NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING MAY 18, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

MEXICO.

We consider Mexico an anomaly in the history of civilization. With institutions profoundly liberal, she is the most despotic government on the face of the earth. With a constitution in which justice and equality are eloquently incorporated, she is the worst governed country in existence. With a soil teeming with fruits, flowers, and a climate in which it is luxury to dwell, her citizens know no medium between squalid poverty and imperial wealth. With all the elements of literature, knowledge, and their consequence, power, in place, we see her bowed beneath the yoke of a grinding aristocracy, ignorance and superstition. With a people who, in every revolution, have proved themselves capable of the noblest efforts of patriotism, and the most unconquerable love of liberty, we see them the slaves of a military tyranny, more galling than that of any other nation. With a people of unsurpassed, and unenlightened by civilization or education, naturally beautiful and arrogant, constructed in pride and intolerance by the ignorance and vanity of the clergy, the people of Mexico present the most impressive and painful illustration of miserable insignificance and national degradation. Since the separation from the Spanish yoke, they have not established a single claim to the respect and admiration of mankind. Their career has been weak and criminal—foolish and contemptible abroad. Believing themselves the conquering race of the universe, they have neglected to build and breed to other nations, until actually they have come to stagnation to retrace, in a great measure, their steps. Yet, drawing no wisdom from the experience of the past, they still continue their absurd and ruinous course, subjected to no dominion save the temporary sway of unprincipled rulers, and the constant promptings of their ignorant and besotting vanity.

As a natural and perhaps unavoidable result of such a people and such a government, internal commotion, feuds and dissensions must frequently prevail. A government whose cohesive attraction is so inherently feeble, must be continually menaced with disorganization and downfall from external agents. Those in power having no hold upon the attachment of the people, strive to sustain themselves by brute force. They rely on the forms of republicanism around the sub-stratum of a monarchy, and environ their tottering thrones with the Prætorian guards and Janissaries of ambition. Two parties are unceasingly at work. The one laboring to preserve power—the other striving to subvert it, and substitute another despotism. Both factions form themselves into patriots, and democrats by invoking her name and influence, and professing to be guided by her sacred principles. With such different materials than the Mexican people, as they are constituted, the success of either party might prove ruinous and fatal to a settled form of government, and regular and healthful administration of national affairs. The triumph of the Centralists might secure a strong, well organized government and a powerful oligarchy; the success of the Federalists might be followed by the permanent establishment of a genuine republic, together with the diffusion of the blessings attendant upon the unrestricted enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. But, it appears to us, that under existing circumstances Mexico can derive little benefit from the victory of either party. It is, to our mind, merely a strife of opposite factions, whence good can never spring, while the leaders are actuated by no loftier or purer impulse than selfish ambition, and the mass are unprepared to profit by the chances of a revolution.

The liberalities which the Mexicans have achieved are worthy the name, for it is but the simple expulsion of one set of rulers, that another chosen from among themselves may lord it over them. In the present struggle we behold an analogous train of events. The Mexicans hired of the clique by which they have for some years been controlled, are endeavoring to get rid of them. Should they prove successful, the new administration will most probably exercise its functions for a few brief years, until the same despotic and capricious populace call aloud for change and effect it by another popular commotion. And thus will this unhappy people suffer, a variety of oppression, year after year and generation after generation, until political changes at present unseen and unknown break up and overthrow the existing relations of things.

There seems but a single remedy for Mexican imbecility, mis-government and folly. Give the people to teach them the value of education; inculcate religious toleration in their minds, let them learn the inestimable benefits of a free press; disseminate among them a correct estimate of their present power, and an impression of their future advancement, which can only be gained by a general system of instruction; let the deep and gloomy prejudices that now darken their understanding; liberate them from the thraldom of a haughty hierarchy, and prepare them for a revolution which can only be appreciated and produce an intelligent and virtuous people.

Let the contest now raging between the Federalists and Centralists, terminate as it may, in both the triumph of either or to be of any permanence. Still we are of opinion that the government will prove too great for the power of the insurgents. The insurrection appears to be confined to the ports, and townships in the vicinity of the sea, where, from the large infusion of other nations, the people are more enlightened, and of course more excited. But it does not seem to have extended into the interior, where sinful ignorance and darkness as Erebus exist, and where the people, even with their miserable apology for a government. Besides, the central power constitutionally, and consequently, will be large, and view from its capital with direct and overwhelming influence all the revolutionary movements in the provinces. Their influence upon the minds of the lower classes is altogether unlimited, and could be exerted to its utmost in favor of the present existing constitution. The centralists number the federalists; they have the command of the treasury, and all the means and appliances of war. The people may be prostrated, but in as yet certainly no addition to the cause of the insurgents.

Of the leaders of the federal party we can say but little. Torres and Mejia may be patriots at heart, and are perhaps anxiously and studiously laboring in the great cause of reform. But they have too many obstacles to overcome, in the resources of the present government, backed by the priests, the regular soldiery and the merchants to whom the government is largely indebted, and who look to quiet and peace as the only securities for re-payment. A greater barrier than all these is to be found in the radical, eleventary deficiency of the mass upon which the federal lead-ers may seek to impress the principles of freedom.—The benefits of education must precede the capacity for self government, and this is the work of time alone.

HORRIBLE TRANSACTION.

An atrocious violation of law and justice occurred in the recent court of Copiah county, Mississippi, a few days since.

A man named ALVA CARPENTER, had been tried on a charge of murder. The case was submitted to the jury, who, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of *manslaughter*. As the officer of the court was about receiving the prisoner, a tumult arose, the lights were extinguished, and Carpenter was stabbed in three or four places, one of his hands cut off, and he fell dead upon the hall of the court. It is supposed the person who were engaged in this heart sickening piece of cruelty are relatives of Mr. Keller, the individual murdered. Can such awful outrages be tolerated in a civilized community, or is Mississippi degenerating into barbarism!

LYNCHING.

The Shreveport Patriot of the 11th, mentions in two lines and with quite an air of nonchalance, the fact that several horse thieves were Lynched and executed at Little Johns, in the parish of Caddo, a few days since. One would think the sanctity of the law received as little reverence in Louisiana as it does in Mississippi.

The remains of major general Gentry, of the Missouri militia, of captain Van Swearingen, and lieutenants Brooks and Carter, of the United States army were killed at the battle of Okee Chobee, Florida, recently sent to Jefferson barracks, and interred with military honors on the 7th—the citizens of the state militia and regular army assisting at the ceremony.

☞ We are requested to state that Hanemonn's Dispensary will be open on Sunday evening.

The steam saw mill in Natchez, owned by the Planting company, was consumed by fire on the night of the 11th. The Free Trader states it was evidently the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the mill for two weeks previous to the occurrence.

STEAMBOAT PIRACY.—We learn from the Lake Herald, that the Pirate, about 7 miles below Grand Gulf, on the 4th inst. was fired into by the Captain of a Louisiana Gun Boat, intended for the Pottawatomie Indians. The boat was insured at $5000. Her cargo, it is probable, was insured there, but to what extent is unknown. It is thought no effort will be made to raise her.

The Locofocos in New York are in a fine way to use themselves up. After winning the election they are falling out over the spoils. Already, says the Herald, the applicants for office are ready to cut each other's throats. The fact is, the motly faction of Radicals and Locofocos, Fag-enders, Independents and other sects and clans composing the New York democracy, cannot hold together for three months. Their union was the result of that sympathy which binds together men having a common object in view, and now that object is attained they will quarrel over their plunder, until disputes generate mutual disgust and estrangement. By November, the locofocos will be reduced to their minority of last years, and the whigs if vigilant, will gain an easy victory. The state under all circumstances, and in every contingency is whig to the core.

THE BARTRAM GUARDS, says Bennett of the Herald, will be in New York some time during the month of May.

FLORIDA—MORE MURDERS.

From the Tallahasse Star of the 8th, we copy the following account of the murder of lieutenant Hulbert and private O'Driscoll, of the 4th infantry. Lieutenant H. was a native of New York and a graduate of West Point, and said to be one of the most gallant and valuable young officers in the army. The subjoined letter is from captain Peyton, of the Florida army.

ST. MARKS, May 7, 1839.

SIR—I have this moment returned from Deadman's bay, and have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the murder of lieut. Hulbert, and private O'Driscoll, of the 4th infantry, by the Seminoles.

The express rider between Fort Frank. Brooke, and Ft. Andrews, did not arrive in season, and lieut. Hulbert with 10 men, went out from the place on the 5th inst. to ascertain the reason. About half way between the two posts, the command was halted, and sent H with O'Driscoll, of (F) company, went on in advance, intending to pass the night at Ft. Frank. Brooke.

They were both shot by a party of Indians at the Spanish creek, probably while watering their horses O'Driscoll's horse ran into Ft. Frank Brooke, slightly wounded, and gave the first news there.

Four balls were shot through lieut A. but neither wound the soldier was unable to walk. Both bodies were found on the 6th ult. at Deadmans bay. The express rider has not yet been found, and but little doubt is entertained of his death.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PEYTON,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

Col W. DAVENPORT, 1st Infantry Comd'g.

ELECTION IN FLORIDA.

We have returns from five counties in Florida, viz. Gadsden, Jefferson, Jackson and Franklin, which give Bethell 1,231 votes, and Downing 798 votes. This change, it is said, are in favor of the election of Mr. Beltzell. Colonel Downing is of Tallahassee.

ILLINOIS—Under the next apportionment of members of congress, it is thought that Illinois will be entitled to eight members, and Missouri to one at least, or seven. Such is the extraordinarily rapid growth of one of the western states.

MICHIGAN—An act to abolish imprisonment for debt and to punish fraudulent debtors, has passed the legislature of Michigan.

☞ Among the list of passengers by the Liverpool packet the names of M. and Madame Taglioni. M. Taglioni is the brother of the Taglioni, the famous danseuse. He and his lady are engaged at the Paris theatre, New York.

COLONEL STONE'S nomination of governor Seward to go to Europe and collect colonial documents relative to the history of the state of New York, has been rejected by the the locofocos senate of that state.

THE RACES in New York commenced on the 8th inst.

COPPER ORE.—A large patch of copper ore has been recently discovered on the tract in Missouri known as the Mine La Motte tract, from which about 30,000 lbs. of mineral have already been taken.

In St. Louis, on the night of the 9th, the clothing store of Messrs. Shaw & Kratzer was broken open, and goods to the amount $2,000, abstracted.

THE STEAMBOAT MEMLETON, on her downward passage from St. Louis, when about four miles above Evansville, in backing from shore, where she had been wooding, ran against a snag and sunk. She was very heavily laden with freight for New Orleans.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

We copy from the New York ship' nine further items of news brought by the Liverpool.

Execution at Devizes.—Every Chartist was armed—some with pistols—a great number with clasp knives, well sharpened for the occasion—others with hammers, shears, large pieces of iron in different shapes, and other formidable weapons. From one was taken a half dozen pieces of whole bone elderly tin candlesticks, as either and about a pound of lead being suspended, was used as flails, and though not sharp and skill, might kill an ox. Many had short bludgeons with heavy knobs affixed to them. The orators were armed with fire-preserved pistols. Every instrument was so shaped as to render it easy of concealment; some of the straight knives had been supposed they were totally unarmed.—Times.

In Glasgow there has been a meeting of Chartists still more violent than these. A national convention has met in spite of the frowns of the aristocracy.—Insurrections are simmering, while on the same day an exhibition is made of the burdens of the people by a bulletin as follows:

The Lord's Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the execution of the Nitional Debt, in pursuance of the Act 7 and 8 Vict. c. 27, sec. 7, that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the annual revenue thereof, for the year ended the 5th day of January, 1839, by the sum of £5,355,227 19s. 3d.

The Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the same will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the said act, between the 7th day of April, 1839, and the 5th day of July 1839.

S. HIGHAM, Comptroller-General.
National Debt Office, April 5, 1839.

The corn law agitation is still going on. The peasantry hungry, and aristocratic snobs and patrician conglomeration will not satisfy anger who have empty stomachs.

Costs of the Earl of Durham's Mission.—In the following estimates for civil contingencies appear the following items:

Expenses incurred on account of his lordship's mission as Governor General of all her Majesty's provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America, for disbursements of expenses attending the Earl of Durham and suite, on board her Majesty's ship Hastings, £20,218 17 1

Ditto, 2,221 5 6

Sir John Rea Reid, Bart., has been chosen Governor, and John Henry Pelly, Esq. Deputy Governor for the Bank of England for the ensuing year.

The Bank Directors now use very little reserve in changing and letting it go forth to the world that they are dissatisfied with, if not alarmed at, the present state of affairs. Their conduct appears to be like that of throwing the blame anywhere or everywhere but on themselves. They denounce the joint stock banks, the speculators in cotton, the dealers in American paper and, above all, the Stock Exchange, as the cause of that danger they now plainly tell us that they perceive at no great distance before them."

PRUSSIC DYSPEPSIA.—A French journal says: "The physicians despair of being able to prolong the days of any centenary artist who appears to have lived for some time past by positive enchantment. It said that Paganini will leave a fortune of 10,000,000 francs (£400,000), which, according to his last intention, will be divided among his musical colleagues, both in France and Italy, whose number is rated at between 700 and 800.

LATEST FROM CHILI.

The extract of a letter dated, "Montevideo, 10th March, 1839," published in the Philadelphia papers states that General Santa Cruz has been defeated by the Chilians, with the loss of 3,000 men. Bolivia has declared against him.

For the Bee.

NEW ORLEANS CHESS CLUB.

It may perhaps not be generally known that for the last twelve months there has been in existence, a flourishing in our city. Prevail formed in June last, being the first attempt that was ever made in the southern country to establish upon a permanent footing that celebrated and beautiful game, which in all the nations of Europe and the more civilized of Asia, ranks first in the catalogue of intellectual pursuits. The project was first little played in this country for many years, doubtless owing to the unsettled state of the population, as is the case in all new countries, and more particularly our own, when presented to the early settlers so many inviting spheres for profitable employment. Of late years the game has taken the highest rank in all the polite circles of the country, and also in England and France, is becoming a favorite amusement in the most humble walks of life, a fact which should ever be strongly recommended to the notice of society's patronage. Holders of flour in flat boats are generally flum at 6¾, but we observed yesterday more dispossessed inquired to shut at such a price. The article is dull at the quotations. Arrived 29 0 barrels—sales 4262 barrels.

PROVISIONS have maintained their prices this week, although in some instances the impositions of the consumers are beginning to limit the demand. The receipts of hog's are as follows—pork 2,115 bels; lard 1,200 do; ham 1,000 do; beef 2,000 do; and 800 bags; bacon 1,000 hhds; and 600 bags; bulk meat 500 hhds; and 2 0 bags hams; 300 kegs and 300 tierces lard.

PORK—The sales while week have been to a limited extent at $23 for clear pork; mess 22, prime 18, 50 @ 19. P. C. 16, hog round bulk pork 7 @ 7½c.

BEEF—Has a fair demand at the quotations, especially for the sale bulk lots, which is current 89 @ 94.

BACON. Meets a good demand and sales are readily effected at 7½ @ 8c shoulders, 10 for flitches, and 11c½ for hams. Unsound hams 9 @ 9 25 cts.

LARD—We quote at 9½ @ 11½ cts very choice bbls common and the finer prices—the greater bearing a reduction as every day to the quality we mention.

WHISKEY—Adds to the amount of our stock but has not been in active request—the latter has been fully sustained. The sales this week are 1,000 bbls, chiefly to the country at 21 cts, and remainders with a moderate demand at list price. In small lots sales are made at 21½. Arrived 100 bbls. Exported 156 bbls.

CORN has fluctuated very much during the week, the sales however have been pretty large. The prices obtained yesterday were 65 @ 68 cts, the latter price generally asked. In the early part of the week 60 @ 62½ was the range. Expected 35,0 sacks. Received 31,0 sacks. 600 bbls meal on hand sale.

OATS have been in good demand during the week. We have gone by the boat load at 30 @ 35. Retail sales of small parcels 40 @ 45c. Arrived 35 sacks and 100 in bulk. Exported 1,0 do.

HAY—We quote as on Levee at 87½ @ 1 00 per cwt for common and 1 12½ @ 1 25 for choice. In small lots 1 12½ @ 1 25 per 100 lbs as delivered.

LIME—A good demand has prevailed during the week and a further advance on our last. Town price 75 cts per bushel. Sales 15 @ 20 made at 87½.

CANDLES—The enquiry for New Bedford sperm has been light, but the advanced rates of 45 cts. Sales to date 14 @ 45 cts—a shade more easily sold at the quotations.

COFFEE has sold for 9 @ 10½ cts. For Havana our lately quoted rates have been obtained.

PEPPER—We note the sale on a lot of Sumatra pepper at 6¾ cts, 4 mos.

SALES—The auction's that week have been light, and there is no sales announced in price. The sales number several thousand bbls, a large spool coarse 4 40 @ 4 55, fine 4 70, in the proportion of 1 of coarse and the remainder fine. Forty hogsheads have been made at 68 cts.

FREIGHTS are still at the quotations.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Mississippi—1,020 bales cotton, 4 bbls tobacco.
Havre—Per ship Hydaspe—982 do do 30 pkgs pork, 50 do whiskey, 1,000 bbls flour, 1,000 do corn meal, 100 bags corn, 100 do beans.
Bremen—Per brig Arabian—1 8 hhds tobacco, 9 do do stemmed, 1 package do, 10 bbls pork, 70 do beef, 180 bags pitch.
Antwerp—Per brig Alice—92 hhds tobacco, 1,000 pkgs flour, 1,000 do corn meal, 20 bags corn, 150 do wheat, 16 bbls corn, 30 do corn in cob, 61 hhds staves, and lot furniture, &c.
Rotterdam—Per ship Cora Arnold—6 packages tobacco, 120 bbls pork, 30 do flour, 30 bags corn, 100 do wheat, 100 do beans, 6 hhds staves, 100 do do heading, 100 do hoops, 5 packages cordage, 10 packages sundries, 1 case do, and 1 do wine and gin.
London—Per ship Ceres—Wine, oil, fruit, &c, in J Robert & co.
Malaga—Per schr Harriet—97 bales cotton, 91 bales, 3 hhds snake.

CONSIGNEES.

For ship Hydaspe—P Powell & co; J C Pierce; Harrison Nye & co; R & W Tillotson; J Gardner & co; Preston Hilliard; C Mason; Cushman & Wright; E Corwin; J Weiss; Weber & Davis; Schmidt & Wrenn; E J Conway; J Weiss; Wade & co; Peck & North; Bagerton & Cramer; T David; Minturn & Yorke.
For schr Harriet—P Turner & co; A Palmer & co.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, MAY 18.

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Alcohol, 95 gard			
Bacon, sides	10	10½	
Do shoulders	7½	8	
Do hams	10	11	
Bees & Rum, ♀ lb.			
Beeswax, ♀ lb.			
Bricks, ♀ M.			
Bread, ♀ cwt.			
Pilot	7	—	
Navy	6	—	
Bucksaw, ♀ lb.			
Butter,			
Candles, sperm			
Mould			
Dipped	37½	—	
Cheese,			
French wine, ♀ gal.			
Bristol port, ♀ gl.			
Cotton, ♀ lb.			
Lou. Mississippi fair	12½	16	
Good fair	13½	14	
Fair	15½	14½	
Middling	14	15	
Ordinary	12	12½	
Fresh, ♀ bbl.			
Good & fair			
Fair			
Middling			
Ordinary			
Corn, ♀ bu.			
Jamaica, ♀ gal.	18	20	
Cuba	18	18	
Liverpool, in bottles	18	18	
Do Demijohns	18	18	
Do Puncheons	18	18	
Liverpool, Orrel	9	9	
Connell, & wife	9	9	
Cordage, ♀ lb.	9	9	
Cradles, ♀ do.	7	7	
Cypress, Sawed	50	75	
Rafts			
Dye wood, ♀ ton			
Eggs, ♀ doz.			
Feathers, ♀ lb.			
Flour, ♀ bbl.			
Fish, Mackerel, No 1	14 00	15 00	
Do 2	13 00		
Do 3	9 00	9 50	
Herring, ♀ box	1 00	1 25	
Oil	1 00	1 12½	
Fruit, Figs, ♀ lb.	12½	15	
Prunes, ♀ lb.	7	8	
Provisions, ♀ bbl.			
Beef, Mess	18 50	19 00	
Prime	16 00	16 50	
Hams, ♀ lb.	10	11	
Lard, ♀ lb.	9	11	
Pork, Clear	23	24 00	
Mess	24 00	24 00	
Prime	19 00	19 00	
Bacon, sides, ♀ lb.	7	8	
Shoulders	6	7	
Rice, ♀ cwt.	3 00	3 50	
Rum, ♀ gal.			
Jamaica, ♀ gal.			
Cuba			
Spirits, ♀ gal.			
Brandy, Cognac	1 75	2 00	
Bordeaux	1 45	1 50	
Alcohol, 1st pr	1 00	1 00	
Gin, Holland	1 00	1 00	
American	45	50	
Whiskey, ♀ wineglass	5	5	
Rum, Jamaica	1 20	1 25	
Cuba	1 00	1 00	
Northern	95	1 00	
Starch, ♀ lb.			
Sugar, ♀ lb.			
Brown, Louisiana	5	6	
Havana	5	6	
Loaf	10	12	
Tallow, ♀ lb.	12	13	
Tar, ♀ bbl.			
Tobacco, ♀ lb.			
Leaf	7	8	
Manufactured	12	16	
Vinegar, ♀ gal.			
Wine, ♀ gal.			
Claret	75	1 00	
Madeira	1 00	1 00	
Malaga	1 00	1 00	
Port	1 00	1 00	
Sherry	1 00	1 00	
Teneriffe	1 00	1 00	
Wood, ♀ cord			
Hickory	5 00	6 00	
Oak	4 00	5 00	
Pine	3 00	4 00	

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Bourbon, ♀ gal	60	0	
Monongahela	0	0	
Rye	0	0	
Scotch	0	0	
Wool, Merino	0	0	
Common	0	0	
Northern, No 1	0	0	
Do 2	0	0	
Do 3	0	0	
Yarn, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Zinc, ♀ lb.	0	0	

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Bacon, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Beans, ♀ bu.	0	0	
Beeswax, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Bricks, ♀ M.	0	0	
Bread, ♀ cwt.	0	0	
Butter, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Candles, Sperm	0	0	
Mould	0	0	
Dipped	0	0	
Cheese, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Coal, ♀ bu.	0	0	
Cotton, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Lou. Mississippi fair	0	0	
Good fair	0	0	
Fair	0	0	
Middling	0	0	
Ordinary	0	0	
Corn, ♀ bu.	0	0	
Eggs, ♀ doz.	0	0	
Feathers, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Flour, ♀ bbl.	0	0	
Fish, Mackerel, No 1	0	0	
Do 2	0	0	
Do 3	0	0	
Herring, ♀ box	0	0	
Oil	0	0	
Fruit, Figs, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Prunes, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Provisions, ♀ bbl.			
Beef, Mess	0	0	
Prime	0	0	
Hams, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Lard, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Pork, Clear	0	0	
Mess	0	0	
Prime	0	0	
Bacon, sides, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Shoulders	0	0	
Rice, ♀ cwt.	0	0	
Rum, ♀ gal.			
Jamaica, ♀ gal.			
Cuba			
Spirits, ♀ gal.			
Brandy, Cognac	0	0	
Bordeaux	0	0	
Alcohol, 1st pr	0	0	
Gin, Holland	0	0	
American	0	0	
Whiskey, ♀ wineglass	0	0	
Rum, Jamaica	0	0	
Cuba	0	0	
Northern, No 1	0	0	
Do 2	0	0	
Do 3	0	0	
Starch, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Sugar, ♀ lb.			
Brown, Louisiana	0	0	
Havana	0	0	
Loaf	0	0	
Tallow, ♀ lb.	0	0	
Tar, ♀ bbl.	0	0	
Tobacco, ♀ lb.			
Leaf	0	0	
Manufactured	0	0	
Vinegar, ♀ gal.	0	0	
Wine, ♀ gal.			
Claret	0	0	
Madeira	0	0	
Malaga	0	0	
Port	0	0	
Sherry	0	0	
Teneriffe	0	0	
Wood, ♀ cord			
Hickory	0	0	
Oak	0	0	
Pine	0	0	

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Since Oct. 1, 1838. Since Oct. 1, 1838.

CLEARED FOR	Bales Cotton.	Hhds Tobacco.	Total.	Last season.	Bales Cotton.	Hhds Tobacco.	Total.	Last season
Liverpool	13,2	1,2	14,2	10,2	118,5	—	118,5	77,6
Havre	7,5	40	12,5	9,1	21,3	—	21,3	11,7
Bremen & Hanse Towns	21,3	—	21,3	9,1	21,3	—	21,3	9,1
Rotterdam	1,2	—	1,2	2,4	3,3	—	3,3	2,4
Antwerp	1,5	—	1,5	—	1,5	—	1,5	—
Ghent	1,5	—	1,5	—	1,5	—	1,5	—
Total for Europe	154,5	42,9	197,4	111,7	441	—	441	310,1
Coastwise	45,0	—	45,0	27,0	45,0	—	45,0	27,0
Boston	1,0	—	1,0	1,0	1,0	—	1,0	1,0
Providence	0,5	—	0,5	—	0,5	—	0,5	—
New York	0,5	—	0,5	—	0,5	—	0,5	—
Total for Prov.	1,0	—	1,0	1,0	1,0	—	1,0	1,0
South Europe	36,2	9,6	45,8	23,0	63,2	9,6	72,8	46,1
Cowes, & mkt.	2,2	—	2,2	—	2,2	—	2,2	—
Rhenish ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fr. & Sp. ports	—	30,0	30,0	3,2	2,6	30,0	32,6	3,2
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	—	1,3	1,3	—	108	—	108	71,1
New York	10,0	0,2	10,2	—	10,2	—	10,2	—
Baltimore	1,5	0,0	1,5	—	1,5	—	1,5	—
Philadelphia	2,5	0,0	2,5	—	2,5	—	2,5	—
Other ports	—	1,1	1,1	—	—	—	—	—
Total U. S. ports	2,5	1,1	3,6	—	2,5	—	2,5	—
Total	255,9	84,3	340,2	165,0	667,5	39,6	707,1	459,5

	Bales Cotton.	Hhds Tobacco.	Total.	Last season.
Stock on hand, October 1, 1838	67,1	—	67,1	2000
Received this week	188,4	39,6	228,0	16,80
Previously	1,371,2	—	1,371,2	81
Cleared this week	188,4	39,6	228,0	11111
Previously	1,179,5	—	1,179,5	11111
Stock on hand and unshipped	99,2	—	99,2	6000

FREIGHTS.

COTTON, ♀ lb.

To Liverpool, ... @ ... | Boston, ... @ ...
Havre, ... @ ... | Baltimore, ... @ ...

TOBACCO, ♀ hhd

Calais, &c. ports, ... 6 00 | New York, ... 6
Hamburg and Bremen, ... 6 00 | Philadelphia, ... 6
London, ... 6 50 | Baltimore, ... 6

SUGAR & MOLASSES, ♀ hhd.

From the Coast. *From the City.*
North of Hatteras, ... 3 50 @ 4 00 | North of Hatteras, ... 3 00 @ 3 50
South of Hatteras, ... 2 50 @ 3 00 | South of Hatteras, ... 2 50 @ 3 00
To New York. *To Boston.*
Rice, ♀ bbl. ... 2 50 @ 3 00 | Flour, ♀ bbl. ... 1 50 @ 1 75
Pork, ♀ bbl. ... 0 50 @ 0 75 | Lead, ♀ ton ... 15 00 @ 20 00

STATEMENT OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

	Bales Cotton.	Hhds Tobacco.	Total.
Stock on hand, October 1, 1838	67,1	—	67,1
Received this week	188,4	39,6	228,0
Previously	1,371,2	—	1,371,2
Cleared this week	188,4	39,6	228,0
Previously	1,179,5	—	1,179,5
Stock on hand and unshipped	99,2	—	99,2

Comparative Statement of Exports of Cotton from the United States,

Together with Receipts, and Stocks, at the time and at the ports specified; commencing the 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 ... May 18.	199747.	11889.	22.	6900.	31067.	6851.	81571.	9352.
Mississippi ...								
Mobile, ... May 4.	94688.	19720.		2303.	116708.	63.	141629.	32346.
Florida, ... April 25.	5392.	1140.			6532.	1000.	7540.	1540.
Savannah, ... May 8.	73196.	1400.			74596.	2000.	76596.	2000.
Charleston, ... May 10.	67622.	18698.		2411.	88731.	31 3.	148.81.	4493.
North Carolina, ... April 27.						1000.	8001.	1101.
Virginia, ... April 30.	1050.			10 42.	2101.	700.	16500.	6401.
New York, ... May 1.	5410.	34 3.		1461.	9 23.	1000.		8401.
Other Ports ... April 30.	11125.	1901.			11125.	1901.	1877.	6901.
Total, ...	468 20.	109813.		16142.	594 75.	51840.	1 9 8 8.	88921.

Money Table.

SPECIE	Buying	selling
Dollars	par	par
American Gold	1@2	1@2
Sovereigns	4 80 @ 4 84	4 80 @ 4 84
Doubloons (Spanish)	16 00 @ 16 12	16 00 @ 16 12
Do (Mexican)	15 50 @ 15 62	15 50 @ 15 62

BANK NOTES	par
United States	par
Mississippi River (the specie paying)	6 @ 7
Natchez Banks	6 @ 7
Do do branches	6 @ 7
Union Bank	6 @ 7
Manchester Bank	6 @ 7
Grand Gulf Bank	6 @ 7
Brandon Bank	6 @ 7
Warrenton Bank	6 @ 7
Port Gibson Bank	6 @ 7
Bank of Mississippi	6 @ 7
Alabama State Bank and branches	8 @ 8½
Bank Mobile, and Planters' and Merchants' Bank, at Mobile	7 @ 7½
Arkansas Banks	8 @ 10
Tennessee	4 @ 5
Kentucky	
Indiana	2 @ 3
Illinois	
Ohio	3 @ 4
Michigan	
Carolina, north and south	5 @ 7
Georgia	
New York	1 @ 2
Pennsylvania	5 @ 6
Virginia	
Maryland	
Texas—State	
United States Treasury Notes, new issue	15 @ 20
Texas Treasury Notes, new issue	15 @ 20

BANKS	Par	Ask	Offered	Remarks
Bank of Orleans	100	0	0	
Bank of Louisiana	100	0	0	
Citizens' Bank	100	0	0	
City Bank	100	0	0	
Union Bank of Louisiana	100	0	0	
Chinese Bank	100	0	0	
Commercial Bank	100	0	0	
Merchants' & Traders' Bank	100	0	0	
Merchants' Bank	100	0	0	
Consolidated Association	100	0	0	
Mechanics' & Banking Co.	100	0	0	
Gas Light Bank	100	0	0	
Carrollton R. R. Bank	100	0	0	
Atchafalaya R. R. Banking Co.	100	0	0	
Improvement Bank	100	0	0	
Exchange & Banking Co.	100	0	0	
UNINCORPORATED.				
Louisiana State Ins. Co.	100	0	0	
Equitable Insurance Co.	100	0	0	
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	0	0	
Ocean Insurance Co.	100	0	0	
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	0	0	
Union Insurance Co.	100	0	0	
Firemen's Insurance Co.	100	0	0	
Mechanics' & Traders' Ins. Co.	100	0	0	
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co.	100	0	0	
Atlantic Marine & Fire Ins. Co.	100	0	0	
Louisiana Marine Ins. Co.	100	0	0	
RAIL ROADS, &c.				
Pontchartrain Railroad Co.	100	0	0	
Nash