of the pupils in these several branches, we went to an apartment which serves the double purpose of dining room and chapel. Here one of the young men played upon an organ, and subsequently a boy, thirteen years of age, played one of the airs of Mozart upon a piano in an adjoining room. The maps used at this school, in teaching geography, are, of course, printed in a similar manner to the books—the lines being raised so as to be perceptible to the touch. The books are all in the original style, the improvement made by Dr Howe and others not having yet been introduced. How remarkable an era is that in which we live. The age of darkness has long since passed away, but the progressive improvements in arts and science seem to endue man with almost miraculous power. The dumb are literally made to speak, and the blind, if not to see, at least to employ the sense of touch in the same manner as to answer the most important purposes of vision."

Matt. Rosbery—The carrier of the mail between this place and Tuscumbia, a young man named J. T. Neal (no relation to our late representative in Congress) has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mail. Suspicion was excited by his attempting to pass a *cancelled treasury note* at Jacinto in presence of William Withers, esq. who with very commendable magnanimity took the necessary steps to have him arrested. The circumstances which have since transpired, leave no room to doubt his guilt, and we understand he implicates two other persons as having been associated with him in the robbery. There is reason to believe that Word has robbed the mail frequently before, but no facts have yet come out to prove it.

We refrain from further particulars, for the purpose of preventing prejudice in the public mind, as Word will probably be tried before the U. S. District Court at this place in June next.—*Pontotoc Intelligencer.*

*Mobile, Editors*—I wish to second, through the medium of your paper, the suggestions of your correspondent Z. to the police of the city in regard to the obstruction of our different side-walks by empty boxes—cases—crates, &c. &c. By taking a walk through Chartres street, particularly, they will often find the banquet so blocked up that it is quite difficult to pass at all, and that one is literally obliged to run the gauntlet, with the risk of having his *inexpressibles* torn by some projecting nail from some empty box on the one hand, or take the middle of the street and subject himself to be run over by some jehu drayman, on the other. In fact it is either a Scylla or Charybdis. A short time since a lady, an acquaintance of the writer, had a new satin dress completely spoiled, by being torn against a box; and the writer himself, in trying to make room for a lady whom he met in one of those difficult passes, a few days after, was obliged to beat a retreat, with the loss of a part of his new frock-coat, leaving on a loose iron band with which the box had been encircled. By giving this an insertion you will oblige many ladies as well as A SUFFERER.

The attention of the public is called to a sale of handsome building lots, lying near the triangular grove, between Gaiinia and Susette streets, and fronting on the levee. These lots are in a thriving part of the city, and where stores are much needed, being immediately in front of the shipping. They are to be sold at the St. Louis Exchange, by the sheriff, on 12 months credit, on the 18th inst. at 1 o'clock.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

*THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.*

DAILY REPORT.

COTTON.—The market was quiet yesterday, sales probably not exceeding 150 bales, at prices within the limits of our quotations. All bales are generally firm, and the opinion is widely held by operators, that no reduction will be made in the Cotton Crop of New York. The accounts from the southern and eastern cotton, in anticipation of the advice expected for the Great Western, in shortening in all its intensity, and is perceptible in the cross bids that fly among the pursuers on the active vessel of the mart. Our last dates from New York are of the 9th ult. and the coming their market up to that time, it is to be hoped, will be more cheerful, and with an not prospect of improvement until further advices from Europe, which were looked for with the utmost interest.

How stern produce we notice no material change, the market is generally dull and quite limited.

FLOUR—Has a downward tendency, although we have no sales to report for Wednesday. It was offered to us yesterday at $6 50 for Ohio, and $6 75 for Baltimore brands, and several hundred barrels have been pressed for sale at $6 50 for Ohio, and $6 75 for Baltimore.

PORK.—The arrivals of barrel pork continue light, and the demand is fair at $20 25 @ 20 50 for mess, and 17 50 @ 18 for prime; the quantities of bulk to be pressed have been purchased to a limited extent, at 7 @ 7½ cents.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—There is a fair demand for bagging, at 20 @ 22 for the Scotch, and 19 @ 20 for the Kentucky.

WHISKEY.—No change in price, demand fair at 21 @ 22 cents.

TOBACCO.—The demand is small for the stemmed, and prices continue firm at 1 @ 4 for frees, 10 @ 12 for seconds, and 50 @ 60 for common.

GRAIN.—The demand for corn in good order and sales are made at 65 @ 68 for shelled, and 50 @ 60 [illegible] in the car.

### EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Robert Bruce, 54 hhds tobacco 2 [illegible]

Havana—Per ship Merchant, 140 sons stave bolts [illegible]

Mexico—Per ship Cotton, 300 bale cotton.

New York—Per ship Cotton, 2,6 [illegible] 120 hide [illegible]

Charleston—Per ship Independence, 30 bales bacon and [illegible]

Savannah—Per sloop Rolla Roy, 50 bbls [illegible] 5 packs [illegible] 1 [illegible]

Mobile—Per ship Lion, 260 [illegible] baggins, 450 coils rope 3 [illegible] 3 bags [illegible]

Galveston—Per ship Mary Ellen, 250 bushels corn, [illegible] pepper, flour, pork and sugar.

### IMPORTS.

New York—Per ship Arkansas—Ansel [illegible]

Liverpool—Per ship Cotton—7 bales cotton, 100 bales, 7 hhds [illegible]

Mobile—Per ship Lion—Order, 260 [illegible] Corrosa.

Wilmington—Per ship Fox—50 bales cotton, 6 [illegible], 40 bales [illegible] cotton.

Philadelphia—Per steamboat Jackson—1 bbl 5 pkgs [illegible] 2 [illegible] shoes and pipe.

### RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Champion—262 bales cotton, 17 bales [illegible] 16 bbls [illegible] corn, 1 bbl [illegible] 1 bbl [illegible] 1 bbl [illegible]