NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC OPINION CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ The gentlemen who borrowed the files of the Bee, are requested to return them to the office immediately.

PROGRESS OF PROSCRIPTION.

From the time that Governor Marcy, of New York, openly proclaimed in the senate of the United States, the infamous maxim "to the victors belong the spoils," the Locofoco party have increasingly attempted in the Locofoco party have increasingly attempted in practical illustration. Every inch of power they obtain is secured by a consistent adhesion to the pernicious principle. Subordinates are appointed whose sole qualifications are those of the common party hack, who literally earn their bread and retain their place by direct and unflagging efforts to maintain the ascendancy of their patrons—who bully, bribe and bluffe and convert their bureaux into committee rooms & electioneering devices, and plans to prostitute the purity of the canvass.

An administration which derives its principal hope of continued rule from the unqualified subserviency of its hired retainers, and which, under penalty of proscription, compels the servants of the people to become the minions of the executive, must naturally exclude from office all who possess independence and firmness enough to resist the arbitrary demands of executive dictation; and accordingly we find the long and ample list of official understrappers nearly completely filled with the names of furious partisans—of men who have been and continue to be conspicuous in political contests, either as declamatory brawlers, or electioneering caballers.

The audacious declaration of the Globe that no man ought to be permitted to hold office under Mr. Van Buren who did not give "an active support" to the administration, was but the long anticipated sequel to a series of relentless proscriptions, such as the record of removals under all the presidents prior to the term of General Jackson, would fail to equal. Although that venal and abusive print, awed by the withering indignation evinced in the whole whig press from Maine to Mississippi at this unblushing precept, did endeavor to partly to retract its language, or rather, to give it words a signification they were never intended to bear—it is indubitable that the appointing power has been exercised with a strict and single view to this sine qua non of office. Unimpeachable integrity, official aptitude, long habits of business, hairs silvered in the service of the country, incorruptible fidelity in the discharge of the necessary functions, have been looked upon as considerations altogether too insignificant when associated with the deep and deadly sin of refraining from unnecessary intermeddling in political controversies. The stern edict of inexorable proscription has gone forth, and the faithful and zealous office holder, but not insolent and mouthy demagogue, has been deprived of the means of subsistence, to gratify the cupidity of some needy votary of loco-focoism.

These proceedings require but little thought for their explanation. The administration of Martin Van Buren is every where in bad odor. The honest, and respectable, and just are daily deserting it by thousands. The doom of retributive justice, which may be temporarily averted, but cannot be wholly shunned, threatens it with total discomfiture. Those who wield the destinies of the nation fondly hope to retard their downfall, by enlisting the "active" services of an organized band of retainers, whose tenure of office is inseparably connected with their practical exertions in behalf of the tottering dynasty. Office holders who are lukewarm are useless—even though disposed from principle to sustain the doctrines of the administration, they are regarded as of little benefit to the cause, unless engaged personally and zealously in its support. Such excrescences are removed by thousands, and their places supplied by individuals of less scrupulous conscience, and better adapted by taste and occupation to render the services required. By establishing a cordon of office holders around the whole Union, all devoted heart and soul to the will of the leaders of the party, they trust to secure in every city triumphs similar to that we have recently witnessed in New-York, and ultimately to place their success at the next presidential contest, beyond a doubt. Happily for the cause of reform, sound principles have taken root too deeply throughout the land, to be eradicated by the frantic efforts of a whole army of myrmidons.

We call attention to the following list of removals in a single department, during a portion of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

It appears that the following Postmasters were "REMOVED FOR OPINION'S SAKE," between the 4th of March, 1837, to the 1st of February, 1839:—

In Maine,	there were 40 Removals.
" New Hampshire,	4
" Vermont,	13
" Massachusetts,	25
" Connecticut,	11
" New-York,	48
" New Jersey,	4
" Pennsylvania,	45
" Delaware,	1
" Maryland,	13
" Virginia,	11
" North Carolina,	6
" South Carolina,	2
" Georgia,	4
" Louisiana,	3
" Mississippi,	5
" Arkansas,	3
" Alabama,	8
" Kentucky,	6
" Tennessee,	5
" Missouri,	12
" Ohio,	43
" Indiana,	13
" Illinois,	16
" Michigan,	7
" Wisconsin,	5

Here is a list of THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR POST-MASTERS, who were PROSCRIBED during the first year of Van Burenism—a number far greater than all the removals from office made by Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
New-York, April 18th, 1839.

Severe indisposition has prevented my writing you for some days. In the meantime, the Great Western after a tedious passage has made her appearance. The accounts brought by her, so far as they have reference to the affairs of our own country, are of a highly pacific character. The London Times, the supposed organ of Lord Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, evinces no feeling of increased hostility towards our country. On the contrary, I think it is more disposed to censure its own ministry than the American government, for the protracted negotiation respecting the northeastern boundary of the United States. I have critically examined the publications in this paper, from the date when the first accounts of the movements in Maine reached England, down to the 24d March, the latest dates brought by the Great Western, and I can discover nothing indicating a wish to promote hostile action on the part of England.

The conduct of governor Fairfield and the Maine legislature, seems to excite but little attention. Whether this arises from an indifference felt as to the movements of a single state, viewing it as a mere *colony* and looking only to the operations and conduct of the general government; or whether this silence is mere policy on the part of the opposition, waiting the movements of their own ministry, before they complain or take ground, I am not able to determine. Certain, it is however, the aspect of the political horizon is calm and encouraging to the friends of peace.

Without referring to the position assumed by Maine, the Times suggests the policy of a liberal compromise, by means of which, the connection between the British provinces shall be uninterrupted, and in consideration whereof ample remuneration shall be made to Maine, by the cession of other and more valuable territory, acknowledged to be British. In such an arrangement there is nothing dishonorable or improper on the part of either government, and in my opinion it is the only means by which an amicable adjustment of this vexed question can be accomplished, and therefore ought to be adopted by us. I have long believed, and often expressed the opinion, that Great Britain would meet war sooner than consent that one of her provinces should be cut off from another, and this, I have no doubt, would be effected by running the boundary agreeably to the treaty of 1783. At the same time, I have always thought that the British government would be willing to remunerate the state of Maine, either by the payment of money, or the cession of other territory.

The accounts received by the Great Western, have advanced the price of cotton, from former prices, full half cent, and the market is stiff at the advanced prices. Some shipments are now making. Holders continue to look for better prices, and appear to have confidence that they will be obtained.

Exchange on England is heavy at 8½ per cent. Buyers backward in purchasing at this rate, in the expectation of large shipments of cotton, at an early day.

Of tobacco little can be said. The quantity in market is small. None shipping at present. The prices in foreign markets not justifying shipments. But the limited quantity now held here on sale enables the holders to be exceedingly firm in their present demands.

Of the triumph of the locofocos in this city you will hear much. At present, I will only say it will do the whig party no harm. The state is firm to the core. The *New Era*, the organ of the Fanny Wright faction, is to be annihilated. That detestable gang are to be humbled by the men they have elevated; at least, that is the arrangement among "*the better sort of folk*" in the now dominant party of the city. Whether this project can be effected remains to be seen.

THE EXAMINER.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Dejoux & Fernandez, at 12 o'clock, m, at the City Exchange—negro Bastile.

By the same, at 12 o'clock, m, at the City Exchange, dwelling house.

By F. Dutillet, at half past 4 o'clock, p m, on the Bayou road, between Marais and Villere streets—wine, carriages, horse, and sundries.

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

By J. B. Blache, at 10 o'clock, a m, in Canal street, between Magazine and Levee streets—wines.

By F. Dubertrand, at 12 o'clock, m, at the City Exchange—property.

By Guinault & Delassus, at 5 o'clock, p m, on the Levee, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets—steam kettles.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at the City Exchange—slaves.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, April 18th, 1839.

The rumors of an approaching resignation by the British (Melbourne) ministry, which came over with the Great Western, it is evident, grew out of certain remarks made by Lord John Russell in the house of commons on the 21st of March, immediately after the defeat of the ministry in the house of lords by a majority of five, on a question affecting the administration of the Irish government. Lord John Russell instantly rose and declared that Lord Melbourne would not carry on the government without the confidence of the house of commons, and he proposed to take the opinion of that house respecting the policy which had been adopted in Ireland, and which was about to be acted upon by his noble friend, Lord Ebrington, (the new lieutenant governor.) If the house of commons should express its dissent to this policy, then his colleagues and himself would relinquish the government to other hands.

This contingency is not likely to happen. There is little reason to doubt that on the question of Irish government ministers will command a decided majority in the commons.

In any event, no injurious change of foreign policy, so far as the United States is concerned, is likely to result from a change of ministry.

The pacific character of the Great Western's news is felt in the most cheering manner in all of the Atlantic cities from which we have received accounts where rose rapidly. On Tuesday, April 16th, U. S. bank stock at New York rose to 115—being 3 per cent higher than on the Saturday previous; 2 and 3 per cent is the general rise on all the stocks. Some cotton holders have made immense sums, who would probably have been bankrupt if the news had been unfavorable.

The domestic news to-day is not very important.—The navigation of Lake Erie is open: and we have received the latest Michigan dates via New York. Major General Scott passed through New York city on the 16th inst. on his way to the northern frontier. What travellers he is!

The city of New York is now enjoying the blessings of a severence of bank from state. Customhouse bonds are all required to be paid at the custom house before 2 o'clock. The money is afterwards deposited in bank to the individual credit of the collector, before three! The government doubtless thinks this an improvement on depositing the bonds in a bank for collection, where they could be paid with less trouble any time before two o'clock, and the money would then be in bank.

There seems, it is said, to be a general jail delivery of state prisoners in the Canadas; but eighteen of them taken at Sandwich, are to be sent to a penal colony. The affairs of Upper Canada are represented to be in a very deplorable state. The legislative council of Upper Canada have rejected the proposition for a union with Lower Canada.

The administration are making the most of the locofoco success in New York city, and endeavoring to console themselves for the loss of six members of congress from Connecticut. Virginia is now the theatre of action for the troops. The most active electioneering is going on there by the whole partisan tribe in the pay of the general government. The whigs are also up and doing. A great public dinner is to be given on the day after to-morrow, to senator Rives, at Charlottesville, within view of Monticello, where repose the remains of the illustrious Jefferson.

FROM TEXAS.

By the steam packet New-York, we have received our files of Texas papers, containing dates from Houston, to the 20th, and Galveston to the 19th. Our correspondent's letter is of a still later date.

An affray took place in Houston, on the night of the 19th, between Mr. Way, a city constable and capt Haigler, formerly of the army, in which the former was stabbed so severely that his life is despaired of. The circumstances are these: a row occurred in a house of ill fame, in the occupancy of a free woman of color.—Mr. Way went to the house to quell the tumults, where he found Haigler in a furious passion, breaking up the crockery and other utensils. Mr. Way commanded the peace, when Haigler turned upon him, throw a sword cane, and stabbed him in the right breast through the lungs. The assassin was immediately arrested and put to jail to await his examination for manslaughter. Mr. Way was a respectable individual, and as an officer, remarkable for his zeal and vigilance.

The four mile race over the Houston course was taken by Mr. Randon's filly, against a horse called Warwick.

A slight illustration of judge Lynch's code was given at Galveston, a few days since. An Irishman suspected of stealing a sum of money, was taken by four men in disguise, into the prairie, about a mile from the town, and there severely whipped. One of the aggressors has been since identified, and fined $100 by the mayor, and held to bail for his appearance at the next circuit court, in the sum of $2,000.

A proposed pugilistic encounter in Galveston, between a sailor and ex-jailer, was promptly suppressed by the intervention of the peace officers. One of the effugerants has been imprisoned in default of bail.

The river Trinity is said to be the best stream for navigation in Texas. The steamboat Correc, recently succeeded as far as Carolina, about 400 miles, without difficulty.

The morality of the young republic is rapidly improving. A meeting of the citizens of Galveston recently held, and spirited resolutions were adopted, discountenancing and condemning the practice of gambling.

The commissioners of the land office is engaged in preparing patents to the settlers and soldiers for their lands.

A letter dated Franklin, Robertson county, April 6th, represents that section of country as continually exposed to the predatory incursions of the Indians. A party of those savages recently visited the neighborhood, and drove off about 80 head of cattle which had been herded and penned at night by the Americans. The writer adds: "neither men, his family, his horse, cattle, or any other live stock are safe one hour in this section without the assistance of the militia."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

GALVESTON, April 2d, 1839.

DEAR SIR—I send you by the New York which leaves in the morning the latest papers; they contain the general news of this country; the office of attorney general remains vacant, likewise that of the secretary of the treasury. Louis P. Cooke has been appointed secretary of the navy in place of Genl. Hunt resigned. There is much dissatisfaction about the location of the new seat of government which you will observe is at Waterloo on the Colorado and said to be a fertile, beautiful, healthy region of country.

I am delighted with this country, the people are patriotic, hospitable and highly liberal. Before coming here I had frequently heard it said that the laws were not enforced. I am pleased to find a very different and better state of things; the laws are rigidly enforced and the most marked attention paid to good order. I have seldom found a more intelligent, moral, in fact, virtuous people than the resident citizens of this country—in great hatte. Yours respectfully.

Mr. PEARSON, an American actor, and one well known to the community of New Orleans for his general histrionic excellence, takes his benefit on Sunday evening.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE N. Y. ELECTION.—The official vote of Varian, (V. B.) is 21,072—for Clark, (W.) 20,005. Majority for Varian 1,067. Scattering votes 35. The locofoco charter ticket for alderman gave 20,724 votes; the whig ticket 20,181—for assistant alderman, locofoco, 20,637—whig, 20,462.

FROM SMYRNA.

Files of Smyrna papers to the 20 January have been received in Boston. Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, has published a circular announcing his safe arrival at Khartoum. The consuls at Cairo—English, French, Sardinian, Austrian and American had signed a protest against the Pacha Abbas, governor of the city.—This functionary had insulted all. Thither the French consul, in causing the *chiaouys* to be offered, to Gen. Ventura, whom he had gone to present, instead of to him. The protest likewise complains that the Pacha has sometimes the rudeness to have a pipe brought to himself, without giving it to the consuls who are visiting him.

The palace in Constantinople destined for the Sultrana Atie, youngest daughter of the Sultan, was destroyed by fire. The carelessness of a workman who brought a lamp to near to a quantity of spirits of turpentine, was the cause. The fire spread with such rapidity that a number of workmen were unable to escape—about twenty are supposed to have perished. The palace was totally consumed. Loss about five millions piasters ($700,000).

Capt. Walker, a distinguished officer of the English navy, who, it is asserted, has received from his government permission to enter into the service of the Sultan, has been promoted to the rank of Captain, Commandant.

THE VERMONT FRONTIER.

The spirit of insubordination and reprisal prevails to an alarming extent on the frontier. The exasperation of feeling on both sides is very great, and apprehensions of serious consequences are entertained.—From the Burlington Sentinel of a late date we learn that excesses are committed on both sides the frontier. Several buildings have been burned, among others, a school-house at Alburgh, near the line, destroyed by a party from the Canada side, the barns, sheds &c with their contents, of Mr. Huxley, about half a mile from Alburgh springs. Mr. Huxley fired on the pirates as they were crossing the line into Canada, with what effect is not known. An armed guard of eighty men has been organized at Alburgh to be constantly on duty. Messages have been despatched to governor Jamison, representing the deplorable state of things, and soliciting a supply of arms.

All intercourse with Canada from the American side is strictly prohibited, while the inhabitants from the Canada side can freely and at all times come to any place they choose, on the American frontier.

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NEW-ORLEANS COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

ARTICLES.	From	To	Remarks
Hamms, ⅌ yard	22	23	fair dem.
Western, ⅌ ℔	15	18	
Beech hemp,	15	—	dull.
German	15	—	
Hides, Buenos Ayres, ⅌ ℔			
Western,	8½	9½	fair dem.
Northern	—	—	
Hog, ⅌ cwt.			
Fine,	7	—	
Navy	6	—	
Hogshead, ⅌ ℔			
White,	—	—	
Yellow,	2½	—	
Hoops,			
French wine, ⅌ 100	6	6 00	
Stave, ⅌ pipe, ⅌ m	8	8 00	
Cotton, ⅌ ℔			
La & Mississippi fine	17½	18½	
Good fair	16½	17½	
Fair	16½	17	fair
Middling	14	14½	demand
Ordinary	12½	13½	
Teeth & N. Ala.			
Good & fine	—	—	
Good fair	—	—	
Fair	—	—	
Middling	—	—	
Ordinary	—	—	
Cordage, ⅌ ℔	11	12	
Java	11	13	
Cuba, gold nine grn	11	12	
Manila or Smuggled	5½	11½	
Coffee, ⅌ ℔			
St Domingo	11	11	
Coal, ⅌ ton			
Liverpool, Orrel	0	0	
Gallipol, ⅌ bbl	0 0½	0 7½	
Wigan	0 7	0 7½	
Anchors, ⅌ ℔			
Sperm, N Bedford	22	— 25	
Nantucket	20	— 20	
Tallow, ⅌ ℔	10	— 10½	
Oil, ⅌ ℔			
Sperm, ⅌ gal	7	— 8 00	
Common	3	— 4 —	
Oil cake, ⅌ Dozen			
Alum, ⅌ ℔	0 6	0 0	
Copperas, ⅌ ℔	0 2	0 0	
Castor Oil, ⅌ gal	2 50	2 25	nominal.
Epsom Salts, ⅌ ℔	0 0	—	
Sarsaparilla, ⅌ ℔	0 18	0 18	
Copperas, ⅌ ℔	0 2½	0 03	

ARTICLES.	From	To	Remarks
Indigo, Carac. ⅌ ℔	1 50	1 60	
Fustic, ⅌ ℔	0 0	0 0	
Logwood, Honduras	0 0	0 0	
Campeachy	0 0	0 0	
Madder, ⅌ ℔	0 16	0 18	
Verdigris, ⅌ ℔	0 0	0 0	
Flour, ⅌ bbl	8 75	0 00	
Fish, ⅌ ℔			
Mackerel, No 1	14 00	15 00	
Do 2	13 00	—	
Do 3	8 50	8 75	
Herring, ⅌ box	—	0 50	
Cod	1 50	1 62½	
Fruit ⅌ box			
Raisins, bunch	2 00	2 25	fair dem
Do common	2 00	—	
Figs, ⅌ ℔	10	12½	
Prunes, ⅌ box	1 25	—	
Almonds, soft ⅌ ℔	13	13½	
hard	4	6	
Grain, ⅌ bbl			
Corn, new	0 81	0 87	
Beef, salted, ⅌ bbl	0 0	6 50	
Shoulders ⅌ ℔	0 0½	0 0	good dem
Beans, white, ⅌ bbl	12 00	12 00	scarce.
Red	0 00	0 00	none.
Grass Rope, in wax	11 —	11	sales.
Grass rope, Dupp			
Pork Prime, ⅌ bbl	6 00	—	
Cargo, ⅌ ℔	5 00	—	
Lard, ⅌ ℔	7	—	
Bacon, Hams	10	10½	
Cumberland	10	10½	
Middlings	9	9½	
Shoulders	7	7½	
Tallow	7	7½	good dem
Butter, Goshen ⅌ ℔	26	28	
Western	18	20	
Cheese	10	11	
Do Pine Apple	15	16	
Rosin, ⅌ bbl	2 00	2 25	
Paints, ⅌ ℔			
American	2 37	2 75	
English ⅌ ℔	16	—	
Red Ang ⅌ ℔	10	12	
Ang Brown	8	12	
Rum, Cara ⅌ gal	0 00	—	
Scotch	0 00	—	
Brandy, ⅌ gal			
Bordeaux box	2 00	3 00	
Marseilles	2 00	2 50	
Malaga, sweet	35	40	
dry	35	40	
Madeira, 5 years	2	3 00	
Teneriffe	75	80	
Marseilles Madeira	30	35	
Sugar, ⅌ ℔	4	8 00	
Wool, ⅌ ℔			
Mexican	12	0 0	
Pulled	—	—	

ARTICLES.	From	To	Remarks
Sugar, ⅌ ℔	0 0	0 0	
Refined	0 0	0 0	
Crushed	0 0	0 0	
Spirits Turpentine			
Bbls	0 00	0 00	
Soap, ⅌ ℔			
Brown, No 1	0 7	0 7½	
Do No 2	0 5½	0 6½	
Starch, ⅌ ℔			
Brandy Champ	1 75	2 00	
American	1 65	1 75	
Amer. 1st pr	85	90	
Gin, Holland	1 12	1 22	
American	54	60	
Whiskey, rectified	41	45	
common			
Rum, Jamaica	1 00	1 05	
N Orleans	58	65	
Northern	65	68	
Wine, ⅌ cobs			
Bordeaux	28	30	
Beer, ⅌ ℔	20	25	
Tobacco, ⅌ ℔			
First quality	9½	11	
Second	9½	12	
Crescent	7	10	
Cuba	22	28	
Tallow			
Tess			
Imperial	70	75	
Gunpowder	70	75	
Hyson	60	75	
Young Hyson	40	45	
Souchong	28	30	
Tea, ⅌ ℔			
Black	25	30	
Tin plates, I X C ⅌ box	10	10 00	
Wines, ⅌ cask			
Bordeaux	20	30 00	
box	2 00	3 00	
Marseilles	20	25 00	
Malaga, sweet	35	40	
dry	35	40	
Madeira, 5 years	2	3 00	
Teneriffe	75	80	
Marseilles Madeira	30	35	
all other ⅌ box	1 —	8 00	
Wool, ⅌ ℔			
Mexican	12	0 0	
Pulled	—	—	

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO,
FROM THE PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED FOR	Since Oct. 1, 1838. Bales Cotton. This week	Previously	Total	Since Oct. 1, 1838. Hhds Tobacco. This week	Previously	Total	Last season Cotton	Tob.
Liverpool	9,891	150,004	160,085	— 29	1012	1041	213,[illegible]	710
Gran & Gland	998	6112	7,610	— —	3	3	[illegible]	—
Havre & ports	—	2138	—	— —	704	—	[illegible]	—
Boston & B.	—	1529	1,529	11 —	155	166	1,785	740
Havre	10,9	42,[illegible]	55,111	— —	471	—	7,[illegible]	145
Charleston	102	425	527	— —	—	—	3,[illegible]	92
Baltimore	—	61	61	— —	—	—	2,[illegible]	—
Other Pr. ports	—	106	—	— —	—	—	[illegible]	—
Total N. Ports	—	49,611	54,[illegible]	— —	471	471	8,761	207
North Europe	6,6	—	6,6	3,9	—	3,9	[illegible]	871
Cuba & mat.	—	216	216	— —	—	—	—	—
Other fgn ports	—	438	—	12	1461	1473	497	920
For fgn. ports	—	1,9	7,526	—	178	216	107,[illegible]	1791
Boston	1,27	4,0	5,314	80	102	182	[illegible]	997
Other E. ports	—	4,9	4,9	— —	—	—	160	—
Philadelphia	3,3	13,6	16,9	266	3,019	3,285	17,[illegible]	4436
Other ports	—	1,12	1,12	20	16	36	4,[illegible]	561
Coastl'se ports	—	10,2	11,165	— —	618	618	7,[illegible]	7,9 0
Total	16,82	86,47	103,[illegible]	75	7,030	7,[illegible]	334,[illegible]	8618

STATEMENT OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

	Bales Cotton	Hhds Tobacco
Stock on hand, October 1, 1838	11,622	126
Exports this week	48,3,9	2,915
Previously	37,[illegible]	4,861
Cleared this week	16,822	75
Previously	86,426	7,030
Stock on hand and on shipboard	96,2[illegible]	7,45

FREIGHTS.

COTTON, ⅌ ℔.

To Liverpool	0 0	New-York	0 0
Havre	0 0	Boston	0 0

TOBACCO, ⅌ hhd.

Cowes, &c	0 0	New-York	0 0
Liverpool and Bristol	0 0	Philadelphia	0 0
London	0 0	Baltimore	0 0

SUGAR & MOLASSES, ⅌ hhd.

From the Coast		From the City	
North of Hatteras	0 0	North of Hatteras	0 0
South of Hatteras	0 0	South of Hatteras	0 0
To North of Hatteras		To South of Hatteras	
Bacon, ⅌ hhd	0 0	Pork, ⅌ brl	0 0
Pork, ⅌ brl	0 0	Lard, ⅌ tce	0 0

REMARKS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.

The business of the past week has been more engaged than the week previous—the inquiries for goods and produce for the interior has been good, and the week's transactions present a pretty fair sale of trade. In several lines of western produce large sales have been made, and for all kinds the market shows some improvement. By reference to the subjoined statement, it will be seen that large shipments have been made, which the receipts have been much lighter than in previous weeks. Much of the western produce now in store is limited at higher rates than the present market prices.

COTTON.—A great excitement has prevailed the cotton market for one or fifteen days past, and we find it impossible at present to give an accurate statement of the real transactions that have taken place. Since the receipt of the intelligence brought out by the Great Western, a degree of confidence has prevailed in the market, but as yet we have heard of no advance in prices in advance of our quotations. The large sales to one individual for speculation, before alluded to, have in part been cancelled, and the stock thrown into the market; how much the 40,000 bales, said to have been sold to this person, will be set again into market, we have been unable to ascertain. We think, however, the market will become settled in a few days, and the trade resume its accustomed course. We can form no probable conjecture, from the best information we have, of the real sales of the week. It is estimated that the sales of the two days will amount to or 6,000 bales: prices unknown. A small lot of Texas cotton, slightly damaged, sold yesterday at 11½ cts. We subjoin the following prices as the best fixed rates, but owing to the present state of the market, may be considered nominal, viz. Louisiana and Mississippi good and fine, 17 @ 18; good fair, 16 @ 17½; fair, 15½ @ 16; ordinary, 14½ @ 15; Tennessee and Alabama, 12 @ 16.

On hand the 1st October, 1838 ..... 11,622 bales
Received this week 48,3,9
Previously ..... 4,[illegible] 86,426
Total ..... 103,[illegible] bales.

Exported to Great Britain ..... 10,[illegible]
" France 2,247
" North Europe 616
" other foreign ports ..... 6,[illegible]
Coastwise 10,661
Total exports ..... 34,[illegible]
On hand and on shipboard ..... 11,[illegible] bales
Exported to same period last season ..... 334,[illegible]
Decrease of the season ..... 10,[illegible] bales

SUGAR.—The market for sugar is dull, with a limited demand, at our former quotations, viz—Fair to prime 6 @ 6½ cents common 5 @ 5½, while fancy the sales of the week have been made. The demand is mostly confined to the finer qualities, and scarcely prime would command 7c on the spot. Exported this week 923 hhds and 4 barrels. Exported, 2,[illegible] hhds and 3 tierces.

MOLASSES.—Has been firm with a good demand, and improving in consequence of prices. We observed during the week sales varying from 28 to 32 cents, and in small lots, 32 with the lowest. Yesterday, 28c was the general selling price; we were not apprised of any sales lower or at the advanced rates. The market is becoming bare, and these prices are likely to be sustained. Arrived this week 13 barrels and 170 hhds. Exported 193 hhds, 1 barrel.

TOBACCO.—We have no change in prices, but more active in consequence of the demand toward the latter part of the week. The sales of the last two days fully sustained our quotations, viz. Firsts, 12 @ 13; seconds, 10 @ 12—crooked 9c, 7 @ 8.

Arrived this week ..... 1,66 hhds
Previously, this season ..... 1,[illegible]
Stock on hand 1st October, 1838 ..... 3,[illegible]
Total hhds
Exported to this date ..... 1,[illegible]
On hand and on shipboard ..... 7,[illegible] hhds

BAGGING & ROPE.—The demand for bagging and rope is great at 2 @ 2½ for bagging, and 9 @ 9½ for rope—4 and 6 mos. time. Sales are limited however, on account of the scarcity of the ready cash payments. Arrived this week 1,[illegible] pieces bagging, and 3,[illegible] coils rope. Exported 3,0[illegible] pieces bagging, and 2,[illegible] coils rope.

FLOUR.—Prices during the week have fluctuated very much, commencing at $6 @ 6½ per bbl, and have closing had the sale of one or two lots, with a small demand, at a reported 6 7. The demand has been fair and large quantities have changed hands during the week. Yesterday the market was rather languid—white at $6 75 a few common barrels at $6 75. Rye, corn meal and rye meal are dull. Arrived this week 4,[illegible] bbls. Exported 1,[illegible] bbls.

PORK.—There was an increase of inquiry for pork at the close of the week, and some more orders offered, at our quotations. The only sales of which we have the particulars, was a lot of 90 barrels prime, on Thursday last, at $17, at a six months date. We quote the quotations to 25 inc. mess, 17 @ 18 for prime, 18 @ 19½ for mess, 19 @ 20 for prime mess. Bulk pork in the city is good and in demand. Arrived this week 600 bbls and 2,[illegible] tierces. Exported 600 barrels 130 tierces and 1,[illegible] bbls.

LARD.—Maintains the quotations with a good demand. Sales were made yesterday of a prime article at 11½ cts. Arrived this week 435 kegs and 3,[illegible] bbls and half bbls. Exported 2,33 kegs and 609 bbls and half bbls.

BACON.—A steady to active demand for bacon has been experienced during the week at the quotations, viz. hams 10c, consumed do 10c, rib sides 9c, clear sides 7 @ 7½. Arrived this week 651 hhds and 5,800 lbs. Exported 626 hhds 2,[illegible] lbs and 1 hhd.

WHISKEY.—We have no alteration to note in the prices of whiskey. Received this week with good request at 41 @ 43 cts. Arrived this week 100 bbls. Exported 140 bbls.

BEEF.—There is an improvement in the demand for beef, at a very active sale of early sales, in bris and half bris, for mess 14 @ 16 cts, prime 12.

CORN.—The demand has been good throughout the week, with prices ranging from 63 @ 65 cts in the sack, and 70 @ 75 per sack in the ear. We quote the present rates at 63 @ 65 per bushel in sacks. Arrived this week 224 bags. Exported 21,[illegible] bags and 1 bbl.

OATS.—Still small demand for the article at 45 @ 50 cts. Arrived 22 bags. Exported 20 bags.

RICE.—The market is well supplied, and a moderate demand. Sales of the week have been small, at 4 @ 4½ cts. Arrived 2,[illegible] bags. Exported 1,[illegible] bags.

Comparative Statement of Exports of Cotton from the United States,
Together with Receipts, and Stock, at the time and at the ports specified, commencing October 1, 1838.

CLEARED FROM—	To Great Britain	France	North of Europe	Other Fr. Ports	Total	Stock October 1	Receipts since October 1	Stock on hand at date
New Orleans ... April 27	11,96,4	9,247	646	6990	2,9,1,7	8803	19,130	11,9,2
Mississippi								
Mobile ... April 20	1,8,17	16,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	280	1,05,11	50	1,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
Florida ... March 30	244	1,000			9,0	1,000	9,[illegible]	18,0[illegible]
Savannah ... April 20	16,[illegible]			12,714	7,[illegible]	3,61	17,[illegible]	19,[illegible]
Charleston ... April 13	1,0546	14,02	7,216	25	8,8,9	3,129	17,[illegible]	4,618
North Carolina ... Mar. 30						3,113	8,53	1,[illegible]
Virginia ... April 1	1,030			1,051	2,101	76	1,030	1,[illegible]
New-York ... April 10	3,793	14,8[illegible]	110	40	3,97	1,130	[illegible]	10,[illegible]
Other Ports ... March 31	4,5	13,[illegible]			3,9	1,021	8,981	20,0
Total								

Money Table.

SPECIE	Buying par	Selling par
Dollars	1	1
American Gold	1	1
Sterling	4 8½	4 9½
Doubloons (Spanish)	16 56	16 75
Ditto (American)	15 5	15 75

BANK NOTES	par	
United States	6 @ 7	4 @ 6
Mississippi River ties specie paying	6 @ 7	4 @ 6
Natchez Banks	4 @ 7	4 @ 6
Ditto Ditto branches	6 @ 7	4 @ 6
Union Bank	7 @ 7½	6 @ 7
Manchester Bank	6 @ 7	4½ @ 6
Tombigbee Bank, Columbus	6 @ 7	10 @ 12
Bank, Vicksburg	20 @ 25	
Water Works Bk, Vicksburg	20 @ 25	
Brandon Bank	45 @ 50	45 @ 50
Hutson and Manchester Railroad Bank	65 @ 70	
Tombigbee Bank	31 @ 35	