NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLIT, LULLEN & MAGNE.
At No 81 Chartres street.

"THE INDEPENDENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

OUR DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

That Mr. Van Buren's administration does not possess a single element of good, will we believe, be concluded by every impartial and reflecting mind.—That it has been distinguished for its inertness and inability in all save evil, we have endeavored to prove. That it is deficient in energy and dignity, that it has become infamously conspicuous for its daring and sweeping prostitution, its persevering adhesion to selected and repudiated fallacies, its band of bold, dishonest office holders, and its wily, intriguing and unscrupulous cabinet, is the opinion of all who are not blindly wedded to its chimerical theories and utopian experiments.

With so little, then, to recommend it to popular favor, and so much to consign it to universal condemnation, it may well be asked how our democratic administration contrives to avoid sinking into a hopeless and contemptible minority. How is it that mental indolence and moral turpitude fail to receive condign retribution at the hands of an outraged and indignant people.—Why should the revolution so frequently wished for in other countries be retarded here? How is an administration destitute of honor, character and every claim to respect, yet escape what would appear to be the inevitable consequences of tampering and trifling with the confidence of a free and intelligent nation? The problem is worthy an attempt at its solution.

Has Mr. Van Buren any personal popularity?—We know of none. He possesses none of those *out cap* attractive qualities evinced by his predecessor, which appeal so powerfully to the unreflecting enthusiasm of the masses. Military glory throws no dazzling halo around his name. No eminent civic services secure for him the admiration and love of his fellow citizens. His warmest friends seek to establish for him no higher reputation than that of a gentleman of undistinguishing courtesy—a species of frigid politeness equally alike to his political friends and foes. There is neither glare nor glitter about him,—and what is worse, there is nothing solid. It is all cold, calculating, imperturbable urbanity, with whatever intellectual vigor he may be endowed, he has certainly no art of captivating the affections, and he is utterly wanting in those shining, though unsubstantial gifts possessed to so astonishing a degree by Gen'l Jackson, displayed by him with a success almost beyond the power of man to estimate. No one's blood is stirred in Mr. Van Buren's name is mentioned. No patriotic ardor is aroused when invoked to lend his support to the administration. No man feels, apart from his selfish motives, an absorbing interest, which commonly identifies him with the fate of the president.—It is undeniable that the executive lacks personal popularity and we must hence look to other causes to account for the ascendancy of his principles, if principles they can be called, which are but a confused farrago of agrarian and impracticable tenets.

One of the most influential agents in maintaining this administration is the name of "DEMOCRACY,"—the formation of the constitution the democratic party so called has almost always had the superiority in numerical strength. This, it is evident, arises from the tendency of its doctrines the multitude will always support those who uphold the opinions that the people are the sovereigns, and the more directly this view of government is brought home to their minds, the more efficiently will they advocate those who style themselves democrats. The infinitesimal divisibility of power so as to vest supreme authority in the very humblest members of society has always been a favorite and flattering doctrine with the many. In a republican government the thoughtlessness of the multitude renders them an easy prey to "radicalism" and those who win their confidence by protestations of attachment and devotion, will very generally succeed in carrying off the popular suffrage. It matters not whether power once granted be abused and perverted to the worst of purposes, the broad mantle of democracy covers a whole catalogue of sins, the people are assured of the uprightness and orthodoxy of their rulers; the spell is employed again and again, and the waning trust of the nation is renewed by the potency of its influence. That this has been the course pursued by the present administration we have already had frequent occasion to demonstrate, and though thousands in this great community have awaked from their delusion and perceived that they had followed an ignis fatuus, the effect of the specious democratic declarations, is still experienced in the unceasing adhesion of large numbers to the most mistaken freemen. Protracted and painful must be the sufferings of the people, before they become thoroughly convinced of the unworthiness of those who govern them, and the duplicity and hollowness of their political creed.

The executive, we have said is not a popular president and we may add that his measures, or rather his course, for the sub-treasury is his solitary hobby, are equally unpopular. But he is sustained by a clique composed of several individuals, the most popular in their estimation of any in America. This is one satisfactory reason for the Van Buren ascendancy. Look for instance at the prodigious influence of certain of his partisans in their respective states. Every one knows that New Hampshire is completely under the thumb of Mr. Hill. His will is law among the yeomanry of that granite state, and he may be said to hold plenary sway over her seven electoral votes. What Isaac Hill is to New Hampshire, Thomas Hart Benton is to Missouri. He exercises almost supreme control over that growing state—his influence is irresistible and his decision tacitly considered without appeal. It is foreign to the subject to enquire whether the popularity of these individuals is merited or not, or what are the motives which induce them to cling to the administration. The fact of their adhesion to Mr. Van Buren, coupled with their acknowledged influence, affords a sufficient explanation of the large majorities these states have at many years given both to Gen. Jackson and his successor.

In the south we have the name and power of Mr. Calhoun arrayed in favor of the executive. We have little is saying that Mr. Calhoun's defection, from the whig party and advocacy of Van Burenism have tended more to prop the falling fortunes of the administration than any circumstance we west of. Without them we are firmly of opinion that the hoco foco dynasty would have stood its ground a single year. But at this moment when the voice of popular discontent is growing highest, Mr. Calhoun fell from his former pedestal and stepped to the support of his dismayed and disconsolate foes. Consider the consequences of this apostacy. In South Carolina John C. Calhoun reigns without a rival—that gallant but misguided man follows the devious course of her gifted but erring son with untiring perseverance and amazing zeal. Here are eleven votes which would, at any other time, have not been given to Mr. Van Buren, which are now most probably secured to him. We must remember, too, that Mr. Calhoun was the acknowledged leader of the State's Rights whig party, and readily conjecture how his influence has succeeded in seducing many of the members of that party from the support of the whigs. To the South Carolina senator does Mr. Van Buren stand indebted for much and which saved his tottering administration from a speedy downfall, and though with him it may be not far distant, without him it would long ago have been numbered with the things which were.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New-York, April 30th, 1839.

Stock and money market, very much as advised yesterday. Prices firm: a shade of improvement generally. Stocks of United States Bank to day at 141 to 141½, and demand at the quotations.

As there are no foreign arrivals of later dates than I mentioned in my last, the produce market remains unchanged. A good demand for cotton at former quotations 11 to 11½. Holders in full confidence that these prices will be sustained. Flour continues very dull. Large quantities of this article, and of wheat, have already passed through the Welland Canal on their way to Montreal, to be shipped to England.

The border war, so far as it respects the Canadas, is considered at an end, but the most shameful outrages on both sides the lake, yet continues—such as burning houses, firing upon steamboats, &c. &c. As an effectual means of firing upon steamboats proceeded, that the intercourse between the British and American inhabitants, is, in some measure, through that channel cut off. The boats confining their trips to the towns bordering places, within the territories from which they last.

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Whether the *pardoning* is connected with the recall does not appear.

Advices from Washington, through an authentic source state that "the president considers the boundary question now settled *beyond any contingency*."—That this is the opinion of Mr. Van Buren, I am convinced and I have come to this conclusion, from what I have *seen and read*, and yet I am compelled to doubt the accuracy of the opinion. That it will ultimately be settled amicably I have no *doubt*; but there must be first some diplomatic flourishing.

W. Robinson, esq., president of the branch of the United States bank in this city, has resigned his office. His resignation was this morning accepted. Ill health is the nominal and principal cause, but it is understood that in some transactions with the board, he was not treated with the delicacy which he merited. Mr. Robinson is an old, and has been a faithful and efficient officer of the institution. He carries with him, in his retirement from the station he lately held, the respect and esteem of the principal dealers with the bank in this city. He sails on the 10th of May for Liverpool, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, and will return home in October.

AN EXAMINER

THE MADISON PAPERS are in the hands of the publishers Messrs. Langtree & O'Sullivan, of Washington, who state in their prospectus, that the work will be ready for delivery in July. It is to be in two royal octavo volumes, and will contain sketches of the debates in congress in the years 1788, '89 and '87,—the debates in the federal convention of 1787, and a selection from his private correspondence.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington; April 26, 1839.

The funeral of the late General Samuel Smith, of Maryland, who has been for the last forty years distinguished in public life, took place yesterday in Baltimore. The ceremonies were conducted with great pomp. The procession to the grave was perhaps the largest that has ever been known in this country.—The president of the United States, and the heads of departments, and attorney general attended; also the governor of Maryland, the senators and representatives in congress, and a considerable number of the members of the legislature, the various military companies of the city, the fire department, the Society of Cincinnati, judges of courts, regents and trustees of the university, and an immense concourse of citizens.

General Smith died in his 87th year.

The talk of this city for a few days back has been a very remarkable case of robbery of the bank of the Metropolis, which occurred on Tuesday. Mr. Orme, one of the tellers, was missing from the bank on that morning, and on comparing his account with the cash, it was discovered that there was a deficit of *fifty thousand dollars*. Orme was found at his own home in bed, and partly inebriated. He at first denied all knowledge of the deficit; but afterwards confessed that he had taken the fifty thousand dollars, and given it to Mr. A. W. Goodrich, a clerk in the war department. The latter was immediately found by the deputy marshal, and call lucted to the directors' room of the bank, where general Van Ness, the president, having told him he had $50,000 given to him by Orme, and Orme having confirmed the remark, Goodrich admitted the fact, and taking a large roll of bank notes out of his pocket, gave them to, saying "there is the money." The cashier counted it and found the sum of $49,800—two hundred dollars being deficient. The president then agreed not to pursue the matter further on their own account. Warrants, however, were issued next day at the instance of the district attorney, against both Orme and Goodrich. "The former has not yet been found; but the latter was arrested, and after full investigation was admitted to bail, and gave bail to the amount of $2,000 for his appearance at the next criminal court. Mr. Goodrich protests that he had no criminal court. Mr. Goodrich protests that he had no criminal intent in receiving this money; that finding Orme in a frolic, and crazy with liquor, he merely intended to keep the money until he got out of his frolic. He said he had searched for Orme all day in his usual haunts, and could not find him. He did not his self return it to the bank from a fear of injuring Orme in the opinion of his employers."

It is understood that Orme intends to surrender himself to the civil authority, and give bail for his appearance to answer the charge.

The decent official organ of Mr. Van Buren, draws from these circumstances a homily in favor of the sub-treasury, and boasts that banks have faithless agents as well as the treasury. Yes: but when did a tithe of the common sums stolen by defaulting partisans ever get back to the public crib? The whole argument, so far as this case goes, is against the Globe and its patrons.

The news from the commercial cities continues good. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia are alive with business. The money market has been much relieved; though money is by no means plenty. There is, however, a slight advance on almost all stocks.—United States-Bank stock has run up to 114½.

Affairs on the frontier have assumed a quiet appearance on both sides; and no burnings have taken place recently. This favorable change is not attributed to pacification of the perturbed spirits in that region, but to the presence and watchfulness of the armed guards who have repeatedly frustrated incendiary attempts.

THE N. Y. HERALD states that lieutenant governor Arthur, has granted an unconditional pardon to forty-two of the convict patriots, from the state of New-York. The Montreal Courier says, that, a letter has been received from a respectable gentleman of Toronto, which states that Gov. Arthur had been recalled from the government of Upper Canada.

The Niagara Chronicle, contradicts the report that five men were precipitated over the falls.

A sloop of war, MARION, was launched from the Navy Yard at Boston, on the 24th April.

FROM CAMPEACHY.

By the arrival of the Dungeness, which left Campeachy on the 26th ult, we have learned from a passenger, that Gen'l Mora, of the Central army, had arrived at Campeachy with a sum of money, for the purpose of enlisting troops, and that he left on the 23d, with about 300 recruits, two brigs and two schooners. His destination was unknown. The French consul had arrived at Campeachy and was well received.

SOMNAMBULISM.—A Mr. Morehead, of Buffalo N. Y. committed a piece of somnambulism, by walking out of the car of the Utica and Schnectady railroad, in which he was a passenger, and asleep. He was severely bruised, but not dangerously.

"A NOBLE-HEARTED MOTHER.—It is stated that during the recent conflagration in Albany, New York, it was ascertained that a child, a boy about four years old, was left asleep in one of the upper rooms of a house that was on fire. The mother of the child, upon ascertaining the fact, rushed through the flames and with great difficulty reached the apartment, in which she child was still asleep. Upon attempting to return, the flames had made such progress, as to make her egress by the stair way impossible. There being no other mode of escape, she leaped from the window of the second story with her boy in her arms, and fortunately neither received any material injury. "Had such an act been performed in the days of Grecian or Roman glory, the name of the heroic mother would have been embalmed in immortal verse.

William Botts, Ulrich Fritz, and Edward Bartlett, the counterfeiters, were yesterday committed to jail, by commissioner Cuvellier, to await their trial before the criminal court.—*Courier of yesterday.*

MILK INCREASE.—The following simple and effectual method of detecting water in milk, has been invented in Boston, where the fluid is copious adulterated.

"Take a tumbler—across it lay two small sticks, as large as a pipe stem; on these sticks place a tumbler any two-thirds full of milk. Thin as thinner above tumbler—the lower one being empty and the upper full, or nearly full. This done, take a piece of linen or cotton, one inch wide, sufficiently long to reach from the bottom of the inside of the upper tumbler, in which is the milk, to an inch or two below the outside, letting the coal hang into the lower tumbler. This forms a perfect syphon. All the water in the milk will run off into the lower tumbler. It will look white, to be sure, from having run through the milk, but it will be water—pure water."

SLANDEROUS PUBLICATIONS.—To so great an extent is the vile business of private slander carried on by certain journals in London, that measures have been adopted for the protection of persons against them, by invisible prosecutions, at the expense and under the conduct of a society, established for the purpose. The number of London papers engaged almost exclusively in this detestable business, and relying upon it for support, is astonishing. We have before us a specimen of more than a dozen, among which the Satirist and Fashionable as they are, were the least offensive. In some of these specimens the grossest accusations were thrown in the grossest slanguage against individuals of known unblemished character, both men and women; and even the high personages in the Queen's household were kept up with untiring perseverance and amazing zeal.

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NEW-ORLEANS BEE COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, MAY 4.

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Bagging, by yard			
Western	22	23	fair dem
Brad. & Hemp	15	16	
German	15		dull
Bale Rope, ℔ lb.			
Manila	8½	9½	fair dem
Western			
Northern			
Bacon, ℔ lb.			
Shoulders	7		
Navy	7		
Hams, ℔ lb.			
Sugar cured	8	9	
Western			
Yellow	26		
Bottles			
French wine, ℔ gross	6	6½	
Brown porter, ℔ gr	8	8½	
Cincinnati			
Lac & Marseilles	172	18	
Beef, ℔ bbl.			
Cincinnati	10	12½	
Mess	13½	14	fair demand
Prime		11	
Ordinary	12½	13	
Tallow & N. Ath. ℔			
Good & fine	8	8½	
Inferior			
Fair			
Molding			
Ordinary			
Cotton, ℔ lb.			
Jaks	14	15	
Cuba—gin ginned	11	12	
Inferior to middling	9½	11	
Mobile	11	12	
St Domingo	10	11	
Coal, ℔ bush			
Liverpool, Orrel	0	31	
Cannel, ℔ tun	0 0½	0 7½	
Westport	0 7	0 7½	
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Sperm, Northern	22	25	
Southern	20	40	
Tallow	15	16½	
Coals, ℔ M.			
Velvet	7	8 00	
Connell	3	4	
Dates & Dates			
Alum	0	0 0	
Brimstone, roll	0	2	
Cassia, Cal. ℔ lb.	2 50	2 25	
Ginseng, Tartar	0 5		
Manufactured	0	0	
Indigo, ℔ lb.	0 16	0 19	
Madder, ℔ lb.	0	0	
Oil, ℔ gal.			
Castor	0	0	
Linseed	0	0	
Lard	0	0	
Sperm	0	0	
Whale	0	0	
Linseed	1 10		
Olive	0 50		
In ℔ basket	0 60	0 70	
Provisions, ℔ bbl.			
Beef, Mess	16	17 00	
Prime	12 50	13	
Pork, Clear	22	23 00	
Mess	21 00	22 00	
Mess O	19 50	20 00	
Prime	17 75	18 00	
Prime O	16	16 00	
Hog round, ℔ lb.	7	7½	
Bacon, Hams	10	10 50	
Cincinnati	11	11½	
Middlings	8	8½	
Shoulders	6	6½	
Lard	10	11	
Butter, Goshen ℔ lb.	18	20	
Western reserve	16	18	
Cheese	7	7½	
Do Pine Apple	14	16	
Do Common	6	7	
Paints, ℔ lb.—L. W.			
American	2 25	2 35	
English	2	2	
Red Am.	10	12	
Red Eng.	10	12	
Rice, Carolina ℔ cwt	3 50	5 00	2 bos.
Brooks, ℔ lb.			
Ia. good to fine	9	9½	
Common to rating	8	8½	
Gin plantation		8½	
Havana, white	11	12	
brown	8	8½	
Sugar, superior, ℔ hhd	1 87½	2 00	
Sugar House			
Liverpool, fine	2 00	2 25	fair demand
coarse	1 62	1 70	
Turks Isl. ℔ bush.	0 56	0 62½	

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Molasses, ℔ gal.	26	0 0	
Cuba muscovado	0 0	0 0	
Havana clayed	0 34	0 0	
Matanzas clayed	0 32	0 0	
Naples, ℔ gal.			
Cut de Sucre	71	75	fair dem
Wrought			
Oils, ℔ gal.			
Sperm, winter strained	1 15	1 20	sales
Fish do	1 00		
Summer do	95		sales
Whale	80		no dem
Linseed	1 10		sales
Olive	1 00		
In ℔ basket	0 60	0 70	
Provisions, ℔ bbl.			
Beef, Mess	16	17 00	
Prime	12 50	13	sales
Pork, Clear	22	23 00	
Mess	21 00	22 00	
Mess O	19 50	20 00	
Prime	17 75	18 00	
Prime O	16	16 00	
Hog round, ℔ lb.	7	7½	good dem
Bacon, Hams	10	10 50	scarce
Cincinnati	11	11½	sales
Middlings	8	8½	
Shoulders	6	6½	
Lard	10	11	good dem
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ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Saltpetre, ℔ lb.	0 9	0 10	
Refined	0 9	0 10	
Crude	0 9	0 9½	
Shipping Tobacco			
Leaf	0 80	0 52	
Soap, ℔ lb.			
Northern, No 1	0 5½	0 6	dull
Spirits, ℔ gal.			
Brandy, Champagne	1 45	2 00	
Bordeaux	1 45	1 80	
Amer. bbl.	85	90	
Gin, Holland	1 34	1 37½	
American	74	00	
Whiskey, rectified	43	41	dull
common			sales
Rum, Jamaica	1 20	1 25	
N Orleans	33	37	
Northern	46	60	
Hams, ℔ piece			
Buffalo			none
Deer, shaved, ℔ lb.			
in the hair	20	25	
Bear, ℔ piece			wnce.
Tobacco, ℔ lb.			
First quality	12	15	
Second	7	10	
Common	3	7	
Cuba	20	30	
Tallow	11	12	
Teas, ℔ lb.			
Hyson	70	75	
Gunpowder	70	75	
Hyson	60	80	
Young Hyson	60	65	
Souchong	28	0 30	
Tin, ℔ lb.			
Block	0	0	
Tin plates, I X A	10	12 00	
Wines, ℔ cask			
Bordeaux	25	40 00	
Madeira	40 00	3 00	
Malaga, cwt. gal.	28	28 00	
Sherry	35	40	
Madeira, Sercial	40	3 00	
Teneriffe	25	30	
Barcellona Madeira	30	35	
Champagne ℔ box	4	8 00	
Wool, ℔ lb.			
Mexican			
Pulled			

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO, FROM THE PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.											
	Since Oct. 1, 1838.				Since Oct. 1, 1838.				Last season.		
	BALES COTTON.				HOGS TOBACCO.						
TO EXPORT PORTS.	This week.	Previously.	Total.		This week.	Previously.	Total.		Cotton.	Tob.	
Liverpool	1,766	16,803	18,569			1106	1106		22,053	740	
Havre & Nantes		2,600							9,000		
Cette, Marseilles		2,865			49	501	550				
Total to G B.	1,766	19,468	21,134			1606	1655		31,053	740	
Havre	775	5,114				471	471		6,159	145	
Bordeaux		53							200		
Marseilles	60	66,5	126						2,211	52	
Other F. ports		10,000	6,000						10,000		
Total for Fr.		9,265	10,645			471	471		8,670	197	
North Europe		356				300			5011	271	
Canada, &c.		2,162				301					
Other foreign ports		4,528				1473			4,920	921	
Tot. for. ports		7,306	7,636			2,176	2,106		10,73	1,291	
Boston	173	4,013	4,186		152	219	371		4,000	467	
Other E. ports		44,2							1,000		
New-York	762	46,918	46,961		5,33	2,305	2,665		28,750	2,012	
Philadelphia	145	4,158	4,303		53	182	235		4,380	99	
Baltimore		11,034	11,034						5,611	346	
Total U. S. ports		10,064	11,196		3,780	4,000	4,118		88,000	6,000	
Total	1,930	30,370	30,010		1,372	1,963	3,335		91,191	9,968	

STATEMENT OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

	Bales Cotton.	Hhds Tobacco.
Stock on hand, October 1, 1838	111,9	2,501
Receipts this week	49,1326	3,372,69
Previously		
Cleared this week	1,930	1,372
Previously	30,22	3,963
Stock on hand and on shipboard		1,565

FREIGHTS.

COTTON, ℔ lb.			
To Liverpool	d	New-York	d
Havre	c	Boston	c
TOBACCO, ℔ bhd.			
Havre, &c.		New-York	50
Liverpool and Bremen		Boston	50
London	62½	Baltimore	50
SUGAR & MOLASSES, ℔ hhd.			
From the Coast.		From the City.	
North of Hatteras	43@75	North of Hatteras	37½@50
South of Hatteras	50@75	South of Hatteras	62½@75
To Northern Ports.			
Sugar, ℔ hhd	87½@50	Freight, ℔ hhd	37½@45
Port ℔ bbl	50@50	Molasses, ℔ gal	33@40

Comparative Statement of Exports of Cotton from the United States, Together with Receipts, and Stocks, at the time and at the ports specified; commencing October 1, 1838.									
CLEARED FROM	To Great Britain.	To Ports of Europe.	To North of Europe.	Other Fy Ports	Total.	Stock October 1.	Receipts since October 1.	Stock on hand at date	
New-Orleans April 27	180,767	106,617	4,466	6000	298,37	8813	308,190	11,191	
Mobile April 27	6817	16,83							
Florida March 30	800	1,109	17,4	280	19,811	80,4	149,033	69,61	
Savannah April 25	7,300	10,600			6,5	1,00	67,911	1,000	
Charleston April 27	7,000	22,59	1,500	25	2,211	1,027	105,065	1,00	
North Carolina April 1					29,0	31,3	181,700	10,31	
Virginia April 1	1,000						8,931	10,0	
New-York April 27	5,600	3,000			10,4	7,01	16,000	4,500	
Other Ports	9,45	1,550			16,0	6,416	1,0 0	0,000	
						9,141	10,1	1,770	0,00
Total	480,736	168,9,2	9,966	12,190	659,07	31,916	1,236,61	98,947	

Money Table.

SPECIE	Buying.	Selling.
Dollars	par	
American Gold	1 @ par	1 @ par
Sovereigns	4 80 @ 4 84	4 85@ 4 84
Doubloons (Spanish)	16 75@16 62	16 75@17 00
Ditto (Mexican)	15 5 @15 62	15 75@ 6 00

BANK NOTES.		
United States	par	
Mississippi River Bks. specie paying	6 @ 7	4 @ 6
Natchez Banks	4 @ 5	2½@ 3
Ditto state branches	5 @ 7	3 @ 4
Union Bank	5 @ 7	4 @ 5
Mechanics Bank	5 @ 7	4 @ 5
Grandbury Bank	5 @ 7	10 @ 12
Bank of Louisiana	5 @ 7	
Water Works Bk. Pitsburg	20 @ 25	
Brandon Bank	55 @ 60	50 @ 60
Boston and Manchester Railroad Bank	65 @ 70	
Tombigbee Bank	30 @ 35	
Pittsburg Bank, Middletown	50 @ 60	
Bank Port Gibson	5 @ 7	4 @ 5
Commercial Bank, Clinton	12½@15	
Cat Mountain Bank	15 @ 20	10 @ 12
Creek Bank	5 @ 7	
Alabama State Bank and branches	5 @ 7	4 @ 5
Bank Mobile and Planters' and Merchants' Bank, Mobile	4 @ 5	2½@ 3
Arkansas Banks	10 @ 15	6 @ 8
Tennessee	4 @ 5	2½@ 3
Kentucky		
Indiana	2 @ 3	1 @ 1
Illinois		
Ohio	5 @ 7	1 @ 2
Missouri		
Carolina, north and south	5 @ 7	1 @ 2
Georgia		
New-York	5 @ 0	1 @ 2
Pennsylvania		
Virginia		
Eastern Shinplasters		
United States Treasury Notes	5 @ 6	par
Texas Treasury Notes, new issue	5 @ 6	par

BANKS	Par.	Ask	OB	Remarks
Bank of Orleans	10	9		
Bank of Louisiana	100	114		
Louisiana State Bank	100	112		
City Bank	100	97		
Union Bank of Louisiana	100	121		
Citizens' Bank	100	114		
Commercial Bank	100	108		
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank	100	95		
Merchants' Bank	100	100		
Louisiana Insurance Co.	100	100		
N O Canal & Banking Co.	100	6		
Louisiana Railroad Co.	100	100		
Carrollton R. R. Bank	100	100		
Algiers Bank	100	100		
Algiers Bank	100	100		
Carrollton R. R. Bank	100	100		
Algiers Bank	100	100		
Exchange & Banking Co.	100	100		
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Louisiana State Bank	100	100		
Citizens Insurance Co.	100	11 0		
Merchants Insurance Co.	100	2		
Equitable Insurance Co.	100	100		
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	100		
Union Insurance Co.	100	100		
Firemens' Insurance Co.	100	100		
Mississippi Insurance Co.	100	100		
Mississippi Insurance Co.	100	100		
Mississippi